

# THE BOOK OF THE STATES

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## Foreword

The American republic continues to be an evolving experiment in self-determination with states at the forefront of public policy innovation. As we experience the ever-shifting cycles of federalism, states and state leaders will continue to be called upon to lead and shape the future of our nation. Creative workforce development programs to grow state economies, reform state regulations to accommodate technological evolution and innovatively sustain state social programs in the face of uncertain federal support are but a few key ways in which states are moving us forward.

The Council of State Governments was created by and for the states to help foster this public policy leadership. CSG remains committed to advancing the rigorous collection, analysis and dissemination of data and insights to improve public policy outcomes in the states.

Since its founding in 1933, CSG has served as the nonpartisan forum for all three branches of government in the states and territories, and through world conflict, domestic turmoil and economic crisis, CSG has served as the steadfast resource for state officials seeking sound public policy analysis—championing excellence in state governments to advance the common good.

This edition of *The Book of the States* is no different with its emphasis on the issues, trends and decisions that are shaping the America of today and tomorrow. From U.S. Supreme Court decisions to the evolving nature of federal support to the states, and from the changing landscape of occupational licensing to the role of states in international trade, the experts contributing to this volume have provided invaluable assessments of cutting-edge issues confronting state officials. The tables of data contained in this edition continue CSG's commitment to the collection and sharing of longitudinal data on the states that cannot be found assembled anywhere else.

First published in 1935, *The Book of the States* is one of CSG's most iconic products. Audrey Wall, CSG's managing editor for *The Book of the States*, is in her 18th year contributing to and overseeing the publication. She is assisted by Heather Perkins and Chris Pryor. It is the hard work of this team that ensures the publication remains an accurate and timely resource. They are assisted by other members of CSG's Policy and Research team under the leadership of John Mountjoy, CSG's director of policy and research. Kelley Arnold, CSG's director of communications, and her team oversaw the design, editing and publication of this edition.

I also want to extend my gratitude to the other contributors without whose assistance this edition would not have been possible, including the states, territories and federal agencies that shared data, and the experts in public policy and public administration that provided their insights and ideas.

Each year this publication is slightly different, allowing us to focus on the shifts in public policy and government practice impacting the states. We know America's experiment in democracy is always evolving and we believe states are the laboratories of that democracy. We hope the information contained in this edition will help inform state officials as they navigate the choices that will define our future.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Adkins". The script is fluid and cursive, with the first letter of each word being capitalized and prominent.

David Adkins  
Executive Director / CEO  
The Council of State Governments



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.

## The Book of the States 2017

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## **Chapter One**

# **STATE CONSTITUTIONS**





# State Constitutional Developments in 2016

By John Dinan

*Several state constitutional amendments on the ballot in 2016 attracted significant attention. Voters approved citizen-initiated amendments legalizing medical marijuana in Arkansas and Florida, boosting the minimum wage in Colorado, and extending an income tax hike on upper-income earners in California. Victims' rights were recognized through passage of amendments in Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota, as were hunting and fishing rights through passage of amendments in Kansas and Indiana. Colorado voters approved an amendment increasing the barriers to passage of future amendments, in part by adding a super-majority voter-ratification rule.*

Constitutional amendments were proposed and adopted at a brisk pace in 2016 on topics ranging from individual rights to governing institutions to public policies. What stands out from a review of amendment activity this year is the high rate of voter approval of both legislature-referred and citizen-initiated amendments. Voters approved more than four-fifths of legislature-referred amendments, which is slightly above the usual rate, and two-thirds of citizen-initiated amendments, which is well above the norm.

## Constitutional Amendment and Revision Methods

Constitutional amendments were proposed in 31 states in 2016. This is slightly lower than the number of states considering amendments in recent even-numbered years: 36 states in 2014, 35 states in 2012, and 37 states in 2010.

Voters approved 90 amendments in 2016, including two citizen-initiated amendments in

Nevada that still need to be approved by voters a second time before they can take effect. This is on par with the number of amendments approved in recent even-numbered years: 72 in 2014, 92 in 2012, and 116 in 2010.

## Legislative Proposals and Constitutional Initiatives

All 90 amendments approved in 2016 were proposed by legislatures or via the initiative process. Legislatures in every state—except one—can propose amendments that must be ratified by voters. Delaware is the exception; amendments in Delaware take effect once they are approved by a super-majority legislative vote in consecutive sessions. In 2016, legislatures proposed 91 amendments and voters approved 74 of them, for an approval rate of 81.3 percent. This is slightly higher than the approval rate for legislature-referred amendments in recent years, as shown in Table A.

**Table A: State Constitutional Changes by Method of Initiation: 2012–13, 2014–15 and 2016**

Method of initiation	Number of states involved			Total proposals (a)			Total adopted (b)			Percentage adopted (c)		
	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016	2012–2013	2014–2015	2016
<b>All methods.....</b>	37	38	31	151 (d)	122	115	109	85	90 (e)	70.2	68.9	78.3 (e)
<b>Legislative proposal.....</b>	34	37	29	132	112	91	102	83	74	75.0	73.2	81.3
<b>Constitutional</b>												
<b>initiative.....</b>	7	8	10	19 (d)	10	24	7	2	16 (e)	36.8	20.0	66.7 (e)
<b>convention.....</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>commission.....</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 in 2011 and then three in 2013 and one in 2015).

(d) Excludes two Arkansas amendments that were placed on the 2012 ballot but whose results were not counted pursuant to a court order.

(e) Includes two Nevada amendments that were approved by voters but are not formally adopted until they are approved by voters a second time in 2018.

**Table B: Substantive Changes in State Constitutions, Proposed and Adopted, 2012–13, 2014–15 and 2016**

Subject matter	Total proposed (a)			Total adopted (b)			Percentage adopted (c)		
	2012– 2013	2014– 2015	2016	2012– 2013	2014– 2015	2016	2012– 2013	2014– 2015	2016
<b>Proposals of statewide applicability</b>	130 (a)(d)	116 (a)	89	92 (b)	79 (b)	67	68.5 (c)	67.2 (c)	75.3
Bill of Rights .....	20	15	11	13	13	7	65.0	86.7	63.6
Suffrage & elections .....	5 (a)	10	6	3 (b)	6	4	40.0 (c)	60.0	66.7
Legislative branch .....	11	6	9	7	3	9	63.6	50.0	100.0
Executive branch .....	4	6	2	4	4	2	100.0	66.7	100.0
Judicial branch .....	12 (a)	10 (a)	5	7 (b)	8 (b)	4	41.7 (c)	70.0 (c)	80.0
Local government .....	3	5	4	2	4	4	66.7	80.0	100.0
Finance & taxation .....	32	32	28	25	24	22	78.1	75.0	78.6
State & local debt .....	5	5	3	4	4	1	80.0	80.0	33.3
State functions .....	16	11	4	11	2	2	68.8	18.2	50.0
Amendment & revision .....	0	0	2	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	100.0
General revision proposals .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous proposals .....	22	16	15	16	11	10	72.7	68.8	66.7
<b>Local amendments .....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>88.5</b>

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 another in 2011 and then three in 2013 and one in 2015).

(d) Excludes two Arkansas amendments placed on the 2012 ballot but whose results were not counted pursuant to a court order.

Voters can initiate amendments in 18 states, generally without any legislative involvement. In 2016, voters considered 24 citizen-initiated amendments and approved 16 of them, for an approval rate of 66.7 percent. This is nearly twice as high as the approval rate for citizen-initiated amendments in recent years, as shown in Table A.

### ***Constitutional Conventions and Commissions***

No constitutional conventions were held in 2016. This marks three decades since the last full-scale state convention was held in Rhode Island in 1986, and nearly a quarter-century since the last state convention of any kind—a short-lived and unsuccessful 1992 Louisiana convention composed of legislators. However, in November 2017 voters in New York will consider an automatically generated referendum on whether to call a convention. New York is one of 14 states where convention referenda are placed on the ballot at periodic intervals, in this case every 20 years.

One constitutional commission was operating in 2016 in Ohio. Established by the Legislature in 2011 and charged with proposing amendments for consideration of the Legislature and possible submission to voters, the Ohio Constitutional Modernization Commission in 2016 focused on

studying and recommending changes in the debt provisions of the state constitution.

Another constitutional commission will begin operating in Florida in 2017. Since its adoption in 1968, the current Florida Constitution has required that a constitution revision commission be established every 20 years with the power to propose amendments that are submitted directly to voters for ratification. Florida is unique in this regard. No other state permits constitutional commissions to submit amendments directly to voters. In fact, Florida provides for two such commissions. In addition to the constitution revision commission that will convene in 2017–18, the Florida Constitution provides for a taxation and budget reform commission that also convenes every 20 years, most recently in 2007–08, and can submit budget-related amendments directly to voters for ratification.

### **Constitutional Changes**

As is the norm, amendments regarding finance and taxation outpaced all other types of amendments in 2016 (Table B). Amendments regarding governing institutions, especially concerning state legislatures, were also considered on a regular basis in 2016. Still other amendments dealt with individual rights—whether adding, revising, or repealing provisions of state bills of rights.

**Table C: State Constitutional Changes by Legislative and Initiative Proposal: 2016**

State	Legislative proposal			Constitutional initiative		
	Number proposed	Number adopted	Percentage adopted	Number proposed	Number adopted	Percentage adopted
Alaska.....	1	0	0.0			
Arizona.....	2	2	100.0			
Arkansas.....	3	3	100.0	1	1	100.0
California.....	1	1	100.0	6	5	83.3
Colorado.....	2	0	0.0	4	2	50.0
Florida.....	3	3	100.0	2	1	50.0
Georgia.....	4	3	75.0			
Hawaii.....	2	1	50.0			
Idaho.....	1	1	100.0			
Illinois.....	1	1	100.0			
Indiana.....	1	1	100.0			
Kansas.....	1	1	100.0			
Louisiana.....	6	3	50.0			
Maryland.....	1	1	100.0			
Minnesota.....	1	1	100.0			
Missouri.....	1	1	100.0	2	2	100.0
Montana.....				1	1	100.0
Nevada.....				2	2 (a)	100.0
New Jersey.....	2	1	50.0			
New Mexico.....	1	1	100.0			
North Dakota.....	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0
Oklahoma.....	4	2	50.0	1	0	0.0
Oregon.....	3	2	66.7			
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	100.0			
Rhode Island.....	1	1	100.0			
South Dakota.....	1	1	100.0	4	1	25.0
Utah.....	3	2	66.7			
Virginia.....	2	1	50.0			
Washington.....	1	1	100.0			
Wyoming.....	1	1	100.0			
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>66.7</b>

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments.

(a) These two Nevada amendments were approved by voters; but

they are not adopted until they are approved by voters a second time, in 2018, as is required of citizen-initiated amendments in Nevada.

### Rights

Three states approved amendments guaranteeing the rights of crime victims, bringing the number of state constitutions with victims' rights provisions to 35. Most states with victims' rights provisions adopted them in the 1980s and 1990s. But after a period of time when amendment activity focused on strengthening existing victims' rights amendments, voters in 2016 approved three new victims' rights provisions: in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Voters in Kansas and Indiana adopted amendments guaranteeing the right to hunt and fish, while voters in Oklahoma rejected an amendment protecting the right to farm. Hunting and fishing rights amendments have been adopted on a regular basis during the last two decades. Prior to the mid-1990s, the Vermont Constitution was

unique in protecting the right to hunt and fish. From 1996 to 2016 voters in 20 states approved hunting and fishing rights amendments, bringing the current number of state constitutions with such provisions to 21. In voting down a right-to-farm amendment, voters in Oklahoma declined to join North Dakota and Missouri, which approved such amendments in 2012 and 2014, respectively, and remain the only two states that protect the right to farm in their state constitutions.

Voters approved several amendments affecting rights of criminal defendants. New Mexico became the most recent state to approve an amendment permitting denial of bail in cases when releasing the defendant would pose a danger to public safety. Oklahoma voters approved an amendment to insulate the state's death penalty law, along with the method of carrying out

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

the death penalty, from invalidation by the state supreme court on state constitutional grounds.

Voters rejected several other rights-related amendments. Oklahoma voters rejected an amendment that would have eliminated a Blaine-amendment provision found in the Oklahoma Constitution since its inception and found in some form in two-thirds of the state constitutions. Blaine amendments, which were adopted in many states in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, are even stricter than the Establishment Clause of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in that they explicitly bar use of public funds to support religious institutions. After a 2015 Oklahoma Supreme Court ruling relied on a provision of the Oklahoma Constitution to require removal of a Ten Commandments monument from the state capitol grounds, the Legislature crafted an amendment that would have repealed this provision in its entirety. Voters rejected this repeal amendment.

Colorado voters narrowly rejected an amendment that would have eliminated a clause in the state's ban on slavery or involuntary servitude. The language targeted for elimination makes an exception similar to an exception in the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, for "punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Supporters of the failed amendment sought to repeal this language, which they considered to be outdated, but critics feared that eliminating this language would place in doubt various prison work and community service programs.

### *Institutions*

Voters in Alabama and Colorado approved amendments making changes to their states' constitutional amendment processes. In Alabama, about 70 percent of the 926 amendments to the state constitution are local amendments that deal with counties and subdivisions. In some cases, local amendments appear on the statewide ballot. In other cases, they appear only on ballots in the affected localities. The amendment approved in 2016 by Alabama voters adjusts the procedure for determining when these local amendments are considered only by residents of the affected localities.<sup>1</sup>

Colorado voters approved an amendment making several changes to the state's amendment process, by adding a geographic-distribution requirement for collecting signatures for citi-

zen-initiated amendments, and increasing the voter-approval threshold for all amendments. Colorado becomes the 10th of 18 states with a constitutional initiative procedure to adopt a geographic-distribution requirement, as shown in Table 1.3. Going forward, signature-gatherers in Colorado will not only have to obtain a total number of signatures equal to 5 percent of votes cast for secretary of state in the last election, but also obtain signatures equal to 2 percent of registered voters in each of the state's 35 senate districts.

Additionally, all future Colorado amendments, whether legislature-referred or citizen-initiated, must be approved by 55 percent of voters casting ballots on the amendment. One exception is that amendments repealing all or part of any constitutional provision only have to be approved by a majority of voters, which is the voter-approval threshold in most states. Colorado is the second state in the last decade to add a super majority voter approval requirement, following a 2006 Florida amendment that established a 60 percent requirement for approving most amendments.

Prior to approval of this multi-faceted 2016 amendment, Colorado was the only state that failed to distinguish between the difficulty of adopting constitutional initiatives and statutory initiatives. It was no more difficult to pass the former than the latter. A principal reason for adding a geographic distribution requirement for constitutional initiatives (but not for statutory initiatives) and increasing the voter-approval threshold for constitutional changes was to increase the probability that supporters of policy changes would proceed through the statutory initiative process, when possible, rather than via the constitutional initiative process.

Voters also considered amendments dealing with other aspects of elections and electoral processes. Missouri voters approved a citizen-initiated amendment that imposed limits on campaign contributions after the Legislature eliminated campaign finance restrictions adopted through a previously passed citizen-initiated statute. Placing these campaign finance limits on a constitutional basis was viewed as necessary to entrench them against legislative reversal. Missouri voters also approved an amendment authorizing the Legislature to impose a photo ID requirement for voting, as a way of insulating such a requirement against invalidation at the hands of the state supreme court, which invali-



dated a prior voter ID law on state constitutional grounds. South Dakota voters rejected a pair of election-related amendments. One would have created an independent redistricting commission. Another would have made all federal, state and county elections non-partisan except elections for president and vice president.

Voters approved various amendments intended to bring more transparency and accountability to the legislative process. A California amendment requires the Legislature to post bills on the internet 72 hours prior to taking a vote on them. A Minnesota amendment establishes a citizens' council to set legislators' salary and any salary increases. A Rhode Island amendment authorizes the state ethics commission to investigate legislators for actions taken as part of their legislative duties. A 2009 Rhode Island Supreme Court decision interpreted the "speech and debate" clause of the state constitution as immunizing legislative activities from the purview of the ethics commission; but noted that this understanding could be changed through passage of a constitutional amendment. The 2016 Rhode Island amendment responded to this court ruling by authorizing such investigations. Meanwhile, California voters approved an amendment permitting the Legislature by a two-third vote not only to suspend legislators, as was already possible, but also to withhold their salaries and benefits.

Other amendments approved in 2016 deal with the executive branch or interactions between the executive and legislative branches. An Idaho amendment authorizes the Legislature to overturn rules issued by administrative agencies. This is the most recent of a half dozen state constitutional amendments around the country authorizing the legislative veto, generally in response to state court decisions invalidating or casting doubt on the legitimacy of the practice. The Idaho Supreme Court is the rare example of a state supreme court that upheld the legitimacy of the legislative veto in a 1990 ruling, but by the barest of margins. With an eye to placing the legislative veto on sounder constitutional footing and insulating the device from future legal challenges, the Legislature crafted a 2014 amendment that was defeated at the polls, but then returned with a 2016 amendment that was approved.

In terms of other amendments with implications for the executive branch, one Alabama amendment updated the language of the state constitution's separation of powers provision,

while another Alabama amendment made various changes to the impeachment provision, including by stipulating that convictions require support from two-thirds of senators. A Maryland amendment requires that in the event of a vacancy in the office of attorney general or comptroller the governor's appointee must share the same party as the departing official.

Voters considered several judiciary-related amendments, including the latest in a string of amendments that would increase or eliminate the judicial retirement age. Pennsylvania voters approved an amendment raising the retirement age from 70 to 75. But Oregon voters defeated an amendment that would have eliminated the retirement age, currently set at 75. A Georgia amendment eliminated the existing judicial qualifications commission and authorized the legislature to establish a reconfigured commission.

Several amendments on the 2016 ballot dealt with the power of local governments, including an Alabama amendment that added slightly to the power of county commissions in areas such as transportation and litter control.

### *Policy*

Marijuana legalization, whether for medical or recreational use, has often been achieved through the initiative process—generally through initiated statutes, but occasionally through initiated amendments. In 2016, voters in nine states considered citizen-initiated marijuana legalization measures and approved all but one (an Arizona measure). Two of the successful medical marijuana measures, in Arkansas and Florida, were framed as constitutional amendments. This was the second time in recent years that Florida voters considered such an amendment. After a similar amendment fell just short of the 60 percent voter approval in 2014, the 2016 amendment easily passed this threshold.

Minimum-wage increases have also been achieved in several states in recent years through the initiative process, occasionally through the constitutional initiative process. Of the four minimum wage increase measures on the 2016 ballot, all of which were approved, one measure in Colorado was framed as a constitutional amendment. A decade earlier, Colorado voters approved a citizen-initiated amendment increasing the minimum wage and calling for annual adjustments for inflation. The amendment approved by voters in 2016 requires additional

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increases so that the minimum wage will jump to \$12 by 2020.

Voters in two states considered right-to-work amendments in 2016 with an eye to entrench in the constitution policies already in place on a statutory basis. Alabama voters approved an amendment stipulating that workers cannot be required to join a union or pay union dues as a condition of employment. Voters in Virginia rejected a similar amendment.

A significant number of state ballots in 2016 featured budget and finance amendments, with some of these amendments dedicating revenue to certain purposes and others barring diversion of revenue for other than intended purposes. Voters in Oregon approved an amendment dedicating a portion of proceeds from the state lottery to veterans' services. North Dakota voters authorized a broader use of severance tax revenue for education than previously permitted. An Arizona amendment increased the annual distribution from a state land trust fund to benefit K–12 schools and colleges. A Hawaii amendment allowed excess revenue that would have been deposited in a state rainy day fund to be used for debt service or public pension liabilities. On the other hand, voters approved amendments barring diversion of gas and other transportation-related taxes (Illinois and New Jersey), state parks funds (Alabama) and fees paid by hospitals to support the Medicaid program (California).

Amendments have long been a vehicle for increasing taxes, limiting taxes and authorizing tax exemptions, and 2016 was no exception. Notably, California voters approved a citizen-initiated amendment that extended an income tax increase on upper income earners. This income tax hike, along with a separate sales tax hike, was originally adopted in 2012 through a citizen-initiated amendment championed by Gov. Jerry Brown. The income tax hike was set to expire in another two years; but the 2016 amendment extended it for another 12 years. California voters also approved an initiated measure that made both statutory and constitutional changes to increase the cigarette tax by \$2 per pack and dedicate most of the revenue to health care programs. Meanwhile, Colorado voters rejected a citizen-initiated amendment that would have increased the cigarette tax by \$1.75. Oklahoma voters turned back a citizen-initiated amendment that would have increased the sales tax by a penny to dedicate revenue for schools.

Other amendments that were approved in 2016 limit taxes or exempt certain persons or products from taxation. A Missouri amendment barred any new sales or use tax on services or transactions not taxed as of 2015. Voters approved amendments that granted property tax exemptions for spouses of first responders killed in the line of duty (Virginia), spouses of first responders or military personnel killed in the line of duty (Louisiana), senior citizens (Florida), and first responders (Florida). Voters in Florida approved an amendment authorizing a property tax exemption for solar or other renewable energy devices, while Nevada voters gave the first of two required approvals to a citizen-initiated amendment exempting medical equipment from sales and use taxes.

Other amendments in 2016 dealt with the purposes and procedures for incurring state debt. Arkansas voters approved an amendment eliminating a cap on the amount of outstanding debt. Alaska voters rejected an amendment that would have allowed the state to incur debt to fund loans for college students. California voters rejected an amendment that would have required voter approval for any revenue bonds authorizing more than \$2 billion for an infrastructure project.

Voters also considered and occasionally approved amendments on various other topics. Arizona voters approved an amendment authorizing the Legislature to restructure the public employee pension system, in part by allowing more use of defined contribution retirement plans, in the face of a constitutional provision barring any reduction in public employee retirement benefits. Rejected amendments include a citizen-initiated Colorado amendment that would have established a universal health care system paid for with \$25 billion in additional annual tax revenue, a New Jersey amendment that would have authorized two new casinos, and a Georgia amendment that would have authorized the Legislature to create an opportunity school district to take over failing schools.

## Conclusion

Several conclusions about recent trends in state constitutional amendment activity can be drawn from a review of 2016 amendments. First, amendments continue to be a vehicle for recognizing rights with no counterpart in the U.S. Constitution, as highlighted by passage of crime victims' rights and hunting and fishing rights amendments in

multiple states. Second, amendments continue to be adopted on a regular basis to restructure governing institutions, with a concern in recent years for tweaking amendment processes themselves, generally by making amendment rules more stringent. Third, groups and officials continue to rely on amendments, particularly citizen-initiated amendments, to enact and entrench policies unattainable or insecure in legislatures, as illustrated by amendments legalizing marijuana, boosting the minimum wage, and limiting campaign contributions. Fourth, groups and officials continue to turn to amendments to overturn state court decisions or insulate outcomes from state court reversal, as seen with amendments authorizing capital punishment and voter ID requirements.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup>The amendment eliminates a Local Constitutional Amendment Commission that previously had a role, along with the legislature, in making this determination. In the future, the legislature will take an initial vote on whether to forward an amendment to voters and then hold a separate vote on whether the amendment applies only to a single county or subdivision. If a single legislator in either house dissents on the second vote, then the amendment will be placed on the state-wide ballot, where it must be approved by a majority of voters state-wide and also by a majority of voters in the affected locality. If there are no dissenting votes in the legislature, the amendment will only be considered by voters in the affected locality and deemed approved if it secures a majority of the vote in that locality.

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### 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 the forthcoming book, *State Constitutional Politics: Governing by Amendment in the American States*.

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

**Table 1.1**  
**GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS**  
**(As of January 1, 2017)**

State or other jurisdiction	Number of constitutions*	Dates of adoption	Effective date of present constitution	Estimated length (b) (number of words)**	Number of amendments	
					Submitted to voters	Adopted
Alabama.....	6	1819, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1875, 1901	Nov. 28, 1901	388,882 (a)	1,258	926 (c)
Alaska.....	1	1956	Jan. 3, 1959	13,479	43	29
Arizona.....	1	1911	Feb. 14, 1912	47,306	277	154
Arkansas.....	5	1836, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1874	Oct. 30, 1874	59,120	206	106 (d)
California.....	2	1849, 1879	July 4, 1879	67,048	903	535
Colorado.....	1	1876	Aug. 1, 1876	66,140	346	160
Connecticut.....	2	1818 (f), 1965	Dec. 30, 1965	16,401	33	31
Delaware.....	4	1776, 1792, 1831, 1897	June 10, 1897	25,445	(e)	146
Florida.....	6	1839, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1886, 1968	Jan. 7, 1969	56,705	173	126
Georgia.....	10	1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, 1982	July 1, 1983	41,684	102 (g)	78 (g)
Hawaii.....	1 (h)	1950	Aug. 21, 1959	21,498	140	114
Idaho.....	1	1889	July 3, 1890	24,626	214	126
Illinois.....	4	1818, 1848, 1870, 1970	July 1, 1971	16,401	22	15
Indiana.....	2	1816, 1851	Nov. 1, 1851	11,476	80	48
Iowa.....	2	1846, 1857	Sept. 3, 1857	11,089	59	54 (i)
Kansas.....	1	1859	Jan. 29, 1861	14,097	128	98 (i)
Kentucky.....	4	1792, 1799, 1850, 1891	Sept. 28, 1891	27,234	76	42
Louisiana.....	11	1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1898, 1913, 1921, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	69,876	272	187
Maine.....	1	1819	March 15, 1820	16,313	205	172 (j)
Maryland.....	4	1776, 1851, 1864, 1867	Oct. 5, 1867	43,198	267	231 (k)
Massachusetts.....	1	1780	Oct. 25, 1780	45,283 (l)	148	120
Michigan.....	4	1835, 1850, 1908, 1963	Jan. 1, 1964	31,164	74	30
Minnesota.....	1	1857	May 11, 1858	11,734	218	121
Mississippi.....	4	1817, 1832, 1869, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890	26,229	164	126
Missouri.....	4	1820, 1865, 1875, 1945	March 30, 1945	69,394	189	123
Montana.....	2	1889, 1972	July 1, 1973	12,790	58	32
Nebraska.....	2	1866, 1875	Oct. 12, 1875	34,934	354 (m)	230 (m)
Nevada.....	1	1864	Oct. 31, 1864	37,418	235	138
New Hampshire.....	2	1776, 1784	June 2, 1784	13,060	289 (n)	145
New Jersey.....	3	1776, 1844, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948	26,360	87	71
New Mexico.....	1	1911	Jan. 6, 1912	33,198	304 (y)	170 (x)
New York.....	4	1777, 1822, 1846, 1894	Jan. 1, 1895	44,397	303	227
North Carolina.....	3	1776, 1868, 1970	July 1, 1971	17,177	45	37
North Dakota.....	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	18,746	280	159 (o)
Ohio.....	2	1802, 1851	Sept. 1, 1851	53,239	291	175
Oklahoma.....	1	1907	Nov. 16, 1907	81,666	368 (p)	198 (p)
Oregon.....	1	1857	Feb. 14, 1859	49,016	501 (q)	257 (q)
Pennsylvania.....	5	1776, 1790, 1838, 1873, 1968 (r)	1968 (r)	26,078	38 (r)	32 (r)
Rhode Island.....	2	1842 (f), 1986 (s)	Dec. 4, 1986	11,407	14 (s)	12 (s)
South Carolina.....	7	1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1895	Jan. 1, 1896	27,421	689 (t)	500 (t)
South Dakota.....	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	27,774	239	120
Tennessee.....	3	1796, 1835, 1870	Feb. 23, 1870	13,960	66	43
Texas.....	5 (u)	1845, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1876	Feb. 15, 1876	86,936	669 (v)	491
Utah.....	1	1895	Jan. 4, 1896	17,849	175	120
Vermont.....	3	1777, 1786, 1793	July 9, 1793	8,565	212	54
Virginia.....	6	1776, 1830, 1851, 1869, 1902, 1970	July 1, 1971	21,899	59	50
Washington.....	1	1889	Nov. 11, 1889	32,578	181	107
West Virginia.....	2	1863, 1872	April 9, 1872	33,324	123	72
Wisconsin.....	1	1848	May 29, 1848	15,102	196	147 (i)
Wyoming.....	1	1889	July 10, 1890	26,349	130	101
American Samoa.....	2	1960, 1967	July 1, 1967	6,000	15 (y)	7 (y)
No. Mariana Islands....	1	1977	Jan. 9, 1978	13,700	60 (y)	56 (w)(y)
Puerto Rico.....	1	1952	July 25, 1952	9,400	8 (y)	6 (y)

See footnotes at end of table.

## GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE CONSTITUTIONS—Continued

### (As of January 1, 2017)

Sources: 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 2011.

#### Key:

(a) The Alabama constitution includes numerous local amendments that apply to only one county. An estimated 70 percent of all amendments are local. A 1982 amendment provides that after proposal by the legislature to which special procedures apply, only a local vote (with exceptions) is necessary to add them to the constitution.

(b) Computer word count.

(c) The total number of Alabama amendments includes one that is commonly overlooked.

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

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

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

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

(h) As a kingdom and republic, Hawaii had five constitutions.

(i) The figure includes amendments approved by the voters and later nullified by the state supreme court in Iowa (three), Kansas (one), Nevada (six) and Wisconsin (two).

(j) The figure does not include one amendment approved by the voters in 1967 that is inoperative until implemented by legislation.

(k) Two sets of identical amendments were on the ballot and adopted in the 1992 Maryland election. The four amendments are counted as two in the table.

(l) The printed constitution includes many provisions that have been annulled.

(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 six amendments submitted to and approved by the voters which were, by decisions of the Oklahoma or federal 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 the 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.

(y) These totals for territorial constitutions are in some cases taken from 2011 data.

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

**Table 1.2**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY THE LEGISLATURE**  
**Constitutional Provisions**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Legislative vote required for proposal (a)</i>	<i>Consideration by two sessions required</i>	<i>Vote required for ratification</i>	<i>Limitation on the number of amendments legislature can submit at one election</i>
Alabama.....	3/5	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Alaska.....	2/3	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Arizona.....	Majority	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Arkansas.....	Majority	No	Majority vote on amendment	3
California.....	2/3	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Colorado.....	2/3	No	55% vote on amendment (y)	(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	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Maryland.....	3/5	No	Majority vote on amendment (h)	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 (w)	No	Majority vote on amendment (f)	None
Nevada.....	Majority	Yes	Majority vote on amendment	None
New Hampshire.....	3/5	No	2/3 vote on amendment	None
New Jersey.....	(l)	(l)	Majority vote on amendment	None (m)
New Mexico.....	Majority (n)	No	Majority vote on amendment (n)	None
New York.....	Majority	Yes	Majority vote on amendment	None
North Carolina.....	3/5	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
North Dakota.....	Majority	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Ohio.....	3/5	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Oklahoma.....	Majority (w)	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Oregon.....	(o)	No	Majority vote on amendment (x)	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.

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 an 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) In Louisiana, if five or fewer political subdivisions of the state are affected, majority in state as a whole and also in each of affected subdivisions is required. In Maryland, if an amendment affects only the City of Baltimore or only one county, majority in state as a whole and also in affected subdivision is required.

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

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

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

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

(m) If a proposed amendment is not approved at the election when submitted, neither the same amendment nor one which would make substantially the same change for the constitution may be again submitted to the people before the third general election thereafter.

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

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

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

(q) Two-thirds of members of each house, first passage; majority of members of each house after popular ratification.

(r) Majority of members elected to both houses, first passage; two-thirds of members elected to both houses, second passage.

(s) Majority of all citizens voting for governor.

(t) Two-thirds vote senate, majority vote house, first passage; majority both houses, second passage. As of 1974, amendments may be submitted only every four years.

(u) Within 30 days after voter approval, governor must submit amendment(s) to U.S. Secretary of the Interior for approval.

(v) If approved by two-thirds of members of each house, amendment(s) submitted to voters at special referendum; if approved by not less than three-fourths of total members of each house, referendum may be held at next general election.

(w) The legislature may, by a four-fifths vote in Nebraska or a two-thirds vote in Oklahoma, call a special election for voters to consider amendments.

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

(y) An amendment repealing, in whole or in part, any constitutional provision only requires approval by a majority on the amendment.

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

**Table 1.3**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROCEDURE: BY INITIATIVE**  
**Constitutional Provisions**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of signatures required on initiative petition</i>	<i>Distribution of signatures</i>	<i>Referendum vote</i>
<b>Arizona</b> .....	15% of total votes cast for all candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	10% of voters for governor at last election.	Must include 5% of voters for governor in each of 15 counties.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>California</b> .....	8% of total voters for all candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	5% of total legal votes for all candidates for secretary of state at last general election.	2% of registered voters in each of the state senate districts.	55% vote on amendment, except any amendment repealing a constitutional provision only requires a majority vote on amendment.
<b>Florida</b> .....	8% of total votes cast in the state in the last election for presidential electors.	8% of total votes cast in each of 1/2 of the congressional districts.	Three-fifths vote on amendment except any amendment for "new state tax or fee" not in effect Nov. 7, 1994 requires 2/3 of voters voting in election.
<b>Illinois (a)</b> .....	8% of total votes cast for candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority voting in election or 3/5 voting on amendment.
<b>Massachusetts (b)</b> .....	3% of total votes cast for governor at preceding biennial state election (not less than 25,000 qualified voters).	No more than 1/4 from any one county.	Majority vote on amendment which must be 30% of total ballots cast at election.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	10% of total voters for all candidates at last gubernatorial election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Mississippi (c)</b> .....	12% of total votes for all candidates for governor in last election.	No more than 20% from any one congressional district.	Majority vote on amendment and not less than 40% of total votes cast at election.
<b>Missouri</b> .....	8% of legal voters for all candidates for governor at last election.	The 8% must be in each of 2/3 of the congressional districts in the state.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Montana</b> .....	10% of qualified electors, the number of qualified voters to be determined by number of votes cast for governor in preceding election in each county and in the state.	The 10% to include at least 10% of qualified voters in 2/5 of the legislative districts. (d)	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	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.
<b>Nevada</b> .....	10% of voters who voted in entire state in last general election.	10% of voters in each of the state's congressional districts.	Majority vote on amendment in two consecutive general elections.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	4% of population of the state.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	10% of total number of electors who voted for governor in last election.	At least 5% of qualified electors in each of 1/2 of counties in the state.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	15% of votes cast at last general election for governor.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	8% of total votes for all candidates for governor at last election at which governor was elected for four-year term.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment except for supermajority equal to supermajority voting requirement contained in proposed amendment.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	10% of total votes for governor in last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> ....	50% of qualified voters of commonwealth.	In addition, 25% of qualified voters in each senatorial district.	Majority vote on amendment if legislature approved it by majority vote; if not, at least 2/3 vote in each of two senatorial districts in addition to a majority vote.

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments.

Key:

(a) Initiatives can only be used to amend substantive or procedural aspects of Article IV, the Legislature Article, and cannot be used to amend any other articles.

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

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

(d) A 2002 amendment changed this geographic-distribution rule to require at least 10% of voters in 1/2 of the counties. After this amendment was held unconstitutional by a federal district court in a 2005 ruling, the state attorney general advised that the prior rule—2/5 of legislative districts—was in effect.



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

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Provision for convention</i>	<i>Procedure for calling a convention by initiative</i>	<i>Legislative vote for submission of convention question (a)</i>	<i>Popular vote to authorize convention</i>	<i>Periodic submission of convention question required (b)</i>	<i>Popular vote required for ratification of convention proposals</i>
Alabama.....	Yes	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	10 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 (l)
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; 2014	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

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

### PROCEDURES FOR CALLING CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—Continued

#### Constitutional Provisions

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Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments.

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.

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

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

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

(j) Must be approved during two legislative sessions.

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

(l) Majority of those voting on the proposal is assumed. Vote must take place at a special election held no less than 60 days and no more than 6 months after convention.

(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**





# Why States Join Interstate Compacts

By Ann O'M. Bowman and Neal D. Woods

*Interstate compacts are an increasingly important and popular form of cooperation among states. Through compacts, states can address shared problems, promote a common agenda, and produce collective goods on a wide array of issues such as child welfare, criminal justice, education, health, natural resources, taxation and transportation.*

## Forms of Interstate Cooperation

When facing common problems or pursuing similar agendas, states often reach out to other states. States cooperate with one another in many ways, including joint administrative agreements, uniform state laws, multistate legal actions, and interstate compacts. For example, simple administrative agreements between two or more states can be created fairly easily and adjusted or rescinded as needed. Uniform state laws adopted by legislatures offer another mechanism for cooperation, as do multistate legal actions pursued by state attorneys general. Interstate compacts, the focus of this article, are an increasingly important form of cooperation. Table A summarizes the notable characteristics of these four cooperative options.

## The Evolution of Interstate Compacts

Interstate compacts are authorized in Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution. Historically, compacts were used primarily to settle boundary

disputes between a pair of neighboring states, such as the 1949 Kansas-Missouri Boundary Compact. The focus of compacts was fairly narrow and there were not many of them. One estimate of the number of compacts at the turn of the 20th century found fewer than 40 of them in use, the vast majority of them dealing with state borders.<sup>1</sup> Since that time, the substance of compacts has expanded far beyond the resolution of territorial disputes. One of the most prominent early compacts is the Port Authority of New York & New Jersey, established in 1921. By the 1970s, compacts were increasingly being used to address a diverse array of contemporary problems and policies on topics including child welfare, criminal justice, education, health, natural resources, taxation and transportation. Not only has the substantive focus of compacts expanded, so too have administrative, financial and technical aspects of compacts. By 2017, the number of compacts has increased to more than 200, with several more in developmental stages.<sup>2</sup>

**Table A: Types of Interstate Cooperation**

Type of Interstate Cooperation	Notable Characteristics
<b>Administrative agreements</b>	Created by state administrative agencies. Do not require state legislative action. Informal, easy to amend.
<b>Uniform state laws</b>	Drafted by external groups, the most prominent is the Uniform Law Commission. Especially useful when uniformity generates efficiencies. Require state legislative action.
<b>Multistate legal actions</b>	Pursued by the state attorney general. Often formally supported by the National Association of Attorneys General. Compared to a state acting alone, multistate legal actions increase state clout and reduce costs of litigation for participating states.
<b>Interstate compacts</b>	Authorized in the U.S. Constitution. Formal actions that require state legislative approval. Among participating states, compact provisions supersede conflicting state law. Can be bilateral, multistate, or national in scope.

Source: Ann O'M. Bowman and Neal D. Woods, March 2017.

**Table B: Why States Join Interstate Compacts**

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Example</i>
<b>To address shared problems</b>	Pollution in a river that runs through several states.
<b>To promote a common agenda</b>	Reciprocal licensing arrangements for health care professionals across states.
<b>To produce collective goods</b>	Assistance to other states by responding to natural disasters.
<b>To reduce the costs associated with policy design and experimentation</b>	Joint studies to determine better utilization of fisheries or develop restoration standards for mined land.

*Source:* Ann O'M. Bowman and Neal D. Woods, March 2017.

**Benefits of Compacts**

The growing use of compacts is largely a function of their potential for states to address shared problems, promote a common agenda, or produce collective goods. Further, by joining a compact, a state can reduce the costs associated with policy design and experimentation. Table B provides examples of these conditions.

As noted by Michael Buenger and his colleagues in their book, *The Evolving Law and Use of Interstate Compacts*, compacts have several advantages relative to other vehicles for accomplishing these goals. First, because states themselves are designing the compact, it can be more responsive to the interests and needs of member states than federal action. Second, compacts have the salutary effect of blurring the borders that separate states and reducing state insularity.<sup>3</sup> Third, compacts can preempt potential federal interference into traditional state responsibilities. Finally, compacts offer a “predictable, stable, and enforceable mechanism for policy control and implementation” to participating states.<sup>4</sup>

**Compact Development and Implementation**

Ideas for compacts emerge from many sources, oftentimes policy entrepreneurs who realize that states could benefit (i.e., achieve policy goals or save money) from working together in a formal arrangement. State administrators who have encountered challenges working across state lines to accomplish an objective may be promoters of compacts. The federal government itself has encouraged states to form compacts, as in the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act of 1980, which resulted in 10 compacts being established to manage the disposal of certain types of nuclear waste. In some cases, compacts supplement existing state

laws, but if there is a conflict between compact provisions and statutes, the conflicting state law must give way once a state joins a compact. In other words, states lose a certain amount of autonomy when they enter into a compact with other states. But the promise of compacts is sufficient such that many states are willing to share sovereignty via a compact.

By virtue of their nature, compacts are not in force until a second state joins the agreement. For instance, neither the Compact for Pension Portability for Educators, enacted by Rhode Island in 1989 nor the Interstate Dealer Licensing Compact, enacted by Kansas in 1990, is in effect because no other states have signed on. Some compacts set a high membership threshold before their provisions go into effect. For example, the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, a national compact, became effective once it was enacted by 35 states.<sup>5</sup> Compacts are financed in various ways; these can include state appropriations, proceeds from compact activities, foundation funds, and dues assessments.<sup>6</sup>

Based on the subject matter, membership in interstate compacts can be limited to specific states or open to all 50 states. Those with limited membership are typically focused on a specific geographic region such as the Great Lakes or New England, or a particular economic interest, such as grain-producing states or states that allow pari-mutuel gambling. Article 1, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution declares that interstate compacts require congressional consent, however, in practice, the consent of Congress is required only when a compact would affect the political balance of the federal system.<sup>7</sup>

Much of the growth in the number of compacts is due to compacts in which participation is open to every state. Currently, there are nearly 50 national

**Table C: Factors that Influenced State Participation in National Compacts, 1960–2000**

*Factors*

**Internal State Factors**

- States with experience in regional compacts tended to join more national compacts.
- Wealthier states joined fewer compacts.
- States with more professionalized legislatures joined fewer compacts.
- States with higher levels of state and local government employment joined more compacts.
- States with a more liberal citizenry joined more compacts.
- States with a higher number of interest groups registered to lobby joined more compacts.

**External Factors**

- Professional associations and interest groups stimulate compact membership.
- As neighboring states joined more compacts, a state joined more itself.
- Federal policy activism affects state compact participation in different ways, depending on the type of compact.

*Source:* Ann O'M. Bowman and Neal D. Woods, March 2017.

compacts in existence. These compacts offer a means of making nationwide policy without the federal government. By developing and implementing these compacts, states can preempt potential interference by the federal government into what have been traditional state responsibilities. Alternatively, states may use compacts to make national policy from the bottom-up in areas where the federal government is unwilling or unable to act.<sup>8</sup>

### **Influences on Compact Participation**

As noted above, national compacts provide an opportunity for states to make public policy that is national in scope without the passage of federal legislation. The rate at which states join these national compacts varies. On average, a national compact has 23 states as members, while the average state has joined 17 national compacts. The most participatory states (Kansas and New Jersey) have joined 23; the least participatory state (Mississippi) is a member of 12 national compacts.

The variation across states in their rate of participation in national compacts seems to be related to several factors, which are summarized in Table C. Statistical analyses of compact membership data between 1960 and 2000 indicate that states with experience in regional compacts are more likely to join national compacts.<sup>9</sup> Compact membership is additionally associated with several internal characteristics of states. These characteristics include states' fiscal and institutional capacity to make policy, such as their wealth, legislative profession-

alism, and the size of their bureaucratic establishment. Politics also seem to matter, with states with a more liberal citizenry joining slightly more compacts, on average, although this trend may differ across different types of compacts. States with a larger number of interest groups registered to lobby in the state also tend to join more compacts.<sup>10</sup>

In addition to these internal characteristics, states appear to be responsive to external forces. Support from professional associations and interest groups plays a role in spurring compact membership.<sup>11</sup> States also respond to the actions of other governments, both state and federal. States whose neighbors join more national compacts join a greater number themselves. The effect of federal government policy activism is more nuanced. In periods when the federal government is more active, state compact participation increases in certain types of compacts (those with an economic focus) but it decreases in others (compacts with a social policy focus).<sup>12</sup>

### **Considerations When Entering Interstate Compacts**

Clearly, compacts offer many benefits to participating states. States must nonetheless take several considerations into account when deciding whether to enter into a compact. First, the development and drafting of compacts can be a time-consuming process. Historically, compacts were negotiated by commissioners who were charged by governors or state legislatures to develop a workable agreement

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with their counterparts in other states. Today, the compact development process is typically more informal and often involves groups of state officials who begin informal discussions, often facilitated by external organizations such as The Council of State Governments.<sup>13</sup> Collecting information, engaging stakeholders, identifying common ground, resolving disagreements, and developing preliminary provisions can take time. One major issue that drafters have to take up is the administration of the compact. Some compacts are administered by state agencies; compacts that address more complex issues often establish an interstate compact agency to handle implementation and operations.

Once a compact is ratified by the requisite number of states and is in force, it may face two related challenges: securing compliance from member states and avoiding member state defections. States are self-interested entities and will do what is in their best interest. Many compacts include processes for dispute resolution because of the disputes that may arise within the compact. One risk is that a state often on the losing end of these resolutions may withdraw from the compact. Or, rather than formally withdraw, a state may choose to withhold its financial support of the compact. Both of these actions can threaten the sustainability of the compact. Also, there have been instances in which compact members have ousted recalcitrant members, such as the expulsions of Michigan and Nebraska from their respective low-level radioactive waste compacts. Thus, states need to weigh the benefits of compact membership against these potential drawbacks when deciding whether to join compacts.

### Looking Ahead

One trend in recent years has been the increased attention to compacts as a venue for achieving political goals. An example of this is the National Popular Vote Compact, which seeks the adoption and implementation of a nationwide popular election for the U.S. presidency. Rather than employing a top-down process of amending the U.S. Constitution, National Popular Vote Inc., in conjunction with various other interest groups, is following a more decentralized path, promulgating a model compact bill and seeking state ratification. At the time of this writing, the National Popular Vote Compact has been ratified by 10 states and the District of Columbia.

Other recent compacts serve more explicitly partisan or ideological purposes. One such endeavor

is the Health Care Compact, which was developed by groups of conservative state legislators supported by the Health Care Compact Alliance and the American Legislative Exchange Council in order to dismantle the federal health care reforms instituted by the 2010 federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, also known as the ACA or Obamacare. The stated goal in the language of the compact was the return of control of the regulation of health care to the states. Hence the inclusion of this provision in the compact language: “Each Member State, within its State, may suspend by legislation the operation of all federal laws, rules, regulations, and orders regarding Health Care that are inconsistent with the laws and regulations adopted by the Member State pursuant to this Compact.”<sup>14</sup> Texas was the first state to join the compact in 2011 and by 2014, the compact had nine member states.<sup>15</sup> Subsequently, new state participation stalled, and with the 2016 election of a president committed to modification of the ACA, the compact moved to the back burner. However, other ideologically motivated compacts such as the Compact for a Balanced Budget, or CBB, formulated in 2014, and supported by numerous conservative groups, continue to seek adherents.<sup>16</sup> Four states have joined CBB—Alaska, Georgia, Mississippi and North Dakota—which aims to pressure the federal government to amend the U.S. Constitution to require Congress to pass balanced budgets.

The recent trend toward compacts with an explicitly political focus merits watching to see if it has staying power in the face of significant changes in the national political landscape. In the meantime, states are likely to continue to pursue collective policy goals in less politicized areas where finding common ground may be easier. The Council of State Governments’ own policy and research team identified five emerging issues that are being developed into compacts: common state policies on autonomous vehicles, occupational licensing across state lines, prescription drug monitoring programs, infrastructure development, and violent crime analysis.<sup>17</sup> In these and other policy arenas, states are likely to continue to find compacts an attractive option for addressing common state problems.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Patricia S. Florestano, “Past and Present Utilization of Interstate Compacts in the United States,” *Publius: The Journal of Federalism* 24 (1994): 13–25.



<sup>2</sup>National Center for Interstate Compacts, The Council of State Governments <http://www.csg.org/NCIC/compacts.aspx>. Accessed February 25, 2017.

<sup>3</sup>Neal D. Woods and Ann O'M. Bowman, "Blurring Borders: The Effect of Federal Activism on Interstate Cooperation," *American Politics Research* 39 (2011): 859–884.

<sup>4</sup>Michael Buenger, Jeffrey B. Litwak, Richard L. Masters, and Michael H. McCabe, *The Evolving Law and Use of Interstate Compacts*, 2nd ed. (Chicago: ABA Publishing, 2016), 26.

<sup>5</sup>The effort by the groups supporting the enactment of the National Popular National Vote Compact has set a different type of threshold: whatever combination of states holds the 270 electoral votes to win the presidency.

<sup>6</sup>Buenger et al., *The Evolving Law and Use of Interstate Compacts* ...

<sup>7</sup>A compact that affects the political balance of the federal system is one in which states increase their political power at the expense of the national government or of other states. See the discussion in Buenger et al., pp. 68–75.

<sup>8</sup>Woods and Bowman, "Blurring Borders."

<sup>9</sup>Ann O'M. Bowman and Neal D. Woods, "Strength in Numbers: Why States Join Interstate Compacts," *State Politics and Policy Quarterly* 7 (2007): 347–369.

<sup>10</sup>Ann O'M. Bowman and Neal D. Woods, "Expanding the Scope of Conflict: Interest Groups and Interstate Compacts," *Social Science Quarterly* 91 (2010): 668–687.

<sup>11</sup>Andrew Karch, Sean C. Nicholson-Crotty, Neal D. Woods, and Ann O'M. Bowman, "Policy Diffusion and the Pro-Innovation Bias," *Political Research Quarterly* 69 (2016): 83–95.

<sup>12</sup>Woods and Bowman, "Blurring Borders."

<sup>13</sup>Buenger et al., *The Evolving Law and Use of Interstate Compacts* ...

<sup>14</sup>The Health Care Compact, National Center for Interstate Compacts, The Council of State Governments. <http://apps.csg.org/ncic/PDF/Health%20Care%20Compact.pdf>. Accessed March 1, 2017.

<sup>15</sup>Compact legislation was introduced in 16 states in 2011, and in addition to Texas, the bills became law in three other states (Georgia, Missouri (without the Democratic Governor's signature), and Oklahoma). In 2012, Republican-led Indiana, South Carolina, and Utah joined passed similar compact legislation, and in 2013, Alabama followed suit, in 2014, Kansas. The governors of Arizona and Montana vetoed the compact bills passed by their legislatures 2011. In 2013, Utah included a provision to repeal their compact in 2014, pending an analysis of how a compact would affect the state. See "States Consider Health Compacts to Challenge Federal PPACA," National Conference of State Legislatures, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/health/states-pursue-health-compacts.aspx>. Accessed March 1, 2017.

<sup>16</sup>"Balanced Budget Compact Project," <http://www.compactforamerica.org/balanced-budget-compact-project>. Accessed March 3, 2017.

<sup>17</sup>Colmon Elridge, "Top Five Issues in 2017: Interstate Compacts," <http://knowledgecenter.csg.org/kc/content/top-5-issues-2017-interstate-compacts>. Accessed February 27, 2017.

## About the Authors

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## Eight Supreme Court Cases for States from a (Mostly) Eight-Justice Court

By Lisa Soronen

*This article discusses eight Supreme Court cases of interest to states during the 2016–17 term. This term lacks any blockbuster cases at least partially due to being down a Justice most of the term. The court will decide three First Amendment cases (one religion, two speech), one education case, one preemption case, and a few other interesting but narrow cases.*

During almost all of the 2016–17 term, the Supreme Court operated with only eight out of nine justices. Unsurprisingly, this has significantly affected the Supreme Court's docket. The court accepted one case which received significant media attention. The case involves a transgender student who wants to use the bathroom consistent with his gender identity. The student is arguing he has a legal right to do so based on the Department of Education's interpretation of Title IX found in an unpublished agency letter. Before oral argument, the Trump administration rescinded this letter. *Gloucester County School Board v. G.G.* has been removed from the court's docket. The lower court will rehear the case without relying on the now rescinded letter.

The court has accepted eight other cases of interest to the states. The court is likely to struggle with a case involving a state's Establishment Clause, and a case involving whether merger provisions where nonconforming adjacent lots under common ownership are combined for zoning purposes results in an unconstitutional taking of property. Both cases were accepted in January 2016 before Justice Scalia died and weren't scheduled for oral argument until over a year later—perhaps in the hopes the court would have a ninth justice to break a 4-4 tied vote. Justice Gorsuch joined the court just in time to hear argument in the religion case. The court is likely to have an easier time deciding two First Amendment free speech cases involving state statutes. First Amendment free speech is one of the few areas of the law where most justices agree (and generally rule against states).

### First Amendment

In *Trinity Lutheran Church of Columbia v. Pauley* the Supreme Court will decide whether Missouri can refuse to allow a religious preschool to receive a state grant to resurface its playground based on Missouri's "super-Establishment Clause." The Missouri Department of Natural Resources, or DNR, offers grants to qualifying organizations to purchase recycled tires to resurface playgrounds. The DNR refused to give a grant to Trinity Church's preschool because Mis-

souri's constitution prohibits providing state aid directly or indirectly to churches. Trinity Church argues that excluding it from an "otherwise neutral and secular aid program" violates the federal Constitution's Free Exercise and Equal Protection Clauses, which Missouri's "super-Establishment Clause" may not trump. In *Locke v. Davey* (2004) the Supreme Court upheld Washington state's "super-Establishment Clause," which prohibits post-secondary students from using public scholarships to receive a degree in theology. The lower court concluded *Locke* applies in this case where: "Trinity Church seeks to compel the direct grant of public funds to churches, another of the 'hallmarks of an established religion.'"

The issue in *Packingham v. North Carolina* is whether a North Carolina law prohibiting registered sex offenders from accessing commercial social networking websites where the registered sex offender knows minors can create or maintain a profile, violates the First Amendment. The North Carolina Supreme Court held that North Carolina's law is constitutional "in all respects." The court first concluded that North Carolina's law regulates "conduct" and not "speech," "specifically the ability of registered sex offenders to access certain carefully defined websites." The court then concluded that the statute is a "content-neutral" regulation because it "imposed a ban on accessing certain defined commercial social networking websites without regard to any content or message conveyed on those sites." Finally, the North Carolina Supreme Court concluded the statute was narrowly tailored to prohibit registered sex offenders from accessing websites where they could gather information about minors. Registered sex offenders could still use websites "exclusively devoted to speech" including instant messaging services and chat rooms, websites requiring no more than an a user name and email address to access content, and websites where users must be at least 18 to maintain a profile.

In *Expressions Hair Design v. Schneiderman* the Supreme Court held unanimously that a New York statute prohibiting vendors from advertising a single

price and a statement that credit card customers must pay more regulates speech under the First Amendment. A New York statute states that “[n]o seller in any sales transaction may impose a surcharge on a [credit card] holder who elects to use a credit card in lieu of payment by cash, check, or similar means.” Twelve states have adopted credit-card surcharge bans. The court agreed that this statute prohibits Expressions Hair Design from posting a single price—for example “Haircuts \$10 (3% or 30 cent surcharge added if you pay by credit card).” The sticker price is the regular price so sellers may not charge credit card customers an amount above the sticker price that is not also charged to cash customers. According to the court, this statute regulates speech and isn’t a typical price/conduct regulation, which would receive less protection under the First Amendment. “What the law does regulate is how sellers may communicate their prices. A merchant who wants to charge \$10 for cash and \$10.30 for credit may not convey that price any way he pleases. He is not free to say “\$10, with a 3% credit card surcharge” or “\$10, plus \$0.30 for credit” because both of those displays identify a single sticker price—\$10—that is less than the amount credit card users will be charged. Instead, if the merchant wishes to post a single sticker price, he must display \$10.30 as his sticker price.”

## Education

The Supreme Court held unanimously in *Endrew F. v. Douglas County School District* that public school districts must offer students with disabilities an individual education plan (IEP) “reasonably calculated to enable a child to make progress appropriate in light of the child’s circumstances.” Per the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), a student with a disability receives an IEP, developed with parents and educators, which is intended to provide that student with a “free and appropriate public education” (FAPE). *Board of Education v. Rowley* (1982) was the first case where the Supreme Court defined FAPE. In that case the court failed to articulate an “overarching standard” to evaluate the adequacy of an IEP because Amy Rowley was doing well in school. But the court did say in *Rowley* that an IEP must be “reasonably calculated to enable a child to receive educational benefits.” For a child receiving instruction in the regular classroom an IEP must be “reasonably calculated to enable the child” to advance from grade to grade. In *Endrew F.* the Court stated that if “progressing smoothly through the regular curriculum” isn’t “a reasonable prospect for a child, his IEP need not aim for grade level advancement. But his educational program must be appropriately ambitious in light of his circumstances, just as

advancement from grade to grade is appropriately ambitious for most children in the regular classroom. The goals may differ, but every child should have the chance to meet challenging objectives.”

## Preemption

The Federal Employees Health Benefits Act, or FEHBA, governs federal employee health insurance benefits and authorizes the Office of Personnel Management, or OPM, to enter into contracts with private health insurance companies to administer benefit plans. FEHBA preempts state law relating to the “nature, provision, or extent of coverage or benefits.” *Coventry Health Care* argued that FEHBA preempts Missouri’s anti-subrogation law. The Missouri Supreme Court disagreed reasoning that Missouri’s anti-subrogation law does not clearly “relate to the nature, provision, or extent of coverage or benefits.” In 2015 the U.S. Supreme Court vacated and remanded the Missouri Supreme Court’s decision after OPM promulgated a rule saying that an insurance carrier’s rights and responsibilities pertaining to subrogation “relate to the nature, provision, or extent of coverage or benefits.” The Missouri Supreme Court again ruled that FEHBA doesn’t preempt Missouri’s anti-subrogation law. The Missouri Supreme Court refused give to *Chevron* deference to OPM’s rule reasoning “no binding precedent requiring courts to afford dispositive deference to an agency rule defining the scope of an express preemption clause.” In *Coventry Health Care of Missouri v. Nevils* the Supreme Court held unanimously that the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (FEHBA) preemption clause overrides state laws prohibiting subrogation and reimbursement and that the preemption clause is consistent with the Supremacy Clause. FEHBA allows the federal government to contract with private insurance carriers for federal employees’ health insurance. FEHBA preempts state law related to the “nature, provision, and extent of coverage of benefits.” The court focused on the plain language of FEHBA to conclude it preempts state reimbursement and subrogation laws. “Contractual provisions for subrogation and reimbursement ‘relate to ... payments with respect to benefits’ because subrogation and reimbursement rights yield just such payments. When a carrier exercises its right to either reimbursement or subrogation, it receives from either the beneficiary or a third party ‘payment’ respecting the benefits the carrier had previously paid. The carrier’s very provision of benefits triggers the right to payment.” The court also rejected the argument that FEHBA violates the Supremacy Clause, which states that federal laws are the supreme law of the land, “by assigning preemptive effect to

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the terms of a contract, not to the laws of the United States.” According to the court it is the statute and not a contract that “strips state law of its force.” The court failed to address the question of most interest to states lurking in this case; whether *Chevron* deference applies when an agency is construing the scope of a statute’s preemption provision, absent Congress’s assent.

### Miscellaneous

In *Murr v. Wisconsin* the Supreme Court will decide whether merger provisions in state law and local ordinances, where nonconforming, adjacent lots under common ownership are combined for zoning purposes, may result in the unconstitutional taking of property. The Murrs owned contiguous lots E and F which together are .98 acres. Lot F contained a cabin and lot E was undeveloped. A St. Croix County merger ordinance prohibits the individual development or sale of adjacent lots under common ownership that are less than one acre total. But the ordinance treats commonly owned adjacent lots of less than an acre as a single, buildable lot. The Murrs sought and were denied a variance to separately use or sell lots E and F. They claim the ordinance resulted in an unconstitutional uncompensated taking. The Wisconsin Court of Appeals ruled there was no taking in this case. It looked at the value of lots E and F in combination and determined that the Murrs’ property retained significant value despite being merged. A year-round residence could be located on lot E or F or could straddle both lots. And state court precedent indicated that the lots should be considered in combination for purposes of takings analysis.

The Supreme Court will decide in *Nelson v. Colorado* whether it violates due process to require criminal defendants whose convictions have been reversed to prove their innocence by clear and convincing evidence to receive refunds of monetary penalties they have paid. Shannon Nelson was convicted of five charges relating to sexually assaulting her children. She was ordered to pay a variety of costs and fees. The appeals court overturned her conviction and a new jury acquitted her. The Colorado Supreme Court ruled that due process does not require that a court award Nelson the costs and fees she paid. The Colorado Exoneration Act authorizes a court to issue refunds to exonerated defendants. Nelson didn’t pursue a claim under the Exoneration Act. According to the Colorado Supreme Court: “The Exoneration Act provides sufficient process for defendants to seek refunds of costs, fees, and restitution that they paid in connection with their conviction.” To receive compensation under the act, the exonerated person

must prove, by clear and convincing evidence, that he or she was “actually innocent.”

Most states, including Colorado, and the federal government have a “no-impeachment” rule which prevents jurors from testifying after a verdict about what happened during deliberations with limited exceptions that do not include that a juror expressed racial bias. A jury found Miguel Angel Pena-Rodriguez guilty of unlawful sexual contact and harassment involving two teenage sisters. Subsequent to conviction, two jurors alleged that another juror made numerous statements during deliberations indicating he believed Pena-Rodriguez was guilty because he is Mexican. Justice Kennedy, writing for the 5-3 court in *Pena-Rodriguez v. Colorado* concluded that the “Constitution requires an exception to the no-impeachment rule when a juror’s statements indicate that racial animus was a significant motivating factor in his or her finding of guilt.” “An effort to address the most grave and serious statements of racial bias is not an effort to perfect the jury but to ensure that our legal system remains capable of coming ever closer to the promise of equal treatment under the law that is so central to a functioning democracy.”

### Conclusion

So far, 2017’s Supreme Court docket looks like this year’s Supreme Court docket. No big cases have been accepted yet. The most interesting case accepted so far is *National Association of Manufacturers v. Department of Defense*. The issue in this case is whether federal courts of appeals versus federal district courts have the authority to rule whether the “waters of the United States” (WOTUS) regulations finalized during the Obama Administration are lawful. The Supreme Court has decided to keep this case on its docket despite President Trump’s executive order suggesting a rewrite of the current WOTUS definitional rule.

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### About the Author

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# Challenges and Opportunities to Renew Effective Federalism in the West on Marijuana Legalization and Regulatory Reform

By Edgar Ruiz

*The start of a new presidency offers state and local government officials an opportunity to connect with representatives of the new administration, share their priorities and concerns, and calibrate their intergovernmental affairs strategies. For state and local governments in the Western United States, establishing effective partnerships with key federal agencies is crucial due to the federal government's regulatory footprint on a number of regionally-important policy areas such as energy and water resources management, public land ownership, and national defense installations*

Upon the election of Donald Trump as president of the United States, a coalition of regional, multi-branch and bipartisan associations representing western governors, attorneys general, legislators and county officials quickly mobilized and collaborated to promote a vision of a stronger state-federal relationship. This coalition, comprised of the Western Governors' Association, Conference of Western Attorneys General, The Council of State Governments West, or CSG West, Pacific NorthWest Economic Region, and the Western Interstate Region of the National Association of Counties, jointly adopted federalism principles, the first time such a joint effort has occurred in recent history.

The federalism principles adopted by the western coalition, which were presented to President Trump's transition team and congressional leaders in December 2016, call for greater and meaningful state consultation of proposed federal regulations, rules, directives, and budget proposals that have "substantial direct effects on the states and/or local governments or on their relationship with the federal government."<sup>1</sup> Moreover, the principles solicit "increased flexibility for state and local waivers of statutory or regulatory requirements" so that state and local governments can utilize and develop flexible and innovative policy approaches.<sup>2</sup>

The western coalition's interests to further state-federal relations are being put to the test as the new administration moves forward to pursue its objectives which have caused uncertainty and legal challenges in a number of policy areas. These include the legalization of marijuana and regulatory reform. The administration's approach to these issues have major implications for many Western states and local gov-

ernments. The following provides a brief overview of the state-federal overlays in these areas.

## Recreational Marijuana

In November 2016, voters in California and Nevada passed initiatives legalizing the adult-use of recreational marijuana, thus becoming the 5th and 6th Western states to legalize marijuana. Voters passed legalization initiatives in Colorado and Washington in 2012 and Oregon and Alaska in 2014. While the legalization of recreational marijuana is no longer limited to Western states, this policy issue has gained greater traction in the Western region than in any other part of the country. States such as Colorado and Washington were pioneers in the establishment of regulatory mechanisms to regulate this industry, literally establishing such regulatory structures overnight and without any guidance from other jurisdictions.

The legalization of recreational marijuana in several states has occurred amidst the conundrum that marijuana remains illegal under the federal Controlled Substance Act, or CSA. In 2013, under former President Obama's administration, the U.S. Department of Justice issued guidance to federal prosecutors concerning marijuana enforcement under the CSA. The memorandum identified eight enforcement priorities as a guide to the exercise of federal investigative and prosecutorial discretion. These included preventing the distribution of marijuana to minors, preventing the diversion of marijuana from states where it is legal under state law in some form to other states, and preventing drugged driving and the exacerbation of other adverse public health consequences associated with marijuana use.



## STATE-FEDERAL RELATIONS

The U.S. Department of Justice's 2013 guidance rests on its expectation that states and local governments that have enacted laws authorizing marijuana-related conduct will implement strong and effective regulatory and enforcement systems that will address the threat those state laws could pose to public safety, public health, and other law enforcement interests.<sup>3</sup> However, this guidance, which called for selective enforcement and discretionary prosecution under the CSA, "did not alter the Department's authority to enforce federal law regardless of state law."

Under the leadership of newly appointed Attorney General Jeff Sessions, who has long opposed legalization of marijuana, it is unclear whether stricter enforcement of federal marijuana laws will be pursued. Speaking at a National Association of Attorneys General in February 2017, Attorney General Sessions stated that "states, they can pass the laws they choose...I would just say that it remains a violation of federal law to distribute marijuana throughout any place in the United States, whether a state legalizes it or not."<sup>4</sup> These remarks have created angst among state officials in states that have legalized recreational marijuana, as well as proponents of legalized marijuana, who believe that with a stroke of a pen Attorney General Sessions can "cause chaos in a \$6.7 billion industry that is already attracting major investments from Wall Street hedge funds and expected to hit \$21.8 billion by 2020."<sup>5</sup>

In response to a potential federal crackdown on legalized marijuana, some western jurisdictions are pursuing legislation to protect cannabis consumers and businesses. This includes legislation signed into law by Oregon Gov. Kate Brown which prohibits a marijuana retailer from recording or retaining any information that may be used to identify a consumer.<sup>6</sup> Other jurisdictions are pressuring the president to fulfill his campaign promise to adhere to a "states rights" policy.

The federal government's approach to dealing with states that have legalized recreational marijuana will have major repercussions across the country. It will also alter the way in which states view their ability to pursue innovative initiatives to tackle complex policy issues.

### Regulatory Reform

The federal government has a large footprint in the Western United States, with significant military installations; public lands in the form of national parks, forests and monuments; and management of critical infrastructure such as dams, highways and airports. This presence is coupled with landmark

federal laws, such as the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Endangered Species Act, along with key court rulings that have expanded the authority of the federal government into many areas of governance in the West. This has resulted in a web of regulatory overlay among local, state and federal governments who, in many instances, share jurisdiction in certain policy areas while exercising sole, or primary, jurisdiction in others.

During the first days of his administration President Trump called for regulatory reform. This included Executive Order 13771 that, among other things, requires federal agencies to repeal at least two existing regulations when proposing a new regulation. A follow-up executive order requires the head of each agency to designate officials who shall carry out regulatory reforms.

Several Western state leaders have reacted positively to President Trump's regulatory reform agenda, especially federal rules that they consider an overreach of federal authority, encroaching on state policy and stifling economic growth. This has been particularly true in several states in response to revamping the Waters of the United States rule which gave the federal government authority over not only major water bodies but also the wetlands, rivers and streams that feed into them within state jurisdiction.<sup>7</sup> Another has been President Trump's directive instructing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to rewrite 2015 regulations that limit greenhouse gas emissions from existing electric utilities.

On the other hand, leaders in other Western states have reacted with concern and opposition to the president's regulatory reform agenda who consider these efforts as rolling back sensible policies designed to protect the environment. Several states have pursued legal actions to challenge the current administration's efforts to repeal regulations adopted during former President Obama's tenure. This includes the intervention of attorneys general from several states in an existing federal suit brought by the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers where they are defending regulations aimed at enhancing vehicle emission standards, or standing up for the right of their states to adopt stricter pollution standards.<sup>8</sup>

While the tensions about the proper role of the federal government's authority in a variety of policy areas dates back to the adoption of the U.S. Constitution, the recent schisms among state and federal governments, especially in the West with regard to the management of public lands and resources development and protection, to name a few, have increased

the need for greater dialogue and understanding of the proper balance and coordination among state and federal entities with jurisdiction in the West.

### Conclusion

The current state of state-federal relations is at an important crossroads. The new administration of President Trump provides a potential opportunity to realign and redefine the state-federal relationship in a manner that achieves enhanced cooperative federalism. However, this opportunity is challenged by heightened political tensions and opposition to the policy objectives by the Trump administration. The ramifications of the actions pursued in this environment will likely have long-term impacts on future state-federal relations. As such, organizations such as CSG West will need to step up their efforts to serve as neutral conveners to foster greater state-federal cooperation and engagement.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> WGA, CWAG, CSG West, WIR and PNWER, *Principles to Clarify and Strengthen the State—Federal Relationship*, December 2016

<sup>2</sup> Ibid,

<sup>3</sup> James M. Cole, Deputy Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, “Guidance Regarding Marijuana Enforcement,” August 29, 2013

<sup>4</sup> Tessa Berenson, “Attorney General Jeff Sessions Just Hinted at Crackdown on Legal Marijuana,” Time Magazine Article, February 28, 2017; <http://time.com/4685414/jeff-sessions-recreational-marijuana-legal-crackdown/>

<sup>5</sup> James Higdon, “Jeff Sessions’ coming war on Legal Marijuana,” Politico, December 5, 2016 <http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2016/12/jeff-sessions-coming-war-on-legal-marijuana-214501>

<sup>6</sup> Oregon Senate Bill 863, Section 2(3).

<sup>7</sup> Juliet Eilperin and Steven Mufson, “Trump to roll back Obama’s climate, water rules through executive action,” Washington Post Article, February 20, 2017; [https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/02/20/trump-to-roll-back-obamas-climate-water-rules-through-executive-action/?utm\\_term=.9f632d912461](https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/02/20/trump-to-roll-back-obamas-climate-water-rules-through-executive-action/?utm_term=.9f632d912461)

<sup>8</sup> Reid Wilson, “Blue states rush to block Trump emissions rollback,” The Hill Article, March 15, 2017, <http://thehill.com/homenews/state-watch/324179-blue-states-rush-to-block-trumps-emissions-rollback>

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**Table 2.1**  
**SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES: 1944–2014**  
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal year	To Federal government		To local governments					For specified purposes				
	Total	(a)	Total	For general local 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	...	3,283,000	428,000	1,554,000	648,000	507,000	...	146,000			
1950.....	4,217,000	...	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	...	5,986,000	591,000	3,150,000	1,046,000	911,000	...	288,000			
1956.....	6,538,000	...	6,538,000	631,000	3,541,000	1,069,000	984,000	...	313,000			
1957.....	7,440,000	...	7,440,000	668,000	4,212,000	1,136,000	1,082,000	...	342,000			
1958.....	8,089,000	...	8,089,000	687,000	4,598,000	1,247,000	1,167,000	...	390,000			
1959.....	8,689,000	...	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	...	10,906,000	839,000	6,474,000	1,777,000	1,327,000	...	489,000			
1963.....	11,885,000	...	11,885,000	1,012,000	6,993,000	1,919,000	1,416,000	...	545,000			
1964.....	12,968,000	...	12,968,000	1,053,000	7,664,000	2,108,000	1,524,000	...	619,000			
1965.....	14,174,000	...	14,174,000	1,102,000	8,351,000	2,436,000	1,630,000	...	655,000			
1966.....	16,928,000	...	16,928,000	1,361,000	10,177,000	2,862,000	1,725,000	...	783,000			
1967.....	19,056,000	...	19,056,000	1,585,000	11,845,000	2,897,000	1,861,000	...	868,000			
1968.....	21,950,000	...	21,950,000	1,993,000	13,321,000	3,527,000	2,029,000	...	1,080,000			
1969.....	24,779,000	...	24,779,000	2,135,000	14,858,000	4,402,000	2,109,000	...	1,275,000			
1970.....	28,892,000	...	28,892,000	2,958,000	17,085,000	5,003,000	2,439,000	...	1,407,000			
1971.....	32,640,000	...	32,640,000	3,258,000	19,292,000	5,760,000	2,507,000	...	1,823,000			
1972.....	36,759,246	...	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	45,999,917	4,803,875	27,106,812	7,028,750	3,211,455	...	3,449,025			
1975.....	51,978,324	974,780	51,003,544	5,129,333	31,110,237	7,136,104	3,224,861	...	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	...	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	...	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	...	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	...	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	...	13,862,386			
1987.....	141,278,672	2,455,362	141,278,672	14,254,089	88,253,298	14,753,727	6,784,699	...	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	...	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			

See footnotes at end of table.



# SUMMARY OF STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES: 1944–2014 — Continued (In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal year	To local governments									
	To Federal government (a)					For general local government support				
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	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.....	186,598,234	3,464,364	182,933,870	16,977,032	116,179,860	20,903,400	8,126,477	...	...	20,747,101
1992.....	201,313,434	3,608,911	197,704,523	16,368,139	124,919,686	25,942,234	8,480,871	...	...	21,993,593
1993.....	214,094,882	3,625,051	210,469,831	17,690,986	131,179,517	31,339,777	9,298,624	...	...	20,960,927
1994.....	225,635,410	3,603,447	222,031,963	18,044,015	135,861,024	30,624,514	9,622,849	...	...	27,879,561
1995.....	240,978,128	3,616,831	237,361,297	18,996,435	148,160,436	30,772,525	10,481,616	...	...	28,926,886
1996.....	252,079,335	3,896,667	248,182,668	20,019,771	156,954,115	31,180,345	10,707,338	...	...	18,530,703
1997.....	264,207,209	3,839,942	260,367,267	21,808,828	164,147,715	35,754,024	11,431,270	...	...	15,453,241
1998.....	278,853,409	3,515,734	275,337,675	22,693,158	176,250,998	32,327,325	11,648,853	...	...	20,037,843
1999.....	308,734,917	3,801,667	304,933,250	25,495,396	192,416,987	35,161,151	12,075,195	...	...	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	...	...	19,690,737
2001.....	350,326,546	4,290,764	346,035,782	31,693,016	222,092,587	41,926,990	12,350,136	...	...	21,454,592
2002.....	364,789,480	4,370,330	360,419,150	28,927,053	227,336,087	47,112,496	12,949,850	...	...	23,276,887
2003.....	382,781,397	4,391,095	378,390,302	30,766,480	240,788,692	49,302,737	13,537,114	...	...	23,953,537
2004.....	388,559,152	4,627,356	383,931,796	29,718,225	249,236,844	42,636,305	14,008,581	...	...	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	...	...	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	...	...	33,136,088
2007.....	459,742,295	4,670,648	455,071,647	31,207,955	301,062,065	56,899,141	14,881,789	...	...	30,953,499
2008.....	478,530,574	4,765,734	473,764,840	32,035,268	315,424,647	57,730,369	16,549,366	...	...	31,682,262
2009.....	490,887,391	4,894,977	485,992,414	30,421,570	324,374,036	58,741,316	16,492,780	...	...	34,943,359
2010.....	485,557,187	4,339,166	481,218,021	27,821,681	317,389,500	58,858,443	18,043,061	...	...	40,831,007
2011.....	496,832,436	4,295,922	492,536,514	27,577,126	330,482,270	56,678,841	17,243,590	...	...	41,808,824
2012.....	481,883,230	4,157,695	477,725,535	27,289,870	317,839,562	55,913,067	17,787,581	...	...	39,545,004
2013.....	488,782,863	3,392,576	485,390,287	28,412,169	324,995,548	55,565,254	18,158,521	...	...	38,015,987
2014.....	496,870,726	3,389,399	493,481,327	27,810,598	330,140,880	54,781,687	20,913,437	...	...	40,037,655

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Finance (years ending in '2' and '7'), and Annual Survey of State Government Finances (remaining years). For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see [http://www.census.gov/govs/state/how\\_data\\_collected.html](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:

... Not available.

(a) Represents primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program.

**Table 2.2**  
**STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE: 2002–2014**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>496,870,726</b>	<b>488,782,863</b>	<b>481,883,230</b>	<b>496,832,436</b>	<b>485,557,187</b>	<b>490,887,391</b>	<b>478,530,574</b>	<b>459,742,295</b>	<b>432,265,206</b>	<b>405,925,287</b>	<b>388,559,152</b>	<b>382,196,570</b>	<b>364,847,087</b>
Alabama .....	6,474,302	6,476,073	6,563,313	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
Alaska .....	2,059,333	2,032,061	1,897,331	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
Arizona .....	8,459,459	8,209,708	8,023,697	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	6,902,301
Arkansas .....	5,199,089	4,957,560	5,047,345	5,151,381	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
California .....	91,869,167	95,069,461	85,425,616	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
Colorado .....	6,749,839	6,291,390	6,105,130	6,334,861	6,513,704	6,403,127	5,912,545	5,683,332	5,621,254	5,187,797	4,860,577	4,666,350	4,295,239
Connecticut .....	4,899,005	4,908,546	4,614,954	4,485,808	4,846,870	4,316,376	4,193,874	3,832,923	3,727,280	3,534,857	3,313,737	3,030,485	3,734,962
Delaware .....	1,390,686	1,271,359	1,161,381	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
Florida .....	18,707,624	17,809,542	17,340,127	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
Georgia .....	10,557,747	10,361,359	10,223,211	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
Hawaii .....	255,885	220,844	194,791	207,988	177,624	159,452	137,771	138,054	157,863	147,201	134,452	125,434	130,387
Idaho .....	2,015,071	1,981,659	1,956,717	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
Illinois .....	16,924,035	15,549,167	15,866,914	15,711,057	15,034,787	14,585,898	14,079,487	13,946,155	13,946,155	14,212,820	13,303,609	13,369,662	13,090,976
Indiana .....	9,314,957	9,292,344	9,313,044	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
Iowa .....	4,963,899	4,753,646	4,804,976	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
Kansas .....	4,108,481	4,057,504	3,953,778	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
Kentucky .....	4,649,395	4,802,691	5,029,106	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	3,620,967
Louisiana .....	6,053,019	6,241,308	6,387,767	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
Maine .....	1,285,064	1,238,618	1,286,233	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
Maryland .....	8,733,983	8,641,281	8,380,215	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
Massachusetts .....	9,811,813	9,401,248	9,291,231	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
Michigan .....	19,779,302	19,249,754	19,021,267	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
Minnesota .....	12,620,852	12,975,915	10,833,320	11,102,449	10,427,657	11,199,230	11,188,797	10,686,738	10,867,738	10,108,813	9,638,153	9,618,471	8,271,462
Mississippi .....	4,919,968	5,053,070	5,138,081	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
Missouri .....	5,785,229	5,771,802	5,877,847	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
Montana .....	1,382,045	1,373,069	1,316,548	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
Nebraska .....	2,202,196	2,170,630	2,170,016	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
Nevada .....	4,169,439	4,214,581	4,120,103	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	2,495,552
New Hampshire .....	1,268,583	1,300,770	1,226,012	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
New Jersey .....	12,104,168	11,102,269	11,789,109	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
New Mexico .....	4,604,669	4,500,634	4,450,387	4,325,766	4,322,462	4,766,207	4,362,063	4,160,932	3,745,089	3,617,407	3,234,697	2,951,328	2,768,420
New York .....	58,134,561	56,236,537	57,406,012	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
North Carolina .....	13,172,640	13,514,695	13,514,695	13,633,379	13,429,946	13,562,079	13,152,908	12,499,778	11,727,642	11,637,407	10,226,422	10,356,152	9,450,760
North Dakota .....	2,261,886	1,632,316	1,643,402	1,300,989	1,245,686	933,974	805,351	741,535	735,705	701,125	613,513	606,096	585,521
Ohio .....	16,647,880	16,517,064	17,932,406	18,488,325	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
Oklahoma .....	4,213,211	4,230,427	4,230,427	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
Oregon .....	6,007,393	5,495,337	5,657,912	5,774,682	5,864,882	5,703,775	5,640,993	5,047,346	4,947,576	4,764,615	4,637,052	4,071,501	4,212,673
Pennsylvania .....	18,835,531	18,834,325	18,526,116	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
Rhode Island .....	1,198,256	1,170,440	1,143,486	1,074,302	1,193,601	1,002,919	1,067,849	1,076,589	998,505	908,479	865,956	828,198	749,034
South Carolina .....	5,581,255	5,454,008	5,312,018	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

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE: 2002–2014 — Continued**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

State	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	745,993	740,104	753,622	774,778	737,190	707,862	679,868	652,117	633,891	608,209	566,853	514,949	506,347
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	7,221,663	7,074,682	7,181,421	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
<b>Texas</b> .....	29,191,904	27,590,295	29,860,716	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
<b>Utah</b> .....	3,266,053	3,069,082	3,029,283	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
<b>Vermont</b> .....	1,570,909	1,501,657	1,636,024	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
<b>Virginia</b> .....	11,792,595	11,255,705	11,653,818	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
<b>Washington</b> .....	10,439,034	9,777,797	9,530,116	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
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	2,413,663	2,469,555	2,618,052	2,553,582	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
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	9,890,474	9,637,247	9,741,343	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
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	1,913,090	1,681,018	1,702,814	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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Finance (2002, 2007, and 2012), and Annual Survey of State Government Finances (remaining years). For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see [http://www.census.gov/govs/state/how\\_data\\_collected.html](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. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information

on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology and technical documentation [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf).

Note: Includes payments to the federal government, primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program. The statistics reflect state government fiscal years that end on June 30, except for four states with other ending dates: Alabama and Michigan (September 30), New York (March 31), and Texas (August 31).

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

## FEDERAL AID

**Table 2.3**  
**STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2014**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Specified functions					Miscellaneous and combined
		General local government support	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>496,870,726</b>	<b>27,810,598</b>	<b>330,140,880</b>	<b>54,781,687</b>	<b>20,913,437</b>	<b>19,979,070</b>	<b>43,245,054</b>
Alabama .....	6,474,302	202,663	4,873,544	138,503	212,177	39,614	1,007,801
Alaska .....	2,059,333	54,874	1,203,743	80,604	2,501	128,424	589,187
Arizona .....	7,448,459	2,152,299	3,998,459	304,156	673,926	86,032	233,587
Arkansas .....	5,199,089	288,940	4,379,045	1,051	249,326	1,006	279,721
California .....	91,869,167	269,756	48,694,774	25,914,684	5,209,163	7,073,022	4,707,768
Colorado .....	6,749,839	160,136	4,536,551	863,848	436,891	91,693	660,720
Connecticut .....	4,899,005	344,791	3,643,060	350,951	61,639	263,420	235,144
Delaware .....	1,390,686	-	1,240,454	10,796	5,605	16,922	116,909
Florida .....	18,707,624	1,974,262	14,966,142	51	548,445	537	1,218,187
Georgia .....	10,557,747	-	9,523,229	373,826	209,812	216,684	234,196
Hawaii .....	255,885	208,231	-	386	-	15,613	31,655
Idaho .....	2,015,071	238,930	1,603,414	-	125,693	5,170	41,864
Illinois .....	16,924,035	1,833,841	9,324,074	2,326,315	895,613	214,089	2,330,103
Indiana .....	9,314,957	533,205	7,735,501	46,472	734,752	26,831	238,196
Iowa .....	4,963,899	168,217	3,476,812	108,956	474,478	124,201	611,235
Kansas .....	4,108,481	130,039	3,580,345	3,247	205,394	55,007	134,449
Kentucky .....	4,649,395	-	3,921,201	106,949	245,827	122,454	252,964
Louisiana .....	6,053,019	198,978	4,234,017	159,715	77,415	4	1,382,890
Maine .....	1,285,064	90,992	1,093,050	18,378	24,360	-	58,284
Maryland .....	8,733,983	127,808	6,533,041	191	180,314	879,787	1,012,842
Massachusetts .....	9,811,813	976,862	7,122,375	306,338	234,209	21,382	1,150,647
Michigan .....	19,779,302	1,140,806	13,280,606	2,893,100	1,299,761	134,166	1,030,863
Minnesota .....	12,620,852	1,322,929	9,018,596	640,183	969,920	102,890	566,334
Mississippi .....	4,919,968	590,016	3,046,540	399,913	427,749	53,941	401,809
Missouri .....	5,785,229	203,376	5,183,074	3,965	122,567	3,603	268,644
Montana .....	1,382,045	151,457	963,212	38,360	16,798	13,955	198,263
Nebraska .....	2,202,196	472,501	1,484,094	44,201	12,441	55,019	133,940
Nevada .....	4,169,439	1,095,640	2,784,435	134,389	90,737	14,293	49,945
New Hampshire .....	1,268,583	58,805	1,026,798	108,552	36,574	1,745	36,109
New Jersey .....	12,104,168	1,638,441	7,490,326	1,748,441	179,444	26,607	1,020,909
New Mexico .....	4,604,669	1,331,515	3,083,853	-	34,973	8,783	145,545
New York .....	58,134,561	454,217	29,522,962	9,138,150	548,879	6,182,469	12,287,884
North Carolina .....	13,172,777	157,976	10,535,679	1,604,065	231,330	184,122	459,605
North Dakota .....	2,261,886	729,044	1,025,659	16,431	296,791	8,347	185,614
Ohio .....	16,647,880	1,467,385	10,962,276	1,624,581	745,698	670,630	1,177,310
Oklahoma .....	4,278,505	115,715	3,452,636	43,176	380,645	101,214	185,119
Oregon .....	6,007,393	199,774	4,169,285	698,707	457,081	95,525	387,021
Pennsylvania .....	18,835,531	278,561	12,359,574	1,821,568	747,232	981,251	2,647,345
Rhode Island .....	1,198,256	61,690	1,033,238	73,761	17,070	-	12,497
South Carolina .....	5,581,255	1,727,077	3,503,008	83,812	16,372	42,455	208,531
South Dakota .....	745,993	21,773	568,485	8,609	48,204	7,409	91,513
Tennessee .....	7,221,663	313,064	5,280,981	827,919	155,937	88,318	555,444
Texas .....	29,191,904	179,164	25,966,706	761,957	717,622	324,411	1,242,044
Utah .....	3,266,053	-	2,989,505	23,277	164,114	44,466	44,691
Vermont .....	1,570,909	-	1,544,277	-	-	-	26,632
Virginia .....	11,792,595	1,087,020	6,832,491	607,470	1,044,249	417,109	1,804,256
Washington .....	10,439,034	124,757	8,166,904	240	720,495	697,166	729,472
West Virginia .....	2,413,663	91,522	2,069,818	18,753	11,852	53,186	168,532
Wisconsin .....	9,890,474	2,269,712	5,902,318	302,519	591,783	274,684	549,458
Wyoming .....	1,913,090	571,837	1,210,713	171	19,579	9,414	101,376

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of

governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation.

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

**Table 2.4**  
**STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES, BY TYPE OF RECEIVING GOVERNMENT AND BY STATE: 2014**  
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State</i>	<i>Total intergovernmental expenditure</i>	<i>Federal</i>	<i>School districts</i>	<i>Other local governments</i>
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>496,870,726</b>	<b>3,389,399.00</b>	<b>267,342,015.00</b>	<b>226,139,312.00</b>
Alabama .....	6,474,302	0	4,856,228.00	1,618,074.00
Alaska .....	2,059,333	0	0	2,059,333.00
Arizona .....	7,448,459	0	3,988,036.00	3,460,423.00
Arkansas .....	5,199,089	19.00	4,379,045.00	820,025.00
California .....	91,869,167	2,785,715.00	45,423,275.00	43,660,177.00
Colorado .....	6,749,839	3,536.00	4,511,155.00	2,235,148.00
Connecticut .....	4,899,005	0	36,581.00	4,862,424.00
Delaware .....	1,390,686	1,003.00	1,228,704.00	160,979.00
Florida .....	18,707,624	0	14,646,873.00	4,060,751.00
Georgia .....	10,557,747	0	9,523,229.00	1,034,518.00
Hawaii .....	255,885	386.00	0	255,499.00
Idaho .....	2,015,071	0	1,603,414.00	411,657.00
Illinois .....	16,924,035	8,148.00	9,276,832.00	7,639,055.00
Indiana .....	9,314,957	3,658.00	7,735,475.00	1,575,824.00
Iowa .....	4,963,899	0	3,476,584.00	1,487,315.00
Kansas .....	4,108,481	1,272.00	3,580,345.00	526,864.00
Kentucky .....	4,649,395	0	3,921,201.00	728,194.00
Louisiana .....	6,053,019	0	4,165,381.00	1,887,638.00
Maine .....	1,285,064	5,915.00	0	1,279,149.00
Maryland .....	8,733,983	0	0	8,733,983.00
Massachusetts .....	9,811,813	198,035.00	1,192,745.00	8,421,033.00
Michigan .....	19,779,302	12,670.00	13,270,682.00	6,495,950.00
Minnesota .....	12,620,852	0	8,996,508.00	3,624,344.00
Mississippi .....	4,919,968	0	3,044,300.00	1,875,668.00
Missouri .....	5,785,229	64,041.00	5,183,074.00	538,114.00
Montana .....	1,382,045	25.00	963,036.00	418,984.00
Nebraska .....	2,202,196	44,076.00	1,484,094.00	674,026.00
Nevada .....	4,169,439	4,149.00	2,784,408.00	1,380,882.00
New Hampshire .....	1,268,583	0	161,797.00	1,106,786.00
New Jersey .....	12,104,168	19,000.00	5,509,084.00	6,576,084.00
New Mexico .....	4,604,669	0	3,083,853.00	1,520,816.00
New York .....	58,134,561	0	15,835,525.00	42,299,036.00
North Carolina .....	13,172,777	0	0	13,172,777.00
North Dakota .....	2,261,886	0	1,025,637.00	1,236,249.00
Ohio .....	16,647,880	13,899.00	10,962,276.00	5,671,705.00
Oklahoma .....	4,278,505	55,513.00	3,441,311.00	781,681.00
Oregon .....	6,007,393	0	4,155,180.00	1,852,213.00
Pennsylvania .....	18,835,531	141,401.00	11,807,863.00	6,886,267.00
Rhode Island .....	1,198,256	18,338.00	61,994.00	1,117,924.00
South Carolina .....	5,581,255	0	3,471,677.00	2,109,578.00
South Dakota .....	745,993	0	568,477.00	177,516.00
Tennessee .....	7,221,663	827.00	316,835.00	6,904,001.00
Texas .....	29,191,904	0	25,784,382.00	3,407,522.00
Utah .....	3,266,053	0	2,987,963.00	278,090.00
Vermont .....	1,570,909	0	1,544,277.00	26,632.00
Virginia .....	11,792,595	858.00	24,578.00	11,767,159.00
Washington .....	10,439,034	3,757.00	8,153,834.00	2,281,443.00
West Virginia .....	2,413,663	0	2,061,236.00	352,427.00
Wisconsin .....	9,890,474	0	5,902,318.00	3,988,156.00
Wyoming .....	1,913,090	3,158.00	1,210,713.00	699,219.00

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census

results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on non-sampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation <http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/statetechdoc2014.pdf>.

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

**Table 2.5**  
**STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 2014**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

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
United States .....	551,273,793	536,391,415	82,955,724	333,219,991	24,632,546	43,287,754	14,882,378	4,416,448	3,563,073	1,325,015	2,259,689
Alabama .....	8,135,043	8,005,055	1,597,704	4,680,165	223,938	745,733	129,988	9,328	0	34,537	66,097
Alaska .....	2,810,194	2,803,124	276,134	1,183,712	75,379	566,205	7,070	5,904	0	0	0
Arizona .....	10,951,041	10,549,101	1,641,989	7,347,209	313,291	695,815	401,940	11,875	251,451	66,298	46,604
Arkansas .....	6,096,896	6,055,468	781,781	3,690,817	107,555	369,485	41,428	41,179	0	176	0
California .....	63,516,604	59,925,650	9,970,583	40,422,756	2,101,074	3,589,174	3,590,954	259,514	1,551,458	11,244	820,264
Colorado .....	7,277,716	7,187,567	1,391,134	2,920,513	1,443,776	761,644	90,149	14,926	246	0	34,754
Connecticut .....	6,364,610	6,349,942	497,822	4,330,449	267,030	496,900	14,668	1,765	0	0	0
Delaware .....	2,101,677	2,031,222	222,874	1,272,121	95,923	210,985	70,455	65,882	0	0	0
Florida .....	25,801,529	25,468,800	4,359,446	14,814,514	1,993,856	2,432,197	332,729	8,971	0	277,799	0
Georgia .....	14,611,862	14,327,475	3,047,127	7,443,243	1,229,210	1,451,325	284,387	208,366	0	0	44,818
Hawaii .....	2,810,537	2,804,017	612,676	1,511,062	4,175	178,575	6,520	0	0	0	0
Idaho .....	2,531,469	2,516,494	367,086	1,328,312	196,734	312,366	14,975	351	9,726	0	4,881
Illinois .....	18,227,252	17,851,826	3,333,898	10,705,567	544,198	1,531,909	375,426	23,227	243,879	0	90,312
Indiana .....	11,055,684	10,974,721	1,647,467	7,094,748	236,208	974,751	80,963	9,294	12,935	2,690	55,686
Iowa .....	6,218,631	6,165,129	992,361	3,659,651	158,133	606,473	53,502	375	20,881	7,312	15,257
Kansas .....	3,975,772	3,922,998	755,029	2,026,094	314,248	440,231	52,774	17,442	171	1,220	30,531
Kentucky .....	9,768,931	9,731,943	1,242,201	6,690,363	318,561	692,576	36,988	21,064	0	0	0
Louisiana .....	10,214,940	10,170,139	1,355,461	5,549,735	319,462	751,828	44,801	20,867	0	2,223	1
Maine .....	3,028,373	2,997,132	273,273	2,119,726	75,642	226,611	31,241	10,067	0	49	18,655
Maryland .....	11,038,357	10,670,601	1,638,785	5,852,717	1,345,963	731,131	367,756	49,470	0	163,241	15,901
Massachusetts .....	14,165,615	13,658,836	1,652,808	8,013,552	589,425	866,894	506,779	12,972	0	0	2,676
Michigan .....	17,929,672	17,722,616	3,188,409	10,522,548	1,264,546	895,941	207,056	8,509	66,139	78,121	16,416
Minnesota .....	9,838,098	9,604,131	1,327,484	6,867,182	160,488	763,324	233,967	15,502	98,192	6	105,532
Mississippi .....	7,377,669	7,193,839	972,114	4,659,489	163,836	586,953	183,830	3,358	190	2	154,222
Missouri .....	10,394,689	10,128,483	1,221,054	5,909,077	1,439,120	862,584	266,206	1,256	171,730	12,289	56,007
Montana .....	2,341,686	2,335,571	285,984	1,148,299	91,845	481,124	6,115	0	1,017	0	3,558
Nebraska .....	3,094,850	3,034,031	181,325	2,201,605	46,600	352,206	60,819	33,457	592	102	23,183
Nevada .....	3,021,228	2,842,077	441,967	1,794,107	101,529	299,645	179,151	33,617	117,989	6,788	9,190
New Hampshire .....	1,853,129	1,658,713	229,673	822,958	29,245	179,359	194,416	4,684	168,305	0	9,946
New Jersey .....	16,049,091	15,438,821	1,938,325	8,291,283	500,978	1,050,155	610,270	286,530	0	86,372	103,517
New Mexico .....	5,558,490	5,371,390	697,892	3,729,920	159,873	406,655	187,100	58,225	0	128,875	0
New York .....	49,114,188	48,154,490	5,338,053	33,566,926	1,250,499	2,126,645	959,698	203,161	6,476	93,500	15,361
North Carolina .....	15,643,257	15,356,098	2,435,667	9,653,881	582,618	1,534,652	287,159	112,814	122,063	5,292	25,724
North Dakota .....	1,534,035	1,483,627	254,030	633,681	10,199	324,258	50,408	1	10,018	3,288	29,162
Ohio .....	22,350,068	21,760,672	2,549,727	15,930,285	437,598	1,484,001	589,396	25,626	304,950	58,184	71,548
Oklahoma .....	7,409,652	7,290,039	986,090	3,729,032	1,344,038	683,117	119,613	1,156	510	2,398	24,374
Oregon .....	8,791,134	8,775,637	1,235,553	6,162,606	313,862	444,288	15,497	11,079	0	0	0
Pennsylvania .....	21,868,995	21,647,328	2,994,010	15,357,506	370,075	1,829,647	221,667	193,559	0	774	19,156
Rhode Island .....	2,509,818	2,468,471	327,998	1,337,180	213,693	269,889	41,347	0	0	0	0
South Carolina .....	7,639,636	7,089,225	1,350,204	4,333,268	224,826	642,485	550,411	88,560	296,280	7,137	97,690

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE FROM FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: 2014—Continued**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

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.....	1,573,610	1,547,210	234,736	595,576	95,420	343,468	26,400	12,763	0	8,090	5,229
Tennessee.....	10,645,251	10,561,385	1,621,273	6,702,025	293,353	984,439	83,866	25,236	2,855	9,360	32,714
Texas.....	40,561,370	38,637,304	7,620,987	23,408,049	1,170,060	3,613,257	1,924,066	1,774,936	4,612	144,373	0
Utah.....	4,211,310	4,206,286	849,080	2,416,333	156,762	364,660	5,024	4,911	0	0	0
Vermont.....	1,943,173	1,938,148	252,053	1,141,316	52,913	280,969	5,025	0	0	0	4,959
Virginia.....	10,027,820	9,461,178	1,913,039	5,171,008	439,363	1,320,982	566,642	392,556	0	63,250	91,239
Washington.....	11,474,963	11,191,122	2,289,732	5,617,933	1,376,744	1,041,682	283,841	162,059	0	23,485	30,600
West Virginia.....	4,350,205	4,260,638	525,046	2,728,173	135,655	412,411	89,567	6,768	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	9,255,939	9,015,403	1,590,212	5,744,300	218,669	720,568	240,536	15,645	100,408	24,307	78,598
Wyoming.....	2,208,034	2,050,242	446,368	387,419	34,358	335,582	157,792	147,641	0	2,233	5,327

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation <http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/statetechdoc2014.pdf>.

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

(a) Total includes other types of intergovernmental revenue not shown separately in this table.





## **Chapter Three**

# **STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH**





## 2016 State Elections

By Tim Storey and Dan Diorio

*Voters left the overall partisan landscape in state legislatures relatively unchanged in 2016, despite a tumultuous campaign for the presidency. The GOP remains firmly in control of legislatures. Their overall ranks grew slightly in the 2015 and 2016 elections allowing the party to reach new historic heights. Democrats saw modest gains in Western states that were offset by Republican success in the Midwest and South.*

### Republicans Maintain Strong Advantage in State Legislatures

The 2016 elections were the culmination of hard fought campaigns from the top of the ticket on down. Legislative candidates from both parties nervously watched the race for the White House not knowing exactly how it might affect Republicans' grip on state legislatures. In the end, as in 21 of the past 29 presidential election cycles, the party of the winning presidential candidate, Republican Donald Trump, eked out a modest net gain in state legislative seats.

Despite the seismic change that Donald Trump's victory meant for Washington, D.C., voters did not deliver major change to the partisan landscape in the states. Republicans will continue to set the policy agenda in most state legislatures and now have a federal government run by Republicans to work with in Washington.

In the end, it was a low-change election in the states with only eight chambers changing hands, well below the average of 12 chambers that normally switch each cycle. This undoubtedly came as a relief for GOP leaders who feared losses on Election Day with Hillary Clinton leading in nearly every poll.

Democrats were expecting a repeat of their performance in the last presidential cycle in 2012 when their turnout ticked up and they won back legislative seats and chambers lost in the massive Republican wave of 2010. However, it was Republicans who celebrated after reaching yet another high-water mark of state legislative control. Republicans now control both chambers of the legislature in 32 states. More legislatures are in the hands of Republicans than at any previous point in American history. Furthermore, post-election tallies left the GOP controlling more chambers and

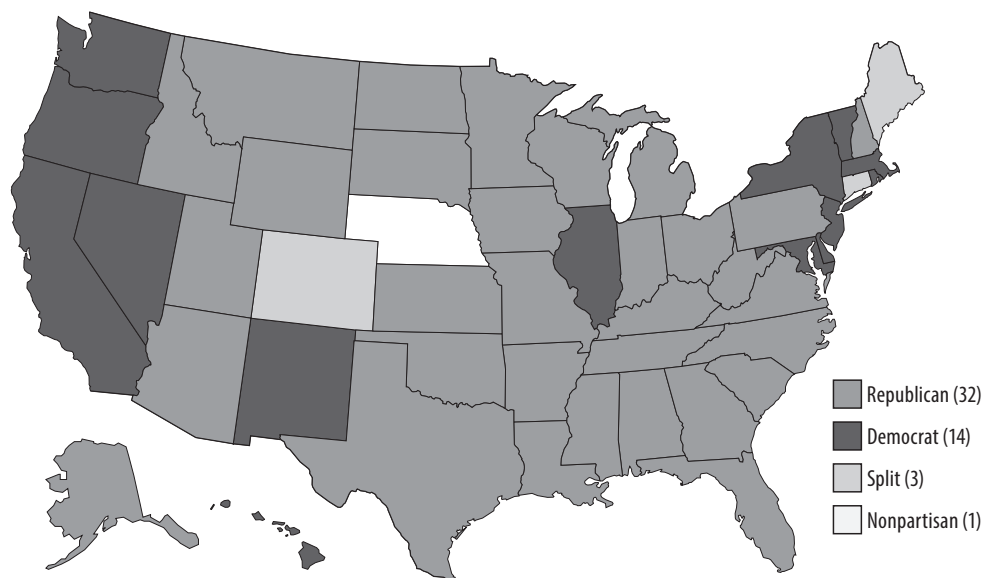
legislative seats than since the 1920 election when Warren G. Harding carried the Republican banner.

Democrats have majorities in both the house and senate in 14 states. Only three states have split control, the lowest number of split legislatures since 1944. Colorado and Maine are two of the split-control states where Republicans control the senate and Democrats the house. Connecticut is the third because the Senate is tied with Democrats still in charge of the House. The Nebraska state legislature is both unicameral and nonpartisan, so it is not reflected in these partisan control numbers although it is widely recognized as being aligned with the GOP.

This tally of majority control of legislative bodies is based on the partisan composition of seats, not considering the handful of minority party led leadership coalitions that exist in several chambers. This allows for consistent historic comparison with comprehensive partisan composition data dating back to the founding of each state.

Entering the election, Republicans held 67 of the 98 partisan chambers in the country, while Democrats held 31. In 30 states, Republicans controlled both chambers of the legislature, and Democrats controlled both chambers in 12 states. In seven states, control was split between the two parties. Of the 7,383 legislative seats, Republicans held approximately 56 percent of seats to Democrats 44 percent going into the 2016 November election.

Republicans now have the majority in 66 legislative chambers, Democrats in 31. The Connecticut Senate is tied 18 D, 18 R and is the only tied legislative body in the nation. Legislative seat totals tell a similar story. Republicans hold more than 4,170 legislative seats—that's 57.1 percent of the all seats and the most for the party since 1920.

**Figure A: 2017 Legislative Partisan Control**

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

### Below Average Chamber Turnover in 2016

On average since 1900, party control has switched in 13 state legislative chambers every two years. The changes in the 2016 cycle were 38 percent below that average. A mere eight chambers changed hands in the 2016 election cycle (including legislative elections in 2015). Four chambers went toward the Democrats, and four moved toward Republicans.

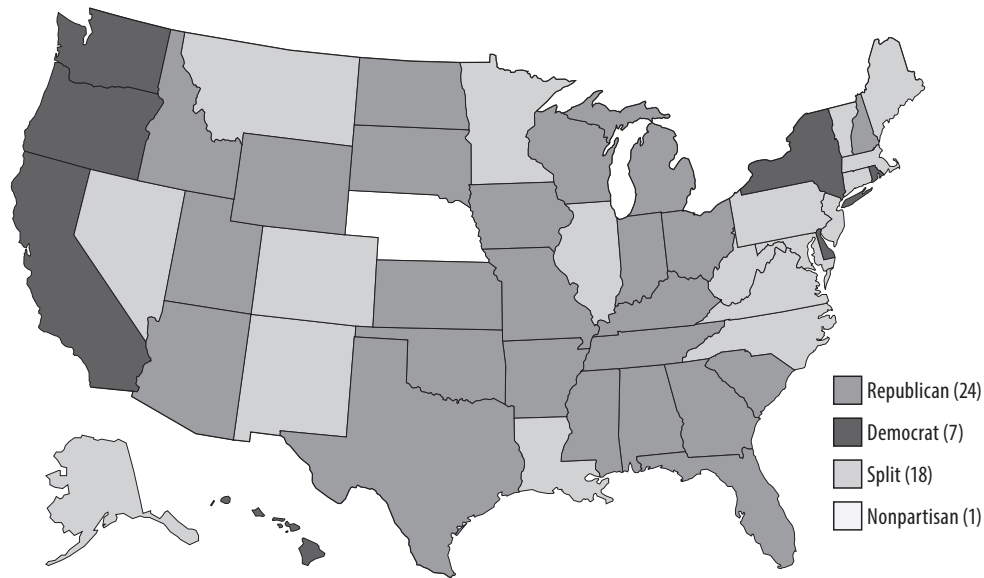
### Republican Gains

Republicans completely took over the South by gaining a majority in the Kentucky House of Representatives after falling just short in 2014. Prior to election night in November, the Kentucky House was the last remaining Democratically-controlled chamber in the South. Democrats had run the Bluegrass state's House of Representatives for the past 94 years. And when Republicans finally won the chamber after that long time in the minority, they did it in a big way, picking up a whopping 17 seats and giving them a commanding majority in the chamber—64 of 100 seats. Kentucky was one of the strongest states for Donald Trump; his popularity and strong support for the coal industry made it

smooth sailing for Republican candidates up and down the ballot. Republicans knocked off sitting Democratic Speaker of the House Greg Stumbo in his home district.

With the victory in the Kentucky House, the GOP finalized a 26-year takeover of legislatures in the South. All 30 southern legislative chambers are now in GOP hands, a complete reversal from 1992, when all Southern chambers were under Democratic control. The party also reached historic highs in total seats in the region and now holds almost two-thirds of all legislative seats in the region.

In addition to the historic Kentucky shift, Republicans won the majority in the Iowa Senate for the first time in a decade, gaining five seats to control the chamber 29 R, 20 D, 1 Ind. Iowa was another state where Trump performed well. Furthermore, Iowa is the state with the highest percentage of white, working-class voters—the key to the Trump's surprising win in the electoral college. The Iowa GOP had the added satisfaction of taking out longtime Senate Majority Leader, Democrat Mike Gronstal, in the process. Republican upstart Dan Dawson beat Gronstal, who had been

**Figure B: 2017 State Partisan Control**

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

majority leader for over a decade and was the chair of the national Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee, by nearly 10 percent.

Minnesota was among the bigger surprises on election night. Republicans engineered an unlikely takeover of the Senate gaining a narrow 34 R, 33 D majority for 2017. The North Star State Senate is one of the most competitive in the country, changing hands in three of the last four elections.

The final loss for Democrats, although not a full victory for Republicans, came in Connecticut where Republicans went from being in a 21 D, 15 R minority to an 18 D, 18 R tie in the Senate. The body decided on a power sharing agreement that includes co-leaders. Democrats retained functional control because the lieutenant governor, a Democrat, breaks all ties.

### **Democrat Gains**

In the 2016 election, Republicans won back the White House consolidating control of the federal government under GOP control for the first time since 2009. Despite the bad news for Democrats at the national level, they had a few bright spots in

state elections. Strong Latino turnout helped Democrats gain seats in Western states and take back control in three Southwestern legislative chambers.

In Nevada, Democrats literally reversed the numbers in both chambers. They entered the election in the minority in both Silver State chambers down 11 R, 10 D in the Senate and 27 R, 15 D in the Assembly. Post-election, the numbers remained 11 D, 10 R and 27 D, 15 R but with Democrats owning the bigger number. One GOP senator switched to independent after the election making the final party composition in the Senate 11 D, 9 R, 1 Ind. For the first time in the state's history both chambers will be led by African-Americans: Senate Majority Leader Aaron Ford and Assembly Speaker Jason Frierson.

In New Mexico, Democrats won back the House that had been in GOP hands for two years taking a 38 D, 32 R majority. Prior to the 2014 election, Democrats had controlled the New Mexico House for the previous 60 years.

Lastly, the brightest spot for Democrats might have been in Hawaii. The party now holds all 25 seats in the Aloha State Senate. This is the first time a chamber has been completely controlled by

## LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

one party since 1980, when both the Alabama and Louisiana Senates were entirely Democratic.

### Leadership Coalitions

In Washington, Democrats gained one Senate seat to earn back a numerical majority in the chamber 25 D, 24 R; however, Democratic Sen. Tim Sheldon continued to caucus with Republicans in a coalition giving the GOP full functional control of the Washington Senate.

On paper, Democrats also appear to have a numerical majority in the New York Senate. Yet, once again, the Empire State Senate will be run by a coalition that's led by Republicans. That is because a small group of senators who were listed on the general election ballot as Democrats got elected and then joined the "Independent Democratic Caucus" that allies with Republicans to give the GOP control over the Senate.

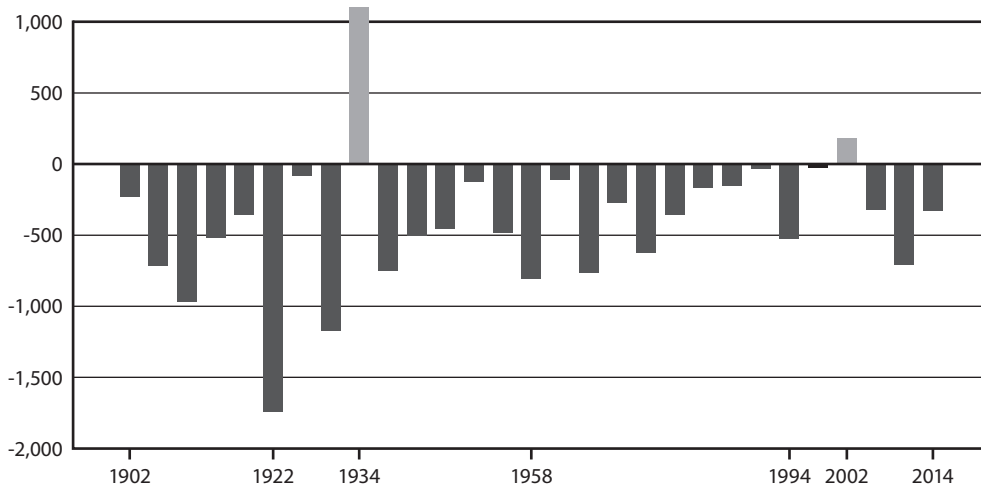
Conversely, Democrats benefited from a coalition in the Alaska House despite only having 17 seats in the 40-member chamber. Two Republicans and two Independents joined the minority party Democrats to take control of that chamber away from the GOP. They elected Democrat Bryce Edgmon as the new speaker.

### Republicans Slightly Increase Total State Government Control—the Ballyhooed “Trifecta”

Republicans slightly increased their total number of governorships in 2016. They now have a record number of “trifectas” where they hold the governor, house and senate. Before the election, there were 22 fully Republican controlled states, eight fully Democratic states and 19 states where the power was shared. Republicans fully controlled 24 states when legislative sessions began in 2017. Seven states were completely in Democratic hands and in 18 states power was divided between the two parties. And even though Nebraska is technically a nonpartisan legislature, most observers consider the state to be Republican, so the GOP tally could be considered as even larger.

On election night, Republican voters put Missouri and New Hampshire into the fully R column with wins by gubernatorial candidates and flipped Vermont to the split column—no surprise to those who know the Green Mountain State has a history of electing Republican governors. But the incumbent Republican governor in North Carolina lost to a Democratic challenger also moving that state to the split column.

**Figure C: Legislative Seats Change for President's Party in Mid-term Elections**



Source: National Conference of State Legislatures.

## Number of Women Legislators Serving Hits All-Time High, but Still Below 25 Percent

Election Day was not quite the historic event for women that many hoped it would be or expected. While the number of women serving in state legislatures grew slightly, it was virtually unchanged from before the election.

In 2016, there were 1,805 women legislators representing 24.4 percent of all state legislators. In 2017, 1,830 women legislators were sworn in representing a slight increase to 24.7 percent of all legislators. While remaining far below the percent of women in the U.S. population, the number represents an all-time high for women serving in legislatures.

Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Nevada, Vermont and Washington continue to lead the nation in the highest percentages of women serving (35-46 percent) while Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wyoming are at the low end with under 14 percent.

## Moving Forward

2016 was mostly a stalemate election for partisan control of states leaving the GOP with an historic edge in the states for at least the next two years. The odd year 2017 legislative elections will see a larger spotlight begin to focus on state elections because it is the first election cycle that will set the table for redistricting after the 2020 census. In fact, the Virginia governor to-be-elected in 2017 will either sign or veto redistricting legislation to redraw state legislative as well as U.S. House seats for the Old Dominion. A significant cause of Republican success over the past several elections has been the big victories scored by the GOP in the pivotal pre-redistricting election of 2010. Democrats will be looking to avoid a repeat of their 2010 nightmare in 2020 and have already begun to mobilize efforts surrounding the 2020 redistricting cycle. The 2017 elections for the Virginia legislature and governor could offer an early sign of whether voters approve of the leadership of President Donald Trump and his Republican Party.

State elections in 2018 will be vitally important for the next decade's redistricting as well as for the direction of state policy in what is emerging as a new era of federalism. Republicans know that they have their work cut out for them. In 27 of the past 29 midterm elections, the party of the president has lost state legislative seats—a troubling trend for the GOP.

## About the Authors

**Tim Storey** is the director of state services of the Denver, Colorado, based National Conference of State Legislatures, or NCSL. He specializes in the areas of legislative leadership, elections and redistricting as well as legislative organization and management. He staffed NCSL's Redistricting and Elections Committee for more than 20 years 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 a master's degree from the University of Colorado's Graduate School of Public Affairs.

**Dan Diorio** is a policy specialist with the National Conference of State Legislatures. In this role he serves as editor of *The Canvass*, NCSL's monthly newsletter that summarizes complex election issues and trends. Diorio conducts research and analysis on election administration policy. Prior to joining NCSL, Dan worked in the Massachusetts Legislature, the United States Senate and for a private energy software company, and received a B.A. from Boston College.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.1**  
**NAMES OF STATE LEGISLATIVE BODIES AND CONVENING PLACES**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Both bodies</i>	<i>Upper house</i>	<i>Lower house</i>	<i>Convening place</i>
Alabama .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Alaska .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Arizona .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Arkansas .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
California .....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
Colorado .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Connecticut .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Delaware .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	Legislative Hall
Florida .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	The Capitol
Georgia .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Hawaii .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Idaho .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Illinois .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Indiana .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Iowa .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Kansas .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Kentucky .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Louisiana .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Maine .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Maryland .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Delegates	State House
Massachusetts .....	General Court	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Michigan .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Minnesota .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Mississippi .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Missouri .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Montana .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Nebraska .....	Legislature	(a)		State Capitol
Nevada .....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	Legislative Building
New Hampshire .....	General Court	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
New Jersey .....	Legislature	Senate	General Assembly	State House
New Mexico .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
New York .....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly	State Capitol
North Carolina .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Legislative Building
North Dakota .....	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Ohio .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Oklahoma .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Oregon .....	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Pennsylvania .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	Main Capitol Building
Rhode Island .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
South Carolina .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
South Dakota .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Tennessee .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Texas .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Utah .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Vermont .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	State House
Virginia .....	General Assembly	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Washington .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
West Virginia .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Delegates	State Capitol
Wisconsin .....	Legislature	Senate	Assembly (b)	State Capitol
Wyoming .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	State Capitol
Dist. of Columbia .....	Council of the District of Columbia	(a)		Council Chamber
American Samoa .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Maota Fono
Guam .....	Legislature	(a)		Congress Building
No. Mariana Islands .....	Legislature	Senate	House of Representatives	Civic Center Building
Puerto Rico .....	Legislative Assembly	Senate	House of Representatives	The Capitol
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	Legislature	(a)		Capitol Building

Source: The Council of State Governments, *Directory I—Elective Officials 2017*.

Key:

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

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



**Table 3.2**  
**LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS**

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions			Special sessions		
	Year	Month	Legislature convenes	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Annual	Jan. Mar. Feb.	2nd Tues. (b) 1st Tues. (c) 1st Tues. (d)(e)	30 L in 105 C	No	Yes (f) 12 L in 30 C
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	3rd Tues. (g)	121 C; 90 Statutory (g)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes 30 C
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(h)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes None
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Annual	Jan. Feb.	2nd Mon. 2nd Mon.	60 C (i) 30 C (i)	No	No None (j)
<b>California</b> .....	Biennium (k)	Jan.	1st Mon. (d)	None	No	No None
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	No later than 2nd Wed.	120 C	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l) None
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	(m)	By petition, majority, each house (n)	Yes None
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Biennium	Jan.	2nd Tues.	June 30	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes None
<b>Florida</b> .....	Annual	Mar.	1st Tues. after 1st Mon. (o)	60 C (i)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses or by petition	Yes 20 C (zz)
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	40 L	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	No (p) 40 L
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	3rd Wed.	60 L (i)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house (uu)	Yes 30 L (i)
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	Mon. on or nearest 9th day	None	No	No 20 C
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Biennium	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None (q)	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses; Governor also may call	Yes None
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (r)	odd-61 C or Apr. 29; even-30 C or Mar. 14	No	Yes 30 L or 40 C
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None (bbb)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes None
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-None; even-90 C (i)	Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house	Yes None
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues. after 1st Mon.	even-60 L; odd-30 L (s)	No	No None
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Annual	Mar. (even-years) Apr. (odd-years)	second Mon. (even and odd-years)	even-60 L in 85 C; odd-45 L in 60 C	By petition, majority, each house	Yes 30 C
<b>Maine</b> .....	(t)	Dec. (even-years); Jan. (subsequent even-year)	1st Wed. (quadrennial election year) Wed. after 1st Tues	Calendar days set by statute (u)	Joint call, presiding officers of both houses with the consent of a majority of the members of each political party	Yes None
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	90 C	By petition, majority, each house	Yes 30 C
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Biennium	Jan.	1st Wed.	(v)	By petition (w)	Yes None
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None	No	No None
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Biennium	Jan.	1st Tues. after 1st Mon. (odd years)	120 L	No (x)	Yes None
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	125 C (y); 90 C (y)	No	No None

See footnotes at end of table.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Year	Regular sessions		Special sessions		
		Month	Legislature convenes	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Limitation on length of session
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	May 30	By petition, 3/4 members, each house	Yes (l) 30 C (z)
<b>Montana</b> .....	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	1st Mon. (vv)	90 L	By petition, majority, each house (vw)	Yes None
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	odd-90 L; even-60 L	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes None
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Biennial-odd year	Feb.	1st Mon.	120 C	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (aa) 20 C (aa)
<b>New Hampshire</b> ....	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues.	45 L	By petition, (xx)	Yes 15 L (bb)
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Biennium	Jan.	2nd Tues. of even year	None	By petition, majority, each house (cc)	Yes None
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	3rd Tues.	odd-60 C; even-30 C	By petition, 3/5 members, each house (l)	Yes (l) 30 C
<b>New York</b> .....	Annual	Jan. (dd)	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l) None
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	(ee)	Jan.	3rd Wed. after 2nd Mon. (odd-years)	None	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes None
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	First Tues. after the third day in Jan.	80 L in the biennium	No	Yes None
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Biennium	Jan.	1st Mon. (gg)	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes None
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon.	last Fri. in May	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes None
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon.	(ff)	By petition, majority, each house	Yes None
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Biennium (hh)	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	Governor may call	No None
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	None	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes None
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Biennium	Jan.	2nd Tues.	(ii)	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes None
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	odd-40 L; even-40 L	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (jj) None
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Biennium (kk)	Jan.	2nd Tues.	90 L (ll)	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes 30 L (ll)
<b>Texas</b> .....	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	2nd Tues.	140 C	No	No 30 C
<b>Utah</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	4th Mon.	45 C	No	No 30 C
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Annual (yy)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (yy)	None	No	Yes None
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	odd-30 C (i); even-60 C (i)	(tt)	Yes None (mm)
<b>Washington</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd-105 C; even-60 C	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes 30 C
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	60 C (i)	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (l) None
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Biennium	Jan.	1st Mon.	None	(nn)	No None
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Biennium	Jan. (odd yrs.) Feb. (even-yrs.)	2nd Tues. (odd-years) 2nd Mon. (even-years)	odd-40 L; even-20 L; biennium-60 L	By petition, majority members, each house	Yes 20 L (aaa)
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> ..	(oo)	Jan.	2nd day	None	...	...
<b>American Samoa</b> ..	Annual	Jan. July	2nd Mon. 2nd Mon.	45 L 45 L	No	No None
<b>Guam</b> .....	(pp)	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None (pp)	Only the governor may call	No None (pp)

See footnotes at end of table.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Year	Regular sessions		Special sessions		
		Legislature convenes	Limitation on length of session (a)	Legislature may call	Legislature may determine subject	Limitation on length of session
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> .....	Annual	(rr)	(d)(rr)	Upon request of presiding officers, both houses	Yes (j)	10 C
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Annual (rr)	Jan. Aug.	2nd Mon. 3rd Mon.	No	No	20 C
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> ..	Annual	Jan. (ss)	2nd Mon. (ss)	No, governor calls	No	None

Source: The Council of State Governments survey January 2017.

Key:

Annual—holds legislative sessions every year.

Biennial—holds legislative sessions every other year.

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

C—Calendar day

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

(a) Applies to each year unless otherwise indicated.

(b) General election year (quadrennial election year).

(c) In first year after quadrennial election.

(d) Legal provision for organizational session prior to stated convening date. Alabama—in the year after quadrennial election, second Tuesday in January for 10 C. California—in the even-numbered general election year, first Monday in December for an organizational session, recess until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year. No. Mariana Islands—in year after general election, second Monday in January.

(e) In second and third years of quadrennium.

(f) By 2/3 vote each house.

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

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

(i) Session may be extended by vote of members in both houses. Arkansas—2/3 vote to extend up to 75 days; 3/4 vote to go beyond 75 days. Even year fiscal session may be extended one-time only by a 3/4 vote, with the extension no more than 15 C days. Florida—3/5 vote, session may be extended by vote of members in each house. Hawaii—petition of 2/3 membership for maximum 15-day extension. Kansas—2/3 vote. Virginia—2/3 vote for 30 C extension. West Virginia—may be extended by the governor.

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

(k) Regular sessions begin after general election, in December of even-numbered year. In California, in the even-numbered general election year, first Monday in December for an organizational session, recess until the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered year.

(l) Only if legislature convenes itself. In New York, special sessions may also be called by the governor. Legislature may determine subject only if it has convened itself. In New Mexico, special sessions may only be called by the governor and subjects are limited to issues included in governor's proclamation; extraordinary session may only be called by the legislature and have no limitations on subject.

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

(n) Adoption of a joint resolution by a majority of each house.

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

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

(q) Constitution encourages adjournment by May 31.

(r) Legislators may reconvene at any time after organizational meeting; however, second Monday in January is the final date by which regular session must be in process.

(s) During the odd-year session, the members convene for four days, then break until February.

(t) Regular session begins after general election in even-numbered years. Session which begins in December of general election year runs into the following year (odd-numbered); second session begins in next even-numbered year. The second session is limited to budgetary matters; legislation in the governor's call; emergency legislation; legislation referred to committee for study.

(u) Statutory adjournment for the First Regular Session (beginning in December of even-numbered years and continuing into the following odd-numbered year) is the third Wednesday of June; statutory adjournment for the Second Regular Session (beginning in January of the subsequent even-numbered year) is the third Wednesday in April. The statutes provide for up to two extensions of up to five legislative days each for each session.

(v) Legislative rules say formal business must be concluded by Nov. 15th of the 1st session in the biennium, or by July 31st of the 2nd session for the biennium.

(w) Joint rules provide for the submission of a written statement requesting special session by a specified number of members of each chamber.

(x) Special session is called by the governor.

(y) 90 C sessions every year, except the first year of a gubernatorial administration during which the legislative session runs for 125 C.

(z) 30 C if called by legislature; 60 C if called by governor.

(aa) Legislature may determine the subject if it calls itself into special session. Special sessions are limited to 20 calendar days except in cases of impeachment of state and judicial officers or expulsion of a member of the Legislature.

(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.

## LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS: LEGAL PROVISIONS — Continued

- (ee) Legal provision for session in odd-numbered year; however, legislature may divide, and in practice has divided, to meet in even-numbered years as well.
- (ff) The Oregon Constitution establishes a maximum of 160 calendar days for an odd-year regular session and a maximum of 35 calendar days for an even-year regular session. Each regular session may be extended in five-day increments by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of each house.
- (gg) Unless Monday is a legal holiday; in second year, the General Assembly convenes on the same date.
- (hh) Sessions are two years and begin on the 1st Tuesday of January of the odd-numbered year. Session ends on November 30 of the even-numbered year. Each calendar year receives its own legislative number.
- (ii) The regular session ends the first Thursday in June; it can be extended with a two-thirds majority vote.
- (jj) Legislators must address topic for which the special session was called.
- (kk) Each General Assembly convenes for a First and Second Regular Session over a two-year period.
- (ll) 90 legislative days over a two-year period. During special sessions members will be paid up to 30 legislative days; further days will be without pay or per diem.
- (mm) No limitation, but the convening of the new General Assembly following an election would by operation end the special session.
- (nn) The Legislature may call itself into Extraordinary Session on any subject by a majority vote of the organizing committees of each house, by joint resolution, or by a petition of a majority of each house. Only the governor may call a special session.
- (oo) Each Council period begins on January 2 of each odd-numbered year and ends on January 1 of the following odd-numbered year.
- (pp) Legislature meets on the first Monday of each month following its initial session in January. One legislative day or one special session day may become several calendar days. Special sessions may address only one subject.
- (qq) 60 L before April 1 and 30 L after July 31.
- (rr) Legislature meets twice a year. During general election years, the legislature only convenes on the January session.
- (ss) The legislature convenes in January on the second Monday, March, June and September, the third Wednesday.
- (tt) The Constitution provides that the governor must call a special session upon "application" of 2/3 of the members of each house.
- (uu) Governor may call both houses of the legislature or the Senate alone into special session. Also, upon a 2/3 affirmative vote, the Senate may call itself into special session to consider judicial nominations.
- (vv) If the first Monday falls on New Years Day, the Legislature convenes on the first Wednesday.
- (ww) Majority of the total Legislature; i.e., 76 members of the combined 100-member House and 50-member Senate.
- (xx) Petition filed with Secretary of State signed by not less than 50 members of House (not more than 10 from the same county) and not less than eight members of the Senate.
- (yy) Constitutionally the session are convened biennially in the odd year. Since the late 1960s a second year adjourned session has been held. Adjourned session date is legislatively set ofr a date during the first 10 days of January.
- (zz) Session may be extended by 3/5 vote Per s. 11.011, Florida Statutes, if 20 percent of the members of the Legislature certify in writing that conditions warrant convening a special session, the Department of State shall, within seven days after receiving the required number of certificates, poll the members. Upon affirmative vote of 3/5 of the members of both houses, the Department of State shall fix the day and hour for convening the special session.
- (aaa) Twenty legislative days if Legislature calls themselves. Unlimited if governor calls special session.
- (bbb) No formal limitation, but legislator per diems are limited by statute to 110 calendar days during odd-year sessions and 100 calendar days during even-year sessions.

**Table 3.3**  
**THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS: 2017**

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	838	1,155	9	4	2,069*	...	2,347	3,086	41	15	5,502	...	7,571*
State totals.....	795	1,122	3	4	1,972*	...	2,331	3,045	27	14	5,411	...	7,383*
Alabama.....	8	26	1 (b)	...	35	4	31	72	...	2	105	4	140
Alaska.....	6	14	...	...	20	4	17	21	2 (k)	...	40	2	60
Arizona.....	13	17	...	...	30	2	25	35	...	...	60	2	90
Arkansas.....	9	26	...	...	35	4	24	76	...	...	100	2	135
California.....	27	13	...	...	40	4	55	25	...	...	80	2	120
Colorado.....	17	18	...	...	35	4	37	28	...	...	65	2	100
Connecticut.....	18	18	...	...	36	2	79	72	...	1	151	2	187
Delaware.....	10	10	...	1 (g)	21	4	25	16	...	...	41	2	62
Florida.....	15	25	...	...	40	4	41	79	...	...	120	2	160
Georgia.....	18	38	...	...	56	2	62	118	...	1	180	2	236
Hawaii.....	25	0	...	...	25	4	45	5	1	...	51	2	76
Idaho.....	6	29	...	...	35	2	11	59	...	...	70	2	105
Illinois.....	39	20	...	...	59	(a)	71	47	...	...	118	2	177
Indiana.....	9	41	...	...	50	4	30	70	...	...	100	2	150
Iowa.....	20	29	1	...	50	4	41	59	...	...	100	2	150
Kansas.....	9	31	...	...	40	4	40	85	...	...	125	2	165
Kentucky.....	11	27	...	...	38	4	36	64	...	4	100	2	138
Louisiana.....	13	25	...	1	39	4	41	60	3(b)	1	105	4	144
Maine.....	17	18	...	...	35	2	77	72	2 (c)	...	151	2	186
Maryland.....	33	14	...	...	47	4	91	50	...	...	141	4	188
Massachusetts.....	34	6	...	...	40	2	125	35	...	...	160	2	200
Michigan.....	11	27	...	...	38	4	47	63	...	...	110	2	148
Minnesota.....	33 (d)	34	...	...	67	4	57 (d)	77	...	...	134	2	201
Mississippi.....	20	32	...	...	52	4	48	74	...	...	122	4	174
Missouri.....	9	25	...	...	34	4	46	117	...	...	163	2	197
Montana.....	18	32	...	...	50	4	41	59	...	...	100	2	150
Nebraska.....	Nonpartisan election.....						Unicameral.....						49
Nevada.....	11	9	1	...	21	4	27	15	...	...	42	2	63
New Hampshire.....	9	14	...	...	24	2	172	222	2 (b)	4	400	2	424
New Jersey.....	24	16	...	...	40	4 (f)	52	28	...	...	80	2	120
New Mexico.....	26	16	...	...	42	4	38	32	...	...	70	2	112
New York.....	32	31	...	...	63	2	106	43	1	...	150	2	213
North Carolina.....	15	35	...	...	50	2	46	74	...	...	120	2	170
North Dakota.....	9	38	...	...	47	4	13	81	...	...	94	4	141
Ohio.....	9	24	...	...	33	4	33	66	...	...	99	2	132
Oklahoma.....	6	42	...	1	48	4	26	75	...	...	101	2	149
Oregon.....	17	13	...	...	30	4	35	25	...	...	60	2	90
Pennsylvania.....	16	34	...	...	50	4	82	121	...	...	203	2	253
Rhode Island.....	33	5	...	1	38	2	64	10	1 (b)	...	75	2	113
South Carolina.....	18	28	...	...	46	4	44	80	...	...	124	2	170
South Dakota.....	6	29	...	...	35	2	10	60	...	...	70	2	105
Tennessee.....	5	28	...	...	33	4	25	73	...	1	99	2	132
Texas.....	11	20	...	...	31	4	55	95	...	...	150	2	181
Utah.....	5	24	...	...	29	4	13	62	...	...	75	2	104
Vermont.....	23	7	...	...	30	2	83	53	14	...	150	2	180
Virginia.....	19	21	...	...	40	4	34	66	...	...	100	2	140
Washington.....	25	24	...	...	49	4	50	48	...	...	98	2	147
West Virginia.....	12	22	...	...	34	4	36	63	1	...	100	2	134
Wisconsin.....	13	20	...	...	33 (h)	4	35	64	...	...	99 (h)	2	132
Wyoming.....	3	27	...	...	30	4	9	51	...	...	60	2	90
Dist. of Columbia (i) ...	12	0	1	...	13	4	Unicameral.....						13
American Samoa.....	Nonpartisan election.....						Nonpartisan election.....						20 (j) 2 38
Guam.....	9	6	...	...	15	2	Unicameral.....						15
No. Mariana Islands.....	...	6	3 (b)	...	9	4	...	7	13 (b)	...	20	2	29
Puerto Rico.....	7 (m)	21(n)	2 (l)	...	27 (o)	4	16 (m)	34 (n)	1	...	51 (o)	4	78
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	15	...	...	...	15	2	Unicameral.....						15

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### THE LEGISLATORS: NUMBERS, TERMS, AND PARTY AFFILIATIONS: 2017 — Continued

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*Source:* The Council of State Governments, January 2016.

*\*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) Three Independent and one unenrolled.

(d) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

(e) Independence Party.

(f) All 40 Senate terms are on a ten year cycle which is made up of a 2 year-term, followed by 2 consecutive four year terms, beginning after the decennial census.

(g) Resigned to become lieutenant governor.

(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) Non-affiliated.

(l) Puerto Rican Independence Party.

(m) Popular Democratic Party.

(n) New Progressive Party.

(o) 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.

**Table 3.4**  
**MEMBERSHIP TURNOVER IN THE LEGISLATURES: 2016**

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	4	4
Alaska.....	20	4	20	40	12	30
Arizona.....	30	10	33	60	25	42
Arkansas.....	35	4	11	100	21	21
California.....	40	9	23	80	23	29
Colorado.....	35	11	31	65	22	34
Connecticut.....	36	4	11	151	33	22
Delaware.....	21	3	14	41	1	2
Florida.....	40	20	50	120	46	38
Georgia.....	56	5	9	180	29	16
Hawaii.....	25	2	8	51	5	10
Idaho.....	35	4	11	70	14	20
Illinois.....	59	7	12	118	19	16
Indiana.....	50	10	20	100	12	12
Iowa.....	50	8	16	100	16	16
Kansas.....	40	15	38	125	48	38
Kentucky.....	38	2	5	100	28	28
Louisiana.....	39	0	0	105	3	3
Maine.....	35	12	34	151	41	27
Maryland.....	47	2	4	141	7	5
Massachusetts.....	40	5	13	160	16	10
Michigan.....	38	1	3	110	43	39
Minnesota.....	67	21	31	134	24	18
Mississippi.....	52	1	2	122	2	16
Missouri.....	34	6	18	163	39	24
Montana.....	50	16	32	100	38	38
Nebraska.....	49	17	35	..... Unicameral.....		
Nevada.....	21	4	19	42	18	43
New Hampshire.....	24	9	38	400	135	34
New Jersey.....	40	1	3	80	3	4
New Mexico.....	42	6	14	70	14	20
New York.....	63	8	13	150	20	13
North Carolina.....	50	8	16	120	23	19
North Dakota.....	47	10	21	94	26	28
Ohio.....	33	7	21	99	24	24
Oklahoma.....	48	13	27	101	32	32
Oregon.....	30	5	17	60	15	25
Pennsylvania.....	50	7	14	203	25	12
Rhode Island.....	38	4	11	75	12	16
South Carolina.....	46	9	20	124	19	15
South Dakota.....	35	18	51	70	32	46
Tennessee.....	33	1	3	99	9	9
Texas.....	31	3	10	150	26	17
Utah.....	29	4	14	75	15	20
Vermont.....	30	5	17	150	34	23
Virginia.....	40	3	8	100	5	5
Washington.....	49	13	27	98	20	20
West Virginia.....	34	10	29	100	33	33
Wisconsin.....	33	4	12	99	11	11
Wyoming.....	30	7	23	60	20	33
Dist. of Columbia.....	13	3	23	..... Unicameral.....		
American Samoa.....	18	15	83	20	7	35
Guam.....	15	7	47	..... Unicameral.....		
No. Mariana Islands.....	9	1	11	18	8	44
Puerto Rico.....	27	15	56	51	20	39
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	15	3	20	..... Unicameral.....		

Source: The Council of State Governments, May 2017.

**Table 3.5**  
**THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION**

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

See footnotes at end of table.



## THE LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION — Continued

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

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, January 2017 and state websites 2017.

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

Key:

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

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

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

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

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

(d) In the first election after a redistricting, a candidate may be elected from any district that contains

a part of the district in which (s)he resided at the time of redistricting, and may be re-elected if a resident

of the district (s)he represents for 18 months before re-election.

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

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

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

(h) 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) Twenty-eight days prior to election.

(l) Or U.S. national.

(m) Must be registered voter.

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

(o) One year unless absent from the district on the public business of the United States or Ohio.

**Table 3.6**  
**SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS: METHODS OF SELECTION**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>President pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority floor leader</i>	<i>Majority whip</i>	<i>Majority caucus chair</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chair</i>
Alabama (b).....	(a)	ES	(b)	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	...
Alaska.....	ES	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	...
Arizona.....	ES	AP	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Arkansas.....	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	...
California.....	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	...
Colorado.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	AP	AP	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Connecticut (c).....	(a)	ES	AP	AP	...	...	EC	AP	AL	AL	...	...	AL	AL
Delaware.....	ES	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC	EC
Florida (mm).....	EC/ES	ES	AP	AL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	AL	AL
Georgia.....	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii.....	ES	ES (e)	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC (f)	...	...	EC	...	...	...
Idaho.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois.....	ES	AP	AP	AP	...	...	AP	AP	...	...	...	...	AL	AL
Indiana.....	(a)	ES	...	EC	AT	AT	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	(h)	EC
Iowa.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC	...
Kansas.....	ES	ES (e)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky (f).....	ES	ES	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	...
Louisiana.....	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine (ll).....	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...
Maryland.....	ES	ES	AP	AP (n)	(j)	(n)	AP	...	...	...	(o)	(l)	EC (m)	...
Massachusetts.....	EC	...	AP	AP	...	...	...	(p)	EC	...	...	...	...	(p)
Michigan (g).....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	AL	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	(nm)
Mississippi.....	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri (d).....	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana.....	ES	ES	EC	...	EC (j)	EC (j)	EC	...	...	...	EC (l)	...	EC	...
Nebraska (U)(g).....	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada (s).....	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	EC (s)	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...
New Hampshire.....	ES	AP	AP	...	...	...	MA	...	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI
New Jersey.....	ES	ES	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	(a)	ES	EC (t)	...	EC (t)	EC (t)	EC	EC	EC (t)	EC (t)	EC (t)	EC (t)	EC	EC
New York (u).....	(a)	ES	(v)	AT (v)	AT (v)	AT (v)	AT	AT (v)	AL (v)	AL (v)	AL (v)	AL (v)	AL (v)	AL (v)
North Carolina.....	(a)	ES	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC
North Dakota.....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	EC
Ohio (w)(x).....	ES (x)	ES	...	...	ES	ES	ES	...	ES (x)	...	...	...	ES	...
Oklahoma.....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Oregon.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Pennsylvania.....	ES	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Rhode Island (y).....	ES	ES	EC	AL	...	...	AL	...	AL	AL	...	...	AL	...
South Carolina.....	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Tennessee.....	ES	AP	EC	...	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	ES	AL (z)	EC	...	EC (z)	EC (z)	EC	...	...	...	...	EC (z)	EC	EC (z)
Vermont.....	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC	EC	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)

See footnotes at end of table.

## SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued

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

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2017 and state websites 2017.

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

Key:

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

EC — Elected by party caucuses.

AP — Appointed by president.

AT — Appointed by president pro tempore.

AL — Appointed by party leader.

MA — Elected by majority party.

MI — Elected by minority party.

(U) — Unicameral legislative body.

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

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

(b) Majority leader elected by the members of the majority party. Minority leader elected by members of the minority party. Additional leadership positions: deputy president pro tempore- appointed by Committee on Assignments and Dean of Senate- appointed by Committee on Assignments.

(c) Other position titles and methods of selection are as follows: chief deputy president pro tem (AT), deputy president pro tem (AT), assistant president pro tem (AT), Senate minority leader pro tem (AL), deputy Senate minority leader pro tem (AL), chief deputy minority leader (AL).

(d) Additional positions of minority caucus secretary (EC) and majority caucus secretary (EC).

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

(f) Official title is majority caucus leader.

(g) Additional positions appointed by the majority leader: Senate Finance Committee chair, vice president pro tem, Majority Program Development Committee Chair, Majority Steering Committee chair, two assistant majority leaders, various deputies and assistants. Additional positions appoint by the minority leader: Senate Finance Committee ranking member, Minority Policy Committee chair, Minority Program Development chair, three additional minority leaders, various deputies and assistants.

(h) Appointed by minority leader.

(i) In each chamber, the membership elects chief clerk; assistant clerk; enrolling clerk; sergeant-at-arms; doorkeeper; janitor; clockroom keeper; and pages.

(j) Same position as majority leader.

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(k) Same position as assistant majority leader.

(l) Same position as minority leader.

(m) Same position as assistant minority leader.

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

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

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

(q) Senate Rule 1.104 provides that the president pro tempore (ES), assistant president pro tempore (ES), and the associate president pro tempore (ES) are elected by a majority of the Senate.

(r) Official title is speaker. In Guam the Speaker is elected on the Floor by majority and minority members on Inauguration Day.

(s) Co-whips elected for 2017 session.

(t) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader. Minority leader also serves as minority floor leader.

(u) Majority, appointed by president pro tem: Assistant majority leader on conference operations, Deputy majority whip, Assistant Senate majority whip, Deputy majority leader for policy, et al. Minority, appointed by minority leader: Assistant democratic conference leader for conference operations, Vice chair of democratic conference, Deputy democratic conference whip, Assistant democratic conference whip, et al.

(v) President pro tem is also majority leader. Assistant majority leader is called deputy majority leader for legislative operations. Majority floor leader is called assistant majority leader for house operations. Majority caucus chair called Senate majority caucus chair. Minority leader is called democratic conference leader, and independent democratic conference leader (i.e. two minority conferences); voting usually falls along conference lines. Assistant minority leader is called deputy democratic conference leader and deputy independent democratic conference leader. Minority floor leader is called assistant democratic leader for floor operations. Assistant minority floor leader is called deputy democratic conference floor leader. Minority whip is called democratic conference whip, and independent democratic conference whip. Minority caucus chair is called chair of democratic conference.

(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).

**SENATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS: METHODS OF SELECTION — Continued**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>(y) Additional positions include deputy president pro tempore.</p> <p>(z) President pro tem appointed by party leader via Legislative Rules, SR1-3-103. Official title for majority floor leader is known as the assistant majority whip; the assistant minority floor leader is known as the assistant minority whip and the minority caucus chair is known as minority caucus manager.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(bb) Majority party and Minority party in Senate elects caucus officers.</p> <p>(cc) Washington Senate also has the leadership position of vice-president pro tem.</p> <p>(dd) Caucus nominee elected by whole membership.</p> <p>(ee) Chair of the Council, which is an elected position.</p> | <p>(ff) Appointed by the chair; official title is chair pro tem.</p> <p>(gg) Additional positions include: Parliamentarian, elected by majority caucus and Senior Senator, elected by majority caucus.</p> <p>(hh) Speaker also serves as majority leader.</p> <p>(ii) Official title is floor leader.</p> <p>(jj) Official title is alternate floor leader.</p> <p>(kk) Official title is caucus chair.</p> <p>(ll) Secretary of the Senate and Assistant Secretary of the Senate, both elected by the Senate membership.</p> <p>(mm) All positions other than president, president pro tempore and majority leader are party caucus designations.</p> <p>(nn) Co-Minority Caucus Coordinators elected by party caucus.</p> |
|---|--|

Table 3.7  
HOUSE/ASSEMBLY LEADERSHIP POSITIONS: METHODS OF SELECTION

State or other jurisdiction	Speaker	Speaker pro tem	Majority leader	Assistant majority leader	Majority floor leader	Assistant majority floor leader	Majority whip	Majority caucus chair	Minority leader	Assistant minority floor leader	Minority floor leader	Minority whip	Minority caucus chair
Alabama.....	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Alaska.....	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	EC	EC
Arizona.....	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC	...	EC	...
Arkansas.....	EH	AS	...	...	AS	AS	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
California.....	EH	AS	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Colorado (a).....	EH	AS	EC	EC (b)	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	AL
Connecticut (b).....	EH	AS (b)	EC	...	...	...	EC	AS	EC	AL	AL	AL	AL
Delaware.....	EH	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	EC	...
Florida.....	EH	EH	AS	AS (ee)	...	...	EC	...	EC (ee)	...	...	AL (ee)	AL (ee)
Georgia.....	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii (c).....	EH	EH (d)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...
Idaho.....	EH	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois.....	EH	...	AS	AS (e)	...	...	...	AS (e)	EC	...	...	...	AL (e)
Indiana.....	EH	AL	EC	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL	EC	...	...	AL	AL
Iowa.....	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...	EC	...	...	...	...
Kansas (f).....	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky (g).....	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Louisiana.....	EH	EH	EC (h)	EC (h)	...	...	EC (h)	EC (h)	EC (h)	EC (h)	EC (h)	...	...
Maine (bb).....	EH	AS (h)	EC (h)	AS (j)	...	...	EC (j)	EC (k)	EC (l)	EC (l)	EC (l)	EC (h)	EC (k)
Maryland (cc).....	EH	EH (i)	AS	...	...	...	AS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	EC	...	AS	AS	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
Michigan (n).....	EH	EH	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Minnesota.....	EH	AS	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	AL	...	...	...	...
Mississippi.....	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Missouri (ff).....	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana.....	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	...
Nebraska.....	EH	EH	...	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	...	...	EC	...
Nevada (gg).....	EH	AS (d)	AS	AS (dd)	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire.....	EH	EH	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI
New Jersey.....	EH	EH	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI
New Mexico.....	EH	...	EC	...	EC (m)	EC (m)	EC	EC	EC (m)	...	...	EC	EC
New York (p).....	EH	AS	AS	AS	EC (p)	EC (p)	EC	AS (q)	EC	...	...	AL	AL (q)
North Carolina.....	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
North Dakota.....	EH	...	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Ohio (r).....	EH (k)	EH	...	EH	EH	EH	EH	EC	EH (k)	...	...	EH	...
Oklahoma.....	EH	EH	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	EC	EC	AL	AL	AL	EC
Oregon.....	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Pennsylvania.....	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Rhode Island.....	EH	EH	EC	AL	...	...	AL	EC	AL	...	...	AL	...
South Carolina.....	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Tennessee.....	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Texas.....	EH	AS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	EH	AS	EC	EC (s)	...	...	EC	...	...	EC (s)	EC (s)	EC	EC (s)
Vermont.....	EH	...	EC	EC	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	EC	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)

See footnotes at end of table.



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

<i>State</i>	<i>Method</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Constitutional Amendment 57
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Compensation Commission; Alaska Stat. §24.10.100 , §24.10.101; §39.23.200 thru 39.23.260
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Compensation Commission Send to a Public Vote Arizona Revised Statutes 41-1103 and 41-1904
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Amendment 70, Ark. Stat. Ann. §10-2-212 et seq.
<b>California</b> .....	State Constitution - Art. III, §8, which establishes a compensation commission.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Colorado Stat. 2-2-307 (1)
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §2-9a ;The General Assembly takes independent action pursuant to recommendations of a compensation commission.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Del. Code Ann. Title 29, §710 et seq.; §§3301-3304; Are implemented automatically if not rejected by resolution.
<b>Florida</b> .....	Florida Statutes §11.13(1); statute provides members same percentage increase as state employees
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Ga. Code Ann. §45-7-4 and §28-1-8
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Hawaii State Constitution Article XVI §3.5; Legislative Salary Commission recommendations take effect unless rejected by concurrent resolution
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Idaho Code 67-406a and 406b; Citizen's Committee on Legislative Compensation makes recommendations that the legislature can reduce or reject, but not increase
<b>Illinois</b> .....	25 ILCS 120-Compensation Review Act and 25 ILCS 115-General Assembly Compensation Act
<b>Indiana</b> .....	IC 2-3-1-1: An amount equal to 18% of the annual salary of a judge under IC 33-38-5-6, as adjusted under IC 33-38-5-8.1.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Iowa Code Ann. §2.10; Iowa Code Ann. §2A.1 thru 2A.5
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Kan. Stat. Ann. §46-137a et seq.; §75-3212
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Kentucky Rev. Stat. Ann. §6.226-229. The Kentucky committee has not met since 1995; the most recent pay raise was initiated and passed by the General Assembly.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	La. Rev. Stat. 24:31 & 31.1
<b>Maine</b> .....	Maine Constitution Article IV, part third, §7 and 3 MRSA, §2 and 2-A. Increase in compensation is presented to the legislature as legislation; the legislature must enact and the governor must sign into law. Takes effect only for subsequent legislatures.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Article III, §15. Commission meets before each four-year term of office and presents recommendations to the General Assembly for action. Recommendations may be reduced or rejected.
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Massachusetts Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 3, §§9, 10. In 1998, the voters passed a legislative referendum that, starting with the 2001 session, members will receive an automatic increase or decrease according to the median household income for the commonwealth for the following two-year period.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Article IV §12. Compensation Commission recommends legislature by majority vote; must approve or reduce for change to be effective for the session immediately following the next general election.
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Minn. Stat. Ann §3.099 et seq.; §15A.082; The Council submits salary recommendations to the presiding officers by May 1 in odd numbered years.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Miss. Code Ann. 5-1-41
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Art. III, §§16, 34; Mo. Ann. Stat. §21.140; Recommendations are adjusted by legislature or governor if necessary.
<b>Montana</b> .....	Mont. Laws 5-2-301; Tied to executive broadband pay plan.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Neb. Const. Art. III, §7; Neb. Rev. Stat. 50-123.01
<b>Nevada</b> .....	§218.210-§218.225
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Art. XV, part second
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Article IV Sec. IV 7, 8; NJSA 52:10A-1; NJSA 52:14-15.111-114
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Art. IV, §10 ; 2-1-8 NMSA
<b>New York</b> .....	Constitution - Art. 3, §6 ; Consolidated Laws of NY - Legislative Law, Section 5.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	N.C.G.S. 120-3
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	NDCC 54-03-10 and 54-03-20
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Art. II, §31; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. title 1 ch. 101.27 thru 101.272
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Okla. Stat. Ann. title 74, §291 et seq.; Art V, §21; Title 74, §291.2 et seq.; Legislative Compensation Board
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Or. Rev. Stat. §171.072
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. 46 PS §5; 65 PS §366.1 et seq.; Legislators receive annual cost of living increase that is tied to the Consumer Price Index.
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Art. VI, §3

See footnotes at end of table.

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### METHOD OF SETTING LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Method</i>
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	S.C. Code Ann. 2-3-20 and the annual General Appropriations Act
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Art. III, §6 and Art. XXI, §2; S.D. Codified Laws Ann. §20402 et seq.
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Art. II, §23; Tenn. Code Ann. §3-1-106 et seq.
<b>Texas</b> .....	Art. III, §24; In 1991, a constitutional amendment was approved by voters to allow Ethics Commission to recommend the salaries of members. Any recommendations must be approved by voters to be effective. The provision has yet to be used.
<b>Utah</b> .....	Art. VI, §9; Utah Code Ann. §36-2-2, et seq.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Vt. Stat. Ann. title 32, §1051 and §1052
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Art. IV, §5; Va. Code Ann. §30-19.11 thru §30-19.14
<b>Washington</b> .....	Article II §§23 and 43.03.060, Washington Rev. Code Ann. §43.03.028. The salary commission sets salaries of the legislature and other state officials based on market study and input from citizens.
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Art. 6, §33; W. Va. Code §4-2A-1 et seq.; Submits by resolution and must be concurred by at least four members of the commission. The Legislature must enact the resolution into law and may reduce, but shall not increase, any item established in such resolution.
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Wisconsin Statutes §§20.923 and 230.12, created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and amended by 1983 Wisconsin Acts 27 and 33. Generally, compensation is determined as part of the state compensation plan for non-represented employees and is approved by vote of the joint committee on employment relations.
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Wyo. Stat. §28-5-101 thru §28-5-105

*Source:* National Conference of State Legislatures, 2016.



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

State	Salaries			Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Regular sessions		Annual salary		
	Per-diem salary	Limit on days			
Alabama.....	...	...	\$42,830 (a)	54/mile.	(b)
Alaska.....	...	...	\$44,765	54/mile.	\$213 or \$247/d (depending on the time of year). Tied to the federal rate. Legislators who reside in the capitol area receive 75% of the federal rate.
Arizona.....	...	...	\$24,000	44.5/mile.	\$35/d for the first 120 days of the regular session and for special sessions and \$10/d thereafter; members residing outside Maricopa County receive an additional \$25/d for the first 120 days of the regular session and for special sessions and an additional \$10/d thereafter (V). Set by statute.
Arkansas.....	...	...	\$39,400	54/mile.	\$153/d plus mileage (V). Tied to the federal rate.
California.....	...	...	\$104,118	53/mile.	\$183/d for each day in session.
Colorado.....	...	...	\$30,000	49/mile.	Up to an amount equal to eighty-five percent of the federal per diem rate for Denver per day for members who live more than 50 miles away from the Capitol. Set by the legislature; \$45/day for members who live 50 or fewer miles from the Capitol.
Connecticut.....	...	...	\$28,000	54/mile.	No per diem is paid.
Delaware.....	...	...	\$45,291	40/mile.	No per diem is paid.
Florida.....	...	...	\$29,697	44.5/mile.	\$152/d based on the number of days in session (V).
Georgia.....	...	...	\$17,342	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$173/d (U). Set by the Legislative Services Committee.
Hawaii.....	...	...	\$61,380	(c)	\$225/d throughout session for members who do not reside on the island of Oahu; \$10/d for members living on Oahu during the mandatory five-day recess only.
Idaho.....	...	...	\$17,017	54/mile. One roundtrip per wk.	\$129/d for members establishing a second residence in Boise; \$49/d if no second residence is established and up to \$25/d travel (V). Set by the compensation commission.
Illinois.....	...	...	\$67,836	39/mile	\$111/session day.
Indiana.....	...	...	\$25,436	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$161/day, except for \$175 during the months of Feb–April 2017. (U); tied to the federal rate.
Iowa.....	...	...	\$25,000	39/mile.	\$166/d; \$124.50/d for Polk County legislators (U). Set by the legislature to coincide with the federal rate. State mileage rates apply.
Kansas.....	\$88.66/d (C)	...	...	54/mile.	\$142/d.
Kentucky.....	\$188.22/d	...	...	54/mile.	\$154/d.
Louisiana.....	...	...	\$16,800 (k)	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$157/d (U). Tied to federal rate.

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Salaries				Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Regular sessions		Annual salary			
	Per-diem salary	Limit on days				
Maine .....	...	...	\$14,271/y first regular session; \$10,158/y second regular session. (d)	44/mile, meals. Set by statute.	\$38/d lodging (or mileage and tolls up to \$38/d in lieu of housing), \$32/d	
Maryland .....	...	...	\$47,769	\$ .535/mile.	\$45/d meals, \$103/d lodging.	
Massachusetts .....	...	...	\$62,548	...	No per diem.	
Michigan .....	...	...	\$71,685	54/mile.	\$10,800/y expense allowance for session and interim (V). Set by the compensation commission.	
Minnesota .....	...	...	\$31,141	Tied to federal rate.	\$86/d for senators; \$66/d for representatives.	
Mississippi .....	...	...	\$10,000	54/mile.	\$142/day (U). Tied to federal rate.	
Missouri .....	...	...	\$35,915	37.5/mile.	\$113.30/day (U); tied to the federal rate. Verification of per diem is by roll call.	
Montana .....	\$90.64 (L)	...	...	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$114.39/d (U).	
Nebraska .....	...	...	\$12,000	Mileage is paid at the rate of \$.535	Per Diem is \$142.00 for those members who reside 50 miles or more from the Capitol For those inside the 50 mile radius the rate is \$51.00.	
Nevada .....	\$146.29 /d (C) (g)	Up to 60 days.	...	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$142/d.	
New Hampshire .....	...	...	\$200/2-y term. 3/day special session for first 15 days of session	(c)	No per diem is paid.	
New Jersey .....	...	...	\$49,000	None	No per diem is paid.	
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$164/d (V). Tied to federal rate.	
New York .....	...	...	\$79,500	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$175/d (including overnight).	
North Carolina .....	...	...	\$13,951	29/mile. One roundtrip per wk.	\$104/day (U) set by statute.Monthly expense allowance: \$559/month.	
North Dakota .....	\$177/d (C)	...	...	54/mile. One roundtrip per wk.	Lodging reimbursement up to \$1,682 per month (V).	
Ohio .....	...	...	\$60,584	52/mile.	No per diem is paid.	
Oklahoma .....	...	...	\$38,400	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$156/day (U); tied to the federal rate.	
Oregon .....	...	...	\$24,216	54/mile.	\$142/day (U); tied to the federal rate	
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	\$86,479	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$179 (10/1/16-9/30/17); tied to the federal rate	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Salaries			Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Regular sessions				
	Per-diem salary	Limit on days			
Rhode Island.....	...	...	\$15,430—Per Article VI, Section 3 of the Rhode Island Constitution, the rate of compensation is adjusted annually to reflect changes in the cost of living.	57.5/mile.	No per diem is paid.
South Carolina.....	...	...	\$10,400	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	The Subsistence is \$195.53 per day provided the legislator answers to roll call during the session and one round trip mileage per week at the rate of .535 per mile. Subsistence of \$195.53, per diem of \$35.00 and mileage of .535 cent per mile for each committee meeting on a non-legislative day.
South Dakota.....	...	...	\$6,000/session; \$142/day for interim committees	(f)	\$142/d (L) (U).
Tennessee.....	...	...	\$22,667	47/mile.	\$220/day (U) for members whose residence is greater than 50 miles from the seat of government; \$59/day for members whose residence is inside of 50 miles from the seat of government.
Texas.....	...	...	\$7,200	50/mile. \$1.24/mile for single, twin and turbo engine airplanes. Set by general appropriations bill.	\$190/d (U). Set by ethics commission.
Utah.....	\$273/d (C)	...	...	56/mile.	Up to \$100 plus tax/calendar day (V) for lodging reimbursement, tied to in-state travel reimbursement lodging rate for Salt Lake City metropolitan area; up to \$41/day meal reimbursement (V); tied to in-state travel meal reimbursement rates (includes tax and tips).
Vermont.....	...	...	\$707/w during session.	54/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$115/d lodging (including overnight) or \$74/d (no overnight).
Virginia.....	...	...	\$18,000/y Senate; \$17,640/y House.	54/mile.	\$196/d senators; \$196/d delegates.
Washington.....	...	...	\$46,839/y; increases to \$47,776/y eff. 9/1/2017.	54/mile.	\$120/d.
West Virginia.....	...	...	\$20,000	48.5/mile.	\$131/day during session (U); set by the compensation commission.

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State	Salaries				Session per diem rate
	Regular sessions		Annual salary	Mileage cents per mile	
	Per-diem salary	Limit on days			
Wisconsin .....	...	...	\$50,950	51/mile. One roundtrip per wk.	Per diem authorized under s. 13.123 (1), Wis Statutes, and Joint Rule 85. Under s. 20.916(8) Wis Statutes, the Joint Committee on Employment Relations establishes the maximum amount at 90% of the federal per diem rate for Madison, which is \$156.50. The leadership of each house then determines, within that maximum, what amount to authorize for the session. Wisconsin Senate—Current authorized amount is up to \$115 per day (\$57.50 per day for legislators living in Dane County). This rate is 66% of the maximum per diem rate for Madison. Wisconsin Assembly—Current authorized amount is up to \$157 per day for members staying overnight on legislative business, and up to \$78.50 per day when conducting legislative business and not staying overnight. The maximum number of per diem that can be claimed in 2017 is 153 days. This overnight rate is the maximum allowed of the per diem rate for Madison.
Wyoming .....	\$150/d during session	...	...	54/mile.	\$109/d (V). Including travel days for those outside of Cheyenne. Set by legislature.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2017.

Key:

C—Calendar day

L—Legislative day

(U)—Unvouchered

(V)—Vouchered

...—Not applicable

(a) Alabama Legislators receive a taxable compensation equal to the Alabama median annual household income, as ascertained and adjusted yearly by the State Personnel Board. The State Personnel Board met on Oct. 27, 2015, and set the median annual household income amount at \$344,765.00. This current median annual household amount will begin on January 1, 2017 and will continue through December 31, 2017.

(b) Alabama Legislators no longer receive a set per diem rate while in session. Legislators are reimbursed for in-state travel expenses which include mileage and per diem in accordance with rates and procedures

applicable to state employees. All out-of-district reimbursable travel must be for official business and in the interests of the state or in the performance of official duties, as approved by the applicable presiding officer. (c) Hawaii. Members may claim a mileage reimbursement for reasonable and necessary use of a personal automobile in the conduct of official legislative business and discharge of duties when meeting certain criteria.

(d) Maine. In addition, legislators receive a constituent service allowance (\$2,000/year for Senators and \$1,500/year for Representatives).

(e) New Hampshire. Round trip home to the state House at 38/mile for the first 45 miles and 19/mile thereafter, or members will be reimbursed for actual expenses and mileage will be paid at the federal rate.

(f) South Dakota. 42/mile for one roundtrip from capital to home each weekend. One trip is paid at 5/mile. (g) \$150.71/day for legislators elected in 2017 and \$146.29/day for mid-term members

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

State	Legislator's compensation for office supplies, district offices and staffing	Phone allowance	Insurance benefits					Life insurance benefits
			Health	Dental	Vision	Disability insurance		
<b>Alabama</b> .....	None, although annual appropriation to certain positions may be so allocated.	Yes O.S.B.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	None.	None.	
<b>Alaska</b> .....	\$20,000/y Senators, \$16,000/y Representatives for postage, stationery and other legislative expenses. Staffing allowance determined by rules and presiding officers, depending on time of year.	Yes O.S.B.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	O.P., unless included in health insurance.	S.A. Optional; if selected is included in health insurance.	S.A. Small policy available. Additional is optional at legislator's expense.	
<b>Arizona</b> .....	None.	(a)	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Up to \$3,600/y additional reimbursement for committee chairs, vice chairs and standing subcommittee chairs.	No	S.P.P. (b)	O.P.	(b)	O.P.—supplemental.	The state pays for \$30,000 as part of the health plan. Additional is optional at legislators' expense.	
<b>California</b> .....	Senate member expenses are paid directly and maintained by the Senate Rules Committee. \$263,000 Assembly members' base allowance.	No	S.P.P. (c)	(c)	(c)	Senators are covered by a long-term disability insurance policy; Assembly members do not have disability insurance coverage.	Senators are eligible for up to \$250,000 term coverage; members pay 10% of the age-based premium plus the taxable value on coverage above \$50,000. \$250,000 term policy for the Assembly; members pay 18% of the premium plus the taxable value on coverage above \$50,000.	
<b>Colorado</b> .....	None.	Yes O.S.B.	S.P.P.—Amount differs according to plan selected.	S.P.P.—Amount differs according to plan selected.	None.	None.	S.A. State pays full amount for \$12,000 policy. Additional is optional at legislator's expense.	
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	\$5,500 senators, \$4,500 representatives.	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	Some health insurance plans include discounts on eyewear.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	
<b>Delaware</b> .....	\$7,332/y expense allowance.	No	S.P.P. After 3/m state pays entire amount for basic plan.	O.P.	S.P.P. Only avail. through health ins. plan.	None	S.A., O.P.	
<b>Florida</b> .....	\$2,921/m Senate district office expenses. \$2,482/m House district office expenses.	(d)	S.A. Legislators pay \$50/m for individual coverage and \$180/m for family coverage.	Dental coverage offered to state legislators and legislative employees.	O.P.	S.P.	S.A. Basic life insurance is provided for state legislators. Additional optional life insurance can be purchased.	

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	Insurance benefits				Life insurance benefits
			Health	Dental	Vision	Disability insurance	
<b>Georgia</b> .....	\$7,000/y reimbursable expense account for personal services, office equipment, rent, supplies, transportation, telecommunications, etc.	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	\$350–\$500/d Senate staffing allowance. \$5,000–\$7,500/m House allocation for session staffing.	O.S.B.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	\$2,500/y for unvouchered constituent expense.	No	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	\$83,063/y Senate office expenses, including district offices and staffing. \$69,409/y House office expenses, including district offices and staffing.	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	SP	S.A., S.P.P.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	None.	No	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	None.	S.A.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	\$300/m district constituency postage, travel, telephone and other expenses.	No	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.A. Legislator pays entire premium.	S.A., S.P.	S.A. State pays first \$20,000. Additional at legislator expense.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	\$7,083/y Staffing allowances vary for leadership.	Yes	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P. Legislator pays dependent portion.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., S.P.	S.A. 150% of annual salary if part of KPERS. Additional insurance is optional at legislator's expense.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	\$1,789/y district expenses during interim.	No	S.A.	O.P.	O.P.	S.A., O.P.	State pays \$20,000. Additional is optional at legislator's expense.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	\$500/m expenses in connection with holding office. \$1,500/m supplemental allowance for vouchered office expenses, rent and travel mileage in district. \$2,000–\$3,000/m staff allowance.	Yes (e)	S.P.P. — State pays 50% and legislator pays 50%.	S.P.P. — State pays legislator and legislator pays 50%.	O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., S.P.P. — State pays 50% and legislator pays 50%.
<b>Maine</b> .....	None. However, supplies for staff offices are provided and paid for out of general legislative account.	Yes (f)	S.A. — State pays up to 100% of legislator coverage and 50% of dependent coverage.	S.A., S.P.	O.P.	None	O.P.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	\$18,965/y normal expenses of a district office with limits on staffing, postage, telephone and publications. \$6,200–\$15,500/y staff salaries and operating expenses. \$16,325–\$18,325/y in lieu of institutionally provided administrative assistant to House members.	No	S.A., S.P.P. — The state pays 85%, legislator pays 15% for HMO, legislator pays 17% for POS.	S.A., O.P.	Covered under the medical plan.	None	O.P.

See footnotes at end of table.

## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: OTHER PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS — Continued

State	Legislator's compensation for office supplies, district offices and staffing	Phone allowance	Insurance benefits				
			Health	Dental	Vision	Disability insurance	Life insurance benefits
Massachusetts .....	\$7,200/y office expenses.	No	S.P.P. (State currently pays 80%)	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A. \$5,000 policy provided. Additional up to 8 times salary at legislator's expense.
Michigan .....	Senate — \$51,900/y office budget per senator. House — \$102,000/y office allowance per maj. member. \$99,000/y office allowance per min. member.	Yes O.S.B.	Health, vision, life, cancer, prescription, offered via cafeteria plan.			None.	Offered at different levels as part of cafeteria plan.
Minnesota .....	None.	Yes (g)	S.P.P. — The state pays 95% for single coverage and 88% of family coverage.	S.P.P. — The state pays 83% for single coverage and 61% for family coverage.	S.A.	S.A., O.P.	S.A. State pays first \$35,000.
Mississippi .....	\$1,500/m out of session.	No	S.P. — legislator only premiums.	O.P.	None.	None.	S.A., S.P.P. — State pays 50% and legislator pays 50%.
Missouri .....	Up to \$700/m reasonable and necessary business expenses.	Yes (h)	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.	S.A., S.P. — basic life insurance, 1x annual salary. Additional life insurance is optional at legislator's expense.
Montana .....	None.	Leaders only	S.A., S.P.P. — State pays almost full amount for individual	S.A., S.P.P. — State pays almost full amount for individual.	Included in health coverage.	None.	State pays \$14,000 term policy. Additional at legislator's expense.
Nebraska .....	None.	Yes O.S.B.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.
Nevada .....	Leaders: \$900 each regular session and \$64 each special session for postage, telephone tolls, and other communications charges for spkr., spkr. pro tem, maj. ldr., min. ldr. pres., pres. pro tem, maj. flr. ldr., min. flr. ldr. Senate and House Committee chairs: \$900 each regular session and \$64 each special session for postage, telephone tolls, and other communications charges. Any chair who would otherwise qualify for more than one allowance is entitled only to one allowance.	Yes (i)	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.
New Hampshire .....	None.	No	O.P.	O.P.	None.	None.	None.

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	Insurance benefits				Life insurance benefits
			Health	Dental	Vision	Disability insurance	
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	\$1,250 office supplies. Equipment and furnishings supplied through a district office program. \$110,000/y district office personnel. State provides stationery for each legislator and 10,000 postage stamps.	No	S.A.—Members appointed or elected after 5/21/10 are not eligible for coverage.	S.A.—Members appointed or elected after 5/21/10 are not eligible for coverage.	S.A.—Members appointed or elected after 5/21/10 are not eligible for coverage.	Temporary disability insurance—none. Permanent disability—if enrolled in pension plan.	Members enrolled in the pension plan—up to three times annual salary. Members enrolled in defined contribution plan—one and a half times annual salary. Members not covered by either plan—no death benefit.
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	None.	No	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
<b>New York</b> .....	Allowances are provided for in Senate Rule X, Sec. 8-10 and Assembly Rule V, Sec. 9.	No response.	No response.	No response.	No response.	No response.	No response.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Leaders: \$16,956/y expense allowance each for pres. pro tem, spkr. \$10,032/y expense allowance each for deputy pres. pro tem, spkr. pro tem. \$7,992/y expense allowance each for maj. ldrs, min. ldrs. Non-leaders: \$6,708/y any legislative expenses not otherwise provided. \$2,275/y postage, stationery and telephone.	(j)	S.P. Family coverage optional at legislator's expense.	O.P.	O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	None.	Yes (k)	S.P.—If legislator chooses state health plan.	O.P.	O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A. State pays for \$3,500 term life policy.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	None.	Yes O.S.B.	S.P.P.—The state pays 85% and legislators pay 15%.	S.P. (l)	S.P. (l)	None	S.P.—Once member has one year or more of continuous state service. Policy equal to the member's annual salary (rounded to the next higher multiple of \$1,000). Supplemental and dependent life insurance is optional at legislator's expense.
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	\$1,500/y office expenses and electronic communications such as cell phone bills.	(m)	Up to \$641/m allowance for all benefits for member and up to \$1,678/m for member plus spouse and children.	Health, vision, life, cancer, prescription, offered via cafeteria plan.			S.A. State pays basic life for \$20,000. Supplemental life 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	Insurance benefits				
			Health	Dental	Vision	Disability insurance	Life insurance benefits
<b>Oregon</b> .....	\$69,952 per biennium for interim expenses. \$37,662 session staffing. \$2,736 session services and supplies. \$450—750/m interim district allowance, depending on geographic size of district.	Yes O.S.B.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., O.P.	
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Staffing is determined by leadership.	No	(n)	(n)	(n)	None.	Group life policy up to amount of salary.
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	None.	No	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	\$1,000/m each member district expenses. \$650/interim committee chairs expense allowance. \$3,400/y Senate postage, stationery and telephone. \$1,800/y House telephone. \$700/y House postage.	(o)	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	None.	Yes (p)	None.	None.	None.	SP.—accidental death/dismemberment ins. only.	None.
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	\$1,000/m expenses in district.	Yes (q)	S.P.P.—State pays 80%; legislator pays 20%.	O.P.	O.P.	None.	S.A. State pays first \$20,000 of the basic life insurance; remainder paid by legislator.
<b>Texas</b> .....	Allowance for staff salaries, supplies, stationery, postage, district office rental, telephone expense, etc.	No	S.A., S.P.	O.P.	Included in health coverage.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.
<b>Utah</b> .....	None.	Yes (r)	S.P.P.	S.P.P.	Optional group discounts.	S.A., S.P.	S.A., S.P.—State pays full premium for \$25,000 basic term life coverage.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	None.	Yes	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Leaders: \$76,377/y staffing allowance. \$1,750/m office expense allowance. Legislators: \$56,100/y staffing allowance. \$1,250/m office expense allowance.	No	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A.	S.A.	None.	S.A., S.P.—The state pays for basic group life insurance. Optional Life Insurance (up to 4x salary) available at legislator's expense.
<b>Washington</b> .....	\$7,800/y for legislative expenses, for which the legislator has not been otherwise entitled to reimbursement. No staffing allowance.	Yes O.S.B.	S.A.	S.A.	Included in medical.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	None.	Yes	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	None.	S.A., O.P.

See footnotes at end of table.

## LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION: OTHER PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS — Continued

State	Legislator's compensation for office supplies, district offices and staffing	Phone allowance	Health	Dental	Insurance benefits		
					Vision	Disability insurance	Life insurance benefits
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Senate: \$214,950/2-y period staffing allowance. \$55,952/y period office expenses Assembly: \$15,000/2-y session office expenses.	(s)	S.P.P.	(t)	(t)	S.P.P.—depending on legislator's accumulative sick leave balance.	S.P.P.—Group term life levels 1 and 2. Accidental death and dismemberment insurance (ADDI) are available at legislator's expense.
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	\$750/quarter through constituent service allowance.	No	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2016.

Key:

(U) — Unvouchered.

(V) — Vouchered.

d — day.

m — month.

w — week.

y — year.

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

O.S.B. — Official state or legislative business only.

S.A. — Same as state employees.

S.P. — State pays full amount.

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

(a) Arizona. Phone cards allowed for certain districts; none used at this time.  
(b) Arkansas. Health: The state pays \$410 monthly; legislators pay the balance depending on the plan chosen. Vision: Vision screening with co-pay, once/2-y with health plan; additional coverage optional at legislator's expense.

(c) California. Health: The state pays a portion (20% less than the contribution paid for state managerial employees); legislators pay a portion. Dental: Legislators pay 10% of the basic dental premium; enhanced coverage is available at an additional cost to the member. Vision: Legislators pay 10% of the basic vision premium; enhanced coverage is available at an additional cost to the member.

(d) Florida. May pay for phone service from district funds.

(e) Louisiana. District office line with one extension.

(f) Maine. Pre-paid phone cards issued and administered by the Senate and House.

(g) Minnesota. \$200/m. Senate communication reimbursement, \$125/m House communications allowance.

(h) Missouri. Up to \$50/month for data plan only.

(i) Nevada. \$2,800/session allowance, \$300/each special session.

(j) North Carolina. Included in office allowance.

(k) North Dakota. Legislative Council members or committee chairs only.

(l) Ohio. Vision and dental care coverage are available to a member and dependents after the member has completed one year of continuous state service.

(m) Oklahoma. Included in office allowance.

(n) Pennsylvania. Legislators pay 1% of salary toward medical/hospital, dental, vision and prescription benefits.

(o) South Carolina. Included in office allowance.

(p) South Dakota. Phone cards.

(q) Tennessee. In-state long distance only.

(r) Utah. State-paid mobile phone or reimbursement for personal phone at same rate as state-paid plan.

(s) Wisconsin. Included in office allowance.

(t) Wisconsin. Basic and diagnostic dental coverage is available; major dental coverage is available through supplemental plans, which is optional at legislator's expense. Diagnostic optical coverage is available; eye glass and contact lens coverage is available through supplemental vision plans, which is optional at legislator's expense.

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

State	Presiding officer	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other leaders and committee chairs
Alabama.....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	None
Alaska.....	\$500/y	None	None	None
Arizona.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	None
Arkansas.....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	\$5,600/y pres. pro tem.
California.....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$7,508/y maj. flr. ldr.	\$15,061/y	\$15,016/y pres. pro tem; \$7,508/y second ranking min. ldr.
Colorado.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Connecticut.....	Lt. gov. holds this position. —\$38,689/y	\$8,835/y	\$8,835/y	Leaders: \$10,689/y pres. pro tem. \$6,446/y each for dep. maj. ldrs., dep. min. ldrs. \$4,241/y each for asst. maj. ldrs., asst. min. ldrs., maj. whips, min. whips. Committee chairs: \$4,241/y.
Delaware.....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$12,376/y	\$12,376/y	Leaders: \$19,983/y pres. pro tem. \$7,794/y each for maj. whips, min. whips. Committee chairs: \$11,459/y joint fin. chair. \$4,578/y each for capital improvement chair and vice chair, sunset chair.
Florida.....	\$11,484/y	None	None	None
Georgia.....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$200/m	\$200/m	Leaders: \$400/m pres. pro tem. \$200/m admin. floor leader. \$100/m asst. admin. floor leader. Committee chairs: None.
Hawaii.....	\$7,500/y	None	None	None
Idaho.....	Lt. gov. holds this position for Speaker. —\$21,017	None	None	None
Illinois.....	\$27,477/y	\$20,650/y	\$27,477/y	Leaders: \$20,650/y each for asst. maj. ldrs., asst. min. ldrs., maj. caucus chairs, min. caucus chairs. Committee chairs: \$10,326/y each for all chairs, min. cmtc spokespersons.
Indiana.....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$5,500/y for maj. flr. leader	\$6,000/y min. flr. leader	Leaders: \$7,000/y pres. pro tem. \$5,500/y maj. caucus chair. \$5,000/y each for min. caucus chair, asst. min. flr. ldr. \$4,000/y maj. whip. \$3,500/y asst. maj. flr. leader. \$3,000/y asst. pres. pro tem. \$2,500/y maj. flr. ldr. emeritus. \$2,000/y asst. maj. whip, min. whips. \$1,500/y each for min. ldr. emeritus, asst. maj. caucus chairs. \$1,000/y each for asst. min. whip, asst. min. caucus chairs. (Ind. P.L. 213—2015).
Iowa.....	\$11,593/y	\$11,593/y	\$11,593/y	Committee chairs: \$5,500/y each for app. chair, tax and fiscal policy chair. \$2,000/y each for app. ranking maj. member, tax and fiscal policy ranking maj. member, app. ranking min. member, tax and fiscal policy ranking min. member. \$1,000/y each for 21 other cmtc chairs. If an officer fills more than one leadership position, the officer shall be paid for the higher paid position. (Ind. P.L. 213—2015).
				Leaders: \$1,243/y pres. pro tem. Committee chairs: None.

See footnotes at end of table.

## ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders and committee chairs</i>
<b>Kansas</b> .....	\$14,039/y	\$12,666/y	\$12,666/y	Leaders: \$7,165/y each for vice pres, asst. maj. ldrs, asst. min. ldrs. Committee chairs: \$11,290/y w&m chair.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	\$47,35/d	\$37,40/d	\$37,40/d	Leaders: \$28,66/d each for maj. caucus chairs, min. caucus chairs, maj. caucus whips, min. caucus whips. Committee chairs: \$18,71/d for standing cmtes. only.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	\$15,200/y	None	None	Leaders: \$7,700/y pres, pro tem. Committee chairs: \$11,200/y each for joint budget chair and vice-chair.
<b>Maine</b> .....	50% of base salary/y	25% of base salary/y	12.5% of base salary/y	None
<b>Maryland</b> .....	\$13,766/y	None	None	None
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	\$35,000/y	\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	Leaders: \$15,000/y each for pres, pro tem, asst. maj. ldrs, asst. min. ldrs. Committee leaders: \$25,000/y w&m chair. \$7,500–\$15,000/y each for other cmte chairs.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$23,400/y	\$19,800/y	Leaders: \$10,800/y maj. floor ldr., \$9,000/y min. fr. ldr. \$4,962/y pres, pro tem. Committee chairs: \$6,500/y app. chairs.
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	None	\$12,455/y	\$12,455/y	Leaders: \$4,151/y maj. whip. Committee chairs: \$4,151/y each for tax chair, fin. chair. \$5,000/y pres, pro tem
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	None
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	None
<b>Montana</b> .....	\$5/d during session.	None	None	None
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	None
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	None
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	\$250/2-y term	None	None	None
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	1/3 above annual base salary of \$49,000. \$65,333.	None	None	None
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	Leaders: \$41,500/y pres, pro tem. \$34,000/y each for vice pres, pro tem, dep. maj. ldr. \$13,000–\$27,500/y for 20 other leaders. Set in statute.
<b>New York</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	(c)	\$34,500/y	Committee chairs: \$9,000–\$34,000/y each for chairs, ranking min. members. No member may receive more than one allowance for leaders or committee chairs and ranking minority members. Set in statute.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$17,048/y	\$17,048/y	Leaders: \$666/m Majority & Minority Leader; \$836/m Deputy Pro Tempore & Speaker Pro Tempore; \$1,413/m President Pro Tempore & Speaker.

See footnotes at end of table.

## ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR SENATE LEADERS — Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders and committee chairs</i>
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$15/d during legis. sessions, plus \$345/m during term of office.	\$15/d during legis. sessions, plus \$345/m during term of office.	Leaders: \$10/d during session asst. ldrs. Committee chairs: \$10/d all substantive standing cmtes.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	\$33,853/y	\$20,579/y maj. fr. ldr.	\$25,581/y	Leaders: \$25,581/y pres. pro tem. \$18,084/y maj. whip. \$2,797/y asst. min. whip. Committee chairs: \$10,000/y fin. chair. \$6,500/y each for fin. ranking min. member, fin. standing subcmte. chair, all other standing cmte. chairs, \$5,500/y fin. vice chair. \$5,000/y each for ranking min. member of fin. standing subcmte., vice-chairs, ranking min. members, standing subcmte. chairs. \$2,500/y standing subcmte. ranking min. members.
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$12,364/y	\$12,364/y	Leaders: \$17,932/y pres. pro tem. Committee chairs: \$12,364 each for app. chair, budget chair.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	\$23,568/y	None	None	None
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$38,306/y	\$38,306/y	Leaders: \$47,880/y pres. pro tem. \$29,071/y maj. whips, min. whips, \$18,126/y each for maj. caucus chairs, min. caucus chairs, \$11,971/y each for maj. caucus secretaries, min. caucus secretaries, maj. policy chairs, min. policy chairs, maj. caucus admin., min. caucus admin. Committee chairs: \$29,071/y each for maj. app. chair, min. app. chair.
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	\$15,429.72/y base salary and \$15,429.72 for President of the Senate duties.	None	None	None
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	Leaders: \$11,000/y pres. pro tem.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	None
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	\$41,768/y	None	None	None
<b>Texas</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	None
<b>Utah</b> .....	\$3,000/y	\$2,000/y	\$2,000/y	Leaders: \$2,000/y each for maj. whips, min. whips, asst. maj. whips, asst. min. whips. Committee leaders: \$2,000/y executive app. chair.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None	None	Leaders: \$11,296/y, plus \$730.66/w during session pres. pro tem. Committee chairs: None
<b>Virginia</b> .....	None	None	None	None
<b>Washington</b> .....	Lt. gov. holds this position.— \$55,738/y eff. 9/1/2016 \$56,853/y eff. 9/1/2017	\$55,738/y eff. 9/1/2016 \$56,853/y eff. 9/1/2017	\$4,320/y increases to \$4,449/y eff. 9/1/2016.	None
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	\$150/d during session.	\$50/d during session.	\$50/d during session.	Leaders: \$150/d (up to 30 days) for a maximum of six add'l persons named by presiding officer. Committee chairs: \$150/d (up to 30 days) fin. and judiciary chairs.
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	None	None	None	None
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	\$3/day	None	None	None

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2017.

Key:

d — day m — month w — week y — year app. — Appropriations

w&amp;m — Ways and means Lt. gov. — lieutenant governor who is not a member of the Senate

(a) Arizona. Generally approved for additional interim per diem.

(b) Colorado. All leaders receive \$99/d salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.

(c) New York. This position is combined with the position of pres. pro tem.

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

State	Presiding officer	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other leaders and committee chairs	
Alabama.....	\$18,000/y	None	None	None	None
Alaska.....	\$500/y	None	None	None	None
Arizona.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	None	None
Arkansas.....	\$5,600/y	None	None	None	None
California.....	\$15,016/y	\$7,508/y	\$15,016/y	Leaders: \$7,508/y second ranking min. ldr. Committee chairs: None.	Leaders: \$7,508/y second ranking min. ldr. Committee chairs: None.
Colorado.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Connecticut.....	\$10,689/y	\$8,835/y	\$8,835/y	Leaders: \$6,446/y each for dep. spkr., dep. maj. ldrs., min. ldrs., asst. maj. ldrs., asst. min. ldrs. \$4,241/y each for maj. whips, min. whips. Committee chairs: \$4,241/y.	Leaders: \$6,446/y each for dep. spkr., dep. maj. ldrs., min. ldrs., asst. maj. ldrs., asst. min. ldrs. \$4,241/y each for maj. whips, min. whips. Committee chairs: \$4,241/y.
Delaware.....	\$19,893/y	\$12,376/y	\$12,376/y	Leaders: \$7,794/y each for maj. whips, min. whips. Committee chairs: \$11,459/y joint fin. chair, \$4,578/y each for capital improvement chair and vice chair, sunset chair.	Leaders: \$7,794/y each for maj. whips, min. whips. Committee chairs: \$11,459/y joint fin. chair, \$4,578/y each for capital improvement chair and vice chair, sunset chair.
Florida.....	\$11,484/y	None	None	None	None
Georgia.....	\$6,811/m	\$200/m	\$200/m	Leaders: \$400/m for spkr. pro tem, \$200/m for gov.'s floor ldr. \$100/m for asst. floor ldr. Committee chairs: None.	Leaders: \$400/m for spkr. pro tem, \$200/m for gov.'s floor ldr. \$100/m for asst. floor ldr. Committee chairs: None.
Hawaii.....	\$68,880/y	None	None	None	None
Idaho.....	\$21,017/y	None	None	None	None
Illinois.....	\$27,477/y	\$23,230/y	\$18,067/y	Leaders: \$19,792/y each for dep. maj. ldrs., dep. min. ldrs. \$18,067/y each for asst. maj. ldrs., asst. min. ldrs. Committee chairs: \$10,326/y each for chairs, min. cmte. spokespersons.	Leaders: \$19,792/y each for dep. maj. ldrs., dep. min. ldrs. \$18,067/y each for asst. maj. ldrs., asst. min. ldrs. Committee chairs: \$10,326/y each for chairs, min. cmte. spokespersons.
Indiana.....	\$7,000/y	\$5,500/y	\$5,500/y	Leaders: \$5,500/y maj. caucus chair, \$5,000/y spkr. pro tem, \$4,500/y each, min. floor ldr., min. caucus chair, \$4,000/y maj. whip, \$3,500/y asst. maj. flr. ldrs. \$3,000/y min. whip, \$2,000/y each for dep. spkr. pro tem, asst. maj. caucus chairs, asst. maj. whips, \$1,500/y each asst. min. ldr., asst. min. flr. ldr., asst. min. caucus chair, asst. min. whip. (Ind. P.L. 213—2015) Committee chairs: \$5,500/y w&m chair, \$4,000/y w&m vice chair, \$3,500/y w&m cmte. ranking min. member, \$3,000/y w&m budget subcmte. chair, \$1,500/y each w&m K-12 subcmte. chair, w&m higher ed. subcmte. chair, \$1,000/y each for 22 other cmte chairs. If an officer fills more than one (1) leadership position, the officer may be paid for each of the paid positions. (Ind. P.L. 213—2015).	Leaders: \$5,500/y maj. caucus chair, \$5,000/y spkr. pro tem, \$4,500/y each, min. floor ldr., min. caucus chair, \$4,000/y maj. whip, \$3,500/y asst. maj. flr. ldrs. \$3,000/y min. whip, \$2,000/y each for dep. spkr. pro tem, asst. maj. caucus chairs, asst. maj. whips, \$1,500/y each asst. min. ldr., asst. min. flr. ldr., asst. min. caucus chair, asst. min. whip. (Ind. P.L. 213—2015) Committee chairs: \$5,500/y w&m chair, \$4,000/y w&m vice chair, \$3,500/y w&m cmte. ranking min. member, \$3,000/y w&m budget subcmte. chair, \$1,500/y each w&m K-12 subcmte. chair, w&m higher ed. subcmte. chair, \$1,000/y each for 22 other cmte chairs. If an officer fills more than one (1) leadership position, the officer may be paid for each of the paid positions. (Ind. P.L. 213—2015).
Iowa.....	\$11,593/y	\$11,593/y	\$11,593/y	Leaders: \$1,243/y spkr. pro tem. Committee chairs: None.	Leaders: \$1,243/y spkr. pro tem. Committee chairs: None.
Kansas.....	\$14,039/y	\$12,665/y	\$12,665/y	Leaders: \$7,165/y each for spkr. pro tem, asst. maj. ldrs., asst. min. ldrs. Committee chairs: \$11,290/y app. chair.	Leaders: \$7,165/y each for spkr. pro tem, asst. maj. ldrs., asst. min. ldrs. Committee chairs: \$11,290/y app. chair.

See footnotes at end of table.

## ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE/ASSEMBLY LEADERS — Continued

State	Presiding officer	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other leaders and committee chairs
Kentucky .....	\$47,35/d	\$37,40/d	\$37,40/d	Leaders: \$28,66/d each for maj. caucus chairs & whips, min. caucus chairs & whips. Committee chairs: \$18,71/d for standing cmtes. only.
Louisiana .....	\$15,200/y	None	None	Leaders: \$7,700/y spkr. pro tem. Committee chairs: None
Maine .....	50% of base salary	25% of base salary	12.5% of base salary	None
Maryland .....	\$13,766/y	None	None	None
Massachusetts .....	\$35,000/y	\$22,500/y	\$22,500/y	Leaders: \$15,000/y each for spkr. pro tem. asst. maj. ldrs., asst. min. ldrs. Committee chairs: \$25,000/y w&m chairs \$7,500–\$15,000/y other cmte. chairs.
Michigan .....	\$27,000/y	Position does not exist.	\$22,000/y	Leaders: \$12,000/y maj. floor ldr. \$10,000/y min. floor ldr. \$5,513/y spkr. pro tem. Committee chairs: \$6,300/y for app. chairs.
Minnesota .....	\$12,455/y	\$12,455/y	\$12,455/y	None
Mississippi .....	\$50,000/y	None	None	Leaders: \$5,000/y spkr. pro tem. Committee chairs: None.
Missouri .....	\$208,34/m	\$125/m	\$125/m	None
Montana .....	\$5/d during session	None	None	None
Nebraska .....	.....	N/A—Unicameral legislature .....	.....	N/A
Nevada .....	\$2/d	None	None	None
New Hampshire .....	\$502-y term.	None	None	None
New Jersey .....	\$49,000/y plus 1/3 above annual base salary, \$65,333 total.	None	None	None
New Mexico .....	None	None	None	None
New York .....	\$41,500/y	\$34,500/y	\$34,500/y	Leaders: \$9,000–\$25,000/y for 31 ldrs. Set in statute. Committee chairs: \$9,000–\$34,000/y for chairs and ranking min. members of cmtes. No member may receive more than one allowance for ldrs. or cmte. chairs and ranking min. members. Set in statute.
North Carolina .....	\$38,151/y	\$17,048/y	\$17,048/y	Monthly expense allowance: \$66/month Majority & Minority Leader; \$836/month Deputy Pro Tempore & Speaker Pro Tempore; \$1,413/month President Pro Tempore & Speaker.
North Dakota .....	\$10/d during session	\$15/d during session, plus \$345/m during term of office.	\$15/d during session, plus \$345/m during term of office.	Leaders: \$10/d for asst. ldrs. during session. Committee chairs: \$10/d for all substantive standing cmtes.

See footnotes at end of table.

## ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR HOUSE/ASSEMBLY LEADERS — Continued

State	Presiding officer	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other leaders and committee chairs
<b>Ohio</b> .....	\$33,853/y	\$20,579/y maj. flr. ldr.	\$25,581/y	Leaders: \$25,581/y spkr. pro tem. \$18,084/y asst. maj. floor ldr. \$10,589/y maj. whip. \$5,591/y asst. maj. whip. \$2,797/y asst. min. whip. Committee chairs: \$10,000/y fin. chair. \$6,500/y each for fin. ranking min. member, fin. cmte. standing subcmte. chair, all other standing cmte. chairs, \$5,500/y fin. vice chair. \$5,000/y each for ranking min. member fin. standing subcmte., vice chairs, ranking min. members, standing subcmte. chairs \$2,500/y standing subcmte ranking min. members
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	\$17,932/y	\$12,364/y	\$12,364/y	Leaders: \$12,364/y spkr. pro tem. Committee chairs: \$12,364/y each for app. chair, budget chair.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	\$23,568/y	None	None	None
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	\$47,880/y	\$38,306/y	\$38,306/y	Leaders: \$29,071/y each for maj. whips, min. whips \$18,126/y each for maj. caucus chairs, min. caucus chairs, \$11,971/y each for maj. caucus secretaries, min. caucus secretaries, maj. policy chairs, min. policy chairs, maj. caucus admin., min. caucus admin. Committee chairs: None
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	\$15,429.72/y base salary and presiding officer receives double salary, \$30,859.54, \$11,000/y	None	None	None
<b>South Carolina</b> .....		None	None	Leaders: \$3,600/y spkr. pro tem. Committee chairs: None.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	None	None	None	None
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	\$41,768/y	None	None	None
<b>Texas</b> .....	None	None	None	None
<b>Utah</b> .....	\$5,000/y	\$3,000/y	\$3,000/y	Leaders: \$3,000/y each for whips, asst. whips. Committee chairs: \$2,000/y executive app. chair.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	\$11,296/y \$730.66/w during session.	None	None	None
<b>Virginia</b> .....	\$18,681/y	None	None	None
<b>Washington</b> .....	\$51,288/y—eff. 9/1/2016 \$52,314/y—eff. 9/1/2017	None	\$51,288/y—eff. 9/1/2016 \$52,314/y—eff. 9/1/2017	None
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	\$150/d during session	\$50/d during session	\$50/d during session	Leaders: \$150/d (up to 30 days) for a maximum of six add'l persons named by presiding officer. Committee chairs: \$150/d (up to 30 days) fin. & judiciary chairs.
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	\$25/m	None	None	None
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	\$3/d	None	None	None

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2017.

Key:

d — day m — month w — week y — year app. — Appropriations w&amp;m — Ways and means

(a) Arizona. Generally approved for additional interim per diem.

(b) Colorado. All leaders receive \$99/d salary during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.



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

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	None available.			
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Optional	Four tiers. Varies depending upon tier. Detailed information set forth in Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) plan comparison chart.	Four tiers. Varies depending upon tier. Detailed information set forth in Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) plan comparison chart.	Four tiers. Varies depending upon tier. Detailed information set forth in Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) plan comparison chart.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Mandatory except that officials subject to term limits may opt out for a term of office. AZ SB 1609 of 2011—Contribution requirements affect all members; benefit and eligibility requirements affect those elected after January 1, 2012.	Age 65 with 5+ years of service; age 62 with 10+ years of service; or 20 years of service; earlier retirement with an actuarial reduction of benefits. Vesting at 5 years. AZ SB 1609 of 2011—For those elected to office after 1/1/2012. Age 65 with 5+ years of service; age 62 with 10+ years of service. Vesting at 5 years. No provision for retirement after 20 years or for early retirement.	7% employee AZ SB 1609 of 2011—2011 legislation increases contribution rates in annual steps from the present 7% of gross salary to, in FY 2014, 13% or an actuarially based calculation, which can be revised. Affects all members. Newly elected officials as of 1/1/14 pay a rate of 8%.	4% x years of credited service x highest 3 yr. average in the past 10 years 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. AZ SB 1609 of 2011—For those elected to office after 1/1/2012: 3% x years of credited service x highest 5 yr. average in the past 10 years The benefit is capped at 75% of FAS.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	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.	Age 65 with 10 years of service; 55/12; any age with 28 years of 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 years of service. As a regular employee, 65/5 or any age/28 years. Members of the contributory plan established in 2005 must have a minimum of 10 years legislative service if they have only legislative state employment.	Non-contributory plan in effect for those elected before 2006. For those elected then and thereafter, a contributory plan that requires 5% of salary.	For service that began after 7/1/99: 2.07% x FAS x years of service FAS based on three highest consecutive years of service. For service that began after July 1, 1991, \$35 x years of service = monthly benefit. For contributory plan, 2% x FAS x years of service.
<b>California</b> .....	Legislators elected after 1990 are not eligible for retirement benefits for legislative service.			
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Mandatory	PERA: age 65 with 5 years of service; age 50 with 30 years of service; when age + service equals 80 or more (min. age of 55). State Defined Contribution Plan (DCP): no age requirement and immediate vesting.	Employee: 8%	PERA: 2.5% x FAS x years of service, capped at 100% of FAS. DCP: benefit depends upon contributions and investment return.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Mandatory	Age 60 with 25 years credited service; age 62 with 10-25 years credited service; age 62 with 5 years actual state service. If elected after 2011—age 63 with 25 years of vesting service or age 65 with 10-25 years of vesting service. Reduced benefit available with earlier retirement ages.	Employee 2%	(1.35% x average annual salary) + (5% x average salary over "breakpoint") x credited service up to 35 years; 2003—\$36,400; 2004—\$38,600; 2005—\$40,900; 2006—\$43,400; 2007—\$46,000; 2008—\$48,800; 2009—\$51,700. After 2009—increase breakpoint by 6% per year rounded to nearest \$100.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Mandatory. DE HB 81 of 2011 — Mandatory for those elected after January 1, 2012.	Age 60 with 5 years of credited service; or 55 with 10 years of service. DE HB 81 of 2011 — 65 with 10 years of service; or 60 with 20 years of service. Vesting at 10 years.	3% of annual compensation in excess of \$6,000. DE HB 81 of 2011 — 5% of annual 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.
<b>Florida</b> .....	Optional. Elected officials may opt out or may choose between DB and DC plans. FL SB 2100 of 2011 — SB 2100 affects those enrolled in the elected officers' class on or after July 1, 2011, except for a contribution requirement for all members.	Vesting in DB plan — 6 years. Age 62 with 6 years; 30 years at any age. Changed in 2011 to age 62 without a service minimum. Vesting in DC plan — 1 year, any age. FL SB 2100 of 2011 — vesting in DB plan, 8 years. Retirement eligibility at age 65 or with 33 years of service at any age. No changes affecting the DC plan.	Employee contribution is 3%; employer contribution is 45.8%.	DB plan — 3% x years of creditable service x average final compensation (average of highest 5 years). DC plan — dependent upon investment experience. FL SB 2100 of 2011 — Unchanged for the DB plan except that for those enrolled in the system after July 1, 2011, average final compensation will be based on the highest 8 years.
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Optional; choice when first elected.	Vested after 8 years. Age 62 with 8 years of service; age 60 with reduction for early retirement.	Employee: 3.75% + \$7/m.	\$36/month for each year of service. Post-retirement benefit increases are not available to any person who joins the system after July 1, 2009.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Mandatory. HI Act 163 of 2011 — Act 163 affects For those who enter the plan after July 1, 2012.	Vesting at 5 years. Age 55 with 5 years of service, any age with 10 years of service. HI Act 163 of 2011 — vesting at 10 years. Any age with 10 years of service.	Main plan is noncontributory; 7.8% for elected officials' plan for annuity. HI Act 163 of 2011 — Contribution rate of 9.8%.	3.5% x years 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. Annual COLA of 2.5%. HI Act 163 of 2011 — Multiplier for elected officials' reduced from 3.5% to 3.0%; COLA reduced from 2.5% annually to 1.5%.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Mandatory; same plan as public employees (PERSI)	Age 65 with 5 years of service; reduced benefit at age 55 with 5 years of service.	6.79% paid by member, 11.32% paid by employer.	Average monthly salary for highest 42 consecutive months x 2% x months of credited service.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Optional; not the same as the State Employees' Retirement System. Only state senators, representatives and statewide elected officials have the option to participate.	Tier 1 — age 55 with 8 years of service or age 62 with 4 years of service. Tier 2 — age 67 with 8 years of service or age 62 with 8 years of service reduced 1/2 of 1% for each month.	Tier 1 — 11.5% of salary (includes contributions for retirement annuity and survivor annuity) or 9.5% of salary as contributions for just retirement annuity (no survivor annuity). Tier 2 — the same with the exception Tier 2 members only pay contributions on their salary up to the maximum salary for annuity purposes. In 2016 the maximum salary for annuity purposes is \$115,480.89 (currently no legislators have salaries that exceed the maximum salary).	Tier 1 — First 4 yrs x 3.0% = 12%; next 2 yrs x 3.5% = 7.0%; next 2 yrs x 4.0% = 8.0%; next 4 yrs x 4.5% = 18.0%; next 8 yrs x 5.0% = 40.0%. Tier 2 — 3% for each year of service.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Indiana</b> .....	DB plan was mandatory for those serving before April 30, 1989, except that those serving on that day could opt to transfer to the DC plan. Defined contribution has been mandatory for those elected or appointed since 4/30/89.	DB plan—vesting at 10 years. Age 65 with 10 years of legislative service; or, if no longer in the legislature, these options apply: at least 10 years of service; no state salary; at age 55+. Rule of 85 applies; or age 60 with 15 years of service. Early retirement with reduced benefit. DC plan—immediate vesting.	DB plan—funded by employer and employee contributions. DC plan—5% employee, 20% state (of taxable income) through 2009. At present, the contribution is recalculated annually not to exceed the state contribution to the employee retirement plan.	DB plan—monthly benefit: Lesser of (a) \$40 x years of General Assembly service completed before 11/8/89; 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.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Optional	Age 65; age 62 with 20 years of service; Rule of 88; reduced benefit at 55 with at least 4 years of service.	5.95 % individual.	2% times FAS x years of service for first 30 years, + 1 % times FAS times years in excess of 30 but no more than 5 in excess of 30. FAS is average of 3 highest years.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Optional for legislators and employees of the legislator leadership offices. Mandatory for all other regular, full time employees.	Age 65; age 62 with 5 years of service, or when age plus years of service equals 85.	6% (base may include salary, per diem, non-session allowance, session expenses; or various combinations at the legislator's option.)	3 highest years x 1.75% x years of service ÷ 12= monthly benefit.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Optional. Those who opt out are covered by the state employees' plan	Age 65 with 5 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. HB 1 of 2008 Special Session—raised the contribution level to 6% for legislators elected after 7/1/08.	2.75% of FAS (based on creditable compensation) x years of service. FAS is the average monthly earnings for the 60 months preceding retirement. HB 1 of 2008 Special Session—reduced the annual COLA for retired legislators from the CPI (capped at 5%) to 1.5% effective on July 1, 2008. This applies to current as well as to future retirees. The statutes reserve to the legislature the power to make such changes. The amount of the COLA may be increased by the legislature if the legislature prefunds the cost of the increase.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Legislative service for legislators elected after January 1, 1997, is ineligible for State Employee Retirement System benefits. (LSA-Const. Art. 10, § 29.1)			
<b>Maine</b> .....	Mandatory	Age 60 if 10 years of service on 7/1/93; age 62 if less than 10 years 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.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Optional	Age 60 with 8 years; age 50 with 8+ years creditable service for early reduced retirement.	5% of annual salary.	3% of legislative salary for each year of service up to 22 years 3 months. Benefits are recalculated when legislative salaries are changed.
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Optional after each election or reelection to the General Court.	Vesting at 6 years. Age 55 with 6 years service; unreduced benefit at 65. Reduced benefits for retirement before age 65.	9%, although 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.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Optional	Age 55 with 5 years or when age plus years of service equal 70. Employee contributions are immediately vested. Employer contributions are vested as follows: Zero after one year; 50% after two years; 75% after three years; 100% after four years.	For legislators elected before 3/31/97 — 7–10% for (DB) plan. Elected after 3/31/97 — (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.	DB plans — various provisions, depending on when service started. DC plan — benefits depend upon contributions and earnings.
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Mandatory	Legislators Retirement Plan (LRP) before 7/1/97 — 62 years with 6 years of service and fully vested. LRP members do not have Social Security coverage. Defined Contribution Plan (DCP) since 1997 — age 55 and immediate vesting. DCP members have Social Security coverage.	LRP — 9%. DCP — 5.5% from member, 6% from state.	2.7% x high 5 year average salary x years of service. DCP benefits depend upon contributions and investment return.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Mandatory	Age 60 with 4 or more years of service, or 25 years of service.	Regular — 15.75% state, 9.00% member. Supplemental Legislative Retirement Plan — 7.40% state, 3.00% member.	Legislators who qualify for regular state retirement benefits also automatically qualify for the legislators' supplemental benefits. Regular — 2% x average compensation x years of service up to and including 25 years of service + 2.5% x average compensation x service in excess of 25 years. Average compensation is calculated using the highest 4 years of compensation. Supplement — 1% x average compensation x years of legislative service through 25 years + 1.25% x average compensation x years of service in excess of 25.
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Mandatory. The retirement plan for legislators is calculated differently from the plan for other state employees.	For those hired on or before 12/31/2010 — vesting at 6 years of service. Age 55; service in three full biennial assemblies (6 years) or Rule of 80. For those entering system after 1/1/2011 — vesting at 6 years of service. Age 62; service in three full biennial assemblies (6 years) or the Rule of 90 with a minimum age of 55.	For those hired on or before 12/31/2010 — non-contributory. For those entering system after 1/1/2011 — contribution of 4% of salary.	For those hired on or before 12/31/2010 — 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. For those entering system after 1/1/2011 — no change.
<b>Montana</b> .....	Optional	Hired before 7/1/11 — 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. After 7/1/11 — vesting at 5 years. Age 65 with 5 years service, or age 70.	7.9% employee and 8.37% employer for DB and DC plan.	DB plan — Membership Service Factor (see below) x years of Service Credit x HAC. More than 5 years and less than 10 years of membership service — 1.5% Less than 30 years of membership service — 1.7857% 30 years or more of membership service — 2%

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	None available			
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Mandatory, but a legislator, within 30 days after he/she is first elected or appointed, may elect not to participate; a decision to terminate participation in the plan cannot be reversed. The legislators' retirement system is separate from the state employee retirement plan.	Must have at least 10 years of service, be age 60, and no longer be a legislator in order to retire without benefit reduction. A legislator who is no longer serving, has at least 10 years of service, but is under the age of 60 can elect to wait to receive his/her benefit until the age of 60 or begin receiving a reduced benefit prior to the age of 60.	15% of session salary.	Number of years x \$25 = monthly allowance.
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	None available			
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Mandatory	Vesting at 8 years. Age 60; no minimum service requirement. Early retirement with no benefit reduction with 25 years of service.	5% of salary	3% x FAS 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.
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Optional	Plans 1A and 1B—age 65 with 5 years of service; 64 with 8 years of service; 63 with 11 years of service; 60 with 12 years of service; or any age with 14 years of service. Plan 2—age 65 with 5 years of service or at any age with 10 years of legislative service.	Plan 1A—\$100 per year for service after 1959. Plan 1B—\$200 per year (now closed to new enrollments). Plan 2—\$500 per year. Increased to \$600 per year by 2012 legislation.	Plan 1A: \$250 per year of service. Plan 1B: \$500 per year of service after 1959. Plan 2: 11 percent of the IRS Legislative 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 2011 the benefit would be \$1,129 per year of credited service. Annual 3% COLA.
<b>New York</b> .....	Detailed information set forth in <i>Your Retirement Plan: Legislative and Executive Plan</i> , published by New York State Office of the State Comptroller.	Detailed information set forth in <i>Your Retirement Plan: Legislative and Executive Plan</i> , published by New York State Office of the State Comptroller.	Detailed information set forth in <i>Your Retirement Plan: Legislative and Executive Plan</i> , published by New York State Office of the State Comptroller.	Detailed information set forth in <i>Your Retirement Plan: Legislative and Executive Plan</i> , published by New York State Office of the State Comptroller.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Mandatory	Age 65 with 5 years of service; reduced benefit available at earlier ages.	7%	Highest annual compensation x 4.02% x years of service.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	None available.			
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Optional. OPERS offers three plans for retirement—the traditional plan (a defined benefit plan); the member directed plan (a defined contribution plan); and the combined plan. Participation in the latter two plans is limited to new OPERS members and OPERS members who had less than 5 years of service on 12/31/2002.	Varies depending upon plan. Detailed information set forth in <i>Legislative Benefits, Privileges, and Restrictions of Office</i> .	Varies depending upon plan. Detailed information set forth in <i>Legislative Benefits, Privileges, and Restrictions of Office</i> .	Varies depending upon plan. Detailed information set forth in <i>Legislative Benefits, Privileges, and Restrictions of Office</i> .

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Legislators may retain membership as regular public employees if they have that status when elected; one time option to join elected officials' plan. SB 794 of 2011—new provisions affect people elected to office after 11/1/2011.	Elected Officials' Plan—vesting at 6 years. Age 65, or age 60 with 6 years' service. SB 794 of 2011—vesting at 8 years. Age 65 or age 62 with 10 years of membership in the plan. Early retirement with reduced benefits at age 60 with 10 years of service.	Optional contribution levels—4.5%, 6%, 7.5%, 8.5%, 9%, or 10%, of total compensation. SB 794 of 2011—schedule of options was repealed. Required contribution of 3.5% of total compensation.	Average 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. SB 1641 (Chapter 105, Laws of 2008)—people elected to office on or after 7/1/2008; formula described here can apply only to years of service as an elected official and can be based only on the higher year of salary received as an elected official (not on any subsequent salary from a non-elective post as was possible under the original provisions). Capped benefits at 100% of salary as a member of the OPERS (not clear whether this is highest salary as an elected official). SB 1889 (Chapter 435, Laws of 2010)—reduced the menu of options to the highest and lowest, which are shown above, for people elected to office after 11/1/2010. Those who fail to make a choice within 90 days of taking office default to the highest contribution and computation factor. SB 794 of 2011—2% of final average salary times years of service. SB 2322 of 2012—members may choose a benefit option of 2.5% of final average salary, for which members' contributions will be increased by an amount that will equal the actuarial cost of the increased benefit.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Optional	Normal retirement age for general service members is age 65 or age 58 with 30 years of retirement credit.	OPRSP DC component—employees contribute 6% of salary. DB component—non-contributory. 457 plans—members may contribute amounts to limits set by IRS.	OPRSP individual account component, or DC component—at retirement, employees may receive the IAP as a lump-sum payment or in equal installments over a 5, 10, 15 or 20-year period. DB component—benefit calculation is 1.5 percent x final average salary x years of service.
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Optional. Act 120 of 2010—applies to those who become state legislators on or after 12/1/2010.	Age 50 with 3 years of service; any age with 35 years of service; early retirement with reduced benefit. Act 120 of 2010—vesting at 10 years. Retirement age is 55 with 3 years of credited service or according to the Rule of 92 with a minimum of 35 years of service.	6.25%. Act 120 of 2010—6.25% or 9.3% (member's choice). Rate will vary with actuarial conditions; these are minimums.	3% x final average salary x credited years of service (x withdrawal factor if under 50), with a maximum benefit of 100% of FAS. Act 120 of 2010—new legislators may choose between plans with different contribution rates. The multiplier for the lower contribution will be 2% and for the higher contribution 2.5%. Cap on benefits is unchanged.
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Legislators elected before January 1995—eligible for a pension of \$600 a year for each year of legislative service, capped at an annual retirement benefit of \$12,000. Legislators elected after January 1995—ineligible to earn credit for public retirement benefits. Different than state employee retirement plan.			

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Mandatory (but not available to anyone first elected to the General Assembly after November 2012). Act 278, Laws of 2012 — mandatory choice for those elected in or after November 2012.	Age 60 with 8 years of service. 30 years of service regardless of age. Act 278, Laws of 2012 — SCRS: vesting at 8 years; retirement benefits at age 65 with 8 years of service or in accord with the Rule of 90. Reduced benefits are available at age 60 with 8 years of service. ORP: immediate vesting in employer contributions.	10% 11% as of January 1, 2013. Act 278, Laws of 2012 — SCRS: 7% as of July 1, 2012, rising to 8% on July 1, 2014. ORP: 7% + 5% employer contribution, immediately vested.	4.82% x earnable compensation x years of service. "Earnable compensation" means 40 x the daily rate of remuneration, plus \$12,000, of a member of the General Assembly, as from time to time in effect. Act 278, Laws of 2012 — SCRS: 2.25% x years of service x final average compensation, which is the average of the member's 5 highest years of earned compensation. ORP: upon retirement a member may annuitize the balance in the account or take a lump sum or partial distribution. Federal provisions apply.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	None available.			
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Optional.	Age 55, 4 years of service.	Members hired before 7/1/14 participate in a non-contributory plan. Members hired after 7/1/14 participate in a contributory plan. State contributes 4% toward defined benefit, 5% into 401K. Member contributes 5% toward defined benefit, 2% into 401K (can do more if so desired).	\$85.21 per month x years of service with a cap 90% of final compensation. 2006 legislation provides for an annual adjustment in the base amount (not an annual COLA to recipients) and provides that a legislator may reject the increase in writing. \$55,000 for those in the contributory plan.
<b>Texas</b> .....	Optional	Vesting at 8 years. Age 60 with 8 years of service; or age 50 with 12 years of service.	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 September 2013, a district judge's salary was set at \$140,000 a year.
<b>Utah</b> .....	Mandatory	Age 62 with 10 years and an actuarial reduction; age 65 with 4 years of service for full benefits. 2010 legislation closed the Governors' and Legislators' Retirement Plan to legislators elected after 7/1/2011 and replaced it with the New Public Employees' Tier II Contributory Retirement Plan Defined Contribution Plan. The new DC plan will be a 401(k) with distribution of accumulations subject to federal rules.	Non-contributory. For the DC plan, employer will contribute 10% of compensation, which will vest after four years of service. Employees may, but are not required, to contribute.	\$24.80/month (as of July 2004) x years of service; adjusted semi-annually according to consumer price index up to a maximum increase of 2%. For the DC plan, benefits will be based upon accumulations in the employee account.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	None available. Deferred compensation plan available.			

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT BENEFITS — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Mandatory. Eligibility for various plans based on membership date. Same as state employees plan.	Plan 1—Age 50 with 30 years of service (unreduced); age 55 with 5 years of service; age 50 with 10 years (reduced). Plan 2—When age and service = 90; or normal Social Security retirement age with 5 years of service (unreduced); age 60 with 5 years of service (reduced). Hybrid plan—When age and service = 90; or normal Social Security retirement age with 5 years of service (unreduced); age 60 with 5 years of service (reduced).	Plan 1—members who qualify do not make an employee contribution. Plan 2—5% of creditable compensation. Hybrid plan—mandatory and voluntary contributions to defined benefit and defined contribution components.	Plan 1—1.7% of average final compensation x years of service (average over highest 36 consecutive months). Plan 2—1.65% of average final compensation x years of service (average over highest 60 consecutive months). Hybrid plan—1.65% of average final compensation x years of service (average over highest 60 consecutive months).
<b>Washington</b> .....	Optional. If before an election the legislator belonged to a state public retirement plan, he or she may continue in that plan by making contributions. Otherwise, new legislators may join PERS Plan 2 or Plan 3.	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.	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.	Plan 2—2% x years of service credit x average final compensation. Plan 3—DB is 1% x service credit years x average final compensation. DC benefit depends upon the value of accumulations.
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Optional	Age 55, if years of service + age equal 80.	Before 10/1/87—7%. After 10/1/87—5%.	2% x final average salary x years of service. Final average salary is based on 3 highest years out of last 10 years.
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS)—mandatory. Deferred Compensation 457 Plan—optional.	Minimum retirement age is 55. Normal retirement age is 62. Normal retirement age with 30 years of WRS service is age 57.	2016 contribution rate is 6.6% of the legislator's salary. The employer matches this for a total contribution of 13.2%.	Retirement benefit is calculated under both "formula" and "money purchase" methods and will receive the higher of the two benefit calculations. Formula—if terminated prior to the year 2000, may not exceed 65% of the final average earnings (highest 3 years of salary), or 70% for 2000 or after. (2.165% x years of service x salary for service before 2000; 2% x years of service x salary for service 2000 and after). Money Purchase Calculation—based only on the dollar balance in WRS account and exact age (and therefore life expectancy) when annuity begins
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	None available			

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, March 2016.

Key:

COLA — Cost of living adjustment.

CPI — Consumer price index.

DB — Defined Benefit.

DC — Defined Contribution.

FAS — Final average salary.

None available — no retirement benefit provided.

OPERS — Ohio Public Employee's Retirement System.

OPERS — Oklahoma Public Employee's Retirement System.

OPSRP — Oregon Public Employee's Retirement System.

ORP — South Carolina State Optional Retirement Program.

PERA — Public employee retirement association.

PERS — Public Employee's Retirement System.

SCRS — South Carolina Retirement System.



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

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-filing of bills allowed (b)	Bills referred to committee by:		Bill referral restricted by rule (a)		Bill carryover allowed (c)
		Senate	House/ Assembly	Senate	House/ Assembly	
Alabama .....	★(d)	(e) (f)	Speaker (f)	L, M	L, M	...
Alaska .....	★	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★
Arizona .....	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
Arkansas .....	★	President (g)	Speaker	L	L	...
California .....	★(h)	Rules Cmte.	Rules Cmte.	L	L	★(h)
Colorado .....	★	President	Speaker	(i)	(i)	...
Connecticut .....	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	M	M	...
Delaware .....	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	L	L	★
Florida .....	★	President	Speaker	M	...	...
Georgia .....	★	President (f)	Speaker	...	...	★
Hawaii .....	(j)	(j)	Speaker	...	...	★
Idaho .....	...	President (e)	Speaker	(qq)	(qq)	...
Illinois .....	★	Cmte. on Assignments	Rules Cmte.	(k)	(k)	★
Indiana .....	★(l)	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	(m)	...	...
Iowa .....	★	President	Speaker	M	M	★
Kansas .....	★	President	Speaker	L (n)	L (n)	★
Kentucky .....	★	Cmte. on Cmtes.	Cmte. on Cmtes.	L, M	L, M	...
Louisiana .....	★	President (o)	Speaker (o)	L	L	...
Maine .....	★	Secy. of Senate	Clerk of House	(p)	(p)	★(rr)
Maryland .....	★	President (q)	Speaker (q)	L	L	...
Massachusetts .....	★	Clerk	Clerk	M	M	★
Michigan .....	...	Majority Ldr.	Speaker	(uu)	(uu)	★
Minnesota .....	★(r)	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★(r)
Mississippi .....	★	President (e)	Speaker	L	L	...
Missouri .....	★	Pres. Pro Tempore	Speaker	L	L	...
Montana .....	★	President	Speaker	L (tt)	L (tt)	...
Nebraska .....	★	Reference Cmte. (s)	U	L	U	★(t)
Nevada .....	★	President (u)	Speaker (u)	L (v)	...	...
New Hampshire .....	★	President	Speaker	M	M	★(ss)
New Jersey .....	★	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★
New Mexico .....	★	(w)	Speaker	L	L, M	...
New York .....	★	President pro tem in consultation with Independent democratic conference leader	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★
North Carolina .....	...	Rules Chair	Speaker	M	M	★
North Dakota .....	★	Majority Leader	Speaker	L	L	...
Ohio .....	★(y)	Reference Cmte.	Rules & Reference Cmte.	L (z)	L, M (aa)	★(bb)
Oklahoma .....	★	Majority Leader	Speaker	L	L	★(cc)
Oregon .....	★	President	Speaker	(dd)	(ee)	...
Pennsylvania .....	(x)	President Pro Tempore	Chief Clerk	M	M	...
Rhode Island .....	★	President	Speaker	M	M	★
South Carolina .....	★	President	Speaker	M	M	★(ff)
South Dakota .....	★	President Pro Tempore	Speaker	L	L	...
Tennessee .....	★	Speaker	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★(gg)
Texas .....	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
Utah .....	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
Vermont .....	(hh)	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★
Virginia .....	★	Clerk	Clerk (ii)	L, M (jj)	(kk)	★(ll)
Washington .....	★	(mm)	Speaker	L	L	★
West Virginia (nn) .....	★	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	...
Wisconsin .....	...	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★(oo)
Wyoming .....	★	President	Speaker	L (vv)	L (vv)	...
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam .....	★	Committee on Calendar Chairs	U	L, M (pp)	U	★
No. Mariana Islands ...	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
Puerto Rico .....	...	President	Secretary	M	M	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	...	Senate President in Pro-Forma meeting	U	L	U	★

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

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

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2017 and update from state websites 2017.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

L — Rules generally require all bills be referred to the appropriate committee of jurisdiction.

M — Rules require specific types of bills be referred to specific committees (e.g., appropriations, local bills).

U — Unicameral legislature.

(a) Legislative rules specify all or certain bills go to committees of jurisdiction.

(b) Unless otherwise indicated by footnote, bills may be introduced prior to convening each session of the legislature. In this column only: ★ — pre-filing is allowed in both chambers (or in the case of Nebraska, in the unicameral legislature); ... — pre-filing is not allowed in either chamber.

(c) Bills carry over from the first year of the legislature to the second (does not apply in Alabama, Arkansas, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon and Texas, where legislatures meet biennially). Bills generally do not carry over after an intervening legislative election.

(d) Except between the end of the last regular session of the legislature in any quadrennium and the organizational session following the general election and for special sessions.

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

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

(g) Senate chief counsel makes recommendations to the presiding officer.

(h) Bills may be drafted prior to session, but may not be introduced until the first day of session. 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 in the second year 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 in the House by rule, seven calendar days before the commencement of the regular session, in even-numbered years. Senate allows prefiling of bills as determined on a year-to-year basis. Senate bills are referred to committee by the members of the majority leadership appointed by the President.

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

(l) Only in the Senate.

(m) At the discretion of President Pro Tempore.

(n) Appropriation bills are the only "specific type" mentioned in the rules to be referred to either House Appropriation 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 odd-numbered year to the 60-day session, which begins in even-numbered year. Bills that have not passed by the last day of the 60-day session are all indefinitely postponed by motion on the last day of the session. The odd-numbered year shall be carried forward to the even-numbered year.

(u) In the Senate any member may make a motion for referral, but committee referrals are under the control of the Majority Floor Leader.

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

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

(w) Sponsor subject to approval of the body.

(x) Only in the Senate.

(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(d): 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) Rule 35. (Bills, Second Consideration and Committee on Reference, Public Hearing.) On the second reading of a bill, the Committee on Reference shall, if no motion or order be made to the contrary, refer the bill to the proper standing committee in regular order. Further, no bill shall be reported for a third reading and passage unless the same shall have been considered at a meeting of the committee to which the same has been referred. 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 by the chairperson of the committee to which the same has been referred for a minimum of one public hearing.

(aa) House Rule 37:(a) All House bills and resolutions introduced on or before the fifteenth day of May in an even-numbered year, and in compliance with the rules of the House, shall be referred to a standing, select, or special committee or standing subcommittee, and shall be scheduled by the chairman of the committee for a minimum of one public hearing. (b) The sponsor of a bill or resolution shall appear at least once before the committee that is considering the bill or resolution unless excused by the chairman of the committee or the Speaker. It is not in order for the committee to report the bill or resolution unless its sponsor has appeared or has been excused from appearing before the committee. Rule 65. (Bills carrying appropriations.) All bills carrying an appropriation shall be referred to the Finance 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.

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Under the direction of the speaker.

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

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

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

(mm) By the floor leader.

(nn) 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.

(qq) Bills may be referred by the President to an appropriate standing committee (Senate Rule 14). Bills may be Speaker shall refer the instrument to a standing committee or shall order the instrument for a second reading. (House Rule 43).

(rr) Allowed between session in a biennium, not to subsequent legislatures.

(ss) Referred bills may be held in committee and acted on during second year session.

(tt) President and Speaker have broad discretion.

(uu) Senate Rule 3.203 a) The Senate Majority Leader shall refer all bills,

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

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joint resolutions and alternative measures to a standing committee no later than one (1) Senate legislative day after being submitted to the Secretary of the Senate. The presiding officer shall announce the reference of all bills, joint resolutions and alternative measures... c) The Senate Majority Leader may change the original referral of a bill, resolution or alternative measure by oral notice to the Senate or written communication submitted to the Secretary of the Senate before the end of session on the next Senate legislative day following the day of the original referral. Notices of the written communication shall be announced by the Secretary of the Senate during session and both oral and written notifications shall be printed in the Journal. House Rule 41: (4) The Speaker shall refer all bills and joint resolutions to a standing committee no later than one House legislative

day after being submitted to the Clerk. (5) The Speaker may change the original referral of a bill or resolution by written communication submitted to the Clerk before the end of session on the next House legislative day following the day of the original referral. Notice of the referral shall be announced by the Clerk and printed in the Journal.

(vv) Bills containing an appropriation are rereferred to the Appropriations Committee.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

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

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	House: no limit. Senate: 24th legislative day of regular session (a).	House: N.A. Senate: Unanimous vote to suspend rules.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	35th C day of 2nd regular session.	Introduction by committee or by suspension of operation of limiting rule.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	House: 33rd day of regular session; 10th day of special session. Senate: 22nd day of regular session; 10th day of special session.	House: Permission of rules committee. Senate: Permission of rules committee.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	55th day of regular session (50th day for appropriations bills). Retirement and health care legislation affecting licensures shall be introduced during the first 15 days.	2/3 vote of membership of each house for appropriations bills and all others except retirement and health care legislation affecting licensures which require 3/4 vote of the membership of each house.
<b>California</b> .....	Deadlines established by the Joint Rules Committee adopted in each session.	Approval of Rules Committee and 3/4 vote of membership.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	House: 22nd C day of regular session. Senate: 17th C day of regular session.	Committees on delayed bills may extend deadline.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	10 days into session in odd-numbered years, 3 days into session in even-numbered years (b).	2/3 vote of members present.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	House: no limit. Senate: no limit.	
<b>Florida</b> .....	House: noon of the first day of regular session (h). Senate: noon first day of regular session (h).	House: No exception as such; if needed, one would be granted by waiving the rule by 2/3 vote on the floor. Senate: Existence of an emergency reasonably compelling consideration notwithstanding the deadline.
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Only for specific types of bills	
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Actual dates established during session.	Majority vote of membership.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	House: 20th day of session for personal bills; 36th day of session for all committees; beyond that only privileged cmtes. Senate: 12th day of session for personal bills; 36th day of session for all committees; beyond that only privileged cmtes.	House: speaker may designate any standing committee to serve as a privileged committee temporarily. House Rule 24. Senate: President may refer bill to privileged committee. Senate Rule 14.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	House: determined by speaker. Senate: determined by senate president.	House: The speaker may set deadlines for any action on any category of legislative measure, including deadlines for introduction of bills. Senate: At any time, the president may set alternative deadlines for any legislative action with written notice filed with the secretary.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	House: Mid-January. Senate: Date specific—set in Rules, different for long and short session. Mid-January.	House: 2/3 vote. Senate: If date falls on weekend/Holiday—extended to next day. Sine die deadline set by statute, does not change.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	House: Drafting request received by Friday of 5th week of 1st regular session; or by Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session. Senate: Drafting request received by Friday of 5th week of 1st regular session; or by Friday of 2nd week of 2nd regular session.	House: Constitutional Majority. Senate: Constitutional majority.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Actual dates established in the Joint Rules of the House and Senate every two years when the joint rules are adopted.	Resolution adopted by majority of members of either house may make specific exceptions to deadlines.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	House: No introductions during the last 14 L days of odd-year session, during last 22 L days of even-year session. Senate: No introductions during the last 14 L days of odd-year session, during last 20 L days of even-year session.	None.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	House: 10th C day of odd-year sessions and 23rd C day of even-year sessions. Senate: 10th C day of odd-year sessions and 23rd C day of even-year sessions.	None.
<b>Maine</b> .....	House: Cloture dates established by the Legislative Council. Senate: Cloture dates established by the Legislative Council.	House: Bills filed after cloture date must be approved by a majority of the Legislative Council. Senate: Appeals heard by Legislative Council. Six votes required to allow introduction of legislation.

See footnotes at end of table.

## TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
<b>Maryland</b> .....	House and Senate: No introductions during the last 35 days of regular session, unless 2/3 of the elected members of a chamber vote yes. Additional limitations involve committee action. Senate bills introduced after the 24th calendar day must be referred to the Senate Rules Committee and also Senate bills introduced after the 10th calendar day on behalf of the administration, i.e. the governor, must be referred to the Senate Rules Committee. House bills introduced during the last 59 calendar days (after the 31st day) are referred to the House Rules Committee. The Senate Rules and House Rules contain further provisions concerning the requirements for forcing legislation out of these committees.	House: 2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	1st Wednesday in December even-numbered years. 1st Wednesday in November odd-numbered years.	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	14th C day in 90-day session; 49th C day in 125-day session (e).	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
<b>Missouri</b> .....	House: 60th L day of regular session. Senate: March 1.	Majority vote of elected members each house; governor's request for consideration of bill by special message.
<b>Montana</b> .....	Introduction of bills & resolutions: 10th L day if requested prior to convening or 2 days after receipt of finished bill draft after session convenes, whichever is earlier. Requests for general bills and resolutions: 12th L day; revenue bills: 17th L day; committee bills and resolutions: 36th L day; appropriations bills: 45th L day; interim study resolutions: 60th L day; committee revenue bills and bill proposing referenda: 62nd L day; committee bills implementing provision of a general appropriation act: 67th L day; resolutions confirming governor appointees or bill amending/repealing administrative rule: no deadline.	2/3 vote of members.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	10th L day of any session (f).	3/5 vote of elected membership.
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Actual dates established at start of session.	Waiver granted by majority leader of the Senate and speaker of the Assembly acting jointly.
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Determined by rules.	2/3 vote of members present.
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	House: 15 days in short session/even years, 30 days in long session/odd years. Senate: 15 days in short session/even years, 30 days in long session/odd years.	None. Statutory limit for legislators; governor not limited and can send bill with message.
<b>New York</b> .....	Assembly: For unlimited introduction of bills, the final day is the last Tuesday in May of the 2nd year of the legislative term. Senate: Determined by the Majority Conference leaders, but no earlier than 1st Tuesday in March; except introduction by agencies is March 1, for all other program bills it is 1st Tuesday in April.	Assembly: By unanimous consent, by introduction by Rules Cmte., by message from the Senate, consent of the Speaker, or by members elected at special election who take office after the first Tuesday in May. Senate: Introduction by Rules Committee after 2nd Friday in June, or by message from the Assembly.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Actual dates established during session.	Senate: 2/3 vote of membership present and voting shall be required.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	House: 8th L day. Senate: 13th L day.	2/3 vote of the floor or by approval of Delayed Bills Committee.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Time limit set in rules.	2/3 vote of membership.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
<b>Oregon</b> .....	House: Set by House rules for odd-numbered year sessions. It was the 17th calendar day in 2015. All measures must be pre-session filed for even-year session. Senate: Set by Senate rules for odd-numbered year sessions. It was the 23rd calendar day in 2015. All measures must be pre-session filed for even-year session.	House: Bills approved by the Rules Committee; appropriation or fiscal measures sponsored by the Cmte. on Ways and Means; other committee bills approved by the Speaker; member priority requests (limited to 5 measures for odd-year session, none for even-year session). Senate: Measures approved by the Senate President: appropriations or fiscal measures sponsored by the Cmte. On Ways and Means; committee requests (limited to 4 measures in 2015); caucus leaders are limited to 2 measure requests after the deadlines; member priority requests (limited to 5 measures for odd-year session, none for even-year session).
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Second week of February for Public Bills.	Sponsor must give one legislative day's notice.
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	House: Prior to April 15 of the 2nd 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 members present and voting.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Individual bills: 40-day session: 15th L day; 35-day session: 10th L day. Committee bills: 40-day session: 16th L day; 35-day session: 11th L day. If a session calendar is adopted for a period of 36 days to 39 days, the legislative deadlines for the 35-day session shall be increased by the number of days by which the length of the session calendar exceeds 35 days.	2/3 approval of members-elect.
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	General bills, 10th L day of regular session (g).	Unanimous approval by Delayed Bills Committee.
<b>Texas</b> .....	60th C day of regular session, except for local bills, emergency appropriations and all emergency matters submitted by the governor in special message to the legislature.	4/5 vote of members present and voting.
<b>Utah</b> .....	12 p.m. on 11th day of session.	Motion for request must be approved by a constitutional majority vote.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	House: 1st session—last day of February; 2nd session—last day of January. Senate: 1st session—70 day limit; 2nd session—25 C days before start of session.	Approval by Rules Committee.
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Set by joint procedural resolution adopted at the beginning of the session (usually the 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).
<b>Washington</b> .....	Until 10 days before the end of session unless 2/3 vote of elected members of each house.	2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	House: 42nd C day. Senate: 41st C day.	2/3 vote of members present.
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	House: 15th L day of session in odd-numbered years. 5th L day in even-numbered years. Senate: 12th L day of session in odd-numbered years. 5th L day in even-numbered years	House: 2/3 vote of elected members. Senate: 2/3 vote of elected members. (During Budget Session need unanimous consent.)
<b>American Samoa</b> .....	House: After the 25th L day of the fourth Regular Session. Senate: After the 15th L day.	
<b>Guam</b> .....	Public hearing on bill must be held no more than 120 days after date of bill introduction.	
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> .....	No limit.	
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	1st session—within first 125 days; 2nd session—within first 60 days.	None.
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> .....	No limit.	

See footnotes at end of table.

## TIME LIMITS ON BILL INTRODUCTION—Continued

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2017 and updates from state websites 2017.

*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.

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

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

(g) Local bills have no cutoff.

(h) House: For Member-filed bills, noon of the first day of regular session. House Rule 5.2 sets a time limit for the introduction of bills, but this applies to Member-filed bills only. Proposed committee bills, local bills (dependent on completion of 30-day public notice period), and committee substitutes (treated by House Rules as new bills) are routinely filed after the first day of Session. Senate: Not applicable to appropriations bills, concurrent resolutions regarding certain subjects, local bills (which have no deadline), claim bills (deadline is August 1 of the year preceding consideration or within 62 days of a Senator's election), committee bills, trust fund bills, and public records exemptions linked to timely filed bills.

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

State or other jurisdiction	Governor may item veto appropriation bills		Days allowed governor to consider bill (a)			Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c)	Effective date of enacted legislation (d)
	Amount	Other (b)	During session		After session		
			Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill dies unless signed		
Alabama.....	★(c)	...	6 (f)	10A	10A	Majority of elected body	Date signed by governor, unless otherwise specified.
Alaska.....	★	...	15	20P	20P	2/3 elected (g)	90 days after enactment or the specified effective date.
Arizona.....	★	★	5	10A	10A	2/3 elected (h)	90 days after adjournment.
Arkansas.....	★	...	5	20A	20A	Majority elected	91st day after adjournment.
California.....	★(i)	...	12 (j)	30A	30A	2/3 elected (hhh)	(k)
Colorado.....	...	(l)	10P (egg)	30A (m)	30A (m)	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment. (n)
Connecticut.....	...	...	5	15P	(o)	2/3 elected	Oct. 1, unless otherwise specified.
Delaware.....	...	...	10P	10P	30A	3/5 elected	Immediately or enactment clause.
Florida.....	...	★	7 (ddd)	15P (m)	15P (m)	2/3 members present each house	60 days after adjournment sine die or on specified date.
Georgia.....	★	★	6	40A	40A	2/3 elected	Unless other date specified, July 1 for generals, date signed by governor for locals.
Hawaii (q).....	★(r)	...	10 (s)	45A (s)(p)	10P (p)	2/3 elected	Immediately or on the prospective date stated in the legislation.
Idaho.....	★	...	5	10P	10P	2/3 present	July 1
Illinois.....	★	...	60 (m)	60P (m)	60P (m)	3/5 elected (g)	Usually Jan. 1 of next year. (t)
Indiana.....	...	...	7	7P	7P	Majority elected	(u)
Iowa.....	★	...	3	30A	30A	2/3 elected	July 1, unless otherwise specified. Effective date for bills which become law on or after July 1, 45 days after approval, unless otherwise specified.
Kansas.....	★	...	10 (m)	10P	10P	2/3 membership	Upon publication or specified date after publication.
Kentucky.....	★	...	10	90A	90A	Majority elected	90 days after adjournment sine die. Unless the bill contains an emergency clause or special effective date.
Louisiana (q).....	★	...	10 (m)	20P (m)	20P (m)	2/3 elected	Aug. 1
Maine.....	★	...	10	30P (y)	(v)	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment unless enacted as an emergency.
Maryland.....	★(w)	...	6 (x)	30P (y)	(z)	3/5 elected (aa)	June 1 (bb)
Massachusetts.....	★	...	10	10P	10A	2/3 present	90 days after enactment.
Michigan.....	★	...	14 (m)	14P	14P	2/3 elected and serving	Immediate effect if vote of 2/3 elected and serving 90 days after adjournment, if immediate effect not given.
Minnesota.....	★	(i)	3P	14A, 3P	3A, 14P	2/3 elected — 90 House, 45 Senate	Aug. 1 (cc)
Mississippi.....	★	...	5	15P (dd)	15P (dd)	2/3 elected	July 1 unless specified otherwise.
Missouri.....	★	...	15	45A	45A	2/3 elected	Aug. 28 (ee)
Montana (q).....	★	...	10 (m)	25A (m)	25A (m)	2/3 present	Oct. 1 (cc)
Nebraska.....	★	...	5	5A, 5P	(ff)	3/5 elected	90 days following adjournment sine die. Unless bill contains an emergency clause.
Nevada.....	...	...	5 (gg)	10A (gg)	10A (gg)	2/3 elected	Oct. 1, unless measure stipulates a different date.
New Hampshire.....	...	...	5	5P	5P	2/3 present	60 days after enactment, unless otherwise noted.
New Jersey.....	★	...	45	...	...	2/3 elected	Dates usually specified
New Mexico.....	★	...	3 (hh)	20A	20A	2/3 present	90 days after adjournment unless other date specified. General appropriations acts or emergency clauses passed by 2/3 present take effect immediately.
New York.....	★	...	10 (ii)	(ii)	30A	2/3 present	20 days after enactment unless otherwise prescribed in the bill.
North Carolina.....	...	...	10	30A	30A	3/5 elected	60 days after adjournment.
North Dakota.....	★	...	3	15A	15A	2/3 elected	(j)
Ohio.....	★	...	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	Governor may item veto appropriation bills		Days allowed governor to consider bill (a)				Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c)	Effective date of enacted legislation (d)
	Amount	Other (b)	During session		After session			
			Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill becomes law unless vetoed unless signed	Bill dies		
Oklahoma.....	★	...	5 (mm)	30A (s)	15A (mm)	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment unless specified in the bill.	
Oregon.....	★	...	5	30A		2/3 present	Jan. 1st of following year. (nn)	
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	10	30A		2/3 majority	60 days after signed by governor.	
Rhode Island.....	...	...	6	10P (oo)	(oo)	3/5 present	Immediately (pp)	
South Carolina.....	★	...	5	(qq)		2/3 vote of the members present and voting	Date of signature.	
South Dakota.....	★	...	5 (rr)	15P (rr)		2/3 elected	July 1	
Tennessee.....	★	...	10	(ss)		Constitutional majority	40 days after enactment unless otherwise specified.	
Texas.....	★	...	10	20A		2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment unless otherwise specified.	
Utah.....	★	...	10P	20A		2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment of the session at which it passed.	
Vermont.....	...	...	5	5A	(ff)	2/3 present	July 1 unless otherwise specified.	
Virginia.....	★	★(tt)	7 (m)	30A (uu)		2/3 present (vv)	July 1 (ww)	
Washington.....	★	★	5	20A		2/3 present	90 days after adjournment.	
West Virginia.....	...	(i)	5	15A (xx)		Majority elected	90 days after enactment.	
Wisconsin.....	★	★(eee)	6	6P		2/3 present	Day after publication date unless otherwise specified.	
Wyoming.....	★	★	3	15A		2/3 elected	Specified in act.	
American Samoa.....	★	...	10		30A	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment. (yy)	
Guam.....	★	★	10	10P	30P (zz)	10 votes to override	Immediately (bbb)	
No. Mariana Islands.....	★	★	40 (m)(aaa)			2/3 elected	Upon signing by the governor.	
Puerto Rico.....	...	...	10		30P	2/3 elected	Specified in act.	
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	★(ccc)	★(ccc)	10	10P	30A	2/3 elected	Immediately	

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2017 and state websites 2017.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

A — Days after adjournment of legislature.

P — Days after presentation to governor.

(a) Sundays excluded, unless otherwise indicated.

(b) Includes language in appropriations bill.

(c) Bill returned to house of origin with governor's objections.

(d) Effective date may be established by the law itself or may be otherwise changed by vote of the legislature. Special or emergency acts are usually effective immediately.

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

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

(g) Different number of votes required for revenue and appropriations bills, Alaska — 3/4 elected. Illinois — Only the usual majority of members elected is required to restore a reduced item.

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

(i) Line item veto.

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

(k) For legislation enacted in regular sessions: January 1 of the following year. Urgency legislation: immediately upon chaptering by Secretary of State. Legislation enacted in special session: 91st day after adjournment of the special session at which the bill was passed.

(l) The governor may not line-item veto any portion of any bill (including appropriation clauses in bills) other than line items in the Long Appropriations Bill. The governor may line-item veto individual lines in the Long Appropriations Bill. In those instances, the governor must line-item veto the entire amount of any item; an item is an indivisible sum of money dedicated to a single purpose.

(m) Sundays included.

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

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

(p) The governor must notify the legislature 10 days before the 45th day of his intent to veto a measure on that day. The legislature may convene at or before noon on the 45th day after adjournment to consider the vetoed measures. If the legislature fails to reconvene, the bill does not become law. If the legislature reconvenes, it may pass the measure over the governor's veto or it may amend the law to meet the governor's objections. If the law is amended, the governor must sign the bill within 10 days after it is presented to him in order for it to become law.

(q) Constitution withholds right to veto constitutional amendments proposed by the legislature.

(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.

(s) Except Sundays and legal holidays. In Hawaii, except Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and any days in which the legislature is in recess prior to its adjournment. In Oregon, if the governor does not sign the bill within 30 days after adjournment, it becomes law without the governor's signature, Saturdays and Sundays are excluded.

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

- (i) Effective date for bills which become law on or after July 1: A bill passed after May 31 cannot take effect before June 1 of the following year unless it states an earlier effective date and is approved by 3/5 of the members elected to each house.
- (u) Varies with date of the veto.
- (v) "If the bill or resolution shall not be returned by the governor within 10 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to the Governor, it shall have the same force and effect as if the Governor had signed it unless the Legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall have such force and effect, unless returned within 3 days after the next meeting of the same Legislature which enacted the bill or resolution; if there is no such next meeting of the Legislature which enacted the bill or resolution, the bill or resolution shall not be a law." (excerpted from Article IV, Part Third, Section 2 of the Constitution of Maine).
- (w) The governor cannot veto the budget bill but may exercise a total veto or item veto on a supplementary appropriations bill. In practice this means the governor may strike items in the annual general capital loan bill. Occasionally the governor will also veto a bond bill or a portion of a bond bill.
- (x) If a bill is presented to the governor in the first 83 days of session, the governor has only six days (not including Sunday) to act before the bill automatically becomes law.
- (y) All bills passed at regular or special sessions must be presented to the governor no later than 20 days after adjournment. The governor has a limited time to sign or veto a bill after it is presented. If the governor does not act within that time, the bill becomes law automatically; there is no pocket veto. The time limit depends on when the presentation is made. Any bill presented in the last 7 days of the 90-day session or after adjournment must be acted on within 30 days after presentation. Bills vetoed after adjournment are returned to the legislature for reconsideration at the next meeting of the same General Assembly.
- (z) The governor has a limited time to sign or veto a bill after it is presented. If the governor does not act within that time, the bill becomes law automatically; there is no pocket veto. The time limit depends on when the presentation is made.
- (aa) Vetoed bills are returned to the house of origin immediately after that house has organized at the next regular or special session. When a new General Assembly is elected and sworn in, bills vetoed from the previous session are not returned. These vetoed bills are not subject to any further legislative action.
- (bb) Unless otherwise provided, June 1 is the effective date for bond bills, July 1 for budget, tax and revenue bills. By custom October 1 is the usual effective date for other legislation. If the bill is an emergency measure, it may take effect immediately upon approval by the governor or at a specified date prior to June 1. For vetoed legislation, 30 days after the veto is overridden or on the date specified in the bill, whichever is later. An emergency bill passed over the governor's veto takes effect immediately.
- (cc) Different date for fiscal legislation. Minnesota—July 1. Montana—Appropriations effective July 1 unless otherwise specified in bill; revenue bills effective July 1 unless otherwise specified in bill, often next Jan. 1.
- (dd) Bills vetoed after adjournment are returned to the legislature for reconsideration. Mississippi—returned within three days after the beginning of the next session.
- (ee) If bill has an emergency clause, it becomes effective upon governor's signature. If a bill is neither signed nor vetoed by a governor, it becomes law.
- (ff) Bills are carried over from the 90-day session beginning in the odd-numbered year to the 60-day session, which begins in even-numbered years. Bills that have not passed by the last day of the 60-day session are all indefinitely postponed by motion on the last day of the session.
- (gg) The day of delivery and Sundays are not counted for purposes of calculating these periods.
- (hh) Except bills presented to the governor in the last three days of session, for which the governor has 20 days from adjournment.
- (ii) If the legislature adjourns during the governor's consideration of a 10-day bill, the bill shall not become law without the governor's approval.
- (jj) August 1 after filing with the secretary of state. Appropriations and tax bills July 1 after filing with secretary of state, or date set in legislation by Legislative Assembly, or by date established by emergency clause in a bill that passes each house by a vote of two-thirds of the members-elect of each house.
- (kk) The exception covers such matters as emergency measures and court bills that originally required a 2/3 majority for passage. In those cases, the same extraordinary majority vote is required to override a veto.
- (ll) Emergency, current appropriation, and tax legislation effective immediately. The General Assembly may also enact an uncodified section of law specifying a desired effective date that is after the constitutionally established effective date.
- (mm) During session the governor has 5 days (except Sunday) to sign or veto a bill or it becomes law automatically. After Session a bill becomes a pocket veto if not signed 15 days after sine die.
- (nn) Unless emergency declared or date specific in text of measure, which must be at least 90 days after adjournment sine die unless emergency is declared. Emergency cannot be declared in bills regulating taxation or exemption.
- (oo) Bills become effective without signature if not signed or vetoed.
- (pp) Date signed, date received by Secretary of State if effective without signature, date that veto is overridden, or other specified date.
- (qq) Two days after the next meeting.
- (rr) During a session, a bill becomes law if a governor signs it or does not act on it within five days, not including Saturdays, Sundays or holidays. If the legislature has adjourned or recessed or is within five days of a recess or an adjournment, the governor has 15 days to act on the bill. If he does not act, the bill becomes law.
- (ss) Adjournment of the legislature is irrelevant; the governor has 10 days to act on a bill after it is presented to him or it becomes law without his signature.
- (tt) If part of the item.
- (uu) The governor has thirty days after adjournment of the legislature to act on any bills. The Constitution of Virginia provides that: "If the governor does not act on any bill, it shall become law without his signature."
- (vv) Must include majority of elected members.
- (ww) Unless a different date is stated in the bill. Special sessions—first day of fourth month after adjournment.
- (xx) Five days for supplemental appropriation bills.
- (yy) Laws required to be approved only by the governor. An act required to be approved by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior only after it is vetoed by the governor and so approved takes effect 40 days after it is returned to the governor by the secretary.
- (zz) After Legislature adjourns sine die at end of two-year term.
- (aaa) Twenty days for appropriations bills.
- (bbb) U.S. Congress may annul.
- (ccc) May item veto language or amounts in a bill that contains two or more appropriations.
- (ddd) The governor has seven days, Sundays included, to act on presented bills while the Legislature is in session. If the Legislature adjourns sine die during the seven-day period or takes a recess of more than 30 days, the governor has 15 consecutive days from the date of presentation to act on the bill(s).
- (eee) Governor may partially veto words or numbers in the case of appropriation bills.
- (fff) Three days subsequent to presentation following adjournment in even numbered years.
- (ggg) Ten calendar days after receipt of bill. When the Governor receives bills within the last 10 days of session, the Governor has 30 days to act on the bills.
- (hhh) Per Joint Rule 58.5, the Legislature may consider a Governor's veto for only 60 legislative days or until adjournment sine die of the session in which the bill subject to the veto was passed by the Legislature, whichever period is shorter.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

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

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2017 and state websites, 2017.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Specific time limitations:

Alabama- within first five days of session; Alaska-December 15, 4th legislative day; California - January 10; Connecticut- not later than the first session day following the third day in February, in each odd numbered year; Colorado-presented by November 1 to the Joint Budget Committee; Georgia-first five days of session; Illinois-Third Wednesday in February; Iowa- no later than February 1; Kentucky-10th legislative day; Maine-The Governor shall transmit the budget document to the Legislature not later than the Friday following the first Monday in January of the first regular legislative session. A Governor-elect elected to a first term of office shall transmit the budget document to the Legislature not later than the Friday following the first Monday in February of the first regular legislative session (Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, Chapter 149, Section 1666); Minnesota-by the 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 10 in an odd year, January 5 in an even year. Legislative Finance Cmte. Must submit budget no later than first week of session. New York- The legislative budget must be submitted to the governor no later than December 1. 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.

(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. Budget bill introduction one week after governor's budget message.

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

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

(n) The Legislative Budget Board is required to submit a copy of the budget of estimated appropriations to the governor and members of the legislature not later than the fifth day after session convenes. The board is required to submit a copy of the general appropriations bill not later than the seventh day after session convenes.

(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) State law does not specify a special deadline for filing the General Appropriations Act, but it is generally filed soon after the Legislative Budget Board submits the budget document.

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

(s) Third Tuesday each year.

(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.

(x) Bill may actually be officially introduced a few days later; it is usually not immediately introduced upon the presentation of the governor's budget.

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

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

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### FISCAL NOTES: CONTENT AND DISTRIBUTION — Continued

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2017.

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

*Key:*

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) Fiscal notes included on final passage calendar.

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

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

(d) Statement of purpose.

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

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

(g) Fiscal notes are available to everyone.

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

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

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

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

(l) Fiscal notes are prepared only if cost exceeds \$100,000 or matter has not been acted upon by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means.

(m) Other relevant data.

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

(o) And committee to which bill referred.

(p) Mechanical defects in bill.

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

(r) Fiscal notes are required for retirement bills, bills enacting or amending tax expenditures, and all bills increasing or decreasing state revenues, or affecting appropriation or expenditure of state monies.

(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 Web site.

(v) Fiscal notes are prepared for bills before being voted on in any standing committee or floor session. Fiscal notes for all introduced bills are posted on the Web. They are also distributed to the committees in which the bills are heard.

(w) Fiscal impact statements on proposed legislation are prepared by the Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office and sent to the House or Senate standing committee that requested the impact. All fiscal impacts are posted on the Revenue and Fiscal Affairs website.

(x) Some bills may also require the preparation of one or more of the following fiscal impact statements: an actuarial impact statement, a criminal justice policy impact statement, an equalized education funding impact statement, a higher education impact statement, an open government impact statement, an impact statement regarding the economic effect of tax changes, a tax/fee equity note, or a water development policy impact statement.

(y) Fiscal notes are to include cost and revenue estimates on all bills that anticipate direct impact on state government, local government, residents, and businesses.

(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.

(hh) Hawaii does not require the submission of fiscal notes.

(ii) Whenever possible, fiscal notes appear at end of introduced version of bill.

(jj) After a bill has been set for hearing, the Legislative Budget Board distributes the fiscal note to the committee clerk and the sponsor of the bill. In the House, the fiscal note must be attached to the affected bill before a public hearing on the bill may be held, and Senate practice is for a copy of the fiscal note to be provided to the committee members before a final vote on a bill in committee is taken. If the bill is reported from committee, the fiscal note is attached to the bill as part of the committee report when it is printed and distributed to the legislators. Fiscal notes are publicly available online for bills that have been voted out of committee.

(kk) Fiscal notes are posted on the Legislature's website.

**Table 3.19**  
**BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:**  
**2016 REGULAR SESSIONS**

State	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments/Adoptions		Measures vetoed by governor (a)(b)	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*		
Alabama.....	Feb. 2 - May 4, 2016	1,005	524	277	144	3	30L
Alaska.....	Jan. 20 - Apr. 27, 2016	614	14	116	84	3	N.A.
Arizona.....	Jan. 11 - May 7, 2016	1,247	82	374	21	14	117C
Arkansas.....	Apr. 13 - May 9, 2016	309	34	300	10	0	N.A.
California.....	Dec. 1, 2014 - Nov. 30, 2016	2,770	381	808	310	133	246L
Colorado.....	Jan. 13 - May 11, 2016	686	100	387	83	2	120C
Connecticut.....	Feb. 3 - May 4, 2016	1,116 (d)	243	239	124	6	92C
Delaware.....	Jan. 12 - Jun. 30, 2016	358	139	380	0	2	52L
Florida.....	Jan. 12, 2016 - Mar. 11, 2016	1,621(f)	136 (f)	272 (f)	84 (f)	3	60C
Georgia.....	Jan. 11 -Mar. 24, 2016	1,282	1,791	323	1,453	16	40C
Hawaii.....	Jan. 20 - May 5, 2016	2,387	679	245	184	8	60L
Idaho.....	Jan. 11 - Mar. 25, 2016	557	75	377	52	2	75C
Illinois.....	Jan. 14, 2015 - NA	10,341	6,176	7,680	N.A.	168	142L
Indiana.....	Nov. 17, 2015 - Mar. 10, 2016	1,831	297	216	N.A.	2	34L (g)
Iowa.....	Jan. 11, 2016 - Jan. 8, 2017	516	17	N.A.	11	0	143C
Kansas.....	Jan. 11 - Jun. 1, 2016	514 (h)	81 (h)	112 (h)	7 (h)	3	73C
Kentucky.....	Jan. 5 - Mar. 1, 2016	632	331	150	N.A.	6	60L
Louisiana.....	Feb. 14 - Mar. 9, 2016	1,878	900	727	889	6	82C
Maine.....	Jan. 6, 2016 - Apr. 29, 2016	425	N.A.	180	N.A.	60	43L
Maryland.....	Jan. 1 - Apr. 11, 2016	2,817	15	834	1	2	89C
Massachusetts.....	Jan. 8 - Jul. 31, 2014	N.A.	N.A.	464	N.A.	5	N.A.
Michigan.....	Jan. 13 - Dec. 28, 2016	1,475	356	563	298	9	161L (e)
Minnesota.....	Mar. 8 - May 23, 2016	3,068	140	107	7	3	42L
Mississippi.....	Jan. 5 - Apr. 21, 2016	2,758	458	207	397	4	108C
Missouri.....	Jan. 6 - May 13, 2016	2,044	172	138	21	24	38L
Montana.....	No Regular Session in 2016.....						
Nebraska (U).....	Jan. 6 - Apr. 20, 2016	491	214	258	128	5	60L
Nevada.....	No Regular Session in 2016.....						
New Hampshire.....	Jan. 6 - Jul. 1, 2016	1,044	16	332	3	13	29L
New Jersey.....	Jan. 12, 2016 - Jan. 9, 2018 (i)	7,165	831	83	55	10	L (i)
New Mexico.....	Jan. 19 - Feb. 18, 2016	634	48	8	3	9	30C
New York.....	Jan. 1, 2016 - Jan. 4, 2017	16,691	N.A.	519	4,125	97	365C
North Carolina.....	Apr. 25 - Jul. 2, 2016	351	45	126	23	1	71C
North Dakota.....	No Regular Session in 2016.....						
Ohio.....	Jan. 4 - Dec. 8, 2016 (l)	326	29	135	6	3	106L(l)
Oklahoma.....		1,740	199	362	86	5	68L
Oregon.....	Feb. 1 - Mar. 3, 2016	254	28	124	18	0	N.A.
Pennsylvania.....	Jan. 5 - Nov. 30, 2016	993 (j)	724 (j)	175	3	7	N.A.
Rhode Island.....	Jan. 5 - Jun. 16, 2016	2,472	N.A.	1,021	N.A.	7	N.A.
South Carolina.....	Jan. 12 - Jun. 2, 2016	798	814	162	688	11	67L (k)
South Dakota.....	Jan. 12 - Mar. 29, 2016	418	25	236	15	7	38L
Tennessee.....	Jan. 12 - Apr. 22, 2016	2,837	1,347	1,026	1,262	1	N.A.
Texas.....	No Regular Session in 2016.....						
Utah.....	Jan. 25 - Mar. 10, 2016	416	48	409	48	6	45C
Vermont.....	Jan. 5 - May 7, 2016	487	256	122	296	2	123C
Virginia.....	Jan. 13 - Mar. 12, 2016	2,172	1,114	767	992	32	N.A.
Washington.....	Jan. 11 - Mar. 10, 2016	1,251	35	266	8	4	60C
West Virginia.....	Jan. 13 - Mar. 15, 2016	1,896	112	276	172	27	60C
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 12 - Mar. 15, 2016	1,830	236	392	92	7	N.A.
Wyoming.....	Feb. 8 - Mar. 4, 2016	181	6	120	2	0	20L

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS: 2016 REGULAR SESSIONS—Continued

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey of legislative agencies and state Web sites, April 2017

\* 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: California - 1; Florida - 270; Illinois - 1; Iowa - 1; Kansas - 2; Kentucky - 1; New Jersey - 25 Conditional Vetoes and 1 line item; New Mexico - 6; New York - 3; Ohio - 3; Oklahoma - 1; Washington - 10; Wyoming - 1

(b) Number of vetoes overridden: Connecticut - 3; Illinois - 16; Kansas - 1; Wyoming - 1.

(c) Session also reconvened and adjourned on June 16, 2015.

(d) There is some redundancy in the numbers because committee bills are based on proposed bills, which are introduced by individual legislators at the beginning of the session. Governor's Bills are introduced on behalf of the governor by legislative leaders of the governor's party.

They reflect initiatives of the governor, and not necessarily those of the introducing legislators. The total number, 1,116, breaks down as: 214 (Proposed Bills); 862 (Raised Bills); 14 (Committee Bills); 1 (Emergency Certified); 25 (Governor's Bills).

(e) Senate 80L - House 81L.

(f) Bill introductions - Senate - 856 and House - 765. Resolution introductions - Senate - 71 and House - 65. Bill enactments - Senate general - 116; no Senate local; House general 129; no House local. Resolution enactments - Senate 44; House - 40.

(g) Senate met on 34 days and House met on 33 days.

(h) Bill introductions - Senate - 207 and House - 307. Resolution introductions - Senate - 40 and House - 41. Bill enactments - Senate - 59; House; 53; Resolution enactments - 7 Joint. Of the Bills introduced total 238 Senate bills were carried over from the 2015 Session and 335 were carried over from the House.

(i) Total number of days in session: 18 Senate Voting Sessions, 27 Senate Quorums (committee days), 14 Assembly Sessions, 27 Assembly Quorums (cmte. Days). This is for 2016 only. New Jersey has a two year session and all legislation is viable until Jan. 9, 2018. There have been 2 Joint Sessions.

(j) Bill Introductions - Senate - 333, House - 660. Resolution introductions - Senate - 220, House - 504

(k) Senate met for 84L

(l) Senate adjourned on Dec. 29, 2016. Senate met for 126L.



**Table 3.20**  
**BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:**  
**2016 SPECIAL SESSIONS**

State or other jurisdiction	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments/adoptions		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*		
Alabama.....	Aug. 15 - Sept. 7, 2016	98	114	15	49	0	11L
Alaska.....	May 23 - June 19, 2016						
	July 11 -18, 2016						
Arizona.....		No special session in 2016					
Arkansas.....	Apr. 6-8, 2016						
	May 19-23, 2016						
California .....	Jun. 19, 2015 - Nov. 30, 2016 (a)	41 (a)	2	4	2	0	(a)
	Jun. 19, 2015 - Mar. 10, 2016	35	4	3	1	0	(b)
Colorado.....		No special session in 2016					
Connecticut .....	May 5 - June 8, 2016	4	4	4	4	0	35C
	June 13, 2016	0	3	0	3	0	1C
	June 20, 2016	0	4	0	4	6 (d)	1C
	Sept. 28, 2016	1	2	1	2	0	1C
Delaware .....	Jul. 1, 2016	1	1	2	0	0	1L
Florida .....		No special session in 2016					
Georgia.....		No special session in 2016					
Hawaii.....	July 12 - 20, 2016						
Idaho.....		No special session in 2016					
Illinois.....		No special session in 2016					
Indiana.....		No special session in 2016					
Iowa.....		No special session in 2016					
Kansas .....	Jun. 23 - Jun. 24 , 2016	6 (e)	5 (e)	1 (e)	2 (e)	0	2L
Kentucky .....		No special session in 2016					
Louisiana.....	Jun. 6- Jun. 23, 2016	83	85	31	81	0	17C
Maine.....		No special session in 2016					
Maryland .....		No special session in 2016					
Massachusetts .....		No special session in 2016					
Michigan.....		No special session in 2016					
Minnesota.....		No special session in 2016					
Mississippi .....		No special session in 2016					
Missouri.....		No special session in 2016					
Montana .....		No special session in 2016					
Nebraska (U).....		No special session in 2016					
Nevada.....	Oct. 10 - Oct. 14, 2016	2	8	2	8	0	5L
New Hampshire .....		No special session in 2016					
New Jersey.....		No special session in 2016					
New Mexico .....	Sept. 30 - Oct. 6, 2017	21	1	7	0	0	7C
New York.....		No special session in 2016					
North Carolina.....	Mar. 23, 2016						
	Dec. 13 - Dec 14, 2016						
	Dec. 14- Dec. 16, 2016						
	Dec. 19, 2016						
North Dakota.....	Aug. 2, 2016 - Aug. 4 2016	1	0	0	0	0	3L
Ohio.....		No special session in 2016					
Oklahoma.....		No special session in 2016					
Oregon.....		No special session in 2016					
Pennsylvania .....		No special session in 2016					
Rhode Island.....		No special session in 2016					
South Carolina.....		No special session in 2016					
South Dakota.....		No special session in 2016					
Tennessee .....	Sept. 12-14, 2016						
Texas .....		No special session in 2016					
Utah.....	May 18, 2016						
	July 13, 2016						
Vermont.....		No special session in 2016					
Virginia.....		No special session in 2016					
Washington.....	Mar. 10 - Mar. 29, 2016	7	3	11	3	(c)	20C
West Virginia.....	May 16 - Jun. 14, 2016						
Wisconsin .....		No special session in 2016					
Wyoming.....		No special session in 2016					

See footnotes at end of table.

STATE LEGISLATURES

BILL AND RESOLUTION INTRODUCTIONS AND ENACTMENTS:  
2016 SPECIAL SESSIONS — Continued

<i>Source:</i> The Council of State Governments' survey of state legislative agencies, April 2017.	
* 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."	
<i>Key:</i>	
N.A. — Not available	
C — Calendar day.	
L — Legislative day (in some states, called a session or workday; definition may vary slightly; however, it generally refers to any day on which either chamber of the legislature is in session).	
U — Unicameral legislature.	
	(a) First Extraordinary Session; number of bill introductions includes constitutional amendments. Legislative days: 33 (Senate) and 51 (Assembly).
	(b) Second Extraordinary Session; Legislative days: 32 (Senate) and 36 (Assembly).
	(c) No vetoes, 3 partial or line-item vetoes, 27 vetoes overridden by the legislature.
	(d) 3 vetoes overridden.
	(e) Bill introductions - Senate -3 and House - 3. Resolution introductions -These 5 include the organizational resolutions. Bill enactments - Senate - 0; House; 1: Resolution enactments - 2 Organizational only - commencement and adjournment of special session.

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

State or other jurisdiction	Senate			House/Assembly		
	Capitol			Capitol		
	Personal	Shared	District	Personal	Shared	District
Alabama.....	YR	YR/2	(a)	YR	YR/10	(a)
Alaska (b) .....	YR/SO	...	YR	YR/SO	...	YR
Arizona.....	YR (c)	...	...	...	YR (c)	...
Arkansas.....	...	YR	...	...	YR (d)	...
California .....	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Colorado .....	SO (e)	YR (e)	...	YR (e)	YR (e)	...
Connecticut (f).....	YR/36	...	...	...	YR/38	...
Delaware .....	(g).....					
Florida.....	YR (h)	...	YR (h)	YR (h)	...	YR (h)
Georgia.....	...	YR/3, SO/68	...	...	YR/25, SO/113	...
Hawaii (nn) .....	YR/2+	...	...	YR/1+	...	...
Idaho.....	...	SO, YR (i)	...	...	SO, YR (i)	...
Illinois.....	YR (j)	YR (j)	YR (j)	YR (j)	YR (j)	YR (j)
Indiana.....	...	YR/2 (k)	...	...	YR	...
Iowa .....	SO/1 (oo)	...	(oo)	SO/1 (oo)	...	(oo)
Kansas .....	SO/1	...	...	(l)	SO/3	...
Kentucky .....	...	YR (m)	...	...	YR (m)	...
Louisiana.....	(n)	YR (o)	YR (n)	(n)	YR (o)	YR (n)
Maine.....	YR, SO (p)	YR/27, SO/7	YR	...	YR (q)	...
Maryland .....	YR, SO (r)	...	YR (r)	YR (r)	SO (r)	YR (r)
Massachusetts .....	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Michigan.....	YR (s)	...	...	YR/2 (s)	...	...
Minnesota.....	YR (t)	Varies	...	YR/3	Varies	...
Mississippi.....	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
Missouri.....	YR	YR	...	YR	YR	...
Montana .....	...	SO	...	...	SO	...
Nebraska .....	YR (u)	...	...	Unicameral.....		
Nevada.....	SO (pp)	YR	...	SO (pp)	YR	...
New Hampshire .....	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
New Jersey .....	YR (h)	...	YR (h)	YR (h)	...	YR (h)
New Mexico .....	SO/1	...	...	...	SO/2	...
New York.....	YR (w)	...	YR (w)	YR (w)	...	YR (w)
North Carolina.....	YR (x)	YR	...	YR (x)	YR	...
North Dakota.....	...	SO (v)	...	...	SO (v)	...
Ohio.....	YR/2 (y)	...	(z)	YR/1 (aa)	...	(z)
Oklahoma.....	YR/1(bb)	YR (bb)	...	YR (bb)	YR/1 (bb)	...
Oregon.....	YR (cc)	YR	YR (dd)	YR (cc)	YR	YR (dd)
Pennsylvania .....	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Rhode Island.....	...	YR (ee)	...	...	YR (ee)	...
South Carolina.....	...	YR/2	...	YR/4	...	...
South Dakota .....	(ff)	(ff)	...	(ff)	(ff)	...
Tennessee .....	YR/1	...	...	(gg)	YR/1	...
Texas .....	YR/6 (hh)	...	...	YR/3 (hh)	...	...
Utah.....	SO (ii)	YR /5-8(ii)	...	SO (ii)	...	...
Vermont.....	YR/1 (jj)	...	...	YR/1 (jj)	...	...
Virginia.....	SO/1 (kk)	...	(kk)	SO (kk)	SO/2	(kk)
Washington.....	YR/1	...	IO/1	YR/1	...	YR/1
West Virginia.....	SO	...	...	...	SO/17	...
Wisconsin .....	YR (ll)	...	YR (ll)	YR (ll)	...	YR (ll)
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam .....	...	...	...	Unicameral.....		
No. Mariana Islands ..	YR (mm)	(mm)	...	YR (mm)	(mm)	(ll)
Puerto Rico.....	YR (mm)	...	...	YR (mm)	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	YR (mm)	...	...	Unicameral.....		

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### STAFF FOR INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2017.

Note: For entries under column heading "Shared," figures after slash indicate approximate number of legislators per staff person, where available.

Key:

...—Staff not provided for individual legislators.

YR—Year-round.

SO—Session only.

IO—Interim only.

(a) Six counties have local delegation offices with shared staff.

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

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

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

(e) Senate: Personal—Each Senator is granted 570 aide hours and may employ up to two aides each fiscal year, with each aide working a maximum of 40 hours each week. Shared—18 session-only employees are employed by the Senate: 2 each by the majority and the minority and 14 by the non-partisan staff. 17 year-round employees are employed by the Senate: 8 by the majority, 5 by the minority, and 4 by the non-partisan staff. There are also 4 session-only employees in the bill room who are jointly managed by the Colorado Senate and House. House: Personal—Each Representative is allowed to hire up to 2 paid Legislative Aides who share a limit of 790 hours per fiscal year. Representatives may have an unlimited number of unpaid interns and volunteers. Shared—65 House legislators share 17 full time staff, 6 majority caucus staff, 5 minority caucus staff, 6 non-partisan staff. 65 Representatives share 28 session only staff: 3 majority caucus staff, 2 minority caucus staff, 23 non-partisan staff.

(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, district employees may travel to the capitol for sessions (two district employees in the Senate and one district employee in the House).

(i) In the Senate, Idaho has one year-round full-time (Chief of Staff) and two part-time (Secretary of the Senate and Minority Chief of Staff) year-round employees, with 53 additional employees during the session (January–March). The House has two full-time (Assistant to the Speaker and Chief Fiscal Officer) and for the January–March Legislative Session 29 full-time staff.

(j) Each senator has one secretary and two House members share a secretary. Partisan staffers also help legislators with many issues as well as staffing committees. Most senators and representatives have one or two district office employees, paid from a separate allowance for that purpose.

(k) Leadership has one legislative assistant. During session, college interns are hired to provide additional staff—one for every two members. Leadership has one intern.

(l) One clerical staff person for three individual House members is the norm. Chairpersons are provided their own individual clerical staff person.

(m) The General Assembly is provided professional and clerical staff services by a centralized, non-partisan staff, with the exception of House and Senate leadership which employs partisan staff. No district staff provided.

(n) Each legislator may hire as many assistants as desired, but pay from public funds ranges from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per month per legislator. Assistant(s) generally work in the district office but may also work at the capitol during the session.

(o) The six caucuses are assigned one full-time position each (potentially 24 legislators per one staff person).

(p) President's office: six year round; Majority office: 7 year round, 1 session only; Secretary's office: nine year round, five session only.

(q) The 151 House members do not have individual staff. There are 21 people who work year round in the two partisan offices, 12 of whom are legislative aides who primarily work directly with legislators. Speaker's office: 8 year round. Clerk's office: 12 year round, 1 part-time, 10 session-only.

(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, 2–6 staff per legislator; minority, 2–3 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) Varies depending upon allowance allocated to each member. Members have considerable independence in hiring personal and committee staffs. Legislative employees can be annual, session, or temporary.

(x) Part time during interim.

(y) Some leadership offices have more.

(z) Some legislators maintain district offices at their own expense.

(aa) Some offices have more.

(bb) Senate: Pro Tem—6 staff persons; Senate minority leader—1 staff person. House: year round one to five, majority party only; minority party one staff person per legislator. Committee, fiscal and legal staffs are available to legislators on a year round.

(cc) Two staff persons per legislator during session.

(dd) Senate—Equivalent of one full-time staff. House—1 during interim.

(ee) 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.

(ff) 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.

(gg) Several House members have year-round personal staff. It depends on seniority, duties (such as committee chairs), and committee assignments.

(hh) Average staff numbers are from staff member totals from each chamber.

(ii) Most legislators are assigned one student intern during session who is temporarily employed by OLRGC. Some legislators provide their own personal intern (volunteer or financial arrangements are made between them). Senate shared staff: 5–8. In the fall of 2014, the Senate hired four full-time constituent services staff to take care of administrative matters and constituent inquiries year round. Three were hired for 24 majority members, one for five minority members.

(jj) No personal staff except one administrative assistant for the Speaker and one for the Senate Pro Tempore.

(kk) 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.

(ll) Staffing levels vary according to majority/minority status and leadership or committee responsibilities. Members may assign staff to work in the district office.

(mm) Individual staffing and staff pool arrangements are at the discretion of the individual legislator.

(nn) Each senator has the authority to hire at least two full-time, year-round staff. Each representative has the authority to hire at least one full-time, year-round staff. Depending on leadership or committee chair assignment, additional staff positions may be authorized.

(oo) One clerk provided in capitol. District/Caucus—11 staff persons for Republicans and 9 staff persons for Democrats.

(pp) Senate—Majority Leader, 3 staff; Minority Leader, 2 staff; Other Senators 1 staff per legislator. Secretarial staff. House—1 staff per legislator. Secretarial staff; Leadership positions are assigned additional staff.

**Table 3.22**  
**STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES**

State or other jurisdiction	Committee staff assistance				Source of staff services **							
	Senate		House/Assembly		Joint central agency (a)		Chamber agency (b)		Caucus or leadership		Committee or committee chair	
	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.
Alabama.....	•	★	•	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
Alaska.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	B	B
Arizona.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	...	...	...	...
California.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Colorado.....	★	...	★	...	B	...	B	B	B	B (c)	...	...
Connecticut.....	...	★	...	★	B	...	...	...	...	B	...	B
Delaware.....	...	★	...	★	B	...	B	...	B	...	...	B
Florida.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Georgia.....	•	★	•	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	...
Hawaii.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Idaho.....	...	★	...	★	B (d)	B (d)	B	B	...	B	...	...
Illinois.....	★	...	★	...	...	...	B	B	B	B	...	...
Indiana.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	S	...	S	...	...	...
Iowa.....	★	★	★	★	B	...	B (f)	B	B	...	...	B
Kansas.....	★	★	★	★	B	B (g)	B	B	B	B	B	B
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	...	B (h)	B (h)	...	...
Louisiana.....	★ (i)	★	★ (i)	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B (j)	B (j)
Maine.....	★ (k)	★ (k)	★ (k)	★ (k)	B	B	B	B	B	B	...	B
Maryland.....	★ (l)	★ (l)	★ (l)	★ (l)	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan.....	★	★	★	★	B	...	B	B	B	S	...	...
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	H	S	B	B	B
Mississippi.....	•	★	•	★	...	...	B	B	...	...	B	B
Missouri.....	★	...	★	...	B	...	B	...	S	S	B	...
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	★	★	U	U	(m)	...	(m)	...	(m)	...	S	S
Nevada.....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	...	S	...	S
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	...	...	...	...
New York.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	B	B	B	B
North Carolina.....	★	★ (n)	★	★ (n)	B	...	...	...	...	...	...	B (n)
North Dakota.....	•	★	•	★	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	B	...	B	B
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	S	...	B	B
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Rhode Island.....	•	★	•	★	B	B	...	B	...	...	B	...
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	(l)	...	(l)	...	(l)
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★	B	...	B	B	...	...	...	B
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	...	...	B	B
Utah.....	★	★ (r)	★	★ (r)	B	B	...	B	B (s)	B	...	...
Vermont.....	★	•	★	•	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	B	...	B	B	...	...	(o)	(o)
Washington.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	B	B	B	B
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	...	...	(p)	B
Wyoming.....	...	★	...	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
American Samoa.....	•	★	•	★	B	B	B	B	...	...	B	...
Guam.....	★	★	U	U	...	...	S	S	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands..	★	★	★	★	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)
Puerto Rico.....	★	★	★	★	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)	B (q)
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	★	★	U	U	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)	S (q)

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### STAFF FOR LEGISLATIVE STANDING COMMITTEES—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2017.

\*\*—Multiple entries reflect a combination of organizations and location of services.

Key:

★—All committees

●—Some committees

...—Services not provided

B—Both chambers

H—House

S—Senate

U—Unicameral

(a) Includes legislative council or service agency or central management agency.

(b) Includes chamber management agency, office of clerk or secretary and House or Senate research office.

(c) Senate—there is secretarial staff for both majority and minority offices for the Senate in the Capitol. Most of the clerical work is done by caucus staff. House—the clerical and secretarial staff for the House is more centralized and is supervised by the Clerk of the House.

(d) Professional staff and clerical support is provided via the Legislative Services Office, a non-partisan office serving all members on a year round basis. There are currently 63 employees working in the Legislative Services Office. Leadership in each party hire their respective support staff.

(e) Leadership in each party hire their respective support staff.

(f) The Senate secretary and House clerk maintain supervision of committee clerks.

(g) Senators and House chairpersons select their secretaries and notify the central administrative services agency; all administrative employee matters handled by the agency.

(h) Leadership employs partisan staff to provide professional and clerical services. However, all members, including leadership are also served by the centralized, non-partisan staff.

(i) House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees have Legislative Fiscal Office staff at their hearings.

(j) Staff are assigned to each committee but work under the direction of the chair.

(k) Standing committees are joint House and Senate committees.

(l) The clerical support comes from employees who are hired to work only during the legislative sessions. They are employees of either the House or the Senate, and are not part of the central agency.

(m) Professional services are not provided, except that the staff of the Legislative Fiscal Office serves the Appropriations Committee. Individual senators are responsible for the process of hiring their own staff.

(n) Member's personal secretary serves as a clerk to the committee or subcommittee that the member chairs.

(o) The House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Finance Committees have their own staff. The staff members work under the direction of the chair.

(p) Standing committees are staffed by subject specialist from the Joint Legislative Council.

(q) In general, the legislative service agency provides legal and staff assistance for legislative meetings and provides associated materials. Individual legislators hire personal or committee staff as their budgets provide and at their own discretion.

(r) Clerical staff not assigned to Rules Committees.

(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 2016 session		
	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Joint
Alabama.....	(v)	S	(v)	S	25	25	5
Alaska.....	CC	CC	CC	CC	10	10	11
Arizona.....	P	S	P	S	15	19	1
Arkansas.....	(a)	(b)	(a)	S	9	10	24
California.....	CR	S	CR	S	22	31	7
Colorado.....	MjL	S	MjL	S	10	11	3
Connecticut.....	CC	CC	CC	CC	22 (c)	22 (c)	22 (c)
Delaware.....	PT	S	PT	S	16	24	3
Florida.....	P	S	P	S	22	10	4
Georgia.....	CC	S	CC	S	30	38	1
=Hawaii.....	P	S	P	(d)	16	19	...
Idaho.....	PT (f)	S	PT	S	10	14	3
Illinois.....	P, MnL (w)	S, MnL (w)	P, MnL (w)	S	22	36	...
Indiana.....	PT	S	PT	S	23	25	...
Iowa.....	MjL, MnL	S (x)	MjL	S	17	19	...
Kansas.....	(g)	S	P	S	15	23	19
Kentucky.....	CC	CC	CC	CC	15	19	15
Louisiana.....	P	S (h)	P	S	17	17	2
Maine.....	P	S	P	S	5	6	(i)
Maryland.....	P	S	P	S	5	7	19
Massachusetts.....	P	S	P	S	7	9	27
Michigan.....	MjL	S	MjL	S	22	24	...
Minnesota.....	CR	S	S	S	13	28	...
Mississippi.....	P	S	P	S	43	46	2
Missouri.....	PT (j)	S	PT	S	18	42	19
Montana.....	CC	S	CC	S	16	16	U
Nebraska.....	CC	U	E	U	14	U	U
Nevada.....	MjL (e)	S	MjL	S	..... No session in 2016.....		
New Hampshire.....	P (k)	S (k)	P (k)	S (k)	11	21	...
New Jersey.....	CC	CC	CC	CC	14	24	6
New Mexico.....	CC	S	CC	S	9 (l)	16 (l)	...
New York.....	PT	S	PT	S	37	37	...
North Carolina.....	PT	S	PT	S	18	28	...
North Dakota.....	CC	CC	CC	CC	11	11	...
Ohio.....	P (m)	S (m)	P (m)	S (m)	16	20	...
Oklahoma.....	PT (e)	S	PT	S	16	21	...
Oregon.....	P	S	P	S	13	15	14
Pennsylvania.....	PT	S	PT	S	22	27	...
Rhode Island.....	P	S	P	S	10	11	3
South Carolina.....	(n)	S	(o)	E	15	11	...
South Dakota.....	PT	S	PT	S	13	13	1
Tennessee.....	S	S	S	S	9	14	15
Texas.....	P	S (p)	P	S	14	38	1
Utah.....	P	S	P	S	11	14	0
Vermont.....	CC	S	CC	S	11	14	13
Virginia.....	E	S	(q)	S	11	14	...
Washington.....	CC	CC	CC (r)	CC (s)	16	21	7
West Virginia.....	P	S	P	S	19	18	...
Wisconsin.....	MjL	S	MjL	S	17	37	10
Wyoming.....	P	S	P	S	12	12	12
Dist. of Columbia.....	(t)	U	(t)	U	14	U	U
American Samoa.....	P	S	E	S	16	20	...
Guam.....	(u)	U	(u)	U	12	U	...
No. Mariana Islands.....	P	S	P	S	8	8	...
Puerto Rico.....	P	S	P	S	23	30	...
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	E	U	E	U	10	U	U

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### STANDING COMMITTEES: APPOINTMENT AND NUMBER — Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, May 2017.

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. There are also three joint statutory committees.

(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) Minority Leader selects minority members.

(f) "The following standing committees shall be appointed by the leadership under the direction of the President Pro Tempore, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate . . . provided that the President Pro Tempore shall appoint a majority of each committee and the chairman of each committee from the membership of the political party having a majority in the Senate. . . ." (Senate Rule 19).

(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 16 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) Appointment based on seniority (Senate Rule 19D).

(o) Appointed by seniority which is determined by tenure within the committee rather than tenure within the Senate. Also, chair is based on the majority party within the committee (Senate Rule 19E).

(p) For each standing substantive committee of the House, except for the appropriations committee, a maximum of one-half of the membership, exclusive of chair and vice-chair, is determined by seniority; the remaining membership of the committee is determined by the speaker.

(q) In the Virginia Senate, the chair is the committee member from the majority party who has the most seniority.

(r) Recommended by the Committee on Committees, approved by the president, then confirmed by the Senate.

(s) Recommended by the Committee on Committees, then confirmed by the House.

(t) Chair of the Council.

(u) Members are appointed by the Chairperson; Chairperson is elected during majority caucus prior to inauguration.

(v) Committee on Assignments.

(w) Senate: President and Minority Leader appoint committee members including chairperson and minority spokesperson. House: Speaker appoints chairperson and majority members; Minority Leader appoints minority members.

(x) Speaker confers with Minority Leader regarding minority member appointments.



**Table 3.23a**  
**PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES**

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>Alabama</b> .....	House rules require the Speaker to "proportion, as reasonably as possible... in a manner which is inclusive and reflects the racial diversity, gender, and political party affiliation of the members of the body."	Interim committees are created by a resolution, which generally does not require political party diversity.	The Speaker appoints all committees.	Senate rules only require appointments to "reflect the diversity" of the Senate.	Interim committees are created by a resolution, which generally does not require political party diversity.	Senate Committee on Assignments appoints members.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Representation on committees is proportional to the number of minority members in the total body.	Same as Standing	The Committee on Committees appoints, which is selected by the Speaker and on which the Speaker is a member.	Representation on committees is proportional to the number of minority members in the total body.	Same as standing	The Committee on Committees appoints, which is selected by the Senate President and of which the Senate President is a member.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	No requirement for minority party representation, unless a bill sponsor specifies a bipartisan requirement. "3 members, not more than 2 from the same party."	No requirement for minority party representation, unless a bill sponsor specifies a bipartisan requirement. "3 members, not more than 2 from the same party."	The Speaker appoints all committees.	No requirement for minority party representation, unless a bill sponsor specifies a bipartisan requirement. "3 members, not more than 2 from the same party."	No requirement for minority party representation, unless a bill sponsor specifies a bipartisan requirement. "3 members, not more than 2 from the same party."	President of the Senate
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	No requirement	No requirement	Selection by district caucus and Speaker	No requirement for minority party representation	No requirement for minority party representation	The most senior member of the Senate shall select first and shall choose either a Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" Committee. The next senior member shall then choose a position on either a Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" Committee. The seniority rotation procedure shall continue, without regard to party affiliation, until the member with the least seniority makes his or her selection.
<b>California</b> .....	No requirement	No requirement	Speaker, with coordination with Minority Leader	No requirement	No requirement	The Rules Committee appoints committees
<b>Colorado</b> .....	The Speaker determines the number based on proportional representation.	Same as Standing	The Speaker appoints majority members, Minority Leader appoints minority members.	Proportional to party representation in the Senate	Proportionate to their numbers in the Senate	The Majority Leader decides the number and proportion on each committee, then appoints the majority party members; the minority leader appoints the minority party members.

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many, House minority members on:			How many, Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	No formal requirement	No interim committees	Joint Committees—Appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Management, composed of the Speaker, President of Senate, and Minority Leader for both bodies	No formal requirement	No interim committees	Joint Committees—Appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Management, composed of the Speaker, President of Senate, and Minority Leader for both bodies
<b>Delaware</b> .....	All committees “shall include members of both political parties”	All committees “shall include members of both political parties”	The Speaker appoints committee members	No requirement	No requirement	The President Pro Temp appoints committee members
<b>Florida</b> .....	No requirement	No requirement	The Speaker appoints committee members	No requirement	No requirement	By letter from the President of the Senate
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	“Generally based on proportional representation”	No requirement	The Speaker appoints committee members	“On a proportional basis or on such basis as may be prescribed by the Senate.”	“Special committees shall consist of not less than three members each [and] include a member or members of the minority party.”	The President appoints committee members, minority party designates minority candidates.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	The practice has been to appoint minority members to committees in the approximate proportion that they make up in the House or Senate as a whole, so the percentage could change every two years after elections.	The practice has been to appoint minority members to committees in the approximate proportion that they make up in the House or Senate as a whole, so the percentage could change every two years after elections.	Members are appointed at the discretion of the Speaker or the Pro Tem (or, for interim committees, the Legislative Council).	The practice has been to appoint minority members to committees in the approximate proportion that they make up in the House or Senate as a whole, so the percentage could change every two years after elections.	The practice has been to appoint minority members to committees in the approximate proportion that they make up in the House or Senate as a whole, so the percentage could change every two years after elections.	Members are appointed at the discretion of the Speaker or the Pro Tem (or, for interim committees, the Legislative Council).
<b>Illinois</b> .....	No requirement; Speaker determines how many members of each party will serve on each committee. The Minority Leader chooses the minority members for each committee.	No requirement; Speaker determines how many members of each party will serve on each committee. The Minority Leader chooses the minority members for each committee.	Speaker of the House & Minority Leader appoint for their respective parties	No requirement; President determines how many members of each party will serve on each committee. The Minority Leader chooses the minority members for each committee.	No requirement; President determines how many members of each party will serve on each committee. The Minority Leader chooses the minority members for each committee.	President & Minority Leader appoint for their respective parties
<b>Indiana</b> .....	“Membership of the standing committees shall be made proportionate to representation of parties in the House”	Interim committees have 7 members; 4 chosen by the Speaker, 3 chosen by the Minority Leader	The Speaker appoints committee members.	No requirement, but historically there has been near proportionate representation.	Interim committees have 7 members; 4 chosen by the President, 3 chosen by the Minority Leader	The President appoints committee members.

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many, House minority members on:			How many, Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>Iowa</b> .....	No requirements for most committees; Ethics Committee made up of 3 majority members and 3 minority members	Study committees appointed by a council, and must have minority members from House and Senate, but no specific requirements	By the Speaker, with recommendation from the Minority Leader about their representation on committees	Ethics is even, other have to have a simple majority	Simple majority	President and Majority Leader appoint, with advice of the Minority Leader
<b>Kansas</b> .....	No requirement.	Special committees are created by the Legislative Coordinating Council, which determines the number of committee members for each committee. Proportional share of members from each party—Speaker appoints majority members, Minority Leader appoints minority members.	The Speaker appoints standing committees.	No requirement, but the Minority Leader shall submit recommendations for the appointment of Minority members to the standing committees.	Special committees are created by the Legislative Coordinating Council, which determines the number of committee members for each committee. Proportional share of members from each party—President appoints majority members, Minority Leader appoints minority members.	The President, with the advice of the majority leader and the VP of the Senate, shall appoint members of standing committees.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Proportionate to the party representation in the House	Special committees are also proportionate to the party representation	The Committee on Committees appoints	Proportionate to party representation in Senate	Special committees are also proportionate to party representation of the Senate	Committee on Committees appoints
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	No requirement	No requirement	Speaker appoints, except for the Appropriations Committee, which is elected.	No requirement	No requirement	Appointed by the President
<b>Maine (a)</b> .....	No requirement, but typically 4/10	Same committees	The Speaker appoints all committees	No requirement, but typically 1/3	Same committees	President of the Senate
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Same ratio of Majority to Minority party in the House.	No requirement in most committees.	The Speaker appoints all committees.	No requirement, but the President must appoint members in a manner that reflects the diversity of the Senate, including, but not limited to political party affiliation. The President makes minority party appointments in consultation with the minority leader.	No requirement in most committees.	The President appoints committee members.
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Done to reflect the ratio of the representation within the house, minimum of 2 for most committees with higher minimums for others	Same as standing	Speaker and Minority Leader appoint for their parties.	There are requirements for a specific number for each committee	Joint committee	President and Minority Leader appoint from their parties

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>Michigan</b> .....	No requirement	No requirement (special committees)	The Speaker Appoints, in consultation with the minority leader, but the Speaker has authority	No requirement	No requirement	The Senate Majority Leader shall appoint all committees except when the Senate shall otherwise order
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	The Speaker determines the number based on proportional representation and then appoints based off of a list chosen by the Minority Leader.	The Speaker determines the number based on proportional representation and then appoints based off of a list chosen by the Minority Leader.	The Speaker officially appoints all committees.	Proportionate to their numbers in the Senate	Proportionate to their numbers in the Senate	"Majority and minority groups shall appoint their own members to fill" committee positions
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	No requirement	No requirement	The Speaker appoints all committees.	No requirement	No requirement	Appointed by the President
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Proportionate representation, except for Ethics which is equal	Proportional Representation	Speaker and Minority Floor Leader	Proportional to the party representation in the Senate	Proportional to the party representation in the Senate	President pro tem appoints
<b>Montana (b)</b> .....	No requirements	No requirements	By the Speaker, with "good faith consultation" with the Minority Leader	No requirements	No requirements	Committee on Committees, composed of 6 majority party members, but with "good faith consultation" with the minority leader.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	One house, nonpartisan legislature, so "party is not part of any equation". Members are chosen by the "Committee on Committees." It is a select committee composed of 13 legislators — 4 from each district and a chairperson.					
<b>Nevada</b> .....	No requirement	No requirement	Speaker appoints, and typically consults with the minority leader.	No requirement	No requirement	The Majority Leader determines majority composition and the Minority Leader determines the minority composition
<b>New Hampshire (c)</b> ....	Same ratio of Majority to Minority party in the House.	Same ratio of Majority to Minority party in the House.	The Speaker appoints all committees with the advice of the Minority leader.	"On all committees of the Senate, both parties shall be represented."	"On all committees of the Senate, both parties shall be represented."	The President shall appoint the members of all committees after consultation with the Minority leader.

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
New Jersey .....	No requirement for minority party representation	NJ does not have interim committees	The Speaker appoints all committees.	No requirement for minority party representation	NJ does not have interim committees	The President shall appoint all committees. The President Shall solicit and consider recommendations submitted by the Minority Leader.
New Mexico (d) .....	No requirement, but the Speaker generally requests input from the Minority Leader and other members. Proportionality is a long-standing practice.	Most interim committees are appointed by the NMLC and any committee created or appointed by the LC must, by statute, be proportional.	The Speaker appoints all committees.	No requirement, but the President generally requests input from the Minority Leader and other members. Proportionality is a long-standing practice.	Most interim committees are appointed by the NMLC and any committee created or appointed by the LC must, by statute, be proportional.	The President shall appoint committees.
New York.....	The number of majority members of each standing committee shall be in the same ratio as the majority members of the House are to the entire membership of the House, with all fractional members being credited to the majority; provided, however that there shall be at least one minority member on each standing committee, and further provided that the Standing Committee on Ethics and Guidance shall consist of an equal number of majority and minority members.	No rule mentioned. See Rule for standing as follows—The number of majority members of each standing committee shall be in the same ratio as the majority members of the House are to the entire membership of the House, with all fractional members being credited to the majority; provided, however that there shall be at least one minority member on each standing committee, and further provided that the Standing Committee on Ethics and Guidance shall consist of an equal number of majority and minority members.	The Speaker of the Assembly shall appoint the chairpersons and members of all committees thereof, except where the House shall otherwise order, shall create such sub-committees of each standing committee, jointly with the chairperson of the standing committee as may be deemed necessary, shall appoint the chairpersons and members of all subcommittees thereof, except where the House shall otherwise order.	The membership of all committees, unless otherwise provided by the act or resolution creating them, shall be composed, as nearly as may be, of coalition and democratic conference members in the same proportion as the number of coalition and democratic conference members in the senate bears to the total membership of the senate.	No other rule mentioned. The membership of all committees, unless otherwise provided by the act or resolution creating them, shall be composed, as nearly as may be, of coalition and democratic conference member in the same proportion as the number of coalition and democratic conference members in the senate bears to the total membership of the senate.	The President, as chosen by the Senate members, as majority leader, shall appoint and designate the Officers of the Senate, the chair, vice chair, and members of all committees and sub-committees, except when the senate shall order otherwise.

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many, House minority members on:			How many, Senate minority members on:		How are the Senate committees appointed?
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	The Speaker shall establish the number of members of each standing committee and appoint the members in a manner to reflect the partisan membership of the House, except that the Committee on Ethics shall have an equal number of members of the majority and minority. Before appointing members of committees, the Speaker shall consult with the Minority Leader. The Speaker and Minority Leader shall consider members' committee preferences in making appointments and recommendations.	Interim committees really need to be looked at individually because some of them will have a Statute that requires who appoints the members and how they are supposed to appoint them.	The Speaker shall appoint a chair, or cochairs, of every standing committee and select committee, if any.(c)	Membership on standing committees shall consist of no fewer than five Senators, including the chairs and vice-chairs and ranking minority members. (f)	Membership on standing committees shall consist of no fewer than five Senators, including the chairs and vice-chairs and ranking minority members. (f)	The President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall have the exclusive right and authority to appoint the membership of all committees, regular and select, and to appoint committee chairs and vice-chairs and to establish select committees, but this does not exclude the right of the Senate by resolution to establish select committees. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Operations of the Senate, the Senate may alter the name, number, and composition of the standing committees by a majority vote of the Senators present and voting.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Nothing set in rule, generally each legislator is assigned one committee each day, a 3 day committee for Monday–Wednesday and a 2-day committee for Thursday–Friday.	Again nothing is set in rule or law, our 17 member Legislative Management committee determines committee membership, considering legislator areas of knowledge and political balance.	Appointed by the House or Senate, based on the recommendations of the Committee on Committees of each house. The House and Senate rules establish the total number of members on each committee. This happens at the Organizational Session in December prior to each regular session (every 2 years).	Nothing set in rule, generally each legislator is assigned one committee each day, a 3 day committee for Monday–Wednesday and a 2-day committee for Thursday–Friday.	No rule mentioned.	Appointed by the House or Senate, based on the recommendations of the Committee on Committees of each house. The House and Senate rules establish the total number of members on each committee. This happens at the Organizational Session in December prior to each regular session (every 2 years).

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>Ohio</b> .....	The Speaker shall appoint members to a standing committee so that its membership is proportional to the partisan composition of the House. The chair and the vice-chair of the Finance Committee shall not be included in making this calculation. The Minority Leader, in a manner to be determined by the minority caucus, may recommend for the Speaker's consideration minority party members for each committee. (h)	The Speaker shall name all committees and subcommittees, and shall appoint all members and chairs thereto. The Speaker shall appoint members to a standing committee so that its membership is proportional to the partisan composition of the House. The chair and the vice-chair of the Finance Committee shall not be included in making this calculation. The Minority Leader, in a manner to be determined by the minority caucus, may recommend for the Speaker's consideration minority party members for each committee. (h)	The Speaker shall name all committees and subcommittees, and shall appoint all members and chairs thereto.	All committees shall be appointed by the President.	All committees shall be appointed by the President.	At as early a date as practicable after the organization of the Senate, the President of the Senate, by message, shall name and appoint members to standing committees and any standing subcommittees. (g)
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Speaker of the house decides the number between both parties, there is not minimum requirement.	Speaker of the house decides the number between both parties, there is not minimum requirement.	Speaker of the house decides the number between both parties; there is not minimum requirement. The Speaker of the house appoints the members for both standing and Interim committees.	No requirement necessary. (Note- they can meet year round and also break with session.) The Oklahoma Senate does not require a specific percentage and has not in recent history, except for the 2007-08 biennium during which the Senate membership was tied with 24 Republicans and 24 Democrats. During that period, each committee was required to have equal representation. Since then, the President Pro Tempore has determined the number of positions on each committee that each caucus may have, and then the minority party appointments are made by the leader of that caucus.	No requirement necessary. Most interim studies are assigned to standing committees (they all are this interim), but if a special or ad hoc committee was formed, the President Pro Tempore would appoint all the members.	Pro tempore appoints members on the committee, does not have to have required number. However, those that are minority in the committee are appointed by the minority leader. Currently, the standing is 39 republicans and 9 democrats in the Senate.

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>Oregon</b> (i).....	Except as otherwise provided by law or resolution, members of all committees, and the Chairs and Vice-Chairs thereof, shall be appointed by the Speaker. (2) The Speaker shall appoint majority party and minority party members to all committees, in the same proportion as the number of majority party members and the number of minority party members in the House bear respectively to the total membership of the House. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Speaker shall determine the number of members of each committee. No committee shall meet during the time the House is in session without leave of the Speaker. Any member attending such a meeting shall be considered excused to attend business of the House subject to a Call of the House.	The Speaker shall appoint majority party and minority party members to all committees, in the same proportion as the number of majority party members and the number of minority party members in the House bear respectively to the total membership of the House. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Speaker shall determine the number of members of each committee. No committee shall meet during the time the House is in session without leave of the Speaker. Any member attending such a meeting shall be considered excused to attend business of the House subject to a Call of the House.	Except as otherwise provided by law or resolution, members of all committees, and the Chairs and Vice-Chairs thereof, shall be appointed by the Speaker. (2) The Speaker shall appoint majority party and minority party members to all committees, in the same proportion as the number of majority party members and the number of minority party members in the House bear respectively to the total membership of the House. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Speaker shall determine the number of members of each committee. No committee shall meet during the time the House is in session without leave of the Speaker. Any member attending such a meeting shall be considered excused to attend business of the House subject to a Call of the House.	The President shall establish standing committees to operate during the Long Session, interim committees to operate during the interim periods, and standing committees to operate during the Short Session. The President may establish special committees and conference committees. (2) Members of all committees, and the chairs and vice-chairs thereof, shall be appointed by the President. (3) The President shall appoint members to other committees as necessary or as required by law. (4) The President shall be an ex officio member of each committee and have the power to vote. As an ex officio member on committees the President does not increase the size of the respective committees but is counted for purposes of a quorum. Ex officio membership does not increase the number of members required to provide a quorum.	The President shall establish standing committees to operate during the Long Session, interim committees to operate during the interim periods, and standing committees to operate during the Short Session. The President may establish special committees and conference committees. (2) Members of all committees, and the chairs and vice-chairs thereof, shall be appointed by the President. (3) The President shall appoint members to other committees as necessary or as required by law. (4) The President shall be an ex officio member of each committee and have the power to vote. As an ex officio member on committees the President does not increase the size of the respective committees but is counted for purposes of a quorum. Ex officio membership does not increase the number of members required to provide a quorum.	The President shall establish standing committees to operate during the Long Session, interim committees to operate during the interim periods, and standing committees to operate during the Short Session. The President may establish special committees and conference committees. (2) Members of all committees, and the chairs and vice-chairs thereof, shall be appointed by the President. (3) The President shall appoint members to other committees as necessary or as required by law. (4) The President shall be an ex officio member of each committee and have the power to vote. As an ex officio member on committees the President does not increase the size of the respective committees but is counted for purposes of a quorum. Ex officio membership does not increase the number of members required to provide a quorum.
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	All standing committees shall consist of 16 members of the majority party and 11 members of the minority party, except the Committee on Appropriations which shall consist of 22 members of the majority party and 15 members of the minority party. (j)	No rule mentioned.	Recommended to the House by the Committee on Committees. The Committee on Committees shall consist of the Speaker and 15 members of the House, ten of whom shall be members of the majority party and five of whom shall be members of the minority party, whose duty shall be to recommend to the House the names of members who are to serve on the standing committees of the House. (k)	“The composition of each Standing Committee shall reasonably reflect the caucus composition of the Senate membership.”	NA —standing committees function both during and between sessions	The President Pro Tempore shall appoint committees.

See footnotes at end of table.



## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>Rhode Island (R)</b> ,.....	The Speaker shall appoint all standing committees and create such other subcommittees and committees as may be required from time to time and appoint thereto. All subcommittees and committees shall have proportionate minority membership when feasible. The Speaker, in consultation with the Minority Leader, shall be the appointing authority for minority members on standing committees and subcommittees thereof, joint committees, boards and commissions.	The Speaker, in consultation with the Minority Leader, shall be the appointing authority for minority membership on standing committees and subcommittees thereof, joint committees, boards and commissions.	The Speaker shall appoint all standing committees and create such other subcommittees and committees as may be required from time to time and appoint thereto. All subcommittees and committees shall have proportionate minority membership when feasible. The Speaker, in consultation with the Minority Leader, shall be the appointing authority for minority members on standing committees and subcommittees thereof, joint committees, boards and commissions.	Each of the standing committees of the senate shall consist of the president of the senate, ex officio with voting rights, and the majority and minority leaders of the senate, ex officio, with voting rights, and senators appointed by the president of the senate, each to serve until January 3, 2017. (I)	The senate may, from time to time, by resolution, provide for the establishment of select committees upon such subjects as it may deem proper, and upon the adoption of such resolution, the president of the senate shall appoint the chair and members thereof, and shall provide for minority party representation. Any committee created pursuant to this rule shall be deemed a standing committee for all purposes of law, including the applicability of section 22-6-2.1 of the general law.	Each of the standing committees of the senate shall consist of the president of the senate, ex officio with voting rights, and the majority and minority leaders of the senate, ex officio, with voting rights, and senators appointed by the president of the senate, each to serve until January 3, 2017. (I)

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise provided for by rule or by law, except Senatorial and gubernatorial appointees and ex officio members of the House. The Speaker shall name the members constituting each committee in alphabetical order. (n)	All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise provided for by rule or by law, except Senatorial and gubernatorial appointees and ex officio members of the House. The Speaker shall name the members constituting each committee in alphabetical order. The Chairman shall be elected by the respective committees during the organizational session. If any subsequent vacancy shall occur in a committee's chairmanship, the election of a new committee chairman shall take place at the time and date to be set by the presiding officer of the respective committee. The committees may at their discretion elect a Vice Chairman and such other officers as they may choose. Provided, when appointing members to a Committee on Conference or Free Conference, the Speaker shall consult with the majority and minority political party leaders and appoint at least one member of the minority political party represented in the House.	All committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise provided for by rule or by law, except Senatorial and gubernatorial appointees and ex officio members of the House. The Speaker shall name the members constituting each committee in alphabetical order. The Chairman shall be elected by the respective committees during the organizational session. If any subsequent vacancy shall occur in a committee's chairmanship, the election of a new committee chairman shall take place at the time and date to be set by the presiding officer of the respective committee. The committees may at their discretion elect a Vice Chairman and such other officers as they may choose. Provided, when appointing members to a Committee on Conference or Free Conference, the Speaker shall consult with the majority and minority political party leaders and appoint at least one member of the minority political party represented in the House.	The membership of the above listed committees shall be as follows: The Committees on Judiciary and Finance shall each have twenty-three (23) members. All other standing Committees except the Committee on Ethics and the Committee on Invitations shall have seventeen (17) members. The Committee on Ethics shall be composed of ten (10) members. Of the ten (10) members selecting a seat, five (5) shall be members of the majority party and five (5) shall be members of the minority party. The Committee on Invitations shall be limited to not more than eleven (11) members. The total membership of each Standing Committee shall be composed of members of the two major political party caucuses in proportion to the number of Senators of each of such political party caucuses as nearly as possible and ensuring that the majority party as defined in these Rules contains a majority of the membership within each Standing Committee. (o)	In addition to the above listed Standing Committees, there shall be two (2) Special Committees to be known as the Committee on Interstate Cooperation which shall be composed of five (5) members and the Operations and Management Committee selected by the President Pro Tempore. The Chairman of the Interstate Cooperation Committee and the Operations and Management Committee shall in all cases be the most senior senator of the majority party serving thereon or in his or her absence the next most senior Senator of the majority party serving thereon.	Members of the Senate shall make their committee selections at the commencement of the session following the election of Senators or in the case of a special election, at such session designated for that purpose by the President Pro Tempore. (p)
<b>South Dakota</b> (q).....	Speaker appoints, with advice from Minority Leader	Senators & Reps. appointed by Executive Board	Representatives appointed by Speaker	Pro Tem appoints majority party members. Minority Leader appoints minority party members.	Senators & Reps. appointed by Executive Board	Pro Tem appoints majority party members. Minority Leader appoints minority party members.

See footnotes at end of table.

# PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many, House minority members on:			How many, Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
Tennessee .....	No requirement, but Speaker shall give consideration to the abilities, preferences, and seniority of the members and the political party representation in the House. (r)	No requirement, but Speaker shall give consideration to the abilities, preferences, and seniority of the members and the political party representation in the House. (r)	The Speaker appoints all committees unless otherwise directed by the House. (r)	The Speaker shall appoint one Chairman, one 1st Vice-Chairman, and one 2nd Vice-Chairman for each of the nine (9) standing legislative committees, giving due regard to the abilities, preferences and seniority of the members; the needs of the committees; the recommendations of party caucuses; and the political party representation in the Senate. The Speaker may appoint a Chairman Emeritus at his or her discretion.	The Speaker shall appoint one Chairman, one 1st Vice-Chairman, and one 2nd Vice-Chairman for each of the nine (9) standing legislative committees, giving due regard to the abilities, preferences and seniority of the members; the needs of the committees; the recommendations of party caucuses; and the political party representation in the Senate. The Speaker may appoint a Chairman Emeritus at his or her discretion.	Unless otherwise expressly directed by the Senate, the Speaker shall appoint and select committees, giving due regard to the recommendations of party caucuses; the abilities, preferences and seniority of the members; and the needs of the committee. In the event a member is absent from two consecutive meetings of a committee, the Speaker may make an interim appointment to the committee on such conditions as the Speaker may direct.

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>Texas</b> .....	Standing committees of the house, and the number of members and general jurisdiction of each, shall be as enumerated in Rule 3. Section 2. Determination of Membership—(a) Members on the standing committees shall be determined at the beginning of each regular session in the following manner: For each standing substantive committee, a maximum of one-half of the membership, exclusive of the chair and vice-chair, shall be determined by seniority. (s)	Pursuant to Rule 1, Section 17, the speaker may create interim study committees to conduct studies by issuing a proclamation for each committee, which shall specify the issue to be studied, committee membership, and any additional authority and duties. A copy of each proclamation creating an interim study committee shall be filed with the chief clerk. An interim study committee expires on release of its final report or when the next legislature convenes, whichever is earlier. An interim study committee may not be created by resolution. Section 58. Appointment and Membership— The speaker shall appoint all members of an interim study committee, which may include public citizens and officials of state and local governments. The speaker shall also designate the chair and vice-chair and may authorize the chair to create subcommittees and appoint citizen advisory committees.	Standing committees of the house, and the number of members and general jurisdiction of each, shall be as enumerated in Rule 3. Section 2. Determination of Membership—(a) Members on the standing committees shall be determined at the beginning of each regular session in the following manner: For each standing substantive committee, a maximum of one-half of the membership, exclusive of the chair and vice-chair, shall be determined by seniority. (s)	The chair of a standing committee may appoint subcommittees within a standing committee as the chair deems necessary to accomplish the work of the committee.	The President may appoint special committees and may appoint standing subcommittees within committees of the Committee of the Whole Senate. The number of members of these committees and subcommittees shall be determined by the President. A special committee has the jurisdiction, authority, and duties and exists for the period of time specified in the charge of the President. A special committee has the powers granted by these rules to a standing committee except as limited by the charge of the President.	All committees and standing subcommittees shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, unless otherwise directed by the Senate.
<b>Utah</b> .....	Standing committees. The speaker shall appoint the following standing committees, including task forces, by motion or resolution. The speaker shall appoint the members of those special committees. (t)	Special committees. The House may form special committees, including task forces, by motion or resolution. The speaker shall appoint the members of those special committees. (t)	Standing committees. The speaker shall appoint the following standing committees, including appointing a chair and vice-chair. (t)	The president shall appoint the following standing committees. The first member named on a committee is the chair of the committee. The chair of the committee may designate a vice chair, pro tempore.	Special committees. The Senate may form special committees, including task forces, by motion or resolution. The president shall appoint the members of those special committees.	The president shall appoint the following standing committees. The first member named on a committee is the chair of the committee. The chair of the committee may designate a vice chair, pro tempore.

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many, House minority members on:			How many, Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Unless otherwise provided by the Constitution or by statute, the Speaker shall appoint all members of any committee of the House or members on the part of the House of any joint committee.	Unless otherwise provided by the Constitution or by statute, the Speaker shall appoint all members of any committee of the House or members on the part of the House of any joint committee.	Unless otherwise provided by the Constitution or by statute, the Speaker shall appoint all members of any committee of the House or members on the part of the House of any joint committee. Whenever the House orders the appointment of a committee the Speaker shall be entitled to one recess of the House in which to make the appointment. The member first named on each committee shall be Chair thereof, and the member secondly named shall be Vice-Chair. If either dies or resigns, the member next in rank in the order named shall become Chair, or Vice Chair, until the Speaker appoints a new Chair or Vice-Chair, or both. Each committee, at its first meeting, shall choose a clerk from its members.	No mention of requirement.	No mention of requirement.	At the beginning of each biennial session the following standing committees shall be appointed. The committee on committees helps to appoint members.
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Same ratio as majority to minority in the House. If the ratio is a fraction, the majority members will be the next highest whole number. Those who caucus with neither will be deemed part of the majority party caucus.	No requirement, but the Speaker typically adheres to the ratio rule.	Speaker, pursuant to the Rules of the House	No requirement, but committees shall be composed of members of the two major political parties and consideration shall be given to the geographic balance in the membership of each standing committee.	Membership to each is established by the committee code sections or by a joint resolution.	A nominations report is submitted by the majority caucus to elect members to the standing committees and the committee on rules. Such members are elected by a majority vote of those present and voting.

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How are House committees appointed?	
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How many Senate minority members on:	Standing Committees	Interim Committees
Washington.....	There are always more majority party members on standing committees although it is very similar and tight in numbers currently. Per tradition and House Rule 4(G), committees are appointed by the Speaker per the overall ratio of the party membership in the House. It is only required that the total ratios match as closely as possible; individual committees may have a different ratio, so long as the total averages out.	There will normally be equal representation for both parties, 2 and 2 and so forth. Per tradition and House Rule 4(G), committees are appointed by the Speaker per the overall ratio of the party membership in the House. It is only required that the total ratios match as closely as possible; individual committees may have a different ratio, so long as the total averages out. Here is the language of House Rule 4(G): "The speaker, in open session, shall appoint committee chairs as selected by the majority party caucus, and shall appoint members to committees in the same ratio as the membership of the respective parties of the house, unless otherwise provided by law or house rules."		They do not have any set percentage requirement for majority/minority membership on committees. In the Senate standing committees and number of members on each is established in Senate Rule, and the members are appointed on the floor. The number of majority vs. minority members on each committee is negotiated between the majority and minority prior to the adoption of the rule at the beginning of the biennium.	Interim committees usually have the membership spelled out in the bill or resolution that establishes the committee.

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	The Speaker shall appoint all committees, except when the House shall otherwise order. In appointing standing committees he shall designate a chairman and may designate a vice chairman.	The Speaker may also name subcommittees of standing committees and designate the chairmen thereof.	The Speaker shall appoint all committees except when the House shall otherwise order. In appointing standing committees he shall designate a chairman and may designate a vice chairman. In the absence of the chairman of a committee having a vice chairman, such vice chairman shall preside, and if there be no vice chairman, the committee shall elect a temporary chairman. When the House authorizes the appointment of a committee, the Speaker may wait until the next legislative day to appoint the same. The Speaker may also name subcommittees of standing committees, prescribe their jurisdiction and designate the chairmen thereof. Legislative proposals and other business coming within the prescribed jurisdiction of any established subcommittee of a standing committee shall upon being committed to such standing committee be referred by the chairman thereof to the appropriate subcommittee. Reports of subcommittees shall be made to the committee and not to the House.	All standing committees shall be appointed by the President. The President shall designate the chair of each standing committee and may also designate a vice chair of any standing committee.	Select committees shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members, unless the Senate directs otherwise by majority vote of the members present.	At the commencement of each Legislature, the following standing committees shall be appointed and shall consist of the number of members indicated in the parentheses following the name of the committee: On Agriculture and Rural Development (11). On Banking and Insurance (13). On Confirmations (9). On Economic Development (14). On Finance (17). On Government Organization (14). On Health and Human Resources (13). On Interstate Cooperation (7). On the Judiciary (17). On Labor (11). On Military (9). On Natural Resources (13). On Pensions (7). On Rules (11); (the presiding officer of the Senate is to be ex officio chair). On Transportation and Infrastructure (9).

See footnotes at end of table.

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:	
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees
Wisconsin (a) .....	The speaker shall determine the total number of members on each committee, unless specified by joint rule or assembly rule, and the allocation of the number between members of the majority and minority party.	The following statute addresses membership of study committees. In practice, study committee membership is developed by the Joint Legislative Council (JLC) co-chairs and submitted to the full JLC for approval. Committees appointed by council. For the purpose of providing information to the legislature, the joint legislative council may appoint committees consisting of members of the legislature and of citizens having special knowledge on the subject assigned by the council to be studied. Any vacancy on a committee shall be filled by the council. The director of the legislative council staff shall certify to the secretary of state the names of the membership of such committees.	The speaker shall determine the total number of members on each committee, unless specified by joint rule or assembly rule, and the allocation of the number between members of the majority and minority party. (b) The speaker shall make all committee appointments of members of the majority party. (bm) The first-named person of each standing committee is the chairperson and the second-named person is the vice chairperson. (c) The speaker shall make all committee appointments of members of the minority party as nominated by the minority leader, except that the speaker may appoint any member of the minority party as chairperson of a committee. (cm) Unless the member is the chairperson, the first-nominated minority member of each standing committee who is first nominated by the minority leader is the ranking minority member of that committee unless the speaker and minority leader agree that the first-nominated member is the vice chairperson of the committee. [Assembly Rule (9) (2) (a) to (c) and (cm)].	With regard to members of any minority party, the appointments shall be based on nominations by the leader of that party. (c) The majority and minority parties of the senate shall be represented on all senate standing committees and on all joint standing committees on the basis prescribed by the chairperson of the committee on senate organization, but at least in proportion to the representation of the 2 major political parties in the membership of the senate unless, for the senate membership of a joint committee, such proportional representation places the senate majority party in a minority position on the joint committee. (d) Unless the member is the chairperson, the first-appointed minority member of each standing committee is the ranking minority member of that committee.	The following statute addresses membership of study committees. In practice, study committee membership is developed by the Joint Legislative Council (JLC) co-chairs and submitted to the full JLC for approval. Committees appointed by council. For the purpose of providing information to the legislature, the joint legislative council may appoint committees consisting of members of the legislature and of citizens having special knowledge on the subject assigned by the council to be studied. Any vacancy on a committee shall be filled by the council. The director of the legislative council staff shall certify to the secretary of state the names of the membership of such committees.

See footnotes at end of table.



## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

State	How many House minority members on:			How many Senate minority members on:		
	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are House committees appointed?	Standing Committees	Interim Committees	How are the Senate committees appointed?
Wyoming .....	Minority Committee members are appointed by the Minority Floor Leader in each Chamber. Because of Wyoming's supermajority of Republicans, generally the committee assignments include at least one member of the minority party on each committee. However, because of the number of minority members in the Wyoming Legislature, this is not always possible and some committees, particularly in the Senate, have all members of the majority party. There is no set percentage or required number for minority party members in the Wyoming Legislature, other than every effort is made to have at least one minority member on each committee, when possible.	Minority Committee members are appointed by the Minority Floor Leader in each Chamber. Because of Wyoming's supermajority of Republicans, generally the committee assignments include at least one member of the minority party on each committee. However, because of the number of minority members in the Wyoming Legislature, this is not always possible and some committees, particularly in the Senate, have all members of the majority party. There is no set percentage or required number for minority party members in the Wyoming Legislature, other than every effort is made to have at least one minority member on each committee, when possible.	Majority Leaders determines majority, minority leader chooses minority members.	Minority Committee members are appointed by the Minority Floor Leader in each Chamber. Because of Wyoming's supermajority of Republicans, generally the committee assignments include at least one member of the minority party on each committee. However, because of the number of minority members in the Wyoming Legislature, this is not always possible and some committees, particularly in the Senate, have all members of the majority party. There is no set percentage or required number for minority party members in the Wyoming Legislature, other than every effort is made to have at least one minority member on each committee, when possible.	Minority Committee members are appointed by the Minority Floor Leader in each Chamber. Because of Wyoming's supermajority of Republicans, generally the committee assignments include at least one member of the minority party on each committee. However, because of the number of minority members in the Wyoming Legislature, this is not always possible and some committees, particularly in the Senate, have all members of the majority party. There is no set percentage or required number for minority party members in the Wyoming Legislature, other than every effort is made to have at least one minority member on each committee, when possible.	Majority Leaders determines majority, minority leader chooses minority members.

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, March 2017.

Key:

NA — Not applicable

(a) Maine has Joint Standing Committees composed of 3 Senators and 10 Representatives. There are no set rules for the makeup, but it typically falls along the lines listed. Independents or unaffiliates can also be in the mix, though, and the party make up of the chambers may affect the ratios.

(b) There is proposed change coming before the House Rules Committee in December that would require committee appointments be based on the overall proportion of the total House membership (rounding to the advantage of the majority).

(c) House: No member shall serve on more than two standing committees. Also, notwithstanding the provisions of this rule, the Speaker and the minority party leader may agree on a different proportion for the membership of any particular committee.

(d) House: Members may not be appointed to more than two standing committees. Senate: Each member must serve on exactly two committees.

(e) In the construction of these rules, the word "chair" as applied to a committee, extends to and includes a cochair of the committee. The Speaker shall have the exclusive right and authority to establish select committees, but this does not exclude the right of the House by resolution to establish select committees. The Speaker shall establish the number of members of each standing committee and appoint the members in a manner to reflect the partisan membership of the House, except that the Committee on Ethics shall have an equal number of members of the majority and minority. Before appointing members of committees, the (e) Speaker shall consult with the Minority Leader. The Speaker and Minority Leader

shall consider members' committee preferences in making appointments and recommendations. The Speaker may not appoint new members to committees after April 15 of an odd-numbered year or at any time during an even-numbered year except to fill vacancies caused by the resignation, death, removal, or inability to serve of a member. As to select committees established after March 1 of an odd-numbered year or during an even-numbered year, the Speaker may not appoint new members more than 60 calendar days after the select committee is established, except to fill vacancies caused by the resignation, death, removal, or inability to serve of a member. The Speaker may name one or more vice-chairs for any standing committee. Up to two Chairs of the Appropriations Committee are entitled to vote in all other Appropriations Committees (Capital, Education, General Government, Health and Human Services, Information Technology, Justice and Public Safety, Agriculture and Natural and Economic Resources, and Transportation). Either the chair or acting chair, designated by the chair or by the Speaker, and five other members of the standing committee, or a majority of the standing committee, whichever is fewer, shall constitute a quorum of that standing committee. A quorum of less than a majority of all the members must include at least one member of the minority party. In any joint meeting of the Senate and House committees, the House standing committee reserves the right to vote separately. RULE 26.1. Mentions of Standing Committee Includes Select Committee. Any reference in these rules to standing committees shall extend to select committees unless the context requires otherwise.

(f) The President Pro Tempore shall have the exclusive right and authority to determine the total number of members and the number of members of each political party of each committee. No Senator shall hold membership on more than 12 standing committees unless the Committee on Rules and Operations of the Senate provides otherwise. A quorum of the Appropriations/Base Budget, Ways and

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

Means, and Finance Committees shall consist of a majority of the committee. A quorum of any other committee shall consist of either the chair and five members or a majority of the committee, whichever is fewer. The President Pro Tempore and the Deputy President Pro Tempore may serve as ex officio members of each Senate committee and subcommittee.

(g) The President may appoint senators who are not members of a standing committee to a standing subcommittee of that committee. (b) The President, by message, may make temporary appointments to standing committees and subcommittees. (c) In addition, the President of the Senate, by message, shall name, and may substitute, members of the Senate to serve on boards, commissions, task forces, and other bodies created by law and on which Senate members are eligible to serve, except as otherwise provided. (d) The Minority Leader of the Senate may recommend minority party members for each committee. The President shall designate a chairperson and vice-chairperson as well as a ranking minority member for each committee. The Minority Leader of the Senate may recommend the ranking minority member for each committee. In the absence of the chairperson or vice-chairperson, the committee may designate a chairperson.

(h) The current composition of the 99 member Ohio House is 65 Republicans and 34 Democrats. Doing the math, a committee's composition should be approximately made up of 66% Republicans and 34% Democrats.

(i) A majority of the members appointed to a committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business before the committee. (2) Final action on a measure in committee shall be taken only on the affirmative vote of a majority of the membership. (3) All committees shall be governed by committee rules adopted by a majority of committee members, the Senate Rules and Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure and statute. (4) Approval of an affirmative vote of a majority of the Senate members appointed to joint committees is required for final action.

(j) The quorum for each of the standing committees and subcommittees shall be no less than the majority of said committees. The following are the standing committees and subcommittees thereof Recommended to the House by the Committee on Committees. The Committee on Committees shall consist of the Speaker and 15 members of the House, ten of whom shall be members of the majority party and five of whom shall be members of the minority party, whose duty shall be to recommend to the House the names of members who are to serve on the standing committees of the House. Except for the Speaker, the Majority and Minority Leaders, Whips, Caucus Chairs, Caucus Secretaries, Caucus Administrators, Policy Chairs and the chairs and minority chairs of standing committees, each member shall be entitled to serve on not less than two standing committees. The Speaker shall appoint the chair and vice-chair of each standing committee when such standing committee has no standing subcommittees as prescribed herein, except the Committee on Appropriations which shall also have a vice-chair appointed by the Speaker; when the standing committee has standing subcommittees, the Speaker shall appoint a subcommittee chair for each standing subcommittee. The Speaker shall appoint a secretary for each standing committee. The Minority Leader shall appoint the minority chair, minority vice-chair and minority secretary of each standing committee and the minority subcommittee chair for each standing subcommittee.

(k) Except for the Speaker, the Majority and Minority Leaders, Whips, Caucus Chairs, Caucus Secretaries, Caucus Administrators, Policy Chairs and the chairs and minority chairs of standing committees, each member shall be entitled to serve on not less than two standing committees. The Speaker shall appoint the chair and vice-chair of each standing committee when such standing committee has no standing subcommittees as prescribed herein, except the Committee on Appropriations which shall also have a vice-chair appointed by the Speaker; when the standing committee has standing subcommittees, the Speaker shall appoint a subcommittee chair for each standing subcommittee. The Speaker shall appoint a secretary for each standing committee. The Minority Leader shall appoint the minority chair, minority vice-chair and minority secretary of each standing committee and the minority subcommittee chair for each standing subcommittee. Whenever the appointment of a chair or minority chair will cause the applicable caucus to exceed its permissible allocation of members on a standing committee, the appointing

authority shall make a temporary transfer of an eligible committee member to the standing committee vacated by the member appointed as chair or minority chair until a regular committee appointment can be made in accordance with the rules of the House.

(l) Provided, however, that the president of the senate may change the committee assignment of a member with the member's consent; and provided further, however, that each senator other than the president and the majority and minority leaders, shall serve as a member of one of the following standing committees: committee on housing and municipal government; committee on commerce; committee on finance; committee on the judiciary. The president of the senate shall appoint from the membership of each committee a chair, vice chair and secretary and such other committee officers as the president of the senate deems appropriate.

(m) When there is no minority member present and the committee is to consider a bill, the committee chair shall notify the office of the minority leader. Unless waived by the minority leader, the committee shall not conduct business for a reasonable time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes or until a minority member of the committee is present. Once a minority member is present, his or her subsequent absence will not require further notice to the minority leader. For purposes of this rule, an independent senator shall be considered to be a minority member.

(n) The Chairman shall be elected by the respective committees during the organizational session. Provided, when appointing members to a Committee on Conference or Free Conference, the Speaker shall consult with the majority and minority political party leaders and appoint at least one member of the minority political party represented in the House. The House of Representatives Legislative Ethics Committee consists of ten (10) members. The ten members of the House of Representatives Legislative Ethics Committee shall be elected by the members of the House. Five members of the committee shall be members of the majority party represented in the House of Representatives and five members shall be members of the minority party represented in the House of Representatives or be nonaffiliated with any party or another party not in the majority. The Chairman of the Ethics Committee shall be one of the five members of the committee from the majority party represented in the House to be elected by the members of the committee. Other officers of the committee are not required to be affiliated with a particular party and shall be elected by members of the committee as well.

(o) For purposes of determining committee composition, percentages shall be rounded as follows: percentages of 49 or below shall be rounded down and percentages of .50 and above shall be rounded up. Membership on the Judiciary Committee excludes membership on the Finance Committee and vice versa. Committee seniority shall be determined by tenure within the committee rather than tenure within the Senate. When members with seniority transfer to a new committee, their seniority will be counted ahead of newly-elected Senators. Where two or more Standing Committees are combined, initial membership on such committee shall be based on tenure within the Senate.

(p) In the case of a special election, the President Pro Tempore must call a session for the purpose of committee selections within three statewide days after a Senator elected in a special election has taken the oath of office. Members of the Senate may not select more than five (5) Standing Committees. The Committee on Ethics, the Committee on Invitations, the Committee on Interstate Cooperation, and the Operations and Management Committee are not included in this limitation. For the members to make their Standing Committee selections, the Clerk of the Senate (or if the Clerk has not been elected, the Clerk of the Senate during the preceding General Assembly or an assistant clerk) shall prepare a roll of the Senate listing the members in the order of length of continuous service, beginning with the longest continuous service. Where two or more members have equal continuous service they shall be listed in alphabetical order. The Clerk of the Senate shall also prepare a list of each Standing Committee and the number of seats available to members of each party. The Clerk of the Senate shall then call the roll twice in order of continuous service. Each member, upon his or her name being called during the first call of the roll, shall select four (4) unfilled Standing Committees on which he or she wishes to serve (and shall also select at this same time a seat on any or all of the Ethics, Invitations and Interstate Cooperation Committees so long as a vacancy exists). Each member must select either the Finance or Judiciary

## PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING MINORITY LEGISLATORS TO COMMITTEES — Continued

Committee during the first call of the roll. When the prescribed number of seats provided for a particular party within a Standing Committee has been filled, the President shall announce that the seats available for either the Majority or Minority party are filled. When the roll is called for the second time, it shall be called in reverse order of continuous service and each member upon his or her name being called, may select one additional unfilled Standing Committee on which he or she wishes to serve. In the event any member is unable to be present for selection of Standing Committees, that member may authorize in writing any member of the Senate to make selections in his or her behalf. This procedure shall be followed on the first day of the session following the election of Senators and at any other session where a newly elected member(s) is seated and the President Pro Tempore has made the designation within the timeframe hereinabove provided. Any Senator who served on a Standing Committee in the session immediately past shall have the right to select such committee, regardless of the Senator's seniority in the Senate, unless the Senator shall elect to be removed from such committee by the choices made by the member during the first round of selection of committees or unless the number of seats available to his respective party have already been filled. Except as otherwise provided herein, in the selection by members of a seat on a Senate Standing Committee, the seniority system from the previous session shall be retained so as to become a part of these rules. Provided, when appointing members to a Committee on Conference or Free Conference, the Speaker shall consult with the majority and minority political party leaders and appoint at least one member of the minority political party represented in the House.

(g) With regards to the Retirement Laws Committee, SDCL 2-6-9 specifies that no more than three of the five members from each chamber can be from the same party, so it currently reflects a 6-4 Republican majority. Also, given the appointment authorities shown for the Legislative Water Development Oversight Committee, it will always be 2-2 in its partisan makeup. Other than that, the laws and rules are silent on how to determine the partisan breakdown of legislative committees. However, the Legislature generally follows the partisan breakdown of each chamber in allocating seats to other committees, although there have been examples when interim committees have been formed that reflected a larger representation from the minority party than their numbers would support. Gov't Operations & Audit Committee: Senators appointed by Pro Tem, Representatives appointed by Speaker, Retirement Laws

Committee: Senators appointed by — Pro Tem, Representatives appointed by Speaker, Legis Water Development Oversight: 1 each, Maj. & Min. Leaders, each chamber, State-Tribal Relations Committee: Senators appointed by Pro Tem, Representatives appointed by Speaker, Legislative Planning Committee: Speaker & Pro Tem are ex officio members, Pro Tem appoints 4 Senators, Speaker appoints 4 Representatives. (r) House: No member shall serve on more than two standing committees, exclusive of the Committee on Calendar and Rules.

(s) The remaining membership of the committee shall be appointed by the speaker. Each member of the house, in order of seniority, may designate three committees on which he or she desires to serve, listed in order of preference. The member is entitled to become a member of the committee of his or her highest preference on which there remains a vacant seniority position. If members of equal seniority request the same committee, the speaker shall appoint the member from among those requesting that committee. Seniority, as the term is used in this subsection, shall mean years of cumulative service as a member of the house of representatives. After each member of the house has selected one committee on the basis of seniority, the remaining membership on each standing committee shall be filled by appointment of the speaker, subject to the limitations imposed in this chapter.

(t) For House: Calendaring interim committee legislation. The presiding officer shall have interim committee legislation that was approved by a majority vote of the interim committee members, read for the first time and referred to the House Rules Committee for calendaring. The House Rules Committee may refer the legislation to the calendar without standing committee review, or it may recommend that the legislation be referred to a standing committee. If the House Rules Committee recommends that the legislation be placed on the third reading calendar without standing committee review, the sponsor or any other representative may move that the legislation be reviewed by a standing committee before the legislation's consideration on the floor. If this motion is approved by a majority of the representatives present, the legislation shall be referred to a standing committee for consideration.

(u) In addition to the committees discussed above, there are other statutory committees such as the Joint Committee on Finance and the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules. These committees generally follow the rules of the respective houses for appointments.

**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 <sup>a</sup>		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House/Assembly		
<b>Alabama</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: 4 hours, if possible. House: 24 hours, except Rules and Local Legislations Committee. Exceptions after 27th legislative day and special sessions.	Senate: final vote on a bill, except a local bill, is recorded. House: recorded vote if requested by member of committee and sustained by one additional committee member.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	...	★	★	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.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: Written agenda for each regular and special meeting containing all bills, memorials and resolutions to be considered shall be distributed to each member of the committee and to the Secretary of the Senate at least five days prior to the committee meeting. House: The committee chair shall prepare an agenda and distribute copies to committee members, the Information Desk and the Chief Clerk's Office by 4 p.m. each Wednesday for all standing committees meeting on Monday of the following week and 4 p.m. each Thursday for all standing committees meeting on any day except Monday of the following week.	Senate: roll call vote. House: roll call vote.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: 2 days (anytime with 2/3s vote of the committee). House: 18 hours (2 hours with 2/3s vote of the committee).	Senate: roll call votes are recorded. House: report of committee recommendation signed by committee chair.
<b>California</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: advance notice provisions exist and are published in the agendas of each house. House: public notice is published in the agendas of each house. (h)	Senate: roll call. House: roll call.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	★	★	★	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.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: 1 day notice for meetings, 5 days notice for hearings. House: 1 day notice for meetings, 5 days notice for hearings.	Senate: roll call required. House: roll call required.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: agenda released 1 day before meetings. House: agenda released 4 days before meetings.	Senate: results of all committee reports are recorded. House: results of all committee reports are recorded.
<b>Florida</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: during session — 3 weekdays for first 40 days, 4 hours thereafter. House: 2 days for first 45 days, 1 day thereafter.	Senate: vote on final passage is recorded. House: vote on final passage is recorded.
<b>Georgia</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: a list of committee meetings shall be posted by 10:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. House: none.	Senate: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call. House: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call.

See footnotes at end of table.

# **RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued**

State or other jurisdiction	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public *		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House/ Assembly		
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate: 72 hours before 1st referral committee meetings, 48 hours before subsequent referral committee. House: 48 hours.	Senate: a quorum of committee members must be present before voting. House: a quorum of committee members must be present before voting.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate: Yes, for committee meetings to be held in executive session. (Senate Rule 20). House: Yes, for committee meetings to be held in executive session. (House Rule 57). "The chairman of each standing or select committee shall lay on the Clerk's desk, to be read previous to adjournment, notice of the time and place of meeting of such committee." (House Rule 55).	Senate: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call. (Senate Rule 39). House: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call. (House Rule 36).
<b>Illinois</b> .....	★	★(b)	★(b)	Senate: 6 days. House: 6 days.	Senate: votes on all legislative measures acted upon are recorded. House: votes on all legislative matters acted upon are recorded.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: 48 hours. House: prior to adjournment of the meeting day next preceding the meeting or announced during session.	Senate: committee reports—do pass; do pass amended, reported out without recommendation. House: majority of quorum; vote can be by roll call or consent.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: yes, but can be suspended. House: yes, but can be suspended.	Senate: final action by roll call. House: committee reports include roll call on final disposition.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: vote recorded upon request of member. House: total for and against actions recorded.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: each member's vote recorded on each bill. House: each member's vote recorded on each bill.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate: no later than 1:00 p.m. the preceding day. House: no later than 4:00 p.m. the preceding day.	Senate: any motion to report an instrument is decided by a roll call vote. House: any motion to report an instrument is decided by a roll call vote.
<b>Maine</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate and House: must be advertised two weekends in advance.	Senate and House: recorded vote is required to report a bill out of committee.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: none. (c) House: none. (c)	Senate: the final vote on any bill is recorded. House: the final vote on any bill is recorded.
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: 48 hours for public hearings. House: 48 hours for public hearings.	Senate: voice vote or recorded roll call vote at the request of two committee members. House: recorded vote upon request by a member.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	★	★	★	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.

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 <sup>a</sup>		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House/Assembly		
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	Senate: 3 days. House: 3 days.	Senate: not needed. House: not needed.
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: bills are reported out by voice vote or recorded roll call vote. House: bills are reported out by voice vote or recorded roll call vote.
Missouri.....	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours. House: 24 hours.	Senate: bills are reported out by a recorded roll call vote. House: bills are reported out by a recorded roll call vote.
Montana .....	★	★	★	Senate: 3 legislative days or as circumstances require. House: 3 legislative days or as circumstances require.	Senate: every vote of each member is recorded and made public. House: every vote of each member is recorded and made public.
Nebraska .....	★	★	U	7 calendar days notice before hearing a bill.	In executive session, majority of the committee must vote in favor of the motion made.
Nevada.....	★	★	★	Senate: by rule—“adequate notice” shall be provided. (d) House: by rule—“adequate notice” shall be provided. (d)	Senate: recorded vote is taken upon final committee action on bills. House: recorded vote is taken upon final committee action on bills.
New Hampshire .....	★	★	★	Senate: 4 days. House: no less than 4 days.	Senate: committees report bills out by recorded roll call votes. House: committees report bills out by recorded roll call votes.
New Jersey .....	★	★	★	Senate: 5 days. House: 5 days.	Senate: the chair reports the vote of each member present on a motion to report a bill. House: the chair reports the vote of each member present on motions with respect to bills.
New Mexico .....	★	★	★	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: vote on the final report of the committee taken by yeas and nays. Roll call vote upon request. House: vote on the final report of the committee taken by yeas and nays. Roll call vote upon request.
New York.....	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate: 1 week for meetings. Rules require that notice be given for public hearings, but the rules are silent as to how long. House: 1 week for hearings, Thursday of prior week for meetings.	Senate: majority vote required. House: majority vote required.
North Carolina.....	(f)	★	★	Senate: none. (e) House: none. (e)	Senate: majority vote required. House: roll call vote taken on any question when requested by member and sustained by one-fifth of members present.
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	Senate: Printed and online hearing schedules, electronic signage, floor announcements, rss feeds, handheld device application. House: Printed and online hearing schedules, electronic signage, floor announcements, rss feeds, handheld device application.	Senate: recorded roll call vote of the committee members on each bill or resolution referred out of the committee and, in the case of divided reports, on each report. House: recorded roll call vote of the committee members on each bill or resolution referred out of the committee and, in the case of divided reports, on each report..

See footnotes at end of table.



## RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public*		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House/Assembly		
<b>Ohio</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: Rule 21 Each committee shall meet upon the call of its chairperson, and in case of the chairperson's absence, or refusal to call the committee together, a meeting may be called by a majority of the members of the committee. At least two days preceding the day bills or joint resolutions to propose a constitutional amendment are to be given a first hearing, the Clerk shall post in the Clerk's office the schedule of such bills and joint resolutions in each standing committee or subcommittee with the exception of the standing Committee on Rules. In a case of necessity, the notice of hearing may be given in a shorter period than two days by such reasonable method as shall be prescribed by the Committee on Rules. Where applicable, the rules of the Senate apply to the committee proceedings of the Senate. In addition, all committee meetings shall be governed by section 101.15 of the Revised Code. On any occasion when a majority or more of the members of a standing committee, select committee, or subcommittee of a standing or select committee of the Senate meet together for a prearranged discussion of the public business of the committee or subcommittee, the meeting shall be open to the public unless closed in accordance with Ohio Constitution, Article II, Section 13. House: Rule 36(a) The chair of a standing committee, subcommittee, select committee, or joint committee shall give due notice of a meeting of the committee, subcommittee, select committee, or joint committee not later than 24 hours before the meeting, in accordance with section 101.15 of the Revised Code, and shall attempt to give that notice not later than five days before the meeting. The notice shall identify the committee; identify the chair; state the date, time, and place at which the meeting will be held; and set forth an agenda showing each bill, resolution, or other matter that will be considered at the meeting. (b) It is not in order for a committee to meet at a date, time, or place, or to consider any bill, resolution, or other matter at a meeting, other than as stated in the notice of the meeting, unless otherwise ordered by the House or the committee. If, however, an emergency requires consideration of a matter at a meeting, and the matter has not been stated in the notice of the meeting, the chair may revise or supplement the notice at any time before or during the meeting to include the matter and the matter may then be considered as the emergency requires.	Senate: Rule 24 The affirmative votes of a majority of all members of a committee shall be necessary to report or to postpone further consideration of bills or resolutions. Every member present shall vote, unless excused by the chair. At discretion of chair the roll call may be continued for a vote by any member who was present at the prior meeting, but no later than 10:00 a.m. of next calendar day. House: Rule 40(b) The affirmative votes of a majority of all members constituting a committee shall be necessary to report a bill or resolution out of committee, and a record of every vote shall be kept by the committee. The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members constituting the committee shall be necessary to agree to any motion to recommend for passage or to postpone indefinitely further consideration of bills or resolutions, and a record of such vote shall be kept by the committee. Every member present shall vote unless excused by the committee. Rule 41(a) No proxy vote shall be valid. Nor shall any member vote except while sitting in committee in actual session, unless the member shall have first been present and recorded as such immediately before or during actual session before the vote is taken, and by motion the roll call on a motion to recommend a bill or resolution for passage is continued for a vote by any member who is temporarily absent from the meeting until the adjournment thereof, which shall be not later than 12:00 o'clock noon one day following the committee meeting. It is not in order for a member to vote on an amendment unless the member is actually present when the amendment is voted upon. (b) Three consecutive absences from regular committee meetings shall operate to suspend a member from such committee, unless excused by the chair of said committee.
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: 48 hours notice. House: 3 days notice.	Senate: roll call vote. House: roll call vote.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: At least 48 hrs. notice except at the end of session when President invokes 1-hour notice when adjournment sine die is imminent. House: First public hearing on a measure must have at least 72 hours notice; all other meetings at least 48 hours notice except in case of emergency.	Senate: affirmative roll call vote of majority of members of committee and recorded in committee minutes. House: affirmative roll call vote of majority of members of committee and recorded in committee minutes.

See footnotes at end of table.

## RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public <sup>a</sup>		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House/Assembly		
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: written notice to members containing date, time, place and agenda. House: written notice to members containing date, time, place and agenda.	Senate: a majority vote of committee members. House: a majority vote of committee members.
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: notice required. House: notice required.	Senate: majority vote of the members present. House: majority vote of the members present.
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours. House: 24 hours.	Senate: favorable report out of committee (majority of committee members voting in favor). House: favorable report out of committee (majority of committee members voting in favor).
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	★	★	★	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.
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: 6 days. House: 72 hours.	Senate: majority referral to Calendar and Rules Committee, majority of Calendar and Rules Committee referral to floor. House: majority referral to Calendar and Rules Committee, majority of Calendar and Rules Committee referral to floor.
<b>Texas</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours. House: The House requires five calendar days notice before a public hearing at which testimony will be taken, and two hours notice or an announcement from the floor before a formal meeting (testimony cannot be taken at a formal meeting). 24-hour advance notice is required during special session.	Senate: bills are reported by recorded roll call vote. House: committee reports include the record vote by which the report was adopted, including the vote of each member.
<b>Utah</b> .....	★	★	★	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.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: vote is recorded for each committee member for every bill considered. House: vote is recorded for each committee member for every bill considered.
<b>Virginia</b> .....	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: recorded vote, except resolutions that do not have a specific vote requirement under the Rules. In these cases, a voice vote is sufficient. House: vote of each member is taken and recorded for each measure.
<b>Washington</b> .....	★	★	★	Senate: 5 days. House: 5 days.	Senate: bills reported from a committee carry a majority report which must be signed by a majority of the committee. House: every vote to report a bill out of committee is by yeas and nays; the names of the members voting are recorded in the report.

See footnotes at end of table.



# **RULES ADOPTION AND STANDING COMMITTEES: PROCEDURE — Continued**

State or other jurisdiction	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules		Committee meetings open to public*		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
	Senate	House/ Assembly	Senate	House/ Assembly		
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	★		★	★	Senate: none. House: none.	Senate: majority of committee members voting. House: majority of committee members voting.
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	★		★	★	Senate: Monday noon of the preceding week. House: Monday noon of the preceding week.	Senate: number of ayes and noes, and members absent or not voting are reported. House: number of ayes and noes are recorded.
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	★		★	★	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.
<b>American Samoa....</b>	★		★(g)	★(g)	Senate: at least 3 calendar days in advance. House: at least 3 calendar days in advance.	Senate/House: There are four methods of ascertaining the decision upon any matter: by raising of hands; by secret ballot, when authorized by law; by rising; and by call of the members and recorded by the Clerk of the vote of each.
<b>Guam.....</b>	★		★	U	5 days prior to public hearings.	Majority vote of committee members.
<b>No. Mariana Islands..</b>	★		★	★	Senate: 3 days. House: 1 day.	Senate and House: majority.
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	★		★	★	Senate: Must be notified every Thurs., one week in advance. 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.
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands..</b>	★		★	U	7 calendar days	Bills must be reported to floor by Rules Committee.

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, May 2017.

Key:

★ — Yes

\* — Notice of committee meetings may also be subject to state open meetings laws; in some cases, listed times may be subject to suspension or enforceable only to the extent "feasible" or "whenever possible."

U — Unicameral.

(a) "Each house when assembled shall ... determine its own rules of proceeding. ..." (Idaho Const. art. III, § 9). "The business of each house, and of the committee of the whole shall be transacted openly and not in secret session." (Idaho Const. art. III, § 12). "All meetings of any standing, special or select committee of either house of the legislature of the state of Idaho shall be open to the public at all times, except in extraordinary circumstances as provided specifically in the rules of procedure in either house, and any person may attend any meeting of a standing, special or select committee, but may participate in the committee only with the approval of the committee itself." (I.C. § 74-207; see also House Rule 57 and Senate Rule 20).

(b) A session of a house or one of its committees can be closed to the public if two-thirds of the members elected to that house determine that the public interest so requires. A meeting of a joint committee or commission can be closed if two-thirds of the members of both houses so vote.

(c) General directive in the Senate and House rules to the Department of Legislative Services to compile a list of the meetings and to arrange for distribution which in practice is done on a regular basis.

(d) Senate: This rule may be suspended for emergencies by a two thirds vote of appointed committee members. House: This rule may be suspended for emergencies by a majority vote of appointed committee members. In the Assembly this rule does not apply to committee meetings held on the floor during recess or conference committee meetings.

(e) If public hearing, five calendar days.

(f) Not referenced specifically, but each body publishes rules

(g) Unless privileged information is being discussed with counsel or the security of the territory is involved.

(h) For bill hearings, the first committee of reference has a four-day notice and the second committee 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.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.25**  
**LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	If not approved or disapproved within 45 days of filing, rule is approved. If disapproved by committee, disapproval may be appealed to the lieutenant governor.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Joint bipartisan, standing committee and Legislative Affairs Agency review of proposed regulations.	P, E	...
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E (k)	...
<b>California</b> .....	Standing committee	P, E	The Legislature may study and make recommendations regarding existing or proposed regulations. Comprehensive regulation review conducted by independent executive branch agency.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	E	Rules continue unless the annual legislative Rule Reviews Bill discontinues a rule. The Rule Reviews Bill is effective upon the governor's signature, however, the Governor needs to sign the Rule Review Bill on or before midnight on May 15 or all of the rules and amendments to rules adopted during the year before will automatically expire pursuant to statute.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	Submittal of proposed regulation shall be on the first Tuesday of month; after first submittal committee has 65 days after date of submission to review/take action on revised regulation. Second submittal: 35 days for committee to review/take action on revised regulation.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P, E (j)	...
<b>Florida</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Standing committee	P	The agency notifies the Legislative Counsel 30 days prior to the effective dates of proposed rules.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Legislative agency	P, E	The legislative reference bureau assists agencies to comply with a uniform format of style. This does not affect the status of rules.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Germane joint subcommittees	P, E	There is no set time limit for rules review other than by the end of session. Typically they review rules during the first 3–4 weeks of session. Proposed rules: Reviewed pursuant to I.C. § 67–454. Existing rules: “The legislature may review any administrative rule to ensure it is consistent with the legislative intent of the statute that the rule was written to interpret, prescribe, implement or enforce. After that review, the legislature may approve or reject, in whole or in part, any rule as provided by law.” (Idaho Const. art. III, § 29).
<b>Illinois</b> .....	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.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	.....	(a) .....	.....
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P	Agencies must give 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.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Joint bipartisan statutory committee	P, E	45 days.

See footnotes at end of table.

## LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES— Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
<b>Louisiana (b).....</b>	Standing committee	P	All proposed rules and fees are submitted to designated standing committees of the legislature. If a rule or fee is unacceptable, the committee sends a written report to the governor. The governor has 10 days to disapprove the committee report. If both Senate and House committees fail to find the rule unacceptable, or if the governor disapproves the action of a committee within 10 days, the agency may adopt the rule change. (d)
<b>Maine.....</b>	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P (i)	One legislative session.
<b>Maryland .....</b>	Joint bipartisan	P, E	Proposed regulations are submitted for review at least 15 days before publication. Publication triggers 45 day review period which may be extended by the committee, but if agreement cannot be reached, the governor may instruct the agency to modify or withdraw the regulation, or may approve its adoption.
<b>Massachusetts (b) .....</b>	Public hearing by agency	P	In Massachusetts, the General Court (Legislature) may by statute authorize an administrative agency to promulgate regulations. The promulgation of such regulations are then governed by Chapter 30A of the Massachusetts General Laws. Chapter 30A requires 21 day notice to the public of a public hearing on a proposed regulation. After public hearing the proposed regulation is filed with the state secretary who approves it if it is in conformity with Chapter 30A. The state secretary maintains a register entitled "Massachusetts Register" and the regulation does not become effective until published in the register. The agency may promulgate amendments to the regulations following the same process.
<b>Michigan.....</b>	Joint bipartisan	P	Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) has 15 session days in which to consider the rule. JCAR may waive the remaining session days, object to the rule, propose that the rule be changed, or decide to enact the subject of the rule into law. (1) If JCAR does not object or waives the remaining session days, the rule goes into effect. (2) If JCAR objects, a member of the JCAR shall introduce bills in both houses to rescind the rule, repeal the authorizing statute, or stay the effective date for up to one year. If the legislation does not pass within 15 session days, the agency may file the rule. (3) If the JCAR proposes the rule be changed, the agency has 30 days to change the rule and resubmit or decide to not change the rule. If the agency agrees to change the proposed rule, it withdraws the rule and resubmits it. If the agency does not agree to change the proposed rule, it notifies the JCAR which again has 15 session days to consider the rule. (4) If the JCAR decides to enact the subject of the rule into law, the JCAR chair or alternate chair shall introduce legislation in both houses to do so and the agency may not file the rule for 270 days after the introduction of the legislation. The JCAR can also meet between legislative sessions and suspend rules promulgated during the interim between sessions.
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P, E	Minnesota Statute Sec. 3.842, subd. 4a
<b>Mississippi .....</b>	(a)	...	Administrative Regulations are not reviewed by the Mississippi Legislature.
<b>Missouri.....</b>	Joint bipartisan, statutory 536.037 RSMo.	P, E	The committee must disapprove a final order of rulemaking within 30 days upon receipt or the order of rulemaking is deemed approved.
<b>Montana .....</b>	Germane joint bipartisan committees	P	Prior to adoption.
<b>Nebraska .....</b>	Standing committee	P	If an agency proposes to repeal, adopt or amend a rule or regulation, it is required to provide the Executive Board Chair with the proposal at least 30 days prior to the public hearing, as required by law. The Executive Board Chair shall provide to the appropriate standing committee of the legislature, the agency proposal for comment.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES— Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Ongoing statutory committee (Legislative Commission)	P	Proposed regulations are either reviewed at the Legislative Commission's next regularly scheduled meeting (if the regulation is received more than 10 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.
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P	Under APA, for regular rulemaking, the joint committee of administrative rules has 45 days to review a final proposed rule from an agency. Otherwise the rule is automatically approved. If JLCAR makes a preliminary or revised objection, the agency has 45 days to respond, and JLCAR has another 50 days to decide to vote to sponsor a joint resolution, which suspends the adoption process. JLCAR may also, or instead, make a final objection, which shifts the burden of proof in court to the agency. There is no time limit on making a final objection. If no JLCAR action in the 50 days to limit to vote to sponsor a joint resolution, the agency may adopt the rule.
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	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 transcript 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.
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	.....	(g).....	
<b>New York</b> .....	Joint bipartisan commission	P, E	...
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Rules Review Commission; Public membership appointed by legislature	P, E	The Rules Review Commission must review a permanent rule submitted to it on or before the 20th of the month by the last day of the next month. The commission must review a permanent rule submitted to it after the 20th of the month by the last day of the second subsequent month.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Interim committee	E	The Administrative Rules Committee meets in each calendar quarter to consider rules filed in previous 90 days.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P, E (h)	The committee's jurisdiction is 65 days from date of original filing plus an additional 30 days from date of re-filing. Rules filed with no changes, pursuant to the five-year review, are under a 90 day jurisdiction.
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Standing committee (c)	P, E	The legislature has 30 legislative days to review proposed rules. The legislature reviews all agency rules submitted prior to April 1st. Any rules submitted after April 1st are to be reviewed the next legislative session.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Office of Legislative Counsel	E	Agencies must copy Legislative Counsel within 10 days of rule adoption.
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	Time limits decided by the president pro tempore and speaker of the House.
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	.....	(a).....	
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Standing committee (e)	P	General Assembly has 120 days to approve or disapprove. If not disapproved by joint resolution before 120 days, regulation is automatically approved. It can be approved during 120 day review period by joint resolution.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Joint bipartisan	P	Rules must be adopted within 75 days of the commencement of the public hearing; emergency rules must be adopted within 30 days of the date of the publication of the notice of intent. Many other deadlines exist; see SDCL 1-26-4 for further details.

See footnotes at end of table.

## LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: STRUCTURES AND PROCEDURES— Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
<b>Tennessee .....</b>	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.
<b>Texas .....</b>	Standing committee	P, E	No time limit.
<b>Utah.....</b>	(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)
<b>Vermont.....</b>	Joint bipartisan	P	The Joint Legislative Committee on Rules must review a proposed rule within 30 days of submission to the committee.
<b>Virginia.....</b>	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	Standing committees and the Joint Commission on Administrative Rules may object to a proposed or final adopted rule before it becomes effective. This delays the process for 21 days and the agency must respond to the objection. In addition or as an alternative, standing committees and the Commission may suspend the effective date of all or a part of a final regulation until the end of the next regular session, with the concurrence of the Governor.
<b>Washington.....</b>	Joint bipartisan	P, E	If the committee determines that a proposed rule does not comply with legislative intent, it notifies the agency, which must schedule a public hearing within 30 days of notification. The agency notifies the committee of its action within seven days after the hearing. If a hearing is not held or the agency does not amend the rule, the objection may be filed in the state register and referenced in the state code. The committee's powers, other than publication of its objections, are advisory.
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
<b>Wisconsin .....</b>	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P, E	The standing committee in each house has 30 days to conduct its review for a proposed rule. If either objects the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules has 30 days to introduce legislation in each house overturning the rules. After 40 days the bills are placed on the calendar. If either bill passes, the rules are overturned. If they fail to pass, the rules go into effect.
<b>Wyoming .....</b>	Joint bipartisan	P, E	An agency shall submit copies of adopted, amended or repealed rules to the legislative service office for review within 10 days after the date of the agency's final action adopting, amending or repealing those rules. The legislature makes its recommendations to the governor who within 15 days after receiving any recommendation, shall either order that the rule be amended or rescinded in accordance with the recommendation or file in writing his objections to the recommendation.
<b>American Samoa .....</b>	Standing committee	E	...
<b>Guam .....</b>	Standing committee	P	45 Calendar days
<b>Puerto Rico .....</b>	.....	.....	(a).....
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands ....</b>	.....	.....	(a).....

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, June 1:148 2017.

Key:

P — Proposed rules

E — Existing rules

... — No formal time limits

(a) No formal rule review is performed by both legislative and executive branches.

(b) Review of rules is performed by both legislative and executive branches.

(c) House has a standing committee to which all rules are generally sent for review. In the Senate rules are sent to standing committee which deals with that specific agency.

(d) If the committees of both houses fail to find a fee unacceptable, it can be adopted. Committee action on proposed rules must be taken within 5 to 30 days after the agency reports to the committee on its public hearing (if any) and whether it is making changes on proposed rules.

(e) Submitted by General Assembly for approval.

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

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

(h) The Committee reviews proposed new, amended, and rescinded rules. The Committee participates in a five-year review of every existing rule.

(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.

(j) The chair of a standing committee can call a hearing to review the rule during the interim. The Joint Sunset Committee can order a review of an agency's rules during regular session.

(k) Amendment 92 to the Arkansas Constitution, which passed in 2014, and laws enacted by Act 1258 of 2015 provided the General Assembly with the power of review and approval of all administrative rules and regulations.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

**Table 3.26**  
**LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS**

State or other jurisdiction	Reviewing committee's powers			Legislative powers Method of legislative veto of rules
	Advisory powers only (a)	No objection constitutes approval of proposed rule	Committee may suspend rule	
Alabama .....	...	★	★	If not approved or disapproved within 45 days of filing, rule is approved. If disapproved by committee, disapproval may be appealed to the lieutenant governor. If the lieutenant governor doesn't approve rule, it is disapproved. If lieutenant governor approves rule, rule is suspended until final adjournment, next regular session. Rule takes effect upon that final adjournment unless committee's disapproval is sustained by legislature. The committee may approve a rule.
Alaska.....	★	...	(b)	Constitution and Statute
Arizona.....	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Arkansas.....	(gg)	★	...	A motion may be made in the Legislative Council or its Administrative Rules and Regulations Subcommittee to not approve the rule. If such a motion is made, the legislator making the motion must state the basis for not approving the rule. The only two valid reasons for not approving the rule are that it is inconsistent with state or federal law or inconsistent with legislative intent.
California .....	★(cc)	...	...	Statute
Colorado.....	...	★	...	Rules that the General Assembly has determined should not be continued are listed as exceptions to the continuation.
Connecticut .....	...	★	...	Statute CGS 4-170 (d) and 4-171; (c)
Delaware .....	★(ff)	...	...	N.A.
Florida .....	★(ee)	...	...	Statute
Georgia.....	...	★	...	Resolution (d)
Hawaii.....	★	...	...	...
Idaho.....	(ii)	★	(jj)	Concurrent resolution. All rules are terminated one year after adoption unless the legislature reauthorizes the rule.
Illinois.....	...	(e)	★(f)	(f)
Indiana.....	...	...	...	(g)
Iowa .....	...	...	(h)	By constitutional majority vote of each house, by joint resolution, with approval of governor not required.
Kansas .....	★	...	...	Statute
Kentucky .....	(x)	(y)	(z)	Enacting legislation to void. (z)
Louisiana.....	...	★	(i)	Concurrent resolution to suspend, amend or repeal adopted rules or fees. Proposed rules and emergency rules exist (i).
Maine.....	★(aa)	★(bb)	...	(j)
Maryland .....	★(k)	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	The legislature may pass a bill which would supersede a regulation if signed into law by the governor.
Michigan.....	...	...	(l)	Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) has 15 session days in which to consider the rule. JCAR may waive the remaining session days, object to the rule, propose that the rule be changed, or decide to enact the subject of the rule into law. (1) If JCAR does not object or waives the remaining session days, the rule goes into effect. (2) If JCAR objects, a member of the JCAR shall introduce bills in both houses to rescind the rule, repeal the authorizing statute, or stay the effective date for up to one year. If the legislation does not pass within 15 session days, the agency may file the rule. (3) If the JCAR proposes the rule be changed, the agency has 30 days to change the rule and resubmit or decide to not change the rule. If the agency agrees to change the proposed rule, it withdraws the rule and resubmits it. If the agency does not agree to change the proposed rule, it notifies the JCAR which again has 15 session days to consider the rule. (4) If the JCAR decides to enact the subject of the rule into law, the JCAR chair or alternate chair shall introduce legislation in both houses to do so and the agency may not file the rule for 270 days after the introduction of the legislation. The JCAR can also meet between legislative sessions and suspend rules promulgated during the interim between sessions.
Minnesota.....	★	...	...	(m)
Mississippi .....	.....	.....	(n).....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

## LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Reviewing committee's powers			Legislative powers Method of legislative veto of rules
	Advisory powers only (a)	No objection constitutes approval of proposed rule	Committee may suspend rule	
Missouri.....	...	★	★	Concurrent resolution passed by both houses of the General Assembly.
Montana .....	...	...	★(o)	Statute
Nebraska .....	★	★	...	...
Nevada.....	N.A.	★	★	Proposed regulations are either reviewed at the Legislative Commission's next regularly scheduled meeting (if the regulation is received more than 10 working days before the meeting), or they are referred to the Commission's Subcommittee to Review Regulations. If there is no objection to the regulation, then the Commission will "promptly" file the approved regulation with the Secretary of State. If the Commission or its subcommittee objects to a regulation, then the Commission will "promptly" return the regulation to the agency for revision. Within 60 days of receiving the written notice of objection to the regulation, the agency must revise the regulation and return it to the Legislative Counsel. If the Commission or its subcommittee objects to the revised regulation, the agency shall continue to revise and resubmit it to the Commission or subcommittee within 30 days after receiving the written notice of objection to the revised regulation.
New Hampshire .....	★	(q)	...	(r)
New Jersey .....	★	...	...	(s)
New Mexico .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	No formal mechanism exists for legislative review of administrative rules.
New York.....	(hh)	...	...	There is no legislative veto of administrative rules outside of bill process in New York.
North Carolina.....	★	★	★	...
North Dakota.....	...	★(t)	...	...
Ohio.....	★	...	...	Concurrent resolution. Committee recommends to the General Assembly that a rule be invalidated. The General Assembly invalidates a rule through adoption of concurrent resolution.
Oklahoma.....	★(p)	★(p)	★(p)	The legislature may disapprove (veto) proposed rules by concurrent or joint resolution. A concurrent resolution does not require the governor's signature. Existing rules may be disapproved by joint resolution. A committee may not disapprove; only the full legislature may do so. Failure of the legislature to disapprove constitutes approval. Pursuant to HB 2055 enacted in 2013, legislature shall adopt omnibus resolution approving all proposed permanent rules except those listed in resolution which are to be disapproved.
Oregon.....	★	★	(dd)	By passing statute that overrides terms of rule.
Pennsylvania .....	...	★	★	Upon vote of General Assembly
Rhode Island.....	(n).....			...
South Carolina.....	...	★	...	...
South Dakota.....	...	★	★	The Interim Rules Review Committee may, by statute, suspend rules that have not become effective yet by an affirmative vote of the majority of the committee.
Tennessee .....	...	...	★	The Government Operations committee of either house may stay a permanent rule for up to 60 days, and may request an agency to repeal, amend or withdraw. In accordance with statutorily-imposed termination dates, all permanent rules filed in one calendar year expire on June 30 of the subsequent year unless the general assembly enacts legislation to extend the rules to a date certain or indefinitely.
Texas .....	★	...	...	N.A.
Utah.....	★	...	...	All rules must be reauthorized by the legislature annually. This is done by omnibus legislation, which also provides for the sunset of specific rules listed in the bill.
Vermont.....	(u).....			Statute
Virginia.....	...	...	(v)	The General Assembly must pass a bill enacted into law to directly negate the administrative rule.
Washington.....	★	★	★	N.A.
West Virginia.....	★	...	...	(w)

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

### LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Reviewing committee's powers			Legislative powers
	Advisory powers only (a)	No objection constitutes approval of proposed rule	Committee may suspend rule	
Wisconsin .....	...	★	★	The standing committee in each house has 30 days to conduct its review for a proposed rule. If either objects the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules has 30 days to introduce legislation in each house overturning the rules. After 40 days the bills are placed on the calendar. If either bill passes, the rules are overturned. If they fail to pass, the rules go into effect.
Wyoming .....	★	★	...	Action must be taken by legislative order adopted by both houses before the end of the next succeeding legislative session to nullify a rule.
American Samoa .....				The enacting clause of all bills shall be: Be it by the Legislature of American Samoa, and no law shall be except by bill. Bills may originate in either house, and may be amended or rejected by the other. The Governor may submit proposed legislation to the Legislature for consideration by it. He may designate any such proposed legislation as urgent, if he so considers it.
Guam .....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Legislation to disapprove rules and regulations.
No. Mariana Islands...	★	★	★	
U.S. Virgin Islands ....			(n)	

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, June 2017.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

N.A. — Not applicable

(a) This column is defined by those legislatures or legislative committees that can only recommend changes to rules but have no power to enforce a change.

(b) Authorized, although constitutionally questionable.

(c) Disapproval of proposed regulations may be sustained, or reversed by action of the General Assembly in the ensuing session. The General Assembly may by resolution sustain or reverse a vote of disapproval.

(d) The reviewing committee must introduce a resolution to override a rule within the first 30 days of the next regular session of the General Assembly. If the resolution passes by less than a two-thirds majority of either house, the governor has final authority to affirm or veto the resolution.

(e) The Administrative Procedure Act is not clear on this point, but implies that the Joint Committee should either object or issue a statement of no objections.

(f) Joint Committee on Administrative Rules can send objections to issuing agency. If it does, the agency has 90 days from then to withdraw, change, or refuse to change the proposed regulations. If the Joint Committee determines that proposed regulations would seriously threaten the public good, it can block their adoption. Within 180 days the Joint Cmte., or both houses of the General Assembly, can "unblock" those regulations; if that does not happen, the regulations are dead.

(g) None—except by passing statute.

(h) Committee may delay or suspend object to rules, and has authority to approve emergency filed 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. If 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.

(l) Committee can suspend rules during interim.

(m) The Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules (LCRAR) ceased operating, effective July 1, 1996. The Legislative Coordinating Commission (LCC) may review a proposed or adopted rule. Contact the LCC for more information. See Minn. Stat. 3.842, subd. 4a.

(n) No formal mechanism for legislative review of administrative rules. In Virginia, legislative review is optional.

(o) A rule disapproved by the reviewing committee is reinstated at the end of the next session if a joint resolution in the legislature fails to sustain committee action.

(p) Pursuant to HB 2055 enacted in 2013, the legislature shall adopt omnibus resolution approving all proposed permanent rules except those listed in resolution which are to be disapproved. 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



**LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES/REGULATIONS: POWERS— Continued**


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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.

(cc) Executive branch agency has more than advisory power.

(dd) Negative rule determinations are made public and remain on website until rule is modified to comply with statutory authority, statute is modified to establish validity of rule or court case upholds validity of rule.

(ee) Joint Administrative Procedures Committee, with approval of the president and speaker, may seek judicial review of validity or invalidity of rules.

(ff) A standing committee can recommend a special session to consider committee's recommendations.

(gg) Amendment 92 to the Arkansas Constitution, which passed in 2014, and laws enacted by Act 1258 of 2015 provided the General Assembly with the power of review and approval of all administrative rules and regulations.

(hh) Commission may hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and compel the production of books, papers, documents and other evidence.

(ii) Germane joint subcommittees can submit a report of objection to a rule to the germane standing committee and the Legislature. The Legislature as a whole has the final say in the rejection of rules when voting on the concurrent resolution of the rejection.

(jj) Final rules previously approved by the Legislature, can still be rejected in a subsequent session.

**Table 3.27**  
**SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION**

<i>State</i>	<i>Scope</i>	<i>Preliminary evaluation conducted by</i>	<i>Other legislative review</i>	<i>Other oversight mechanisms in law</i>	<i>Phase-out period</i>	<i>Life of each agency (in years)</i>	<i>Other provisions</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	C	Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts	Standing 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.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	C	Budget & Audit Cmte.	...	...	1/y	...	...
<b>Arizona</b> .....	C	Legislative staff	Joint Cmte.	...	6/m	10	...
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	D	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>California</b> .....	S	Jt. Legis. Sunset Review Cmte. (a)	...	Perf. eval.	...	Established by the Legislature	...
<b>Colorado</b> .....	R	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies	Legis. Cmtes. of Reference	Bills need adoption by the legislature.	1/y	Up to 15	State law provides certain criteria that are used to determine whether a public need exists for an entity or function to continue and that its regulation is the least restrictive regulation consistent with the public interest.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	S	Committee of cognizance of program/entity being reviewed.	Further review conducted by Legis. Program Review and Investigations Cmte. upon request of cmte. of cognizance.	Programs or entities must be affirmatively re-established by the legislature.	1/y (b)	10	(c)
<b>Delaware</b> .....	C	Agencies under review submit reports to Del. Sunset Comm. based on criteria for review and set forth in statute. Comm. staff conducts separate review.	...	Perf. audit	Dec. 31 of next succeeding calendar year	4	Yearly sunset review schedules must include at least four agencies.
<b>Florida</b> .....	S (f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Georgia</b> .....	R	Dept. of Audits	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	...	...	A performance audit of each regulatory agency must be conducted upon the request of the Senate or House standing committee to which an agency has been assigned for oversight and review. (d)
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	R	Legis. Auditor	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	None	Established by the legislature	Schedules various professional and vocational licensing programs for repeal. Proposed new regulatory measures must be referred to the Auditor for sunrise analysis.

See footnotes at end of table.

## SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

State	Scope	Preliminary evaluation conducted by	Other legislative review	Other oversight mechanisms in law	Phase-out period	Life of each agency (in years)	Other provisions
<b>Idaho</b> .....	S (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Illinois</b> .....	R,S	Governor's Office of Mgmt. and Budget	Cmte. charged with re-enacting law	(g)	...	Usually 10	...
<b>Indiana</b> .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iowa</b> .....					No Program		
<b>Kansas</b> .....	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	R	Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee	Joint committee with subject matter jurisdiction.	Perf. Eval.	...	...	...
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	C	Standing cmtes. of the two houses with subject matter jurisdiction	...	Perf. eval.	1y	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.
<b>Maine</b> .....	S (w)	Joint standing cmte. of jurisdiction.	Office of Program Evaluation and Government Accountability	...	...	Generally 10 years	...
<b>Maryland</b> .....	R	Dept. of Legislative Services	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	...	Varies (usually 10)	...
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....					No Program		
<b>Michigan</b> .....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	S (y)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Missouri</b> .....	R	Oversight Division of Cmte. on Legislative Research	...	...	...	6, not to exceed total of 12	Can be extended
<b>Montana</b> .....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	D (e)/(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Nevada</b> .....	C (e)/(x)	Sunset Subcommittee	Legislative Commission, Full Legislature	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE LEGISLATURES

## 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
New Hampshire.....	(k)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey.....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	S	Legis Finance Cmte.	...	Public hearing before termination	1/y	Varies	...
New York.....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina.....	(l)	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota.....					No Program		
Ohio.....	C (m)	Sunset Review Cmte.	...	Perf. eval.	(n)	6	...
Oklahoma.....	S, D	Senate: Standing Cmtes. with jurisdiction over sunset bills House: Joint Cmtes. with jurisdiction over sunset bills	Appropriations and Budget Cmte.	...	1/y	6	...
Oregon.....	D (o)	...	(o)	(o)	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	R	Leadership Cmte.	...	...	...	Varies	...
Rhode Island.....	(p)	...	No	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	(q)	...	...	Perf. eval.	1/y	...	...
South Dakota.....	(r)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	C	Office of the Comptroller	Government Operations Committees	...	1/y	Up to 6 years	...
Texas.....	S	Sunset Advisory Commission staff	...	...	1/y	12	...
Utah.....	S	Interim cmtes, then Legislative Mgmt. Cmte.	Standing cmtes. as amendments may be made to bill	...	(v)	(v)	...
Vermont.....	(s)	Legis Council staff	Senate and House Government Operations Cmtes.	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

State	Scope	Preliminary evaluation conducted by	Other legislative review	Other oversight mechanisms in law	Phase-out period	Life of each agency (in years)	Other provisions
<b>Virginia</b> .....	S (e)	...	...	...	...	...	Sunset provisions vary in length. The only standard sunset required by law is on bills that create a new advisory board or commission in the executive branch of government. The legislation introduced for these boards and commissions must contain a sunset provision to expire the entity after three years.
<b>Washington</b> .....	D	...	...	Perf. eval.	1/y	...	...
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	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.
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	D (t)	Program evaluation staff who work for Management Audit Cmte.	...	Perf. eval. (u)	...	...	...
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> .....			No	Perf. eval.	1/y		

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, June 2017.

Key:

C — Comprehensive—requires all statutory agencies to be subject to a sunset review once per review cycle.

R — Regulatory—review focus is on regulatory and licensing agencies and bureaus.

S — Selective—selective implementation and reviews are concentrated on entities such as occupational licensing and administrative agencies such as highway, health and education departments.

D — Discretionary—sunset review board has the ability to select which entities will face review.

d — day

m — month

y — year

... — Not applicable

(a) Jt. Legis Sunset Review Cmte.—Review by the Jt. Legislative Sunset Review Cmte. of professional and vocational licensing boards, pursuant to Government Code 9147.7. Sunset clauses are included in other selected programs and legislation.

(b) Upon termination a program shall continue for one year to conclude its affairs.

(c) Process conducted in accordance with Chapter 28 of Connecticut General Statutes.

(d) The automatic sunset of an agency every six years was eliminated in 1992. The legislature must pass a bill in order to sunset a specific agency.

(e) While they have not enacted sunset legislation in the same sense as the other states with detailed information in this table, the legislatures in Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Virginia and Wisconsin have included sunset clauses in selected programs or legislation.

(f) Comprehensive agency sunset review and repeal was repealed in 2011. Florida does have Open Government Sunset Review of public records and meetings exemptions with a 5-year review period.

(g) Governor is to read GOMB report and make recommendations to the General Assembly every even-numbered year.

(h) Sunset legislation terminated July 1992. Legislative oversight of designated state agencies, consisting of audit, review and evaluation, continues.

(i) Sunset Act terminated December 31, 1984. House and Senate Rules are available at *billsstatus.kstate.ms.us*. New Rules were adopted in January 2012.

(j) Sunset legislation is discretionary, meaning that senators are free to offer sunset legislation or attach termination dates to legislative proposals. There is no formal sunset commission. Nebraska. Revised Statutes section 50-1303 directs the Legislature's Government, Military and Veteran's Committee to conduct an evaluation of any board, commission, or similar state entity. The review must include, among other things, a recommendation as to whether the board, commission, or entity should be terminated, continued or modified.

(k) New Hampshire's Sunset Committee was repealed July 1, 1986.

(l) North Carolina's sunset law terminated on July 30, 1981. Successor vehicle, the Legislative Committee on Agency Review, operated until June 30, 1983.

(m) There are statutory exceptions.

(n) Authority for latest review (SB 171 of the 129th General Assembly) expires December 31, 2016.

(o) Sunset legislation was repealed in 1993. No general law sunset rules or agencies. Oversight mechanisms, including auditing, reporting or performance measures, are discretionary but may be included in specific bills as determined by legislature.

SUMMARY OF SUNSET LEGISLATION — Continued

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(p) No standing sunset statutes or procedures at this time.</p> <p>(q) Law repealed by 1998 Act 419, Part II, Sect. 35E.</p> <p>(r) South Dakota suspended sunset legislation in 1979. A later law directing the Executive Board of the Legislative Research Council to establish one or more interim committees each year to review state agencies was repealed in 2012.</p> <p>(s) Sunsets are at the legislature's discretion. Their structure will vary on an individual basis.</p> <p>(t) Wyoming repealed sunset legislation in 1988.</p> <p>(u) The program evaluation process evolved out of the sunset process, but Wyoming currently does not have a scheduled sunset of programs.</p> <p>(v) Default is 10 years, although years may be decreased by legislative decisions.</p> <p>(w) Sometimes programs or agencies are subject to sunset provisions; this is entirely ad hoc as the 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.</p> | <p>(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 reviews of all boards and commissions not provided for in the Nevada Constitution or created by Executive 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 its 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.</p> <p>(y) While they have not enacted sunset legislation in the same sense as the other states with detailed information in this table, the legislatures in Minnesota have included sunset clauses in selected programs or legislation.</p> |
|---|---|

## **Chapter Four**

# **STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH**







# The State of the State Addresses: Governors Hesitant in Promising More<sup>1</sup>

By Katherine Willoughby and Anna Sexton

*The slow economy and unpredictable Trump administration have governors in a bit of a straitjacket, some more than others. Chief executives in states with reasonably stable finances are able to speak positively to their public—some are opting for long overdue pay raises for state workers, expanding programs, innovating others, and replenishing rainy day funds. Those in states suffering financially are less sanguine, holding firm to tight agendas by limiting policy concerns, discussion about budget priorities and/or emphasizing the need for continued hard work and sacrifices ahead. This is the first year since 2007 that gubernatorial concerns and policy options related to economic development and jobs have fallen from the top three issues considered by at least two thirds of governors. In 2007, these concerns tracked fifth in terms of being mentioned by at least 66 percent of state chief executives. The Great Recession officially began later that year and states seemingly have yet to fully recover.*

## Party Politics Are Very Red

U.S. states are politically red, with 33 Republican governors, 16 Democratic governors and one Independent (Alaska). Consistent with 2015 and 2016, only seven states are entirely blue with a Democratic governor and legislature. Republicans gained governorships in Missouri, Vermont and New Hampshire, and Democrats gained the governorship in North Carolina with Roy Cooper (D) winning a very hotly-contested race. Control of state legislatures remains significantly red, too. Republicans control both chambers in 32 legislatures compared to Democratic control in 14 legislatures. Only three states—Maine, Colorado and Connecticut—have split legislative control. Connecticut's Senate is evenly split between Republicans and Democrats, so Lt. Gov. Nancy Wyman (D) will have to cast tie-breaking votes in that state's senate. Legislatures in several states have functioning coalitions different from party lines, however that influence deliberations and governing. For example, in Alaska, Democrats and some moderate Republicans have developed a coalition in the House to map a way forward for this state's budget woes. This gives Democrats functional control of the chamber, even though Republicans are the majority party.<sup>2</sup> In New York, independent Democrats are partnering with Republicans in the Senate to give the GOP control, in spite of a Democrat majority.<sup>3</sup> Washington's Senate has a Majority Coalition Caucus, or MCC; the Senate is technically majority Democratic, but the MCC includes Republicans and one Democrat to swing

functional majority of the 49 member body to Republicans.<sup>4</sup> Partisan control of the states in 2017 includes:

- Twenty-four with a Republican governor and Republican legislature;
- One with a Republican governor and a unicameral, nonpartisan legislature;
- One with a Republican governor, Democratic house and Republican senate;
- Seven with a Republican governor and a Democratic legislature;
- One with an Independent governor and Republican legislature;
- Seven with a Democratic governor and a Republican legislature;
- One with a Democratic governor, Democratic house and Republican senate;
- One with a Democratic governor, Democratic house and split senate; and
- Seven with a Democratic governor and Democratic legislature.<sup>5</sup>

## State Finances Remain Rather Tight

As we head into the eighth year following the end of the Great Recession, state chief executives still are cautious about making big promises. Putting aside the state of the economy, the new federal administration certainly contributes to gubernatorial fiscal and policy jitters. The Trump administration has yet to tackle tax reform, but promises infrastructure spending, wall-building, military interventions and

**Figure A: Sampling of Word Clouds of Governors' 2017 State of State Addresses**

slashing government regulations, as well as threats future assault to the Affordable Care Act. All of these issues portend some damaging fiscal hits to the states. Bringing the economy into play, in spite of relatively low unemployment nationwide, most governors anticipate some sputtering and are keeping their fingers crossed that an economic downturn is not looming around the next quarter. Collectively, the states indicate an almost perfect bell curve in terms of their fiscal health—about 10 are in really bad shape (like Alaska and Illinois), about 10 are in pretty good shape (like Georgia and Idaho) and the rest are muddling through. Gas and oil price slides have continued to compromise resource dependent state budgets—five states had declining general fund expenditures in fiscal 2017. Going forward, 47 states are developing their fis-

cal year 2018 budgets anticipating general fund shortfalls.<sup>6</sup>

Thus, vestiges of the last, great economic downturn still loom darkly over the fiscal health of states. The National Association of State Budget Officers', or NASBO's, state government fiscal survey for all 2016, notes that 19 states made mid-year budget cuts totaling \$14.4 billion in fiscal 2016, compared to 16 states making \$6.3 billion worth of cuts mid-year in fiscal 2015.<sup>7</sup> State general fund growth slowed to 1.8 percent—half of states ended 2016 with collections below budget forecasts. Yet, state general fund spending continues to grow moderately for the seventh consecutive year. Such spending is predicted to increase at a rate of 4.3 percent in fiscal 2017, still noticeably below the 38-year historical average annual growth rate of 5.5 percent.<sup>8</sup>

### Gubernatorial Agendas for 2018

Katherine Barrett and Richard Greene, senior fellows with The Council of State Governments, examined gubernatorial addresses this year and generated word clouds for every speech.<sup>9</sup> Word clouds present a picture of words in text according to individual word frequency of use, suggesting their weight or importance to the author. Such presentation of the speeches in clumps of words is telling in highlighting the substance of each address and interests of particular governors. While not reading too much into a sampling of clouds, notice distinctive words of chief executives across various states that hone in on specific public policy problems and concerns in Figure A. Georgia and Idaho, mentioned previously as states in reasonably good fiscal health, present mostly upbeat statements using words like accentuate, positive, opportunities, responsibility, expand, support and developing. Wyoming stresses “steady as you go” emphasizing continuation. Montana’s governor concentrates on economics—building, businesses, investments and work. New Jersey’s chief execu-

tive spoke almost exclusively about the opioid scourge in his state with words like, abuse, addiction, crisis, death, disease, drug, recovery and treatment. Maine’s governor indicates concerns about costs, and hones in on disabled, elderly, harm and reduce. Alaska’s governor focuses on the state’s budget challenges, mentioning as much along with oil, fiscal, gap, dollars and problem. Illinois governor’s word cloud is interesting—he is encouraging with words like, better, changes, create, ensure and future—but concentrates on jobs and working a way out of long standing budget problems. Maryland is included as an example of a rather “skinny” word cloud; few issues were mentioned frequently enough to warrant text heft. South Carolina’s is interesting, given that Gov. Nikki Haley left the chief executive position in her state in January 2017 to become the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, having been appointed by President Donald Trump. Her address is the only one with an emphasis on “love.”

Table A examines issues mentioned by chief executives in their state of state speeches for the

**Table A: Issues Mentioned by Governors in State of the State Addresses, 2012–2017**

<i>Issue expressed by governors</i>	<i>2012 percentage of governors mentioning the issue (N=43)</i>	<i>2013 percentage of governors mentioning the issue (N=49)</i>	<i>2014 percentage of governors mentioning the issue (N=42)</i>	<i>2015 percentage of governors mentioning the issue (N=44)</i>	<i>2016 percentage of governors mentioning the issue (N=43)</i>	<i>2017 percentage of governors mentioning the issue (N=48)</i>
Education	95.3%	100.0%	95.2%	90.9%	88.4%	93.8%
Tax/revenue initiative	81.4	71.4	66.7	72.7	62.8	70.8
Health care	55.8	79.6	73.8	59.1	65.1	66.7
Economic development/jobs	90.7	77.6	83.3	81.8	72.1	58.3
Safety/corrections	55.8	67.3	73.8	63.6	62.8	58.3
Natural resources/energy	65.1	57.1	59.5	61.4	53.5	50
Performance/accountability	55.8	30.6	33.3	56.8	39.5	45.8
Transportation/roads/bridges	48.8	46.9	50	68.2	48.8	41.7
Surplus/deficit/rainy day funds/reserves	60.5	32.7	54.8	36.4	32.6	37.5
Pensions/OPEBs	32.6	18.4	21.4	4.6	18.6	14.6
Transparency	25.6	12.2	26.2	11.4	9.3	10.4
Local government	25.6	14.3	26.2	36.4	30.2	8.3
Borders/illegal immigrants	11.6	8.2	7.1	6.8	4.7	8.3
Ethics reform	7	16.3	14.3	20.5	7	2.1
Debt reduction	7	6.1	16.7	6.8	7	0
Average # of Issues Mentioned by Governors	7.2	6.4	7	7.3	6	6
# Issues Mentioned by >66% of Governors	3	5	5	4	2	3

*Source:* Content analysis of state of state addresses conducted by Megan Phillips, MPA candidate and Sarah Beth Gehl, Ph.D. candidate, Public Policy (2012); Sarah Beth Gehl, Ph.D. candidate, Public Policy (2013); Keegan Smith, MPA candidate (2014 and 2015); Katherine Willoughby (2016); Anna Sexton, MPP candidate (2017) and Katherine Willoughby, all of the Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Ga.

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last six years, indicating the proportion of governors discussing specific topics as relevant to their budget and policy agendas in the 2018 fiscal year and going forward. On average, governors addressed six of 15 issues—no change from last year. Governors in Indiana, Maryland and South Dakota addressed nine issues each. Two governors focused on just a few issues, though in some detail. Gov. Chris Christie (R) of New Jersey considered three issues:

- **Health care**—addressed the state’s opioid problem, promoted new law protecting those with health insurance from being denied coverage for drug rehabilitation treatment, and expanding pediatric behavioral health programming to reduce or obliterate wait times to see specialists.
- **Revenue**—supported initiatives to cut sales taxes, do away with death and estate taxes, and bolster credits for the working poor.
- **Pension**—promoted the “most generous” payments into the state pension system across the last few administrations.

Washington’s Gov. Jay Inslee (D), in his talk titled, “Let’s Get This Job Done,” considered just two issues—education and taxes. His revenue strategy includes cutting property taxes for “75 percent of households and businesses,” increasing business and occupation taxes for some services, taxing carbon polluters, and increasing capital gains taxes on “a small percentage of the wealthiest Washingtonians.”

This year, at least two-thirds of governors lay out their education, revenue and health care concerns. As explained earlier, the new Trump administration along with the slow growth economy, are two reasons that governors seem to remain hesitant in making expansive promises regarding state services and programming; many are pushing to “stay the course.” For example, Connecticut’s Gov. Malloy (D), concentrated on a few issues that have been recurring themes in his administration: 1) search for cost-efficiencies to spend less and keep the executive workforce low; 2) fully-fund current pension obligations but re-negotiate for more affordable, predictable payments going forward; and 3) reform education funding to local governments. Similarly, many governors are emphasizing efforts that have been on their agendas for a couple of years.

There is a noticeable drop in gubernatorial emphasis regarding economic development and jobs, considered by 58.3 percent of governors in

2017 compared to 72.1 percent in 2016. Economic development and jobs have placed second or third in importance to governors in all years since 2008. In 2007, when data from these addresses were first collected and coded for *The Book of the States* to track gubernatorial emphasis, economic development placed fifth, behind education, health, revenues and natural resources. The Great Recession officially started later that year, in December.

Tax and revenue initiatives made the greatest positive leap in terms of consideration by governors—8 percent more governors discussed their revenue plans in 2017 compared to 2016. Local government initiatives (aside from local schools) indicate the greatest drop in concern by governors; 30.2 percent of governors discussed local governments in 2016 compared to 8.3 percent in 2017. No governors this year discussed debt reduction and fewer discussed other liabilities such as pensions. Reduced gubernatorial interest is evidenced regarding ethics reform, transportation and infrastructure, natural resources and energy, and safety and corrections when comparing 2017 to 2016. Again, governors may be waiting for policy initiatives to be clarified by President Trump and Congress before obligating to initiatives in these areas.

On the other hand, concerns about performance and accountability measures as well as balance (surplus/deficit/rainy day funds and reserves) both realized an uptick in interest by governors. Governors, as state chief managers, must continually keep an eye out for possible efficiencies, and uncertainty and fiscal malaise can heighten interest in such. Most of the governors concerned with balance indicated interest in maintaining and/or replenishing rainy day funds as a fiscal stewardship measure. Governors in Hawaii, Indiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Vermont argued this point. Wyoming’s governor holds the opposite view, however, given his state’s fiscal woes. Gov. Matthew Mead (R) chided legislators about having “\$1.6 billion in the rainy day fund. It appears without a diversion that I’ve asked for from all of you .... It’s a hard message for the people of Wyoming, as we’ve made in excess of \$300 million cuts since last session and [yet] we would continue to grow the rainy day fund, and goes again to the question, what is the rainy day fund for, and what are you going to use it for.” Governors in Alaska and Texas proposed state employee salary freezes or cuts to close gaps. Alaska’s Gov. Bill Walker (I) claimed to “lead by example” having slashed his

salary by a third. Illinois Gov. Bruce Rauner (R) was the most dystopian regarding perpetual fiscal imbalance in his state:

We haven't had a full year budget of some kind in a year and a half—and we haven't had a state budget that is truly balanced in decades. We have more than \$11 billion in unpaid bills, a \$130 billion unfunded pension liability, and the worst credit rating in the nation. We have the 5th highest overall tax burden and one of the lowest rates of job creation of any state. These problems aren't new. They've been building up for many years as past governors and General Assemblies—from both political parties—kicked the can down the road to avoid making tough decisions. Years of irresponsible borrowing and deficit spending have been devastating to human service organizations that assist children, senior citizens, people with behavioral health issues and disabilities, and our other most vulnerable residents. It has caused student and faculty departures at our colleges and universities. Decades of undisciplined spending and uncompetitive regulations and taxes have made employers hesitant about coming or staying in Illinois, limiting job opportunities across the state. We are seeing the collective impact of those realities from Carbondale to Chicago, from East St. Louis to Danville. Families and employers are leaving. Nonprofits and small businesses are cutting staff and services. We are failing to be compassionate because we are failing to be competitive. These problems aren't new, but these problems are now ours to solve. We can, and we must, do better ... we all agree that we must have a truly balanced budget and we must make changes to our broken system to return our state to a path of prosperity.

***Top Concerns of Governors:  
Education, Health and Taxes***

Regarding education, while some governors provided their budget numbers only related to education funding, others explained in detail their ideas for improving schools and advancing knowledge-building in their state. Many discussed their agendas related to early childhood education, local schools, STEM initiatives, higher education and adult programming. Common themes addressed included increasing enrollment in pre-kindergarten, expanding full-day kindergarten, improving high school graduation rates, advancing college

success in terms of job readiness, and increasing the percentage of adults with a higher education degree. Gubernatorial initiatives to improve schools included creating or expanding school choice (charter schools), teacher pay raises and/or advanced training, school administrator training, pressing forward with technology advancements and improving connectivity across school districts, modernizing school funding formulas to better reward successful schools (related to student progress) and to advance equal access, directing efforts and funding to the neediest students, and improving and expanding programs for special students. To support student success, several governors pushed for more attention to vocational training and apprenticeship programs to provide clear paths to high-paying careers. Governors in Alaska, Massachusetts and Montana each discussed specific groups needing focused attention related to primary and secondary education services—“to inspire tribal and community involvement” in Alaska; to create “empowerment zones” in Massachusetts; and investments in “preserving Native languages” in Montana. Ohio Gov. John Kasich (R) had a novel approach for improving local schools:

I want to put non-voting business people on the school board. Why? Because I want the non-voting business people to start telling the school board about what the curriculum ought to look like, about how we can have flexibility, about how we can have more kids out into the workforce .... I want to make sure that our teachers, when they go for their relicensure, that they spend a few days working in a business, learning about the workforce needs of the community.

Regarding higher education, several governors focused on college affordability, freezing college and university fees and capping tuition, and creating or increasing scholarship opportunities. Others called for increased spending on infrastructure, often to support new or enhanced cybersecurity or STEM initiatives. Governors in New York, Rhode Island and Tennessee each proposed some form of tuition free college. Tennessee Gov. Bill Haslam (R) went further by explaining a state program that “will provide last-dollar scholarships for adult learners to attend a community college for free—at no cost to the state’s General Fund .... the Act would be the first in the nation to offer all citizens—high school students and adults—access to a degree or certificate free of tuition and fees.” He also pushed for tuition free attendance to the



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state's universities and colleges for members of the military.

Regarding taxes and revenues, there were a few governors who simply mentioned their future agenda to review their state's tax structure, or modernize and reform it. Still, 19 governors described specific tax cuts while a dozen proposed increasing taxes, creating new ones, or reauthorizing fees. (Some governors discussed both increasing and decreasing various taxes or fees.) Ideas on cuts to taxes included those regarding sales, cars, property, business and personal income, death, estate and inventory taxes. Tax credits for businesses that hire veterans was mentioned, as was elimination of income taxes on the pensions of retired military, fire and police officers. One governor called for doubling the childcare tax credit while another pushed for reinstitution of the state's child and dependent care tax. Another governor suggested a sales tax holiday for veterans and active military personnel. Tax increases suggested included those for corporate and personal income, cigarettes and gas, retail sales and for the sale of recreational marijuana. Reauthorization of hospital provider fees was promoted by two governors and another asked for the creation of a severance tax.

Regarding health care, most governors discussed the scourge of drug addiction and that of opioids, specifically. Many explained efforts to battle the problem—tamping down on pill mills, doctor shopping, over prescribing and also by engaging numerous preventive strategies. Other medical problems considered important to address by some governors included mental illness, extension of behavioral and rehabilitation services and building additional facilities for these services, youth suicide and cancer. A few governors discussed their state's employee health benefits and programs, calling for some reforms and/or increasing support to municipal health systems as a way to improve the health of the population statewide and bolster local financial sustainability. Several chief executives brought up the need for vigilance in sustaining the Affordable Care Act in light of efforts by the new administration to dismantle universal health care.

### *Other Issues on the Minds of Governors*

Governors brought up a number of other concerns in their speeches that did not fall neatly into the issues as coded. For example, homelessness, tort reform, seniors, foster care, discrimination, worker rights and abortion were all addressed. Gover-

nors in Hawaii, New York and North Carolina considered homelessness. Hawaii Gov. David Ige (D) “proposed \$21 million each year for rent subsidies, supporting services, outreach services and enforcement.” New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo (D) pleaded with the state legislature “to advance the historic affordable housing plan initiated in 2016, providing 100,000 units of affordable housing across the State, and 6,000 units of supportive housing ... where the homeless crisis is most dire. We need it now, we need it in the winter, it is time for the state legislature to act.” Gov. Roy Cooper (D) characterized HB2 as “the dark cloud hanging over our state of promise” and begged the North Carolina General Assembly to repeal it to “eliminate discrimination and bring back jobs, sports and entertainment.” He then asked for collaboration with legislators regarding homelessness, “to work with me to restore allowing the use of federal money for housing so we can start to build our way out of this affordable housing shortage.”

Republican governors in Iowa, Kentucky and Texas specifically advocated to curtail abortions. In Iowa, Gov. Terry Branstad (R) called for redirecting “family planning money to organizations that focus on providing health care for women and eliminates taxpayer funding for organizations that perform abortions.” Texas Gov. Greg Abbott (R) stated that he “welcomed any legislation that protects unborn children and promotes a culture of life.” Gov. Matt Bevin (R) praised new right to work and right to life laws in Kentucky. His argument for policy change seeks to make it uncomfortable for scofflaws to live in the state:

[Our] state has so much going for it and we need to make this a state that if you want to milk the system, Kentucky should be the last state you want to be in. If you want to [scam] welfare, are a sexual predator, or [peddle] drugs, you do not want to live in Kentucky. If you don't respect the law or law officials, you won't want to live in Kentucky. If you are a deadbeat dad, you will want to move to some other state than Kentucky.

Gov. Bevin went on to challenge counties to increase recoupment rates on monies owed for child support to match the currently best performing in the state, Morgan County (78 percent). Also, he challenged communities to a “Beautifying the Bluegrass” competition. Finally, Gov. Bevin warned traditional media to be “dying for a reason” and promoted better accountability and reform in Ken-

tucky. He urged state residents to visit the state's Facebook page, "do your own homework, communicate with your elected officials, live by the golden rule," and send reform ideas to [redtapereduction.com](http://redtapereduction.com), Kentucky's transformation website.

Worker-related reforms were mentioned by others—Louisiana Gov. John Bel Edwards (D) called for equal pay, increasing minimum wage, and eliminating "pay secrecy by prohibiting employers from taking actions against employees for inquiring about, discussing or disclosing their wages or another employee's wages." Texas Gov. Abbott claimed that "while we are cleaning up government, we should end the practice of government deducting union dues from the paychecks of employees. Taxpayer money shouldn't be used to support the collection of union dues." Maryland Gov. Larry Hogan (R) wants a sick leave law that makes "large companies provide paid sick leave and encourages small businesses to offer paid sick leave by offering tax incentives." Rhode Island Gov. Gina Raimondo (D) pushed for a raise to the minimum wage as well for wages of homecare workers and those caring for the disabled. She also wants law for workers to be able to earn paid sick leave, "to make sure people have a fair shot by allowing them a day off if they're sick or their kid's sick." In Florida, Gov. Rick Scott (R) rallied for \$3.3 million in new funding to provide employment services for thousands of individuals with disabilities who seek to work.

Other interests on the minds of governors included seniors—chief executives in Massachusetts, Montana, and Nevada specified support for programming and additional facilities to support the aged. Governors in Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Montana, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin brought up improvements to foster care and other child services. Among other initiatives, Tennessee's Gov. Haslam asked for new law "protecting the Good Samaritans who save the lives of children and pets." Governors in Arizona and Missouri brought up tort reform and improving court management. In light of the fact that marijuana use by those 21 years or older is legal in Colorado, it may not be surprising that Gov. John Hickenlooper called for dedicating \$7 million of the state budget this year "to educate youth, their parents, and trusted adults about underage [marijuana] use." Wyoming Gov. Matthew Mead (R) promoted sportsman interests, "to share an enjoyment of sporting life with others." He promoted public shooting ranges and shooting competitions. Ohio's governor advocated

a technologically advanced future in which autonomous cars, drones, advanced sensors and big data "will help us solve problems."

Among those discussing state government organization and management, two mentioned initiatives to advance diversity. Gov. Robert Bentley (R) claimed Alabama to be "only the second state" to create a cabinet level office focused on minority communities to concentrate on minority and women's issues—this statement made just before he resigned from office after running from a sex scandal for about a year.<sup>10</sup> Delaware Gov. John Carney (D) asked for implementation of a statewide antidiscrimination policy as well as the creation of a separate agency including a Chief Diversity Officer. New Hampshire's Gov. Chris Sununu (R) presented reorganization in his government, with creation of a specialist within the Office of Substance Abuse, "to work alongside with our Drug Czar...to help coordinate policy focused on treatment, recovery, and prevention." He also called for relocating an economic development division to a new department of Business and Economic Affairs to support better coordinated programming.

Gov. Nathan Deal (R) of Georgia discussed state worker pay raises, including "a 19 percent pay raise for Division of Family and Children Services caseworkers "so that we can both ensure a competitive salary for those who fill these vital roles and so that we can recruit and retain the best possible candidates to look after the safety of our youngest and most vulnerable citizens." Virginia Gov. Terry McAuliffe (D) promised the state's "teachers, state employees and state-supported local employees a 1.5 percent bonus as a stopgap until revenue conditions allow for a permanent pay increase." Minnesota Gov. Mark Dayton (D) committed to "increasing the percentage of [state] employees with disabilities to seven percent" from the current 6.2 percent.

Concern for veterans ran the gamut in terms of management and policy solutions—Georgia's governor discussed funding to train state employees to better serve veterans and advocated for a "Women Veterans Coordinator who will work with female veterans that have suffered military sexual trauma." Indiana Gov. Eric Holcomb (R) talked of "exempting [veteran] pensions from the state income tax, which will make it easier for them to stay here and attract other Patriots to our great state in their post-military careers." Gov. Brian Sandoval (R) of Nevada is intent on making his state "the most veteran and military friendly state

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in the nation.” He has money in his budget for a new veterans’ home, tuition fee waivers for students of military families, and foreclosure protection when servicemen and women are deployed. Gov. Jim Justice (D) of West Virginia also talked about funding veterans’ facilities.

### Conclusion

State of state addresses remain fascinating for what governors include in them and maybe, more especially, for what they leave out. Governors use these speeches as their “bully pulpit,” to explain a way forward that has the potential to become a lasting legacy of theirs, good or bad. This year, regardless of their political party, governors faced challenges in crafting their addresses. The national economy has improved since the last deep recession, but not brilliantly. Some states are managing pretty well, and even realizing better finances, while others are suffering, perhaps because of fiscal and policy choices of the past coupled with modern economic forces. But, more importantly at the moment of 2017 speeches, the new federal administration is yet to unfold clearly in terms of its budget and policy future. One of the worst things that politicians face in garnering the public trust is an uncertain future. Today, state governors have the difficult task of communicating with their citizens about a way forward in light of an ambiguous future.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup>U.S. state government chief executives report annually or biennially to their legislatures regarding their state’s fiscal condition. They often use their address to lay out their policy and budget agendas for their upcoming or continuing administration. The 2017 state of the state addresses were accessed from January 1–April 10, 2017, via [www.nga.org](http://www.nga.org) or the state government’s homepage. This research considers the 48 states with transcripts or video available at these sites as of April 10, 2017. All quotes and data presented here are from the addresses accessed on these websites, unless otherwise noted. A gubernatorial address was not available for Oregon and that provided by South Carolina’s Governor Nikki Haley is not included in the data analysis, given that she left the position when appointed by President Donald Trump as the United States Ambassador to the United Nations. 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 2018—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. Sometimes budget and policy initiatives count for two items on the list of issues considered. For example, a workforce training initiative that specifies both an educational and an economic development component would be coded as an issue of interest to the governor in education as well as economic development and jobs.

<sup>2</sup>Herz, Nathaniel. (2016). Alaska House will be run by coalition while Senate remains under Republican control. *Alaska Dispatch News*, November 9. Accessed on March 15, 2017, via <https://www.adn.com/politics/2016/11/09/alaska-senate-will-remain-under-republican-control-for-the-next-two-years/>.

<sup>3</sup>McKinley, Jesse. (2017). Breakaway Democrats in New York Senate add another to their ranks. *The New York Times*, January 25. Accessed on March 15, 2017, via <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/25/nyregion/independent-democratic-conference-republicans-state-senate.html>.

<sup>4</sup>Visit the Washington State Senate Majority Coalition Caucus website via <http://majoritycoalition.src.wastateleg.org/>.

<sup>5</sup>National Governors Association. (2017). *Current Governors by State, Party Affiliation, and Terms in Office*. Accessed on March 15, 2017, via <https://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/GOVLIST.PDF> and National Conference of State Legislatures. (2017). *2016 State and Legislative Partisan Composition*. Accessed on March 15, 2017, via [http://www.ncsl.org/portals/1/documents/elections/Legis\\_Control\\_2017\\_March\\_27\\_11am.pdf](http://www.ncsl.org/portals/1/documents/elections/Legis_Control_2017_March_27_11am.pdf).

<sup>6</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers. (2017). *The Fiscal Survey of the States, Fall 2016*. Accessed on March 15, 2017 via <http://www.nasbo.org/reports-data/fiscal-survey-of-states>.

<sup>7</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers. (2017).

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>Barrett, Katherine and Greene, Richard. (2017). *Dominant Words in State of State Addresses*. Barrett and Greene, Inc. Accessed April 10 via <http://greenebarrett.com/dominant-words/>.

<sup>10</sup>Blinder, Alan. (2017). Robert Bentley, “Alabama Governor, Resigns Amid Scandal.” *The New York Times* April 10. Accessed April 10, 2017 via [https://www.nytimes.com/2017/04/10/us/robert-bentley-alabama-governor.html?\\_r=0](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/04/10/us/robert-bentley-alabama-governor.html?_r=0).

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# The National Mood and the Seats in Play: Understanding the 2016 Gubernatorial Elections

By Jennifer M. Jensen and Thad Beyle

*With a national anti-establishment mood and 12 gubernatorial elections—eight in states with a Democrat as sitting governor—the Republicans were optimistic that they would strengthen their hand as they headed into the November elections. Republicans already held 31 governorships to the Democrats’ 18—Alaska Gov. Bill Walker is an Independent—and with about half the gubernatorial elections considered competitive, Republicans had the potential to increase their control to 36 governors’ mansions. For their part, Democrats had a realistic chance to convert only a couple of Republican governorships to their party. Given the party’s win-loss potential, Republicans were optimistic, in a good position.*

## The Safe Races

Races in Delaware, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Washington were widely considered safe for the incumbent party.

### Delaware

Popular Democratic incumbent Jack Markell was term-limited after fulfilling his second term in office. Former Delaware Attorney General Beau Biden, eldest son of former Vice President Joe Biden, was once considered a shoo-in to succeed Markell before a 2014 recurrence of brain cancer led him to stay out of the race. (Beau Biden died in May of 2015.)

U.S. Representative John Carney, a former Delaware lieutenant governor, ran unopposed in the Democratic gubernatorial primary campaign. Carney, a former aide to Joe Biden when Biden served in the U.S. Senate, had lost to Markell in a tight race in the 2008 Democratic primary for governor.

State Sen. Colin Bonini handily won nearly 70 percent of the vote in the Republican primary race against Lacey Lafferty, a retired state trooper who did not have electoral experience. Bonini recognized that he would have an uphill battle to beat Carney, but stated that he believed that “Delawar- eans deserve an election, not a coronation.”<sup>1</sup> Carney had a far easier time raising funds in a state where 60 percent of registered voters are Democrats, and had not had a Republican governor since Mike Castle served from 1985–1992. Carney was criticized for not staking out specific policy positions for much of the campaign, a tactic he could afford given his front-runner status.<sup>2</sup> Carney won the general election with 58 percent of the vote to Bonini’s 39 percent. The Libertarian and Green Party candidates each received under 2 percent of the vote.

### North Dakota

Republican incumbent Jack Dalrymple announced he would not run for another term as governor, opening the seat up for a competitive Republican primary. North Dakota Attorney General Wayne Stenehjem received his party’s endorsement at the Republican Party convention, but multimillionaire Doug Burgum challenged Stenehjem in the primary despite losing the party endorsement. Lifelong North Dakota resident Burgum had founded a software company, Great Plains Software, that was eventually purchased by Microsoft four years after it went public; Burgum subsequently worked as a Microsoft executive until 2007. Burgum was well known for his efforts to revitalize downtown Fargo as well as his ventures with several technology firms. Burgum and Stenehjem both spent over \$1 million in the primary campaign, but Burgum supplemented his campaign with his own contributions.<sup>3</sup> An early supporter of Donald Trump, Burgum attacked Stenehjem as being a supporter of the Affordable Care Act and used his own and his donors’ campaign contributions to dominate the media. Burgum defeated Stenehjem in the Republican primary by a margin of 59 to 38 percent. Burgum received nearly \$1.6 million in contributions between declaring for governor in January 2016 and the general election in November.<sup>4</sup>

Republicans have held the governorship in North Dakota since 1993, and Republicans have held the governorship and both houses of the Legislature since 1995. After winning the Republican primary, Burgum had an easy road to a general election win over Democrat Marvin Nelson, a state representative who was unopposed for his party’s nomination.

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Table A: Gubernatorial Elections: 1970–2016

Year	Number of races	Number of incumbent governors											
		Democratic winner		Eligible to run		Actually ran		Won		Lost			
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	In primary	In general election
1970	35	22	63%	29	83%	24	83%	16	64%	8	36%	1 (a)	7 (b)
1971	3	3	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1972	18	11	61	15	83	11	73	7	64	4	36	2 (c)	2 (d)
1973	2	1	50	1	50	1	100	...	...	1	100	1 (e)	...
1974	35	27 (f)	77	29	83	22	76	17	77	5	24	1 (g)	4 (h)
1975	3	3	100	2	66	2	100	2	100	...	...	...	...
1976	14	9	64	12	86	8	67	5	63	3	33	1 (i)	2 (j)
1977	2	1	50	1	50	1	100	1	100	...	...	...	...
1978	36	21	58	29	81	23	79	16	70	7	30	2 (k)	5 (l)
1979	3	2	67	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1980	13	6	46	12	92	12	100	7	58	5	42	2 (m)	3 (n)
1981	2	1	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1982	36	27	75	33	92	25	76	19	76	6	24	1 (o)	5 (p)
1983	3	3	100	1	33	1	100	...	...	1	100	1 (q)	...
1984	13	5	38	9	69	6	67	4	67	2	33	...	2 (r)
1985	2	1	50	1	50	1	100	1	100	...	...	...	...
1986	36	19	53	24	67	18	75	15	83	3	18	1 (s)	2 (t)
1987	3	3	100	2	67	1	50	...	...	1	100	1 (u)	...
1988	12	5	42	9	75	9	100	8	89	1	11	...	1 (v)
1989	2	2	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1990	36	19 (w)	53	33	92	23	70	17	74	6	26	...	6 (x)
1991	3	2	67	2	67	2	100	...	...	2	100	1 (y)	1 (z)
1992	12	8	67	9	75	4	44	4	100	...	...	...	...
1993	2	0	0	1	50	1	100	...	...	1	100	...	1 (aa)
1994	36	11 (bb)	31	30	83	23	77	17	74	6	26	2 (cc)	4 (dd)
1995	3	1	33	2	67	1	50	1	100	...	...	...	...
1996	11	7	64	9	82	7	78	7	100	...	...	...	...
1997	2	0	0	1	50	1	100	1	100	...	...	...	...
1998	36	11 (ee)	31	27	75	25	93	23	92	2	8	...	2 (ff)
1999	3	2	67	2	67	2	100	2	100	...	...	...	...
2000	11	8	73	7	88	6	86	5	83	1	17	...	1 (gg)
2001	2	2	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002	36	14	39	22	61	16	73	12	75	4	25	...	4 (hh)
2003	4 (ii)	1	25	2	50	2	100	...	...	2	100	...	2 (jj)
2004	11	6	55	11	100	8	73	4	50	4	50	2 (kk)	2 (ll)
2005	2	2	100	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2006	36	20	56	31	86	27	87	25	93	2	7	1 (mm)	1 (nn)
2007	3	1	33	3	100	2	67	1	50	1	50	...	1 (oo)
2008	11	7	64	9	82	8	89	8	100	...	...	...	...
2009	2	0	0	1	50	1	100	...	...	1	100	...	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	...	...	...	...
2013	2	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	100	0	0	0	0
2014	36	13	36	31	86	29	81	25	86	4	14	1 (ss)	3 (tt)
2015	3	1	33	1	33	1	33	1	33	0	0	0	0
2016	12	6	50	9	75	5 (uu)	56	4	80	1	20	0	1 (uu)
Totals	637	337		487		384		297		87		22	64

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States*, 2016 (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 2016), 148–149, updated.

## Key:

(a) Albert Brewer, D-Alabama.  
 (b) Keith Miller, R-Alaska; Winthrop Rockefeller, R-Ark.; Claude Kirk, R-Fla.; Don Samuelson, R-Idaho; Norbert Tieman, R-Neb.; Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla.; Frank Farrar, R-S.D.  
 (c) Walter Peterson, R-N.H.; Preston Smith, D-Texas.  
 (d) Russell Peterson, R-Del.; Richard Ogilvie, R-Ill.  
 (e) William Cahill, R-N.J.  
 (f) One independent candidate won: James Longley of Maine.  
 (g) David Hall, D-Okla.  
 (h) John Vanderhoof, R-Colo.; Francis Sargent, R-Mass.; Malcolm Wilson, R-N.Y.; John Gilligan, D-Ohio.

(i) Dan Walker, D-Ill.

(j) Sherman Tribbitt, D-Del.; Christopher ‘Kit’ Bond, R-Mo.

(k) Michael Dukakis, D-Mass.; Dolph Briscoe, D-Texas.

(l) Robert F. Bennett, R-Kan.; Rudolph G. Perpich, D-Minn.; Meldrim Thompson, R-N.H.; Robert Straub, D-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: 1970–2016, 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, D-S.C.; and Scott McCallum, R-Wis.  
 (ii) The California recall election and replacement vote of 2003 is included in the 2003 election totals and as a general election for the last column.  
 (jj) Gray Davis, D-Calif., Ronnie Musgrove, D-Miss.  
 (kk) Bob Holden, D-Mo.; Olene Walker, R-Utah, lost in the pre-primary convention.  
 (ll) Joe Kernan, D-Ind.; Craig Benson, R-N.H.  
 (mm) Frank Murkowski, R-Alaska.  
 (nn) Robert Ehrlich, R-Md.  
 (oo) Ernie Fletcher, R-Ky.  
 (pp) Jon Corzine, D-N.J.  
 (qq) Jim Gibbons, R-Nev.  
 (rr) Chet Culver, D-Iowa; Ted Strickland, D-Ohio.  
 (ss) Neil Abercrombie, D-Hawaii.  
 (tt) Sean Parnell, R-Alaska; Pat Quinn, D-Illinois; Tom Corbett, R-Pennsylvania.  
 (uu) Indiana governor Mike Pence, who withdrew from the gubernatorial race to run for vice president, is not counted as running.  
 (vv) Pat McCrory, R-North Carolina.

## Oregon

Oregon held a special election in 2016 to determine who would complete the last two years of former Gov. John Kitzhaber (D). Kitzhaber resigned in February 2015, shortly after beginning his fourth, and second consecutive term, following allegations of influence peddling tied to his fiancée, Cylvia Hayes. Kitzhaber's lieutenant governor, Kate Brown, became governor when Kitzhaber stepped down. By April 2016, she had raised more money for her 2016 campaign—over \$1.6 million—than any other candidate running for governor.<sup>5</sup> Brown defeated five other candidates in the Democratic primary, winning nearly 84 percent of the vote. The next biggest vote getter in that primary was Julian Bell, a physician who took 7 percent of the vote. Bell had framed Brown as weak on environmental and climate change issues.<sup>6</sup> As governor, Brown had signaled that she would consider repealing a recently passed clean fuels law as part of a deal to pass a transportation budget.<sup>7</sup> Brown subsequently beat oncologist Bud Pearce in the general election with 50.6 percent of the vote. Pearce had defeated four other candidates in the Republican primary. Democrats have held the governorship in Oregon since 1983.

## Utah

Gary Herbert, Utah's popular incumbent governor, had a surprise loss to Overstock.com chairman Jonathan Johnson at the Republican state party convention. Johnson's 55 to 45 percent win over Herbert was short of the 60 percent threshold he

needed to win the nomination, but it forced Herbert into a primary. Johnson attacked Herbert for raising taxes and supporting Utah's adoption of the Common Core education standards.<sup>8</sup> Johnson also said he would sue the federal government for control of federal lands located in Utah. This libertarian orientation worked well with Republican delegates to the convention, who tend to be conservative Republican primary voters.<sup>9</sup> In the primary, however, Herbert trounced Johnson, winning 72 to 28 percent.

The Democrats did not have a party primary for governor, as businessman Mike Weinholtz, beat former state Democratic party chair Vaughan Cook at the state party convention. Weinholtz is the former CEO of CHG Healthcare, the nation's largest physician staffing company, and largely self-funded his campaign.<sup>10</sup> Though he had never run for public office, Weinholtz had served on the boards of the United Way of Salt Lake, the Salt Lake Chamber, the Women's Institute of Utah, and the Utah chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Herbert beat Weinholtz in the general election by 38 points. The last Democrat to serve as governor of Utah was Scott Matheson, who served from 1977–1985.

## Washington

The state of Washington holds a single primary election for the office of governor. The top two vote getters in the primary—which since 2011 has been conducted entirely by mail—face off in the gen-

## GOVERNORS

**Table B: Total Cost of Gubernatorial Elections: 1977–2016 (in thousands of dollars)**

Year	Number of races	Total campaign costs		Average cost per state (2016\$)
		Real \$	2016\$ (a)	
1977	2	\$12,312	\$48,749	\$24,374
1978	36 (a)	102,342	376,492	10,458
1979	3	32,744	108,274	36,091
1980	13	35,634	103,814	7,986
1981	2	24,648	65,056	32,528
1982	36	181,832	452,089	12,558
1983	3	39,996	96,396	32,132
1984	13	47,156	108,896	8,377
1985	2	18,859	42,066	21,033
1986	36	270,605	592,093	16,447
1987	3	40,212	84,946	28,315
1988	12 (b)	52,208	105,943	8,829
1989	2	47,902	92,761	46,380
1990	36	345,493	634,648	17,629
1991	3	34,564	60,923	20,308
1992	12	60,278	103,111	8,593
1993	2	36,195	60,129	30,065
1994	36	417,873	676,631	18,795
1995	3	35,693	56,218	18,739
1996	11 (c)	68,610	104,981	9,544
1997	2	44,823	67,017	33,509
1998	36	470,326	692,499	19,236
1999	3	16,276	23,450	7,817
2000	11	97,098	135,340	12,304
2001	3	70,400	95,439	31,813
2002	36	841,427	1,122,779	31,188
2003	4 (d)	69,939	91,229	22,807
2004	11	112,625	143,091	13,008
2005	2	131,996	162,241	81,121
2006	36	727,552	866,350	24,065
2007	3	93,803	108,581	36,194
2008	11	118,912	132,588	12,053
2009	2	92,911	103,929	51,965
2010	37 (e)	920,735	1,013,342	27,388
2011	4 (f)	45,934	49,015	12,254
2012 (g)	12 (h)	144,044	150,584	12,549
2013	2	84,746	87,315	43,657
2014	36	704,300	714,137	19,837
2015	3	48,764	49,386	16,462
2016 (g)	12	218,016	218,017	18,168

Sources: Thad Beyle, Jennifer M. Jensen and The Council of State Governments.

Key:

(a) The 1978 expenditure data are a particular problem as the two sources compiling data on this year's elections did so in differing ways that excluded some candidates. The result is that the numbers for 1978 under-represent the actual costs of these elections by some unknown amount. The sources are: Rhodes Cook and Stacy West, "1978 Advantage," *CQ Weekly Report*, (1979): 1757–1758, and *The Great Louisiana Spendathon* (Baton Rouge: Public Affairs Research Council, March 1980).

(b) As of the 1986 election, Arkansas switched to a four-year term for the governor, hence the drop from 13 to 12 for this off-year.

(c) As of the 1994 election, Rhode Island switched to a four-year term for the governor, hence the drop from 12 to 11 for this off-year.

(d) In 2003, there was a special recall and replacement election held in California in which voters elected to recall incumbent Gov. Gray Davis (D) from office and replace him with Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger (R), hence the fourth election in this off-year instead of the normal three.

(e) In 2010, Utah held a special election to elect Gov. Gary Herbert (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 Huntsman (R) left to become U.S. ambassador to China. Under Utah law, voters must agree that a succeeding governor can hold the role until the next regularly scheduled election.

(f) In 2011, West Virginia held a special election to elect Gov. Earl Ray Tomblin (D) to the position he had been appointed to in 2010. Tomblin was appointed governor upon the resignation of Gov. Joe Manchin (D), who won a seat in the U.S. Senate. West Virginia law requires a special election must be held in the case of a gubernatorial succession.

(g) Does not include spending in the North Dakota election. The state requires candidate to report campaign contributions rather than expenditures.

(h) In 2012, Wisconsin held a special recall and replacement election focused on Gov. Scott Walker (R). Walker received 53 percent of the vote and was not recalled.

eral election, which is also conducted exclusively by mail. The primary ballot had 11 candidates, including four Democrats and three Republicans. The only candidates to crack four percent of the vote were Democrat Jay Inslee, the incumbent, and Republican Bill Bryant, who took 49 percent and 38 percent of the primary vote, respectively.

Inslee, a former congressman, had relatively low approval ratings for much of his term. He had won

his first gubernatorial election for an open seat in 2012 by a very close margin. Washington has had a Democratic governor ever since Booth Gardner took office in 1985, and as the 2016 campaign moved forward, Inslee secured a fairly consistent lead over Bryant, an international-trade consultant who had been elected Seattle port commissioner in 2007. Inslee beat Bryant in the general election 54 percent to 46 percent.

## The Competitive Races

A year prior to the election, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Vermont and West Virginia had governors' races that were expected to be competitive. Two weeks before the election, *Governing* magazine labeled six of the 12 gubernatorial races toss-ups, with the seventh—Missouri—leaning Democratic.

### Indiana

Incumbent governor Mike Pence, a Republican first elected in 2012, was expected to have a tough rematch against his 2012 Democratic opponent, former Indiana Speaker of the House John Gregg. Pence and Gregg were both endorsed as their party's candidate at their respective state political conventions, and each ran unopposed in the subsequent primary election, setting up this rematch for the general election. Pence's signing of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, seen by some as a law created to allow business owners to discriminate against gay and lesbian customers, drew anger from moderate and liberal voters as well as the business community.<sup>11</sup> His flip-flop to first support and then oppose a state constitutional amendment to ban gay marriage—already illegal by Indiana statute—hurt him with social conservatives.<sup>12</sup> By focusing on conservative social issues, Pence left himself open to Gregg's claims that Pence was ignoring the real issues critical to Indiana voters, such as jobs and the economy. The race was tight when Pence was selected by Donald Trump as his vice-presidential running mate.

The Republican state committee selected Indiana Lt. Gov. Eric Holcomb over two other candidates to replace Pence on the ballot for governor. Lieutenant governor only since March 2016, Holcomb had previously served on the staffs of prominent Hoosier officeholders, and had served as chair of the state Republican Party.<sup>13</sup> He was running to succeed Dan Coats in the U.S. Senate, which would have been his first electoral win, when the slot to replace Pence as the Republican gubernatorial candidate became open. Though polls consistently showed Gregg with a modest lead over Holcomb, this traditionally Republican state gave Holcomb a 51-45 percent victory over Gregg.<sup>14</sup>

### Missouri

A red state comfortable with electing Democrats to statewide office, and a state with an 80 percent white population still reeling from fallout of the 2014 Ferguson police shooting of an unarmed black

man, Michael Brown, Missouri saw an especially bitter gubernatorial race in 2016. Governor Jay Nixon was term-limited, leaving an open seat. As expected, Missouri Attorney General Chris Koster had no serious competition in the Democratic primary, where he far outspent his opponents. Early 2015 polls showed Koster with more support than two of the likely possibilities for the Republican nominee, state Auditor Tom Schweich and former Speaker of the House Catherine Hanaway.<sup>15</sup> Schweich committed suicide in February 2015, and political newcomer and former Navy SEAL Eric Greitens beat Hanaway, businessman John Brunner and Lt. Gov. Peter Kinder in a divisive Republican primary filled with attack ads.

Koster, a conservative Democrat who until 2007 was a Republican, had 20 years of experience in public office and received a large number of political endorsements from newspapers and advocacy groups, including some accustomed to endorsing Republicans.<sup>16</sup> Greitens, a combat veteran and former Rhodes Scholar—and a Democrat until shortly before the campaign—drew on his considerable media recognition as the founder of a charity to help veterans and author of several best-selling books that highlighted his background as a Navy SEAL. Both campaigns spent heavily in the primary and general elections, and the Republican Governors Association put substantial funding behind Greitens in the final weeks before the election. Greitens' Trump-like outsider status played well in Missouri, and in the days before the election, polls showed him edging past Koster. He took the governorship with a healthier margin than anyone expected, 51-46 percent, mirroring Donald Trump's surge.

### Montana

Gov. Steve Bullock, a Democrat with strong approval ratings, had a tough re-election, as even popular Democrats have challenging races in a state that typically elects Republicans to statewide office. In the end Bullock pulled out a win with 50.25% of the vote.

Bullock and his Republican challenger, businessman Greg Gianforte, each had an opponent in the primary election, and each won his primary handily. The fact that one Democrat, a former state representative, and one Republican, the head of a county planning office, entered the gubernatorial primaries in March—very late entries to a campaign—can be explained by Montana election law.<sup>17</sup> If a candidate runs unopposed in a primary, he or she must return

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**Table C: Cost of Gubernatorial Campaigns, Most Recent Elections, 2013–2016**

State	Year	Winner	Point margin	All candidates (2016\$)	Cost per vote (2016\$)	Total campaign expenditures		
						Spent (2016\$)	Percent of all expenditures	Vote percent
Alabama.....	2014	R★	+27.26	\$8,101,963	\$6.86	\$6,864,330	84.7	63.6%
Alaska.....	2014	I★★★	+2.22	1,816,062	6.49	859,431	47.3	48.1
Arizona.....	2014	R#	+11.90	20,757,375	13.78	8,020,722	38.6	53.5
Arkansas.....	2014	R#	+12.96	16,173,184	19.05	5,965,327	36.9	55.5
California.....	2014	D★	+20.00	13,965,165	19.08	6,028,691	43.2	60.0
Colorado.....	2014	D★	+3.14	10,767,486	5.27	5,539,372	51.4	49.2
Connecticut.....	2014	D★	+2.82	17,128,066	15.68	6,829,490	39.9	51.4
Delaware.....	2016	D#	+19.15	1,379,300	3.24	1,067,285	77.4	58.3
Florida.....	2014	R★	+1.08	23,191,478	3.89	10,593,891	45.7	48.2
Georgia.....	2014	R★	+7.86	10,889,151	4.27	1,611,021	14.8	52.8
Hawaii.....	2014	D#	+12.30	9,301,434	25.39	2,057,994	22.1	49.0
Idaho.....	2014	R★	+15.35	6,688,053	6.79	2,173,870	32.5	54.9
Illinois.....	2014	R★	+3.92	103,865,334	28.55	66,339,869	63.9	50.3
Indiana.....	2016	R#	+5.95	42,458,412	15.61	14,539,658	34.2	51.4
Iowa.....	2014	R★	+21.80	10,663,721	9.44	8,697,434	81.6	59.0
Kansas.....	2014	R★	+3.70	7,221,127	8.30	2,300,297	31.9	49.8
Kentucky.....	2015	R#	+8.70	25,063,407	25.74	5,832,176	23.3	52.5
Louisiana.....	2015	D#	+12.2	19,868,858	17.24	8,790,047	44.2	56.1
Maine.....	2014	R★	+4.77	8,008,211	13.10	1,932,976	24.1	47.7
Maryland.....	2014	R#	+3.80	24,839,091	14.37	4,998,070	20.1	51.0
Massachusetts.....	2014	R#	+2.88	21,908,617	10.14	6,857,152	31.3	48.5
Michigan.....	2014	R★	+5.74	22,116,972	7.01	14,701,007	66.5	51.7
Minnesota.....	2014	D★	+5.56	5,527,324	2.80	3,082,384	55.8	50.1
Mississippi.....	2015	R★	+34.1	4,453,499	6.20	4,131,772	92.8	66.4
Missouri.....	2016	R#	+5.57	71,077,039	25.36	28,745,371	40.4	51.1
Montana.....	2016	D★	+3.89	11,847,646	23.26	3,275,761	27.6	50.2
Nebraska.....	2014	R#	+17.51	14,966,585	27.73	7,157,849	47.8	57.2
Nevada.....	2014	R★	+46.89	3,668,203	6.70	3,562,628	97.1	70.6
New Hampshire.....	2016	R#	+2.27	5,795,453	7.63	1,170,118	20.2	49.1
New Jersey.....	2013	R★	+22.1	27,859,691	13.14	20,421,221	73.3	60.3
New Mexico.....	2014	R★	+14.44	12,660,596	24.69	8,620,745	68.1	57.2
New York.....	2014	D★	+13.97	60,373,387	15.81	53,399,178	88.4	54.3
North Carolina.....	2016	D★★★	+0.22	39,788,555	8.45	24,289,915	61.0	49.0
North Dakota.....	2016	R#	+57.13	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	76.5
Ohio.....	2014	R★	+30.96	20,448,116	6.69	16,873,352	82.5	63.8
Oklahoma.....	2014	R★	+14.80	6,070,867	7.36	4,378,246	72.1	55.8
Oregon.....	2016	D★	+7.16	8,314,055	4.27	4,358,272	52.4	50.6
Pennsylvania.....	2014	D#	+9.86	76,947,697	22.00	31,802,129	41.3	54.9
Rhode Island.....	2014	D#	+4.50	13,677,396	42.20	6,372,214	46.6	40.7
South Carolina.....	2014	R★	+14.46	15,321,662	12.29	7,997,836	52.2	55.9
South Dakota.....	2014	R★	+45.04	1,883,551	6.79	1,527,068	81.1	70.5
Tennessee.....	2014	R★	+47.73	4,332,082	3.20	4,306,316	99.4	70.7
Texas.....	2014	R#	+20.32	80,086,481	16.97	50,151,561	62.6	59.2
Utah.....	2016	R★	+38.00	7,534,547	6.70	3,124,004	41.5	66.7
Vermont.....	2016	R#	+8.74	7,400,814	23.50	1,633,936	22.1	51.1
Virginia.....	2013	D#	+2.52	62,183,035	27.75	33,400,016	53.7	47.8
Washington.....	2016	D★	+8.76	13,890,465	4.28	9,949,579	71.6	54.4
West Virginia.....	2016	D#	+6.79	8,610,044	12.06	5,129,917	59.6	49.1
Wisconsin.....	2014	R★	+5.74	46,984,045	19.49	30,088,163	64.0	52.9
Wyoming.....	2014	R★	+31.52	4,175,783	24.87	635,460	15.2	52.5

Sources: Thad Beyle, Jennifer M. Jensen, Aaron Luedtke, Kelly Mayid and The Council of State Governments.

## Key:

D — Democrat I — Independent R — Republican

# — Open seat

★ — Incumbent ran and won.

★★ — Incumbent ran and lost in party primary.

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

(a) Data unavailable. North Dakota requires candidates to report campaign contributions of \$200 or more, rather than expenditures.



all funds raised for the primary campaign. Since contributors routinely donate the maximum allowed for both the primary and the general campaign, running unopposed leads to the return of substantial funds. For example, if Bullock had run unopposed, he would have had to return hundreds of thousands of dollars in campaign contributions.<sup>18</sup>

Gianforte, a Bozeman software entrepreneur who sold his company to Oracle, focused on jobs and the economy, and framed himself as a political reformer, while framing Bullock as a political insider—an attractive approach in a year with Donald Trump surging on the Republican presidential ticket. The race was a toss-up until the end.

### ***New Hampshire***

Gov. Maggie Hassan chose to run for the U.S. Senate rather than for a third term as governor, leaving an open seat for the 2016 election. Both the Democrats and the Republicans had competitive primary races for their party's gubernatorial nomination. In the Republican primary, state Rep. Frank Edelblut and Executive Councilor Chris Sununu won the lion's share of the vote among five contenders. The vote was close enough to qualify for a recount under New Hampshire law, but Edelblut—a businessman and relative newcomer to electoral politics who contributed \$750,000 to his campaign, though ultimately he did not spend that sum, conceded to Sununu, son of former governor and White House chief of staff John Sununu.<sup>19</sup> In the Democratic primary, New Hampshire Executive Councilor Colin Van Ostern handily beat four other contenders.

The general election was a tight race throughout the campaign season. Though Sununu led most polls in the early stages of the general election campaign, Van Ostern maintained a small lead in most polls in October; he spent heavily on the race, ultimately outspending Sununu.<sup>20</sup> In the final days before the election, however, Sununu regained his lead, and won the election by a two percent margin. Aside from the typical election issues such as the economy, more state-specific issues such as the proposed Northern Pass project to run electricity transmission lines from Canada, the possibility of commuter rail from Boston to Nashua, and the opioid crisis—which hit New Hampshire particularly hard—dominated the election.<sup>21</sup>

### ***North Carolina***

North Carolina saw a bitter race between Gov. Pat McCrory, the Republican incumbent, and state Attorney General Roy Cooper, the Democrat.

Each had won his party's primary handily; Cooper ran against two candidates for the primary, winning well over 40 percent of the vote needed to avoid a runoff primary to earn the Democratic spot in the general election.

Though North Carolina tends to send Republicans to Congress, only three Republicans have been elected governor since 1901. The race between McCrory and Roy Cooper was heated. Considered one of the most hotly contested seats in the 2016 election, the race also took the national spotlight because of the visibility of the so-called “bathroom bill” issue that dominated the race. As governor, McCrory had signed legislation that prohibited localities from extending legal protections to cover sexual identity and gender identity, and that mandated transgender persons using public facilities must use the bathroom or locker room that matches the gender assigned to them at birth. The law drew national criticism and led to several boycotts of the state from major national associations. The National Basketball Association, National Collegiate Athletic Association, and Atlantic Coast Conference all moved tournaments out of the state following passage of the law.<sup>22</sup>

The race remained neck-and-neck to the end, and became the most expensive gubernatorial contest in the state's history, with more than \$39.5 million spent by the two major party candidates. In addition, the Republican Governors Association, Democratic Governors Association, independent 527 groups, and others spent heavily on the race.<sup>23</sup> With fewer than 8,000 votes separating McCrory and Cooper on Nov. 22, McCrory exercised his right to a recount.<sup>24</sup> McCrory conceded the race to Cooper on Dec. 5, when the recount was nearly completed and Cooper still maintained his lead.

### ***Vermont***

Democratic Gov. Peter Shumlin's decision not to run for a fourth two-year term left a seat open for a competitive race in a state that has elected both Democrats and Republicans to the governorship in recent years. Lt. Gov. Phil Scott, a former five-term state senator, beat Bruce Lisman, a political newcomer and former principal at Bear Stearns, in the Republican primary. Scott had been an early frontrunner in the Republican race; more than a year before the election, polling data showed that three-quarters of Vermonters had heard of Scott, and 70 percent of that group had favorable impressions of him.<sup>25</sup> Sue Minter, a former state representative and former head of the state trans-

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**Table D: Women Governors in the States**

Governor	State	Year elected or succeeded to office	How woman became governor	Tenure of service	Previous offices held	Last elected position held before governorship
<b>Phase I—From initial statehood to adoption of the 19th Amendment to U.S. Constitution (1920)</b>						
No women elected or served as governor						
<b>Phase II—Wives of former governors elected governor, 1924–1966</b>						
Nellie Tayloe Ross (D)	Wyoming	1924	E	1/1925–1/1927	F	...
Miriam "Ma" Ferguson (D)	Texas	1924	E	1/1925–1/1927	F	...
				1/1933–1/1935		
Lurleen Wallace (D)	Alabama	1966	E	1/1967–5/1968	F	...
<b>Phase III—Women who became governor on their own merit, 1970 to date</b>						
Ella Grasso (D)	Connecticut	1974	E	1/1975–12/1980	SH, SOS, (a)	(a)
Dixy Lee Ray (D)	Washington	1976	E	1/1977–1/1981	(b)	...
Vesta M. Roy (R)	New Hampshire	1982	S (c)	12/1982–1/1983	(d)	(d)
Martha Layne Collins (D)	Kentucky	1983	E	12/1983–12/1987	(e), LG	LG
Madeleine M. Kunin (D)	Vermont	1984	E	1/1985–1/1991	SH, LG	LG
Kay A. Orr (R)	Nebraska	1986	E	1/1987–1/1991	T	T
Rose Mofford (D)	Arizona	1988	S (f)	4/1988–1/1991	SOS	SOS
Joan Finney (D)	Kansas	1990	E	1/1991–1/1995	T	T
Barbara Roberts (D)	Oregon	1990	E	1/1991–1/1995	(g), C, SH, SOS	SOS
Ann Richards (D)	Texas	1990	E	1/1991–1/1995	C, T	T
Christy Whitman (R)	New Jersey	1993	E	1/1994–1/2001	(h)	(h)
Jeanne Shaheen (D)	New Hampshire	1996	E	1/1997–1/2003	(d)	(d)
Jane Dee Hull (R)	Arizona	1997	S (i)	9/1997–1/2003	(j), SOS	SOS
Nancy P. Hollister (R)	Ohio	1998	S (k)	12/1998–1/1999	LG	LG
Ruth Ann Minner (D)	Delaware	2000	E	1/2001–1/2009	SH, SS, LG	LG
Judy Martz (R)	Montana	2000	E	1/2001–1/2005	LG	LG
Sila Calderón (Pop D)	Puerto Rico	2000	E	1/2001–1/2005	M	M
Jane Swift (R)	Massachusetts	2001	S (l)	4/2001–1/2003	SS, LG	LG
Janet Napolitano (D)	Arizona	2002	E	1/2003–1/2009	(m), AG	AG
Linda Lingle (R)	Hawaii	2002	E	12/2002–12/2010	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)	1/2009–12/2014	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	1/2011–1/2017	SH	SH
Maggie Wood Hassan (D)	New Hampshire	2012	E	1/2013–1/2017	SS	SS
Gina Raimondo (D)	Rhode Island	2014	E	1/2015–	ST	ST
Kate Brown (D)	Oregon	2015	S (v)	2/2015–	SH, SS, SOS	SOS
Kim Reynolds (R)	Iowa	2017	S	5/2017–	LG, SS	LG

Sources: National Governors Association website, [www.nga.org](http://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

M — Mayor

C — City council or

SH — State House member

county commission

E — Elected governor

SOS — Secretary of state

F — Former first lady

SS — State Senate member

LG — Lieutenant governor

T — State treasurer

(a) Congresswoman.

(b) Ray served on the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission from 1972 to 1975 and was chair of the AEC from 1973 to 1975.

(c) Roy as state Senate president succeeded to office upon the death of Gov. Hugh Gallen.

(d) State Senate president.

(e) State Supreme Court clerk.

(f) Mofford as secretary of state became acting governor in February 1988 and governor in April 1988 upon the impeachment and removal of Gov. Evan Mecham.

(g) Local school board member.

(h) Whitman was a former state utilities official.

(i) Hull as secretary of state became acting governor when Gov. Fife Symington resigned. Elected to full term in 1998.

(j) Speaker of the state House.

(k) Hollister as lieutenant governor became governor when Gov. George Voinovich stepped down to serve in the U.S. Senate.

(l) Swift as lieutenant governor succeeded Gov. Paul 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.

(v) Kate Brown as secretary of state succeeded to the governorship upon the resignation of Gov. John Kitzhaber in February 2015 after allegations of criminal wrongdoing involving the role his fiancée, Cylvia Hayes, held in his office.



**Table E: 2013–2016 Governors' Race Winners by Party and Margin**

<i>Democratic winners</i>				<i>Republican winners</i>				<i>Independent winners</i>			
<i>State</i>	<i>Election Year</i>	<i>Percent of win</i>	<i>Point margin</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Election Year</i>	<i>Percent of win</i>	<i>Point margin</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Election Year</i>	<i>Percent of win</i>	<i>Point margin</i>
California .....	2014	59.8	+19.6	Alabama .....	2014	64.0	+28.0	Alaska.....	2014	48.1	+2.2
Colorado.....	2014	49.2	+3.4	Arizona.....	2014	53.5	+11.9				
Connecticut .....	2014	51.0	+3.0	Arkansas.....	2014	55.5	+13.0				
Delaware .....	2016	58.3	+19.15	Florida .....	2014	48.1	+1.0				
Hawaii.....	2014	49.0	+12.3	Georgia.....	2014	53.0	+8.0				
Louisiana.....	2015	56.1	+12.2	Idaho.....	2014	53.5	+14.9				
Minnesota.....	2014	49.8	+5.6	Illinois.....	2014	50.3	+3.9				
Montana .....	2016	50.2	+3.89	Indiana.....	2016	51.4	+5.95				
New York.....	2014	54.3	+14.0	Iowa .....	2014	59.0	+21.8				
North Carolina...	2016	49.0	+0.22	Kansas .....	2014	50.0	+4.0				
Oregon.....	2016	50.6	+7.16	Kentucky .....	2015	52.5	+8.7				
Pennsylvania .....	2014	54.9	+9.9	Maine.....	2014	48.0	+5.0				
Rhode Island.....	2014	40.7	+4.5	Maryland .....	2014	51.0	+3.8				
Virginia.....	2013	47.8	+2.5	Massachusetts ...	2014	48.5	+1.9				
Washington.....	2016	54.3	+8.76	Michigan.....	2014	52.2	+5.8				
West Virginia.....	2016	49.1	+6.79	Mississippi .....	2015	66.6	+34.5				
				Missouri.....	2016	51.1	+5.57				
				Nebraska .....	2014	57.2	+17.9				
				Nevada.....	2014	70.6	+46.7				
				New Hampshire...	2016	48.8	+2.27				
				New Jersey .....	2013	60.3	+22.1				
				New Mexico .....	2014	57.2	+14.5				
				North Dakota.....	2016	76.5	+57.13				
				Ohio .....	2014	63.6	+30.6				
				Oklahoma.....	2014	55.8	+14.8				
				South Carolina...	2014	55.9	+14.5				
				South Dakota.....	2014	70.5	+45.0				
				Tennessee .....	2014	70.3	+47.5				
				Texas .....	2014	59.2	+20.3				
				Utah.....	2016	66.7	+38.00				
				Vermont.....	2016	52.9	+8.74				
				Wisconsin .....	2014	52.3	+5.7				
				Wyoming .....	2014	62.6	+33.8				

Source: Thad Beyle and Jennifer M. Jensen.

portation agency, bested former Google executive Matt Dunne, former state Sen. Peter Galbraith, and two other minor candidates in the Democratic primary.

The same 2015 poll that captured Phil Scott's broad name recognition found that only 38 percent of voters recognized Sue Minter's name, and of those, nearly half did not have an opinion of her.<sup>26</sup> Scott and Minter ran neck-and-neck throughout the general election campaign. Campaign spending for the governor's seat was three times what it was in 2010, the last time Vermont had an open seat gubernatorial election, although this is in part because Lisman and Galbraith spent heavily in their primary campaigns.<sup>27</sup> Lisman spent nearly \$2.3 million in his effort to win the Republican

primary. Spending by outside groups also pushed this figure higher. Among other groups, the Democratic Governors Association and Republican Governors Association 527 groups spent roughly \$3 million on the race.<sup>28</sup>

The poll that mattered—the one on election day—was not close, with Scott taking nearly 53 percent of the vote to Minter's 44 percent. Turnout was high, but Donald Trump received only 30 percent of the vote on the presidential ballot, so Scott was not riding on presidential coattails. Indeed, Scott had publicly condemned Donald Trump during the campaign.<sup>29</sup> For her part, Minter did not benefit from the state's popular U.S. senator and Democratic presidential candidate, Bernie Sanders. Sanders neither endorsed nor campaigned for

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**Table F: New Governors Elected Each 4-Year Period, 1970–2016 (a)**

Year	Number of gubernatorial elections	New Governors		Incumbents Running		
		Won	Percent	Number	Won	Percent
1970	35	19	54	24	16	66.7
1971	3	3	100	...	...	...
1972	18	11	61	11	7	63.6
1973	2	2	100	1	...	0.0
1974	35	18	51	22	17	77.3
1975	3	1	33	2	2	100.0
1976	14	9	64	8	5	62.5
1977	2	1	50	1	1	...
1978	36	20	56	23	16	69.5
1979	3	3	100	...	...	...
1980	13	6	46	12	7	58.3
1981	2	2	100	...	...	...
1982	36	17	47	25	19	76.0
1983	3	3	100	1	...	0.0
1984	13	9	69	6	4	66.7
1985	2	1	50	1	1	...
1986	36	21	58	18	15	83.3
1987	3	3	100	1	...	0.0
1988	12	4	33	9	8	88.9
1989	2	2	100	...	...	...
1990	36	19	53	23	17	74.0
1991	3	3	100	2	...	0.0
1992	12	8	67	4	4	100.0
1993	2	1	50	1	...	0.0
1994	36	19	53	23	17	74.0
1995	3	2	67	1	1	100.0
1996	11	4	36	7	7	100.0
1997	2	1	50	1	1	100.0
1998	36	13	36	25	23	92.0
1999	3	1	33	2	2	100.0
2000	11	6	55	6	5	83.3
2001	2	2	100	...	...	...
2002	36	24	67	16	12	75.0
2003 (b)	4	4	100	2	...	0.0
2004	11	7	64	8	4	50.0
2005	2	2	100	...	...	...
2006	36	9	25	27	25	92.6
2007	3	2	67	2	1	50.0
2008	11	3	24	8	8	100.0
2009	2	2	100	1	...	0.0
2010	37	26	70	14	11	78.6
2011	4	1	25	3	3	100.0
2012 (c)	12	5	42	7	7	100.0
2013	2	1	50	1	1	100.0
2014	36	10	28	29	26	89.6
2015	3	2	67	1	1	100.0
2016	12	8	67	5	4	80.0
Total	641	340	53	384	298	77.6

Source: Thad Beyle.

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.

Minter, a moderate Democrat. Minter was also hurt by advertising by outside organizations that linked her with the unpopular outgoing governor. Scott, who supported abortion rights and LGBT rights, including allowing transgender people to use the bathrooms of their choice, picked up most of the votes from political independents and was rewarded with an unexpectedly strong victory.

### **West Virginia**

Governor Earl Ray Tomblin was term-limited, leaving an open seat in a state that has had a Democratic governor, a Democratic Senate and a Democratic House of Delegates for most of the last 25 years. A Republican has served as governor only once since 1992 (Cecil Underwood, a Republican who had served as governor from 1957 to 1961, served again from 1997 to 2001). Both houses of the state's Democratically-controlled Legislature went Republican in the 2014 election, something that had not happened in West Virginia since the 1930s. This turn, coupled with the national mood, led West Virginia's gubernatorial election to be one of the most closely watched statewide races in the country. In the end, Democrat Jim Justice earned a solid win over Republican Bill Cole in the general election. Justice had left the Republican Party shortly before filing for candidacy as a Democrat.<sup>30</sup>

Cole, an auto dealership owner who had served for four years in the state senate—including two years as president of the senate—was unopposed in the primary. The Democratic primary saw Justice, a coal company executive and Greenbrier Resort owner as well as the state's only billionaire, in a race against 18-year state senate veteran and current Senate Minority Leader Jeff Kessler, and U.S. Attorney Booth Goodwin. Goodwin had earned name recognition when he successfully prosecuted the CEO of Massey Energy for safety violations that led to nine deaths in the Upper Big Branch mine explosion in 2010.<sup>31</sup> Justice argued that his business experience would help him bring jobs to the state, that he was in the best position to fix the state's budget deficit, and that only he could beat Republican Bill Cole in the general election. Justice received more votes in the primary than Kessler and Goodwin together.

Thus, the general election saw two wealthy businessmen with limited or no experience in electoral politics face off. Both candidates were supporters of Donald Trump over Hillary Clinton in the presidential race, and both were skeptical of any link between human activity and global warming.

A conservative Democrat with an outsized, folksy personality, Justice captured the same support in West Virginia that gave Donald Trump one of his biggest wins in the general election. Justice maintained a solid lead in the polls as the general election neared, and carried that lead to a 49-42 percent victory.

### **Conclusion**

Before the 2016 election, Republicans' modern-day record had been 32 governorships. The 2016 election brought the total number of Republican governors to 33. This sort of lopsidedness isn't unprecedented. Democrats controlled 37 in 1977 and 1978, when one governor was an Independent and only 12 were Republican, but there haven't been this many Republican governors since the 1920s. Republicans converted two of the seats that were up for grabs, capitalizing on a national groundswell that unexpectedly brought Donald Trump to the White House. Like Trump, some new governors were political novices who had made a name in the private sector. Outside money continued to play a major role, as we saw more spending by outside groups than by candidate campaigns in some races. Meanwhile, Democrats have started looking toward 2017 and 2018, when 27 of the 38 governorships up for election are held by Republicans.

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**Table 4.1**  
**THE GOVERNORS, 2017**

State or other jurisdiction	Name and party	Length of regular term in years	Date of first service	Present term ends	Number of previous terms	Term limits	Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)	Official who succeeds governor	Birthdate	Birthplace
Alabama.....	Kay Ivey (R) (j)	4	4/2017	1/2019	...	2-4	No	LG	10/15/1944	AL
Alaska.....	Bill Walker (I)	4	12/2014	12/2018	...	2-4	Yes	LG	4/16/1951	AK
Arizona.....	Doug Ducey (R)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2-4	(b)	SS	4/9/1964	OH
Arkansas.....	Asa Hutchinson (R)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2A	No	LG	12/31/1950	AR
California.....	Edmund Gerald "Jerry" Brown (D)	4	1/1975 (c)	1/2019	2 (c)	2A (c)	No	LG	4/7/1938	CA
Colorado.....	John Hickenlooper (D)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	Yes	LG	2/7/1952	PA
Connecticut.....	Dan Malloy (D)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	...	Yes	LG	7/21/1955	CT
Delaware.....	John Carney Jr. (D)	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	2A	No	LG	5/20/1956	DE
Florida.....	Rick Scott (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	Yes	LG	12/2/1952	IL
Georgia.....	Nathan Deal (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	No	LG	8/25/1942	GA
Hawaii.....	David Ige (D)	4	12/2014	12/2018	...	2-4	Yes	LG	6/26/1938	NY
Idaho.....	C.L. "Butch" Otter (R)	4	1/2007	1/2019	2	...	No	LG	5/3/1942	ID
Illinois.....	Bruce Rauner (R)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	...	Yes	LG	12/16/1948	IL
Indiana.....	Eric Holcomb (R)	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	2-12	Yes	LG	5/21/1968	IN
Iowa.....	Kim Reynolds (R) (d)	4	5/2017 (d)	1/2019	...	...	Yes	LG	8/4/1959	IA
Kansas.....	Sam Brownback (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	Yes	LG	9/12/1956	KS
Kentucky.....	Matt Bevin (R)	4	12/2015	12/2019	...	2-4	Yes	LG	1/9/1967	NH
Louisiana.....	John Bel Edwards (D)	4	1/2016	1/2020	...	2-4	No	LG	9/16/1966	LA
Maine.....	Paul LePage (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	(b)	PS	10/9/1948	ME
Maryland.....	Larry Hogan (R)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2-4	Yes	LG	1/18/1963	MD
Massachusetts.....	Charlie Baker (R)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	...	Yes	LG	7/31/1956	IL
Michigan.....	Rick Snyder (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2A	Yes	LG	8/19/1958	MI
Minnesota.....	Mark Dayton (D)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	...	Yes	LG	1/26/1947	MN
Mississippi.....	Phil Bryant (R)	4	1/2012	1/2020	1	2A	Yes	LG	12/9/1954	MS
Missouri.....	Eric Greitens (R)	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	2A	No	LG	4/10/1974	MO
Montana.....	Steve Bullock (D)	4	1/2013	1/2021	1	2-16	Yes	LG	4/11/1966	MT
Nebraska.....	Pete Ricketts (R)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2-4	Yes	LG	5/12/1948	NE
Nevada.....	Brian Sandoval (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2A	No	LG	8/5/1963	CA
New Hampshire.....	Chris Sununu (R)	2	1/2017	1/2019	...	...	(b)	PS	11/5/1974	NH
New Jersey.....	Chris Christie (R)	4	1/2010	1/2018	1	2-4	Yes	LG	9/6/1962	NJ
New Mexico.....	Susana Martinez (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	Yes	LG	7/14/1959	TX
New York.....	Andrew Cuomo (D)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	...	Yes	LG	12/6/1957	NY
North Carolina.....	Roy Cooper (D)	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	2-4	No	LG	6/13/1957	NC
North Dakota.....	Doug Burgum (R)	4	12/2016	12/2020	...	...	Yes	LG	8/1/1956	ND
Ohio.....	John Kasich (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	Yes	LG	5/13/1952	PA
Oklahoma.....	Mary Fallin (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-A	No	LG	12/9/1954	MO
Oregon.....	Kate Brown (D)	4	2/2015 (f)	1/2019	...(f)	2-12	(b)	SS	3/5/1947	WA
Pennsylvania.....	Tom Wolf (D)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2-4	Yes	LG	11/17/1948	PA
Rhode Island.....	Gina Ramondo (D)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2-4	No	LG	3/26/1953	RI
South Carolina.....	Henry McMaster (R)	4	1/2017 (e)	1/2019	...	2-4	No	LG	5/27/1947	SC

See footnotes at end of table.

## THE GOVERNORS, 2017 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name and party	Length of regular term in years	Date of first service	Present term ends	Number of previous terms	Term limits	Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)	Official who succeeds governor	Birthdate	Birthplace
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Dennis Daugaard (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	Yes	LG	6/11/1953	SD
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Bill Haslam (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	No	SpS (g)	8/23/1952	TN
<b>Texas</b> .....	Greg Abbott (R)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	...	No	LG	3/4/1950	TX
<b>Utah</b> .....	Gary Herbert (R)	4	8/2009 (h)	1/2021	3	...	Yes	LG	5/7/1947	UT
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Phil Scott (R)	2	1/2011	1/2019	...	...	No	LG	8/4/1958	VT
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Terry McAuliffe (D)	4	1/2014	1/2018	...	1-4	No	LG	2/9/1957	NY
<b>Washington</b> .....	Jay Inslee (D)	4	1/2013	1/2021	1	...	No	LG	2/9/1951	WA
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Jim Justice (D)	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	2-4	(b)	PS (g)	4/27/1951	WV
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Scott Walker (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	...	Yes	LG	11/2/1967	CO
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Matt Mead (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-16	(b)	SS	3/11/1962	WY
<b>American Samoa</b> .....	Lolo Matalasi Moliga (I)	4	1/2013	1/2021	1	2-4	Yes	LG	1949	AS
<b>Guam</b> .....	Eddie Calvo (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	Yes	LG	8/29/1961	Guam
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> .....	Ralph Torres (R)	4	12/28 (i)	1/2019	...	2A	Yes	LG	11/27/1945	CNMI
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Ricardo Rosello (PNP)	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	...	(b)	SS	3/7/1979	PR
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> .....	Kenneth Mapp (I)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2-4	Yes	LG	11/13/1957	USVI

Source: The Council of State Governments, January 2017.

Key:

C — Covenant

D — Democrat

I — Independent

PDP — Popular Democratic Party

R — Republican

LG — Lieutenant Governor

SS — Secretary of State

PS — President of the Senate

SpS — Speaker of the Senate

... — Not applicable

2A — Two terms, absolute.

2-4 — Two terms, re-eligible after four yrs.

2-12 — Two terms, re-eligible after 12 yrs.

2-16 — Two terms, eligible for eight out of 16 yrs.

1-4 — One term, re-eligible after four yrs.

(a) The following also choose candidates for governor and lieutenant governor through a joint nomination process: Florida, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, American Samoa, Guam, No. Mariana Islands and U.S. Virgin Islands.

(b) No lieutenant governor.

(c) Gov. Brown previously served two terms as governor of California from 1975–1983. He was elected again in November 2010 and in November 2014 and is now serving his fourth and final term. California instituted absolute term-limits of two four-year terms for the office of governor in 1990. Those who served as governor prior to that date are eligible for re-election. Gov. Brown is now limited to completing his current term.

(d) Lt. Gov. Kim Reynolds was sworn in as governor on May 24, 2017 when Gov. Branstad accepted the U.S. Ambassadorship to China.

(e) Gov. McMaster was sworn in on January 24, 2017 after Gov. Nikki Haley resigned to become the United States ambassador to the United Nations.

(f) Oregon Secretary of State Kate Brown became governor on February 18, 2015, following Gov. John Kitzhaber's resignation. Brown won in a November 2016 special gubernatorial election to officially fill the position for the final two years of Gov. Kitzhaber's term.

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

(h) 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 was elected to serve a full term in Nov. 2012.

(i) Torres became governor on Dec. 28, 2015, after Gov. Inos passed away. His term will end 1/19.

(j) Lt. Gov. Kay Ivey was sworn in as governor on April 10, 2017 after Gov. Robert Bentley resigned to avoid being impeached.



## GOVERNORS

**Table 4.2**  
**THE GOVERNORS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE**

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

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governors' offices, August 2016.

Key:

★ — Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

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

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

(c) *Crosse v. Board of Supervisors of Elections* 243 Md. 555, 221A.2d431 (1966)—opinion rendered indicated that U.S. citizenship was, by necessity, a requirement for office.

(d) 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 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)	40	★	★	★	...	★(b)	★
Alaska.....	145,000	71	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Arizona.....	95,000	29 (f)	★	★	...	...	★(b)	...
Arkansas.....	141,000	60	★	★	...	...	★	★
California.....	177,467	81	★	...	...	...	(d)	...
Colorado.....	90,000	50	★	★	...	★	★	★
Connecticut.....	150,000	27	★	...	...	...	...	(e)
Delaware.....	171,000	32	★	...	...	...	...	★
Florida.....	130,273 (c)	256 (f)	★	★(j)	...	(b)	(b)	★
Georgia.....	139,339	56 (f)	★	★	★	...	...	★
Hawaii.....	149,556	51	★	...	...	★	★	★
Idaho.....	124,436	18	★	★	...	...	★	...
Illinois.....	177,412 (c)	80	★	...	...	...	...	★
Indiana.....	111,688	34	★	★	★	★(b)	★(b)	★
Iowa.....	130,000	18	★	...	...	...	★	★
Kansas.....	99,636	24	★	★	★	...	★	★
Kentucky.....	139,056	45	★	★	★	...	★(b)	★
Louisiana.....	130,000	93 (f)	★	★	★	...	★	★
Maine.....	70,000	21	★	...	...	★	★	★
Maryland.....	150,000	85 (f)	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	★
Massachusetts.....	151,800	approx. 60	★	...	★	★(b)	★(b)	...
Michigan.....	159,300	73	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	★
Minnesota.....	123,427	37	★	★	★	...	★	★
Mississippi.....	122,160	29	★	★(k)	...	...	★	★
Missouri.....	133,821	21	★	★	...	(b)	(d)	★
Montana.....	108,167	58 (f)	★	★	★	...	★	★
Nebraska.....	105,000	9	★	★	...	...	★	★
Nevada.....	149,730	18 (f)	★	★	...	(b)	★(b)	★
New Hampshire.....	110,834	18	★	...	...	(b)	(d)	(e)
New Jersey.....	175,000	128	★	...	★	★	★(b)	★
New Mexico.....	110,000	33	★	★	★	...	★	★
New York.....	179,000 (c)	180	★	★	★	...	★	★
North Carolina.....	142,265	66	★	★	...	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	129,096	17	★	★	...	...	★	★
Ohio.....	148,886	60	★	★	★	(b)	(d)	(e)
Oklahoma.....	147,000	34	★	★	...	... (b)	★(b)	★
Oregon.....	98,600	65 (f)	★	...	...	★(b)	★(b)	★
Pennsylvania.....	190,823	68	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Rhode Island.....	139,695 (c)	39	★	...	★	...	★(b)	...
South Carolina.....	106,078	16	★	★	...	...	★	★
South Dakota.....	112,214	18.75	★	★	...	...	★	★
Tennessee.....	187,500 (c)	36	★	★	★	★(b)	(d)	★
Texas.....	150,000	277	★	★	★	...	★	★
Utah.....	109,470	23	★	★	★	...	★	...
Vermont.....	160,135	14	★	★	...	★	...	...
Virginia.....	175,000	36	★	★	★	...	★	★
Washington.....	166,891	36	★	★	...	(b)	(d)	★
West Virginia.....	150,000	56	★	★	...	(b)	...	★
Wisconsin.....	147,328	25	★	★	...	...	(d)	★
Wyoming.....	105,000	18	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
American Samoa.....	90,000	23	★	...	...	(b)	...	★
Guam.....	130,000	42	★	...	...	\$218/day	...	★
No. Mariana Islands.....	70,000	16	★	...	...	(b)	...	★
Puerto Rico.....	70,000	28	★	(g)	(g)	...	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	150,000	84	★	...	...	...	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

## GOVERNORS

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

Source: The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, August 2016.

Key:

★—Yes

...—No

N.A.—Not available.

(a) Definitions of "governor's office staff" vary across the states—from general office support to staffing for various operations within the executive office.

(b) Travel expenses.

Alabama—According to state policy.

Alaska—\$42/day per diem plus actual lodging expenses.

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

Arizona—Receives up to \$59/day for meals based on location; receives per diem for lodging out of state; default \$34/day for meals and \$60/day lodging in state.

Florida—The Executive Office of the Governor allocates an annual budget for the governor's travel expenses. Gov. Scott is not reimbursed for personally incurred travel expenses. The Executive Office of the Governor pays the governor's travel expenses directly (hotel accommodations, meals, etc.) out of funds allocated for travel.

Guam—The amount varies based on destination but averages \$218/per day. Indiana—Statute allows \$12,000 but due to budget cuts the amount has been reduced to \$9,800 and reimbursed for actual expenses for travel/lodging.

Kentucky—Mileage at same rate as other state officials.

Maryland—Travel allowance included in office budget.

Massachusetts—As necessary.

Michigan—The Governor is provided a \$54,000 annual expense allowance, as determined by the State Officers Compensation Commission in 2010. "Expense allowance" is for normal, reimbursable personal expenses such as food, lodging, and travel costs incurred by an individual in carrying out the responsibilities of state office.

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

Nevada—Amount includes travel allowance for entire staff. The following figures include travel expenses for governor and staff, \$28,982 in state; \$12,767 out of state. Reimbursed for travel expenses per GSA/Conus rate.

New Hampshire—Travel allowance included in office budget.

New Jersey—Reimbursement may be provided for necessary expenses.

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

Ohio—Set administratively.

Oklahoma—Reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.

Oregon—\$1,000 a month for expenses, not specific to travel. Reimbursed for actual travel expenses.

Pennsylvania—Reimbursed for reasonable expenses.

Rhode Island—The majority of travel expenses are not reimbursed since the State has centralized direct pay agreements with the various

airlines / hotels for approved travel for state employees. If necessary, the governor is subject to the same per diem allowance for personal meals as other state employees, which is a maximum of \$35 per day.

Tennessee—Travel allowance included in office budget.

Washington—Travel allowance included in office budget.

West Virginia—Included in general expense account.

Wyoming—Actual lodging and transportation/federal M&IE rates.

(c) Governor's salary:

Alabama—Gov. Robert Bentley is not accepting his salary, \$120,395 until the unemployment rate in Alabama drops.

Florida—Gov. Scott has declined a salary every year since taking office.

Illinois—Gov. Rauner is only accepting a \$1 salary and takes no benefits from the state.

New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo has reduced his salary by 5 percent:

Rhode Island—Eligible for \$139,695 salary; however in March 2015, Gov. Raimondo gave herself a 5 percent pay cut, so her current salary is \$132,710.25.

Tennessee—Gov. Haslam returns his salary to the state.

(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.

Connecticut—Provided by the Department of Administrative Services.

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

Ohio—The governor chooses not to live in the state provided housing.

(f) Governor's staff:

Arizona—There are 29 members of the governor's executive staff, not including administrative staff.

Florida—There are 276 full-time employees. Those are broken into the following areas: Executive Direction and Support Services—124 positions; Systems Development and Design—48 positions; Office of Policy and Budget—104 positions.

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 16 employees in the Office of Budget and Program Planning.

Nevada—Currently 18. Maximum permitted is 23.

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.

(j) Gov. Scott does not utilize a state-owned airplane, but instead uses his personal aircraft.

(k) Only for official business.

**Table 4.4**  
**THE GOVERNORS: POWERS**

State or other jurisdiction	Budget making power		Item veto power				Authorization for reorganization through executive order (a)
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility	Governor has item veto power on all bills	Governor has item veto power on appropriations only	Governor has no item veto power	Item veto—2/3 legislators present or 3/5 elected to override	Item veto—majority legislators elected to override
Alabama.....	★ (b)	...	★	...	...	...	...
Alaska.....	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
Arizona.....	★ (b)	...	...	★	...	(c)	...
Arkansas.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★ (d)
California.....	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado.....	...	★	...	★	...	...	★
Connecticut.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★ (e)
Delaware.....	★ (b)	...	★	...	...	...	★
Florida.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
Georgia.....	★	...	...	...	...	(c)	...
Hawaii.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★ (h)
Maine.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan.....	★ (i)	...	...	★ (j)	...	...	★ (d)
Minnesota.....	...	★	...	...	...	★ (g)	...
Mississippi.....	...	★ (k)	...	...	...	...	★ (l)
Missouri.....	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	...	★	...	...	...	★ (g)	★ (m)
Nevada.....	...	...	...	...	...	★ (n)	...
New Hampshire.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★ (o)
New Jersey.....	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	...	...	...	...	...	★ (g)	★ (p)
New York.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	★ (q)
Ohio.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	...	★	...	...	...	★ (g)	★ (r)
Rhode Island.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## THE GOVERNORS: POWERS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Budget making power		Governor has item veto power on all bills	Governor has item veto power on appropriations only	Item veto power		Authorization for reorganization through executive order (a)
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility			Governor has no item veto power	2/3 legislators present or 3/5 elected majority legislators elected to override	
South Dakota.....	★	...	...	★	...	★(s)	★
Tennessee.....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★
Texas.....	...	★	...	★	...	★	...
Utah.....	...	★	...	★	...	...	...
Vermont.....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★
Virginia.....	★	...	...	★	...	...	★
Washington.....	★	...	★(t)	...	...	...	...
West Virginia.....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	★(b)	...	...	★(u)	...	...	...
Wyoming.....	...	★	...	★	...	★(s)	...
American Samoa.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
Guam.....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★
No. Mariana Islands.....	...	★	...	★	...	...	★
Puerto Rico.....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★(f)
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	★	...	...	★	...	...	★

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governors' offices, August 2016.

Key:

★ — Yes; provision for.

... — No; not applicable.

(a) For additional information on executive orders, see Table 4.5.

(b) Full responsibility to propose; legislature adopts or revises and governor signs or vetoes.

(c) 2/3 of members to which each house is entitled are required to override veto.

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

(e) Governor cannot create a budgeted agency but may "direct such action by the several budgeted agencies as will, in his judgment, effect efficiency and economy in the conduct of the affairs of the state government."

(f) Only if it is not prohibited by law.

(g) 2/3 of elected legislators of each house to override.

(h) Only for agencies and offices within the Governor's Office.

(i) Governor has sole authority to propose annual budget. No money may be paid out of state treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law and passed by the legislature.

(j) Governor may veto any distinct item or items appropriating money in any appropriations bill.

(k) Governor has the responsibility of presenting a balanced budget. The budget is based on revenue estimated by the Governor's office and the Legislative Budget Committee.

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

(m) The office of the governor shall continuously study and evaluate the organizational structure, management practices, and functions of the executive branch and of each agency. The governor shall, by executive order or other means within the authority granted to him, take action to improve the manageability of the executive branch.

(n) 3/5 majority required to override line item veto.

(o) Only as to commissions, boards and councils.

(p) Executive reorganization plans can be disapproved by majority vote in both houses of the legislature.

(q) Executive Order must be approved by the legislature if changes affect existing law.

(r) 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.

(s) Requires 2/3 of legislators elected to override.

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

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

**Table 4.5**  
**GOVERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES**

State or other jurisdiction	Authorization for executive orders	Provisions							Procedures			
		Civil defense disasters, public emergencies	Energy emergencies and conservation	Other emergencies	Executive branch reorganization plans and agency creation	Create advisory, coordinating, study committees/ commissions	Respond to federal programs and requirements	State personnel administration	Other administration	Filing and publication procedures	Subject to administrative procedure act	Subject to legislative review
Alabama.....	S, I, Case Law	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Alaska.....	C	...	★ (a)	★ (a)	...	★	...	★ (a)	...	★ (b)	...	★
Arizona.....	I	★	...	...	★ (a)	★	★ (a)	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas.....	I, Common Law	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
California.....	I (q)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado.....	C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia.....	SI (d)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii.....	C, S, Common Practice	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho.....	S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana.....	C, S, Case Law	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa.....	I	★	★	...	★ (limited)	★	...	...	★ (g)	...	...	...
Kansas.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	C, S	★	★	★ (i)	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana.....	C, S (m)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine.....	I	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan.....	C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri.....	C, S, Common Law	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana.....	S, I, Common Law	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada.....	SI	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire.....	S	★	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey.....	C, SI	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina.....	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota.....	SI	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	SI (z)	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon.....	I	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	C, S	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island.....	S, I, Case Law	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	S	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## GUBERNATORIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS: AUTHORIZATION, PROVISIONS, PROCEDURES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Authorization for executive orders	Provisions							Procedures			
		Civil defense emergencies, public disasters, public emergencies	Energy emergencies and conservation	Other emergencies	Executive branch reorganization plans and agency creation	Create advisory, coordinating, study or investigative commissions/committees	Respond to federal programs and requirements	State personnel administration	Other administration	Filing and publication procedures	Subject to administrative procedure act	Subject to legislative review
South Dakota.....	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..
Tennessee.....	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..
Texas.....	C, S, I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..
Utah.....	S, I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..
Vermont.....	S, I	★	★	..	★ (ee)	★	★	..	..	..	..	★ (ff)
Virginia.....	S	★	★	..	★	★	★	★	..	..	..	..
Washington.....	S	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Virginia.....	C, S	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	(kk)	..	..	..
Wisconsin.....	C, S	★	★	★	..	★	★	..	..	★	..	..
Wyoming.....	(gg)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American Samoa.....	C, S	★	★	★	(ii)	★	★	★	★	★ (hh)	★ (hh)	..
Guam.....	C	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. Mariana Islands.....	C, S, I, Case Law	★	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerto Rico.....	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..
U.S. Virgin Islands.....		★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	..	..	..

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governors' offices, August 2016.

Key:

C—Constitutional.

S—Statutory.

★—Implied.

...—No formal provision.

(a) Broad interpretation of gubernatorial authority. In Arizona, the governor is authorized to make executive orders in all of these areas and situations so long as there is not a conflicting statute in place.

(b) Executive orders must be filed with secretary of state or other designated officer.

(c) In addition to filing and publication procedures—Executive Orders are countersigned by and filed with the Secretary of State and published.

(d) Implied from Constitution.

(e) Some implied.

(f) Constitution, statute, implied, case law, common law.

(g) Executive edicts.

(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 impose 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 committees of both houses of legislature.

(q) Authorization implied from constitution and statute as recognized by 63 ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 583.

(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 procedures Miss. Code Ann. § 25-43-102 (1972).

(t) Reorganization plans and agency creation and for meeting federal program requirements. To administer and govern the armed forces of the state.

(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 House and Principal Clerk of each chamber.

(w) To suspend certain officials and/or other civil actions.

(x) To designate game and wildlife areas or other public areas.

(y) Appointive powers.

(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.

(ee) Subject to legislative approval when inconsistent with statute.

(ff) Only if reorganization order filed with the legislature.

(gg) No specific authorization granted, general authority only.

(hh) If executive order fits definition of rule.

(ii) Can reorganize, but not create.

(jj) Executive Orders are filed in the Department of State.

(kk) Expansion of governor's existing state of emergency power to now create a state of preparedness. The governor has the authority to issue an executive order for a state of preparedness in advance of an anticipated event affecting public safety (as of March 8, 2014). During the first special session in 2016 the legislature gave the governor the power, in the event a budget bill has not been enacted by June 30 of any year, to, by executive order, direct scheduled payments of principal and interest due on bonds or notes of the state or its agencies, boards, or commissions.

**Table 4.6**  
**STATE CABINET SYSTEMS**

State or other jurisdiction	Authorization for cabinet system				Criteria for membership			Number of members in cabinet (including governor)	Frequency of cabinet meetings	Open cabinet meetings
	State statute	State constitution	Governor created	Tradition in state	Appointed to specific office (a)	Elected to specified office (a)	Gubernatorial appointment regardless of office			
Alabama.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	24	Quarterly	...
Alaska.....	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	19	Gov.'s discretion	★(b)
Arizona.....	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	36	Monthly	...
Arkansas.....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	40	Quarterly	...
California.....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	11	Every two weeks	...
Colorado.....	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	21	Bi-monthly	...
Connecticut.....	★(k)	...	...	...	...	...	★	14	Gov.'s discretion	...
Delaware.....	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	19	Gov.'s discretion	...
Florida.....	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	4	Approx. 1–2 per month	★
Georgia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Hawaii.....	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	20	Bi-monthly	...
Idaho.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	39	Gov.'s discretion	...
Illinois (o).....	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	65	Gov.'s discretion	(p)
Indiana.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	16	Bi-monthly	...
Iowa.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	30	Monthly	...
Kansas.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	14	Bi-weekly	...
Kentucky.....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	13	Quarterly	...
Louisiana.....	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	16	Monthly	...
Maine.....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	16	Monthly	...
Maryland.....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	25	Every other week	...
Massachusetts.....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	10	Bi-weekly	...
Michigan.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	(e)	22	Gov.'s discretion	...
Minnesota.....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	25	Quarterly	...
Mississippi.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Missouri.....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	17	Gov.'s discretion	...
Montana.....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	19	Monthly	★
Nebraska.....	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	30	Monthly	...
Nevada.....	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	21	At call of the governor	...
New Hampshire.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
New Jersey.....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	23	Gov.'s discretion	...
New Mexico.....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	29	Gov.'s discretion	...
New York.....	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	75	Gov.'s discretion	...
North Carolina (f).....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	11	Weekly	(n)
North Dakota.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	18	Monthly	★
Ohio.....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	24	Gov.'s discretion	★
Oklahoma.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	16 (h)	Monthly	...
Oregon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	...	★(i)	...	★	28	Gov.'s discretion	★
Rhode Island.....	...	...	★	★	...	...	★(l)	27	Gov.'s discretion	★(m)
South Carolina.....	★	★	...	...	★(i)	...	...	17	Monthly	★
South Dakota.....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	19	Monthly	...
Tennessee.....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	29	Monthly	...
Texas.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Utah.....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	24	Monthly, weekly during legislative session	...
Vermont.....	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	12	Gov.'s discretion	...
Virginia.....	...	...	★	★(j)	★	...	★	15	Weekly	...
Washington.....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	25	Monthly	...
West Virginia.....	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	10	Weekly	...
Wisconsin.....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Wyoming.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	44	Quarterly	...
American Samoa.....	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Guam.....	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	55	Bi-monthly	...
No. Mariana Islands.....	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	17	Gov.'s discretion	★
Puerto Rico.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	10 (c)	Every 6 weeks	...
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	21	Monthly	★

See footnotes at end of table.

GOVERNORS

STATE CABINET SYSTEMS— Continued

<p><i>Source:</i> The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, August 2016.</p> <p><i>Key:</i></p> <p>★ — Yes</p> <p>... — No</p> <p>N.A.— Not available</p> <p>(a) Individual is a member by virtue of election or appointment to a cabinet-level position.</p> <p>(b) Except when in executive session.</p> <p>(c) The Constitutional Cabinet has 10 members including the governor. There are other members of the Cabinet provided by statute.</p> <p>(d) No formal cabinet system. In Nevada, the cabinet is traditionally comprised of Directors, Chairpersons and leaders of Nevada's top agencies, departments, institutions and the National Guard, in addition to the Lt. Governor.</p> <p>(e) Membership determined by governor. Some officers formally designated as cabinet member by executive order.</p> <p>(f) The Governor's cabinet consists of 10 department heads who have responsibility for the majority of the executive branch. They are appointed by the governor and report to the governor. The Council of State exists as a separate body and is composed of independently elected</p>		<p>statewide officials who oversee certain areas of the executive branch. While the Council of State is provided for in the Constitution and state statutes, the cabinet is created by the governor.</p> <p>(g) Frequency of meetings may fluctuate with Governor's schedule.</p> <p>(h) State statute allows for 15 cabinet members. With the Governor included there are 16 members.</p> <p>(i) With the consent of the Senate.</p> <p>(j) While there is no specific state statute that establishes the cabinet system, the state code makes repeated references to cabinet secretaries and sets forth the duties of each secretary and the agencies assigned to the secretary.</p> <p>(k) Governor's cabinet is specified in statute, but no longer in use. Governor directs department heads through commissioners' meetings and subject matter groups called clusters.</p> <p>(l) At the discretion of the governor.</p> <p>(m) Varies by meeting.</p> <p>(n) Council of State, but not cabinet meetings, are open to the public.</p> <p>(o) Agency directors are provided by statute. Governor may create and appoint other cabinet-level positions.</p> <p>(p) Certain cabinet meetings are open to the public and media.</p>	
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**Table 4.7**  
**THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION**

State or other jurisdiction	Legislation pertaining to gubernatorial transition	Appropriation available to gov-elect (\$)	Provision for:					
			Gov-elect's participation in state budget for coming fiscal year	Gov-elect to hire staff to assist during transition	State personnel to be made available to assist gov-elect	Office space in buildings to be made available to gov-elect	Acquainting gov-elect staff with office procedures and routine office functions	Transfer of information (files, records, etc.)
Alabama.....	...	...	★	●	●	●	●	●
Alaska.....	●	●	...	●	●	●	●	★
Arizona.....	...	...	★	...	●	●	●	...
Arkansas.....	●	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
California.....	★	450,000	★	★	★	★	●	●
Colorado.....	★	10,000	★	★	★	★	●	★
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware.....	★	15,000	●	★	●	●	●	●
Florida.....	★	(b)	●	★	●	★	●	●
Georgia.....	★	50,000	●	★	★	★	●	★
Hawaii.....	★	50,000	★	★	●	★	●	●
Idaho.....	★	15,000	★	★	●	★	★	★
Illinois.....	★	...	...	●	...	★	★	★
Indiana.....	★	40,000	...	...	...	★	★	★
Iowa.....	●	100,000	★	●	●	●	●	★
Kansas.....	★	150,000 (c)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky.....	★	220,000	★	★	★	★	★	★
Louisiana.....	★	● 65,000	★	★	...	★	...	●
Maine.....	●	5,000	...	●	●	●	●	●
Maryland.....	★	●	...	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	●	●	●	...	●	●	●	●
Michigan.....	●	\$1.5 million ●(v)	...	●	●	●	●	●
Minnesota.....	★	(e)	★	★	★	★	●	★
Mississippi.....	●	★(f)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri.....	★	100,000	★	★	●	★	●	●(g)
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Nebraska.....	★	85,288	★	...	★	★	★	★
Nevada.....	★	Reasonable amount	★	★	...	★	...	★
New Hampshire.....	★	75,000	★	★	★	★	★	...
New Jersey.....	★	★(j)	●	★	★	★	●	★
New Mexico.....	★	(k)	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York.....	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	★	★(l)	...	★	●	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	●	10,000	(m)	(n)	...	...	●	★
Ohio.....	★	Unspecified (o)	●	★	●	...	●	★
Oklahoma.....	●	●	★	●	●	★	●	●
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	...	...	★	●	●	●	...
Rhode Island.....	★	(u)	●	★	★	★	●	●
South Carolina.....	...	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
South Dakota.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	★	★	●	★	★	★	●	●(u)
Texas.....	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Utah.....	★	★(p)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....	●	★(q)	★	...	★	...	...	...
Virginia.....	★	★(h)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington.....	★	★	●	★	●	★	●	●
West Virginia.....	...	●	...	●	...	●	●	●
Wisconsin.....	★	Unspecified	★	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	●	...	...	●	●	●	●	●
American Samoa.....	...	Unspecified	★(i)	★	●	●	★	●
Guam.....	★	(t)	...	...	★	★	★	...
No. Mariana Islands...	★	Unspecified	...	★	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands....	★	100,000	...	★	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

## GOVERNORS

### THE GOVERNORS: PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES FOR TRANSITION—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governors' offices, August 2016.

Key:

... — No provisions or procedures.

★ — Formal provisions or procedures.

● — No formal provisions, occurs informally.

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) Varies.

(b) Section 14.057, Florida Statute provides: Governor-elect; establishment of operating fund. — (1) There is established an operating fund for the use of the Governor-elect during the period dating from the certification of his or her election by the Elections Canvassing Commission to his or her inauguration as Governor. The Governor-elect during this period may allocate the fund to travel, expenses, his or her salary, and the salaries of the Governor-elect's staff as he or she determines. Such staff may include, but not be limited to, a chief administrative assistant, a legal adviser, a fiscal expert, and a public relations and information adviser. The salary of the Governor-elect and each member of the Governor-elect's staff during this period shall be determined by the Governor-elect, except that the total expenditures chargeable to the state under this section, including salaries, shall not exceed the amount appropriated to the operating fund. The Executive Office of the Governor shall supply to the Governor-elect suitable forms to provide for the expenditure of the fund and suitable forms to provide for the reporting of all expenditures therefrom. The Chief Financial Officer shall release moneys from this fund upon the request of the Governor-elect properly filed.

(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) Determined every 4 years.

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

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

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

(l) 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.

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

(u) The governor's transition team was authorized \$130,000 for transition costs during the 2014–2015 transition. Approximately \$120,000 was spent.

(v) Typically the appropriation is included in the budget but may fluctuate in size.

(u) Subject to records retention and archival requirements.

**Table 4.8**  
**IMPEACHMENT PROVISIONS IN THE STATES**

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

See footnotes at end of table.

## IMPEACHMENT PROVISIONS IN THE STATES — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Governor and other state executive and judicial officers subject to impeachment	Legislative body which holds power of impeachment	Vote required for impeachment	Legislative body which conducts impeachment trial	Chief justice presides at impeachment trial (a)	Vote required for conviction	Official who serves as acting governor if governor impeached (b)	Legislature may call special session for impeachment
South Dakota.....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Tennessee.....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs. (z)	PS	★
Texas.....	★	H (o)	maj. mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	...
Utah.....	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★ (f)	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Vermont.....	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Virginia.....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★
Washington.....	★ (d)	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
West Virginia.....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	PS	★
Wisconsin.....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Wyoming.....	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	SS	★
Dist. of Columbia.....	...	...	...	...	(p)	...	...	...
American Samoa.....	(q)	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	...	...
Guam.....	...	...	...	...	(p)	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands...	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Puerto Rico.....	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	3/4 mbrs.	SS	★
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	...	...	...	...	(p)	...	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, August 2016.

Key:

★ — Yes, provision for.

... — Not specified, or no provision for.

H — House or Assembly (lower chamber).

S — Senate.

LG — Lieutenant Governor.

PS — President or Speaker of the Senate.

SS — Secretary of State.

(a) Presiding justice of state court of last resort. In many states, provision indicates that chief justice presides only on occasion of impeachment of governor.

(b) For provisions on official next in line of succession if governor is convicted and removed from office, refer to Chapter 4, "The Governors."

(c) An appointed Supreme Court justice presides.

(d) With exception of certain judicial officers. In Arizona and Washington—justices of courts not of record. In Nevada—justices of the peace. In North Dakota—county judges, justices of the peace, and police magistrates.

(e) Should the Chief Justice be on trial, or otherwise disqualified, the Senate shall elect a judge of the Supreme Court to preside.

(f) Only if Governor is on trial.

(g) Except in a trial of the chief justice, in which case the governor shall preside.

(h) An officer impeached by the House of Representatives shall be disqualified from performing any official duties until acquitted by the Senate, and, unless impeached, the governor may by appointment fill the office until completion of the trial.

(i) Governor may appoint someone to serve until the impeachment procedures are final.

(j) Special sessions of the General Assembly shall be limited to a period of 40 days unless extended by 3/5 vote of each house and approved by the Governor or unless at the expiration of such period an impeachment trial of some officer of state government is pending, in which event the House shall adjourn and the Senate shall remain in session until such trial is completed.

(k) 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.

(l) Judges not included.

(m) No statute, simple majority is the assumption.

(n) Concurrence of 2/3 of the elected senators.

(o) House votes on articles of impeachment; Senate presides over impeachment trial to remove official.

(p) Removal of elected officials by recall procedure only.

(q) Governor, lieutenant governor.

(r) When the governor is tried; if Chief Justice is unable to preside, the next longest serving justice shall preside.

(s) No person shall be convicted without concurrence of 2/3 of all senators present. Miss Const. 1890 Art. IV § 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.

(u) It is implied but not addressed directly in Miss Const. 1890 Art. IV §§ 49-53.

(v) Unicameral legislature; members use the title "senator."

(w) Court of impeachment is composed of chief justice and supreme court. A vote of 2/3 present of the court is necessary to convict.

(x) Chief Justice presides if it is the Governor or Lieutenant Governor; otherwise, the President of the Senate presides.

(y) No provision for impeachment. Public officers may be tried for incompetence, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office in same manner as criminal offenses.

(z) Vote of 2/3 of members sworn to try the officer impeached.

(aa) In the event of simultaneous vacancies in both the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor resulting from any cause, the President of the Senate shall become Governor until a new Governor or Lieutenant Governor is elected and qualifies.

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

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Lt. Governor</i>	<i>Secretary of state</i>	<i>Attorney general</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Auditor</i>	<i>Comptroller</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Insurance</i>
Alabama.....	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	...	2 C	2 C	...	...
Alaska.....	2 C	2	(a)	...	(b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona.....	2 C	(c)	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Arkansas.....	2 T	2 T	2 T	2 T	2 T	2 T	...	...	...	...	...
California.....	2 T	2 T	2 T	2 T	2 T	...	2 T	2 T	...	...	2 T
Colorado.....	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut.....	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	2 T	2 T	...	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	N
Florida.....	2 C	2 C	N	2 C	2 C (d)	...	2 C (d)	N	2 C	...	2 C (d)
Georgia.....	2 C	N	N	N	...	...	...	N	N	N	N
Hawaii.....	2 C	2 C	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho.....	N	N	N	N	N	...	2 C	N	...	...	...
Illinois.....	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	...
Indiana.....	2 (e)	2 C	2 (e)	...	2 (e)	2 (e)	(f)	...	...	...	...
Iowa.....	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	...	...
Kansas.....	2 C	2 C	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...	N
Kentucky.....	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	...	...	2 C	2 C	...
Louisiana.....	2 C	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	N	...	N
Maine.....	2 C	(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland.....	2 C	N	...	N	...	...	N	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan.....	2 T	2 T	2 T	2 T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	(h)
Mississippi.....	2 T	2 T	N	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri.....	2 T	N	N	N	2 T	N	...	...	...	...	...
Montana.....	2 (i)	2 (i)	2 (i)	2 (i)	...	2 (i)	...	2 (i)	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	2 C	2 C	N	N	2 C	N	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada.....	2 T	2 T	2 T	2 T	2 T	...	2 T	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire.....	N (j)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey.....	2 C	2 C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	...	...	...	...	...
New York.....	N	N	...	N	...	N (k)	N	...	...	...	...
North Carolina.....	2 C	2 C	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	N
North Dakota.....	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	N
Ohio.....	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	2 (l)	N	...	N	N	N	...	N	...	N	N
Oregon.....	2 (e)	(m)	2 (e)	N	2 (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	2 C	2 C	...	2 C	2 C (n)	2 C	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island.....	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	2 C	2 C	N	N	N	...	N	N	N	...	...
South Dakota.....	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	...	2 C	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	2 C	(f)	...	(o)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	N	N	...	N	(k)	...	N	...	N	...	...
Utah.....	N	N	(a)	N	N	N	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont.....	N (j)	N (j)	N (j)	N (j)	N (j)	N (j)	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	1 C	N	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	N	N	N	N	N	N	...	N	...	...	...
West Virginia.....	2 C	N (g)	N	N	N	...	N	...	N	...	...
Wisconsin.....	N	N	N	N	N	...	...	N	...	...	...
Wyoming.....	2 (i)	(m)	N	...	N	N	...	N	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia.....	N (p)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa.....	2 C	2 C	(a)	...	...	...	(q)	...	...	...	...
Guam.....	2 C	2 C	(a)	2 C	...	2 C	(r)	...	...	...	...
No. Mariana Islands....	2 T	2 T	...	...	...	2 T	(q)	...	...	...	(h)
Puerto Rico.....	N	(m)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	2 C	2 C	(k)	...	(c)	...	(c)	...	...	...	(a)

See footnotes at end of table.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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

*Source:* The Council of State Governments, November 2015.

*Note:* All terms last four years unless otherwise noted. Footnotes specify if a position's functions are performed by an official under a different title.

*Key:*

N—No provision specifying number of terms allowed.

C—Consecutive Terms

T—Total Terms

...—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) Finance Administrator performs function.

(d) Chief Financial Officer performs this function as of January 2003.

(e) Eligible for eight years out of any period of twelve years.

(f) State auditor performs this function.

(g) 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".

(h) Commerce administrator performs this function.

(i) Eligible for eight out of sixteen years.

(j) Two-year term.

(k) Comptroller performs this function.

(l) Limited to 8 years per office during a lifetime.

(m) Secretary of State is next in line to the governorship.

(n) Treasurer must wait four years before being eligible for the office of auditor general.

(o) Term is 8 years; attorney general is appointed by the state Supreme Court.

(p) Mayor.

(q) State treasurer performs this function.

(r) General services administrator performs function.

**Table 4.10**  
**SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: METHODS OF SELECTION**

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant governor	Secretary of state	Attorney general	Treasurer	Adjutant general	Administration	Agriculture	Auditor	Banking
Alabama.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	SE	CE	GS
Alaska.....	CE	CE	(a-1)	GB	AG	GB	GB	AG	L	AG
Arizona.....	CE	(a-2)	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	L	GS
Arkansas.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	BG	CE	GS
California.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	N.O.	G	GB	GS
Colorado.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	L	A
Connecticut.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GE	GE	(b)	GE
Delaware.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	(c)	GS	CE	GS
Florida.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	L	CE
Georgia.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	B	G	G	CE	CL	G
Hawaii.....	CE	CE	N.O.	GS	GS	GS	N.O.	GS	CL	AG
Idaho.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	N.O.	(a-24)
Illinois.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CL	GS
Indiana.....	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	G	G	LG	CE	G
Iowa.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	CE	GS
Kansas.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	N.O.	GS
Kentucky.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	N.O.	CE	CE	G
Louisiana.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	GS	GS
Maine.....	CE	N.O.	CL	CL	CL	GLS	GLS	GLS	L	GLS
Maryland.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CL	G	(a-16)	GS	N.A.	AG
Massachusetts.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	CG	CE	G
Michigan.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	CL	GS
Minnesota.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	(a-24)	GS	GS	GS	CE	A
Mississippi.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GE	GS	SE	CE	GS
Missouri.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
Montana.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	GS	CE	A
Nebraska.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
Nevada.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	BG	N.O.	A
New Hampshire.....	CE	(e)	CL	GC	CL	GC	GC	GC	...	GC
New Jersey.....	CE	CE	(a-1)	GS	GS	GS	N.O.	BG	(g)	GS
New Mexico.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	(a-26)	A	CE	N.A.
New York.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	GS	G	G	GS	CE	GS
North Carolina.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	A	G	CE	CE	G
North Dakota.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	N.O.	CE	CE	GS
Ohio.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	CE	A
Oklahoma.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
Oregon.....	CE	(a-2)	CE	SE	CE	G	GS	GS	SS	N.O.
Pennsylvania.....	CE	CE	GS	CE	CE	GS	G	GS	CE	GS
Rhode Island.....	SE	SE	CE	SE	SE	GS	GS	GS	LS	GS
South Carolina.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	B	CE	B	A
South Dakota.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	L	AB
Tennessee.....	CE	CL (e)	CL	CT	CL	G	G	G	(a-14)	G
Texas.....	CE	CE	G	CE	(a-14)	G	A	SE	L	B
Utah.....	CE	CE	(a-1)	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
Vermont.....	CE	CE	CE	SE	CE	SL	GS	GS	CE	GS
Virginia.....	CE	CE	GB	CE	GB	GB	GB	GB	SL	B
Washington.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	G	G	CE	G
West Virginia.....	CE	(e)	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	CE	CE	GS
Wisconsin.....	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	G	GS	GS	LS	A
Wyoming.....	CE	(a-2)	CE	GS	CE	G	GS	GS	CE	AG
American Samoa.....	CE	CE	(a-1)	GB	GB	N.A.	GB	GB	N.A.	N.A.
Guam.....	CE	CE	...	CE	CS	GS	GS	GS	CE	GS
No. Mariana Islands.....	CE	CE	...	GS	CS	...	G	...	GB	C
Puerto Rico.....	CE	...	GS	GS	GS	GS	...	GS	GS	GS
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	SE	SE	(a-1)	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	LG

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies and state websites, April 2017.

Key:  
 N.A. — Not available.  
 N.O. — No specific chief administrative official or agency in charge of function.  
 CE — Constitutional, elected by public.  
 CL — Constitutional, elected by legislature.  
 SE — Statutory, elected by public.  
 SL — Statutory, elected by legislature.  
 L — Selected by legislature or one of its organs.  
 CT — Constitutional, elected by state court of last resort.  
 CP — Competitive process.

Appointed by:                      Approved by:  
 G — Governor  
 GS — Governor.....Senate (in Neb., unicameral legislature)  
 GB — Governor.....Both houses  
 GE — Governor.....Either house  
 GC — Governor.....Council  
 GD — Governor.....Departmental board  
 GLS — Governor.....Appropriate legislative committee and Senate  
 GOC — Governor and Council or cabinet  
 LG — Lieut. Governor  
 LGS — Lieut. Governor.....Senate  
 AT — Attorney General  
 ATS — Attorney General...Senate  
 SS — Secretary of State

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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

State or other jurisdiction	Budget	Civil rights	Commerce	Community affairs	Comptroller	Consumer affairs	Corrections	Economic development	Education	Election admin.
Alabama.....	CS	N.O.	G	G	CS	CS	G	(a-12)	B	CS
Alaska.....	G	GB	GB	(a-12)	AG	(a-12)	GB	(a-12)	BG	LG
Arizona.....	G	N.A.	B	N.A.	A	N.A.	GS	B	CE	(a-2)
Arkansas.....	AG	N.O.	N.O.	N.A.	N.O.	N.O.	B	GS	BG	B
California.....	(a-24)	N.O.	N.O.	GS	CE	G	GS	N.O.	CE	G
Colorado.....	G	A	N.O.	A	A	AT	GS	G	AB	CS
Connecticut.....	CS	B	GE	GE	CE	GE	GE	GE	GE	CS
Delaware.....	GS	CG	(a-2)	N.O.	CG	AT	GS	GS	GS	GS
Florida.....	G	A	N.A.	A	CE	A	GS	GS	B	A
Georgia.....	G	G	B	B	N.O.	G	GD	GB	CE	SS
Hawaii.....	GS	B	GS	N.O.	GS	A	GS	GS	B	B
Idaho.....	GS	B	GS	N.O.	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	(b)
Iowa.....	GS	GS	N.O.	A	N.O.	AT	GS	GS	GS	SS
Kansas.....	G	B	GS	C	C	AT	GS	C	B	CE
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	N.O.	CE	A	GS	GS	B	B
Massachusetts.....	C	G	G	G	G	G	CG	G	B	CE
Michigan.....	GS	B	GS	N.O.	CS	N.O.	GS	(l)	B	(b)
Minnesota.....	(a-24)	GS	GS	(a-17)	(a-24)	A	GS	GS	GS	(a-2)
Mississippi.....	(a-6)	N.O.	SE	A	(a-6)	A	GS	GS	BS	A
Missouri.....	AGS	B	GS	A	A	CE	GS	GS	B	SS
Montana.....	G	CP	GS	CP	CP	CP	GS	G	CE	SS
Nebraska.....	A	B	GS	A	A	CE	GS	GS	B	A
Nevada.....	(a-5)	G	G	N.O.	CE	A	G	G	G	(b)
New Hampshire.....	GC	CS	GC	N.O.	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	N.A.	G	A	CE	G
North Dakota.....	A	G	G	N.O.	A	AT	G	N.A.	CE	SS
Ohio.....	GS	B	GS	A	GS	A	G	GS	B	CE
Oklahoma.....	A	B	GS	N.O.	A	B	B	GS	CE	L
Oregon.....	A	A	GS	G	N.O.	GS	GS	GS	SE	A
Pennsylvania.....	G	B	G	G	G	AT	GS	GS	GS	AG
Rhode Island.....	A	B	GS	N.O.	A	SE	GS	GS (j)	B	B
South Carolina.....	A	B	GS	N.O.	CE	B	GS	GS	CE	B
South Dakota.....	CP	CP	(a-44)	(a-48)	(a-40)	AT	GS	GS	GS	SS
Tennessee.....	A	G	G	G	SL	A	G	G	G	A
Texas.....	G	B	G	G	CE	(i)	B	G	B	(b)
Utah.....	G	A	GS	GS	AG	GS	GS	A	B	A
Vermont.....	CG	AT	GS	CG	CG	AT	CG	CG	GS	CE
Virginia.....	GB	AT	GB	GB	GB	A	GB	B	GB	GB
Washington.....	(a-14)	I	G	(a-12)	G	(a-3)	G	(a-12)	CE	(a-2)
West Virginia.....	CS	GS	GS	B	(a-8)	(a-13)	GS	(a-13)	B	(a-2)
Wisconsin.....	A	A	GS	N.O.	A	A	GS	CS	CE	B
Wyoming.....	AG	CS	GS	N.O.	(a-8)	SS	GS	(a-13)	CE	A
American Samoa.....	GB	N.A.	GB	(a-12)	(a-4)	(a-3)	A	(a-12)	GB	G
Guam.....	GS	...	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.	GS	N.A.	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:

C — Cabinet Secretary

CG — Cabinet Secretary..... Governor

A — Agency head

AB — Agency head..... Board

AG — Agency head..... Governor

AGC — Agency head..... Governor and Council

AGS — Agency head..... Senate

ALS — Agency head..... Appropriate legislative committee

ASH — Agency head..... Senate president and House speaker

B — Board or commission

BG — Board..... Governor

BGS — Board..... Governor and Senate

BS — Board or commission..... Senate

BA — Board or commission..... Agency head

CS — Civil Service

LS — Legislative Committee..... Senate

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

(a-1) Lieutenant governor.

(a-2) Secretary of state.

(a-3) Attorney general.

(a-4) Treasurer.

(a-5) Adjutant general.

(a-6) Administration.

(a-7) Agriculture.

(a-8) Auditor.

(a-9) Banking.

(a-10) Budget.

(a-11) Civil rights.

(a-12) Commerce.

(a-13) Community affairs.

(a-14) Comptroller.

(a-15) Consumer affairs.

(a-16) Corrections.



## 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	(k)	GB	AG	GB	AG	GB	B	AG
Arizona.....	G	A	A	GS	(a-14)	B	A	GS	B	A
Arkansas.....	GS	G	N.O.	BG/BS	G	B	GS	BG	BG	BS
California.....	GS	GS	G	GS	G	G	GS	GS (b)	B	(a-49)
Colorado.....	A	A	G	A	A	A	A	GS	GS	GS
Connecticut.....	GE	GE	GE	GE	(b)	GE	GE	GE	BG	GE
Delaware.....	CG	CG	CG	(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	GD	B	A
Hawaii.....	A	CS	CS	CS	(b)	CS	GS	GS	B	CS
Idaho.....	A	GS	AGS	GS	GS	B	N.O.	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	G	A	(a-6)	G	G	(a-49)
Iowa.....	GS	GS	GS	A	A	A	A	GS	N.O.	A
Kansas.....	(b)	GS	B	C	N.A.	CS	GS	GS	B	GS
Kentucky.....	AG	AG	AG	G	G	G	N.O.	CG	B	CG
Louisiana.....	GS	A	CS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	B	GS
Maine.....	A	(a-32)	(a-38)	GLS	(a-6)	GLS	A	GLS	N.A.	(a-49)
Maryland.....	AG	A	G	GS	GS	GS	(a-6)	GS	G	AG
Massachusetts.....	G	CG	CG	CG	G	CG	G	CG	BC	G
Michigan.....	GS	CS	CS	GS	(a-10)	(b)	N.O.	GS	N.O.	(a-49)
Minnesota.....	GS	N.O.	A	GS	GS	A	(a-6)	GS	B	GS
Mississippi.....	GS	GS	A	GS	(a-6)	GS	N.O.	BS	BS	B
Missouri.....	A	A	G	A	AGS	(b)	A	GS	B	B
Montana.....	CP	CP	CP	GS	CP	GS	CP	GS	CP	(a-49)
Nebraska.....	GS	A	GS	GS	(b)	A	A	GS	B	GS
Nevada.....	A	A	G	A	(a-14)	GD	N.O.	(b)	B	(a-49)
New Hampshire.....	G	GC	G	GC	(a-6)	BGS	GC	AGC	B	(a-49)
New Jersey.....	GS	A	A	GS	GS	B	(b)	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	GS	GS	A (b)	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 (b)	GS
South Carolina.....	A	B	A	(b)	B	B	A	GS	B	B
South Dakota.....	A	A	(a-42)	(a-35)	GS	GS	(a-6)	GS	B	A
Tennessee.....	A	G	A	G	G	B	G	G	B	(a-49)
Texas.....	A	B	N.O.	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	N.O.	CG
Virginia.....	GB	GB	A	GB	GB	B	GB	GB	B	GB
Washington.....	(a-5)	GS	G	(a-22)	(a-14)	G	(a-6)	G	N.A.	(a-49)
West Virginia.....	GS	GS	GS	GS	(a-6)	CS	C	GS	B	GS
Wisconsin.....	A	GS	A	(a-35)	A	(a-35)	(a-7)	(a-28)	N.A.	(a-49)
Wyoming.....	G	GS	G	GS	N.A.	GD	AG	GS	GB	GS
American Samoa.....	G	A	GB	GB	(a-4)	GB	G	GB	(a-18)	(a-49)
Guam.....	GS	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	CS	GS	B	GS
No. Mariana Islands.....	G	C	C	G	GS	C	GS	GS	B	C
Puerto Rico.....	N.A.	GS	N.A.	N.A.	G	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.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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

State or other jurisdiction	Information systems	Insurance	Labor	Licensing	Mental health & retardation	Natural resources	Parks & recreation	Personnel	Planning	Post audit
Alabama.....	CS	G	G	N.O.	G	G	CS	B	(a-12)	LS
Alaska.....	AG	AG	GB	AG	B	GB	AG	AG	N.O.	(a-8)
Arizona.....	A	GS	BS	N.O.	B	GS	GS	A	(a-10)	N.O.
Arkansas.....	GS	GS	GS	N.O.	A	G	GS	AG	N.O.	L
California.....	G	CE	AG	G	(b)	GS	GS	GS	N.O.	N.O.
Colorado.....	G	BA	GS	A	A	GS	A	A	G	(a-8)
Connecticut.....	GE	GE	GE	CS	(b)	CS	CS	CS	A	(a-8)
Delaware.....	GS	CE	GS	CG	(b)	GS	CG	CG	CG	(a-8)
Florida.....	GS	GOC	GS	A	N.A.	GS	A	A	A	CE
Georgia.....	GD	CE	CE	SS	B	GB	A	A	(a-10)	(a-8)
Hawaii.....	GS	AG	GS	CS	G	GS	CS	GS	CS	CS
Idaho.....	(a-6)	GS	GS	GS	N.O.	B	B	GS	N.O.	(a-14)
Illinois.....	(a-6)	GS	GS	(a-9)	(a-45)	GS	(a-35)	(a-6)	N.O.	(a-8)
Indiana.....	G	G	G	G	A	G	A	G	N.O.	G
Iowa.....	GS	GS	GS	N.O.	A	GS	A	A	N.O.	N.O.
Kansas.....	G	SE	GS	B	C	GS	CS	C	N.O.	L
Kentucky.....	G	G	G	N.O.	CG	G	CG	G	G	CE
Louisiana.....	A	CE	GS	N.O.	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	(b)	GS	A	A	GS	A
Massachusetts.....	CG	G	C	G	(b)	CG	CG	CG	G	CE
Michigan.....	GS	(a-9)	GS	(a-32)	CS	GS	CS	CS	N.O.	CL
Minnesota.....	GS	A	GS	A	GS	GS	A	(a-24)	N.A.	(a-8)
Mississippi.....	BS	SE	N.O.	N.O.	B	GS	GS	B	A	CE
Missouri.....	A	GS	GS	A	BS	GS	A	G	AGS	CE
Montana.....	A	CE	GS	CP	CP	GS	CP	CP	G	L
Nebraska.....	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	B	A	GS	CE
Nevada.....	G	A	A	N.O.	(b)	G	A	GS	N.O.	N.O.
New Hampshire.....	GC	GC	GC	GC	AGC	GC	AGC	AGC	...	(a-14)
New Jersey.....	A	GS	GS	N.O.	A (b)	A	A	GS	A	N.O.
New Mexico.....	GS	G	GS	G	N.O.	GS	N.A.	GD	N.A.	(a-8)
New York.....	G	GS	GS	(b)	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	CE
North Carolina.....	G	CE	CE	N.O.	A	G	A	G	N.A.	(a-8)
North Dakota.....	G	CE	G	N.O.	A	N.O.	G	A	N.O.	A
Ohio.....	G	GS	A	N.O.	GS (b)	GS	A	A	GS	CE
Oklahoma.....	A	CE	CE	N.O.	B	(a-48)	(a-48)	GS	N.O.	N.O.
Oregon.....	A	GS	SE	N.O.	A	N.O.	B	A	N.O.	SS
Pennsylvania.....	G	GS	GS	AG	G	GS	A	G	G	(a-8)
Rhode Island.....	A	GS	GS	(i)	GS	GS	GS	A	A	N.O.
South Carolina.....	A	GS	GS	GS	(b)	B	GS	A	AB	B
South Dakota.....	GS	A	GS	N.O.	GS	GS	A	GS	N.O.	(a-8)
Tennessee.....	A	G	G	A	G	G	A	G	A	SL
Texas.....	B	G	B	B	B	B	B	N.O.	G	L
Utah.....	GS	GS	GS	AG	AB	GS	AG	GS	G	(a-8)
Vermont.....	CG	GS	GS	SS	CG	GS	CG	CG	N.O.	(a-8)
Virginia.....	B	B	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	GB	(a-10)	(a-8)
Washington.....	GS	SE	G	G	(a-45)	CE	I	(a-14)	(a-14)	N.A.
West Virginia.....	C	GS	GS	N.O.	(a-27)	(a-25)	(a-25)	C	(a-17)	LS
Wisconsin.....	A	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	N.O.	(a-31)
Wyoming.....	GS	GS	AG	CS	AG	G	GS	AG	G	AG
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)

California—Health—Responsibilities shared between Director of Health Care Services and Director of Public Health, both (GS).

California—Mental Health and Retardation—Responsibilities shared between Director of Mental Health (GS) and Director of Developmental Services (GS).

Connecticut—Responsibilities shared between Robert M. Ward and John C. Geragosian. Positions are selected by the legislature.

Connecticut—Fish and Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Director of Wildlife (CS), Director of Inland and Marine Fisheries (CS).

Connecticut—Mental Health and Retardation—Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Mental Health (GE) and Commissioner of Retardation (GE).

Delaware—Mental Health and Retardation—Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (CG); and Director, Division of Developmental Disabilities Services, same department (CG).

Delaware—Social Services—Responsibilities shared between Secretary of Health and Social Services (GS); and Acting Secretary, Department of Services of Children, Youth and their Families (GS).

Hawaii—Finance—Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance (GS) and the Comptroller (GS).

Indiana—Election Administration—Responsibilities shared between Co-Directors.

Kansas—Emergency management—Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General (GS) and Deputy Director (C)

Maryland—Mental Health and Retardation—Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Mental Hygiene Administration (A); and Secretary, Department of Disabilities (A).

Massachusetts—Mental Health and Retardation—Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Developmental Disabilities (CG); and Commissioner, Department of Mental Health, Executive Office of Human Services (CG).

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

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-audit	Public library development	Public utility regulation	Purchasing	Revenue	Social services	Solid waste mgmt.	State police	Tourism	Transportation	Welfare
Alabama.....	(a-14)	B	SE	CS	G	B	CS	G	G	(a-29)	(a-45)
Alaska.....	N.O.	AG	GB	AG	GB	GB	AG	GB	AG	GB	AG
Arizona.....	(a-14)	SS	B	A	GS	GS	A	GS	GS	GS	(a-45)
Arkansas.....	N.A.	B	GS	AG	AG	GS	N.A.	BG	AG	BS	GS
California.....	(a-14)	N.O.	GS	(a-26)	BS	GS	G	GS	N.O.	GS	(a-45)
Colorado.....	(a-14)	BA	CS	CS	GS	GS	CS	A	CS	GS	GS
Connecticut.....	CE	B	GB	CS	GE	GE	CS	GE	A	GE	GE
Delaware.....	(a-8)	CG	CG	(a-26)	CG	(b)	B	CG	CG	GS	CG
Florida.....	CE	A	B	A	GOC	GS	A	GOC	N.O.	GS	A
Georgia.....	(a-8)	AB	CE	A	GS	GD	A	G	A	GB	A
Hawaii.....	CS	B	GS	GS	GS	GS	CS	N.O.	B	GS	CS
Idaho.....	(a-14)	B	GS	(a-6)	GS	(a-27)	N.O.	GS	GS	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.....	A	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	A
Kansas.....	CS	GS	B	C	GS	GS	C	GS	C	GS	C
Kentucky.....	N.O.	G	G	G	G	G	AG	G	G	G	(a-45)
Louisiana.....	A	BGS	BS	A	GS	GS	GS	GS	LGS	GS	GS
Maine.....	(a-14)	B	G	CS	A	GLS	CS	A/GLS	(a-17)	GLS	(a-45)
Maryland.....	A	A	GS	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	GS	(a-45)
Massachusetts.....	CE	B	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	CG	G	G	CG
Michigan.....	N.O.	N.O.	GS	CS	CS	GS	CS	GS	N.O.	GS	GS
Minnesota.....	(a-8)	N.A.	(b)	A	GS	(a-34)	(a-23)	A	A	GS	(a-34)
Mississippi.....	CE	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	B	GS
Missouri.....	A	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	B	A
Montana.....	(a-39)	CP	CE	CP	GS	GS	GS	CP	CP	GS	GS
Nebraska.....	A	B	B	A	GS	GS	A	GS	B	GS	GS
Nevada.....	N.O.	(b)	G	A	G	G	(a-23)	G	GD	B	(b)
New Hampshire.....	(a-14)	AGC	GC	CS	GC	GC	AGC	AGC	AGC	GC	AGC
New Jersey.....	N.O.	N.O.	GS	GS	A	(b)	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.....	CE	B	GS	G	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS	GS
North Carolina.....	(a-8)	A	G	A	G	A	A	G	A	G	A
North Dakota.....	N.O.	N.O.	CE	A	CE	G	A	G	G	G	G
Ohio.....	GS	B	BG	A	GS	(b)	A	GS	LG	A	GS
Oklahoma.....	(a-14)	B	(b)	A	GS	GS	A	A	B	B	GS
Oregon.....	(a-10)	B	GS	A	GS	GS	N.O.	GS	N.O.	GS	(a-45)
Pennsylvania.....	(a-4)	G	GS	AG	GS	GS	AG	GS	A	GS	GS
Rhode Island.....	(a-14)	A	GS	A	GS	GS	(b)	G	(a-17)	GS	GS
South Carolina.....	(a-14)	B	B	A	GS	GS	BS	B	GS	GS	(a-45)
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)	(i)	N.O.	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	GB	GB	G	GB	GB
Washington.....	(a-4)	(a-2)	GS	(a-6)	G	G	(a-22)	G	N.A.	(a-29)	(a-45)
West Virginia.....	(a-8)	B	GS	CS	GS	(a-27)	B	GS	GS	(a-29)	(a-27)
Wisconsin.....	A	A	GS	A	GS	A	A	A	GS	GS	A
Wyoming.....	(a-8)	AG	G	CS	GS	GS	AG	AG	AG	(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	(i)	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

Michigan—Fish and Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Director (GS), Chief of Fisheries (CS) and Chief of Wildlife (CS).

Michigan—Election Administration—Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (CE); and Director, Bureau of Elections (CS).

Minnesota—Human/Social Services, Mental Health and Retardation and Welfare are under the Commissioner of Human Services (GS).

Minnesota—Public Utility Regulation—Responsibilities shared between the five Public Utility Commissioners (G).

Missouri—Fish and Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation; Administrator, Division of Wildlife, same department (AB).

Nebraska—Finance—Responsibilities shared between State Tax Commissioner, Department of Revenue (GS); Administrator, Budget Division (A) and the Auditor of Public Accounts (CE).

Nevada—Election Administration—Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (CE), Deputy Secretary of State (SS), Chief Deputy, Secretary of State (A).

Nevada—Health—Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, Health (AG).

Nevada—Mental Health and Retardation—Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, MHDS (G).

Nevada—Public Library—Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Tourism and Cultural Affairs (G) and Division Administrator of Library and Archives (A).

Nevada—Welfare—Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, Welfare and Support Services (AG).

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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

New Jersey—General Services—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).

New Jersey—Mental Health and Retardation—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).

New Jersey—Commissioner, Dept. of Human Services (GS) and Commissioner, Dept. of Children and Families (GS).

New York—Responsibilities shared between Board of Election members. Two co-chairs and two commissioners (B).

New York—Licensing—Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (GS) and Commissioner of State Education Department (B).

Ohio—Finance—Responsibilities shared between Assistant Director, Office of Budget and Management (A) and Deputy Director same office (A).

Ohio—Mental Health and Retardation—Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Developmental Disabilities (GS) and Director, Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. (GS).

Ohio—Social Services—Responsibilities shared between Director, OH Dept. of Job and Family Services (GS), Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dept. of Education (B), Executive Director of Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities (B), Director of Dept. of Aging (GS).

Oklahoma—Public Utility Regulation—Responsibilities shared between General Administrator Public Utility Division, Corporation Commission (B); and 3 Commissioners, Corporation Commission (SE).

Pennsylvania—Shared between Executive Director (Fish) (B) and Executive Director (Game) (B).

Rhode Island—Higher Education—This employee serves in a dual role as Commissioner of Higher Education and as the President of the Community College of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island—Social Services—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.

South Carolina—Environmental Protection—Responsibilities shared between two Commissioners. One selected by (BS) and the other by (B).

South Carolina—Mental Health and Retardation—Responsibilities shared between Director of Disabilities and Special Needs (B) and Director of Mental Health (B).

Texas—Election Administration—Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (G); and Division Director of Elections, Elections Division, Secretary of State (A).

Virginia—Public Utility Regulation—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, with no additional salary.

(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) Method not specified.

(j) The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation is a quasi-public agency.

(k) The authority is a public corporation of the state and a body corporate and politic constituting a political subdivision within the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development, but with separate and independent legal existence.

(l) Economic Development is considered corporate and state does not control method of selection or wages for this position.

**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.....	\$119,950	\$60,830	\$85,248	\$168,002	\$85,248	\$91,014	N.A.	\$84,655	\$85,248	\$157,380
Alaska.....	145,000	115,000	(a-1)	141,156	154,824	141,156	141,156	102,972	153,760	122,988
Arizona.....	95,000	(a-2)	70,000	90,000	70,000	146,000	215,250	132,000	141,986	124,800
Arkansas.....	141,000	42,315	90,000	130,000	85,000	118,680	157,182	101,969	85,000	140,552
California.....	190,103	142,577	142,577	165,126	152,081	187,498	N.O.	194,105	194,105	161,659
Colorado.....	90,000	150,000	68,500	80,000	68,500	151,945	154,968	154,968	165,360	135,564
Connecticut.....	150,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	182,132	175,000	132,160	(c)	142,500
Delaware.....	171,000	79,053	128,090	145,707	113,874	122,321	(c)	119,540	109,032	111,916
Florida.....	130,273	124,851	141,000	128,972	(a-24)	170,352	141,000	128,972	140,004	(a-24)
Georgia.....	139,339	91,609	123,637	139,169	165,000	160,000	153,000	121,557	152,160	148,358
Hawaii.....	152,544	148,800	N.O.	148,800	148,800	220,651	(c)	141,720	141,720	117,312
Idaho.....	122,597	42,909	104,207	124,000	104,207	145,121	95,201	130,936	N.O.	(a-24)
Illinois.....	177,412	135,669	156,541	156,541	135,669	115,613	142,339	133,273	157,212	135,081
Indiana.....	121,331	93,296	81,020	97,468	81,020	135,795	139,256	147,346	81,020	122,400
Iowa.....	130,000	103,212	103,212	123,669	103,212	175,106	142,938	103,212	103,212	117,832
Kansas.....	99,636	54,000	86,003	98,901	86,003	106,392	120,000	110,000	N.A.	120,000
Kentucky.....	142,976	121,550	121,550	121,550	121,550	137,000	N.O.	121,550	121,550	128,533
Louisiana.....	130,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	192,566	237,500	115,000	132,620	145,000
Maine.....	70,000	(e)	90,730	119,038	82,534	131,706	131,706	131,706	104,749	108,659
Maryland.....	170,000	141,500	99,500	141,500	141,500	144,052 (b)	146,743 (b)	143,488 (b)	N.O.	101,463 (b)
Massachusetts.....	151,800	122,058	136,402	136,402	133,277	171,392	161,522	136,000	140,607	130,000
Michigan.....	159,300 (d)	111,510	112,410	112,410	174,204	175,869	(a-30)	155,000	168,129	150,000
Minnesota.....	127,629	82,959	95,722	121,248	(a-24)	175,684	144,991	144,991	108,485	131,941
Mississippi.....	122,160	60,000	90,000	108,960	90,000	141,105	140,174	90,000	90,000	140,899
Missouri.....	133,821	86,484	107,746	116,437	107,746	110,016	128,226	124,139	107,746	104,287
Montana.....	111,569	86,362	92,236	123,499	(a-6)	119,150	109,690	109,690	92,236	109,690
Nebraska.....	105,000	75,000	85,000	95,000	85,000	108,721	117,760	116,700	85,000	104,705
Nevada.....	149,573	63,648	102,898	141,086	102,898	118,200	128,998	118,200	N.O.	98,880
New Hampshire.....	127,443	(e)	105,930	117,913	105,930	105,930	117,913	100,171	N.O.	105,929
New Jersey.....	175,000	141,000	(a-1)	140,000	141,000	141,000	N.O.	141,000	144,629	141,000
New Mexico.....	110,000	85,000	85,000	95,000	85,000	193,787	126,250	125,000	85,000	90,900
New York.....	179,000 (d)	151,500	120,800	151,500	127,000	120,800	N.A.	120,800	151,500	127,000
North Carolina.....	144,349	127,561	127,561	127,561	127,561	107,490	130,935	127,561	127,561	127,561
North Dakota.....	132,964	103,221	105,770	157,009	99,881	200,160	N.A.	108,656	105,770	123,300
Ohio.....	148,304	150,404	109,553	109,553	109,553	125,278	133,868	125,278	109,553	103,001
Oklahoma.....	147,000	114,713	140,000	132,825	114,713	175,676	100,000	87,005	114,713	187,354
Oregon.....	98,600	(a-2)	77,000	82,220	72,000	185,508	204,058	152,652	136,488	N.O.
Pennsylvania.....	193,304	162,373	139,178	160,828	160,828	139,178	154,641	139,178	160,828	139,178
Rhode Island (g).....	132,710	117,637	117,637	124,991	117,637	141,259	136,510	(a-23)	159,248	135,000
South Carolina.....	106,078	46,545	92,007	92,007	92,007	92,007	201,297	92,007	147,052	135,273
South Dakota.....	112,214	(h)	89,700	112,096	89,700	119,675	102,811	118,000	89,700	109,313
Tennessee.....	187,680 (d)	88,001 (e)	195,972	182,688	195,972	158,556	195,972	158,556	195,972	158,556
Texas.....	153,750	9,612 (i)	132,924	153,750	(a-14)	167,923	N.O.	137,500	181,128	242,925 (j)
Utah.....	109,900	104,405	(a-1)	104,405	104,405	107,037	119,891	115,586	104,405	119,288
Vermont.....	166,046	70,470	105,290	126,048	105,290	112,694	133,453	133,453	105,290	116,106
Virginia.....	175,000	36,321	158,966	150,000	167,408	135,548	159,762	165,552	178,950	170,000
Washington.....	173,617	101,889	121,663	159,395	140,438	175,676	154,152	141,369	121,663	131,496
West Virginia.....	150,000	20,000 (e)	95,000	95,000	95,000	125,000	115,000	95,000	95,000	75,000
Wisconsin.....	147,328	77,795	69,936	142,966	69,936	132,024	127,546	121,950	122,096	117,686
Wyoming.....	105,000	(a-2)	92,000	175,000	92,000	135,936	165,000	124,378	92,000	107,184
Guam.....	130,000	85,000	N.O.	105,286	52,492	68,152	88,915	60,850	100,000	88,915
No. Mariana Islands.....	70,000	65,000	N.O.	80,000	40,800 (b)	N.O.	54,000	40,800 (b)	80,000	40,800 (b)
Puerto Rico.....	70,000	N.O.	125,000	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	150,000	75,000	(a-1)	76,500	76,500	85,000	76,500	76,500	76,500	75,000

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies and state websites, March 2017.

Key:

N.A. — Not available.

N.O. — 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.

(a-9) Banking.

(a-10) Budget.

(a-11) Civil rights.

(a-12) Commerce.

(a-13) Community affairs.

(a-14) Comptroller.

(a-15) Consumer affairs.

(a-16) Corrections.

(a-17) Economic development.

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

(a-19) Election administration.

(a-20) Emergency administration.

(a-21) Employment Services.

(a-22) Energy.

(a-23) Environmental protection.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

### 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	N.O.	\$162,232	\$164,419	\$138,305	\$72,686	\$71,712	(a-12)	\$250,000	\$72,686
Alaska.....	194,760	102,972	141,156	(a-12)	133,332	(a-12)	141,156	(a-12)	141,156	124,452
Arizona.....	162,000	N.A.	250,000	N.A.	140,000	N.A.	185,000	(a-12)	85,000	(a-2)
Arkansas.....	101,077	N.O.	N.O.	N.A.	N.O.	N.O.	150,507	121,038	233,488	73,152
California.....	(a-24)	N.O.	N.O.	146,762	152,081	166,500	250,656	N.O.	165,126	135,684
Colorado.....	164,380	131,676	N.O.	94,200	126,540	151,152	131,688	159,180	245,688	110,400
Connecticut.....	161,922	129,780	190,400	(a-12)	110,000	142,800	167,500	190,400	192,500	116,537
Delaware.....	147,870	79,754	(a-2)	N.O.	147,870	122,268	147,870	128,090	160,645	81,628
Florida.....	145,000	99,500	N.A.	110,000	128,972	100,000	160,000	141,000	276,000	97,250
Georgia.....	175,615	105,202	132,600	164,800	N.A.	124,836	160,000	169,500	123,270	97,850
Hawaii.....	148,800	108,936	141,720	N.O.	141,720	114,168	141,720	141,720	200,000	100,800
Idaho.....	122,990	67,787	130,000	N.O.	104,207	(a-3)	139,984	(a-12)	104,207	(a-2)
Illinois.....	150,000	115,613	142,339	(a-12)	135,669	(a-3)	150,228	(a-12)	225,000	130,008
Indiana.....	135,000	110,000	(a-17)	115,565	(a-8)	95,000	148,500	195,850	97,468	(c)
Iowa.....	141,960	87,000	N.O.	98,592	N.O.	128,890	142,500	154,300	140,000	106,309
Kansas.....	130,000	76,476	125,000	N.A.	115,000	95,000	135,000	72,050	175,000	(a-2)
Kentucky.....	137,000	126,200	137,000	115,000	108,286	86,940	132,161	250,000	240,000	78,513
Louisiana.....	136,261	85,000	237,500	159,016	237,500	106,080	136,719	237,500	275,000	121,909
Maine.....	112,091	78,104	(a-17)	(a-17)	112,091	115,565	131,705	131,705	121,347	98,800
Maryland.....	174,417 (b)	114,865 (b)	172,021 (b)	N.O.	141,500	134,749 (b)	159,072 (b)	172,021 (b)	153,532 (b)	130,059 (b)
Massachusetts.....	134,589	137,382	161,522	145,000	176,624	145,000	150,000	161,522	161,522	136,402
Michigan.....	155,000	152,250	(a-32)	N.O.	143,176	N.O.	155,000	175,000	206,040	(c)
Minnesota.....	(a-24)	144,991	144,991	(a-17)	(a-24)	116,009	150,002	150,002	1,500,002	(a-2)
Mississippi.....	(a-6)	N.O.	90,000	130,000	(a-6)	91,000	132,761	183,000	300,000	80,000
Missouri.....	79,220	82,932	129,540	106,935	98,681	116,437	124,139	129,540	191,544	48,852
Montana.....	112,040	80,517	109,690	72,377	111,682	78,736	126,624	103,771	104,635	91,042
Nebraska.....	160,271	70,000	130,880	90,148	107,525	95,000	184,321	148,480	220,725	76,000
Nevada.....	(a-6)	88,651	128,998	N.O.	102,898	75,111	128,998	N.A.	128,998	(c)
New Hampshire.....	105,930	80,971	114,554	N.O.	106,575	100,171	117,913	87,423	114,553	(a-2)
New Jersey.....	132,000	120,000	(a-17)	141,000	141,000	136,000	141,000	225,000	141,000	125,000
New Mexico.....	89,703	N.O.	123,725	N.O.	118,000	87,000	115,000	123,725	126,250	85,000
New York.....	188,037	109,800	1 (d)	120,800	151,500	127,000	178,772	1 (d)	250,000	(k)
North Carolina.....	(a-24)	N.A.	138,040	N.O.	158,501	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	127,561	107,590
North Dakota.....	133,764	102,000	160,000	N.A.	131,136	141,384	135,240	N.A.	120,410	53,640
Ohio.....	165,734	98,820	131,268	135,033	165,734	80,600	133,764	135,033	192,504	109,553
Oklahoma.....	100,000	N.A.	126,508	N.A.	120,000	125,000	185,000	N.A.	124,373	115,386
Oregon.....	157,884	112,428	168,276	156,773	N.O.	168,276	176,690	(a-13)	157,581	150,336
Pennsylvania.....	167,160	141,321	155,365	129,605	151,003	142,768	154,642	146,910	154,642	126,084
Rhode Island (g).....	185,739	86,342	205,706	N.A.	140,645	(a-3)	145,644	185,000 (l)	212,106	145,993
South Carolina.....	123,730	115,000	175,980	N.A.	92,007	115,836	168,043	(a-12)	92,007	103,264
South Dakota.....	75,656	51,072	(a-44)	(a-48)	(a-40)	61,138	124,462	138,823	123,864	74,427
Tennessee.....	153,132	116,964	N.A.	N.A.	195,972	90,000	152,256	N.A.	200,004	137,724
Texas.....	159,131	117,875	N.O.	172,997	153,750	141,484	266,500	N.A.	220,375	(c)
Utah.....	141,835	100,630	136,635	67,475	(a-24)	(a-12)	125,091	132,974	230,069	109,013
Vermont.....	124,301	105,435	133,182	107,494	124,301	105,997	118,394	110,282	133,453	105,290
Virginia.....	167,669	90,800	166,915	133,297	167,541	102,102	156,060	340,000	206,467	108,202
Washington.....	(a-14)	109,560	159,060	(a-12)	179,525	(a-3)	167,952	(a-12)	134,212	(a-2)
West Virginia.....	99,120	55,000	95,000	106,280	(a-8)	(a-3)	90,504	(a-13)	230,000	(a-2)
Wisconsin.....	116,126	97,573	N.O.	N.O.	N.A.	99,590	131,997	N.O.	121,307	120,016
Wyoming.....	134,358	63,600	142,943	N.O.	(a-8)	134,260	148,628	(a-12)	92,000	107,675
Guam.....	88,915	N.O.	88,915	N.O.	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	(c)	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.

## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: 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	\$88,543	\$97,766	\$152,618	\$177,266	\$113,479	\$97,766	\$282,446	\$206,184	\$169,000
Alaska.....	137,352	129,132	175,000	141,156	139,008	141,156	(a-43)	141,156	341,443	132,036
Arizona.....	112,500	125,000	52,637	175,000	(a-14)	160,000	120,000	205,505	120,000	164,609
Arkansas.....	98,327	147,460	N.O.	130,250	(a-6)	134,056	133,797	219,779	168,810	183,924
California.....	194,105	177,815	147,828	194,105	194,105	166,500	176,691	(c)	288,396	(a-49)
Colorado.....	119,292	127,716	146,568	155,400	135,216	151,464	141,600	142,812	148,056	138,000
Connecticut.....	183,340	157,000	139,050	139,050	209,439	(c)	175,000	190,000	335,000	190,749
Delaware.....	91,215	96,566	98,570	(a-35)	147,870	99,040	108,671	170,483	109,801	(a-49)
Florida.....	141,000	141,000	91,960	150,000	128,972	140,737	141,000	N.A.	200,000	150,000
Georgia.....	105,000	108,150	116,452	170,000	155,400	135,000	162,761	175,000	500,500	124,409
Hawaii.....	123,288	102,192 (b)	102,192 (b)	102,192 (b)	(c)	102,192 (b)	(a-14)	141,720	375,000	102,192 (b)
Idaho.....	122,532	126,152	86,174	115,960	106,890	136,572	N.O.	157,185	126,048	(a-49)
Illinois.....	128,920	142,339	(a-42)	133,273	(a-10)	(a-35)	(a-6)	150,228	200,004	(a-49)
Indiana.....	130,500	159,135	78,795	130,500	145,343	87,252	(a-6)	175,579	174,673	(a-49)
Iowa.....	112,070	135,000	(a-17)	134,472	140,629	102,690	118,019	135,387	N.O.	163,634
Kansas.....	(c)	113,400	85,010	105,019	115,000	84,000	114,000	190,000	200,000	(a-49)
Kentucky.....	84,349	N.A.	137,000	102,900	137,000	141,750	N.O.	164,616	360,000	N.A.
Louisiana.....	130,000	106,511	121,909	137,197	237,500	123,614	237,500	236,001	364,000	176,000
Maine.....	86,029	(a-32)	(a-38)	131,706	(a-6)	131,706	101,670	141,523	N.A.	(a-49)
Maryland.....	150,000 (b)	161,975 (b)	138,631 (b)	104,235 (b)	174,417 (b)	116,185 (b)	(a-6)	170,997 (b)	157,558 (b)	160,742
Massachusetts.....	143,000	161,522	135,000	139,050	161,522	129,000	158,000	140,000	220,763	153,536
Michigan.....	(a-47)	136,605	165,000	155,000	(a-10)	(c)	N.O.	175,000	N.O.	(a-49)
Minnesota.....	154,992	N.O.	131,941	150,002	154,992	131,941	(a-6)	150,002	390,000	154,992
Mississippi.....	107,868	135,315	90,000	129,347	(a-6)	126,668	N.O.	230,000	300,000	157,000
Missouri.....	100,453	94,944	102,000	106,091	79,220	(c)	98,681	128,244	175,000	184,579
Montana.....	93,227	103,735	117,400	109,690	111,682	109,690	95,866	109,690	309,206	(a-49)
Nebraska.....	97,282	110,469	104,704	122,880	(c)	110,502	125,565	165,000	185,326	148,481
Nevada.....	118,200	128,998	107,973	125,021	(a-14)	118,200	N.O.	(c)	N.A.	(a-49)
New Hampshire.....	105,930	105,930	80,971	114,554	(a-10)	100,171	(a-6)	100,171	79,664	(a-49)
New Jersey.....	132,300	N.A.	100,000	141,000	133,507	105,783	(c)	141,000	141,000	123,500
New Mexico.....	125,000	113,827	N.A.	125,000	126,250	103,000	113,000	125,000	126,250	105,000
New York.....	136,000	127,000	120,800	136,000	151,500	136,000	136,000	136,000	250,000	136,000
North Carolina.....	109,068	122,815	104,000	127,000	195,352	141,382	N.A.	146,666	775,000	164,511
North Dakota.....	111,048	120,816	160,000	126,036	133,764	128,136	194,232	170,004	372,000	(a-49)
Ohio.....	103,417	137,113	135,033	134,388	(c)	110,344	90,646	133,744	163,488	137,113
Oklahoma.....	95,000	115,110	114,000	123,013	171,833	135,644	100,000	194,244	394,983	(a-49)
Oregon.....	123,828	168,276	152,652	148,572	(a-4)	152,652	(a-6)	185,508	172,716	165,778
Pennsylvania.....	141,830	142,377	134,416	152,275	167,160	(c)	146,910	154,642	141,830	145,272
Rhode Island (g).....	136,489	135,000	140,513	135,000	(a-44)	(a-23)	(a-6)	134,975	265,000 (c)	(a-49)
South Carolina.....	102,155	161,507	113,609	(c)	180,189	135,072	136,874	168,043	166,280	162,313
South Dakota.....	89,904	67,902	(a-42)	(a-35)	119,675	124,462	(a-6)	128,598	378,813	109,791
Tennessee.....	120,000	152,256	161,196	168,708	195,972	168,708	159,996	176,868	165,000	158,556
Texas.....	198,164	179,500	N.O.	210,695	(a-14)	195,749	170,824	242,353	205,160	(a-49)
Utah.....	92,310	140,379	117,000	115,586	133,266	118,269	119,558	191,470	N.A.	(a-49)
Vermont.....	80,188	118,394	116,106	116,106	124,301	94,931	118,394	130,790	N.O.	113,547
Virginia.....	122,791	156,970	96,523	184,649	170,854	140,208	162,344	196,139	193,669	202,419
Washington.....	(a-5)	159,060	152,040	(a-22)	(a-14)	153,612	(a-6)	151,332	N.A.	170,976
West Virginia.....	65,000	75,000	82,404	95,000	(a-6)	75,000	80,508	85,512	N.A.	120,000
Wisconsin.....	104,832	111,800	94,910	(a-35)	116,126	(a-35)	(a-7)	128,000	525,000	(a-49)
Wyoming.....	100,147	155,913	121,000	130,577	N.O.	148,593	116,552	202,952	168,600	156,000
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

(b) Salary ranges, top figure in ranges follow:

Hawaii: Employment Services, \$170,100; Energy, \$170,100; Environmental Protection, \$170,100; Fish and Wildlife, \$170,100; Highways, \$170,100; Licensing, \$161,976; Parks and Recreation, \$170,100; Post-Audit, \$170,100; Pre-Audit, \$170,100; Solid Waste Management, \$161,976; Welfare, \$161,976.

Maryland: For these positions the salary in the chart is the actual salary and the following are the salary ranges: Adjutant General, \$114,874–\$153,532; Administration, \$114,874–\$153,532; Agriculture, \$114,874–\$153,532; Banking, \$73,612–\$118,197; Budget, \$133,069–\$177,977; Civil Rights, \$92,333–\$123,236; Commerce, \$133,069–\$177,977; Consumer Affairs, \$83,836–\$134,749; Corrections, \$133,069–\$177,977; Economic Development, \$133,069–\$177,977; Elections Administration, \$99,275–\$132,569; Emergency Management, \$114,784–\$153,532; Workforce Development, \$123,618–\$165,281; Energy, \$99,275–\$132,569; Environmental Protection,

\$123,618–\$165,281; Finance, \$133,069–\$177,977; Fish and Wildlife, \$92,333–\$123,236; Health, \$133,069–\$177,977; Higher Education, \$123,618–\$165,281; Information Services, \$133,069–\$177,977; Insurance, \$133,069–\$177,977; Labor, \$123,618–\$165,281; Licensing, \$92,333–\$123,236; Mental Health shared duties, \$154,064–\$254,576 (vacant at press time) and \$114,874–\$153,532 (actual, \$140,526); Natural Resources, \$123,618–\$165,281; Parks and Recreation, \$78,596–\$126,186; Personnel, \$106,773–\$142,646; Planning, \$114,874–\$153,532; Post-Audit, \$53,193–\$85,401; Pre-Audit, \$99,275–\$132,569; Public Library, \$92,333–\$123,236; Public Utility Regulation, \$153,027–\$256,866; Purchasing, \$85,902–\$114,600 (vacant at press time); Revenue, \$99,275–\$132,569; Social Services, \$133,069–\$177,977; Solid Waste Management, \$106,773–\$142,646; State Police, \$133,069–\$177,977; Tourism, \$106,773–\$142,646; Transportation, \$133,069–\$177,977; Welfare, \$92,333–\$123,236.



## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

### SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Info. systems	Insurance	Labor	Licensing	Mental health	Natural resources	Parks & recreation	Personnel	Planning	Post audit
Alabama.....	\$177,266	\$164,419	\$139,859	N.O.	\$152,618	\$141,000	\$100,198	\$168,622	(a-12)	\$241,695
Alaska.....	131,112	126,984	141,156	129,132	101,280	141,156	131,743	133,332	N.O.	(a-8)
Arizona.....	180,000	120,000	150,000	N.O.	120,058	175,000	175,000	130,000	(a-10)	N.O.
Arkansas.....	137,360	132,128	130,138	N.O.	135,567	112,756	130,000	106,549	N.O.	185,439
California.....	176,691	152,081	194,105	161,530	(c)	194,105	166,500	176,691	N.O.	N.O.
Colorado.....	160,704	135,564	158,064	138,840	142,812	158,076	153,000	151,476	138,000	(a-8)
Connecticut.....	176,960	160,000	157,000	118,362	(c)	155,767	155,767	140,000	158,592	(a-8)
Delaware.....	160,645	109,032	119,540	106,500	(c)	128,090	99,039	118,252	95,658	(a-8)
Florida.....	130,000	134,158	141,000	71,400	N.A.	150,000	114,000	111,000	100,000	(a-24)
Georgia.....	160,000	120,394	122,786	89,309	175,000	175,000	119,882	140,000	(a-10)	(a-8)
Hawaii.....	199,260	117,312	141,720	97,332 (b)	130,368	141,720	102,192 (b)	141,720	N.A.	102,192 (b)
Idaho.....	(a-6)	102,273	(a-21)	83,116	N.O.	129,771	91,561	99,548	N.O.	(a-14)
Illinois.....	(a-6)	135,081	124,090	(a-9)	(a-45)	133,273	(a-35)	(a-6)	N.O.	(a-8)
Indiana.....	128,825	112,519	112,519	107,161	115,723	123,235	90,493	144,457	N.O.	111,447
Iowa.....	140,400	128,890	112,070	N.O.	128,066	128,890	(a-25)	127,317	N.O.	N.O.
Kansas.....	185,000	86,003	113,400	63,000	69,000	111,490	111,490	95,000	N.O.	115,296
Kentucky.....	N.A.	110,250	137,000	N.O.	112,212	100,000	113,400	137,000	137,000	121,550
Louisiana.....	150,000	115,000	137,000	N.O.	235,000	129,210	120,016	140,046	113,277	N.A.
Maine.....	129,468	108,659	131,706	131,706	(a-45)	131,706	(a-35)	112,091	N.A.	N.A.
Maryland.....	167,433 (b)	157,386 (b)	161,975 (b)	105,000 (b)	(b)(c)	159,312 (b)	116,053 (b)	141,365 (b)	135,048 (b)	73,361 (b)
Massachusetts.....	(a-44) (p)	130,000	119,060	115,000	(c)	161,522	130,000	158,000	161,522	(a-8)
Michigan.....	180,000	(a-9)	155,000	(a-32)	143,176	155,000	129,360	169,680	N.O.	(a-8)
Minnesota.....	150,002	N.A.	144,991	114,569	154,992	154,992	131,941	(a-24)	N.A.	(a-8)
Mississippi.....	173,209	90,000	N.O.	N.O.	170,180	129,347	126,668	139,925	86,407	(a-8)
Missouri.....	99,000	124,139	124,140	112,200	137,000	124,139	113,837	98,681	79,220	107,746
Montana.....	125,950	92,236	109,690	98,446	102,024	109,690	N.A.	103,701	103,783	130,165
Nebraska.....	174,080	127,111	130,880	79,327	138,241	148,483	140,000	101,500	133,120	85,000
Nevada.....	118,200	118,200	98,880	N.O.	(c)	128,998	108,540	108,540	N.O.	N.O.
New Hampshire.....	117,913	105,930	105,930	105,930	105,930	114,554	91,965	88,933	N.O.	(a-14)
New Jersey.....	140,000	130,000	141,000	N.O.	(c)	125,000	110,000	141,000	95,000	N.O.
New Mexico.....	125,000	114,000	113,827	113,000	N.O.	N.A.	79,131	105,000	76,198	85,000
New York.....	180,405	127,000	127,000	(c)	(c)	136,000	127,000	N.A.	1 (d)	151,500
North Carolina.....	N.A.	127,561	127,561	N.O.	N.A.	130,935	120,597	142,100	N.A.	(a-8)
North Dakota.....	152,160	105,768	102,000	N.O.	101,532	N.O.	107,556	92,424	N.O.	116,400
Ohio.....	127,878	150,404	82,326	(m)	(c)	137,113	101,275	106,600	135,033	(a-8)
Oklahoma.....	160,000	126,713	105,053	N.O.	173,318	126,508	126,508	120,000	N.O.	N.O.
Oregon.....	210,989	171,515	77,000	N.A.	129,936	N.A.	152,652	157,884	N.O.	(a-8)
Pennsylvania.....	150,006	139,178	154,642	114,524	144,666	146,910	138,915	148,011	110,338	(a-8)
Rhode Island (g).....	205,706	(a-9)	(a-21)	(n)	135,000	(a-23)	(a-23)	146,994	102,860	N.A.
South Carolina.....	168,504	143,420	116,795	116,795	(c)	135,072	132,806	136,290	N.A.	109,976
South Dakota.....	129,268	99,619	112,805	N.O.	113,692	119,675	92,212	119,675	N.O.	(a-8)
Tennessee.....	194,280	158,556	152,256	121,116	158,556	168,708	112,260	158,556	N.A.	(a-14)
Texas.....	184,792	202,383	179,500	179,375	241,273	210,695	195,749	N.O.	159,131	(a-8)
Utah.....	125,008	114,670	107,037	119,850	124,758	132,974	119,600	119,891	(a-10)	(a-8)
Vermont.....	118,394	116,106	118,394	92,997	118,394	133,453	103,147	110,448	N.O.	(a-8)
Virginia.....	175,000	168,938	135,580	147,339	241,326	158,966	147,162	145,628	167,669	(a-8)
Washington.....	156,060	124,061	155,700	148,428	(a-45)	132,858	130,260	(a-14)	(a-14)	N.A.
West Virginia.....	133,428	92,500	70,504	N.O.	(a-27)	(a-25)	(a-25)	70,000	(a-17)	N.A.
Wisconsin.....	121,950	119,413	101,130	112,300	112,300	127,026	108,618	111,800	N.O.	(a-8)
Wyoming.....	153,326	122,900	61,747	69,783	(c)	123,257	108,433	112,000	175,000	106,966
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

Northern Mariana Islands: \$49,266 top of range applies to the following positions: Treasurer, Banking, Comptroller, Corrections, Employment Services, Fish and Wildlife, Highways, Insurance, Mental Health and Retardation, Parks and Recreation, Purchasing, Social/Human Services, Transportation.

(c) Responsibilities shared between:

California—Health—Responsibilities shared between Director of Health Care Services, \$192,169 and Director Department of Public Health \$246,236.

California—Higher Education—Responsibilities shared between Chancellor of California Community Colleges, \$213,756 and California Post Secondary Education Commission Director, \$139,992.

California—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between Director of State Hospitals, \$192,164 and Director of Developmental Services, \$192,169.

California—Welfare is now part of Social Services.

Connecticut—Auditor—Responsibilities shared between John C. Geragosian, \$173,389 and Robert J. Kane, \$145,886.

Connecticut—Fish and Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Director of Wildlife, \$144,021 and Director of Inland and Marine Fisheries, \$128,962.

Connecticut—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Mental Health: \$160,000 and Commissioner, Retardation: \$145,588.

Delaware—Administration—The Dept. of Administration was abolished in 2005. Responsibilities are now shared between the Office of Management and Budget, General Services and Dept. of State.

Delaware—Mental Health—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, \$115,419.



## SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-audit	Public library dvpmt.	Public utility reg.	Purchasing	Revenue	Social services	Solid waste mgmt.	State police	Tourism	Transportation	Welfare
Alabama.....	(a-14)	\$95,000	\$103,490	\$95,359	\$164,419	\$140,000	\$105,403	\$149,000	\$91,014	(a-29)	(a-45)
Alaska.....	N.O.	133,332	129,132	111,780	141,156	(a-27)	102,972	141,156	111,780	141,156	111,780
Arizona.....	(a-14)	68,000	154,320	150,000	175,000	165,000	119,600	175,000	175,000	150,000	(a-45)
Arkansas.....	N.A.	110,812	126,748	102,088	139,919	162,648	N.A.	118,786	105,000	(a-29)	(a-45)
California.....	(a-14)	N.O.	146,609	(a-26)	185,400	225,845	158,580	251,007	N.O.	183,013	(a-45) (c)
Colorado.....	(a-14)	122,556	122,712	104,556	158,100	162,396	146,568	106,740	127,356	161,112	162,348
Connecticut.....	(a-14)	150,797	145,948	149,423	190,400	190,400	144,021	183,340	155,000	190,750	190,400
Delaware.....	(a-8)	84,307	104,500	(a-26)	125,103	(c)	163,000	170,598	93,223	138,945	115,522
Florida.....	(a-24)	83,000	131,036	110,000	150,000	140,000	113,000	140,100	N.O.	141,000	N.A.
Georgia.....	(a-8)	N.A.	116,452	143,595	158,000	166,860	112,931	170,000	132,600	250,000	137,940
Hawaii.....	102,192 (b)	120,000	123,300	120,864	141,720	141,720	97,332 (b)	N.O.	283,500	141,720	97,332 (b)
Idaho.....	(a-14)	96,636	95,899	(a-6)	88,908	(a-27)	N.O.	117,707	(a-12)	184,849	125,195
Illinois.....	(a-14)	102,252	130,008	(a-6)	142,339	150,228	(a-23)	132,566	(a-12)	150,228	142,339
Indiana.....	81,020	N.A.	142,140	N.A.	135,200	185,000	99,000	142,787	112,200	165,000	(a-45)
Iowa.....	111,259	117,832	128,890	110,302	154,300	154,300	(a-23)	110,240	102,066	147,014	128,066
Kansas.....	80,460	85,000	N.A.	88,000	125,000	105,000	86,965	110,000	84,000	110,000	N.O.
Kentucky.....	N.O.	82,500	100,000	86,205	117,265	112,330	75,190	125,000	108,150	137,000	(a-45)
Louisiana.....	124,384	111,280	137,904	117,790	250,000	129,995	102,000	177,436	111,280	176,900	110,411
Maine.....	(a-14)	86,549	127,421	74,360	115,565	141,523	80,413	130,998	(a-17)	131,706	(a-45)
Maryland.....	114,752 (b)	123,236 (b)	165,565	(b)	132,569 (b)	167,488 (b)	140,489 (b)	167,661 (b)	113,763 (b)	174,419 (b)	(a-45)
Massachusetts.....	(a-8)	121,142	129,000	158,000	(p)	140,000	139,050	251,922	121,800	161,522	150,000
Michigan.....	N.O.	N.O.	140,000	143,176	129,505	175,000	117,850	155,000	N.O.	155,000	175,000
Minnesota.....	(a-8)	N.A.	(c)	127,389	154,992	154,992	150,002	131,941	131,941	154,992	(a-34)
Mississippi.....	(a-8)	90,000	108,850	71,991	134,935	130,000	82,480	138,116	120,000	157,000	130,000
Missouri.....	98,681	91,128	108,758	98,681	124,139	124,140	74,690	113,952	86,700	118,579	100,764
Montana.....	(a-39)	98,416	101,772	92,908	109,690	(a-27)	109,690	107,306	93,808	109,690	(a-27)
Nebraska.....	107,525	106,377	153,600	125,565	160,000	204,800	76,746	92,161	102,000	148,481	204,800
Nevada.....	N.O.	(c)	125,021	98,880	128,998	128,998	(a-23)	128,998	118,200	128,998	(c)
New Hampshire.....	(a-14)	91,965	111,687	75,410	117,913	121,896	100,171	105,930	91,965	117,913	100,171
New Jersey.....	N.O.	N.O.	125,301	130,000	128,000	(c)	108,128	132,300	92,490	141,000	127,200
New Mexico.....	90,228	85,000	90,000	101,000	N.A.	126,250	87,929	125,000	106,050	125,000	123,725
New York.....	151,500	250,000	127,000	136,000	N.A.	136,000	136,000	136,000	1 (d)	136,000	136,000
North Carolina.....	(a-8)	110,704	141,947	N.A.	N.A.	138,290	108,605	125,260	82,066	195,352	N.A.
North Dakota.....	N.A.	N.A.	108,656	103,272	114,791	182,004	104,892	120,624	126,864	171,144	182,004
Ohio.....	(a-10)	102,416	132,496	90,646	137,113	(c)	90,688	136,572	102,523	84,988	137,113
Oklahoma.....	(a-14)	85,850	(c)	97,500	150,000	185,000	112,057	136,471	126,508	156,128	185,000
Oregon.....	(a-10)	131,988	157,231	118,049	160,224	185,508	N.A.	168,276	N.A.	185,103	(a-45)
Pennsylvania.....	(a-4)	136,685	149,410	136,607	146,910	154,642	127,942	146,910	136,157	154,642	154,642
Rhode Island (g).....	(a-14)	113,146	117,412	125,874	130,100	(c)	(o)	148,937	(a-17)	135,000	(a-45)
South Carolina.....	(a-14)	108,207	195,658	124,773	150,996	168,043	196,560	162,313	132,806	187,200	(a-45)
South Dakota.....	76,694	84,513	104,611	62,897	113,692	124,462	N.A.	109,791	112,676	124,462	(a-45)
Tennessee.....	153,132	133,248	158,352	152,340	163,800	158,556	129,228	158,556	159,996	158,556	158,556
Texas.....	(a-14)	143,500	158,075	174,803	(a-14)	230,523	N.O.	214,672	159,131	299,812	266,500
Utah.....	(a-24)	116,376	95,680	(a-26)	80,766	126,194	118,144	116,355	N.A.	160,222	(a-45)
Vermont.....	124,301	N.A.	144,997	118,394	118,394	133,453	116,106	133,453	N.A.	133,453	118,394
Virginia.....	(a-14)	149,112	(c)	123,570	159,855	150,915	184,649	179,325	168,826	166,915	150,915
Washington.....	(a-4)	(a-2)	134,376	(a-6)	152,040	170,976	(a-22)	159,060	N.A.	167,952	(a-45)
West Virginia.....	(a-8)	72,000	90,000	105,648	95,000	(a-27)	79,700	85,000	93,504	120,000	(a-27)
Wisconsin.....	(a-8)	115,981	130,500	109,158	122,470	123,989	108,618	111,280	109,762	127,026	101,629
Wyoming.....	(a-8)	105,600	130,591	74,764	126,994	142,064	115,620	124,152	139,000	(a-29)	(a-45)
Guam.....	88,915	55,303	1,200	88,915	88,915	74,096	88,915	74,096	88,591	N.O.	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.	108,000	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

Delaware—Social Services—Function split between two cabinet positions: Secretary, Dept. of Health and Social Services, \$147,870 and Secretary, Dept. of Svcs. for Children, Youth and their Families, \$133,241.

Hawaii—Administration—There is no single agency for Administration. The functions are divided amongst the Director of Budget and Finance, Director of Human Resources Development and the Comptroller.

Hawaii—Finance—Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance, \$148,800 and Comptroller, \$141,720.

Indiana—Elections Administration—Responsibilities shared between Co-Directors Brad King, \$79,129 and Angela Nussmeyer, \$78,555.

Kansas—Emergency Management—Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General, \$106,392 and deputy director, \$75,608.

Maryland—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between Executive Director of Mental Hygiene Administration, salary range \$154,064–\$254,576 (position vacant at press time) and Secretary, Dept. of Disabilities, \$140,525, salary range \$114,874–\$153,532.

Massachusetts—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between Commissioners Joan Mikula, \$157,982 and Elin M. Howe, \$153,511.

Michigan—Elections Administration—Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State Ruth Johnson, \$112,410 and Bureau Director Christopher Thomas, \$133,055.

Michigan—Fish and Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Chief of Fisheries, Jim Dexter, \$124,850 and Chief of Wildlife, James Russ Mason, \$123,630.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

### SELECTED STATE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS: ANNUAL SALARIES—Continued

Minnesota—Public Utility Regulation—Responsibilities shared between five commissioners with salaries of \$140,000 for each.

Missouri—Fish and Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Larry Yamnitz, Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation, \$103,380; Jason Sumners, Administrator, Division of Wildlife, same department, \$87,060.

Nebraska—Finance—Responsibilities shared between Auditor of Public Accounts—\$85,000; Director of Administration—\$160,271 and State Tax Commissioner—\$160,000.

Nevada—Elections Administration—Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$102,898; Deputy Secretary of State for Elections, \$108,540 and Chief Deputy Secretary of State, \$118,200.

Nevada—Health and Welfare—Responsibilities shared between Richard Whitley, Director, Health and Human Services, \$128,998 and Steve Fisher, Division Administrator, Welfare and Support Services, \$118,200.

Nevada—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between Director, Health and Human Services, \$128,998 and Division Administrator, \$125,021.

Nevada—Public Library Development—Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, \$118,200 and Division Administrator, Library and Archives, \$98,880.

New Jersey—General Services—Responsibilities shared between Jignasa Desai Director, Division of Purchase and Property, Dept. of the Treasury, \$130,000 and Steven Sutkin, Director, Division of Property Management and Construction, Dept. of the Treasury, \$130,000.

New Jersey—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between Assistant Commissioner Lynn Kovich, Division of Mental Health Services, Dept. of Human Services, \$128,000 and position of Assistant Commissioner Elizabeth Shea, Division of Developmental Disabilities, Dept. of Human Services, \$128,000.

New Jersey—Social Services—Responsibilities shared between Jennifer Velez, Commissioner, Department of Human Services, \$141,000 and Allison Blake, Commissioner, Department of Children and Families, \$141,000.

New York—Licensing—Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, State Education Department, \$250,000; Secretary of State, Department of State, \$120,800.

New York—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Office for People with Developmental Disabilities, \$173,301 and Commissioner of Office of Mental Health, \$136,000.

Ohio—Finance—Responsibilities shared between Kurt Kauffman, Interim Assistant Director of Budget and Management, \$117,124 and Fred Church, Deputy Director, Office of Budget and Management, \$115,356.

Ohio—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between John L. Martin, Director of Dept. of Developmental Disabilities, \$135,720 and Tracy J. Plouck, Director, Dept. of Mental Health and Addiction Services, \$125,278.

Ohio—Social Services—Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Job and Family Services, \$137,113; Superintendent of Dept. of Education, \$192,504; Executive Director Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities, \$111,716 and Director of Dept. of Aging, \$128,939.

Oklahoma—Public Utility Regulation—Responsibilities shared between three Commissioners, Commissioner Bob Anthony, \$114,713, Commissioner Dana Murphy, \$116,713 and Commissioner Jimmie Hiett, \$114,713 and Timothy Rhodes, Director of Administration Div., \$125,000.

Pennsylvania—Fish and Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Executive Director (Fish), \$141,321 and Executive Director (Game), \$141,321.

Rhode Island—Higher Education—Serves a dual role as Commissioner of Higher Education and as the President of the Community College of Rhode Island.

Rhode Island—Social Services—Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Office of Health and Human Services, \$141,828 and Director of the Dept. Human Service, \$135,000, and reports to the Commissioner, Office of Health and Human Services.

South Carolina—Environmental protection—Responsibilities shared between Commissioner Catherine Heigel \$196,560 (BS) and Director Alvin Taylor \$135,072 (B).

South Carolina—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between Director for Disabilities and Special Needs, Beverly Buscemei \$161,262 and Director of Mental Health, John Magill \$214,901.

Texas—Elections Administration—Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$132,924; and Division Director, \$125,447.

U.S. Virgin Islands—Community Affairs—Responsibilities for St. Thomas, \$74,400; St. Croix, \$76,500; St. John, \$74,400.

Virginia—Public Utility Regulation—Functions shared between Communications, Vacant; Energy Regulation, William F. Stephens, \$170,000; Utility and Railroad Safety, Massoud Tahamtani, \$167,121.

Wyoming—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between State Hospital, Heather Babbitt, \$116,527 and Life Resource Center, Richard Dunkley, \$120,000.

(d) These individuals have voluntarily taken no salary or a reduced salary:

Michigan—Gov. Rick Snyder returns all but \$1.00 of his salary.

New York—Governor Andrew Cuomo has reduced his salary by 5 percent.

New York—Howard A. Zensky—takes \$1 of his salary of \$120,800. He is the chair and Commissioner of Empire State Development, which oversees Commerce, Economic Development, Planning and Tourism.

Tennessee—Governor Haslam returns his salary to the state.

(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.

(g) 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.

(h) \$68,680 part-time.

(i) Lieutenant Governor receives additional pay when serving as acting governor.

(j) This agency is now a self-directed state agency.

(k) 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 Peter S. Kosinski.

(l) The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation is a quasi-public agency. The salary shown is for the previous director.

(m) Numerous licensing boards, too many to list.

(n) Varies by department.

(o) 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.

(p) Commissioner Mark Nunnally waives his salary. The last reported salary for this position was \$158,000.

# Lt. Governors' Statutory Duties

By Julia Nienaber Hurst

*As Utah code states: "The assignment of important responsibilities to the lieutenant governor is essential to the continuity of state government and for the effective use of funds appropriated to the office of lieutenant governor." State legislators have a significant role to define responsibilities for a state's lieutenant governor in statute. Lieutenant governors elected statewide hold an average of eight statutory duties which range from operating a government department to leading an array of commissions.*

## Introduction

The first compilation of statutory duties of statewide elected lieutenant governors concludes state legislators have a significant role to define responsibilities for a state's lieutenant governor in statute. Lieutenant governors hold an average of eight statutory duties which range from operating a government department to leading an array of commissions. This research was completed in January 2017 by the National Lieutenant Governors Association, or NLGA.

Significant duties are also conferred to lieutenant governors through means other than statute. For example, The Council of State Governments, or CSG, reports 25 of the 43 statewide elected lieutenant governors preside over the state senate (See Table 4.14). Nearly all receive this power through the state constitution. A lieutenant governor may derive duties four ways: from the constitution, from the legislature through statute, from the governor (through gubernatorial appointment or executive order) or through personal initiative in office. Additionally, they may derive duties through a combination of these four manners.

The principal and shared constitutional responsibility of every lieutenant governor and gubernatorial successor is to be the first official in the line of succession to the governor's office. There are 43 statewide elected lieutenant governors. There are four senate presidents who are successors: Maine, New Hampshire, Tennessee and West Virginia. Two of those use the title "lieutenant governor" (Tennessee and West Virginia). The secretaries of state in Arizona, Oregon and Wyoming are gubernatorial successors. The research and this article address only the statutory duties of lieutenant governors who are elected statewide.

## Number of Statutory Duties

The states with the largest number of statutory duties are Alabama, Texas and Washington. The Alabama lieutenant governor has more than 30

statutory duties. These include serving as a member of more than 20 boards or entities, and appointing 400 positions to approximately 167 boards and commissions. The Texas lieutenant governor serves as a member or joint chair of or appoints members to more than 70 boards and commissions. The Washington lieutenant governor has 54 statutory duties. These include serving as senate president, acting as governor when the governor is out of state, and chairing the economic development and international relations committee. The Washington lieutenant governor also statutorily serves on 10 committees or boards and makes appointments to 41 different committees or commissions.

The states in the top five spots for the greatest number of statutory duties given to the lieutenant governor are Alabama, Texas, Washington (tied with more than 30 duties each), Louisiana (29 duties), Indiana (26 duties), Missouri (24 duties) and Illinois (19 duties). Just three states have given no statutory duties to the lieutenant governor (Maryland, Mississippi and New Jersey), though each of these lieutenant governors have duties conferred by other methods. Lieutenant governors hold an average of eight statutory duties. The research determined the average number of duties by factoring Alabama and Washington as having 30 statutory duties. Table A details the number of statutory duties by state for the 43 states with statewide elected lieutenant governors.

## Format of Statutory Duties

In Kentucky, Utah and Washington, the code-defining duties are formatted to highlight the legislative intent that the lieutenant governor is a valuable asset to the state. Utah Code 67-1a states: "It is the intent of the Legislature to emphasize the significant responsibilities and duties assigned to the lieutenant governor of the state. As the second highest official of the state, the lieutenant governor is next in command of the executive department in the event of

**Table A: Number of Lieutenant Governors' Statutory Duties, 2017**

<i>Number of statutory duties</i>	<i>States with corresponding number of statutory duties</i>
0	Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey
1	Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Wisconsin
2	Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, North Dakota
3	Michigan, South Dakota
4	Arkansas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Vermont
5	California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah
6	Colorado, Idaho, Oklahoma
8	Minnesota, Virginia
9	Ohio
10	New Mexico
11	Alaska
12	Kentucky
14	North Carolina, South Carolina
18	Rhode Island
19	Illinois
24	Missouri
26	Indiana
29	Louisiana
30	Alabama, Texas, Washington

*Source:* Julia Nienaber Hurst, the National Lieutenant Governors Association, 2017.

death, removal, resignation, or disability of the governor. The assignment of important responsibilities to the lieutenant governor is essential to the continuity of state government and for the effective use of funds appropriated to the office of lieutenant governor.”

Kentucky devotes one section of code exclusively to listing every duty of the lieutenant governor. Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) 11.400 notes the lieutenant governor is a member of the governor’s executive cabinet and is a leader or member of commissions and authorities ranging from buildings and agriculture to housing, transportation and waterways. Washington state likewise places the lieutenant governor’s duties in one code. The statute (RCW 43-15) specifies “by consolidating the duties and responsibilities of the office of lieutenant governor under one chapter, it keeps our statutes consistent among the different statewide elected offices and greater facilitates the understanding of the role of the office of lieutenant governor and its many statutorily defined duties and responsibilities.”

To direct the use of the state’s second highest ranking official to the greatest competitive advantage of the state and its constituents, state legislators may consider placing the duties of lieutenant governor into one section of code, like Kentucky and Washington. Legislators may also consider codifying a statement of intent for the office of lieutenant governor, similar to Utah.

### **Types of Statutory Duties**

A quarter of the states specify in statute that a lieutenant governor may lead a department or agency of government or have any other duty designated by the governor, or in some cases, by statute (Alaska, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Utah and Wisconsin). New Jersey specifies this in the constitution. Several states specify the department the lieutenant governor will lead. For example, in Alaska and Utah, the lieutenant governor leads the elections division. Indiana’s lieutenant governor oversees the agriculture and rural affairs divisions, among

other departments. And, the Louisiana lieutenant governor is statutorily the head of the Division of Culture, Recreation and Tourism.

Alabama, Texas and Washington have possibly the broadest reach of duties and influence across all realms of government when appointing authority is considered. In Colorado, the lieutenant governor may, by statute, specifically serve as chief operating officer of the state. Current Colorado Lt. Gov. Donna Lynne does hold that title. The New Mexico lieutenant governor is designated ombudsman to all residents and charged with writing an annual report of work, while the Missouri lieutenant governor acts as an elder ombudsman, statutorily charged to direct senior citizen advocacy, among some 20 other statutory powers.

Many lieutenant governors play roles in their states in the global economy. In Iowa, statute designates the lieutenant governor as the executive branch international relations protocol officer and coordinator between the executive and legislative branches on international activities. The Washington lieutenant governor is statutorily the chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Economic Development and International Relations.

The complete research lists all statutory duties of lieutenant governors by state, with their statutory citations included. The research is located here: <http://www.nlga.us/lt-governors/office-of-lieutenant-governor/data-on-offc-of-lt-governor/>.

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### About the Author

**Julia Nienaber Hurst** has more than 20 years of state government experience as a lobbyist, legislative chief of staff and association executive. She is executive director and chief executive officer of the National Lieutenant Governors Association (NLGA). See [www.nlga.us](http://www.nlga.us).

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

**Table 4.12**  
**THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, 2017**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Method of selection</i>	<i>Length of regular term in years</i>	<i>Date of first service</i>	<i>Present term ends</i>	<i>Number of previous terms</i>	<i>Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)</i>
Alabama.....	Vacant (l)	CE	4	(l)	(l)	...	No
Alaska.....	Byron Mallott (I)	CE	4	12/2014	12/2018	...	Yes
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	(b).....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	Tim Griffin (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	No
California.....	Gavin Newsom (D)	CE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	No
Colorado.....	Joseph Garcia (D)	CE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	Yes
Connecticut.....	Nancy Wyman (D)	CE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	Yes
Delaware.....	Bethany Hall-Long (D)	CE	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	No
Florida.....	Carlos Lopez-Cantera (R)	CE	4	2/2014 (k)	1/2019	(k)	Yes
Georgia.....	Casey Cagle (R)	CE	4	1/2007	1/2019	2	No
Hawaii.....	Shan Tsutsui (D)	CE	4	1/2013 (e)	12/2018	(e)	Yes
Idaho.....	Brad Little (R)	CE	4	1/2009 (c)	1/2019	(c)	No
Illinois.....	Evelyn Sanguinetti (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	Yes
Indiana.....	Suzanne Crouch (R)	CE	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	Yes
Iowa.....	Adam Gregg (R) (Acting)	CE	4	5/2017	1/2019	...	Yes
Kansas.....	Jeff Colyer (R)	CE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	Yes
Kentucky.....	Jenean Hampton (R)	CE	4	12/2015	12/2019	...	Yes
Louisiana.....	Billy Nungesser (R)	CE	4	1/2016	1/2020	...	No
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	(b).....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	Boyd Rutherford (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	Yes
Massachusetts.....	Karyn Polito (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	Yes
Michigan.....	Brian Calley (R)	CE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	Yes
Minnesota.....	Tina Smith (D)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	Yes
Mississippi.....	Tate Reeves (R)	CE	4	1/2012	1/2020	1	No
Missouri.....	Mike Parson (R)	CE	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	No
Montana.....	Mike Cooney (D)	CE	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	Yes
Nebraska.....	Mike Foley (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	Yes
Nevada.....	Mark Hutchison (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	No
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	(b).....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	Kim Guadagno (R)	CE	4	1/2010	1/2018	1	Yes
New Mexico.....	John Sanchez (R)	CE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	Yes
New York.....	Kathy Hochul (D)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	Yes
North Carolina.....	Dan Forest (R)	CE	4	1/2013	1/2021	1	No
North Dakota.....	Brent Sanford (R)	CE	4	12/2017	12/2020	...	Yes
Ohio.....	Mary Taylor (R)	SE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	Yes
Oklahoma.....	Todd Lamb (R)	CE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	No
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	(b).....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	Mike Stack (D)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	Yes
Rhode Island.....	Dan McKee (D)	SE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	No
South Carolina.....	Kevin Bryant (R)	CE	4	1/2017 (f)	1/2019	...	No
South Dakota.....	Matt Michels (R)	CE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	Yes
Tennessee.....	Randy McNally (R)	(g)	2	1/2017	1/2019	(g)	No
Texas.....	Dan Patrick (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	No
Utah.....	Spencer J. Cox (R)	CE	4	10/2013 (h)	1/2021	1	Yes
Vermont.....	David Zuckerman (D)	CE	2	1/2017	1/2019	...	No
Virginia.....	Ralph Northam (D)	CE	4	1/2014	1/2018	...	No
Washington.....	Cyrus Habib (D)	CE	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	No
West Virginia.....	Mitch Carmichael (R)	(i)	2	1/2017	1/2019	...	No
Wisconsin.....	Rebecca Kleefisch (R)	CE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	Yes (d)
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	(b).....	.....	.....	.....
American Samoa.....	Lemanu Peleti Mauga (D)	CE	4	1/2013	1/2017	...	Yes
Guam.....	Ray Tenorio (R)	CE	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	Yes
No. Mariana Islands.....	Victor Hocog (R)	CE	4	12/2015 (j)	1/2019	...	Yes
Puerto Rico.....	.....	.....	.....	(b).....	.....	.....	.....
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	Osbert Potter (I)	SE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	Yes

See footnotes at end of table.

## THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS, 2017—Continued

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2017.

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 Gov. Otter and confirmed by the state senate after Lt. Gov. Ritsch won the U.S. Senate seat.

(d) The governor and Lt. governor are elected on a joint ticket at the November general election. However, they run on separate party primary ballots in the August primary election.

(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 Dec. 17, 2012. Under Hawaii law, the senate president has the choice as to whether to become lieutenant governor.

(f) Bryant was sworn in on Jan. 24, 2017 after Lt. Gov. Henry McMaster became governor upon Nikki Haley's confirmation as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

(g) In Tennessee, the president of the senate and the lieutenant governor are one in the same. The legislature provided in statute the title of lieutenant governor upon the senate president. The senate president serves two-year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two year legislative term.

(h) Lt. Gov. Spencer J. Cox was appointed to the office of lieutenant governor in Oct. 2013 after Lt. Gov. Greg Bell resigned to return to the private sector.

(i) 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.

(j) Hocog was sworn in on Dec. 29, 2015 after then-Lt. Gov. Ralph Torres became governor upon the death of Gov. Eloy Inos.

(k) Carlos Lopez-Cantera was appointed Lt. governor on Feb. 3, 2014 after Lt. Gov. Jennifer Carroll resigned Mar. 12, 2013 amidst charges of misconduct.

(l) The office became vacant when Lt. Gov. Ivey became governor after Gov. Bentley resigned. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate is next in the line of succession.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

**Table 4.13**  
**LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: QUALIFICATIONS AND TERMS**

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

Source: The Council of State Government's survey of lieutenant governors' offices, January 2017.

Note: This table includes constitutional and statutory qualifications.

Key:

★—Formal provision; number of years not specified.

...—No formal provision.

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

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

(c) No lieutenant governor.

(d) In 1993 a constitutional limit of two lifetime terms in the office was enacted.

(e) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(f) In Tennessee, the speaker of the senate, elected from Senate membership, has statutory title of "lieutenant governor."

(g) In West Virginia, the president of the senate and the lieutenant governor are one in the same. The legislature provided in statute the title of lieutenant governor upon the senate president. The senate president serves two-year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two year legislative term.

(h) Must be a U.S. national.



**Table 4.14**  
**LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES**

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

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of lieutenant governors' offices, January 2017.

Key:

★—Provision for responsibility.

...—No provision for responsibility.

(a) Lieutenant governors may obtain duties through gubernatorial appointment, statute, the Constitution, direct democracy action, or personal initiative. Hence, an exhaustive list of duties is not maintained, but this chart provides examples which are not all inclusive.

(b) The lieutenant governor performs the duties of the governor in the event of the governor's death, impeachment, disability, or absence from the state for more than 20 days.

(c) 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 referendum; provide constituent care and communications; lend support to governor's legislative and administrative initiatives; sign and file regulations; publish the Alaska

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS: POWERS AND DUTIES—Continued

Administrative Code and the OnlinePublic Notice System; commission notaries public; regulate commercial and advertising 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.

California—Lieutenant governor is an ex-officio regent, University of California Board of Regents; ex-officio regent, California State University Board of Trustees; chair, California Commission for Economic Development; member and current chair, California State Lands Commission (chair rotates annually between Lt. Governor and State Controller); member, California Ocean Protection Council (membership rotates with chair of State Lands Commission); and ex-officio commissioner of the California Coastal Commission (membership rotates with chair of State Lands Commission);

Colorado—Additional responsibilities include: director of the Colorado Department of Higher Education and chair of the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs (by statute).

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. Also statutorily serves on the Georgia State Financing and Investment Commission, One Georgia Board and the Georgia Aviation Authority.

Hawaii—Also serves as Secretary of State.

Illinois—The Lt. governor serves on or chairs several bodies according to statute and executive order including the: Illinois River Coordinating Council, Mississippi River Coordinating Council, Wabash and Ohio River Coordinating Council, Interagency Military Base Support & Economic Development Committee, Illinois Discharged Service Member Task Force, Governor's Rural Affairs Council, IL Farmers Market Task Force, Illinois Local Food, Farms, & Jobs Council, Commission to End Hunger, Illinois Main Street, Housing Task Force, Commission to Eliminate Poverty, Illinois Broadband Deployment Council, ISBE/ROE Service Evaluation Committee, Charitable Trust Stabilization Committee.

Indiana—Serves as Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development. Oversees six state agencies: Department of Agriculture, Office of Community and Rural Affairs,

Office of Defense Development, Office of Tourism Development, Indiana Small Business Development Center and the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority.

Louisiana—Serves as commissioner of the Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism.

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 Veterans (chair); Missouri Community Service Commission; Missouri Development Finance Board; Missouri Housing Development Commission; Missouri Rural Economic Development Council; 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—The Lieutenant Governor will serve as the head of a principal department or other executive or administrative agency or delegate duties of the office of governor or both. (Lt. Gov. Guadagno is currently appointed as secretary of state.

North Carolina—Serves as a voting member on the State Board of Education. Serves on the State Board of Economic Development. Serves on the State Community College Board. Serves as Chairman of the Energy Policy Council. Serves on the Military Affairs Commission. Serves as Chair of the eLearning Commission.

Oklahoma—Lieutenant Governor also serves on 10 boards and commissions: Tourism and Recreation Commission, Indian Cultural and Educational Authority, State Board of Equalization, School Land Commission, the Oklahoma Capitol Improvement Authority, the Oklahoma Archives and Records Commission, the Oklahoma Film and Music Advisory Commission, CompSource Oklahoma Board of Managers, the Commissioners of the Land Office, and the Oklahoma Linked Deposit Review Board.

Pennsylvania—Chairs the Board of Pardons (Constitutional); chairs the Pa. Emergency Management Council (appointed by Gov.); chairs the Pa. Military Community Enhancement Commission (member by statute, elected chair by members); chairs Local Government Advisory Commission (statute.)

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—The lieutenant governor also serves as the Chair of the Workers Compensation Advisory Commission and as a member of the Constitutional Revision Commission.

Utah—The lieutenant governor serves as Chief Election Officer (statutory); 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).

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 West Virginia Constitution requires that, in case of the death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the governor, the President of the Senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed.

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.

(l) 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.

(p) In the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor resulting from the death, resignation or removal of a Governor in office, or the death of a Governor-elect,

or from any other cause the Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor, until a new Governor is elected and qualifies.

(q) Only when asked or after 45 days of absence.

## Critical Infrastructure... and Still Critically Underfunded: What Comes Next for Securing U.S. Elections?

By Kay Stimson

*Without funding or resources to update outdated voting systems and software, states and localities are struggling to understand—and implement—the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s January 2017 designation of elections as “critical infrastructure.” Many states support a push to have the Trump administration rescind the executive order. Election officials that oppose the measure are concerned about the lack of federal government parameters and the possibility it will create more problems at the polls than it solves, but national intelligence officials say it’s necessary to properly secure the process against threats—particularly foreign-government cyberattacks. No matter what happens in Washington, state policymakers are asking: How can we protect and secure our voting process for the future?*

State officials who oversee the voting process are calling for the Trump administration to rescind a new directive that assigns the federal government a broad role in securing state and local elections. Coming off a presidential election cycle marred by claims of election rigging and foreign interference, it’s a fascinating twist in the national debate on how to secure the American voting process from threats and foreign manipulation. Most notably, it is not another battle across partisan lines.

“Secretaries of state who oversee elections are concerned about the establishment of unchecked executive power over our elections process, while our national security leaders view the need to secure voting systems from threats and attacks—particularly foreign cyberattacks—as justification for more federal oversight and involvement,” said Indiana Secretary of State Connie Lawson.

Here’s the backstory: In an eleventh hour response to election season hacking attempts by the Russian government, outgoing U.S. Homeland Secretary Jeh Johnson officially declared the electoral system as “critical infrastructure” on January 6, 2017.

Never mind that no credible evidence of hacking was ever discovered or presented when it comes to the casting or counting of ballots in the 2016 presidential election, as the U.S. intelligence community and several state-level recount attempts have verifiably confirmed.<sup>1</sup> Russian-led cyberattacks on political party email servers and phishing schemes against high-profile political operatives drove calls in Washington for a federal government response. Plus, two summertime incidents involving intrusions into online voter registration

systems in Arizona and Illinois were linked to Russian sources, prompting the FBI to warn state election offices to increase their security measures for the November 2016 election.<sup>2</sup>

In an official statement, Johnson emphasized that the critical infrastructure designation did not constitute “a federal takeover, regulation, oversight or intrusion” for elections. The goal was to show the American public—and the world—that political meddling will not be tolerated and voting systems are hands off.

According to what the Department of Homeland Security, or DHS, had been able to learn in the run-up to Election Day, elements of the heavily decentralized U.S. election infrastructure were badly in need of fortification against future attacks by sophisticated foreign adversaries. Aging voting machines, a lack of resources for cyber security and murky legal questions about response to cyber incidents had concerned election verification advocates for years.

What few in Washington seemed to have anticipated, however, was that unilateral executive action to protect state and local election processes would set off its own set of cascading alarms.

Now the question is, what is the best pathway for securing elections? Is it developing greater uniformity and standardization, established with the help of the process set by the feds, or leveraging the diverse, decentralized system that has proven to be resilient against large-scale attacks for more than 200 years, but is badly under-resourced and in need of technological upgrades?

### What Does it Mean to be “Critical Infrastructure?”

With preparations already underway for the next election cycle, state and local election officials are grappling with how the so-called “critical infrastructure” classification for elections will actually work. For starters, they want a better idea of what it will do to help them protect their online systems against hacking attempts.

“DHS says the designation provides a more institutionalized foundation for protecting our voting process from independent and state-sponsored attacks—particularly cyberattacks. Yet it comes with no added technical support, no funding to help upgrade systems and no additional help for states that do not wish to bring the federal government into their security process,” noted Connecticut Secretary of the State Denise W. Merrill, serving as president of the National Association of Secretaries of State, or NASS, in remarks before the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, or EAC.<sup>3</sup>

Another challenge is ensuring that a hastily-formed subsector of critical infrastructure doesn’t create more problems than it solves. According to DHS, the critical infrastructure designation was created in 2003 to cover “assets, systems and networks, whether physical or virtual, [that] are considered so vital to the United States that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination thereof.”<sup>4</sup>

In applying the designation to election systems, DHS grouped them under “government facilities,” one of 16 existing sectors of critical infrastructure. The classification covers both cyber and physical elements of election systems, including “storage facilities, polling places, and centralized vote tabulations locations used to support the election process, and information and communications technology to include voter registration databases, voting machines, and other systems to manage the election process and report and display results on behalf of state and local governments.”<sup>5</sup>

In addition to providing technical support to secure election systems, DHS says other benefits include priority in federal government assistance and greater access to information on threats and vulnerabilities. Specifically, some election officials will be eligible for security clearances to get classified intelligence information.

These selling points have yet to sway most secretaries of state, who adopted a resolution opposing

the designation in February 2017 at the annual NASS winter meeting.

“Designating the sixteen sectors as critical infrastructure hasn’t actually protected them from hacking attempts,” noted Georgia Secretary of State Brian Kemp, who as co-chair of the NASS Elections Committee has been an outspoken opponent of the federal government’s decision. “Plus, elections are low-connectivity. Voting machines aren’t supposed to be online or networked in any way. Internet-facing systems, like voter registration databases, don’t impact official vote tallies.”

While the federal government’s help is currently described as voluntary, Kemp and others are wondering just how “voluntary” these commitments will be down the road. According to the Presidential Policy Directive (PPD-21) that guides the federal government’s approach, DHS—not the states—becomes the center of work to protect the elections subsector. The feds must oversee a process of formulating a subsector risk profile with corresponding preparedness guidelines. There are myriad questions about whether this leads to additional oversight and regulation, possibly raising constitutional issues.

“I have yet to hear of a single secretary of state from either side of the aisle who is in favor of this designation,” said Louisiana Secretary of State Tom Schedler. “When it comes to election integrity, I am not going to let the federal government have the keys to our secured election system unless they can better articulate their intentions.”

Additional concerns exist regarding transparency. The Patriot Act affords all sectors of critical infrastructure with broad exemptions from public records and sunshine laws. How will classified briefings and confidential threat-sharing affect trust and confidence in our electoral process? U.S. government military and intelligence agencies can classify their work to shield it from public scrutiny, but this level of secrecy has never been applied to our elections.

“Right now, our system is designed to foster transparency and participation from end to end, from public testing of voting equipment to poll watchers to public counting of the ballots to post-election audits,” added Merrill. “If the critical infrastructure designation reduces diversity, autonomy and transparency in state and local election systems, the potential of adverse effects from perceived or real cyberattacks will likely be much greater and not the other way around.”

Most notably, who is going to pay the bills? Within the elections community, there is strong sentiment that funding and resources would be best focused on updating outdated voting technologies and supporting states and localities in protecting their own systems. DHS has already acknowledged the critical infrastructure designation doesn't come with any money for this purpose. The last round of significant investment in elections occurred through the Help America Vote Act of 2002, when the federal government provided a one-time infusion of roughly \$3.65 billion dollars to states and localities for election modernization.

"Funding the next generation of election systems should be our greatest priority," said California Secretary of State Alex Padilla, who is seeking support for replacing voting systems that are approaching their useful end of life.

Padilla and others are concerned by the reality that despite the threats that were evident in 2016, state and local governments still tend to rely on outdated systems due to a lack of funding and technical support. A recent report prepared for California legislators references one county that is still using a voting system from the 1990s with computers running on Microsoft Windows XP.<sup>6</sup>

### **What can be Done to Protect State and Local Elections?**

Wrangling over the election security landscape is unlikely to be resolved anytime soon, although DHS plans to have the new critical infrastructure subsector for elections set up in time for the 2018 election cycle. That means there is little time for dealing with limiting factors such as funding.

From registration to voting machines and paper audit trails, election officials throughout the U.S. are making plans to tighten up security. Critical infrastructure or not, the attention from Russia's reported attempts to wield influence in the 2016 election cycle has had a meaningful impact on state and local cybersecurity practices for elections.

"State legislators interested in this issue would be well-served by reaching out to their election officials about what is being done at the state and local levels to secure components of the election system, including online or electronic systems they use," advised Schedler.

Possible questions for election officials include:

- What processes and fail-safes are in place to provide security and integrity to the process?
- How do officials verify the accuracy and integrity of voting results?

- How do states and localities test their systems? How can the public witness these steps?
- What's the plan, in case something happens? What cyber hygiene protocols do states/local follow?
- What can be done to help upgrade systems and unsupported software? Are there additional risks or threats that require action?
- What are ongoing concerns about the federal government's critical infrastructure designation for elections?

David Wagner, a member of the EAC's technical guidelines committee establishing federal testing and certification standards for voting equipment, said, "the number one most important thing we can do for cybersecurity is make sure the systems are auditable."

While acknowledging that election auditing won't prove there was no hacking, Wagner believes it can ensure that outcomes are correct and no patterns of voting irregularities exist.

Groups such as Verified Voting have lobbied for audits and back-up paper ballots in all 50 states, warning that voting machines which rely solely on digital components may be susceptible to tampering and manipulation. While most states already offer such fail-safes, some states and many lesser funded counties still lack a voter verifiable paper trail.

Election officials seem to agree that the general trend will be going from a reactive posture to a more proactive one in securing and verifying the election process.

"We know there will be progress compared to where we were in 2016," added Lawson, "but we must also expect increasingly more sophisticated threats as well."

## SECRETARIES OF STATE

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup> See National Association of Secretaries of State (NASS), “Key Facts & Findings on Cybersecurity and Foreign Targeting of the 2016 Elections,” March 20, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation Flash Alert, “Targeting Activity Against State Board of Election Systems,” August 18, 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Testimony before U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) Public Hearing on Critical Infrastructure Designation. April 4, 2017.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.dhs.gov/critical-infrastructure-sectors>

<sup>5</sup> Statement by Secretary Johnson Concerning the Cybersecurity of the Nation’s Election Systems, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. September 16, 2016.

<sup>6</sup> Taylor, Mac. “The 2017–2018 Budget: Considering the State’s Role in Elections.” California Legislative Analyst’s Office. March 30, 2017.

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### About the Author

**Kay Stimson** is director of communications and special projects for the National Association of Secretaries of State in Washington, D.C. A former television news reporter who covered the state legislatures in Maryland and South Carolina, she often focuses on writing about state and federal policy issues for lawmakers.

**Table 4.15**  
**THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, 2017**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Method of selection</i>	<i>Length of regular term in years</i>	<i>Date of first service</i>	<i>Present term ends</i>	<i>Number of previous terms</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution</i>
Alabama.....	John Merrill (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	Michele Reagan (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2
Arkansas.....	Mark Martin (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2
California.....	Alex Padilla (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2
Colorado.....	Wayne Williams (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2
Connecticut.....	Denise Merrill (D)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	...
Delaware.....	Jeffrey Bullock (D)	A (c)	4	1/2009	...	...	...
Florida.....	Kenneth Detzner (R) (e)	A	4	2/2012	...	(e)	2
Georgia.....	Brian Kemp (R)	E (d)	4	1/2010 (d)	1/2019	(d)	...
Hawaii.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	Lawrence Denney (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	...
Illinois.....	Jesse White (D)	E	4	1/1999	1/2019	4	...
Indiana.....	Connie Lawson (R) (f)	E	4	3/2012 (f)	1/2019	(f)	2
Iowa.....	Paul Pate (R)	E	4	12/2014	12/2018	...	...
Kansas.....	Kris Kobach (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	...
Kentucky.....	Alison Lundergan Grimes (D)	E	4	12/2011	12/2019	1	2
Louisiana.....	Tom Schedler (R)	E (g)	4	11/2010	1/2020	1	...
Maine.....	Matt Dunlap (D)	L	2	1/2005 (m)	1/2019	(m)	5 (h)
Maryland.....	John Wobensmith (R)	A	...	1/2015	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	William Francis Galvin (D)	E	4	1/1995	1/2019	5	...
Michigan.....	Ruth Johnson (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2
Minnesota.....	Steve Simon (DFL)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	...
Mississippi.....	C. Delbert Hosemann Jr. (R)	E	4	1/2008	1/2020	2	...
Missouri.....	Jay Ashcroft (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	...
Montana.....	Corey Stapleton (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	(i)
Nebraska.....	John Gale (R)	E	4	12/2000 (j)	1/2019	(j)	...
Nevada.....	Barbara Cegavske (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2
New Hampshire.....	William Gardner (D)	L	2	12/1976	12/2018	20	...
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)(k)	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	Maggie Toulouse Oliver (D)	E	4	12/2016 (p)	12/2018	...	2
New York.....	Rossanna Rosado (D)	A	...	6/2016	...	...	...
North Carolina.....	Elaine Marshall (D)	E	4	1/1997	1/2021	5	...
North Dakota.....	Alvin A. Jaeger (R)	E	4	1/1993	12/2018	5	...
Ohio.....	Jon Husted (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2
Oklahoma.....	Dave Lopez (R)	A	4	1999 (n)	1/2021	(n)	...
Oregon.....	Dennis Richardson (R)	E	4	3/2017	1/2021	...	2
Pennsylvania.....	Pedro Cortés (D)	A	...	1/2003 (b)	...	(b)	...
Rhode Island.....	Nellie Gorbea (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2
South Carolina.....	Mark Hammond (R)	E	4	1/2003	1/2019	3	...
South Dakota.....	Shantel Krebs (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2
Tennessee.....	Tre Hargett (R)	L	4	1/2009	1/2021	2	...
Texas.....	Rolando Pablos (R)	A	...	1/2017	...	...	...
Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	Jim Condos (D)	E	2	1/2011	1/2019	3	...
Virginia.....	Kelly Thomasson (D)	A	...	4/2016 (o)	...	...	...
Washington.....	Kim Wyman (R)	E	4	1/2013	1/2021	1	...
West Virginia.....	Andrew “Mac” Warner (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	...
Wisconsin.....	Douglas LaFollette (D)	E	4	1/1974 (l)	1/2019	10 (l)	...
Wyoming.....	Ed Murray (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	...
American Samoa.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Guam.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
No. Mariana Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico.....	Luis Rivera Marin (NPP)	A	...	1/2017	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.



## SECRETARIES OF STATE

### THE SECRETARIES OF STATE, 2017—Continued

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Source: The Council of State Governments, February 2017.

Key:

E — Elected by voters.

A — Appointed by governor.

L — Elected by legislature.

... — No provision for.

(a) No secretary of state; lieutenant governor performs functions of this office. See Tables 4.12 through 4.14.

(b) Cortes served as secretary of the commonwealth from 2003 to 2010. He was appointed as secretary by Gov. Tom Wolf in January 2015.

(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 and re-elected in 2014.

(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. She was elected to a full term in 2014.

(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, 2010 and again in 2014.

(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.

(l) LaFollette 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 2019.

(m) Secretary Matthew Dunlap previously served as Secretary of State from 2005 to 2010. He was elected by the Legislature to serve again in January 2013 and re-elected in January 2015.

(n) Hunter was first appointed to the office in 1999 and served until 2002. He was appointed to serve as secretary of state by Gov. Mary Fallin again on Nov. 1, 2016.

(o) Appointed by Gov. Terry McAuliffe after the resignation of Levar Stoney.

(p) Secretary Oliver was elected in Nov. 2016 to fill the remaining two years of the unexpired term of Diana Duran who had previously resigned.



**Table 4.16**  
**SECRETARIES OF STATE: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE**

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

Source: The Council of State Governments survey of secretaries of state offices, November 2016.

**Key:**

★—Formal provision; number of years not specified.

...—No formal provision.

A—Appointed by governor.

E—Elected by voters.

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

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

(c) No secretary of state.

(d) As of January 1, 2003, the office of Secretary of State shall be an appointed position (appointed by the governor). It will no longer be a cabinet position, but an agency head and the Department of State shall be an agency under the governor's office.

(e) Chosen by joint ballot of state senators and representatives. In Maine and New Hampshire, every two years. In Tennessee, every four years.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE

**Table 4.17**  
**SECRETARIES OF STATE: ELECTION AND REGISTRATION DUTIES**

State or other jurisdiction	Election								Registration				
	Chief election officer	Determines ballot eligibility of political parties	Receives initiative and/or referendum petition	Files certificate of nomination or election	Supplies election ballots or materials to local officials	Files candidates' expense papers	Files other campaign reports	Conducts voter education programs	Registers charitable organizations	Registers corporations (a)	Processes and/or commissions notaries public	Registers securities	Registers trade names/marks
Alabama.....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Alaska (b).....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
California.....	★ (c)	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	(d)	★	★	...	★
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Connecticut.....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Delaware.....	...	...	...	(e)	...	...	(f)	...	★ (g)	★	★	...	★
Florida (v).....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Georgia.....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Hawaii (b).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Illinois.....	...	...	★	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★
Indiana (i).....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Iowa.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Kansas.....	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Kentucky.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Louisiana.....	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	(y)	★	★	...	★
Maryland.....	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	★
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	(f)	(f)	★	...	★	★	★	★
Michigan.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Minnesota (z).....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Nebraska.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Nevada (j).....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
New Hampshire.....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
New York.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★
North Carolina (k).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Ohio (l).....	★	★	★	★ (m)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★ (n)	★	...	★
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Rhode Island (o).....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
South Carolina.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★ (p)	★	...	★
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
Tennessee (q).....	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Texas.....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Utah (b).....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont (r).....	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Virginia (x).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Washington (w).....	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	★
West Virginia.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Wisconsin (s).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	★	(t)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
American Samoa (b)...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Guam (b).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands (b).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★ (u)	★	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of secretaries of state offices, November 2016.

Key:

★—Responsible for activity.

...—Not responsible for activity.

(a) Unless otherwise indicated, office registers domestic, foreign and non-profit corporations.

(b) No secretary of state. Duties indicated are performed by lieutenant governor. In Hawaii, election related responsibilities have been transferred to an independent Chief Election Officer. 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 for use by local elections officials, maintaining statewide voter registration database, publishing state Voter Information Guide/State Ballot Pamphlet and qualifying statewide ballot initiatives and referenda.

(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, Advanced Health care Directives, and administers the Safe at Home mail forwarding 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 election duties include: statewide voter registration system administrator. 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, register advanced directives for health care.

(k) Other election duties: administers the Electoral College. Other registration duties: Maintains secure online registry of advance health care directives.

(l) Supplies poll worker training materials to county boards of elections; certifies official form of the ballot to county board 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 limited liability partnerships.

(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 above, and also prepares the elections manual and elections handbook for use by state officials. Also registers athlete agents, as well as individuals and entities seeking exemption from Tennessee's workers' compensation requirements.

(r) Additional registration duties include: registers temporary officials 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.

(v) Additional registration duties include: registers fictitious names and other types of business entities.

(w) Additional registration duties include: registers domestic partnerships and registers international student exchange programs.

(x) Additional registration duties include: registering organizations' mottos; registering logos and insignias; authentications.

(y) Registers nonprofit entities.

(z) Additional registration duties include: registers LLCs, limited partnerships.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE

**Table 4.18**

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

State or other jurisdiction	Custodial				Publication					Legislative			
	Archives state records and regulations	Files state agency rules and regulations	Administers uniform commercial code provisions	Files other corporate documents	State manual or directory	Session laws	State constitution	Statutes	Administrative rules and regulations	Opens legislative sessions (a)	Enrolls or engrosses bills	Retains copies of bills	Registers lobbyists
Alabama.....	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
Alaska (b).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Arizona (w).....	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
Arkansas (c).....	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	★
California.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	★
Colorado.....	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
Connecticut.....	★ (e)	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	S	...	★	...
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida (u).....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Georgia.....	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Hawaii (b).....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...
Idaho.....	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	H	...	...	...
Indiana.....	(n)	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	H	...	(n)	...
Iowa.....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Kansas (s).....	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	(o)	★	★	...	★	★
Kentucky.....	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Louisiana.....	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	(f)
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Maryland.....	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Michigan.....	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	H	...	...	...
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	H	...	(p)	★
Missouri.....	★ (h)	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	H	...	★	...
Montana.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	H	★	★	...
Nebraska.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Nevada.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
New Hampshire.....	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
New Jersey.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
New Mexico.....	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	H	...	★	★
New York.....	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
North Carolina (t).....	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★
North Dakota.....	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Ohio (i).....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
Oklahoma (j).....	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Pennsylvania.....	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Rhode Island (k).....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
South Carolina.....	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	H	...	★	★
Tennessee.....	★ (q)	★	★	★	★ (l)	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	H	...	★	...
Utah (b).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Virginia (g).....	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington (v).....	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Wisconsin.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	H	...	★	★
American Samoa (b)...	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Guam (b).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico.....	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands (b).....	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of secretaries of state offices, November 2016.

Key:

★ — Responsible for activity.

... — Not responsible for activity.

(a) In this column only: ★ — Both houses; H — House; S — Senate.

(b) No secretary of state. Duties indicated are performed by lieutenant governor.

(c) 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 bills that are signed into law and retains final chaptered copies.

(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) Other custodial duties include: restoration of civil rights; liaison to Virginia Indians; gubernatorial appointments. Other publication duties include: state organization charts. Other registration duties include: Pardons; Service of Process

(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.

(l) The Division of Publications of the Office of the Secretary of State also publishes the following: The Tennessee Blue Book, Board and Commission vacancies, and Executive Orders and Proclamations.

(m) Additional custodial duties include: records management, and certifying vital records.

(n) The Secretary of State's office receives and authenticates Bills and Enrolled Acts, but does not keep or maintain them. Post-session legislative materials are maintained by the Indiana Public Records Commission.

(o) Responsible for distribution only.

(p) Chapters and indexes all signed bill and chamber and concurrent resolutions.

(q) The Division of Records Management of the Office of the Secretary of State assists state agencies in the appropriate utilization, disposition, retention and destruction of state records.

(s) Additionally, the secretary of state publishes the Kansas Register and opens legislative reorganization meetings.

(t) Other publication duties include: Publishes state board and commission meeting notices online. Other legislative duties include: The Secretary of State is responsible for the certification of election results before legislators take the oath of office at the opening of each session of the General Assembly.

(u) Files other types of business entity and cable franchise documents, records federal tax liens and judgement liens and issues Apostilles

(v) Legislative duties also include: chapters bills.

(w) The secretary of state works hand-in-hand with the business community. The office is tasked with recording the partnerships of those who do business in Arizona and they register trademarks and issue certificates of registration. They also register telemarketers and veterans' charitable organizations. Improving the quality of life for Arizonans has been a priority of the office. The Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records provides Arizonans access to information about their government, their state and their world. The information available from the State Library empowers citizens to become informed citizens. The Address Confidentiality Program allows victims of domestic violence, sexual abuse or stalking to keep their residential addresses confidential by giving them a substitute address.

## Attorneys General: Tackling Health Care and Protecting Consumers in a Virtual Currency World

By George Jepsen and Constance Patterson

*State and territorial attorneys general are using antitrust and consumer protection enforcement authority to address issues in the health care marketplace, as well as warning consumers about virtual currency called Bitcoin.*

### **Evolving Challenges in the American Health Care Marketplace: Competition, Cost and Policy Innovation in a Rapidly Changing Industry**

The American health care marketplace is rapidly changing. Evolving challenges include consolidation among industry participants, rising costs, new technologies, the transition from fee-for-service to outcome-based payment models, greater integration of care and fuller data transparency. Attorneys general, entrusted with protecting the public interest, are trying to meet these challenges using existing regulatory and enforcement tools and possible future reforms. The National Association of Attorneys General, or NAAG, 2016–2017 presidential initiative was designed as a comprehensive learning tool for attorneys general highlighting critical issues, conveying emerging trends and exploring innovative policy approaches.

The federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, or ACA,<sup>1</sup> became law 10 months before I took office as Connecticut attorney general in 2011. The ACA significantly altered our national health care policy and landscape, but it was not the first or only substantial change to a huge and fast-evolving economic sector. Changes continue to ripple across the health care economy. We seek to control medical costs while maintaining or improving quality, and market participants seek cost-effective ways to survive and compete. From day one as attorney general, it became clear my office would be on the front line for confronting these challenges through antitrust and consumer protection enforcement, representation of public health agencies and other exercises of our authority.

In early spring 2016, when it was my privilege to be NAAG president-elect, the issues affecting the health care marketplace had not settled down. In fact, they had exploded in every direction with the rising cost of prescription drugs and ongoing mergers. One example in Connecticut was a July 2016 federal antitrust lawsuit filed by the U.S.

Department of Justice and 12 state attorney general offices, seeking to block a proposed merger between two large insurance companies, Anthem Inc. and Cigna Corp. I believed such a merger would have a negative impact on the availability of competitively priced health care and the quality of care.

I decided to use the bully pulpit of my NAAG presidential initiative to take a comprehensive look at health care, not a single issue such as opioid abuse, but the spectrum of issues across the marketplace. For several reasons, no topic was more important than health care. One, every attorney general has a significant role in health care regulation, differing in degree depending on state law. As lawyers, we have different academic and professional backgrounds, but few of us have prior health care expertise. Finally, and most importantly, health care is a policy area where enormous stakes are involved for providers, regulators and ultimately consumers.

Working to define the framework for the NAAG initiative, my staff followed two principles. First, it had to be bipartisan. I did not want anyone thinking there was an ideological bias. I wanted people involved who could see the big picture and represent the breadth of the policy spectrum. The second principle was to be inclusive. I did not want any important stakeholder feeling that their perspective was not represented. We got to work, identifying, scheduling and engaging in an extensive number of stakeholder meetings in Connecticut, Washington, D.C. and elsewhere. The meetings proved hugely valuable in defining issues, but also in identifying academic, industry and policy experts. There was a very positive response from stakeholders. Once they understood what we were trying to do, they had a strong desire to participate, excited by the opportunity to address so many attorneys general.

After completing our research, the biggest challenge was deciding on the issues to address. We

developed several dozen potential topics and narrowed those to 10 for panel presentations during my year as president, including a three-day April 2017 summit. We looked for topics that covered as much ground as possible from a practical and educational standpoint, and that would be most relevant to attorneys general and staff, as well as to interested members of the public. Our goals were to bring attorneys general up to date on health care issues, to advance the discussion on health care policies of national importance and to foster ongoing communication among stakeholders and attorneys general, as they continue their work on health care at the state level.

The result was a diverse mix of topics, either directly related to the work of attorneys general or providing context on health care policies and trends, such as consolidation, drug costs and the future of health care reform. They reflect the breadth and depth of our focus: health care provider consolidation—analyzing antitrust enforcement remedies; increasing competition and reducing costs in the pharmaceutical market; fighting fraud, abuse and waste in health care; drug cost perspectives from the marketplace; health care, data and technology—all-payer claims databases, electronic records and telemedicine; potential state legislative responses to drug costs; future of health care reform; state law as a potential barrier to competition; and drivers, impacts and future trends for consolidation in health care.

The future of the ACA and health care reform were clearly among the most important issues we hoped to address, even before the outcome of the presidential election and the unsuccessful attempt in March 2017 by Congress at repeal and replacement. Market forces driving generic and brand-name drug pricing and industry consolidation also emerged as critical issues.

The initiative's themes of cost, competition and policy innovation were always addressed in some manner. For example, our keynote speaker at the 2016 NAAG Fall Meeting was Mike Leavitt, founder and chairman of Leavitt Partners and a former Utah governor who also served as secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. He focused on the economic imperative to move away from fee-for-service payments toward value-based models.

Mark McClellan, M.D., Ph.D., director of Duke University's Margolis Center for Health Policy, offered a big-picture view of health care reform, including Medicaid expansion, as the keynote

speaker during the NAAG Winter Meeting in February 2017. Dr. McClellan is a former administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and former commissioner of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, where he developed and implemented major reforms in health policy.

David Cordani, president and chief executive officer of Cigna Corp., a global health service company, was the keynote speaker for the April 2017 NAAG Presidential Initiative Summit. Cordani is an advocate of empowering individuals to manage their own health, developing new health delivery models focused on patients' health improvements, and partnering with physicians to focus on wellness, and improving clinical quality.

This initiative will provide attorneys general with better information and access to resources to help address the problems presented in their own states, and to engage in national policy discussions. This is not solely a federal issue. Stakeholders and policymakers all understand and agree that states and attorneys general have a significant role to play in the future of health care. Our effort may not solve the problems of the health care marketplace, but I am confident we will move the national discussion forward on policy issues affecting all our states and citizens.

### **State Regulation and the Attorneys General Role in the Bitcoin World**

Bitcoin has become a topic of conversation among state attorneys general as to where they fit as enforcement in this new virtual currency world. This section focuses on recent court decisions that have shaped the U.S. stance on bitcoin, recent state regulation, as well as how attorney general offices have warned individual consumers of the risks bitcoin may have, since more and more merchants are accepting it as currency.

Bitcoin is a "self-regulating, electronic exchange" between individuals in which its members establish the veracity of every transaction without relying on other third parties, such as banks or governments.<sup>2</sup> Bitcoin is a completely electronic form of currency and is therefore only transferred and stored either on an individual's computer or within an online database.<sup>3</sup>

### **Is Bitcoin Money?**

Over the last few years, four court cases have shaped the U.S. stance on bitcoin due to its nefarious use, however a debate continues as to how the United States will and should regulate it.<sup>4</sup> Ulti-

mately, the issue that each case answers is whether or not bitcoin is considered money.

In New York, Ross Ulbricht was indicted on charges of money laundering, engaging in a criminal enterprise and computer and drug trafficking.<sup>5</sup> He designed, launched and supervised a website, “Silk Road,” a marketplace for illicit goods and services.<sup>6</sup> The court rejected Ulbricht’s argument and held that the purpose and function of Bitcoin is to carry value and “act as a medium of exchange.”<sup>7</sup> Further, the court stated that bitcoins can be exchanged for legal tender, whether it be in U.S. dollars, euros or some other currency.<sup>8</sup>

Also, in New York, Charlie Shrem and Robert Faiella were charged with money laundering and operating an unlicensed money transmitting business due to their connection with an underground market in bitcoin.<sup>9</sup> The court held that bitcoin qualifies as money in light of the fact that it can be easily purchased in exchange for ordinary currency, act as a denominator of value, and used to conduct financial transactions.<sup>10</sup>

In Texas, Trendon Shavers was charged with “soliciting illicit investments in bitcoin-related opportunities” from numerous lenders, also referred to as a bitcoin Ponzi scheme.<sup>11</sup> Shavers obtained at least 700,000 bitcoin in investments from investors, an excess of \$23 million at the time of his arrest.<sup>12</sup> Both the Securities and Exchange Commission and Shaver agreed that bitcoin is a measure of value that can be used as a means of payment as well as accepted by some vendors as a medium of exchange.<sup>13</sup>

However, in the most recent case, a Miami trial court judge held in opposition of the above-mentioned cases that bitcoin is not money.<sup>14</sup> Michell Espinoza was charged with illegally transmitting and laundering \$1,500 worth of bitcoins, but the charges were eventually dropped after the court ruled that “bitcoin is not backed by any government or bank and is not tangible wealth.”<sup>15</sup> The court further stated that bitcoin has a long way to go before it can be considered the equivalent of money.<sup>16</sup>

### State Regulation of Bitcoin

New York became the first state to launch a regulatory approach to digital currencies, including bitcoin, in which a license would ultimately be issued by the state.<sup>17</sup> The regulations lay out standards and establish procedures to be used when approving, suspending or revoking a virtual currency license.<sup>18</sup> California and Connecticut have also enacted their own legislation. California now

allows for virtual currency to be used to purchase goods and services.<sup>19</sup> Connecticut amended their Money Transmission Act and now requires licenses for all virtual currencies operating in the state.<sup>20</sup> The amendment, like New York, includes provisions that establish even more standards for virtual currency businesses.<sup>21</sup>

Although states are starting to follow this trend to regulate bitcoin, attorneys general are still in the beginning stages in terms of identifying their role. Attorneys general are aware of the issues that come from bitcoin use in illegal activity, but may still be uncertain as to how the prosecution of these cases will unfold.

### Role of State Attorneys General

In 2014, U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder addressed his concerns in which he informed lawmakers that bitcoin poses a great challenge due to its concealment of illegal activity.<sup>22</sup> State attorneys general became aware of these concerns and are now warning consumers to protect themselves from the risks that virtual currencies contain. Michigan Attorney General Bill Schuette released in 2014 a consumer alert addressing the risks of bitcoin, such as failing to keep your virtual wallet secure, which can result in losing all of your virtual currency.<sup>23</sup> Attorney General Schuette noted that it’s important for consumers to be aware of bitcoin’s volatility and the risk that it has to potentially lose all of its value.<sup>24</sup> Further, because bitcoin is not regulated by any government agency, or insured against any loss, there is no protection for consumers and they can easily be harmed.<sup>25</sup>

The Delaware Attorney General’s Office released “an investor advisory cautioning investors to consider risks associated with bitcoin and other virtual currencies” in April 2014, that also stressed the substantial risks virtual currencies can carry.<sup>26</sup> The advisory warned consumers that virtual currencies, such as bitcoin, are “subject to little or no oversight.”<sup>27</sup> Similarly to Attorney General Schuette’s consumer alert, the Delaware Investor Protection Unit further alerted state residents on how virtual currencies are “extremely volatile” and that bitcoins can become worthless.<sup>28</sup> Due to the fact that it is not legal tender, “companies do not have to accept them as a form of payment.”<sup>29</sup> Lastly, the advisory made sure to include the alert that virtual currency is “vulnerable to hacking attacks,” and there is usually no way to recover it if stolen.<sup>30</sup>



## Conclusion

Bitcoin's use in illegal activity has become a great concern and states have begun to take strides regulating it. State attorneys general unfortunately do not yet have the resources to combat these criminal transactions but have been able to take steps to try and protect consumers with public education.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 42 U.S.C. § 18001 et seq. (2010).

<sup>2</sup> See Benjamin W. Akins, Jennifer L. Chapman & Jason M. Gordon, *A Whole New World: Income Tax Considerations of the Bitcoin Economy*, 12 Pitt. Tax Rev. 25 (2014).

<sup>3</sup> *Id.* at 30.

<sup>4</sup> Tanaya Macheel, *4 Court Cases Helping Shape the US Stance on Bitcoin*, CoinDesk.Com, (Sept. 28, 2014), <http://www.coindesk.com/4-court-cases-helping-determine-us-stance-bitcoin/>.

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

<sup>6</sup> *United States v. Ulbricht*, 79 F. Supp. 3d 466 (S.D.N.Y. 2015).

<sup>7</sup> *CoinDesk.com*, *supra* note 3.

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *United States v. Faiella*, 39 F.Supp. 3d 544, 545 (S.D.N.Y. 2014).

<sup>10</sup> *Id.*

<sup>11</sup> *CoinDesk.com*, *supra* note 3.

<sup>12</sup> *SEC v. Trendon T. Shavers & Bitcoin Sav.*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 194382 (E.D. Tex. Aug. 26, 2014).

<sup>13</sup> *Id.* at 17.

<sup>14</sup> David Ovalle, *BitCoin Not Money, Miami Judge Rules in Dismissing Laundering Charges*, *MiamiHerald.com*, (July 25, 2016), <http://www.miamiherald.com/news/local/crime/article91682102.html>.

<sup>15</sup> *Id.*

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

<sup>17</sup> Stan Higgins, *NY Bitcoin Businesses Now Have 45 Days to Apply for BitLicense*, *CoinDesk.com*, (June 24, 2015), <http://www.coindesk.com/ny-bitcoin-business-45-days-bitlicense/>.

<sup>18</sup> Edward V. Murphy, M. Maureen Murphy & Michael V. Seitzinger, *Bitcoin: Questions, Answers, and Analysis of Legal Issues*, *FAS.org*, (Oct. 13, 2015).

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*

<sup>20</sup> *Id.*

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> Evan Perez, *Holder: Bitcoin Raises Law Enforcement Concerns*, *Money.CNN.com*, (April 8, 2014), <http://money.cnn.com/2014/04/08/technology/bitcoin-holder/>.

<sup>23</sup> Bill Schuette, Attorney General, *Virtual Currency Has Real Life Risk*, (last visited March 29, 2017).

<sup>24</sup> *Id.*

<sup>25</sup> *Id.*

<sup>26</sup> Beau Biden, Attorney General, *Attorney General's Investor Protection Unit Cautions Investors on Use of Virtual Currencies*, (April 29, 2014).

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*

<sup>29</sup> *Id.*

<sup>30</sup> *Id.*

## About the Authors and the National Association of Attorneys General

**George Jepsen** is Connecticut attorney general and 2016-2017 president of the National Association of Attorneys General, or NAAG. He also served 16 years in the Connecticut General Assembly.

**Constance Patterson** is visiting counsel for the National Attorneys General Training and Research Institute, or NAGTRI, a NAAG branch.

**NAAG**, [www.naag.org](http://www.naag.org), was founded in 1907 to help attorneys general fulfill the responsibilities of their office 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.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

**Table 4.19**  
**THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 2017**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Method of selection</i>	<i>Length of regular term in years</i>	<i>Date of first service</i>	<i>Present term ends</i>	<i>Number of previous terms</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed</i>
Alabama .....	Steve Marshall (R)	E	4	2/2017 (h)	1/2019	1	2
Alaska.....	Jahna Lindemuth (R)	A	...	6/2016	...	0	...
Arizona.....	Mark Brnovich (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	2
Arkansas.....	Leslie Rutledge (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	2
California .....	Xavier Becerra (D)	E	4	1/2017 (l)	1/2019	0	2
Colorado.....	Cynthia Coffman (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	2
Connecticut .....	George Jepsen (D)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	★
Delaware.....	Matthew Denn (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	★
Florida.....	Pam Bondi (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2
Georgia.....	Christopher Carr (R)	E	4	10/2016 (o)	1/2019	0	★
Hawaii .....	Doug Chin (D)	A	4 (a)	1/2015	1/2019	0	...
Idaho.....	Lawrence Wasden (R)	E	4	1/2003	1/2019	3	★
Illinois.....	Lisa Madigan (D)	E	4	1/2003	1/2019	3	★
Indiana.....	Curtis Hill (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	0	★
Iowa .....	Tom Miller (D)	E	4	1/1979 (b)	1/2019	8 (b)	★
Kansas .....	Derek Schmidt (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	★
Kentucky .....	Andy Beshear (D)	E	4	12/2016	12/2020	0	2
Louisiana.....	Jeff Landry (R)	E	4	1/2016	1/2020	0	★
Maine.....	Janet T. Mills (D)	L (c)	2	1/2011	...	1 (d)	4
Maryland.....	Brian Frosh (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	★
Massachusetts .....	Maura Healey (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	...
Michigan.....	Bill Schuette (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2
Minnesota.....	Lori Swanson (D)	E	4	1/2007	1/2019	2	★
Mississippi.....	Jim Hood (D)	E	4	1/2004	1/2020	3	★
Missouri.....	Joshua Hawley (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	0	★
Montana .....	Tim Fox (R)	E	4	1/2013	1/2017	0	2
Nebraska.....	Doug Peterson (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	★
Nevada.....	Adam Laxalt (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	2
New Hampshire .....	Gordon MacDonald (R)	A	4	4/2017	1/2021	0	...
New Jersey .....	Christopher Porrino (e)	A	4	6/2016	(e)	0	...
New Mexico .....	Hector Balderas (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	2 (f)
New York.....	Eric Schneiderman (D)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	★
North Carolina.....	Josh Stein (D)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	0	★
North Dakota.....	Wayne Stenehjem (R)	E	4 (g)	1/2001	12/2019	3 (g)	★
Ohio.....	Mike Dewine (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2
Oklahoma.....	Mike Hunter (R)	E	4	2/2017 (p)	1/2019	0	★
Oregon.....	Ellen F. Rosenblum (D)	E	4	6/2012 (i)	1/2021	1	★
Pennsylvania .....	Josh Shapiro (D)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	0	2
Rhode Island.....	Peter Kilmartin (D)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2
South Carolina.....	Alan Wilson (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	★
South Dakota.....	Martin J. Jackley (R)	E	4	9/2009 (j)	1/2019	2	2 (f)
Tennessee.....	Herbert Slatery (R)	(k)	8	10/2014	8/2022	0	...
Texas.....	Ken Paxton (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	★
Utah.....	Sean Reyes (R)	E	4	12/2013	1/2021	1	★
Vermont.....	TJ Donovan	E	2	1/2017	1/2019	0	★
Virginia.....	Mark Herring (D)	E	4	1/2014	1/2018	0	(m)
Washington.....	Bob Ferguson (D)	E	4	1/2013	1/2021	1	★
West Virginia.....	Patrick Morrisey (R)	E	4	1/2013	1/2021	1	★
Wisconsin.....	Brad Schimel (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	★
Wyoming .....	Peter Michael (R)	A	...	7/2013	...	0	...
Dist. of Columbia .....	Karl Racine (D)	A	...	1/2015	1/2019	0	...
American Samoa .....	Talauega Eleasalo V. Ale (D)	A	4	1/2014	...	...	...
Guam.....	Elizabeth Barrett-Anderson (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	...
No. Mariana Islands...	Edward Manibusan (I)	A	4	11/2015	...	0	...
Puerto Rico .....	Wanda Vázquez Garced	A	4	1/2017	...	0	...
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	Claude Walker	A	4	8/2015	...	0	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, 2017—Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments, February 2017.

Key:

★—No provision specifying number of terms allowed.

...—No formal provision, position is appointed or elected by governmental entity (not chosen by the electorate).

A—Appointed by the governor.

E—Elected by the voters.

L—Elected by the legislature.

N.A.—Not available.

(a) Term runs concurrently with the governor.

(b) Attorney General Miller was elected in 1978, 1982, 1986, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010 and 2014.

(c) Chosen biennially by joint ballot of state senators and representatives.

(d) Janet Mills previously served as Attorney General from Jan. 2001 through Jan. 2011.

(e) Porrino was appointed in June 2016 after Attorney General Robert Lougy was appointed to the New Jersey Superior Court. Currently John Jay Hoffman, former Executive Assistant Attorney General is serving as Acting Attorney General. Hoffman has served as Acting AG since May 2013.

(f) After two consecutive terms, must wait four years and/or one full term before being eligible again.

(g) 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.

(h) Steve Marshall was appointed on Feb. 10, 2017 to fill the unexpired term of Luther Strange. Strange was elected to the U.S. Senate in Nov. 2016.

(i) 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.

(j) Appointed September 4, 2009 to fill Larry Long's unexpired term. AG Long resigned to accept a state judgeship.

(k) Appointed by judges of state Supreme Court.

(l) Xavier Becerra was appointed in Jan. 2017 to fill the unexpired term of Kamala Harris. Harris was elected to the U.S. Senate in Nov. 2016.

(m) Provision specifying individual may hold office for an unlimited number of terms.

(n) Must be confirmed by the Senate.

(o) Christopher Carr was appointed in Oct. 2016 to fill the unexpired term of Sam Olens. Olens resigned to become president of Kennesaw State University.

(p) Mike Hunter was appointed in Feb. 2017 after Scott Pruitt left to serve as administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

**Table 4.20**  
**ATTORNEYS GENERAL: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE**

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

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, November 2016.

**Key:**

★—Formal provision; number of years not specified.

...—No formal provision.

A—Appointed by governor.

E—Elected by voters.

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

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

(c) No statute specifically requires this, but the State Bar Act can be interpreted as making this a qualification.

(d) No period specified, all licensed attorneys are members of the state bar.

(e) State citizenship requirement.

(f) Chosen biennially by joint ballot of state senators and representatives. (g) *Crosse v. Board of Supervisors of Elections* 243 Md. 555, 221 A.2d 431 (1966)—opinion rendered indicated that U.S. citizenship was, by necessity, a requirement for office.

(h) Appointed by the governor and confirmed by the governor and the executive council.

(i) Implied.

(j) Appointed by state supreme court.

(k) Same as qualifications of a judge of a court of record.

(l) Must be confirmed by the Senate.

**Table 4.21**  
**ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES**

State or other jurisdiction	Authority in local prosecutions:				Issues advisory opinions (a):				Reviews legislation (b):	
	Authority to initiate local prosecutions	May intervene in local prosecutions	May assist local prosecutor	May supersede local prosecutor	To state executive officials	To legislators	To local prosecutors	On the constitutionality of bills or ordinances	Prior to passage	Before signing
Alabama.....	A	A,D	A,D	A	★	★	★	...	★	...
Alaska.....	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	★	★	...	★	★	★
Arizona.....	A	A	A,B	A,F	★	★	★	★	(u)	(u)
Arkansas.....	...	...	D	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
California.....	A,B,C,D,E,F	A,B,C,D,E,F	A,B,C,D,E,F	A,B,C,D,E,F,G	★	★	★	★	(v)	(v)
Colorado.....	A,F	A	D,F	A	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut.....	...	...	...	...	★	(d)	...	★	(e)	(e)
Delaware.....	A (f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	★	★	...	★	(g)	(g)
Florida.....	F	...	D	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Georgia.....	B,D,F,G	...	A,D	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Hawaii.....	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	A,B,C,D,E	★	★	...	★(h)	★	★
Idaho.....	B,D,F	D,F	D	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois.....	D,F	D,G	D	G	★	★	★	...	(i)	(i)
Indiana.....	F	...	D	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
Iowa.....	D,F	D,F	D,F	D,E,F	★	★	★	...	(j)	(j)
Kansas.....	B,C,D,F	B,C,D,F,G	D	B,C,D,F,G	★	★	★	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	D,F,G	B,D,G	D	B	★	★	★	★	...	...
Louisiana.....	D,E,G	D,E,G	D,E,G	E,G	★	★	★	...	★	★
Maine.....	A	A	A	A	★	★	...	...	...	...
Maryland.....	B,F	D	D	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	A	A	A,D	A	★	★(k)	★	★	(l)	(l)
Michigan.....	A	A	A	A	★	★	★	★	...	...
Minnesota.....	B,F	B,D,G	A,B,D,G	B	★	★(k)	★	★	...	(l)
Mississippi.....	A,D,F	D,F	A,D,F	D,F	★	★	★	...	...	...
Missouri.....	B,F,G	F	B,F	G	★	★	★	...	(l)	(l)
Montana.....	D	E	D,E	E	★	★(m)	★	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	A,D	A,D	A,D,E,F	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Nevada.....	D,F,G	D	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...
New Hampshire.....	A,E,F	A,E,F	A,D,E,F	A,E,F	★	★	★	...	(n)	(n)
New Jersey.....	A,B,C,D	A,B,C,D	A,B,C,D	A,B,C,D	★	...	★	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	B,D,E,F	D,E,F	A,B,D,E,F	D,E,F,G	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York.....	B,F	B,D,F	D	B	★	★(k)	★	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	...	D	D	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
North Dakota.....	D,E,F,G	A,D,E,G	A,D,E,F,G	A,D,E,G	★	★	★	...	...	...
Ohio.....	D,F	D	D	F	★	(m)	★	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	A,B,C,D,E,F,G	A,B,C,D,E,F,G	A,B,C,D,E,F,G	A,B,C,D,E,F,G	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon.....	B,D,F	B,D	B,D	B	★	★	★	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	A,D,F	D,F	D,F	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island.....	A	A	A	A	★	★	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	A,D,E,F	A,B,C,D,E,F	A,D,E	A,E	★	(q)	★	★	★(w)	★(w)
South Dakota.....	A,B,D,E,F (p)	D,G	A,B,D,E	D,F	★	★	★	...	★	...
Tennessee.....	D,F,G	D,G	D,F	F,G	★	★	★	★	...	...
Texas.....	D,F	F	D,F	D,F	★	★	★	★	...	...
Utah.....	A,B,D,E,F,G	E,G	D,E	E	★	★(q)	★	★	★(l)	★(l)
Vermont.....	A	A	A	G	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia.....	B,F	B,D,F	B,D,F	B	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington.....	B,D,G	B,D,G	B,D,G	B,D,G	★	★	★	...	(o)	(o)
West Virginia.....	(r)	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
Wisconsin.....	B,C,D,F	B,C,D	D	B	★	★	★	★	(e)	(e)
Wyoming.....	B,D,F	B,D	B,D	G	★	★	★	★(h)	★	★
Dist. of Columbia.....	F	D	D	F	★	★	(s)	...	★	★
American Samoa.....	A (t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	★	...	(t)	(e)	(l)	(l)
Guam.....	A	A	A	A	★	★	★	★	(l)	B
No. Mariana Islands.....	A (t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	★	★	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico.....	A	(t)	(t)	(t)	★	★	...	...	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	A (t)	(t)	(t)	(t)	★	...	...	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

### ATTORNEYS GENERAL: PROSECUTORIAL AND ADVISORY DUTIES— Continued

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*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, November 2016.

*Key:*

- A—On own initiative.
- B—On request of governor.
- C—On request of legislature.
- D—On request of local prosecutor.
- E—When in state's interest.
- F—Under certain statutes for specific crimes.
- G—On authorization of court or other body.
- ★—Has authority in area.
- ...—Does not have authority in area.
- (a) Also issues advisory opinions to: Alabama— Designated heads of state departments, agencies, boards, and commissions; local public officials; and political subdivisions. Hawaii— Judges/judiciary as requested. Kansas—to counsel for local units of government. Montana—county and city attorneys, city commissioners. Wisconsin— corporation counsel.
- (b) Also reviews legislation: Alabama— when requested by the governor. Alaska—after passage. Arizona—at the request of the legislature. Kansas—upon request of Legislator, no formal authority.
- (c) The attorney general functions as the local prosecutor.
- (d) To legislative leadership.
- (e) Informally reviews bills or does so upon request.
- (f) The attorney general prosecutes all criminal offenses in Delaware.
- (g) 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.
- (l) Only when requested by governor or legislature.
- (m) To either the House of Representatives or the Senate, when so requested by resolution or passed by membership; To law directors of townships that have adopted limited self-government under R.C. Chapter 504.
- (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.
- (w) Has concurrent jurisdiction with states' attorneys. Only when requested by governor or legislature.

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

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>May commence civil proceedings</i>	<i>May commence criminal proceedings</i>	<i>Represents the state before regulatory agencies (a)</i>	<i>Administers consumer protection programs</i>	<i>Handles consumer complaints</i>	<i>Subpoena powers (b)</i>	<i>Antitrust duties</i>
Alabama.....	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C
Alaska.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Arizona.....	★	...	...	★(c)	★	★	A,B,C,D
Arkansas.....	★	...	★	★	★	●	A,B
California.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Colorado.....	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,C,D
Connecticut.....	★	(d)	★	★	★	●	A,B,D
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,D
Florida.....	★	...	...	★	★	★	A,B,D
Georgia.....	★	★	★	★	★	●	...
Hawaii.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	A,B,C,D
Idaho.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,D
Illinois.....	★	...	★	★	★	●	A,B,C
Indiana.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B
Iowa.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	B,C
Kansas.....	★	★	...	★	★	★	A,B,D
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Louisiana.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
Maryland.....	★	★(e)	★	★	★	★	B,C,D
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Michigan.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Minnesota.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
Mississippi.....	★	★	...	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Montana.....	★	★	...	★	★	...	A,B
Nebraska.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Nevada.....	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
New Hampshire.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C (g)
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
North Carolina.....	★	★(f)	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
North Dakota.....	★	...	...	★	...	★	A,B,C
Ohio (n).....	★	...	...	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Oregon.....	★	★(f)	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B
Rhode Island.....	★	★	...	★	★	★	A,B,C
South Carolina.....	★(a)	★(h)	★	...	(i)	●	A,B,C,D
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
Tennessee.....	★	(e)(f)	(f)	★	...	★	A,B,C,D
Texas.....	★	...	...	★	...	●	A,B,D
Utah.....	★(j)	★	★(j)	...	★(k)	●	A (l),B,C,D (l)
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
Virginia.....	★	(f)	★	★(k)	★(k)	●	A,B,C,D
Washington.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,D
West Virginia.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,D
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C (g)
Wyoming.....	★	...	★	★	★	●	A,B
Dist. of Columbia.....	★	★(m)	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
American Samoa.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Guam.....	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
No. Mariana Islands.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B
Puerto Rico.....	★	★	...	...	...	★	A,B,C,D
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	★	★	★	★	★	●	A

See footnotes at end of table.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

### ATTORNEYS GENERAL: CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTIVITIES, SUBPOENA POWERS AND ANTITRUST DUTIES — Continued

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*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, November 2016.

*Key:*

A—Has parens patriae authority to commence suits on behalf of consumers in state antitrust damage actions in state courts.

B—May initiate damage actions on behalf of state in state courts.

C—May commence criminal proceedings.

D—May represent cities, counties and other governmental entities in recovering civil damages under federal or state law.

★—Has authority in area.

...—Does not have authority in area.

(a) May represent state on behalf of: the "people" of the state; an agency of the state; or the state before a federal regulatory agency.

(b) In this column only: ★ broad powers and ● limited powers.

(c) 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.

(l) Opinion only, since there are no controlling precedents.

(m) In antitrust, not criminal proceedings.

(n) Also provides service to consumers through the Identity Theft Unit, administration of Ohio's Title Defect Rescission Fund, and the registration of non-charitable telephone solicitors.



Table 4.23

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

State or other jurisdiction	Serves as counsel for state	Appears for state in criminal appeals	Duties to administrative agencies							
			Issues official advice	Interprets statutes or regulations	Conducts litigation:		Prepares or reviews legal documents	Represents the public before the agency	Involved in rule-making	Reviews rules for legality
					On behalf of agency	Against agency				
Alabama.....	A,B,C (a)	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	★	★
Alaska.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Arkansas.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
California.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Colorado.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Connecticut.....	A,B,C	(b)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware.....	A,B,C	★(d)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Georgia.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Hawaii.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho.....	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois.....	A,B,C	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Indiana.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Iowa.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Kentucky.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Louisiana.....	A,B,C	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Maryland.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	(b)	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	A,B,C	(b)(c)(d)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Minnesota.....	A,B,C	(c)(d)	★	★	(a)	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi.....	A,B,C	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Missouri.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
Montana (f).....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Nevada.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
New Hampshire.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	(l)	★	...
New Jersey.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
New Mexico.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York.....	A,B,C	(b)	...	★	★	(b)	★	(b)	...	...
North Carolina.....	A,B,C	★	...	★	★	★	★	(b)	★	★
North Dakota.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Ohio.....	A,B,C	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oregon.....	A,B	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	A,B	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★
Rhode Island.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	A,B,C	★ (d)	(a)	★	★	(b)	★	...	★	★
South Dakota.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	(e)	(e)	★
Texas (g).....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(k)	★	...
Utah.....	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	★	(b)	★	★
Vermont.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington.....	A,B,C	★ (i)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	...	(j)	(j)	(j)
Wisconsin.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Wyoming.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Dist. of Columbia.....	A,B	★ (h)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
American Samoa.....	A,B,C	★ (a)	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Guam.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	(d)	★	★	(b)	★	★
No. Mariana Islands ...	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Puerto Rico.....	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	A,B	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

### ATTORNEYS GENERAL: DUTIES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES— Continued

---

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, November 2016.

*Key:*

A—Defend state law when challenged on federal constitutional grounds.

B—Conduct litigation on behalf of state in federal and other states' courts.

C—Prosecute actions against another state in U.S. Supreme Court.

★—Has authority in area.

...—Does not have authority in area.

(a) Attorney general has exclusive jurisdiction.

(b) In certain cases only to prepare or review legal documents and represent the public before the agency.

(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) 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.

(g) Other administrative duties include representing one state agency before another state agency.

(h) However, OUSA handles felony cases and most major misdemeanors.

(i) Limited to certain collateral challenges to state criminal convictions.

(j) 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.

(k) Represents the public before an agency only in energy rate cases.

(l) The Attorney General serves as counsel for the public before one administrative body, but otherwise does not represent the public before agencies.

**Table 4.24**  
**THE TREASURERS, 2017**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Method of selection</i>	<i>Length of regular term in years</i>	<i>Date of first service</i>	<i>Present term ends</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Young Boozer (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Pamela Leary	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2014	...	...
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Jeff DeWit (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Dennis Milligan (R)	A	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
<b>California</b> .....	John Chiang (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Walker Stapleton (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Denise L. Nappier (D)	E	4	1/1995	1/2019	★
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Ken Simpler (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	★
<b>Florida (a)</b> .....	Jeff Atwater (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Steve McCoy	A	Pleasure of the Board	11/2011	...	...
<b>Hawaii (b)</b> .....	Wesley Machida (D)	A	Governor's Discretion	3/2015	...	...
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Ron G. Crane (R)	E	4	1/1999	1/2019	★
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Mike Frerichs (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	★
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Kelly Mitchell (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	(d)(c)
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Michael L. Fitzgerald (D)	E	4	1/1983	1/2019	★
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Jacob LaTurner (R)	E	4	4/2017	1/2019	★
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Alison Ball (R)	E	4	1/2016	12/2019	2
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Ron Henson (R)	E	4	1/2017 (e)	(e)	★
<b>Maine</b> .....	Terry Hayes (I)	L	2	1/2015	1/2019	4
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Nancy K. Kopp (D)	L	4	2/2002	1/2019	★
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Deb Goldberg (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	★
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Nick Khouri	A	Governor's Discretion	4/2015	...	...
<b>Minnesota (d)</b> .....	Myron Frans	A	Governor's Discretion	2/2015	...	...
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Lynn Fitch (R)	E	4	1/2012	1/2020	★
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Eric Schmitt (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	2
<b>Montana</b> .....	Sheila Hogan	A	Governor's Discretion	12/2012	...	...
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Don Stenberg (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Dan Schwartz (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	William Dwyer	L	2	12/2014	1/2019	★
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Ford Scudder	A	Governor's Discretion	11/2015	...	...
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Tim Eichenberg (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
<b>New York</b> .....	Christopher Curtis	A	Governor's Discretion	8/2016	...	...
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Dale Folwell (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	★
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Kelly L. Schmidt (R)	E	4	1/2005	1/2021	★
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Josh Mandel (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Ken Miller (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	★
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Tobias Read (D)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	2
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Joseph Torsella (D)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	2
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Seth Magaziner (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Curtis Loftis (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	★
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Richard Sattgast (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	David H. Lillard Jr.	L	2	1/2009	1/2019	...
<b>Texas (f)</b> .....	Glenn Hegar (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	★
<b>Utah</b> .....	David Damschen	E	4	12/2015	12/2016	★
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Elizabeth Pearce (D)	E	2	1/2011	1/2019	★
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Manju Ganeriwala	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2009	...	...
<b>Washington</b> .....	Duane Davidson (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	★
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	John D. Perdue (D)	E	4	1/1997	1/2021	★
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Matt Adamczyk (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	★
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Mark Gordon (R)	E	4	10/2012 (g)	1/2019	★
<b>American Samoa</b> .....	Ueli Tonumaipea	A	4	N.A.	...	...
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	Jeffrey Barnette	A	Pleasure of CFO	7/2012	N.A.	...
<b>Guam</b> .....	Rosita Fejeran	CS	...	N.A.	...	...
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> .....	Mark Rabauliman	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	...
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Raul Maldonado	A	4	1/17	N.A.	...
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> .....	Valdamier Collens	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	...

Source: The Council of State Governments, February 2017.

Key:

★ — No provision specifying number of terms allowed.

... — No formal provision, position is appointed or elected by governmental entity (not chosen by the electorate).

A — Appointed by the governor. (In the District of Columbia, the Treasurer is appointed by the Chief Financial Officer. In Georgia, position is appointed by the State Depository Board.)

E — Elected by the voters.

L — Elected by the legislature.

CS — Civil Service.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) The official title of the office of state treasurer is Chief Financial Officer.

(b) The Director of Finance performs this function.

(c) Eligible for eight out of any period of twelve years.

(d) The Commissioner of Management and Budget performs this function.

(e) Ron Henson was sworn in as acting treasurer in January 2017 upon the resignation of John Kennedy following his election to the U.S. Senate. A special election to permanently fill remainder of the term will be held in October 2017.

(f) The Comptroller of Public Accounts performs this function.

(g) Gordon was appointed as state treasurer in October 2012 after the death of Joseph Meyer.

## TREASURERS

**Table 4.25**  
**TREASURERS: QUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>U.S. citizen (years)</i>	<i>State resident (years)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>
Alabama .....	25	7	5	...
Alaska .....	...	...	...	...
Arizona .....	25	10	5	★
Arkansas .....	21	★	★	...
California .....	18	★	★	★
Colorado .....	25	★	2	★
Connecticut .....	18	★	★	★
Delaware .....	18	★	★	★
Florida .....	30	★	7	★
Georgia .....	...	★	★	...
Hawaii .....	...	★	1	...
Idaho .....	25	2	2	...
Illinois .....	25	★	3	...
Indiana .....	...	★	★	★
Iowa .....	18	...	★	★
Kansas .....	...	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	30	2	2	★
Louisiana .....	25	5	5	★
Maine .....	...	★	★	...
Maryland .....	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	...	...	...
Michigan .....	...	...	...	...
Minnesota .....	...	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	25	★	★	★
Missouri .....	30	15	10	★
Montana .....	...	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	...	★	★	★
Nevada .....	25	2	2	★
New Hampshire .....	...	...	...	...
New Jersey .....	...	...	★	...
New Mexico .....	30	★	5	★
New York .....	...	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	21	★	1	...
North Dakota .....	25	★	★	★
Ohio .....	18	★	★	★
Oklahoma .....	31	★	10	★
Oregon .....	18	...	★	...
Pennsylvania .....	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island .....	18	★	★	★
South Carolina .....	...	★	★	★
South Dakota .....	...	...	...	...
Tennessee .....	...	...	...	...
Texas .....	18	★	★	...
Utah .....	25	...	5	★
Vermont .....	...	★	★	...
Virginia .....	...	...	...	...
Washington .....	18	★	...	★
West Virginia .....	18	★	★	★
Wisconsin .....	18	★	★	★
Wyoming .....	25	★	★	★
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	★	...	...

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state treasurers offices, July and August 2016.

*Key:*

★— Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... — No formal provision.

N.A. Not applicable.

(a) 5 years immediately preceding the date of qualification for office.

**Table 4.26**  
**RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TREASURER'S OFFICE**

State or other jurisdiction	Cash management	Banking services	Investment of retirement funds	Investment of trust funds	Deferred compensation	Management of bonded debt	Bond issuance	Debt service	Arbitrage	Unclaimed property	Archives for disbursement of documents	College savings	Collateral programs	Local government investment pool	Other
Alabama.....	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	...
Alaska.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...
California.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...
Colorado.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	(a)
Delaware.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	(b)...
Florida.....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	(c)
Georgia.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	(d)
Hawaii.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...
Idaho.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	...
Illinois.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	(n)
Iowa.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...
Kansas.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	(e)
Kentucky.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...
Louisiana.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Maine.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	(f)
Maryland.....	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Missouri.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	(g)
Montana.....	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	(o)
Nebraska.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	(h)
Nevada.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	(m)
New Hampshire.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
New Jersey.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
New Mexico.....	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
New York.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
North Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
North Dakota.....	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i)
Ohio.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
Oklahoma.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	...
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	...
Texas.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	(j)
Utah.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	(k)
Washington.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...
West Virginia.....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	...	...
Wisconsin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	...
Wyoming.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	(l)
Dist. of Columbia ...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state treasurers offices, July and August 2016.

Key:

★ — Responsible for activity.

... — Not responsible for activity.

N.A. — Data not available.

(a) Second Injury Fund.

(b) General Fund account reconciliation; Disbursements-2004.

(c) State Accounting Disbursement, Fire Marshall, Insurance and Banking Consumer Services, Insurance Rehabilitation.

(d) Merchant Card Services.

(e) Municipal bond servicing.

(f) Municipal Revenue Sharing.

(g) Investment of all State funds and ABLE program.

(h) Nebraska Child Support Payment Center, Long-Term Care Savings Plan.

(i) The treasurer serve on the State Investment Board, the Teachers Fund for Retirement Board, the Board of University and School Lands, the State Historical Society, and the State Board of Equalization. Other duties include: tax collections and distributions, financial literacy, and the office provides analysis, data and education of various tax distributions and state laws to legislators, other state agencies, officials and employees of local political subdivision and the general public. North Dakota has a state-owned bank which provides banking services for the state.

(j) Tax Administration/Collection/Estimating.

(k) Risk Management.

(l) Several other legislatively designated programs.

(m) Education Savings Accounts.

(n) The treasurer serves as the trustee of the Indiana State Police Pension Trust.

(o) Social Security Section 218 agreements; merchant card (Procard) services.

## **GASB Begins Its Re-examination of the Financial Reporting Model**

By R. Kinney Poynter

*It has been more than 17 years since the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, or GASB, issued its landmark Statement No. 34: Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments. It's hard to believe, but true. With the release of an invitation to comment in December 2016, GASB is again turning its attention to the government reporting model, beginning with a focus on the governmental funds. This highly anticipated reporting model project addresses several potential improvements to governmental fund reporting, and the GASB believes this project will have a significant impact on the foundation of state and local governments' accounting and financial reporting.*

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### **Background**

Statement 34, issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, or GASB, in June 1999, was the culmination of 15 years of research, deliberation and due process. In Statement 34, the GASB established the present blueprint for state and local government financial reporting, which includes the format and measurement focus of the basic financial statements, certain related notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information such as management's discussion and analysis, or MD&A.

Among its many features, Statement 34 introduced government-wide financial statements containing accrual information—which notably included the reporting of infrastructure, other capital assets, and long-term liabilities—for activities previously reported only on a modified accrual basis in the governmental funds. Statement 34 also required a narrative MD&A to precede the financial statements, added the presentation of the original budget to the budgetary comparison schedule, introduced major fund reporting in the governmental and enterprise funds, and added note disclosures related to capital asset and long-term liability activity during the reporting period.

The reporting model has a pervasive influence over the effectiveness of financial reporting by state and local governments and the ability of that reporting to achieve the desired objectives. As a result, the GASB decided that it was important, as part of its commitment to maintaining the effectiveness of its standards, to re-examine the current financial reporting model now that it has been in place for a sufficient length of time. GASB's pre-agenda research showed that most of the compo-

nents of the financial reporting model are effective; however, several areas where improvements may be made were identified.<sup>1</sup>

To begin exploring improvements, on Dec. 7, 2016, the GASB issued an invitation to comment, or ITC, in a document titled Financial Reporting Model Improvements—Governmental Funds. The ITC addresses potential improvements to the existing governmental fund financial reporting model. The objective of these improvements is to enhance the effectiveness of the model in providing information that is essential for decision-making and enhance the ability to assess a government's accounting and address certain application issues, based upon the results of the pre-agenda research on the financial reporting model.

### **A Summary of the Major Changes**

The two fundamental issues of GASB's financial reporting model re-examination project included in the ITC are the governmental funds' measurement focus and basis of accounting and financial statement presentation.

#### ***Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting***

In the ITC, GASB explores a conceptually consistent measurement focus and basis of accounting. Today's reporting model presents information using the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting. GASB acknowledges that the current financial measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting, which guides recognition of elements such as assets and liabilities in government fund financial statements, lacks a conceptual framework. Rather, this collection of accounting con-

ventions is intended to present primarily a shorter time perspective of the activities reported. Some GASB stakeholders question whether items that do not have a shorter time perspective, such as receivables that are long-term, or items that may not be financial in nature, such as inventories and prepaid items, should continue to be reported as assets in governmental funds.<sup>2</sup>

Importantly, the ITC introduces three alternative recognition approaches for governmental fund financial statements:

1. Near-term financial resources.
2. Short-term financial resources.
3. Long-term financial resources.

These three approaches fall on a continuum—from a closer-to-cash approach (near-term) at one end of the spectrum to a closer-to-economic resources approach (long-term) on the other. The short-term financial resources approach is a middle ground approach. These alternatives were developed to make governmental funds information more useful for financial statement users for making decisions and assessing government accountability.

### ***Near-Term***

The near-term approach has a shorter time perspective, generally 30 to 60 days, and is the most like cash reporting. It may present information that more closely aligns with budgetary information. Under this approach, near-term receivables are recognized as assets, and prepaid items and inventory are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements. Reportable liabilities include those that are payable at period-end and are normally due within the near term.

### ***Short-Term***

The short-term approach provides information focused on a government's one-year fiscal period. The financial statements present financial resource inflows and outflows for the period as well as period-end balances related to short-term (defined as one year) financial assets and liabilities. Any short- or long-term receivables due in the subsequent fiscal year, as well as prepaid and inventory items, are reported as assets. Reportable liabilities include:

- Items payable within the subsequent fiscal year.
- Current portions of compensated absences.

- Current portions of long-term capital and operating debt.
- Net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities.

Because the short-term approach is further from the current financial resources measurement focus, a governmental fund statement of cash flows needs to be included in the basic financial statements.

### ***Long-Term***

The long-term approach recognizes the effects of transactions or events on financial resources when they take place, regardless of when cash is received or paid. This approach reports all assets and liabilities other than capital assets and capital-related debt.

Capital-related debt is included in the calculation of net investment in the capital assets component of net position. The balances of long-term operating debt, compensated absences, and pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities would be reported in the governmental fund financial statement.

This approach requires the balance sheet to be presented in a classified format that presents current (defined as one year) assets and liabilities separately from noncurrent items. This approach also requires a governmental fund statement of cash flows be included in the basic financial statements.

### ***Financial Statement Presentation***

For all approaches, the ITC considers a presentation format alternative for the statement of resource flows that would be conceptually consistent with its measurement focus and basis of accounting. A current and long-term activity format would report inflows and outflows of resources related to capital assets and long-term debt separately from the inflows and outflows of resources of other governmental fund activities. The current accounting of more complex transactions such as those involving derivative instruments, service concession arrangements and other transactions, may not be appropriate under the current financial resources measurement focus conventions and requires a conceptual foundation that addresses governmental fund statements. The resources flow presentation would differ under each approach. Today's existing format generally presents inflows and outflows of resources considered revenues and expenditures separately from flows reported as other financing sources and uses.

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

For both the short-term and long-term financial resources recognition approaches, the ITC introduces a statement of cash flows as a potential enhancement to the basic financial statements. The ITC seeks feedback on whether this should be required, what difficulties may arise in presenting a statement of cash flows for governmental funds and which of the four existing statement of cash flow classifications are the most appropriate.

The ITC explores improved reconciliations from the information in governmental fund financial statements to information in the government-wide financial statements. The condensed reconciliations would be presented on the same page as the balance sheet or resource flows statement. Specific terminology is used to more clearly communicate that the information in governmental fund financial statements is different than the information in government-wide financial statements. Clearer titles, descriptions and labels designate the governmental fund financial statements' shorter time perspective and focus on financial, rather than economic resources.

Because governmental fund financial statements' information is limited to a shorter time perspective than the information conveyed in government-wide financial statements and has a focus on financial resources, they convey information about fiscal accountability, not operational accountability.

### There's More to Come

The following additional topics will be considered for inclusion in a Preliminary Views document in the next phase of the project:<sup>3</sup>

- **Government-Wide Statement of Activities**—GASB will consider alternatives for the format of the statement of activities.
- **Proprietary Fund Financial Statements**—GASB will consider reporting alternatives related to the existing requirement to separately present operating and non-operating revenues and expenses.
- **Budgetary Comparisons**—GASB will consider the appropriate method of communication (as a basic financial statement or required supplementary information) for budgetary comparison information and which budget variances, if any, should be required to be presented.
- **Permanent Funds**—GASB will consider alternatives for reporting information about permanent funds.

The following additional topics will be considered for inclusion in an Exposure Draft in a future phase of the project:<sup>4</sup>

- **Management's Discussion and Analysis**—GASB will consider alternatives for enhancing the financial statement analysis component of MD&A, eliminating components of MD&A that are boilerplate and no longer necessary for understanding the financial reporting model, and clarifying guidance for presenting the section of MD&A on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions that are expected to have a significant effect on financial position or results of operations.
- **Debt Service Fund Presentation**—GASB will consider alternatives for providing additional information about debt service funds, either individually or in aggregate, in the basic financial statements.
- **Extraordinary and Special Items**—GASB will consider alternatives to improve the consistency of application of the guidance for reporting extraordinary and special items.
- **Other Issues**—As appropriate and in conjunction with other topics, GASB will consider alternatives that could permit more timely financial reporting or that could reduce complexity overall.

### It's Important to Provide Your Feedback

The ultimate results of this project will have long-lasting implications for government financial reporting. The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, or NASACT, will provide feedback to the GASB in the form of written comments and oral testimony. NASACT encourages all governments and other entities that follow GASB pronouncements to provide feedback on this important project. Input from all stakeholders is vital throughout the process, but particularly in the early stages of the exposure process.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Invitation to Comment (ITC) Financial Reporting Model Improvements – Governmental Funds (December 2016), p. 26.

<sup>2</sup> GASB ITC, Financial Reporting Model Improvements – Governmental Funds (December 2016), p. vii.

<sup>3</sup> GASB ITC, Financial Reporting Model Improvements – Governmental Funds (December 2016), p. 1-2.

<sup>4</sup> GASB ITC, Financial Reporting Model Improvements – Governmental Funds (December 2016), p. 2.



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**About the Author**

**Kinney Poynter** is the Executive Director for the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers, and Treasurers (NASACT). In this capacity, he is responsible for the overall operations of NASACT as well as the programs of the National Association of State Comptrollers and National State Auditors Association. NASACT is a professional organization whose mission is to assist state leaders to enhance and promote effective and efficient management of governmental resources. Kinney 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 on state agencies and local governments. While in public practice, he performed single audits on various nonprofit organizations.

Kinney has BS and MS 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 served on the AICPA Council from 2009 - 2012. He is also a member of the Kentucky Society of Certified Public Accountants, where he has served as chairman of the Governmental Accounting Committee. Kinney has served as an instructor domestically and internationally on a variety of governmental accounting and auditing issues.

# AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

**Table 4.27**  
**THE STATE AUDITORS, 2017**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>State agency</i>	<i>Agency head</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Legal basis for office</i>	<i>Method of selection</i>	<i>Term of office</i>	<i>U.S. citizen</i>	<i>State resident</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Department of Examiners of Public Accounts	Ronald L. Jones	Chief Examiner	S	LC	7 yrs.	★	...	None
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Division of Legislative Audit	Kris Curtis	Legislative Auditor	C, S	L	(a)	...	...	None
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Office of the Auditor General	Debra K. Davenport	Auditor General	S	LC	5 yrs.	...	...	None
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Division of Legislative Audit	Roger A. Norman	Legislative Auditor	S	LC	Indefinite	★	★	None
<b>California</b> .....	Bureau of State Audits	Elaine M. Howle	State Auditor	S	G	4 yrs.	★	...	None
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Office of the State Auditor	Dianne E. Ray	State Auditor	C, S	LC	5 yrs.	...	...	None
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Office of the Auditors of Public Accounts	John C. Geragosian and Robert Kane	State Auditors	S	L	4 yrs.	...	...	None
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Office of the Auditor of Accounts	R. Thomas Wagner, Jr.	Auditor of Accounts	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
<b>Florida</b> .....	Office of the Auditor General	Sherrill F. Norman	Auditor General	C, S	L	(a)	...	...	None
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Department of Audits and Accounts	Greg S. Griffin	State Auditor	S	L	Indefinite	...	...	None
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Office of the Auditor	Les Kondo	State Auditor	C	L	8 yrs.	...	★	None
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Legislative Services Office—Legislative Audits	April J. Renfro	Division Manager	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Office of the Auditor General	Frank Mautino	Auditor General	C, S	L	10 yrs.	...	...	None
<b>Indiana</b> .....	State Board of Accounts	Paul D. Joyce	State Examiner	S	GLC	4 yrs.	...	...	None
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Office of the Auditor of State	Mary Mosiman	Auditor of State	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Legislative Division of Post Audit	Scott E. Frank	Legislative Post Auditor	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts	Mike Harmon	Auditor of Public Accounts	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	2
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Office of the Legislative Auditor	Darryl G. Purpera	Legislative Auditor	C, S	L	(a)	...	★	None
<b>Maine</b> .....	Department of Audit	Pola A. Buckley	State Auditor	S	L	4 yrs.	...	...	2
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Office of Legislative Audits	Thomas J. Barnickel III	Legislative Auditor	S	ED	Indefinite	...	...	None
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth	Suzanne M. Bump	Auditor of the Commonwealth	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Office of the Auditor General	Doug Ringler	Auditor General	C	L	8 yrs.	...	★	None
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Office of the Legislative Auditor	James R. Nobles	Legislative Auditor	S	LC	6 yrs. (a)	...	...	None
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Office of the State Auditor	Rebecca Otto	State Auditor	C	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Office of the State Auditor	Stacey E. Pickering	State Auditor	C	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
<b>Montana</b> .....	Legislative Audit Division	Nicole Galloway	State Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts	Angus Maciver	Legislative Auditor	C, S	LC	2 yrs.	...	...	None
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Public Accounts	Charlie Janssen	Auditor of Public Accounts	C	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Legislative Counsel Bureau, Audit Division	Rocky Cooper	Legislative Auditor	S	LC	Indefinite	...	...	None
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Office of the Legislative Budget Assistant	Michael W. Kane	Legislative Budget Assistant	S	LC	2 yrs. (b)	...	...	None
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Office of the State Auditor	Stephen M. Eells	State Auditor	C, S	L	5 yr. term and until successor is appointed	★	★	None
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Office of the State Comptroller	Philip Degnan	State Comptroller	S	G	6 yrs.	...	★	2
<b>New York</b> .....	Office of the State Auditor	Tim Keller	State Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	2
<b>New York</b> .....	Office of the State Comptroller, State Audit Bureau	Thomas P. DiNapoli	State Comptroller	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Office of the State Auditor	Beth A. Wood	State Auditor	C	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Office of the State Auditor	Joshua Gallion	State Auditor	C, S	E	Indefinite	...	★	None
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Office of the Auditor of State	Dave Yost	Auditor of State	C, S	E	4 yrs.	...	...	2

See footnotes at end of table.

## THE STATE AUDITORS, 2017 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	State agency	Agency head	Title	Legal basis for office	Method of selection	Term of office	U.S. citizen	State resident	Maximum consecutive terms allowed
Oklahoma.....	Office of the State Auditor and Inspector	Gary Jones	State Auditor and Inspector	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Oregon.....	Division of Audits	Kip Memmott	Director	C, S	SS	Indefinite	...	...	None
Pennsylvania.....	Department of the Auditor General	Eugene DePasquale	Auditor General	C, S	E	4 yrs.	...	...	2
Rhode Island.....	Office of the Auditor General	Dennis E. Hoyle	Auditor General	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
South Carolina.....	Legislative Audit Council	Earle Powell	Director	S	LC	4 yrs.	...	...	None
South Dakota.....	Office of the State Auditor	George Kennedy	State Auditor	S	SB	Indefinite (c)	...	...	None
Tennessee.....	Department of Legislative Audit	Martin L. Guindon	Auditor General	S	L	8 yrs. (a)	...	...	None
Texas.....	Comptroller of the Treasury, Dept. of Audit	Justin P. Wilson	Comptroller of the Treasury	C, S	L	2 yrs.	...	...	None
Utah.....	Office of the State Auditor	Lisa Collier	State Auditor	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
Vermont.....	Office of the State Auditor	John Dougall	State Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Virginia.....	Office of the State Auditor	Douglas R. Hoffer	State Auditor	C, S	E	2 yrs.	...	...	None
Washington.....	Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts	Martha S. Mavredes	Auditor of Public Accounts	C, S	L	4 yrs.	...	...	None
West Virginia.....	Public Accounts								
Wisconsin.....	Office of the State Auditor	Pat McCarthy	State Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Wyoming.....	Legislative Auditor's Office	Sam Calvert	Legislative Auditor	S	L	(a)	...	...	None
Dist. Of Columbia.....	Legislative Audit Bureau	Joe Chrisman	State Auditor	S	LC	Indefinite (b)	...	...	None
American Samoa.....	Department of Audit	Jeffrey C. Vogel	Director	S	GC	6 yrs.	...	...	None
Guam.....	Office of the D.C. Auditor	Kathleen Patterson	District of Columbia Auditor						
No. Mariana Islands.....	AS Territorial Auditor Office	Liua Fatuesi	Territorial Auditor	S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Puerto Rico.....	Office of the Public Auditor	Doris Flores Brooks	Public Auditor	C, S	GL	6 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	2
	Office of the Public Auditor	Michael Pai	Public Auditor	C, S	GL	10 yrs.	★	★	1
	Office of the Comptroller	Yesmin M. Valdivieso-Galib	Comptroller						

Source: *Auditing in the States: A Summary*, 2015 edition. The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers. Updated May 2017.

Key:

★—Provision for.

... —No provision for.

E—Elected by the public.

L—Appointed by the legislature.

G—Appointed by the governor.

SS—Appointed by the secretary of state.

LC—selected by legislative committee, commission or council.

ED—appointed by the executive director of legislative services.

GC—Appointed by governor, secretary of state and treasurer.

GL—Appointed by the governor and confirmed by both chambers of the legislature.

GLC—Appointed by the governor and confirmed by legislative council.

SB—Appointed by state budget and control board.

C—Constitutional.

S—Statutory.

N.A.—Not applicable.

(a) Serves at the pleasure of the legislature.

(b) Serves at the pleasure of a legislative committee.

(c) The term is indefinite, but the state auditor serves at the pleasure of the five-member board.

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

**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.....	★	(a)	★	★	★(b)	★	...
Alaska.....	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Arizona.....	★	(c)	★	...	...	★	...
Arkansas.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
California.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Colorado.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut.....	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
Delaware.....	★	★(d)	★	★	...	★	★
Florida.....	(e)	★	★	...	...	★	...
Georgia.....	★	(f)	★	★	★(g)	★	...
Hawaii.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Idaho.....	★	(h)	★	...	...	★	...
Illinois.....	★	(i)	★	★	...	★	★
Indiana.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Iowa.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Kansas.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Louisiana.....	★	★(j)	★	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Maryland.....	★(e)	(k)	★	★	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Michigan.....	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Minnesota.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Legislative Auditor.....	(l)	★	★	★	...	★	...
State Auditor.....	★	(m)	★	★	★	★	★
Mississippi.....	★	(n)	★	★	(o)	★	★
Missouri.....	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
Montana.....	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Nebraska.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Nevada.....	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
New Hampshire.....	(p)	...	★	...	...	★	...
New Jersey.....	★	(q)	★	...	...	...	...
State Auditor.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
State Comptroller.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
North Dakota.....	(r)	(s)	★	...	...	★	...
Ohio.....	★	★	★	★	★(t)	★	★
Oklahoma.....	★	(u)	★	★	(v)	★	★
Oregon.....	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Pennsylvania.....	(w)	★(x)	★	...	...	★	★
Rhode Island.....	★	(y)	★	★	★	★	...
South Carolina.....	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Legislative Audit Council	(z)	...	★	...	...	★	...
State Auditor.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Texas.....	★	(aa)	★	...	...	★	★
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....	★	★(ab)	★	★	...	★	★
Virginia.....	★	(ac)	★	★	★	★	...
Washington.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia.....	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Wisconsin.....	★	(ad)	★	★	...	★	★
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Guam.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
No. Mariana Islands.....	★	N.A.	★	★	★	★	N.A.
Puerto Rico.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE AUDITORS: SCOPE OF AGENCY AUTHORITY — Continued

Source: *Auditing in the States*, 2015 Edition, The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

## Key:

★ — Provision for responsibility.

... — No provision for responsibility.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Municipalities may select the agency or a CPA firm to conduct audits.

(b) Municipalities not covered.

(c) The agency does not audit the financial statements and single audits of cities and towns, special districts, and school districts.

(d) Municipalities that receive state funds are excluded.

(e) The legislature or legislative branch is excluded from audit authority.

(f) The department has the authority to audit all local boards of education. They do not have the authority to conduct the audits of local governments. However, they review the financial audit to ensure it was done in accordance with standards.

(g) The accounting principles that local governments must follow are prescribed by statute.

(h) They are not prohibited from performing audits on local governments, but they are also not required to perform the audit. They're generally performed by CPA firms.

(i) Audits of local governments conducted as directed by the General Assembly.

(j) Generally independent CPA firms perform local government audits.

(k) Authority to audit local school systems only.

(l) State agencies are audited by the Office of Legislative Auditor.

(m) Audits of municipalities are currently excluded from the state auditor's office authority to audit.

(n) SAO has audit authority for counties that do not elect a county auditor, transportation development districts, school districts or charter schools, other political subdivisions upon petition by the voters of those subdivision, and any local government as requested by the governor.

(o) Statute gives authority to provide best practices for all public offices or regional and local subdivisions of the state.

(p) Entities excluded are the University System of New Hampshire, Community College System of New Hampshire, and the New Hampshire Retirement System, all of which are component units of the state that hire their own auditors in accordance with statute.

(q) Those which do not receive state aid or grants are excluded. Also, they would only be auditing the state funds.

(r) The Bank of North Dakota is excluded.

(s) Local governments have the option of having their audits done by a CPA firm.

(t) Cities, counties, schools, community schools, CICs & CDCs are GAAP mandated by statute. Smaller units of local government can prepare GAAP or OCBOA (cash, modified cash, or regulatory).

(u) Cities and towns, only by request of district attorney or by petition request are excluded.

(v) Only county government is included, all others are not covered.

(w) The legislative and judicial branches are excluded from audit authority.

(x) Local government excluded to the extent they receive state money, or federal money flowing through the state treasury.

(y) None are specifically excluded, but the agency goes in on orders from the Joint Committee on Legislative Services.

(z) The state auditor's office is responsible for auditing all state agencies with the exception the state's public colleges and universities and a few agencies. The state auditor's office is charged with approving the selection of the auditors for the public colleges and universities.

(aa) The state auditor can conduct an audit or investigation of any entity receiving funds from the state; also, certain political subdivisions of the state.

(ab) If the local government received monies disbursed from the commissioner of finance and management or the state treasurer, then the auditor has the authority to audit.

(ac) Oversight over the audits of local government, but CPA firms do the audits.

(ad) By statute, the Legislative Audit Bureau has the authority to conduct audits of local units of government only when directed to do so by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee. Only three such audits may be authorized by the committee in any given year. The bureau can, however, audit any funds made through state appropriations that local governments receive.

**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.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...
Arizona.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Arkansas.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)
California.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)
Delaware.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)
Hawaii.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)
Indiana.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)
Maine.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)
Michigan.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Auditor.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g)
State Auditor.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)
Mississippi.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(h)
New Jersey.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Auditor.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i)
State Comptroller.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(j)
North Carolina.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE AUDITORS: TYPES OF AUDITS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Financial statement	Single audit	Attestation engagements	Compliance only	Economy and efficiency	Program	Sunset	Performance measures	IT	Accounting and review services	Other audits
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Oregon.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	(k)
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
South Carolina.....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Audit Council State Auditor.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Texas.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Utah.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	(l)
Vermont.....	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Virginia.....	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	(m)
Washington.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
West Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research Evaluation Post Audit Division.....	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam.....	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	(n)
No. Mariana Islands.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
Puerto Rico.....	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...

Sources: *Auditing in the States: A Summary*, 2015 edition. The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers and state constitutions and statutes.

Key:

★ — Provision for responsibility.

... — No provision for responsibility.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Internal control and compliance reviews; financial compliance reports; special reports; investigative reports.

(b) Investigations, assessments related to high risk.

(c) Agreed-upon procedures.

(d) Desk reviews.

(e) Investigative or forensic audits.

(f) Privatization audits.

(g) Internal control and compliance audits.

(h) Internal control reviews.

(i) School district forensic audits.

(j) Internal control reviews; studies.

(k) Investigations (reviews).

(l) Special projects, feasibility studies.

(m) Cash receipts audits at local courts.

(n) Performance audits.

# AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

**Table 4.30**  
**THE STATE COMPTROLLERS, 2017**

<i>State</i>	<i>Agency or office</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Legal basis for office</i>	<i>Method of selection</i>	<i>Approval or confirmation, if necessary</i>	<i>Length of term</i>	<i>Elected comptroller's maximum consecutive terms</i>	<i>Civil service or merit system employee</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Office of the State Comptroller	Kathleen Baxter	Acting State Comptroller	S	(c)	AG	(b)	...	★
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Division of Finance	Scot Arehart	Division Director	S	(d)	AG	(a)	...	★
<b>Arizona</b> .....	General Accounting Office	D. Clark Partridge	State Comptroller	S	(d)	AG	(b)	...	...
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Dept. of Finance and Administration	Larry Walther	Chief Fiscal Officer, Director	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
<b>California</b> .....	Office of the State Auditor	Andrea Lea	State Auditor	C	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
	Office of the State Comptroller	Betty Yee (D)	State Controller						
	Department of Finance	Todd Jerue	Chief Operating Officer						
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Department of Personnel and Administration	Bob Jaros	State Controller	S	(d)	AG	(g)	...	★
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Office of the Comptroller	Kevin P. Lembo (D)	Comptroller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Dept. of Finance	Michelle Strauss	Assistant Director, Division of Accounting	S	G	AS	(a)	...	...
<b>Florida</b> .....	Dept. of Financial Services	Jeff Atwater	Chief Financial Officer	C,S	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
<b>Georgia</b> .....	State Accounting Office	Alan Skelton	State Accounting Officer	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Dept. of Accounting and General Services	Roderick Becker	State Comptroller	S	G	AS	4 yrs.	...	...
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Office of State Controller	Brandon Woolf	State Controller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Office of the State Comptroller	Susana Mendoza (D)	State Comptroller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Office of the Auditor of State	Tera Klutz	Auditor of State	C	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
<b>Iowa</b> .....	State Accounting Enterprise	Calvin McKelvogue	Chief Operating Officer	S	(g)	AS	(a)	...	...
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Office of Management, Analysis and Standards	DeAnn Hill	Director	S	(d)	...	(b)	...	★
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Division of the Controller	Edgar C. Ross	Controller	S	(f)	AG	(f)	...	...
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Division of Administration	Afranie Adomako	Director	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
<b>Maine</b> .....	Office of the State Comptroller	Douglas Cointoir	State Controller	S	(f)	AG	(i)	...	...
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury	Peter Franchot (D)	State Comptroller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Office of the Comptroller	Thomas Shack, III	Comptroller	S	G	...	4 yrs.	...	...
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Office of Financial Management	Michael J. Moody	Director	S	SBD	SBD	(k)	...	★
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Department of Finance	Myron Frans	Commissioner	S	G	AS	(a)	...	...
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Department of Finance and Administration	Laura Jackson	Director, Office of Fiscal Management	C,S	G	...	(a)	...	...
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Division of Accounting	Stacy Neal	Director of Accounting	S	(d)	...	(g)	...	...
<b>Montana</b> .....	State Accounting Division	Cheryl Grey	Administrator	S	(m)	...	(b)	...	★
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Accounting Division	Jerry Broz	State Accounting Administrator	S		...	(b)	...	...
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Office of the State Comptroller	Ron Knecht (R)	State Controller	C,S	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Department of Administration	Dana Call	State Comptroller	S	G	...	4 yrs.	...	...
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Office of Management and Budget	David Ridolino	State Comptroller	S	G	AS	(a)	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.



# THE STATE COMPTROLLERS, 2017—Continued

State	Agency or office	Name	Title	Legal basis for office	Method of selection	Approval or confirmation, if necessary	Length of term	Elected comptroller's maximum consecutive terms	Civil service or merit system employee
New Mexico .....	Department of Finance and Administration, Financial Control Division	Ronald Spilman	State Controller	S	G	...	(a)	...	★
New York.....	Office of the State Comptroller	Thomas P DiNapoli	State Comptroller	C,S	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
North Carolina.....	Office of the State Controller	Linda Combs	State Controller	S	G	GA	7 yrs.	...	...
North Dakota.....	Office of Management and Budget	Pam Sharp	Director	S	G	...	(a)	unlimited	...
Ohio.....	Office of Budget and Management	Timothy S. Keen	Director	S	G	AS	(a)	...	...
Oklahoma.....	Office of State Finance	Lynne Bajema	State Comptroller	S	(e)	...	(h)	...	...
Oregon.....	Chief Financial Office	Robert Hamilton	Manager, Statewide Accounting and Reporting	S	(d)	AG	(g)	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	Office of the Budget/Comptroller Operations	Ama Maria Kiehl	Chief Accounting Officer	S	SBD	AG	(a)	...	...
Rhode Island.....	Office of Accounts and Control	Peter Keenan	State Controller	S	(d)	...	(b)	...	★
South Carolina.....	Office of the Comptroller General	Richard Eckstrom (R)	Comptroller General	C,S	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
South Dakota.....	Office of the State Auditor	Steve Barnett (R)	State Auditor	C	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
Tennessee.....	Division of Accounts	Mike Corricelli	Chief of Accounts	S	(f)	...	(b)	...	...
Texas.....	Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts	Glenn Hegar (R)	Comptroller of Public Accounts	C,S	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
Utah.....	Division of Finance	John C. Reidhead	Director	S	(d)	AG	(g)	...	...
Vermont.....	Department of Finance and Management	Andy Pallito	Commissioner	S	G	AS	(a)	...	...
Virginia.....	Department of Accounts	David A. Von Moll	State Comptroller	S	G	GA	(a)	...	...
Washington.....	Office of Financial Management	David Schumacher	Director	C	G	...	...	...	...
West Virginia.....	Office of the State Auditor	John McCuskey (R)	State Auditor	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
Finance Division.....	Finance Division, Office of the State Comptroller	Dave Mullins	State Comptroller and Finance Director	S	(d)	AG	AG	...	...
Wisconsin.....	State Controller's Office	Jeffrey Anderson	State Controller	S	CS	...	(b)	...	★
Wyoming.....	Office of the State Auditor	Cynthia Cloud	State Auditor	C	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...

Sources: *Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions*, 2012 edition, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers and The Council of State Governments, May 2017.

Key:

- ★ — Yes, provision for.
- ... — No provision for.
- C — Constitutional
- S — Statutory
- N.A. — Not applicable.
- E — Elected by the public.
- G — Appointed by the Governor.
- CS — Civil Service.
- AG — Approved by the governor.
- AS — Approved/confirmed by the Senate.
- SBD — Approved by State Budget Director.
- GA — Confirmed by the General Assembly.
- SDB — Confirmed by State Depository Board.

(a) Serves at the pleasure of the governor.  
(b) Indefinite.  
(c) Appointed by the Director of the Dept. of Finance (merit system position).  
(d) Appointed by the head of the department of administration or administrative services.  
(e) Appointed by the head of finance, department or agency.  
(f) Appointed by the head of financial and administrative services.  
(g) Serves at the pleasure of the head of the department of administration or administrative services.  
(h) Serves at the pleasure of the head of the financial department or agency.  
(i) Serves at the pleasure of the head of the financial and administrative services.  
(j) Appointed by the governor for a term coterminous with the governor.  
(k) Two-year renewable contractual term; classified executive service.  
(l) As of July 1, 2005, the responsibility for accounting and financial reporting in Georgia was transferred to the newly-created State Accounting Office.  
(m) Classified position.

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

**Table 4.31**  
**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.....	★	★	★	★, B.S.	★, 10 yrs.	(b)	...	...
Alaska.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Arizona.....	...	★, 1 yr.	★, 1 yr.	★, B.S.	★, 7-10 yrs.	★(c)	...	...
Arkansas.....	30	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
California.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado.....	...	...	...	★(d)	★6 yrs.	★, CPA	...	...
Connecticut.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Florida.....	30	...	★, 7 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Hawaii.....	...	...	30 days	...	...	...	...	★
Idaho.....	25	(e)	★, 2 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois.....	25	★	★, 3 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana.....	...	...	★(e)	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Kansas.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Kentucky.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(f)	★
Louisiana.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g)	★
Maine.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g)	★
Maryland.....	18	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	...	...	...	★(h)	★, 7 yrs.	...	...	...
Michigan.....	...	...	...	★(i)	★, 2 yrs.	(i)	(i)	...
Minnesota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Mississippi.....	...	...	...	★(h)	★, 10 yrs.	★, CPA	(j)	...
Missouri.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Montana.....	...	...	...	★(k)	★, 10 yrs.	★, CPA	...	★
Nebraska.....	...	...	...	★(l)	★(m)	★, CPA	...	...
Nevada.....	25	★	★, 2 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(n)	★
New Jersey.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
New Mexico.....	30	★	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New York.....	30	★	★, (o)	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina.....	...	...	...	★(p)	★	...	★(p)	...
North Dakota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Ohio.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	...	★	★	★	★, 5 yrs.	...	...	★
Oregon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Pennsylvania.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Rhode Island.....	...	★	★	★(q)	...	★, CPA	...	...
South Carolina.....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	★	★	★, 1 yr.	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	...	...	...	★	★, 7 yrs.	★, CPA	...	...
Texas.....	18	★(e)	★, 1 yr.	...	...	...	...	...
Utah.....	...	★	...	★	★, 6 yrs.	★, CPA	...	...
Vermont.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Washington.....	★	★, Whole life	★	★	★	★	...	...
West Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Office of State Auditor ....	25	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Division of Finance, Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
of State Comptroller....	...	★	★	★, B.S.B.A.	★, 4 yrs.	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	...	...	...	★B.S.	...	★, CPA	...	...
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...

Sources: The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, January 2014 and The Council of State Governments, April 2016.

Key:

★ — Formal provision.

... — 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 and 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.

(l) 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	Debt management
Alabama.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	...
Alaska.....	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
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.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Connecticut.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Delaware.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Florida.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Georgia.....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Hawaii.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Idaho.....	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Indiana.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	...
Iowa.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Kansas.....	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Kentucky.....	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Louisiana.....	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
Maine.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Maryland.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Massachusetts.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan.....	...	★	...	...	★	★	...
Minnesota.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Montana.....	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
Nebraska.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Nevada.....	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
New Hampshire.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Jersey.....	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
New Mexico.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New York.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
North Dakota.....	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
Ohio.....	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Oregon.....	...	★	...	...	★	★	...
Pennsylvania.....	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Rhode Island.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	...
South Dakota.....	...	...	...	★	★	★	...
Tennessee.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Texas.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Utah.....	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
Vermont.....	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Washington.....	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
West Virginia.....	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Wyoming.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	...

Source: *State Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions*, 2014 edition, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

**Key:**

★—Formal provision.

...—No formal provision.

N.A.—Not available

(a) 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) Shared services, accounting policies and state travel office.

(f) Income offsets, CMIA & 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) Purchasing card administration.

(l) Budget, accounting and shared services.

(m) Employee travel planning and reimbursement, policy/planning, payable service center, contract review and internal audits.

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

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

State	Investment management	Internal control oversight	Transparency	Quality assurance	Enterprise Resource Planning System responsibility	Data Warehouse	Other
Alabama.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Alaska.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	(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.....	...	★	★	★	★	...	(b)
Connecticut.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Delaware.....	...	★	★	★	★	...	(c)
Florida.....	★	...	★	...	...	...	(d)
Georgia.....	...	★	...	...	★	...	(e)
Hawaii.....	...	★	...	...	★	★	(q)
Idaho.....	...	...	★	...	★	★	(r)
Illinois.....	...	...	★	★	...	...	...
Indiana.....	...	...	★	...	★	★	(s)
Iowa.....	...	...	...	...	★	...	(f)
Kansas.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	(t)
Kentucky.....	★	...	★	...	★	★	(u)
Louisiana.....	...	...	★	...	★	★	(g)
Maine.....	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Maryland.....	...	...	★	★	...	...	(h)
Massachusetts.....	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Michigan.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Minnesota.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mississippi.....	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Missouri.....	...	★	★	...	★	...	(i)
Montana.....	...	...	...	★	★	★	(j)
Nebraska.....	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
Nevada.....	...	...	★	...	★	★	...
New Hampshire.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Jersey.....	...	...	★	★	★	...	...
New Mexico.....	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New York.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina.....	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
North Dakota.....	...	...	★	...	★	★	(k)
Ohio.....	...	★	...	...	★	...	(l)
Oklahoma.....	...	...	★	★	★	...	...
Oregon.....	...	...	★	★	...	...	(v)
Pennsylvania.....	...	★	★	★	★	★(w)	(m)
Rhode Island.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
South Carolina.....	...	★	★	★	★	★	(x)
South Dakota.....	...	★	★	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	...	...	★	★	...	...	(n)
Texas.....	★	...	★	...	★	...	...
Utah.....	...	★	★	...	★	★	(o)
Vermont.....	...	★	...	...	...	...	(y)
Virginia.....	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
Washington.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	(p)
West Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	...	★	★	★	★	...	(z)
Wyoming.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(n) Policy development, technical accounting training, CMIA and certain banking relationships.

(o) Loan servicing, central budget and accounting debt collection.

(p) Developing statewide budget, & HR policies/Labor Relations Office, setting statewide admin. policies & procedures, forecasting statewide population and Office of the Chief Information Officer.

(q) Archives, records management, risk management, land, public works, office leasing, repairs, custodial, motor pool and parking.

(r) Data center.

(s) Distributions to local governments.

(t) Municipals statewide, audit of agencies—three-year cycle, internal control/systems monitoring.

(u) State risk pools (fire and auto).

(v) Statewide financial management services and DataMart.

(w) The comptroller maintains reporting hierarchies for the CAFR in the data warehouse.

(x) P-card administration (with state procurement) and state employee unemployment insurance program.

(y) Budgeting.

(z) Treasury management, capital accounting and federal cash draws.

## **Chapter Five**

# **STATE JUDICIAL BRANCH**





# Chief Justices as Leaders: Roles & Challenges

By William Raftery

*State chief justices are not only the leaders of an individual appellate court, but often exercise leadership and administrative authority over an entire state’s judicial branch. How far that authority goes and how individual chief justices exercise that leadership varies and may change depending on whether the chief justice is addressing leadership of their individual appellate court or as a leader in the justice system as a whole.*

In September 1950, the newly formed Conference of Chief Justices, or CCJ, held its second meeting in Richmond, Virginia. The first speaker was Chief Justice Carl Weygandt of Ohio, who led a “Discussion of the Administration of a State Judicial Department.” Chief Justice Weygandt first detailed the administration of the Ohio Supreme Court itself, such as case writing and docket/calendaring, arguing that alone would be a full-time job. The second portion delved into his administrative duties as “head of the state judicial system,” including becoming familiar with how courts were functioning throughout the state and personally monitoring the process/progress. Weygandt concluded by advocating that all chief justices be the head of their respective state judicial systems with administrative and policy control over them. Rising immediately after, Chief Justice W. H. Duckworth, who would become Georgia’s longest serving chief justice (1938-1968), announced he would resign

immediately there in Richmond if the responsibilities for ensuring “the judicial machinery [was] running smoothly and efficiently” for the entire state judiciary were added to his own.<sup>1</sup>

The Richmond debate described above continues to this day in all 50 states. As a constitutional and statutory matter, history has sided with Weygandt: state constitutions or statutes in 48 of the 50 states—all but Maine and Mississippi—declare that the state’s chief justice (individually, collectively with the state’s supreme court, or in California and Utah as head of the judicial council), is the administrative head of the state’s judicial system. Yet despite these provisions, the question remains: What is “administrative leadership” made up of?

The debate about the modern state chief justices is wrapped up in the larger trend over the last century of state court unification. Unification was a response to the highly fractured and locally-focused court system that had developed in the

Table A: Responsibilities of the Chief Justice

Officer/body	Status	States
The Chief Justice	is administrative head/executive officer	23
	has administrative power/control	5
	other language	1
The Judicial Council (chaired by the CJ)	has administrative power	2
The Supreme Court (led by the CJ)	has superintending control or power	9
	has administrative control or power	5
	other language	3
Total States		48

Source: National Center for State Courts, 2017.

United States since the American Revolution and was essentially borrowed from the structure present in Great Britain circa 1750. Local justice, dispensed and administered locally meant very little state-level (or in Great Britain national/parliamentary) responsibility or control. It also meant a multitude of courts often with overlapping jurisdictions. By the late 18th century, the system in place in the now-United Kingdom began to be more centralized and less fragmented through what became known as the Judicature Acts. In the United States, this reform effort took on the name “unification” and attempted to create a single court of justice in each state, made up of no more than two types of trial courts.<sup>2</sup> Atop this newly centralized and streamlined court system was to sit the chief justice, but this was a highly contentious proposition. Critics argued administrative responsibility for the judiciary should be handled by the state attorneys general, a practice that had been in place at the federal level since at least the Civil War. Reformers disagreed, insisting that the judiciary should administer itself, but were unsure on what a chief justice-as-administrator might look like. The first proposition was found in the American Judicature Society’s *Bulletin VII-A* and suggested the chief justice was to serve as a mini-governor, with power not only to allocate and move judges and non-judicial employees, but the power to hire and fire as well.<sup>3</sup> Day-to-day operations were to be handled by a cabinet of sorts, the judicial council. In *Judicial Administration*, W.F. Willoughby disagreed somewhat, instead arguing that the chief justice should be a “business manager” involved in the daily activity of individual courts throughout a state through an office of the clerk appointed by the chief justice.<sup>4</sup> The third offering of a modern chief justice was formulated by Roscoe Pound in his 1940 *Organization of Courts*.<sup>5</sup> Like Willoughby, he focused much more on the role of the chief justice in daily administrative matters, to the point that he recommended that the chief justice be elected solely for the role of administrator and not to hear cases at all. In Pound’s vision, the chief justice as “superintendent” would simply not have the time to be a jurist anymore.

What came out of these reform efforts was a mixture of elements from all three modes of administration, but ultimately few states embraced enough elements to carry them forward entirely. Judges remain elected or appointed by outside forces, rather than selected by the chief justice as the American Judicature Society wanted. Most states

continue to retain independently elected clerks of court rather than use Willoughby’s statewide office of the clerk model; Montana still retains an elected supreme court clerk,<sup>6</sup> with Indiana only having abandoned the practice in 2004.<sup>7</sup> And Pound’s vision of a chief justice who is entirely dedicated to be a superintendent was never embraced anywhere. Certain elements of these would later manifest in the creation of administrative offices of the courts and the position of state court administrator but not to the extent originally envisioned.

The result was a multifaceted role for state chief justices, one that often relied heavily on mechanisms other than ones related to formal power. The former chief justice of Texas Wallace Jefferson and former presiding judge of the Maricopa (Arizona) Superior Court Barbara Rodriguez Mundell described this condition as one of “herding lions” of independently elected judges and court clerks that reflect local distinctions and the desire for local and individual autonomy.<sup>8</sup> This is not to say that chief justices are utterly powerless and exercise no leadership, but only that the mechanism and extent may differ by state. That said, there are several major themes that repeat throughout each state.

### Leadership, but of What?

Often the extent and form of authority a chief justice exercises will depend entirely on the scope or arena involved.

#### Court Leader

To take the most basic example, a chief justice is the leader of an appellate court. Within that arena their administrative and similar authorities are perhaps at their clearest, but not always without contention. In part, this is a result of that fact that the other justices are themselves independently elected or chosen. On questions that range from who should select the clerk of the court to how money appropriated to the court for its operations should be expended, a chief justice’s leadership may be challenged.

#### Judicial Leader

Moving out beyond the individual appellate court, the leadership of chief justices can be observed in their interactions over the collection of courts that make up the judicial branch of a state. Here, the structure of the branch plays an essential role, and the structures were first described in the 1970s as constellations, confederations, federations and unions.<sup>9</sup> In a constellation system, judges and



courts have few formal ties to the chief justice outside of appellate review. Confederations are clusters or groupings of trial courts into divisions that act together. This can be formalized and set in statute within the judiciary, as is the case of Georgia, which has separate councils for most trial courts (e.g. Council of Superior Court Judges). It can also manifest outside the branch in the form of groups of judges, independently elected clerks, and others that form their own organizations and associations. In federations, the chief justice can exercise strong central authority over multiple local court units but not all or every facet of these courts. For example, a chief justice may be able to exercise leadership over the state-controlled or state-funded courts of general jurisdiction but may find local municipal/justice of the peace courts remain autonomous. Moreover, in those states that still retain courts in which members of the executive branch serve as judges (such as alderman's or mayor's courts) or where the clerks of court remain independently elected, a chief justice may find their options more curtailed. Finally, unions are those states that have achieved perfect or near-perfect unification with no locally-controlled or -operated courts and with all authority, both formal and informal, in the hands of a central authority either in the form of the chief justice or the chief justice's designee (state court administrator). Most states fall in to category of a constellation, confederation or federation. Today, these are spoken of more broadly as "loosely coupled" organizations.<sup>10</sup>

### ***Justice Leader***

Finally, a chief justice can be said to exercise leadership in the arena of judicial administration and the state's overall commitment to justice. This views the chief justice's leadership not as specifically tied to courts, but to issues, such as just and fair deliberations, and the laws and policies related thereto. In speaking of matters related to sentencing, juvenile justice, legal aid and state bars, chief justices will often address issues related to the entire justice system that do not fit squarely into a single court or are limited even to the judiciary. State of the judiciary addresses will often contain elements such as these.<sup>11</sup>

### **Leadership, but How?**

Of the forms of leadership exercised by chief justices, most appear focused on efforts to gain a majority or build agreement. While this may seem to fit nicely with the role of an appellate judge sit-

ting on a case seeking to gain a majority in support of their opinion, on occasion the same skills set fails to translate elsewhere. For example, when Alabama Chief Justice Sue Bell Cobb resigned from office in 2011, it was not because she was unable to work with her fellow jurists but in large part because she was unable to make headway in the state legislature's treatment of the judicial branch in terms of funding levels.<sup>12</sup>

### ***Collegial Leadership***

Although not the only form of leadership, often chief justices will transfer the same functions they attempt to exercise inside the court's adjudicative deliberations, namely the pursuit of consensus/unanimity, into the leadership arena outside of their court.

### ***Consultative Leadership***

Unlike collegial or cooperative models, in which consensus and majorities are highly cherished and desired, the emphasis of chief justices who seek consultation tends to be on gathering information for policy. This can be seen in states whose chief justices have created or who have the responsibility for naming a host of ad hoc and permanent committees and commissions. State access to justice commissions and similar entities are not necessarily created with an eye towards developing a model court order but instead are focused on identifying a problem and offering solutions.

### ***Cooperative Leadership***

Particularly where the purpose is to develop a policy where a court, courts or the entire judiciary are intended to carry out a future directive, chief justices will often exercise cooperative leadership in seeking to obtain majority support for some final standard or product, even if coupled with a minority (perhaps a large one), that will feel bound to carry out the agreed upon decision. Statewide development of standards and court rules are usually developed in this fashion.

### ***Command Leadership***

Particularly in instances where a decision needs to be made with time constraints, chief justices often have the formal authority to issue orders related to the administration of courts. These decisions are frequently coupled with some other form of leadership, such as cooperative or consultative. A task force may recommend a policy, or concerns over inclement weather may prompt local judges to

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consider shutting down a courthouse, but it would be the chief justice's order that executes the plan or closes the courthouses in the state.

### *Collaborative Leadership*

Unlike other varieties of leadership in which the chief justice is directly tied to the decision and implementation, collaborative leadership deliberately places the “leader” outside of the determination and deliberation context. The leadership here is in the acts of convincing and convening, what has been described in the past as the “good offices” of a particular person. To take one recent example, North Carolina Chief Justice Mark Martin convened a Commission on the Administration of Law and Justice in 2015 with committees dedicated to issues such as civil justice, legal professionalism and legal technology.<sup>13</sup>

The role of chief justices as leaders within their respective states is one that remains in flux, with challenges, styles and methods unheard of 60 years ago. That role continues to evolve as states face new challenges and new individuals take up the robe of a jurist, the mantle of an administrator, and the position of leader for their state's judiciary.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Conference of Chief Justices. (1950). “Minutes of Meeting held September 15-17, 1950”. In Conference of Chief Justices Resolutions 1949-1985. (1985). National Center for State Courts. Accessed March 15, 2017 <http://cdm16501.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/ctadmin/id/782>

<sup>2</sup> See Kales, A. (1921). “The English judiciary Acts.” *Journal of the American Judicature Society*, 4, 133-146.

<sup>3</sup> American Judicature Society (1917). “The State-Wide Judicature Act.” *Bulletins of the American Judicature Society*, VII-A.

<sup>4</sup> Willoughby, W.F. (1929). *Principles of Judicial Administration*. (Washington DC: The Brookings Institution)

<sup>5</sup> Pound, R. (1940). *Organization of Courts*. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company).

<sup>6</sup> Mont. Code Ann. § 3-2-401

<sup>7</sup> Indiana Public Law 14-2004. The elected supreme court clerk was allowed to remain in office until the end of his term in 2007.

<sup>8</sup> Rodriguez Mundell, B. and Jefferson, W. (2011). *Herd-ing Lions: Shared Leadership of State Trial Courts*. Accessed March 15, 2017 <http://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/ctadmin/id/1858>

<sup>9</sup> Henderson, T. et al. (1984) *Significance of Judicial Structure - The Effect of Unification on Trial Court Operations*. (Washington DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice).

<sup>10</sup> McQueen, M. (2011). *Governance: The Final Frontier*. Accessed March 15, 2017 <http://ncsc.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/ctadmin/id/2001/rec/2>

<sup>11</sup> For a listing of recent examples related to sentencing, see Boston Globe. (March 12, 2017). Editorial: All voices, even judges', belong in reform debate. Accessed March 15, 2017 <https://www.bostonglobe.com/opinion/editorials/2017/03/12/all-voices-even-judges-belong-reform-debate/uVToEkB0CPzH6EUggpHxxI/story.html>

<sup>12</sup> Cobb, S. B. (2011). Statement of Chief Justice Sue Bell Cobb. Accessed March 15, 2017 <http://ftpcontent4.worldnow.com/wsfa/linkedwebdocs/CJCobb%20Statement%20062911.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> North Carolina Commission on the Administration of Law and Justice. (2016). About. Accessed March 15, 2017 <https://nccalj.org/about>

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### About the Author

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**Table 5.1**  
**STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT**

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court	Justices chosen (a)			Term (in years) (c)	Chief justice	
		At large	By district	No. of judges (b)		Method of selection	Term of office for chief justice
Alabama.....	S.C.	★		9	6	Partisan election	6 years
Alaska.....	S.C.	★		5	10	By court	3 years
Arizona.....	S.C.	★		6	8	By court	5 years
Arkansas.....	S.C.	★		7	8	Non-partisan popular election	8 years
California.....	S.C.	★		7	12	Gubernatorial appointment with consent of Commission on Judicial Appointments	12 years
Colorado.....	S.C.	★		7	10	By court	10 years
Connecticut.....	S.C.	★		7	8	Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature	8 years
Delaware.....	S.C.	★		5	12	Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature	12 years
Florida.....	S.C.	★(d)	★(d)	7	6	By court	2 years
Georgia.....	S.C.	★		9	6	By court	6 years
Hawaii.....	S.C.	★		5	10	Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the senate	10 years
Idaho.....	S.C.	★		5	6	By court	4 years
Illinois.....	S.C.	★(e)	★(e)	7	10	By court	3 years
Indiana.....	S.C.	★		5	10	Judicial nominating commission	5 years
Iowa.....	S.C.	★		7	8	By court	8 years
Kansas.....	S.C.	★		7	6	Rotation by seniority	Duration of service
Kentucky.....	S.C.	★	★	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 with consent of the legislature	7 years
Maryland.....	C.A.	★	★	7	10	Appointed by governor	To age 70
Massachusetts.....	S.J.C.	★		7	To age 70	Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected	To age 70
Michigan.....	S.C.	★		7	8	By court	executive council
Minnesota.....	S.C.	★		7	8	Non-partisan popular election	2 years
Mississippi.....	S.C.	★	★(g)	9	6	By seniority of service	Duration of service
Missouri.....	S.C.	★		7	12	By court	Duration of service
Montana.....	S.C.	★		7	8	Non-partisan popular election	2 years
Nebraska.....	S.C.	★(h)	★(h)	7	6	Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission	8 years
Nevada.....	S.C.	★		7	6	Rotation by seniority	Duration of service
New Hampshire.....	S.C.	★		5	6	Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected	(i)
New Jersey.....	S.C.	★		5	To age 70	Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected	To age 70
New Mexico.....	S.C.	★		5	7/To age 70 (i)	Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the senate	7 years, plus tenure, to age 70
New York.....	C.A.	★		5	8	By court	2 years
North Carolina.....	S.C.	★		7	14	Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the senate	14 years
North Dakota.....	S.C.	★		7	8	Partisan popular election	8 years
Ohio.....	S.C.	★		5	10	By Supreme and District Court judges	5 years
		★		7	6	Popular election (k)	6 years

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE COURTS OF LAST RESORT — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Justices chosen (a)			Term (in years) (c)	Method of selection	Chief justice	Term of office for chief justice
	Name of court	At large	By district				
Oklahoma.....	S.C.		★	6	By court		2 years
Oregon.....	C.C.A.	★	★	6	By court		2 years
Pennsylvania.....	S.C.	★		6	By court		6 years
Rhode Island.....	S.C.	★		10	Seniority		To age 70
South Carolina.....	S.C.	★		Life	Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature		Hold office during good behavior
South Dakota.....	S.C.	★		10	Legislative appointment		10 years
Tennessee.....	S.C.	★(l)	★(l)	8	By court		4 years
Texas.....	S.C.	★		8	By court		4 years / 2 years (m)
	S.C.	★		6	Partisan election		6 years
	C.C.A.	★		6	Partisan election		6 years
Utah.....	S.C.	★		10	By court		4 years
Vermont.....	S.C.	★		6	Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature		6 years
Virginia.....	S.C.	★		12	By court		4 years
Washington.....	S.C.	★		6	By court		4 years
West Virginia.....	S.C.A.	★		12	By court		1 year
Wisconsin.....	S.C.	★		10	By court		2 years
Wyoming.....	S.C.	★		8	By court		4 years
Dist. of Columbia.....	C.A.	★		15	Judicial Nominating Commission appointment		4 years
Puerto Rico.....	S.C.	★		To age 70	Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature		To age 70

Sources: National Center for State Courts, January 1, 2017.

Key:

★ — Yes

S.C. — Supreme Court

S.C.A. — Supreme Court of Appeals

S.J.C. — Supreme Judicial Court

C.A. — Court of Appeals

C.C.A. — Court of Criminal Appeals

(a) See Table 5.6, entitled, "Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges," for more detail.

(b) Number includes chief justice.

(c) The initial term may be shorter. See Table 5.6, entitled, "Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges," for more detail.

(d) Elected statewide, but each of 5 regional appellate districts entitled to at least 1 justice

(e) Three justices chosen from First District (Cook County), rest from other Districts

(g) Three justices chosen from each of three districts

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

(i) The senior justice in commission is the Chief Justice, and in case the commissions of two or more of the justices bear the same date, the justices shall determine by lot who is the Chief Justice.

(j) All judges are subject to gubernatorial reappointment and consent by the Senate after an initial seven-year term; thereafter, they may serve until mandatory retirement at age 70.

(k) Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen through partisan primary nominations.

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

(m) 4 years for initial term; 2 years for additional terms.

**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	2015 No. of judges	Term (years)	Name of court	2015 No. of judges	Term (years)
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit Court	144	6
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Court of Civil Appeals	5	6	Superior Court	42	6
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior Court	174	4
	Court of Appeals	22	6	Tax Court	1	4 (a)
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Court of Appeals	12	8	Circuit Court	121	6
<b>California</b> .....	Courts of Appeal	96	12	Superior Court	1,695	6
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Court of Appeals	22	8	District Court	168 (b)	6
				Denver Juvenile Court	3	6
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Appellate Court	9	8	Denver Probate Court	1	6
<b>Delaware</b> .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	165	8
				Superior Court	21	12
<b>Florida</b> .....	District Courts of Appeals	61	6	Court of Chancery	5	12
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Court of Appeals	12	6	Circuit Court	599	6
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Intermediate Court of Appeals	6	10	Superior Court	209	4
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Court of Appeals	4	6	Circuit Court	31	10
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Appellate Court	54	10	District Court	45	4
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Court of Appeals	15	10	Circuit Court	916 (c)	6
				Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court	315	6
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Tax Court	1	10	District Court		
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Court of Appeals	9	6	District Court	337 (d)	6
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Court of Appeals	14	4	District Court	248 (e)	4
	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit Court	94	8
				Family Court	51	8
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Courts of Appeal	53	10	District Court	218	6
<b>Maine</b> .....	...	...	...	Juvenile & Family Court	18	6
				Superior Court	17	7
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Court of Special Appeals	12	10	District Court	36	7
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Appeals Court	28	To age 70	Circuit Court	157	15
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Court of Appeals	28	6	Superior Court	80	To age 70
				Circuit Court	218	6
				Court of Claims	4	6
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Court of Appeals	19	6	District Court	280	6
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit Court	53	4
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit Court	334 (f)	6 (g)
<b>Montana</b> .....	...	...	...	District Court	46 (h)	6
				Water Court	5	4
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Court of Appeals	6	6	Workers' Compensation Court	1	6
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Court of Appeals	3	6	District Court	55	6
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	...	...	...	District Court	82	6
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Appellate Division of Superior Court	33	7 / To age 70 (i)	Superior Court	22	To age 70
				Superior Court	409	7 / To age 70 (i)

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE INTERMEDIATE APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS: NUMBER OF JUDGES AND TERMS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Intermediate appellate court			General trial court		
	Name of court	2015 No. of judges	Term (years)	Name of court	2015 No. of judges	Term (years)
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	75	6
<b>New York</b> .....	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	55	5 (j)	Supreme Court	269	14
	Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	11	Duration of term	County Court	127	10
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Court of Appeals	15	8	Superior Court	112 (k)	8 (l)
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Temporary Court of Appeals	3	1 (m)	District Court	44	6
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Courts of Appeals	69	6	Court of Common Pleas	384	6
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Court of Civil Appeals	12	6	District Court	241 (n)	4 (o)
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit Court	173	6
				Tax Court	1	6
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Superior Court	23	10	Court of Common Pleas	449 (p)	10
	Commonwealth Court	9	10			
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	25 (q)	Life
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit Court	47	6
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	41	8
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	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
<b>Texas</b> .....	Courts of Appeals	80	6	District Court	458	4
<b>Utah</b> .....	Court of Appeals	7	6	District Court	75	6
<b>Vermont</b> .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	32	6
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Court of Appeals	11	8	Circuit Court	158	8
<b>Washington</b> .....	Courts of Appeal	22	6	Superior Court	189	4
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	...	...	...	Circuit Court	70	8
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Court of Appeals	16	6	Circuit Court	249	6
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	...	...	...	District Court	23	6
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	...	...	...	Superior Court	62	15
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Court of Appeals	39	16	Court of First Instance	338 (r)	12 (s)

Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schaffner, R. LaFountain and K. Holt, eds, *State Court Organization*, Last updated April 8, 2016, National Center for State Courts, [www.ncsc.org/sco](http://www.ncsc.org/sco).

## Key:

- ... — Court does not exist in jurisdiction or not applicable.  
 (a) Unless related to a different court by the presiding judge.  
 (b) Judges also serve Water Court.  
 (c) 514 Circuit Court Judges and 378 Associate Judges.  
 (d) 146 of these are part-time judicial magistrates.  
 (e) Includes both district judges and district magistrate judges.  
 (f) The number of Circuit Court judges includes associate judges.  
 (g) Associate Circuit judges serve a term of four years.  
 (h) Three of those judges serve the Water Court.  
 (i) 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.  
 (j) Or duration.  
 (k) The number of Superior Court judges includes special judges.  
 (l) Special judges serve a term of four years.  
 (m) 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.  
 (n) The number of District Court judges includes associate judges and special judges.  
 (o) District and associate judges serve four-year terms; special judges serve at pleasure.  
 (p) Includes both active and senior judges.  
 (q) The number of judges includes magistrates.  
 (r) The number of Court of First Instance judges includes Municipal Division judges.  
 (s) 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.	...	1 yr.	...	18	10 years state bar	5 years state bar
Alaska.....	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	...	...	...	...	8 years practice	5 years practice
Arizona.....	5/10 yrs. (a)	5 yrs.	(b)	1 yr.	30	30	(c)	(d)
Arkansas.....	...	...	★	...	...	...	8 years practice	6 years licensed in state
California.....	★	...	...	...	...	...	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
Colorado.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Connecticut.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	Licensed attorney	Member of the bar
Delaware.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	“Learned in law”	“Learned in law”
Florida.....	★	★	★(f)	★(g)	...	...	10 years state bar	5 years state bar
Georgia.....	★	3 yrs.	...	must	...	30	7 years state bar	7 years state bar
				reside within court circuit				
Hawaii.....	★	★	...	...	...	30	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
Idaho.....	2 yrs.	1 yr.	...	...	30	...	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
Illinois.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	Licensed attorney	Law degree
Indiana.....	★	1 yr.	...	★	...	...	10 years state bar (h)	Licensed attorney
Iowa.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	Licensed attorney	Admitted to state bar
Kansas.....	...	5 yrs.	...	...	30	30	10 years active and continuous practice (i)	5 years state bar
Kentucky.....	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	...	...	8 years state bar and licensed attorney	8 years state bar
Louisiana.....	1 yrs.	1 yrs.	1 yrs.	1 yrs.	...	...	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.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	State bar member
Michigan.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	State bar member and 5 years practice	State bar member
Minnesota.....	30 days	30 days	...	30 days	...	...	Licensed attorney	Licensed attorney
Mississippi.....	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	★(j)	...	30	26	5 years state bar	5 years practice
Missouri.....	9 yrs. (k)	3 yrs. (k)	...	1 yr. (k)	30	30	State bar member	State bar member
Montana.....	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	...	...	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Nebraska.....	3 yrs.	★	★	★	30	30	5 years practice	5 years practice
Nevada.....	2 yrs.	2 yrs.	...	...	25	25	State bar member (l)	2 years state bar member and 10 years practice
New Hampshire.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 years practice	State bar member
New Jersey.....	★	(m)	...	(m)	...	...	Admitted to practice in state for at least 10 years	10 years practice of law
New Mexico.....	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	...	★	35	35	10 years practice	6 years active practice
New York.....	★	★	...	...	...	18	10 years state bar	10 years state bar
North Carolina.....	...	★	...	(n)	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
North Dakota.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	License to practice law	State bar member
Ohio.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	6 years practice	6 years practice
Oklahoma.....	★	(o)	1 yr.	★	30	...	5 years state bar	(p)
Oregon.....	3 yrs.	3 yrs.	...	1 yr.	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
Pennsylvania.....	1 yr.	★	...	1 yr.	...	21	State bar member	State bar member
Rhode Island.....	...	...	...	...	21	...	License to practice law	State bar member
South Carolina.....	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	...	(q)	32	32	8 years state bar	8 years state bar
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
Tennessee.....	5 yrs.	5 yrs.	★(r)	1 yr.	35/30 (s)	30	License to practice law	License to practice law
Texas.....	★	...	...	2 yrs.	35	25	(t)	(u)
Utah.....	5 yrs.	3 yrs.	...	★	30	25	State bar member	State bar member
Vermont.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Virginia.....	...	★	...	★	...	...	5 years state bar	5 years state bar
Washington.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	...	...	State bar member	State bar member
West Virginia.....	5 yrs.	★	...	★	30	30	10 years state bar	5 years state bar
Wisconsin.....	28 days	28 days	28 days	28 days	...	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	...	...	5 years practice	5 years state bar (v)
Puerto Rico.....	5 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...	10 years practice	7 years state bar

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE COURTS

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

Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schauffler, R. LaFountain, & K. Holt, eds. *State Court Organization*. National Center for State Courts. April 8, 2016. [www.ncsc.org/sco](http://www.ncsc.org/sco).

**Key:**

A—Judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts.

T—Judges of general trial courts.

★—Provision; length of time not specified.

...—No specific provision.

N.A.—Not applicable

(a) For court of appeals, five years.

(b) No local residency requirement stated for Supreme Court. Local residency of 3 years required for Court of Appeals.

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

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

(e) Court of Appeals minimum age is 30.

(f) The candidate must be a resident of the district at the time of the original appointment.

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

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

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

(j) Must reside within the district.

(k) At the appellate level must have been a state voter for nine years. At the general trial court level must have been a state voter for three years and resident of the circuit for 1 year.

(l) Minimum of two years state bar member and at least 15 years of legal practice.

(m) 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) 35 for Supreme Court, 30 for Court of Appeals & Court of Criminal Appeals

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

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

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



**Table 5.4**  
**COMPENSATION OF JUDGES OF APPELLATE COURTS AND GENERAL TRIAL COURTS**

State or other jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts			Judges salaries	General trial courts	Salary (e)
		Chief Justice salaries	Associate Justice salaries	Intermediate appellate court			
Alabama.....	Supreme Court	(a) 265,776	(b) 205,176	Court of Criminal Appeals	(c) 193,836	Circuit courts	(e) 189,720
Alaska.....	Supreme Court	162,400	157,325	Court of Appeals	152,250	Superior courts	147,175
Arizona.....	Supreme Court	180,000	166,500	Court of Appeals	161,500	Chancery courts	160,000
Arkansas.....	Supreme Court	245,269	233,888	Court of Appeals	219,272	Superior court	191,612
California.....	Supreme Court	176,799	173,024	Court of Appeals	166,170	District courts	159,320
Colorado.....	Supreme Court	200,599	185,610	Appellate Court	174,323	Superior courts	167,634
Connecticut.....	Supreme Court	204,148	195,245	...	...	Superior courts	183,444
Delaware.....	Supreme Court	162,200	162,200	District Court of Appeals	154,140	Circuit courts	146,080
Florida.....	Supreme Court	175,600	175,600	Court of Appeals	174,500	Superior courts	162,442
Georgia.....	Supreme Court	226,962	218,820	Intermediate Court	202,596	Circuit courts	197,112
Hawaii.....	Supreme Court	142,000	140,000	Court of Appeals	130,000	District courts	128,500
Idaho.....	Supreme Court	224,628	224,628	Court of Appeals	211,416	Circuit courts	194,001
Illinois.....	Supreme Court	170,195	170,195	Court of Appeals	165,443	Circuit courts	141,311
Indiana.....	Supreme Court	178,538	170,544	Court of Appeals	154,556	District courts	143,897
Iowa.....	Supreme Court	139,310	135,905	Court of Appeals	131,518	District courts	120,037
Kansas.....	Supreme Court	140,504	135,504	Court of Appeals	130,044	Circuit courts	124,620
Kentucky.....	Supreme Court	176,448	168,046	Court of Appeals	157,295	Circuit courts	151,218
Louisiana.....	Supreme Court	150,454	130,136	...	...	Superior courts	121,968
Maine.....	Supreme Judicial Court	195,433	176,433	Court of Special Appeals	163,633	Circuit courts	154,433
Maryland.....	Court of Appeals	181,239	175,984	Appellate Court	165,087	Superior courts	159,694
Massachusetts.....	Supreme Court	164,610	164,610	Court of Appeals	152,955	Circuit courts	141,318
Michigan.....	Supreme Court	186,048	169,135	Court of Appeals	159,370	District courts	149,605
Minnesota.....	Supreme Court	159,000	152,250	Court of Appeals	144,827	Chancery courts	136,000
Mississippi.....	Supreme Court	179,883	172,017	Court of Appeals	157,242	Circuit courts	148,263
Missouri.....	Supreme Court	137,571	136,177	...	...	District courts	126,131
Montana.....	Supreme Court	171,975	171,975	Court of Appeals	163,476	District courts	159,077
Nebraska.....	Supreme Court	170,000	170,000	Court of Appeals	165,000	District courts	160,000
Nevada.....	Supreme Court	167,271	162,240	...	...	Superior courts	152,159
New Hampshire.....	Supreme Court	192,795	185,482	Appellate division of	175,534	Superior courts	165,000
New Jersey.....	Supreme Court	133,174	131,174	Court of Appeals	124,616	District courts	118,384
New Mexico.....	Court of Appeals	220,300	213,600	Appellate divisions of	203,400	Supreme courts	193,000
New York.....	Supreme Court	150,086	146,191	Court of Appeals	140,144	Superior courts	132,584
North Carolina.....	Supreme Court	161,517	157,009	...	...	District courts	143,869
North Dakota.....	Supreme Court	166,350	156,150	Court of Appeals	145,550	Courts of common pleas	133,850
Ohio.....	Supreme Court	155,820	145,914	Court of Appeals	138,235	District courts	131,835
Oklahoma.....	Supreme Court	150,572	147,560	Court of Appeals	144,536	Circuit courts	135,775
Oregon.....	Supreme Court	212,051	206,054	Superior Court	194,442	Courts of common pleas	178,868
Pennsylvania.....	Supreme Court	193,458	175,870	...	...	Superior courts	158,340
Rhode Island.....	Supreme Court	156,234	148,794	Court of Appeals	145,074	Circuit courts	141,584
South Carolina.....	Supreme Court						

See footnotes at end of table.

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

State or other jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts				Judges salaries	General trial courts	Salary
		Chief Justice salaries	Associate Justice salaries	Intermediate appellate court				
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Supreme Court	137,270	135,270	...		...	Circuit courts	126,346
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Supreme Court	187,692	182,688	Court of Appeals		176,616	Chancery courts	170,520
<b>Texas</b> .....	Supreme Court	170,500	168,000	Court of Appeals		(d)	District courts	(f)
<b>Utah</b> .....	Supreme Court	176,950	174,950	Court of Appeals		167,000	District courts	159,050
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Supreme Court	159,827	152,538	...		...	Superior/District/Family	145,011
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Supreme Court (i)	204,293	192,458	Court of Appeals (j)		176,510	Circuit courts	166,136
<b>Washington</b> .....	Supreme Court	185,661	183,021	Court of Appeals		174,224	Superior courts	165,870
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Supreme Court	136,000	136,000	...		...	Circuit courts	126,000
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Supreme Court	147,403	147,403	Court of Appeals		139,059	Circuit courts	131,187
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Supreme Court	165,000	165,000	...		...	District courts	150,000

## Key:

Source: National Center for State Courts, January 1, 2017.

Note: Compensation is shown rounded to the nearest thousand, and is reported according to most recent legislation, even though laws may not yet have taken effect. There are other non-salary forms of judicial compensation that can be a significant part of a judge's compensation package. It should be noted that many of these can be important to judges or attorneys who might be interested in becoming judges or justices. These include retirement, disability, and death benefits, expense accounts, vacation, holiday, and sick leave and various forms of insurance coverage.

(a) Salary range is between \$161,002–\$201,252.

(b) Salary range is between \$160,003–\$200,007.

(c) Salary range is between \$159,503–\$199,378.

(d) Salary range is between \$154,000–\$163,000.

(e) Salary range is between \$119,949–\$149,936.

(f) Salary range is between \$140,000–\$158,000.

(i) Plus 13,500 in lieu of travel, lodging, and other expenses.

(j) Plus 6,500 in lieu of travel, lodging, and other expenses.

**Table 5.5**  
**SELECTED DATA ON COURT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Appointed by (a)</i>	<i>Salary</i>
Alabama.....	Administrative Director of Courts	1971	CJ (b)	(g)
Alaska.....	Administrative Director	1959	CJ (b)	203,176
Arizona.....	Administrative Director of Courts	1960	SC	158,250
Arkansas.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ (c)	115,000
California.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1960	JC	245,640
Colorado.....	State Court Administrator	1959	SC	169,977
Connecticut.....	Chief Court Administrator (d)	1965	CJ	192,763
Delaware.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1971	CJ	137,612
Florida.....	State Courts Administrator	1972	SC	135,999
Georgia.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1973	JC	144,200
Hawaii.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	CJ (b)	148,800
Idaho.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	128,500
Illinois.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	SC	211,416
Indiana.....	Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration	1975	CJ	141,311
Iowa.....	Court Administrator	1971	SC	154,000
Kansas.....	Judicial Administrator	1965	CJ	120,037
Kentucky.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1976	CJ	127,100
Louisiana.....	Judicial Administrator	1954	SC	151,218
Maine.....	Court Administrator	1975	CJ	121,968
Maryland.....	State Court Administrator	1955	CJ (b)	166,633
Massachusetts.....	Chief Justice for Administration & Management	1978	SC	170,358
Michigan.....	State Court Administrator	1952	SC	158,584
Minnesota.....	State Court Administrator	1963	SC	171,404
Mississippi.....	Court Administrator	1974	SC	107,000
Missouri.....	State Courts Administrator	1970	SC	124,472
Montana.....	State Court Administrator	1975	SC	112,694
Nebraska.....	State Court Administrator	1972	CJ	135,844
Nevada.....	Director, Office of Court Administration	1971	SC	123,788
New Hampshire.....	Director of the Administrative Office of the Court	1980	SC	111,559
New Jersey.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1948	CJ	175,534
New Mexico.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1959	SC	131,165
New York.....	Chief Administrator of the Courts	1978	CJ	208,500
North Carolina.....	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ	143,878
North Dakota.....	Court Administrator	1971	CJ	141,543
Ohio.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1955	SC	142,500
Oklahoma.....	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	138,235
Oregon.....	Court Administrator	1971	SC	(m)
Pennsylvania.....	Court Administrator	1968	SC	194,442
Rhode Island.....	State Court Administrator	1969	CJ	(n)
South Carolina.....	Director of Court Administration	1973	CJ	136,591
South Dakota.....	State Court Administrator	1974	SC	115,515
Tennessee.....	Director	1963	SC	170,352
Texas.....	Administrative Director of the Courts (i)	1977	SC	171,216
Utah.....	Court Administrator	1973	SC	159,050
Vermont.....	Court Administrator	1967	SC	145,011
Virginia.....	Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court	1952	SC	181,117
Washington.....	Administrator for the Courts	1957	SC (e)	147,084
West Virginia.....	Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals	1975	SC	126,000
Wisconsin.....	Director of State Courts	1978	SC	139,059
Wyoming.....	Court Coordinator	1974	SC	125,000
Dist. of Columbia.....	Executive Officer, Courts of D.C.	1971	(f)	205,100
American Samoa.....	Administrator/Comptroller	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Guam.....	Administrative Director of Superior Court	N.A.	CJ	N.A.
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.	N.A.

Source: National Center for State Courts, January 1, 2017.

Note: Compensation shown is rounded to the nearest thousand, and is reported according to most recent legislation, even though laws may not yet have taken effect. Other information from State Court Administrator web sites.

Key:

SC — State court of last resort.

CJ — Chief justice or chief judge of court of last resort.

JC — Judicial council.

N.A. — Not available.

(a) Term of office for all court administrators is at pleasure of appointing authority.

(b) With approval of Supreme Court.

(c) With approval of Judicial Council.

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

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

(f) Joint Committee on Judicial Administration.

(g) Salary range is between \$100,197 and \$152,618.

(j) Salary range is between \$109,704 and \$148,123.

(m) Salary range is between \$105,372 and \$171,564.

(n) Salary range is between \$129,132 and \$143,163.

## STATE COURTS

**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	GL	GL	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	PE (h)	PE (h)	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	PE (h)	PE (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
	Court of Appeals	IA	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		
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GE	GE	(k)	SW
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GL	GL	GL	SW
	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	IA	GL	GL (l)	GL (l)	SW
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	PE	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	PE	RE	SW
<b>New York</b> .....	Court of Appeals	SC	GNL	GNL	GNL	SW
	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div.	IA	GN	GN	GN	SW (m)
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	PE	PE	SW
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN (n)	NP	NP	SW
	Temporary Court of Appeals	IA	(o)	SC (p)	(o)	SW
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	PE (q)	PE (q)	SW
	Courts of Appeals	IA	GU	PE (q)	PE (q)	DS
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	DS
	Court of Criminal Appeals	SC	GN	GN	RE	DS
	Court of Civil Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	DS
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	SW
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GL	PE	RE	SW
	Superior Court	IA	GL	PE	RE	SW
	Commonwealth Court	IA	GL	PE	RE	SW
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	(r)	SW
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	LA	LA	LA	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	LA	LA	LA	SW
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	DS and SW (s)
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GL	GL	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	SC	GL	GL	RE	SW
	Court of Criminal Appeals	IA	GL	GL	RE	SW
<b>Texas</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Court of Criminal Appeals	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Courts of Appeals	IA	GU	PE	PE	DS
<b>Utah</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	GNL	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GNL	GNL	RE	SW
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	GNL	LA	SW
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU (t)	LA	LA	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU (t)	LA	LA	SW
<b>Washington</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Courts of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	DS
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Supreme Court of Appeals	SC	GU (u)	NP	NP	SW
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	DS
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
<b>District of Columbia</b> .....	Court of Appeals	SC	(v)	(t)	(t)	SW (w)
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Supreme Court	SC	GL	GL	(x)	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GL	GL	GL	SW

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE COURTS

### SELECTION AND RETENTION OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES—Continued

Sources: National Center for State Courts. January 1, 2017.

Key:

SC—Court of last resort

IA—Intermediate appellate court

N/S—Not stated

N.A.—Not applicable

AP—At pleasure

CS—Court selection

DS—District

DU—Duration of service

GE—Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council

GL—Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature

GN—Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission

GNE—Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with approval of elected executive council

GNL—Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature

GU—Gubernatorial appointment

ID—Indefinite

JN—Judicial nominating commission appoints

LA—Legislative appointment

NP—Non-partisan election

PE—Partisan election

RE—Retention election

SC—Court of last resort appoints

SCJ—Chief justice/judge of the court of last resort appoints

SN—Seniority

SW—Statewide

(a) A judge must run for a retention election at the next election, immediately following the third year from the time of initial appointment.

(b) Five justices are selected by region (based on the District Courts of Appeal) and two justices are selected statewide.

(c) The person selected by the Supreme Court is prohibited from running for that judgeship; an election is held within one year to serve the remainder of the term.

(d) Louisiana uses a blanket primary, in which all candidates appear with party labels on the primary ballot. The two top vote getters compete in the general election.

(e) There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.

(f) The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of nine people elected by geographical area and presided over by the Lieutenant Governor.

(g) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

(h) Candidates may be nominated by political parties and are elected on a nonpartisan ballot.

(i) If the justice/judge is unopposed, a retention election is held.

(j) Chief Justices are selected statewide while Associate Justices are selected by district.

(k) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

(l) All Superior Court judges, including Appellate Division judges, are subject to gubernatorial reappointment and consent by the Senate after an initial seven-year term. Among all the judges, the Chief Justice designates the judges of the Appellate Division.

(m) The Presiding Judge of each Appellate Division must be a resident of the department.

(n) The Governor may appoint from a list of names or call a special election at his discretion.

(o) 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.

(p) 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.

(q) Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen through partisan primary nominations.

(r) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior for a life tenure.

(s) Initial selection is by district, but retention selection is statewide.

(t) Gubernatorial appointment is for interim appointments.

(u) Appointment is effective only until the next election year; the appointee may run for election to any remaining portion of the unexpired term.

(v) 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.

(w) The geographic basis of selection is the District of Columbia.

(x) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

**Table 5.7**  
**SELECTION AND RETENTION OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES**

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court	Types of court	Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term		
Alabama.....	Circuit	GJ	GU (a)	PE	PE	Circuit
	District	LJ	GU (a)	PE	PE	County
	Municipal	LJ	MU	MU	RA	Municipality
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
Alaska .....	Superior	GJ	GN	GN	RE (b)	State (c)
	District	LJ	GN	GN	RE (d)	District
	Magistrate's Division	N.A.	PJ	PJ	PJ	District
Arizona .....	Superior	GJ	GN (e)	GN or NP (f)	NP or RE (f)	County
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	CO	PE	PE	Precinct
	Municipal	LJ	CC (g)	CC (g)	CC (g)	Municipality
Arkansas .....	Circuit	GJ	GU (h)	NP	NP	Circuit
	District	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	City	LJ	LD	LD	LD	City
California .....	Superior	GJ	GU	NP	NP (i)	County
Colorado .....	District	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Denver Probate	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Denver Juvenile	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Water	GJ	SC (j)	SC (j)	RE	District
	County	LJ	GN	GN (k)	RE	County
	Municipal	LJ	MU	MU	RA	Municipality
Connecticut .....	Superior	GJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	State
	Probate	LJ	PE	PE	PE	District
Delaware.....	Superior	GJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	State
	Chancery	LJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	State
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	GNL (l)	GNL (l)	GU	County
	Family	LJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	County
	Common Pleas	LJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	County
Florida.....	Alderman's	LJ	LD	CC	LD	Town
	Circuit	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
	County	LJ	GN	NP	NP	County
Georgia .....	Superior	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
	Juvenile	LJ	CS (m)	CS (m)	CS (m)	County/Circuit
	Civil	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	State	LJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE (n)	PE (n)	County
	Magistrate	LJ	LD	LD (o)	LD (o)	County
	Municipal/of Columbus	LJ	MA	Elected	Elected	Municipality
	County Recorder's	LJ	LD	LD	LD	County
	Municipal/City of Atlanta	LJ	MU	MU	LD	Municipality
Hawaii .....	Circuit	GJ	GNL	GNL	JN	State
	District	LJ	SCJ (p)	SCJ (p)	JN	Circuit
Idaho .....	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Magistrate's Division	LJ	JN (q)	JN (q)	RE	County
Illinois.....	Circuit	GJ	SC	PE	RE	Circuit/County (r)
	Associate Division	N.A.	SC	PE	RE	Circuit/County (r)
Indiana .....	Superior	GJ	GU	PE (s)	PE (s)	County
	Circuit	GJ	GU	PE (t)	PE (t)	County
	Probate	GJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	County	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	City	LJ	GU	PE	PE	Municipality
	Town	LJ	GU	PE	PE	Municipality
	Small Claims/Marion County	LJ	GU	PE	PE	Township
Iowa.....	District	GJ	GN (u)	GN (u)	RE (u)	District
Kansas .....	District	GJ	GN and PE (v)	GN and PE (v)	RE and PE (v)	District
	Municipal	LJ	MU	MU	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.

## STATE COURTS

### SELECTION AND RETENTION OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court	Types of court	Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term		
<b>Maine</b> .....	Superior	GJ	GL	GL	GL	State
	District	GJ	GL	GL	GL	State and District (y)
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Circuit	GJ	GNL	GNL	NP	County
	District	LJ	GNL	GNL	RA	District
	Orphan's	LJ	GU	PE (z)	PE (z)	County
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Superior	GJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	District	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Probate & Family	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Juvenile	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Housing	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Boston Municipal	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Land	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
<b>Michigan</b> .....	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
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Chancery	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	County	LJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Municipality
	Justice	LJ	LD	PE	PE	District in County
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Circuit	GJ	GU and GN (dd)	PE and GN (ee)	PE and RE (ff)	Circuit/County (gg)
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD	LD	City
<b>Montana</b> .....	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
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	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
<b>Nevada</b> .....	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Justice	LJ	CO	NP	NP	Township
	Municipal	LJ	CC	NP	NP	City
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Superior	GJ	GE	GE	(jj)	State
	District	LJ	GE	GE	(jj)	District
	Probate	LJ	GE	GE	(jj)	County
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Superior	GJ	GL	GL	GL	County
	Tax	LJ	GL	GL	GL	State
	Municipal	LJ	MA or MU (kk)	MA or MU (kk)	MU	Municipality
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	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
<b>New York</b> .....	Supreme	GJ	GL	PE	PE	District
	County	GJ	GL	PE	PE	County
	Claims	GJ	GNL	GNL	GU	State
	Surrogates'	LJ	GNL	PE	PE	County
	Family	LJ	GNL and MU (ll)	PE and MU (ll)	PE and MU (ll)	County and NYC
	District	LJ	(mm)	PE	PE	District
	City	LJ	Elected	Elected	LD	City
	NYC Civil	LJ	MA (nn)	PE	PE	City
	NYC Criminal	LJ	MA	MA	MA	City
	Town & Village Justice	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Town or Village
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Superior	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 retention	Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term		
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Municipal	LJ	MA	NP	NP	City
<b>Ohio</b> .....	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
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	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
<b>Oregon</b> .....	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)
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	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
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	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
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Traffic Tribunal	LJ	GN	GN	(rr)	State
	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
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Municipal	LJ	CC	CC	CC	District
	Circuit	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Magistrate	LJ	PJS	PJS	PJS	Circuit
	Circuit	GJ	GU	PE (uu)	PE	District
<b>Texas</b> .....	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
	District	GJ	GL	PE	PE	District
<b>Texas</b> .....	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
<b>Utah</b> .....	District	GJ	(ww)	GNL	RE	District
	Justice	LJ	MM (xx)	MM (xx)	RE and RA (yy)	County/Municipality
	Juvenile	LJ	(ww)	GNL	RE	District
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Superior (zz)	GJ	GNL	GNL	LA	State
	Judicial Bureau	LJ	PJ	PJ	AP	State
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Circuit	GJ	GU	LA	LA	Circuit
	District	LJ	CS (aaa)	LA	LA	District
<b>Washington</b> .....	Superior	GJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	District	LJ	CO	NP	NP	District
	Municipal	LJ	CC	MA/CC	MA/CC (bbb)	Municipality
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	Circuit
	Magistrate	LJ	PJ	NP	NP	County
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Municipality
	Family	LJ	GU	NP	NP	Circuit

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE COURTS

### SELECTION AND RETENTION OF TRIAL COURT JUDGES—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Name of Court	Types of court	Method of selection		Method of retention	Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term		
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Municipal	LJ	MU (ccc)	NP	NP	Municipality
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	District	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Circuit	LJ	GN	GN	RE	Circuit
	Municipal	LJ	MA	MA	LD	Municipality
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	Superior	GJ	(ddd)	(ddd)	(ddd)	State (eee)
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	First Instance	GJ	GL	GL	GL	State

Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schaffler, R. LaFountain and K. Holt, eds. *State Court Organization*. Last updated April 8, 2016. National Center for State Courts. [www.ncsc.org/sco](http://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 appointments  
 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 §8203).

(j) Judges are chosen by the Supreme Court from among District Court judges.

(k) The mayor appoints Denver County Court judges.

(l) The Magistrate Screening Commission recommends candidates.

(m) Juvenile Court judges are appointed by Superior Court judges in all but one county, in which juvenile judges are elected. Associate judges (formerly referees) must be a member of the state bar or law school graduates. They serve at the pleasure of the judge(s).

(n) Probate judges are selected in non-partisan elections in 66 of 159 counties.

(o) Magistrate judges are selected in nonpartisan elections in 41 of 159 counties.

(p) Selection occurs by means of Chief Justice appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission with consent of the Senate.

(q) The Magistrate Commission consists of the administrative judge, three mayors and two electors appointed by the governor, and two attorneys (nominated by the district bar and appointed by the state bar). There is one commission in each district.

(r) There exists a unit less than county in Cook County.

(s) Non-partisan elections are used in the Superior Courts in Allen and Vanderburgh counties. Nominating commissions are used in St. Joseph County and in some courts in Lake County. In those courts that use the nominating commission process for selection; retention elections are used as the method of retention.

(t) Non-partisan elections are used in the Circuit Courts in Vanderburgh County.

(u) This applies to district judges only. Associate judges are selected by the district judges and retention is by a retention election. Magistrates are selected and retained by appointment from the County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commission. The County Judicial Magistrate Nominating Commission consists of three members appointed by the county board and two elected by the county bar, presided over by a District Court judge.

(v) Seventeen districts use gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission for selection and retention elections for retention. Fourteen districts use partisan elections for selection and retention.

(w) Depending on the amount of time remaining, selection may be by election following a Supreme Court appointment.

(x) Louisiana uses a blanket primary in which all candidates appear with party labels on the primary ballot. The top two vote getters compete in the general election.

(y) At least one judge who is a resident of the county in which the district lies must be appointed from each of the 13 districts.

(z) Two exceptions are Hartford and Montgomery counties where Circuit Court judges are assigned.

(aa) There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.

(bb) The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of eight people elected by geographical area and presided over by the lieutenant governor.

(cc) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

(dd) Gubernatorial appointment occurs in 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.

(jj) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.

(kk) In multi-municipality, joint, or countywide municipal courts, selection is by gubernatorial appointment with consent of the senate.

(ll) Mayoral appointment occurs in New York City.

(mm) The appointment is made by the County Chief Executive Officer with confirmation by District Board of Supervisors.

(nn) Housing judges are appointed by the Chief Administrator of the courts.

(oo) Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen through partisan primary nominations.

(pp) This applies to district and associate judges; special judges are selected by the district judges.

(qq) The geographic basis for selection is the municipality for those judges that are elected. Judges that are either appointed or are under contract may be from other cities.

(rr) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior for a life tenure.

(ss) The governor may appoint a candidate if the unexpired term is less than one year.

(tt) In addition to Circuit Court judges, the Circuit Court has masters-in-equity whose jurisdiction is in matters referred to them in the Circuit Court. Masters-in-equity are selected by gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Merit Selection Commission, retained by gubernatorial appointment with the consent of the senate, and the geographic basis for selection is the state.

(uu) Each county legislative body has the discretion to require elections to be non-partisan.

(vv) The selection method used to fill an unexpired term is established by a special legislative act.

(ww) There are no expired terms; each new judge begins a new term.

(xx) Appointment is by the local government executive with confirmation by the local government legislative body (may be either county or municipal government).

(yy) County judges are retained by retention election; municipal judges are reappointed by the city executive.

(zz) 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**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Investigating body</i>	<i>Adjudicating body</i>	<i>Appeals from adjudication are filed with:</i>	<i>Final disciplining body</i>	<i>Point at which reprimands are made public</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Judicial Inquiry Committee	Court of the Judiciary	Court of Last Resort	Court of the Judiciary	Filing of the complaint with the Court of the Judiciary
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Committee on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Filing of recommendation with Supreme Court
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Within 15 days of formal charges being brought, unless a motion for reconsideration is filed
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Judicial Discipline and Disability Committees	Commission	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	At disposition of case
<b>California</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Performance	Commission on Judicial Performance	Court of Last Resort	Commission on Judicial Performance	Upon commission determination (a)
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Commission on Judicial Discipline	No appeal	Supreme Court	Adjudication
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Judicial Review Council	Judicial Review Council; Supreme Court (b)	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Public censure is issued at between 10 and 30 days after notice to the judge, provided that if the judge appeals there is an automatic stay of disclosure
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Preliminary Committee of the Court on the Judiciary	Court on the Judiciary	No appeal	Court on the Judiciary	Upon issuance of opinion and imposition of sanction
<b>Florida</b> .....	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Judicial Qualifications Commission (b)	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal charges by Committee with Supreme Court Clerk
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Formal Hearing
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Commission on Judicial Conduct	No appeal	Supreme Court	Imposition of public discipline by Supreme Court
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Judicial Council	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Filing with the Supreme Court
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Judicial Inquiry Board	Courts Commission	No appeal	Courts Commission	Filing of decision by Courts Commission
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	After disciplinary charges are filed and case is tried or agreed resolution is accepted by Supreme Court
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Referral by the commission to the Supreme Court recommending formal sanction
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Reprimand is published if approved by Supreme Court
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Judicial Conduct Commission	Judicial Conduct Commission	Court of Last Resort	Judicial Conduct Commission	Once the judge has responded to the formal charges
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Judiciary Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	The lodging of the record of proceedings and a recommendation by the Judiciary Commission to the Supreme Court
<b>Maine</b> .....	Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability	Supreme Judicial Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of report to Supreme Judicial Court
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Disabilities	Commission on Judicial Disabilities	Court of Last Resort	Court of Appeals	Unless confidential, upon filing of a response (or expiration of the time for filing a response) with the Commission
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Judicial Court	No appeal	Supreme Judicial Court	Supreme Judicial Court

See footnotes at end of table.

## JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE: INVESTIGATING AND ADJUDICATING BODIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Investigating body</i>	<i>Adjudicating body</i>	<i>Appeals from adjudication are filed with:</i>	<i>Final disciplining body</i>	<i>Point at which reprimands are made public</i>
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Judicial Tenure Commission	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint by commission with Supreme Court or upon filing in the Supreme Court a consent resolution to a matter
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Board on Judicial Standards	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal charges by committee with Supreme Court
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Performance	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Recommendation of Commission to Supreme Court
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline	Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Filing of recommendation by Committee to Supreme Court
<b>Montana</b> .....	Judicial Standards Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of record by Committee with Supreme Court
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Qualification	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Commission may issue a public reprimand
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Court of Last Resort	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Discretion of the Commission, upon filing of report by Committee and service upon judge
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	On issuance of reprimand
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	When reprimand is filed by Supreme Court
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Judicial Standards Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Upon recommendation of Commission to Supreme Court
<b>New York</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Court of Last Resort	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
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Judicial Standards Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Public imposition of disciplinary action by the Supreme Court
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	At formal hearing
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Office of Disciplinary Counsel	Board of Commissioners on Grievance and Discipline	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Adjudication
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Court on the Judiciary Trial Division Council	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
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Fitness and Disability	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Allegations become public when the commission issues a notice of public hearing
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Judicial Conduct Board	Court of Judicial Discipline	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Once a final decision has been made
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Unless private, after the commission files its recommendation with the Chief Justice
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Adjudication
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing with the Supreme Court
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Board of Judicial Conduct	Board of Judicial Conduct	Court of Last Resort	General Assembly	Filing formal charges with Board of Judicial Conduct
<b>Texas</b> .....	State Commission on Judicial Conduct	State Commission on Judicial Conduct (d)	Court of Last Resort	Special Court of Review	When issued by the Commission

See footnotes at end of table.

## JUDICIAL DISCIPLINE: INVESTIGATING AND ADJUDICATING BODIES — Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Investigating body</i>	<i>Adjudicating body</i>	<i>Appeals from adjudication are filed with:</i>	<i>Final disciplining body</i>	<i>Point at which reprimands are made public</i>
<b>Utah</b> .....	Judicial Conduct Commission	Judicial Conduct Commission (c)	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	10 days after filing appeal
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Judicial Conduct Board	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint by Commission with Supreme Court
<b>Washington</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	At termination of proceeding in CJC
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Judicial Investigation Commission	Judicial Hearing Board	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court of Appeals	Upon decision by Supreme Court of Appeals
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Judicial Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint with Supreme Court
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Conduct and Ethics	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court or Special Supreme Court	Upon the recommendation of the Conduct and Ethics Commission and Order of the Supreme Court
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	Chief Justice of U.S. Supreme Court	Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	Public reprimands are issued with the judge's consent; orders of involuntary removal become public upon filing with the D.C. Court of Appeals
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Judicial Discipline Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint to the Judicial Discipline Commission

Source: S. Strickland, R. Schauffer, R. LaFountain & K. Holt, eds. *State Court Organization*. Last updated April 4, 2016. National Center for State Courts. [www.ncsc.org/sco](http://www.ncsc.org/sco).

Key:

N.A. — Not applicable

(a) Public admonishments or public censures are sent to the judge describing the improper conduct and stating the findings made by the commission; these notices are made available to the press and the general public.

(b) For suspensions in excess of 1 year or removal from office, the Judicial Review Council makes a recommendation and the Supreme Court makes the decision.

(c) The Judicial Qualifications Commission investigates and makes recommendations to the Supreme Court for discipline or removal. Commission has the authority to issue sanctions, but recommendations of removal must be brought before the Supreme Court.

(d) Decision by the conduct commission cannot be implemented until reviewed and approved by the Supreme Court.

## **Chapter Six**

# **ELECTIONS**







# Understanding Overseas Citizen Voters: Research from the Field and Observations from 2016

By David Beirne

*In a world where data drives decisions, communication is critical and customer service is a must, how do we support the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act's most difficult-to-reach population—overseas citizens? The Federal Voting Assistance Program conducted groundbreaking research to increase its knowledge of and ability to support these voters.*

Overseas citizens can be a difficult population to reach. How do we provide them a level of customer support that will help them cast a ballot, particularly when communication is so important and data should drive outreach methodologies? To increase its knowledge of and ability to support these voters, the Federal Voting Assistance Program, or FVAP, conducted groundbreaking research to develop a detailed analysis of American citizens residing abroad and estimate the total population of eligible voters. While this initial research only scratches the surface of the overall overseas population, it does lay the foundation that will allow the elections community to better serve these voters and help FVAP fulfill its mission.

FVAP is the U.S. Department of Defense, or DoD, program charged with administering the federal responsibilities of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, or UOCAVA. Its mission is to help ensure service members, their eligible family members and overseas citizens are aware of their right to vote and have the tools and resources to successfully do so. A benefit of the program's placement within DoD is access to the Defense Manpower Data Center—DoD's central source for personnel information, innovative data solutions and research. This access allows FVAP to target messages directly to military members and their families. FVAP can send voting reminders and urge them to submit a new registration and ballot request application, conduct training at military installations, and survey them to study their voting behaviors and understand demographic shifts.

The ability to conduct surveys of the active duty military population has helped FVAP make remarkable progress in its efforts to develop and deliver voting assistance resources and identify areas for further improvement. FVAP's research shows military members who use an FVAP voting assistance resource are more likely to return their ballots. However, more must be done to improve

overall awareness of resources and to dispel absentee voting myths.

Research of the military has led to improved resources and targeted outreach efforts, but what about U.S. citizens who reside abroad? Although FVAP is within DoD, the program also serves as the same absentee voting resource for overseas citizens. It is difficult to provide voting assistance to this population since not much is known about them. This challenge is further compounded by the difficulty in studying them, largely because there is no comprehensive list of all U.S. citizens living overseas or central data source to tap into.

To tackle these issues and improve FVAP's reach to overseas citizens, so those who want to vote are able to do so successfully, FVAP conducted the Overseas Citizen Population Analysis, or OCPA, study.<sup>1</sup> The resulting report provides a detailed analysis of American voters overseas that estimates the population of eligible voters and includes results of the first representative survey of registered overseas voters who requested an absentee ballot.

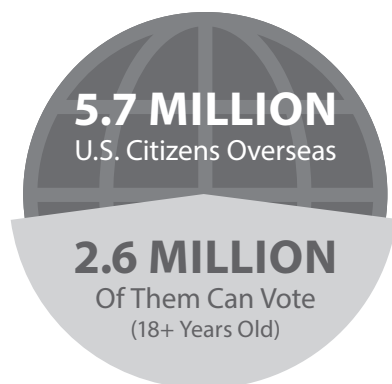
## What We Can Estimate:<sup>2</sup>

- 5.7 million U.S. citizens overseas
- 2.6 million eligible to vote (18 years or older)
- 4 percent of eligible overseas voters participated in the 2014 election
- 57 percent of registered overseas citizens who requested a ballot in 2014 voted

## Overseas Voter Turnout: Some Pieces of the Puzzle

The 4 percent turnout of all eligible overseas citizens is markedly lower than the 57 percent rate for registered overseas voters. While FVAP expects to see an increase in the voting rates for the 2016 presidential election, it is exploring whether the overall rate for 2014 is due to low awareness of how to vote or if it is related to other factors.

**Figure A:  
Overseas Citizens**



When attempting to interpret the overall turnout among overseas citizens, it is important to keep in mind what this research does and does not tell us about overseas voters.

We know a great deal about a narrow segment of overseas citizens: those who registered to vote and requested a ballot. However, for the majority of overseas citizens—those who did not register to vote and request a ballot—we don't know the answers to the following questions:

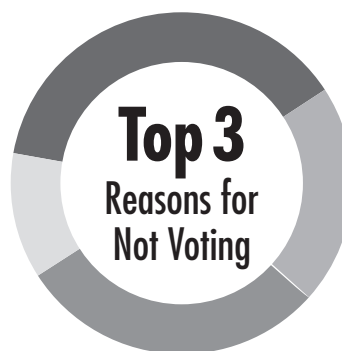
- What percentage has any interest in voting in American elections?
- What percentage want to vote but don't know how?
- What percentage has tried to vote but was thwarted by obstacles?

There are a multitude of factors that might be involved in producing this lower rate of participation, but however you slice it, a 4 percent overall turnout rate is low compared to the voting rates estimated for other populations, including active duty military whose participation rate was 21 percent in 2014.<sup>3</sup> However, knowing this baseline, we can assess the effectiveness of future efforts and seek answers to these outstanding questions. While FVAP's goal is not to directly increase the number of people voting, it is working to ensure that people are aware of their right to vote and are able to participate if they choose to.

### What We Do Know About Registered Overseas Voters

While there is no typical member of this unique cohort of registered overseas voters, the average age is 49; two-thirds are working; and they are highly educated, with nearly half holding a graduate or professional degree and another third holding a bachelor's degree. They last lived in the U.S. an average of 13.6 years ago, and nearly half (43 percent) are dual citizens.

**Figure B:**



**30%** Faced Issues Voting Absentee

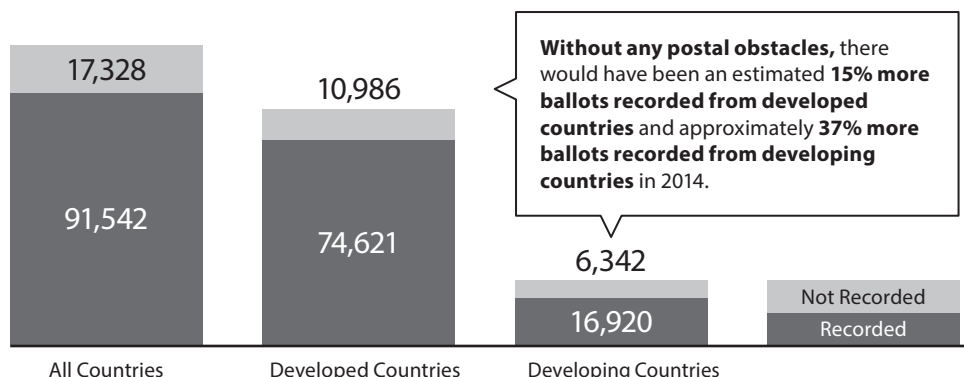
**23%** Felt Out of Touch with Their National or Local Community

**12%** Had No Candidate Preference

### International Mail Challenges

Now that we have access to at least a small contingency of these voters, and data from them, we can conduct additional analyses to investigate some of the unique barriers this understudied population still face. One such barrier is the amount of time it takes for election materials to travel between an election office and a voter living overseas. The quality of a foreign country's postal system can dramatically affect the time it takes for a ballot to be transmitted and returned. While we have always recognized that international mailing systems, particularly those in developing countries,

**Figure C:  
Estimated Ballots Not Recorded**



present challenges for overseas voters, we can now begin to quantify the impact.<sup>4</sup>

- Overseas citizens in countries with the most reliable postal systems are 65 percent more likely to have a vote recorded.
- In 2014, an estimated 17,000 ballots from U.S. citizens living overseas were not recorded as a result of foreign postal obstacles.
- Without any foreign postal obstacles, there would have been an estimated 15 percent more ballots recorded from developed countries and approximately 37 percent more ballots recorded from developing countries in 2014.<sup>5</sup>

### Apply Data to Support Customer Service

Communication is a critical component of customer service and helps dispel absentee voting myths. FVAP is using these findings to enhance outreach campaigns and encourage voters to submit registration and ballot requests earlier from countries with the greatest need.

We encourage states and localities to follow The Council of State Governments' Overseas Voting Initiative ([www.csg.org/ovi](http://www.csg.org/ovi)) recommendation to communicate with UOCAVA voters frequently and throughout the absentee voting process. Knowing your customers also means challenging assumptions.

### Overseas Social Connectivity

Voting behavior is influenced by one's social environment. Previous FVAP research has shown that social connections are particularly important in helping military members overcome the unique challenges of voting from overseas,<sup>6</sup> but does the same hold true for overseas citizens?

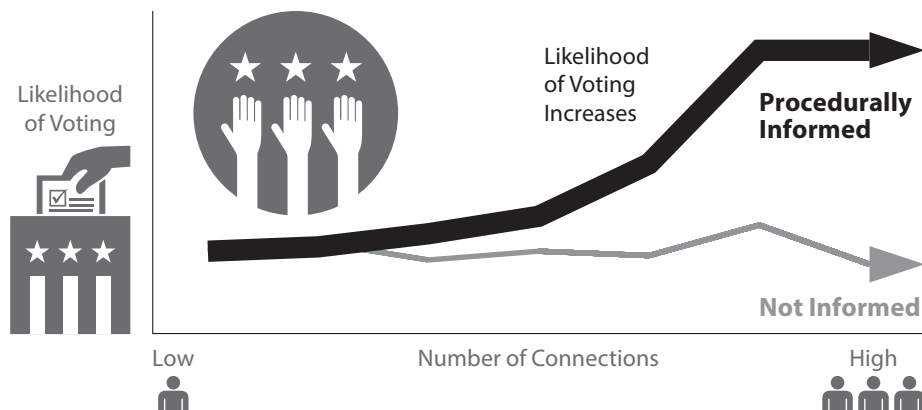
While domestic voting research indicates that having more social connections (friends and family) is associated with a greater likelihood of voting in-person on Election Day,<sup>7</sup> FVAP's research revealed that for overseas citizens it's the quality—not quantity—of social connections that increases voting success.<sup>8</sup>

Though the total number of overseas Americans one knows is unrelated to voting propensity, the characteristics of one's connections influence the likelihood of successful absentee voting. Overseas citizens who know other Americans in their country of residence who successfully voted are themselves more likely to vote.

### Applying Data to Policy

While certain federal statutes such as UOCAVA provide protections for voter eligibility in federal elections, these elections are administered entirely at the state and local levels. A key component that determines citizens' voting eligibility is whether they meet the residency requirements of the state in which they are seeking to vote. Under UOCAVA, citizens living outside the United States are eligible to vote in elections for federal offices in the last jurisdiction they resided prior to leaving the U.S.

**Figure D:**  
**It's the Quality—Not Quantity—of Social Connections that Increases Voting Success**



Those with more than 50 informed connections are more than twice as likely to have voted as those with a similarly large, but less informed, social network.

However, what happens if a citizen has never lived in the U.S.? Since voter registration is linked to a place of residence and these citizens have never resided in the U.S., how are they able to participate in the electoral process and should they?

FVAP refers to members of this group as “never resided” voters. Based on data from surveys of election officials and overseas citizens, FVAP estimates there were approximately 11,590 registered

“never resided” voters in 2016. While this number seems relatively low, we know from the OCPA study there are 3.1 million overseas citizens currently under the age of 18. As such, the number of “never resided” voters will only increase as they reach voting age.

These citizens are required to submit a tax form to the IRS each year and 18-year-old males must register for the selective service. Throughout the 2016 election cycle, FVAP continued to hear concerns from this small, but outspoken group. Eighteen states and territories currently do not provide voting rights for these “never resided” citizens. FVAP researched this issue and prepared a policy brief to educate the states on the impact that “never resided” laws and rules have on this unique group of citizens.

The issue of residency is ultimately left to the states, but the lack of consistency among them puts FVAP in a difficult position to translate the varying states’ rules and laws. Through a greater understanding of the various complexities “never resided” voters face—and to what extent current state law covers them—we can better serve voters, election officials, and stakeholders throughout the election process.

### Apply Data to Tailor Products for Customers

Research enables FVAP to create tailored education materials and provide customer service to potential voters. FVAP leveraged these findings for 2016 and conducted pilot outreach programs to reach overseas citizens through their employers and shared digital toolkits with overseas groups. FVAP will expand upon this and conduct targeted campaigns for overseas voters who can help share voting information with those in their social networks.

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## Notes

<sup>1</sup>Federal Voting Assistance Program. (2016). *Overseas Citizen Population Analysis Volume I: Participation and Voting Rates Estimation Prototype*. Retrieved from [https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/FVAP-OCPA\\_201609\\_final.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/FVAP-OCPA_201609_final.pdf).

<sup>2</sup>Federal Voting Assistance Program. (2016). *Overseas Citizen Population Analysis Volume I: Participation and Voting Rates Estimation Prototype*. Retrieved from [https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/FVAP-OCPA\\_201609\\_final.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/FVAP-OCPA_201609_final.pdf).

<sup>3</sup>Federal Voting Assistance Program. (2015). 2014 Post-Election Report to Congress. Retrieved from [https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/FVAP2014ReporttoCongress\\_20150724\\_final.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/FVAP2014ReporttoCongress_20150724_final.pdf).

<sup>4</sup>Federal Voting Assistance Program. (2016). *International Mailing Systems and Voting by Overseas Citizens*. Retrieved from [https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/ResearchNoteInternationalMail\\_20161128\\_final.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/ResearchNoteInternationalMail_20161128_final.pdf).

<sup>5</sup>Federal Voting Assistance Program. (2016). *International Mailing Systems and Voting by Overseas Citizens*. Retrieved from [https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/ResearchNoteInternationalMail\\_20161128\\_final.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/ResearchNoteInternationalMail_20161128_final.pdf).

<sup>6</sup>Federal Voting Assistance Program. (2014). *The Effects of Spouses on Voting in the Active Duty Military Population*. Retrieved from [https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/2015\\_FVAP\\_ResearchNote4\\_20160105\\_final.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/2015_FVAP_ResearchNote4_20160105_final.pdf).

<sup>7</sup>McClurg, S. D. (2003). Social networks and political participation: The role of social interaction in explaining political participation. *Political Research Quarterly*, 56(4): 448–65.

<sup>8</sup>Federal Voting Assistance Program. (2016). *Overseas Social Connectivity and Voting in the 2014 General Election*. Retrieved from [https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/SocialConnectivityResearchNote\\_20161025.pdf](https://www.fvap.gov/uploads/FVAP/Reports/SocialConnectivityResearchNote_20161025.pdf).

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## About the Author

**David Beirne** is director of the Department of Defense's Federal Voting Assistance Program. He administers the federal responsibilities of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act for the secretary of defense. With an extensive background in election administration and voter education, he works to ensure that military personnel, their families and overseas citizens are aware of their right to vote and have the tools to successfully do so—from anywhere in the world.

**Table 6.1**  
**STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 2017–2021**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Alabama .....	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T (a)	...	(a)	...
Alaska .....	...	G,L,G	...	...	...
Arizona .....	...	G,AG,SS,SPT (b)	...	(b)	...
Arkansas .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T (e)	...	...	...
California .....	...	G,L,G,AG,C,CI,SS,SPT (d)	...	...	...
Colorado .....	...	G,L,G,AG,SS,T (c)	...	(c)	...
Connecticut .....	...	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
Delaware .....	...	AG,A,T	...	G,L,G,CI	...
Florida .....	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,CFO	...	...	...
Georgia .....	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,CI,SS,SP (f)	...	(f)	...
Hawaii .....	...	G,L,G	...	...	...
Idaho .....	...	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,SPT	...	...	...
Illinois .....	...	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...
Indiana .....	...	A,SS,T	...	G,L,G,AG,SP	...
Iowa .....	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Kansas .....	...	G,L,G,AG,CI,SS,T	...	...	...
Kentucky .....	...	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Louisiana .....	...	(g)	G,L,G,AG,AR,CI,SS,T	(g)	...
Maine (h) .....	...	G	...	...	...
Maryland .....	...	G,L,G,AG,C	...	...	...
Massachusetts .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Michigan .....	...	G,L,G,AG,SS (i)	...	(i)	...
Minnesota .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS	...	...	...
Mississippi .....	...	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,CI,SS,T	...	...
Missouri .....	...	A	...	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	...
Montana .....	...	(j)	...	...	...
Nebraska .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T (k)	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,SP (j)	...
Nevada .....	...	G,L,G,AG,C,SS,T	...	(k)	...
New Hampshire .....	...	G	...	G	...
New Jersey .....	G,L,G	...	...	...	G,L,G
New Mexico .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T (l)	...	(l)	...
New York .....	...	G,L,G,AG,C	...	...	...
North Carolina .....	...	...	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,A,CI,SS,SPT (m)	...
North Dakota .....	...	AG,AR,SS (n)	...	G,L,G,A,CI,SPT (n)	...
Ohio .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Oklahoma .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,CI,SPT (p)	...	(p)	...
Oregon .....	...	G (r)	...	AG,SS,T	...
Pennsylvania .....	...	G,L,G	...	AG,A,T	...
Rhode Island .....	...	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	...	...	...
South Carolina .....	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,C,SS,SPT (s)	...	...	...
South Dakota .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,SPT (t)	...	(t)	...
Tennessee .....	...	G	...	...	...
Texas .....	...	G,L,G,AG,AR,C (u)	...	(u)	...
Utah .....	...	...	...	G,L,G,AG,A,T	...
Vermont .....	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,L,G,AG,A,SS,T	...

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OFFICIALS TO BE ELECTED: 2017-2021 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Virginia.....	G,L,G,AG	...	...	...	G,L,G,AG
Washington.....	...	...	...	G,L,G,AG,A,CL,SS,SPT (q)	...
West Virginia.....	...	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...
Wisconsin.....	SP	G,L,G,AG,SS,T	...	...	SP
Wyoming.....	...	G,A,SS,SP,T	...	...	...
American Samoa.....	...	...	...	G,L,G	...
Guam.....	...	G,L,G,AG	...	A	...
No. Mariana Islands.....	...	G,L,G	...	...	...
Puerto Rico.....	...	...	...	G	...
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	...	G,L,G	...	...	...
Totals for year.....					
Governor.....	2	39	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	15	2	9	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	8	0	5	1
Treasurer.....	0	24	3	9	0

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey and state election administration offices and websites, March 2017.

Note: This table shows the executive branch officials up for election in a given year. Footnotes indicate other offices (e.g., commissioners of labor, public service, etc.) also up for election in a given year. The data contained in this table reflect information available at press time.

## Key:

...—No regularly scheduled elections of state executive officials.

G—Governor

LG—Lieutenant Governor

AG—Attorney General

AR—Agriculture

A—Auditor

C—Comptroller/Controller

CFO—Chief Financial Officer

CI—Commissioner of Insurance

SS—Secretary of State

SP—Superintendent of Public Instruction or Commissioner of Education

T—Treasurer

(a) Public Service Commissioner (3)—2018–2 seats (associate commissioners), 2020—1 seat (president).

(b) Corporation Commissioner (5)—4-year term, 2018—2 seats, 2020—3 seats; State Mine Inspector—4-year term, 2018.

(c) Commissioner of State Lands—4-year term, 2018.

(d) Four (4) Board of Equalization members are elected to serve 4-year concurrent terms. The State Controller is the 5th member of the Board.

(e) University of Colorado Board of Regents (9), one elected from each of the state's congressional districts and two at-large members, 201—1 statewide, 2 districts, 2020—3 districts.

(f) Commissioner of Labor—4-year term, 2018; Public Service Commissioner (5)—6-year term, 2018–2, 2020–2.

(g) Public Service Commissioner (5)—6-year term, 2018–1, 2020–2

(h) The Maine legislature elects constitutional officers (AG,SS,T) for 2-year terms; the auditor was elected by the legislature in 2016 and serves a 4-year term.

(i) Michigan State University trustees (8)—8-year term, 2018–2, 2020–2; Wayne State University governors (8)—8-year term, 2018–2, 2020–2, 2022–2; State Board of Education (8)—8-year term, 2018–2, 2020–2, 2022–2.

(j) Public Service Commissioner (5)—4-year term, 2018–2, 2020–3.

(k) Public Service Commissioner (5)—6-year term, 2018–2, 2020–2.

(l) Commissioner of Public Lands—4-year term, 2018; Public Education Commission (10)—4-year terms, 2018–5, 2020–5; Public Regulation Commissioner (5)—4-year terms, 2018–1, 2020–2.

(m) Commissioner of Labor—4-year term, 2020.

(n) Tax Commissioner—4-year term, 2018; Public Service Commissioner (3)—6-year term, 2018–1, 2020–1.

(p) Commissioner of Labor—4-year term, 2018; Corporation Commissioner (3)—6-year term, 2018–1, 2020–1.

(q) Commissioner of Public Lands—4-year term, 2020.

(r) Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, 4-year term, 2018.

(s) Adjutant General—4-year term, 2018.

(t) The title is Commissioner of Schools and Public Lands; Public Utility Commissioner (3)—6-year term, 2018–1, 2020–1.

(u) Commissioner of General Land Office—4-year term, 2018; railroad commissioners (3)—6-year term, 2018–1, 2020–1.

**Table 6.2**  
**STATE LEGISLATURE MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED: 2017–2021**

State or other jurisdiction	Total legislators		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly
Alabama.....	35	105	...	...	35	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska.....	20	40	...	...	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...
Arizona.....	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...
Arkansas.....	35	100	...	...	18	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
California.....	40	80	...	...	20 (b)	80	...	...	20 (a)	80	...	...
Colorado.....	35	65	...	...	17	65	...	...	18	65	...	...
Connecticut.....	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...
Delaware.....	21	41	...	...	10	41	...	...	11	41	...	...
Florida.....	40	120	...	...	20 (b)	120	...	...	20 (a)	120	...	...
Georgia.....	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...
Hawaii.....	25	51	...	...	12	51	...	...	13	51	...	...
Idaho.....	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Illinois.....	59	118	...	...	39 (f)	118	...	...	20 (e)	118	...	...
Indiana.....	50	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Iowa.....	50	100	...	...	25 (a)	100	...	...	25 (b)	100	...	...
Kansas.....	40	125	...	...	...	125	...	...	40	125	...	...
Kentucky.....	38	100	...	...	19 (b)	100	...	...	19 (a)	100	...	...
Louisiana.....	39	105	...	...	...	...	39	105	...	...	...	...
Maine.....	35	151 (f)	...	...	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...
Maryland.....	47	141	...	...	47	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts.....	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...
Michigan.....	38	110	...	...	38	110	...	...	...	110	...	...
Minnesota.....	67	134	...	...	...	134	...	...	67	134	...	...
Mississippi.....	52	122	...	...	...	...	52	122	...	...	...	...
Missouri.....	34	163	...	...	17 (b)	163	...	...	17 (a)	163	...	...
Montana.....	50	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Nebraska.....	49	U	...	...	24 (b)	U	...	...	25 (a)	U	...	...
Nevada.....	21	42	...	...	11	42	...	...	10	42	...	...
New Hampshire.....	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...
New Jersey.....	80	80	40	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	40	80
New Mexico.....	42	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	42	70	...	...
New York.....	63	150	...	...	63	150	...	...	63	150	...	...
North Carolina.....	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...
North Dakota.....	47	94	...	...	24 (a)	48 (a)	...	...	23 (b)	46 (b)	...	...
Ohio.....	33	99	...	...	17 (a)	99	...	...	16 (b)	99	...	...
Oklahoma.....	48	101	...	...	24 (b)	101	...	...	24 (a)	101	...	...
Oregon.....	30	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	50	203	...	...	25 (b)	203	...	...	25 (a)	203	...	...
Rhode Island.....	38	75	...	...	38	75	...	...	38	75	...	...
South Carolina.....	46	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	46	124	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE LEGISLATURE MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED: 2017–2021 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Total legislators		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly
South Dakota.....	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Tennessee.....	33	99	...	...	17 (a)	99	...	...	16 (b)	99	...	...
Texas.....	31	150	...	...	15	150	...	...	16	150	...	...
Utah.....	29	75	...	...	14	75	...	...	15	75	...	...
Vermont.....	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...
Virginia.....	40	100	...	100	...	...	40	100	...	...	...	100
Washington.....	49	98	...	...	24	98	...	...	25	98	...	...
West Virginia.....	34	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
Wisconsin.....	33	99	...	...	17 (a)	99	...	...	16 (b)	99	...	...
Wyoming.....	30	60	...	...	15 (a)	60	...	...	15 (b)	60	...	...
Dist. of Columbia.....	13	U	...	...	7	U	...	...	6	U	...	...
American Samoa.....	18 (c)	20 (c)	...	...	18 (c)	20 (c)	...	...	18 (c)	20 (c)	...	...
Guam.....	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...
No. Marianas Islands (d)...	9	20	...	...	6	20	...	...	3	20	...	...
Puerto Rico (e).....	27	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	51	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...
State Totals.....	1,972	5,411	40	180	1,108	4,958	131	407	1,165	4,710	40	180
Totals.....	2,069	5,502	40	180	1,169	4,958	131	407	1,249	4,801	40	180

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2017.

Note: This table shows the number of elections in a given year. The data compiles in this table reflect information available 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

(a) Odd-numbered Senate districts.

(b) Even-numbered Senate districts.

(c) In American Samoa, Senators are not elected by popular vote. They are selected by the county council of chiefs. House: 21 seats; 20 are elected by popular vote and one appointed, non-voting delegate from Swains Island.

(d) In 2009, voters approved a constitutional amendment (Senate Legislative Initiative 16–1) that changed future general elections from odd to even-numbered years.

(e) Constitutionally, the Senate consists of 27 seats and the House 51 seats. However, extra at-large seats can be granted to the opposition to limit any party's control to two thirds.

## ELECTIONS

**Table 6.3**  
**METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Methods of nominating candidates</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Primary election; however, the state executive committee or other governing body of any political party may choose instead to hold a state convention for the purpose of nominating candidates. Submitting a petition to run as an independent or third-party candidate or an independent nominating procedure.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Primary election. Petition for no-party candidates.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Candidates who are members of a recognized party are nominated by an open primary election. Candidates who are not members of a recognized political party may file petitions to appear on the general election ballot. A write-in option is also available.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Primary election, convention and petition.
<b>California</b> .....	Primary election or independent nomination procedure.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Primary election, convention or by petition.
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Convention/primary election. Major political parties hold state conventions (convening not earlier than the 68th day and closing not later than the 50th day before the date of the primary) for the purpose of endorsing candidates. If no one challenges the endorsed candidate, no primary election is held. However, if anyone (who received at least 15 percent of the delegate vote on any roll call at the convention) challenges the endorsed candidate, a primary election is held to determine the party nominee for the general election.
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Primary election for Democrats and primary election and convention for Republicans.
<b>Florida</b> .....	Primary election. Minor parties may nominate their candidate in any manner they deem proper.
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Primary election and convention. New political parties hold a convention to nominate candidates to be placed on a general election ballot.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Primary election. The primary election nominates established party candidates. New political parties and independent candidates go directly to the general election file based on a petition process.
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Primary election, convention and petition. The governor is chosen by a primary. All other state officers are chosen at a state convention, unless the candidate is an independent. Any party that obtains between 2 percent and 8 percent of the vote for secretary of state may hold a convention to select a candidate.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Primary election, convention and petition.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Candidates for the two major parties are nominated by primary election. Candidates for minor parties are nominated for the general election at state party conventions. Independent candidates are nominated for the general election by petition.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Primary election. A slate of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor that receives the highest number of its party's votes but which number is less than 40 percent of the votes cast for all slates of candidates of that party, shall be required to participate in a runoff primary with the slate of candidates of the same party receiving the second highest number of votes.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Candidates may qualify for any office they wish, regardless of party affiliation, by completing the qualifying document and paying the appropriate qualifying fee; or a candidate may file a nominating petition.
<b>Maine</b> .....	Primary election or non-party petition.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Primary election, convention and petition. Unaffiliated candidates or candidates affiliated with non-recognized political parties may run for elective office by collecting the requisite number of signatures on a petition. The required number equals 1 percent of the number of registered voters eligible to vote for office. Only recognized non-principal political parties may nominate its candidate by a convention in accordance with its by laws (at this time, Maryland has four non-principal parties: Libertarian, Green, Constitution and Populist.)
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Governor, state house, state senate use primary election. Lieutenant governor runs as the running mate to gubernatorial candidate, not separately, and is selected through the convention process Secretary of state and attorney general candidates are chosen at convention. Nominees for State Board of Education, University of Michigan Regents, Michigan State University Trustees and Wayne State University Governors are nominated by convention. Minor parties nominate candidates to all partisan offices by convention.
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Primary election. Candidates for minor parties or independent candidates are by petition. They must have the signatures of 2,000 people who will be eligible to vote in the next general election.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Primary election, petition (for independent candidates), independent nominating procedures (third-party candidate).
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Montana</b> .....	Primary election and independent nominating procedure.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general election. Minor parties nominated by petition or by party.
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Primary election. Minor parties by petition.

See footnotes at end of table.

## METHODS OF NOMINATING CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICES— Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Methods of nominating candidates</i>
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general election.
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Statewide candidates petition to go to convention and are nominated in a primary election. District and legislative candidate petition for primary ballot access.
<b>New York</b> .....	Primary election/petition.
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Primary election. Newly recognized parties just granted access submit their first nominees by convention. All established parties use primaries.
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Convention/primary election. Political parties hold state conventions for the purpose of endorsing candidates. Endorsed candidates are automatically placed on the primary election ballot, but other candidates may also petition their name on the ballot.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Primary election, petition and by declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate.
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Primary election. Minor parties hold conventions.
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Primary election, and petition. Nomination petitions filed by major party candidates to access primary ballot. Nomination papers filed by minor party and independent candidates to access November ballot.
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Primary election for Republicans and Democrats; party conventions held for minor parties. Candidates can have name on ballot via petition.
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Convention, petition and independent nominating procedure.
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Primary election/petition.
<b>Texas</b> .....	Primary election/convention. Minor parties without ballot access nominate candidates for the general election after qualifying for ballot access by petition.
<b>Utah</b> .....	Convention, primary election and petition.
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Primary election. Major parties by primary, minor parties by convention, independents by petition.
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Primary election, convention and petition.
<b>Washington</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Primary election, convention, petition and independent nominating procedure..
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Primary election/petition. Candidates must file nomination papers (petitions) containing the minimum number of signatures required by law. Candidates appear on the primary ballot for the party they represent. The candidate receiving the most votes in each party primary goes on to the November election.
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Primary election.
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	Primary election. Independent and minor party candidates file by nominating petition.
<b>American Samoa</b> .....	Individual files petition for candidacy with the chief election officer. Petition must be signed by statutorily-mandated number of qualified voters.
<b>Guam</b> .....	Individual files petition for candidacy with the chief election officer. Petition must be signed by statutorily-mandated number of qualified voters.
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> .....	Candidates are all nominated by petition. Candidates seeking the endorsement of recognized political parties must also include in their submitted petition submission a document signed by the recognized political parties' chairperson/president and secretary attesting to such nomination. Recognized political parties may, or may not, depending on their by-laws and party rules conduct primaries separate from any state election agency participation.
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Primary election and convention.
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> .....	Primary election.

*Source:* The Council of State Governments' survey of state websites, March 2017.

*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	National (a)		State (b)		Type of primary (c)
	Primary	General	Primary	Runoff	
<b>Alabama</b> .....	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	March, 1st T March 6, 2018	6th T AP April 17, 2018	Open
<b>Alaska</b> .....	(d)	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 3rd T Aug. 21, 2018	...	(e)
<b>Arizona</b> .....	T following March 15 March 17, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	10th T Prior Aug. 28, 2018	...	Partially Closed
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	T 3 wks. prior to runoff May 19, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	T 3 wks. prior to runoff May 22, 2018	June, 2nd T June 12, 2018	Open
<b>California</b> .....	June ★ June 2, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June ★ June 5, 2018	...	Top Two
<b>Colorado</b> .....	(d) (g) March 3, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, last T June 26, 2018	...	Partially Closed
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	April, Last T April 28, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug. 2nd T Aug. 14, 2018	...	Closed
<b>Delaware</b> .....	April, 4th T April 28, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Sept., 2nd T after 1st M Sept. 11, 2018	...	Closed
<b>Florida</b> .....	March, 3rd T March 17, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	10th T prior to General Aug. 28, 2018	...	Closed
<b>Georgia</b> .....	(h)	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	24th T prior to General May 22, 2018	9th T after Primary July 24, 2018	Open
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	(d) Rep: March 10, 2020 Dem: To Be Decided	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug. 2nd S Aug. 11, 2018	...	Open
<b>Idaho</b> .....	(d) Rep: March 10, 2020 Dem: To Be Decided	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	May, 3rd T May 15, 2018	...	Rep: Closed (i) Dem: Partially Closed
<b>Illinois</b> .....	March, 3rd T March 17, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	March, 3rd T March 20, 2018	...	Partially Open
<b>Indiana</b> .....	May ★ May 5, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	May ★ May 8, 2018	...	Partially Open
<b>Iowa</b> .....	(d)	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June ★ June 5, 2018	...	Partially Open
<b>Kansas</b> .....	(d) (j)	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug. 1st T Aug. 7, 2018	...	Closed (k)
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	May, 1st T after 3rd M May 19, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	May, 1st T after 3rd M May 22, 2018	...	Closed
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	March, 1st S March 7, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Oct., 2nd to last S (l) Oct. 19, 2019	...	Top Two
<b>Maine</b> .....	(d)	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 2nd T June 12, 2018	...	Closed (n)

See footnotes at end of table.

# **ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS** (Formulas and dates of state elections)

State or other jurisdiction	National (a)		State (b)		Type of primary (c)
	Primary	General	Runoff	General	
<b>Maryland</b> .....	April, 4th T April 28, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed (p)
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Closed
<b>Michigan</b> .....	March, 2nd T March 10, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	(d) (r) March 3, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	March, 2nd T March 10, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	3rd T AP Aug. 27, 2019	Nov.★ Nov. 5, 2019	(s)
<b>Missouri</b> .....	March, 2nd T after 1st M March 10, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
<b>Montana</b> .....	June★ June 2, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	May, 1st T After 2nd M May 12, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Top Two
<b>Nevada</b> .....	(d)	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	(t)	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Closed (u)
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	June★ June 2, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 7, 2017	Closed
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	June★ June 2, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed
<b>New York</b> .....	April 19, 2016	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	May★ May 5, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	7 wks. AP June 26, 2018	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Closed
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	(d)	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
<b>Ohio</b> .....	March, 2nd T after 1st M March 10, 2020 (v)	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Open
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 4th T Aug. 28, 2018	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Dem: Partially Closed Rep: Closed (w)
<b>Oregon</b> .....	May, 3rd T May 19, 2020	Nov.★ Nov. 3, 2020	...	Nov.★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed

See footnotes at end of table.

### ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS (Formulas and dates of state elections)

State or other jurisdiction	National (a)		State (b)		Type of primary (c)
	Primary	General	Primary	Runoff	
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	April, 4th T April 24, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	April, 4th T April 24, 2018	...	Closed
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	April, 4th T April 28, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Sept., 2nd T after 1st M Sept. 11, 2018	...	Partially Open
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	(d)	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 2nd T June 12, 2018	2nd T AP June 26, 2018	Open
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	June ★ June 2, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June ★ June 5, 2018	10th T AP (x) Aug. 14, 2018	Rep: Closed Dem: Partially Closed
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 1st TH Aug. 2, 2018	...	Open
<b>Texas</b> .....	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	March, 1st T March 6, 2018	May, 4th T May 22, 2018	Open
<b>Utah</b> .....	(y)	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 4th T June 26, 2018	...	Rep: Closed (z) Dem: Open
<b>Vermont</b> .....	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 2nd T Aug. 14, 2018	...	Open
<b>Virginia</b> .....	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 2nd T June 13, 2017	...	Open
<b>Washington</b> .....	May, 4th T May 26, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 1st T Aug. 7, 2018	...	Top Two
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	May, 2nd T May 12, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	May, 2nd T May 8, 2018	...	Partially Closed
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	April, 1st T April 7, 2020	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 2nd T Aug. 14, 2018	...	Open
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	(d)	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 1st T After 3rd M Aug. 21, 2018	...	Closed
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	June, 2nd T (q) June 9, 2018	Nov. ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 2nd T (q) June 12, 2018	...	Closed
<b>American Samoa</b> .....	(d)	(m) ...	(o) ...	...	(o)
<b>Guam</b> .....	(d) ...	(m) Aug. 25, 2018	Aug., last S (o)	...	Open
<b>No. Marianas Islands</b> ..	(d) ...	(m) ...	...	Nov. 6, 2018	(o)
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Rep: (f) Dem: June 7, 2020	(m) ...	N.A. March 19, 2018	...	Open
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> .....	(d) ...	(m) Aug. 4, 2018	Aug., 1st S	...	Closed

See footnotes at end of table.

## ELECTION DATES FOR NATIONAL AND STATE ELECTIONS (Formulas and dates of state elections)

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2017.

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.

Key:

★ — First Tuesday after first Monday.

... — No provision.

M — Monday.

T — Tuesday.

TH — Thursday.

S — Saturday.

SN — Sunday.

Prior — Prior to general election.

AP — After primary.

(a) National refers to presidential elections.

(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, and Table 6.2, State Legislature Members to be Elected.

(c) Open: Voters can privately select which party's ballot to vote, regardless of party affiliation. Closed: Voters must be a registered member of the party to vote its primary ballot. Partially Open: Voters can choose in which primary to vote but that choice is not private. In certain states, a voter's primary ballot selection may be regarded as a form of registration with the corresponding party. Partially Closed: Unaffiliated voters may participate in any party's primary. Members of a political party are not allowed to cross over and vote in a different political party's primary. Top Two primaries: All voters in California and Washington receive one ballot with candidates from all parties listed together. The top two finishers face each other at the general election. Louisiana has a similar election type but its primary is held in October with a runoff election in November if no candidate garners 50 percent or more of the vote. Nebraska uses a single primary ballot to elect lawmakers to its nonpartisan legislature.

(d) The dates for presidential caucuses are set by the political parties.

(e) Alaska law allows a political party to select who may participate in their party's primary. Parties may expand or limit who may participate in their Primary Election by submitting a written notice with a copy of their pre cleared by-laws to the Director of Elections no later than September 1st of the year prior to the year in which a Primary Election is to be held.

(f) The primary law allows Puerto Rico parties affiliated with U.S. national parties to select a primary date any time between the first Tuesday in March and June 15.

(g) The state parties have the option of choosing either the first Tuesday in March (March 3, 2020) date called for in the statute or moving up to the first Tuesday in February (Feb. 4, 2020).

(h) The Secretary of State has the authority to set the date of the presidential primary election. Currently held in March, the presidential primary could be held as late as June 14.

(i) In 2011, the Idaho Legislature passed HB 351, implementing a closed primary system. However, the law gives political parties the option of opening their primary elections to unaffiliated voters and members of other political parties. The party chairman must notify the Secretary of State 6 months prior to the primary if the party intends to open its primary election to those outside of the party. The Republican party currently allows only voters registered with its party to vote (closed), while the Democratic Party allows unaffiliated voters to vote in its primary (partially closed).

(j) In 2015, the Kansas legislature passed a bill (HB 2104) that repealed the statute calling for a presidential preference primary election. It replaces it with a requirement that each recognized political party select a presidential nominee in accordance with party procedures, for every presidential election beginning with the 2016 election.

(k) Unaffiliated voters may register with a party on primary day to vote in that party's primary.

(l) 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.

(m) Residents of U.S. territories may vote in presidential primaries, but the Electoral College system does not permit them to vote in presidential elections.

(n) Voters who have already registered but have not enrolled in a party may enroll in a party at the polls on Election Day. Any voter who wishes to change party enrollment must do so at least 15 days before the vote.

(o) American Samoa and the Northern Marianas Islands do not conduct primary elections. Instead, the law provides for a run off when none of the candidates receives more than 50% of the vote.

(p) Under Maryland law, parties may allow unaffiliated voters to cast ballots in their primaries by notifying the election board six months in advance. However, both major parties currently hold closed primaries.

(q) In 2014, the Council of the District of Columbia passed a bill (B20-0265) to move the presidential primary from the 1st Tuesday in April to the 2nd Tuesday in June.

(r) 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.

(s) Mississippi voters do not have to register with a party, but state law requires they must intend to support the party nominee if they vote in that party's primary election. Since voter intent is difficult to dispute in court, some characterize Mississippi's system an open partisan primary.

(t) The Secretary of State selects a date for the primary, which must be 7 days or more immediately preceding the date on which any other state holds a similar election.

(u) An unaffiliated voter may choose one party's ballot, which makes them a registered member of that party. However, temporary affiliation is possible, as voters can fill out a card at the polling place to return to undecclared status after the vote is cast.

(v) In 2015, Ohio lawmakers passed a bill (HB 153) that moves the date of the primary back one week to the second Tuesday after the first Monday in March. In non-presidential election years, the primary is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May. The move to a later week allows Republicans to allocate delegates in a winner-take-all fashion.

(w) In November of each odd-numbered year, recognized political parties declare whether or not they will permit Independents to vote in their primary elections during the following two calendar years. For 2016 and 2017, the Democratic Party granted permission for Independents to vote in its primaries and runoff primaries. Independents cannot vote in Republican primaries.

(x) South Dakota only holds runoffs for the offices of U.S. Senator, U.S. Representative and governor.

(y) If funded, Utah can hold a primary on either the first Tuesday of February or in conjunction with the regular primary on the fourth Tuesday in June.

(z) In November, 2015, a federal judge ruled that the state cannot force political parties to open their primaries to unaffiliated voters, invalidating a provision in a 2014 law (SB 54). This decision allows the Utah Republican Party to continue to hold closed primaries.

## ELECTIONS

**Table 6.5**  
**POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Polls open</i>	<i>Polls close</i>	<i>Notes on hours (a)</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	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.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>Arizona</b> .....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
<b>California</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>Colorado</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>Delaware</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>Florida</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Georgia</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	7 a.m.	6 p.m.	
<b>Idaho</b> .....	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Clerk has the option of opening all polls at 7 a.m. Idaho is in two time zones—MT and PT.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Indiana</b> .....	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	For those counties on Central time, polling places will observe these times in Central time.
<b>Iowa</b> .....	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	
<b>Kansas</b> .....	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.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	Counties may be either in Eastern or Central Time Zones.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>Maine</b> .....	Between 6 and 10 a.m.	8 p.m.	Applicable opening time depends on variables related to the size of the precinct.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Some municipalities may open their polls as early as 5:45 a.m.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Eastern Time Zone and Central Time Zone
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	A few polling places in small townships located outside the eleven-county metropolitan area may open as late as 10 a.m.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Missouri</b> .....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Montana</b> .....	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.
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	7 a.m. MT/8 a.m. CT	7 p.m. MT/8 p.m. CT	
<b>Nevada</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	No later than 11 a.m.	No earlier than 7 p.m.	Polling hours vary from town to town.
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>New York</b> .....	6 a.m.	9 p.m.	
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	Between 7 and 9 p.m.	Polling locations cannot open earlier than 7 a.m. and must be open by 9 a.m., with the exception of those precincts in which fewer than 75 votes were cast in the last General Election, which must open no later than noon. All polling locations must remain open until 7 p.m. and close no later than 9 p.m.
<b>Ohio</b> .....	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	

See footnotes at end of table.



## POLLING HOURS: GENERAL ELECTIONS—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Polls open</i>	<i>Polls close</i>	<i>Notes on hours (a)</i>
<b>Oregon</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Official dropsites open 8 hours or more and until 8 p.m. for depositing cast ballots. County Clerks office open 7 a.m.–8 p.m. for issuing and depositing ballots
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	8 p.m.	Polls open at 9 a.m. in special elections.
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Polling places must be open a minimum of ten continuous hours, but no more than 13 hours. In any county having a population of not less than 120,000, all polling places must open by 8 a.m., but nothing prevents an earlier opening time at the discretion of the county election commission.
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	8 a.m. (may be earlier)	7 p.m. CT/ 8 p.m. ET	
<b>Texas</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	The opening time for polls is set by local boards of civil authority.
<b>Utah</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Between 5 and 10 a.m.	7 p.m.	Washington votes by mail. The ballot must be postmarked no later than Election Day; or returned to a designated ballot drop box by 8 p.m. on Election Day; or returned in person to the county elections department by 8 p.m. on Election Day.
<b>Virginia</b> .....	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Washington</b> .....	NA	NA	
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>American Samoa</b> .....	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
<b>Guam</b> .....	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	9 a.m.	5 p.m.	
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> .....	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments and state websites, March 2017.

*Note:* Hours for primary, municipal and special elections may differ from those noted.

(a) In all states, voters standing in line when the polls close are allowed to vote; however, provisions for handling those voters vary across jurisdictions.

**Table 6.6**  
**VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Closing date for registration before general election (days)</i>	<i>Same-day registration</i>	<i>Online registration</i>	<i>Automatic registration (a)</i>	<i>Residency requirements (b)</i>	<i>Registration in other places prohibited (c)</i>	<i>Provision regarding mental competency</i>
Alabama.....	14	...	★		S	★	★
Alaska.....	30	(d)	★		S, D, 30	★	★
Arizona.....	29	...	★		S, C, 29	...	★
Arkansas.....	30	...	...		S, 30	★	★
California.....	15	★(e)	★	★	S	...	★
Colorado.....	22 days through voter registration drive, 8 online or by mail, Election Day in person 14 by mail, 7 in person, Election Day				S, 22		...
Connecticut.....	24	★	★		S, T	★	★
Delaware.....	29	...	★		S	★	★
Florida.....	28	...	★(f)		S	...	★
Georgia.....	30	...	★		S, C	...	★
Hawaii.....	25 or Election Day	★(g)	★		S	★	★
Idaho.....	27 (h)	★	★(f)		S, C, 30	...	...
Illinois.....	29	...	★		S, P, 30	★	...
Indiana.....	10 or Election Day	...	★		S, P, 30	...	...
Iowa.....	21	...	★		S	...	★
Kansas.....	29	...	★		S	...	...
Kentucky.....	30	...	★		S, P, 28	★	★
Louisiana.....	21 by mail, up to Election Day in person 21 by mail, early voting period in person	★(i)	...		S, Parish, 30	★	★
Maine.....	20	...	★		S, M	★	★
Maryland.....	30	...	★		S, 21	★	★
Massachusetts.....	21 or Election Day	...	★		S	...	★
Michigan.....	28	...	(i)		S, M, 30	★	...
Minnesota.....	21	...	★		S, 20	...	★
Mississippi.....	30	...	(k)		S, T, 30	★	★
Missouri.....	30	...	★		S	...	★
Montana.....	30 by mail or up to Election Day in person 17 by mail, 10 in person	★	...		S, 30	★	★
Nebraska.....	31 by mail, 21 in person or online 10 or Election Day	...	★		S	★	★
Nevada.....	21	...	...		S, C, 30; P, 10	★	...
New Hampshire.....	28	...	...		S	★	...
New Jersey.....	25	...	...		S, C, 30	★	...
New Mexico.....	25 (l)	...	(k)		S	...	★
New York.....	30 (m)	...	★		S, P, 30	★	...
North Carolina.....	25 (l)	...	...		S, C, 30	...	...
North Dakota.....	30 (n)	...	(m)		S, P, 30	(m)	...
Ohio.....	24	...	(k)		S, 30	★	★
Oklahoma.....	21	...	★(f)		S	...	★
Oregon.....	30	...	★	★	S	...	★
Pennsylvania.....	30	...	★		S, D, 30	★	...
Rhode Island.....	30	★(d)	★(f)		S, T	★	★
South Carolina.....	30	...	★		S, C, P	★	★

See footnotes at end of table.

## VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Closing date for registration before general election (days)	Same-day registration	Online registration	Automatic registration (a)	Residency requirements (b)	Registration in other places prohibited (c)	Provision regarding mental competency
South Dakota .....	15	...	...		S	★	★
Tennessee .....	30	...	★(f)		S	★	★
Texas .....	30	...	...		S, C	...	★
Utah .....	30 by mail, 7 in person or online (o)	...	★		S, 30	★	★
Vermont .....	6	★(p)	★	★	S, T	...	...
Virginia .....	22	...	★		S	★	★
Washington .....	30 by mail, 8 in person	...	★		S, 30	★	★
West Virginia .....	21	...	★		S, T, 30	★	★
Wisconsin .....	20 by mail, 4 in person, or Election Day	★	★(f)	★	S, P, 28	...	★
Wyoming .....	14 or Election Day	★	...		S, P	★	★
Dist. of Columbia .....	30 by mail, Election Day in person	★	★		D, 30	★	★
American Samoa .....	30	...	...		D	★	...
Guam .....	10	...	...		Territory, 120	★	★
No. Mariana Islands .....	60	...	...		Territory (q)	...	★
Puerto Rico .....	50	...	...		Territory, P, 90	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	30	...	...			★	★

Source: The Council of State Governments survey of state election web sites, March 2017.

Key:

★ — Provision exists.

... — No state provision.

(a) Eligible citizens who interact with government agencies are automatically registered to vote unless they decline.

(b) 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.

(c) State provision prohibiting registration or claiming the right to vote in another state or jurisdiction.

(d) Election-day registration is available in presidential election years, but voters who do so can vote only for the offices of President and Vice President, not in state or local races.

(e) 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.

(f) Not yet implemented: Florida, passed in 2015 and must be implemented by October 2017; Idaho, passed in 2016 and effective January 1, 2017; Oklahoma, passed in 2015; Rhode Island, passed in 2016 and Secretary of State Nellie Gurbel indicates it will be in place before the November elections; Tennessee, passed in 2016 and effective July 1, 2017; and Wisconsin, passed in 2016 and must be in place before the Spring 2017 primary.

(g) In 2014 Hawaii lawmakers passed legislation (HB 2590) to allow voters to register at early voting sites beginning in 2016 or at their assigned polling places on Election Day starting in 2018.

(h) Registration closes 27 days before a general election. Illinois also has a "grace period" registration that extends registration from the normal close of registration up through the 3rd day before the election.

Once registered, this voter may cast a ballot during this "Grace Period" at the election authority's office or at a location specifically designated for this purpose by the election authority, or by mail, at the discretion of the election authority.

(i) As of January 1, 2016, Maryland voters are able to register and vote on the same day at early voting locations, but not on Election Day.

(j) An online system allows voters to change their address for both their drivers license and voter registration at the same time. Michigan law requires that the same address be on record for both.

(k) In Mississippi, New Mexico, and Ohio, a registered voter can update an existing registration record online, but new applications must still be made on paper.

(l) In 2014, the North Carolina legislature eliminated voters' ability to register and vote on the same day at early voting locations. Registered voters may still update their name and address on their voter registration at an Early Voting site.

(m) No voter registration.

(n) In 2014, the Ohio Legislature passed a bill that eliminated the ability of voters to register during the six early voting days referred to as "Golden Week," when people could both register to vote and cast an in-person absentee ballot.

(o) Must be postmarked 30 days before an election. Voters can register in-person or online up to 7 days before the election. However, these voters will not be eligible to participate in early voting, and must vote on election day.

(p) The Vermont Legislature passed a bill (SB 29) in 2015 to allow for same-day voter registration, effective January 1, 2017.

(q) Voters must have a permanent residence in Puerto Rico to be a qualified elector.

## ELECTIONS

**Table 6.6a**  
**VOTER INFORMATION**

State or other jurisdiction	Vote by mail or Online (a)	Early voting allowed (b)	Voter ID required (c)	Photo ID required	Absentee voting			Provisions for felons	
					Persons eligible for absentee voting (d)	Permanent absentee status available (e)	Absentee votes signed by witness or notary (f)	Voting rights revoked	Method/ process or provision for restoration (g)
Alabama.....		No	Yes	Yes (h)	Excuse required	...	N or 2 W	★	B
Alaska.....	★(i)	Yes	Yes (j)	No	No excuse required	...	N or 1 W	★	C
Arizona.....		Yes	Yes	No	No excuse required	★	...	★	B
Arkansas.....		Yes	Yes	No (k)	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
California.....		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	★	...	★	C
Colorado.....	★(l)	Yes	Yes	No	N/A	N/A	...	★	C
Connecticut.....		No	No	No	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
Delaware.....		No	Yes	No	Excuse required	...	...	★	B
Florida.....		Yes	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	...	★	A
Georgia.....		Yes	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Hawaii.....		Yes	Yes	No	No excuse required	★	...	★	C
Idaho.....		Yes (m)	Yes	Yes (n)	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Illinois.....		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Indiana.....		Yes (m)	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
Iowa.....		Yes (m)	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	A
Kansas.....		Yes	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Kentucky.....		No	Yes	No	Excuse required	...	...	★	A
Louisiana.....		Yes	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	N or W	★	C
Maine.....		Yes (m)	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	...	N/A
Maryland.....		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Massachusetts.....		Yes (o)	No	No	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
Michigan.....		No	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
Minnesota.....		Yes (m)	No	No	No excuse required	...	N or W (p)	★	C
Mississippi.....		No	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	N (q)	★	B
Missouri.....		No	Yes	No	Excuse required	...	N (r)	★	C
Montana.....		Yes (m)	Yes	No	No excuse required	★	...	★	C
Nebraska.....		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Nevada.....		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	B
New Hampshire.....		No	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
New Jersey.....		Yes (m)	No	No	No excuse required	★	...	★	C
New Mexico.....		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
New York.....		No	No	No	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
North Carolina.....		Yes	Yes	No (s)	No excuse required	...	N or 2 W	★	C
North Dakota.....		Yes	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Ohio.....		Yes (m)	Yes	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Oklahoma.....		Yes (m)	Yes	No (t)	No excuse required	...	N (u)	★	C
Oregon.....	★(v)	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	...	★	C
Pennsylvania.....		No	No (w)	No (w)	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
Rhode Island.....		No	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	N or 2W (x)	★	C
South Carolina.....		No	Yes	No (y)	Excuse required	...	W (z)	★	C
South Dakota.....		Yes (m)	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	(aa)	★	C
Tennessee.....		Yes	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	...	★	B
Texas.....		Yes	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
Utah.....		Yes	Yes	No	No excuse required	★	...	...	C
Vermont.....		Yes (m)	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	...	N/A
Virginia.....		No	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	W	★	C (bb)
Washington.....	★(cc)	N/A	No	No	N/A	N/A	...	★	C
West Virginia.....		Yes	No (dd)	No (dd)	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
Wisconsin.....		Yes (m)	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	W	★	C
Wyoming.....		Yes (m)	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	B
Dist. of Columbia.....		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	★	...	★	C
American Samoa.....		No	No	No	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
Guam.....		No	No	No	Excuse required	...	N	★	C
No. Mariana Islands.....		No	No	No	Excuse required	...	N	★	C
Puerto Rico.....		Yes	Yes	No	Excuse required	...	(ee)	...	N/A
U.S. Virgin Islands.....		No	Yes	No	Excuse required	...	Affidavit	★	C

See footnotes at end of table.

## VOTER INFORMATION — Continued

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of state websites, March 2017.

**Key:**

★ — Provision exists.

... — No state provision.

N/A — Not Applicable.

(a) Three states - Colorado, Oregon, and Washington - conduct elections by mail. All registered voters are automatically mailed a ballot in advance of Election Day. Alaska is the first state to allow all voters - not just those covered by the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) - to submit an absentee ballot electronically. Civilian voters must apply for an electronic ballot beginning 15 days before the election.

(b) Early voting is usually done in person on the same equipment as that used on Election Day. An excuse is not required.

(c) Voter identification laws include both photo or non-photo identification requirements.

(d) Typical excuses include some or all of the following: absent on business; senior citizen; disabled persons; not absent, but prevented by employment from voting; out of state on Election Day; out of precinct on Election Day; absent for religious reasons; students; temporarily out of jurisdiction.

(e) 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, the elderly, uniformed service members and their families, or people who live outside the United States.

(f) Absentee votes must be signed by, N - Notary or W - Witness. Numbers indicated the number of signatures required.

(g) A - permanent disenfranchisement for all offenders; states that permanently disenfranchise all or some felons may allow felons to apply, on an individual basis, to the state for an exemption that will restore their voting rights.

B - permanent disenfranchisement for some offenders; in these states, felons who commit certain felonies are permanently disenfranchised.

C - voting rights restored after completion of some or all of sentence; 20 states (Alaska, Ark., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Minn., Mo., Nebr., N.J., N.M., N.C., Okla., S.C., S.D., Texas, Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis.) restore rights after completion of entire sentence, including parole and probation; 14 states (Hawaii, Ill., Ind., Md., Mass., Mich., Mont., N.H., N.D., Ohio, Ore., Pa., R.I., Utah) plus the District of Columbia restore rights after completion of prison sentence, allowing parolees and probationers to vote; 4 states (Calif., Colo., Conn., N.Y.) restore rights after completion of prison time and parole, allowing probationers to vote.

(h) Photo identification is not required if two election officials can sign sworn statements saying they know the voter.

(i) Alaska is the first state to allow all voters - not just those covered by the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) - to submit an absentee ballot electronically. Civilian voters must apply for an electronic ballot beginning 15 days before the election.

(j) An election officer may waive the identification requirement if the election officials know the identity of the voter.

(k) In October 2014, the Arkansas Supreme Court struck down a state law that requires voters to show photo identification before casting a ballot, ruling the requirement unconstitutional.

(l) While all registered voters are automatically mailed a ballot prior to the election, the state also operates in-person voting sites.

(m) Functional early voting, as the state permits in-person absentee voting, in which voters, within a certain period of time before the election, can apply in person for an absentee ballot (no excuse required) and cast a ballot in the election office.

(n) A registered voter must either present a photo ID or sign a Personal Identification Affidavit. After signing the Affidavit, the voter will be issued a ballot to be tabulated with all other ballots.

(o) Beginning in 2016, Massachusetts will have early voting only during even-year November elections. There are no early voting periods for primaries or municipal elections.

(p) Unless the witness is a notary, the witness must also be a registered Minnesota voter.

(q) Disabled voters do not need to have an absentee ballot notarized, but it must be witnessed.

(r) 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.

(s) Photo identification will be required starting in 2016. However, voters who are unable to obtain an acceptable photo ID due to a reasonable impediment may still vote a provisional ballot at the polls. Examples of a reasonable impediment include but are not limited to the lack of proper documents, family obligations, transportation problems, work schedule, illness or disability, among other reasonable impediments faced by the voter. Voters must also sign a declaration describing their impediment; and provide their date of birth and last four digits of their Social Security number, or present their current voter registration card or a copy of an acceptable document bearing their name and address. (Acceptable documents include a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government-issued document.) The provisional ballot will be counted when the information on the declaration is verified and all other eligibility requirements are met.

(t) A Voter Identification Card issued by the County Election Board is the only valid proof of identity that does not include a photograph.

(u) All absentee ballots must be 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.

(v) State conducts election by mail. All registered voters are automatically mailed a ballot in advance of Election Day.

(w) In 2012, the legislature enacted a law requiring voters to show photo identification. However, in 2014 a state judge struck down the law.

(x) All absentee ballots must be notarized or signed by two witnesses with the following exceptions: military and overseas voters.

(y) If a voter has a reasonable impediment to obtaining photo identification, he or she may vote a provisional ballot after showing a non-photo voter registration card. State law defines a reasonable impediment as any valid reason, beyond a person's control, that creates an obstacle to obtaining Photo ID. Some examples include: religious objection to being photographed; disability or illness; work schedule; lack of transportation; lack of birth certificate; family responsibilities; election within short time frame of implementation of photo ID law (January 1, 2013); and any other obstacle a person finds reasonable.

(z) 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.

(aa) Absentee ballot applications (not absentee ballots) are required to be notarized unless a copy of the voter's photo identification is also submitted.

(bb) On Apr. 22, 2016, Virginia Gov. Terry McAuliffe signed an order restoring the vote to all felons in Virginia, regardless of their charge, who had completed their term of incarceration and their term of probation or parole. The governor's action will not apply to felons released in the future, but aides say the governor plans to issue similar orders on a monthly basis to cover people as they are released.

(cc) State conducts election by mail. All registered voters are automatically mailed a ballot in advance of Election Day. Only Pierce County offers in-person voting.

(dd) In 2016, the West Virginia Legislature approved a bill that will require voters to show some form of identification before casting a ballot. Approved forms of identification include any government-issued ID or permit, with or without a photo, including a voter registration card; any college or high school issued ID; a health insurance card; a utility bill; a bank card or bank statement; or verification of identification by another adult who has known the voter for at least 6 months, including a poll worker. It is effective January 1, 2018.

(ee) 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.

**Table 6.7**  
**VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS**

State or other jurisdiction	Date of last election	Primary election					General election										Total votes
		Republican	Democrat	3rd Party	Independent	Total votes	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	3rd Party	Percent	Write-in	Percent	Independent and		
Alabama.....	2014	434,525	180,658	0	0	615,183	750,231	63.6	427,787	36.2	0	0.0	2,395	0.2		1,180,413	
Alaska.....	2014	106,648	46,427 (a)	0	0	153,075	128,435	45.9	8,985 (b)	3.2	6,987	2.5	135,551 (b)	48.4		279,958	
Arizona.....	2014	539,690	271,276 (c)	4,739	0	815,705	805,062	53.4	626,921	41.6	72,769	4.8	1,664	0.1		1,506,416	
Arkansas.....	2014	179,225	153,343	0	0	332,568	470,429	55.4	352,115	41.5	26,408	3.1	0	0.0		848,952	
California (d).....	2014	1,729,985	2,391,810	119,579	91,654	4,333,028	2,929,213	40.0	4,388,368	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0		7,317,581	
Colorado.....	2014	384,749	214,403 (c)	0	0	599,152	938,195	46.0	1,006,433	49.3	96,946	4.7	0	0.0		2,041,574	
Connecticut.....	2014	79,426	(c)	0	0	79,426	526,295 (e)	48.2	554,314 (e)	50.7	0	0.0	12,164	1.1		1,092,773	
Delaware.....	2016	30,265	(c)	0	0	30,265	166,852	39.2	248,404	58.3	10,528	2.5	0	0.0		425,784	
Florida.....	2014	949,144	837,796	0	0	1,786,940	2,865,343	48.1	2,801,198	47.1	223,356	3.8	61,664	1.0		5,951,561	
Georgia.....	2014	596,218	304,243 (c)	0	0	900,461	1,345,237	52.7	1,144,794	44.9	60,185	2.4	432	0.0		2,550,648	
Hawaii.....	2014	43,052	233,179	2,526	0	278,757	135,775	37.1	181,106	49.5	49,329	13.5	0	0.0		366,210	
Idaho.....	2014	155,310	25,638	0	0	180,948	235,378	53.2	169,595	38.3	25,627	5.8	11,668	2.6		442,268	
Illinois.....	2014	819,710	447,318	0	0	1,267,028	1,833,627	50.4	1,681,343	46.2	121,534	3.3	1,186	0.0		3,637,690	
Indiana.....	2016	815,699 (c)	547,375 (c)	0	0	1,363,074	1,397,396	51.4	1,235,503	45.4	87,025	3.2	44	0.0		2,719,968	
Iowa.....	2014	162,589	72,382	0	0	234,971	666,023	59.0	420,778	37.3	41,140	3.6	1,093	0.1		1,129,034	
Kansas.....	2014	263,594	66,357 (c)	0	0	329,951	433,196	49.8	401,100	46.1	35,206	4.0	0	0.0		869,502	
Kentucky.....	2015	214,193	178,541	0	0	392,734	511,374	52.5	426,620	43.8	0	0.0	35,698	3.7		973,692	
Louisiana (f).....	2015	637,938	463,700	0	12,698	1,114,336	505,940	43.9	646,924	56.1	0	0.0	0	0.0		1,152,864	
Maine.....	2014	50,856 (c)	56,286 (c)	0	0	107,142	294,519	48.2	265,114	43.4	51,515	8.4	79	0.0		611,227	
Maryland.....	2014	214,935	485,093	0	0	700,028	884,400	51.2	818,890	47.4	25,382	1.5	303	0.0		1,728,975	
Massachusetts.....	2014	156,580	540,733	0	0	697,313	1,044,573	48.4	1,004,408	46.5	71,814	3.3	37,531	1.7		2,158,326	
Michigan.....	2014	617,720 (c)	513,263 (c)	0	0	1,130,983	1,607,399	50.9	1,479,057	46.9	70,025	2.2	50	0.0		3,156,531	
Minnesota.....	2014	184,110	191,259	5,822	0	381,191	879,257	44.5	989,113	50.1	106,241	5.4	795	0.0		1,975,406	
Mississippi.....	2015	274,407	299,368	0	0	573,775	476,697	66.4	231,643	32.3	9,845	0.0	0	0.0		718,185	
Missouri.....	2016	684,251	325,413	3,515 (c)	0	1,013,179	1,424,730	51.3	1,261,110	45.4	61,503	2.2	30,511	1.1		2,777,854	
Montana.....	2016	145,948	122,419	0	0	268,367	236,115	46.4	255,933	50.2	17,312	3.4	0	0.0		509,360	
Nebraska.....	2014	221,020	65,620 (c)	402 (c)	0	287,042	308,751	57.2	211,905	39.3	19,001	3.5	0	0.0		539,657	
Nevada.....	2014	117,510 (g)	72,521 (g)	0	0	190,031	386,340	70.6	130,722	23.9	14,536	2.7	15,751 (g)	2.9		547,349	
New Hampshire.....	2016	111,271	72,497	0	0	183,768	354,040	48.8	337,589	46.6	31,243	4.3	1,991	0.3		724,863	
New Jersey.....	2013	223,761	197,171	0	0	420,932	1,278,932	60.3	809,978	38.2	29,172	1.4	2,784	0.1		2,120,866	
New Mexico.....	2014	64,413 (c)	125,371	0	0	189,784	293,443	57.2	219,362	42.8	0	0.0	0	0.0		512,805	
New York.....	2014	(c)	574,350	0	0	574,350	1,536,879 (h)	40.2	2,069,480 (h)	54.2	206,349	5.4	6,719	0.2		3,819,427	
North Carolina.....	2016	1,072,655	1,034,432	0	0	2,107,087	2,298,880	48.8	2,309,157	49.0	102,977	2.2	0	0.0		4,711,014	
North Dakota.....	2016	114,415	17,337 (c)	1,095	0	132,847	259,863	76.5	65,855	19.4	13,230	3.9	653	0.2		339,601	
Ohio.....	2014	559,671 (c)	440,253	674	0	1,000,598	1,944,848	63.6	1,009,359	33.0	101,706	3.3	0	0.0		3,055,913	
Oklahoma.....	2014	264,894	(c)	0	0	264,894	460,298	55.8	338,239	41.0	0	0.0	26,294	3.2		824,831	
Oregon.....	2016	304,892	480,852	0	23,332	809,076	684,321	43.8	796,006	51.0	46,446	3.0	35,046	2.2		1,561,819	
Pennsylvania.....	2014	(c)	1,920,355	0	0	1,920,355	1,575,511	45.1	1,920,355	54.9	0	0.0	0	0.0		3,495,866	
Rhode Island.....	2014	31,929	128,095	0	0	160,024	117,428	36.2	131,899	40.7	69,278	21.4	5,450	1.7		324,055	
South Carolina.....	2014	(c)	(c)	0	0	0	696,645	55.9	516,166	41.4	21,060	1.7	12,432	1.0		1,246,303	

See footnotes at end of table.

## VOTING STATISTICS FOR GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Date of last election	Primary election					General election										Total votes
		Republican	Democrat	3rd Party	Independent	Total	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	3rd Party	Percent	Write-in	Percent			
South Dakota .....	2014	74,213	27,594	0	0	101,807	195,477	70.5	70,549	25.4	0	0.0	11,377	4.1	277,403		
Tennessee .....	2014	651,247	228,025	0	0	879,272	951,796	70.3	309,237	22.8	45,150	3.3	47,545	3.5	1,353,728		
Utah .....	2014	1,337,875	554,014	0	0	1,891,889	2,796,547	59.3	1,835,596	28.7	85,063	1.8	1,062	0.0	4,718,268		
Utah .....	2016	229,656 (m)		0	0	229,656	750,828	66.7	322,462	38.9	34,687	3.1	16,936	1.5	1,124,913		
Vermont .....	2016	46,394	73,160	0	0	119,554	166,817	53.0	139,253	44.2	8,912	2.8	0	0.0	314,982		
Virginia .....	2013		(c)	(i)	0	0	1,013,354	45.2	1,069,789	47.8	146,084	6.5	11,087	0.5	2,240,314		
Washington .....	2016	596,092	756,759	18,989	22,582	1,394,422	1,476,346	45.6	1,760,520	54.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,236,866		
West Virginia .....	2016	161,127 (c)	258,350	0	0	419,477	301,987	42.3	350,408	49.1	61,463	8.6	0	0.0	713,858		
Wisconsin .....	2014	240,102 (c)	312,106	141	0	552,349	1,259,706	52.3	1,122,913	46.6	0	0.0	27,695	1.1	2,410,314		
Wyoming .....	2014	97,884	15,799 (c)	0	0	113,684	99,700	59.4	45,752	27.3	4,040	2.4	18,385	11.0	167,877		
American Samoa .....	2012		(j)	(i)	(j)	(j)	2,521	19.3	4,315 (j)	33.1	0	0.0	6,217 (j)	47.6	13,053		
Guam .....	2014	11,034 (c)	7,330 (c)	0	0	18,364	22,512	63.9	12,712	36.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	35,224		
Northern Mariana Islands, .....	2014	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	541	3.9	6,342	46.0	0	0.0	6,915	50.1	13,798		
Puerto Rico .....	2012	(c)	(c)	(c)	0	0	884,775	47.1	896,060	47.7	82,834	4.4	13,510	0.7	1,877,179		
U.S. Virgin Islands .....	2014	N/A	9,962	0	0	9,962	0	0.0	10,173 (i)	39.2	0	0.0	15,802 (i)	60.8	25,975		

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state elections websites, January 2017.

Key:

N/A — Not Applicable

(a) In 2014, the Democratic Primary featured candidates from the Democratic Party and the Libertarian Party. Walker and Democratic candidate Byron Mallott joined forces in a self-proclaimed "unity" ticket to challenge—and ultimately defeat—incumbent Republican Gov. Sean Parnell. Walker, a Republican who petitioned on to the ballot as an independent, headed the ticket, while the Democratic candidate Mallott ran as the lieutenant governor. This move required Hollis French, the Democratic lieutenant governor candidate, and Craig Fleener, Walker's former running mate, to resign from their respective ballots. As a result, there were no Democratic candidates for governor for the first time in state history. The unity ticket received 134,658 votes. Write-in votes totaled 893.

(c) Candidate ran unopposed.

(d) 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, regardless of political party, will be in a face-off in the general election.

(e) Republican vote total includes 22,297 votes from the Independent party. Democratic vote total includes 24,762 from the Working Families Party.

(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 candidates receiving the most votes.

(g) Nevada voters have the option to select "None of These Candidates." If the "None of These Candidates" option receives the most votes in an election, the actual candidate who receives the most votes wins the election. In the Democratic primary, the "None of These Candidates" option received the most votes (21,725 or 30%). The winner of the primary—Robert Goodman—received 17,691 votes (25%). In the Republican primary, 3,509 voters selected that option. The "None of These Candidates" option received 15,751 votes in the general election.

(h) Democratic vote includes 73,266 from the Independence Party, 51,052 from the Women's Equality Party, and 120,446 from the Working Families Party. The Republican vote includes 239,266 from the Conservative Party and 50,242 from the Stop Common Core Party.

(i) Candidate nominated by convention.

(j) There are no primaries. Instead, the law provides for a run off when none of the candidates receives more than 50% of the vote. In the general election, a runoff was held. The vote total in the runoff election was 12,553, with the Independent candidate Lolo Letalu Matalasi Moliga defeating the Democratic candidate, winning with 52.9% of the vote.

(k) There are no primaries. Instead, the law provides for a run off when none of the candidates receives more than 50% of the vote.

(l) In the general election in the U.S. Virgin Islands, a runoff was held because no candidate received more than 50% of the vote. The vote total in the runoff election was 25,396, with the Independent candidate Kenneth Mapp winning with 62.7% of the vote.

(m) Incumbent Republican Governor of Utah, Gary Herbert, lost the GOP primary convention vote to challenger Jonathan Johnson. Under the "Count My Vote" law, Herbert was still guaranteed a spot on the ballot despite losing the convention vote (forcing an official primary).

## ELECTIONS

**Table 6.8**  
**VOTER TURNOUT FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS BY REGION: 2008, 2012 AND 2016**  
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	2016			2012			2008		
	Voting age population (a)	Number registered	Number voting (b)	Voting age population (a)	Number registered	Number voting (b)	Voting age population (a)	Number registered	Number voting (b)
<b>U.S. Total</b> .....	250,056	191,316	136,665	234,564	153,161	129,140	227,719	189,391	128,628
<b>Alabama</b> .....	3,770	3,343	2,123	3,647	2,556	2,074	3,504	2,841	2,100
<b>Alaska</b> .....	3,770	514	319	523	361	300	501	496	326
<b>Arizona</b> .....	555	3,588	2,624	4,763	2,812	2,299	4,668	2,987	2,321
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	5,331	1,704	1,131	2,204	1,376	1,069	2,134	1,686	1,087
<b>California</b> .....	2,287	19,412	14,182	27,959	15,356	13,039	27,169	23,209	13,214
<b>Colorado</b> .....	4,306	3,838	2,780	3,804	2,635	2,570	3,668	3,209	2,401
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	2,822	2,358	1,645	2,757	1,760	1,558	2,682	2,210	1,645
<b>Delaware</b> .....	750	676	444	692	470	414	659	602	391
<b>Florida</b> .....	16,566	12,959	9,420	14,799	9,102	8,474	14,207	11,248	8,358
<b>Georgia</b> .....	7,828	5,638	4,115	7,196	4,767	3,898	7,013	5,266	3,924
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	1,120	750	429	1,056	547	437	997	691	454
<b>Idaho</b> .....	1,254	805	690	1,139	745	652	1,091	862	655
<b>Illinois</b> .....	9,867	671	5,536	9,701	6,425	5,242	9,653	7,790	5,578
<b>Indiana</b> .....	5,063	4,829	2,735	4,876	3,270	2,625	4,758	4,515	2,751
<b>Iowa</b> .....	2,407	2,171	1,566	2,318	1,745	1,582	2,276	2,076	1,537
<b>Kansas</b> .....	2,192	1,818	1,184	2,126	1,467	1,160	2,079	1,750	1,751
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	3,431	3,314	1,924	3,316	2,303	1,797	3,237	2,907	1,827
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	3,572	3,022	2,029	3,415	2,498	1,994	3,213	2,945	1,961
<b>Maine</b> .....	1,078	1,058	748	1,054	787	725	1,037	1,000	731
<b>Maryland</b> .....	4,671	3,963	2,781	4,421	2,888	2,707	4,259	3,429	2,632
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	5,442	4,535	3,325	5,129	3,759	3,184	5,016	4,220	3,103
<b>Michigan</b> .....	7,745	7,514	4,799	7,540	5,620	4,731	7,624	7,471	5,044
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	4,240	3,269	2,945	4,020	3,085	2,937	3,937	3,200	2,910
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	2,268	1,879	1,209	2,212	1,794	1,286	2,150	1,873	1,290
<b>Missouri</b> .....	4,711	4,224	2,809	4,563	3,384	2,757	4,453	4,181	2,925
<b>Montana</b> .....	818	694	495	766	553	484	738	668	490
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	1,436	1,211	844	1,367	901	794	1,328	1,157	801
<b>Nevada</b> .....	2,276	1,686	1,125	2,036	1,176	1,015	1,905	1,208	968
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	1,077	1,007	744	1,029	752	711	1,017	864	708
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	6,960	5,819	3,874	6,727	4,326	3,638	6,622	5,379	3,868
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	1,591	1,289	798	1,541	978	784	1,469	1,193	830
<b>New York</b> .....	15,558	12,493	7,721	15,053	8,887	7,117	14,884	12,031	7,675
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	7,880	6,918	4,742	7,254	5,295	4,505	6,843	6,226	4,311
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	581		344	523	383 (c)	323	496	(c)	317
<b>Ohio</b> .....	9,008	7,861	5,496	8,806	6,076	5,581	8,715	8,163	5,698
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	2,966	2,157	1,453	2,822	1,806	1,335	2,717	2,184	1,463
<b>Oregon</b> .....	3,244	2,569	2,001	2,965	2,086	1,789	2,884	2,154	1,828
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	10,108	8,723	6,115	9,910	6,795	5,742	9,646	8,730	5,995
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	849	771	464	829	552	446	824	701	470
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	3,883	3,129	2,103	3,545	2,479	1,964	3,347	2,554	1,921
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	654	544	370	611	454	364	599	508	382
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	5,165	4,110	2,508	4,850	3,210	2,459	4,685	3,978	2,600
<b>Texas</b> .....	20,672	15,101	8,969	18,280	10,749	7,994	17,281	13,575	8,077
<b>Utah</b> .....	2,145	1,558	1,131	1,893	1,138	1,017	1,828	1,433	905
<b>Vermont</b> .....	506	465	315	497	357	299	489	454	325
<b>Virginia</b> .....	6,551	5,530	3,985	6,147	4,210	3,854	5,885	5,044	3,724
<b>Washington</b> .....	5,692	4,270	3,317	5,143	3,533	3,126	4,932	3,630	3,037
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	1,453	1,277	713	1,466	982	670	1,424	1,212	713
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	4,496	3,559	2,976	4,347	3,318	3,071	4,280	3,405	2,983
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	446	241	256	428	268	251	397	276	255
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	562	480	311	501	385	294	475	427	267

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 of the Citizen Voting-Age Population, for States: November 2012 U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, December 2008. The Council of State Governments' survey of election officials, January 2017, 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.



# 2016 Ballot Propositions

By John G. Matsusaka

*Voters decided 162 state-level ballot propositions in 2016. Voters approved 47 initiatives, the most in a single year in American history. California pulled into a tie with Oregon for the most initiatives all time. High profile issues included marijuana legalization, labor markets and capital punishment.*

## Overview

Ballot proposition activity remained at a somewhat muted level in 2016, with 162 propositions appearing on state ballots. This number is comparable to the 158 that were decided in 2014, but well below the even-numbered early years of the century (2000, 2002, 2004, 2006) when ballots contained an average of 216 propositions per year. The overall passage rate was 75 percent, above the 67 percent approval rate in 2014, and above the normal rate.

The propositions in 2016 were distributed across 35 states. California had the most with 18 propositions, followed by Alabama with 15 constitutional amendments, and South Dakota with 10 propositions. California's propositions were a mix of 14 initiatives (citizen-initiated new laws), one referendum (a citizen-initiated proposal to repeal an existing law), and three legislative measures (proposed new laws placed on the ballot by the legislature). Historically, most propositions across the country are placed on the ballot by legislatures, and 2016 was no exception with 51 percent of proposals originating in this way. However, there was an unusual surge in initiative activity in 2016, and a record-setting number of initiative proposals were approved.

Table A contains a summary of propositions by state and type in 2016, Table B contains a year-by-year breakdown of ballot proposition activity since 2000, and Table C provides a complete list of propositions decided in 2016.

## Initiative Trends

The best-known form of direct democracy is the initiative process, in which citizens qualify new laws for the ballot by collecting a required number of signatures from other citizens. Signature requirements typically run in the range of 5 to 8 percent of the number of votes cast in the state's previous gubernatorial election. In most years, initiatives attract the most attention, the most funding and the most controversy. Proponents

view the process as an important supplement to representative democracy that allows citizens to counteract the influence of special interests in the legislature; while opponents view the process as increasing the influence of wealthy and organized interest groups who can fund petition drives and election campaigns.

The initiative and referendum emerged in the United States during the Progressive Era. 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 continued at the rate of about one state every 20 years, ending (for now) with Mississippi, which adopted the process in 1992. The total number of states allowing initiatives now stands at 24.<sup>1</sup> The initiative process is widely available in states west of the Mississippi, but is not a purely a Western phenomenon; there are initiative states in the Northeast (Maine, Massachusetts), South (Arkansas, Florida) and Central regions (Michigan, Ohio). The initiative process is also common at the local level, with 82 percent of American cities allowing initiatives.<sup>2</sup> Whatever mixed feelings political observers may have about initiatives are not shared by the general public; opinion polls consistently show that citizens by a 3-to-1 ratio trust each other to make public decisions more than elected officials.

Two interesting historical milestones were passed in 2016. The first was the total number of approved initiatives for the year. At 47, this represents the largest number of approved initiatives in a single year in American history, eclipsing the previous record of 43 in 1996. The overall approval rate for initiatives in 2016 was 66 percent, well above the historical average of 40 percent. The reason for this burst in initiative activity is not clear. Often initiatives are a sign of discontent with elected officials—activists choose to take their proposals directly to the voters only when

## BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

### Table A: State-by-State Totals for 2016

State	Initiatives	Legislative measures	Referendums	Advisory	Other	Total	Issues
Alabama (a) .....	...	15 (15)	...	...	...	15 (15)	Diversion of parks funds; mandatory retirement ages
Alaska .....	1 (1)	1 (0)	...	...	...	2 (1)	Bonds for college loans; automatic voter registration
Arizona (b) .....	2 (1)	2 (2)	...	...	...	4 (3)	Marijuana legalization; minimum wage increase
Arkansas .....	1 (1) (h)	3 (3)	...	...	...	4 (4)	Medical marijuana; increased bond authority
California (c) .....	14 (9)	3 (3)	1 (1)	...	...	18 (13)	Marijuana legalization; death penalty, bilingual education
Colorado .....	7 (5)	2 (0)	...	...	...	9 (5)	Universal health care; tobacco tax; minimum wage
Florida (d) .....	2 (1)	3 (3)	...	...	...	5 (4)	Medical marijuana; right to generate solar electricity
Georgia .....	...	4 (3)	...	...	...	4 (3)	Intervention in failing schools, prostitution penalties
Hawaii .....	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	2 (2)	Jury trials; debt reduction
Idaho .....	...	1 (1)	...	...	...	1 (1)	Administrative rules
Illinois .....	...	1 (1)	...	...	...	1 (1)	Vehicle license fees
Indiana .....	...	1 (1)	...	...	...	1 (1)	Right to hunt and fish
Kansas .....	...	1 (1)	...	...	...	1 (1)	Right to hunt and fish
Louisiana .....	...	6 (3)	...	...	...	6 (3)	College tuition; federal income tax exemption
Maine .....	5 (4)	1 (1)	...	...	...	6 (5)	Marijuana legalization; income tax increase; gun sales
Maryland .....	...	1 (1)	...	...	...	1 (1)	Executive office vacancies
Massachusetts .....	4 (2)	...	...	...	...	4 (2)	Marijuana legalization; more charter schools; gambling
Minnesota .....	...	1 (1)	...	...	...	1 (1)	Commission to set legislator salaries
Missouri .....	4 (2)	1 (1)	...	...	1 (1)	6 (4)	Sales tax extension; voter ID; campaign contributions
Montana .....	4 (2)	...	...	...	...	4 (2)	Crime victims' rights; animal traps; bonds for research
Nebraska .....	...	...	1 (0)	...	...	1 (0)	Eliminate death penalty
Nevada .....	4 (4)	...	...	...	...	4 (4)	Marijuana legalization; gun purchases; electricity choice
New Jersey .....	...	2 (1)	...	...	...	2 (1)	Casino gambling; gas tax revenue
New Mexico .....	...	5 (5)	...	...	...	5 (5)	Denial of bail; four bond measures
North Carolina (e) ..	...	1 (1)	...	...	...	1 (1)	\$2 billion bond issue for schools and transportation
North Dakota (f) ....	3 (3)	2 (2)	1 (0)	...	...	6 (5)	Corporate dairy farms; tobacco taxes; crime victims
Oklahoma .....	3 (2)	4 (2)	...	...	...	7 (4)	Death penalty; sales tax increase; grocery sales of wine
Oregon .....	4 (3)	3 (2)	...	...	...	7 (5)	Special educational funds; traffic in animal parts
Pennsylvania(g) .....	...	2 (2)	...	...	...	2 (2)	Mandatory retirement age for judges
Rhode Island .....	...	7 (7)	...	...	...	7 (7)	Casino authorization; five bond measures
South Dakota .....	7 (3)	1 (1)	2 (0)	...	...	10 (4)	Redistricting; interest rates; nonpartisan primary
Utah .....	...	3 (2)	...	...	...	3 (2)	Limit on spending from state school fund
Virginia .....	...	2 (1)	...	...	...	2 (1)	Right to work law
Washington .....	6 (4)	1 (1)	...	2 (2)	...	9 (7)	Minimum wage; campaign vouchers; carbon tax
Wyoming .....	...	1 (1)	...	...	...	1 (1)	Investment of state funds
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>71 (47)</b>	<b>83 (70)</b>	<b>5 (1)</b>	<b>2 (2)</b>	<b>1 (1)</b>	<b>162 (121)</b>	

Source: Initiative & Referendum Institute ([www.iandrinstitute.org](http://www.iandrinstitute.org)).

Note: The table reports the total number of propositions during 2016. Except as noted below, all propositions appeared on the ballot on November 8. The main entry is the number of propositions appearing; the number approved is in parentheses. For advisory measures in Washington, the proposition is classified as "approved" if the recommendation was to maintain the existing law. For referendums, "approved" means that voters approved the law in question. The "other" category includes a Missouri proposition required by the state constitution.

Key:

- (a) One Alabama proposition appeared on the March 1 ballot.
- (b) Two legislative amendments in Arizona appeared on the May 17 ballot.
- (c) One California legislative amendment was approved on the June 7 ballot.
- (d) Florida approved on legislative amendment on August 30.
- (e) North Carolina votes on a legislative amendment on March 15.
- (f) North Dakota voters repealed a law by referendum on June 14.
- (g) Pennsylvania approved a legislative amendment on April 26.
- (h) The Arkansas ballot contained three other initiatives whose returns were not counted, by court order.

**Table B: Number of Ballot Propositions by Year Since 2000**

<i>Year</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Initiatives</i>	<i>Referendums</i>	<i>Legislative</i>	<i>Other</i>
<b>2000</b>	239	76	6	151	6
<b>2001</b>	39	4	0	35	0
<b>2002</b>	224	51	5	164	4
<b>2003</b>	68	7	0	61	0
<b>2004</b>	176	64	3	108	1
<b>2005</b>	45	18	1	26	0
<b>2006</b>	226	79	4	142	1
<b>2007</b>	43	2	2	39	0
<b>2008</b>	168	68	6	90	4
<b>2009</b>	32	5	3	24	0
<b>2010</b>	184	46	4	130	4
<b>2011</b>	34	10	2	22	0
<b>2012</b>	187	48	14	122	3
<b>2013</b>	31	3	0	23	5
<b>2014</b>	158	35	5	111	7
<b>2015</b>	28	5	0	19	4
<b>2016</b>	162	71	5	83	3
<b>2000–2016</b>	2,044	592	60	1,350	42

Source: Initiative & Referendum Institute ([www.iandrinstitute.org](http://www.iandrinstitute.org)).

Note: "Other" includes propositions placed on the ballot by commissions, constitutions, or statutes.

the legislature does not address their concerns to their satisfaction. Somewhat speculatively, the burst of initiative activity might be a manifestation of popular distrust of political elites that seems to be bubbling beneath the surface across the globe, as exhibited in the U.S. presidential election, Brexit in the United Kingdom, and other recent elections across Europe. The 71 initiatives in 2016 is the third highest total for the century, behind 79 initiatives in 2006, 76 initiatives in 2000, and well below the record of 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, particularly in the Progressive Era that ran through the end of World War I. Many initiatives during this period were fueled by tensions between new urban majorities in many states and

rural interests that controlled state legislatures because district lines were not redrawn to accommodate population changes. Initiative activity tailed off in the middle decades of the 20th century, with a trough of 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 after Proposition 13 set a new record for the number of initiatives, peaking with 394 from 1991 to 2000. Voters have decided 172 initiatives so far in the current decade, below the pace in the preceding two decades.

The second milestone in 2016 was California pulling into a tie with Oregon for the most initiatives historically. Oregon has been the overall leader since it adopted the process in 1902, but both states have now decided 371 initiatives overall. California's per-year average is slightly higher since it adopted the process in 1911. Rounding out the top five most active initiative states are Colorado with 232, North Dakota with 195 and Washington with 182. Initiative activity is particularly high in the Western half of the country. East of the Mississippi River, Arkansas has voted on the most initiatives with 124. In the 21st century, California leads with 102 initiatives, followed by 68 for Oregon, 57 for Colorado and 54 for Washington.

### Issue Highlights

Typically, ballot propositions are a response to state-specific challenges, but common issues occasionally emerge. The following are some of the trends and high profile issues of 2016.

#### *Marijuana*

The breakout issue in 2016 was marijuana legalization. The issue slowly gained traction in the 1990s as states one after another approved medical use of marijuana. An important breakthrough took place in 2012 when voters in Colorado and Washington legalized recreational use of the drug. In 2014, voters in Alaska, Oregon and the District of Columbia fol-

## BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

lowed suit by passing their own legalization laws. In 2015, Ohio voters turned down a self-interested legalization initiative that would have granted monopolies to the measure's sponsors. With the dire warnings of legalization from opponents not unfolding in pioneering states, and sensing an attractive new revenue source, the floodgates opened in 2016. Legalization initiatives appeared on the ballot in Arizona, California, Maine, Massachusetts and Nevada, and medical marijuana initiatives appeared on the ballot in Arkansas, Florida, Montana and North Dakota. Every one of the measures passed, except for Arizona's Prop 205 that narrowly failed 49-51. With the passage of these measures, recreational use of marijuana has been legalized in states that account for almost one-quarter of the country's population. The growing acceptance of marijuana at some point may start to put pressure on the federal government to reconsider its position on marijuana. Marijuana remains illegal under federal law, which nominally supersedes state law, but so far federal law enforcement has not attempted to override local decisions on marijuana.

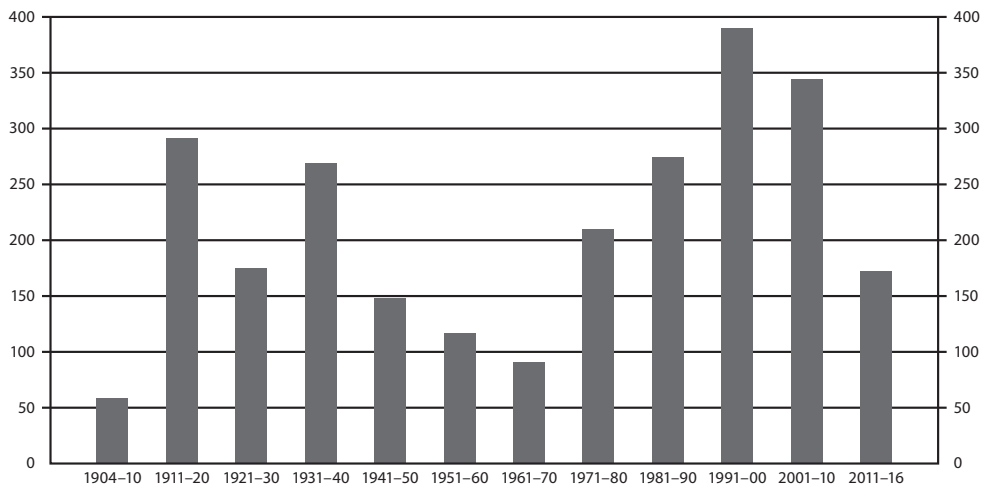
### *Labor Markets*

Regulation of labor markets was another common topic for ballot measures in 2016, most prominently

concerning the minimum wage. The minimum wage has been an extremely popular issue with voters in the 21st century. Since 2000, 15 state-level propositions have been proposed to increase the minimum wage; every one of them has passed, usually by majorities in the 2-1 range. Minimum wage measures also have had success at the city level. In November, voters in Arizona, Colorado, Maine and Washington voted to increase the state minimum wage, and South Dakota voters used a referendum to repeal a law creating a subminimum wage for workers younger than the age of 18. With the overwhelming success of minimum wage measures to date, progressive groups have expanded the scope of their proposals: the initiatives in Arizona and Washington also require employers to provide guaranteed minimum amounts of paid sick leave.

Other ballot propositions offered voters the opportunity to set policy concerning labor unions. Two right-to-work states considered adding to their constitutions the prohibition on requiring union membership as a condition of work. Alabama voters approved, and Virginia voters rejected going down this path. South Dakota rejected a union-sponsored initiative that would have chipped away at the state's right-to-work law by making non-union employees subject to union fees even they chose not to join the union.

**Figure A: Number of Initiatives by Decade**



Source: Initiative & Referendum Institute ([www.iandrinstitute.org](http://www.iandrinstitute.org)).

**Table C: List of State Propositions, 2016**

<i>State</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Short description</i>
<b>Alabama</b>			
Amendment (March 1)	L/CA	Approved 63-37	Authorizes legislature to provide retirement programs for district attorneys.
Amendment 1	L/CA	Approved 73-27	Adds two trustees to Auburn board of regents, provides for staggered terms.
Amendment 2	L/CA	Approved 80-20	Prohibits diversion of money in state parks funds.
Amendment 3	L/CA	Approved 61-39	Constitutional amendments affecting only one county can be adopted locally.
Amendment 4	L/CA	Approved 72-28	Allows county commissions to adopt certain programs without passage of a law.
Amendment 5	L/CA	Approved 60-40	Updates constitutional language regarding separation of powers.
Amendment 6	L/CA	Approved 54-46	Replaces articles on impeachments.
Amendment 7	L/CA	Approved 59-41	Concerning employees of sheriff's office in Etowah County.
Amendment 8	L/CA	Approved 70-30	Right to work; union membership cannot be required.
Amendment 9	L/CA	Approved 51-49	Age limit for probate judges in Pickens County.
Amendment 10	L/CA	Approved 66-34	Concerning cities in Calhoun County.
Amendment 11	L/CA	Approved 59-41	Allows cities and counties to use certain revenue for enterprise zones.
Amendment 12	L/CA	Approved 51-49	Concerning toll roads and bridges in Baldwin County.
Amendment 13	L/CA	Approved 57-43	Prohibits mandatory retirement ages, except for judges.
Amendment 14	L/CA	Approved 69-31	Guarantees and ratifies bills passed since 1980s that are legally dubious.
<b>Alaska</b>			
Ballot Measure 1	I/ST	Approved 65-35	Automatic voter registration for Permanent Fund Dividend applicants.
Ballot Measure 2	L/CA	Failed 44-56	Allows state to issue bonds for college student loans.
<b>Arizona</b>			
Prop 123 (May 17)	L/CA	Approved 51-49	Increases state fund distributions for schools.
Prop 124 (May 17)	L/CA	Approved 70-30	Caps cost of living adjustment for public safety retirees.
Prop 205	I/ST	Failed 49-51	Legalizes recreational marijuana.
Prop 206	I/ST	Approved 58-42	Increases minimum wage, requires paid sick leave.
<b>Arkansas</b>			
Issue 1	L/CA	Approved 70-30	Increases county officer terms of office.
Issue 2	L/CA	Approved 72-28	Governor retains powers when outside state.
Issue 3	L/CA	Approved 65-35	Removes limit on amount of bonds issued.
Issue 6	I/CA	Approved 53-47	Legalizes medical marijuana.
<b>California</b>			
Prop 50 (June 7)	L/CA	Approved 76-24	Stops payments to suspended legislators.
Prop 51	I/ST	Approved 55-45	\$9 billion bond issue for schools.
Prop 52	I/CA/ST	Approved 70-30	Requires voter approval to divert hospital fees.
Prop 53	I/CA	Failed 49-51	Requires voter approval for revenue bonds above \$2 billion.
Prop 54	I/CA/ST	Approved 65-35	Requires legislative bills to be posted on internet before passage.
Prop 55	I/CA	Approved 63-37	Extends Prop 30 income tax increase for 12 years.
Prop 56	I/CA/ST	Approved 64-36	Increases tobacco taxes.
Prop 57	I/CA/ST	Approved 64-36	Increases parole opportunities for nonviolent felons.
Prop 58	L/ST	Approved 74-26	Removes limitations on bilingual education.
Prop 59	L/ST	Approved 53-47	Asks if voters would like Citizens United decision overturned.
Prop 60	I/ST	Failed 46-54	Requires adult film performers to wear condoms.
Prop 61	I/ST	Failed 47-53	Prohibits state from paying more for drugs than federal government.
Prop 62	I/ST	Failed 47-53	Abolishes death penalty.
Prop 63	I/ST	Approved 63-37	Prohibits large capacity gun magazines, stronger background checks.
Prop 64	I/ST	Approved 57-43	Legalizes recreational marijuana.
Prop 65	I/ST	Failed 46-54	Directs grocery bag revenue to wildlife fund.
Prop 66	I/ST	Approved 51-49	Limits death penalty appeals.
Prop 67	R/ST	Approved 53-47	Approve or repeal law banning plastic grocery bags.

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table C: List of State Propositions, 2016—Continued**

<i>State</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Short description</i>
<b>Colorado</b>			
Amendment T	L/CA	Failed 49.7-50.3	Removes obsolete constitutional language about slavery.
Amendment U	L/CA	Failed 44-56	Creates exemption for possessory interest in property.
Amendment 69	I/CA	Failed 21-79	Creates state-run universal health care system.
Amendment 70	I/CA	Approved 55-45	Increases minimum wage.
Amendment 71	I/CA	Approved 56-44	Adds distribution requirement for initiative petitions.
Amendment 72	I/CA	Failed 47-53	Increases tobacco taxes.
Prop 106	I/ST	Approved 65-35	Legalizes assisted suicide.
Prop 107	I/ST	Approved 64-36	Creates open primary system.
Prop 108	I/ST	Approved 53-47	Allows parties to nominate candidates by convention.
<b>Florida</b>			
Amendment 4 (August 30)	L/CA	Approved 73-27	Property tax exemption for renewable energy devices.
Amendment 1	I/CA	Failed 51-49 (a)	Establishes consumer right to generate solar power.
Amendment 2	I/CA	Approved 71-29	Legalizes medical marijuana.
Amendment 3	L/CA	Approved 84-16	Property tax exemption for disabled first responders.
Amendment 5	L/CA	Approved 78-22	Property tax exemption for low income senior citizens.
<b>Georgia</b>			
Constitutional Amendment 1	L/CA	Failed 40-60	Allows legislature to intervene in failing schools.
Constitutional Amendment 2	L/CA	Approved 83-17	Allows additional penalties for prostitution.
Constitutional Amendment 3	L/CA	Approved 62-38	Created commission to discipline judges.
Constitutional Amendment 4	L/CA	Approved 81-19	Dedicates fireworks tax to trauma care.
<b>Hawaii</b>			
Constitutional Amendment	L/CA	Approved 52-48	Raises value required for jury trials in civil cases.
Constitutional Amendment	L/CA	Approved 58-42	Allows excess general fund revenue to be used for debt service.
<b>Idaho</b>			
HJR 5	L/CA	Approved 56-44	Allows legislature to review administrative rules.
<b>Illinois</b>			
Constitutional Amendment	L/CA	Approved 79-21	Dedicates vehicle license fees to transportation projects.
<b>Indiana</b>			
Public Question 1	L/CA	Approved 79-21	Establishes right to hunt and fish.
<b>Kansas</b>			
Constitutional Amendment 1	L/CA	Approved 81-19	Establishes right to hunt and fish.
<b>Louisiana</b>			
Amendment 1	L/CA	Approved 73-27	Allows legislature to regulate local registrar of voters.
Amendment 2	L/CA	Failed 43-57	Allows board to set college tuition independent of legislature.
Amendment 3	L/CA	Failed 44-56	Eliminates deductibility of federal income tax for corporations.
Amendment 4	L/CA	Approved 72-28	Property tax exemption for surviving military spouse.
Amendment 5	L/CA	Approved 54-46	Establishes stabilization fund for mineral and corporate tax revenue.
Amendment 6	L/CA	Failed 42-58	Authorizes certain funds to reduce deficit.
<b>Maine</b>			
Question 1	I/ST	Approved 50.3-47.7	Legalizes recreational marijuana.
Question 2	I/ST	Approved 51-49	Income surtax for high incomes.
Question 3	I/ST	Failed 48-52	Requires background checks for non-dealer gun sales.
Question 4	I/ST	Approved 55-45	Raises minimum wage.
Question 5	I/ST	Approved 52-48	Creates instant runoff election system.
Question 6	L/ST	Approved 61-39	\$100 million bond issue for transportation projects.
<b>Maryland</b>			
Question 1	L/CA	Approved 73-27	Requires same-party appointments to fill vacant offices.
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
Question 1	I/ST	Failed 39-61	Authorizes a second slots parlor.
Question 2	I/ST	Failed 38-62	Allows 12 new charter schools.
Question 3	I/ST	Approved 77-23	Guarantees farm animals minimal living space.
Question 4	I/ST	Approved 54-46	Legalizes recreational marijuana.

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table C: List of State Propositions, 2016—Continued**

<i>State</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Short description</i>
<b>Minnesota</b>			
Constitutional Amendment 1	L/CA	Approved 81-19	Establishes independent council to set legislator pay.
<b>Missouri</b>			
Constitutional Amendment 1	L/CA	Approved 80-20	Renews sales tax for parks and conservation.
Constitutional Amendment 2	I/CA	Approved 70-30	Limits campaign contributions.
Constitutional Amendment 3	I/CA	Failed 40-60	Increases tobacco taxes.
Constitutional Amendment 4	I/CA	Approved 57-43	Prohibits new sales taxes.
Constitutional Amendment 6	I/CA	Approved 63-37	Allows ID to be required to vote.
Proposition A	I/ST	Failed 45-55	Increases tobacco taxes.
<b>Montana</b>			
CI-116	I/CA	Approved 66-34	Establishes rights for crime victims.
I-117	I/ST	Failed 37-63	Prohibits animal traps on public lands.
I-181	I/ST	Failed 43-57	\$200 million bond authorization for biomedical research.
I-182	I/ST	Approved 58-42	Expands access to medical marijuana.
<b>Nebraska</b>			
Referendum 426	R/ST	Failed 39-61	Approves law abolishing death penalty.
<b>Nevada</b>			
Question 1	I/ST	Approved 50.4-49.6	Requires background check for nondealer gun sales.
Question 2	I/ST	Approved 54-46	Legalizes recreational marijuana.
Question 3	I/CA	Approved 72-28	Declares consumer right to choose electricity provider.
Question 4	I/CA	Approved 72-28	Sales tax exemption for medical equipment.
<b>New Jersey</b>			
Public Question 1	L/CA	Failed 23-77	Permits casino gambling outside Atlantic City.
Public Question 2	L/CA	Approved 55-45	Dedicates more revenue to transportation fund.
<b>New Mexico</b>			
Constitutional Amendment 1	L/CA	Approved 87-13	Allows courts to deny bail to dangerous defendants.
Bond Question A	L/ST	Approved 69-31	\$15.44 million bond issue for senior citizen facilities.
Bond Question B	L/ST	Approved 65-35	\$10.167 million bond issue for libraries.
Bond Question C	L/ST	Approved 63-37	\$142.356 million bond issue for higher education and schools.
Bond Question D	L/ST	Approved 66-34	\$18.196 million bond issue for public safety facilities.
<b>North Carolina</b>			
Connect NC Bonds (March 15)	L/ST	Approved 66-34	\$2 billion bond issue for schools, infrastructure, and development.
<b>North Dakota</b>			
Referred Measure 1 (June 14)	R/ST	Failed 24-76	Approve law allowing corporate dairy and swine farms.
Constitutional Measure 1	L/CA	Approved 86-14	Requires legislature to be resident of electing district.
Constitutional Measure 2	L/CA	Approved 64-36	Allows excess stabilization revenue to be spent on education.
Initiated Constitutional Measure 3	I/CA	Approved 62-38	Expands rights of crime victims.
Initiated Statutory Measure 4	I/ST	Approved 62-38	Increases tobacco taxes.
Initiated Statutory Measure 5	I/ST	Approved 64-36	Legalizes medical marijuana.
<b>Oklahoma</b>			
State Question 776	L/CA	Approved 66-34	Establishes constitutionality of death penalty.
State Question 777	L/CA	Failed 40-60	Establishes right to farm and ranch.
State Question 779	I/CA	Failed 41-59	Increases sales tax by 1 percent.
State Question 780	I/ST	Approved 58-42	Reclassifies certain drug crimes as misdemeanors.
State Question 781	I/ST	Approved 56-44	Creates fund for rehabilitative programs.
State Question 790	L/CA	Failed 43-57	Removes prohibition on spending public funds for religious purposes.
State Question 792	L/CA	Approved 66-34	Allows grocery stores to sell wine and beer.
<b>Oregon</b>			
Measure 94	L/CA	Failed 37-63	Eliminates mandatory retirement age for judges.
Measure 95	L/CA	Approved 70-30	Allows public universities to invest in equities.
Measure 96	L/CA	Approved 84-16	Dedicates 0.2% of lottery proceeds to veterans support.

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table C: List of State Propositions, 2016—Continued**

<i>State</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Short description</i>
<b>Oregon, continued</b>			
Measure 97	I/ST	Failed 41-59	Increases minimum corporate tax.
Measure 98	I/ST	Approved 66-34	Creates state fund for school dropout prevention.
Measure 99	I/ST	Approved 67-33	Creates state fund for outdoor school programs.
Measure 100	I/ST	Approved 69-31	Prohibits sale of animal parts from endangered species.
<b>Pennsylvania</b>			
Constitutional Amendment 2 (April 26)	L/CA	Approved 60-40	Abolishes Philadelphia Traffic Court.
Constitutional Amendment	L/CA	Approved 51-49	Increases mandatory retirement age for state judges.
<b>Rhode Island</b>			
Question 1	L/CA	Approved 55-45	Approves gambling facility in Tiverton.
Question 2	L/CA	Approved 78-22	Allows ethics commission to investigate legislator misconduct.
Question 3	L/ST	Approved 84-26	\$27 million bond issue for veterans' homes.
Question 4	L/ST	Approved 59-41	\$45.5 million bond issue for higher education.
Question 5	L/ST	Approved 63-37	\$70 million bond issue for port facilities.
Question 6	L/ST	Approved 68-32	\$45 million bond issue for environment and health.
Question 7	L/ST	Approved 58-42	\$50 million bond issue for affordable housing.
<b>South Dakota</b>			
Constitutional Amendment R	L/CA	Approved 51-49	Creates separate board of regents for technical institutes.
Constitutional Amendment S	I/CA	Approved 60-40	Expands rights of crime victims.
Constitutional Amendment T	I/CA	Failed 43-57	Creates independent redistricting commission.
Constitutional Amendment U	I/CA	Failed 37-63	Deregulates interest rates on payday loans.
Constitutional Amendment V	I/CA	Failed 45-55	Establishes open nonpartisan primary system.
Initiated Measure 21	I/ST	Approved 76-24	Limits interest on payday loans.
Initiated Measure 22	I/ST	Approved 52-48	Restricts campaign contributions, provides public funding.
Initiated Measure 23	I/ST	Failed 20-80	Allows unions to charge fees to nonmembers.
Referred Law 19	R/ST	Failed 29-71	Approve law requiring early submission of candidate nominations.
Referred Law 20	R/ST	Failed 29-71	Approve law creating subminimum wage for nonadults.
<b>Utah</b>			
Amendment A	L/CA	Approved 65-35	Changes oath of office.
Amendment B	L/CA	Approved 64-36	Limits annual expenditure from state school fund.
Amendment C	L/CA	Failed 43-57	Property tax exemption for property leased by government.
<b>Virginia</b>			
CA Question 1	L/CA	Failed 46-54	Adds right to work to state constitution.
CA Question 2	L/CA	Approved 80-20	Property tax exemption for surviving spouse of emergency service provider.
<b>Washington</b>			
I-1433	I/ST	Approved 57-43	Increases minimum wage, requires paid sick leave.
I-1464	I/ST	Failed 46-54	Creates campaign finance system with citizen vouchers.
I-1491	I/ST	Approved 69-31	Allows denial of handguns to individuals exhibiting dangerous behavior.
I-1501	I/ST	Approved 71-29	Increases penalty for identity theft and defrauding senior citizens.
I-732	I/ST	Failed 41-59	Creates carbon emission tax, reduces sales tax.
I-735	I/ST	Approved 63-37	Urges federal constitutional amendment declaring that corporations are not people.
Advisory Vote 14	Adv/STb	Approved 69-31	Approve extension of tax on dental insurance premiums.
Advisory Vote 15	Adv/STb	Approved 60-0	Approve law providing sales tax exemption for clean vehicles.
SJR 8210	Adv/ST	Approved 77-23	Requires earlier completion of redistricting.
<b>Wyoming</b>			
Constitutional Amendment A	L/CA	Approved 56-44	Allows investment of state funds in equities.

*Source:* Initiative & Referendum Institute.

*Note:* An advisory vote is classified as "approved" if the majority recommendation is to maintain the existing law.

*Note:* A referendum is classified as "approved" if the challenged law was retained.

*Key:*

I — initiative CA — constitutional amendment

L — legislative measure ST — statute

Com — commission Adv — advisory

(a) Florida amendments require 60% approval to pass.

(b) Washington requires advisory votes on legislative tax increases.



### ***Animals***

Although animal-related issues are rarely discussed at the federal level, they seem to be an ongoing topic of interest based on the continuing popularity of animal-related ballot propositions. Five ballot measures in 2016 concerned animals. Animal rights groups remain the most active. Oregon voters approved Measure 100 that prohibits the purchase and sale of parts from 12 endangered species; Washington approved a similar measure in 2015. Massachusetts voters approved Question 3 that guaranteed farm animals a minimum amount of living space; several states have passed similar measures beginning with Florida's 2002 amendment protecting pregnant pigs. The Yes campaign in both Oregon and Massachusetts were funded by the Humane Society.

Indiana and Kansas approved proposals that established a constitutional right to hunt and fish, apparently intended to head off future actions from animal rights groups. Several states, mostly in the interior of the country, have passed similar amendments recently. Montana voters rejected I-117 that would have prohibited the use of traps and snares on public lands. Oklahoma rejected a proposal that would have empowered courts to sharply limit new regulations concerning farming and ranching, in part over concerns that the proposal would end favoring corporate farms that were more effective at using the legal process.

### ***Capital Punishment***

The death penalty has reemerged as a hot button issue, with four capital punishment propositions on the ballot in 2016. Death penalty defenders prevailed on all four. In California, voters rejected an initiative to end the use of capital punishment (Prop 62), and narrowly approved an initiative to expedite executions (Prop 66). Total spending on the two initiatives exceeded \$20 million, about evenly divided between proponents and opponents. In 2015, the Nebraska Legislature abolished the death penalty over the governor's veto; voters repealed the law and reinstated the death penalty via Referendum 426. Similarly, in 2015, Oklahoma's attorney general suspended executions until protocols could be reviewed to determine their constitutionality. State Question 776 explicitly established that the use of capital punishment is constitutional in the state.

### ***Gambling***

Gambling is a perennial topic of ballot propositions and voters decided three gambling measures in 2016. Massachusetts voters rejected Question 1

that would have allowed a second slots parlor, and New Jersey voters rejected their own Question 1 that would have permitted casinos outside Atlantic City. Competing gambling interests spent over \$8 million for and over \$14 million against the New Jersey proposal. Voters in Rhode Island were more amenable, approving a gaming facility in the town of Tiverton. The Arkansas ballot contained an initiative to allow the operation of three new casinos, but the measure was disallowed by the state supreme court and the votes were not counted.

### ***Schools***

Education is a central activity of state and local governments, and it is common for education-related issues to be resolved through propositions. In 2016, there were 15 propositions concerning education. One of the most high-profile issues was Massachusetts' Question 2, rejected by the voters, that would have allowed the creation of 12 new charter schools. The initiative's failure was in part due to concerns that the new charter schools would siphon resources from existing public schools. Question 2 was supported by the state's Republican governor and education reform groups, and opposed by many Democratic officials and teachers' unions. The yes side outspent the no side \$24 million to \$15 million. Another high-profile measure was California's Prop 58, approved by voters, that removed the state's 20-year-old law restricting bilingual education. Louisiana rejected a constitutional amendment that would have allowed education management boards to set college tuition independently of the legislature. Oregon voters approved proposals to create a state program to prevent dropouts and another to create an outdoor education program. Five states approved funding for school construction, led by California's authorization of a \$9 billion bond issue for K-12 and community college facilities, and North Carolina's authorization of a \$2 billion bond issue for school construction, among other projects.

### ***Taxes***

Tax issues are the most common subject of ballot propositions historically and 2016 fit the pattern. There were 24 tax-related measures for the year. Most tax propositions concerned relatively minor changes, such as providing limited property tax exemptions to spouses of first responders who died in the line of duty. Tobacco companies spent substantial sums opposing proposed cigarette tax increases, managing to defeat the increase in Missouri and North Dakota, and failed to win in

## BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

California and Colorado. Voters approved California's Proposition 55 that extended a "temporary" income tax increase on high incomes that voters approved in 2012 to address a budget crisis.

### ***Bond Issues***

Many states require voter approval before state bonds can be issued. In 2016, voters approved 13 of 14 bond proposals, authorizing a total of \$13.5 billion in new debt, a modest total by historical standards. The most expensive proposal was California's Proposition 51 that authorized \$9 billion for K–12 and community college buildings. Overall, states do not appear to be borrowing aggressively, despite historically low interest rates. By comparison, voters approved almost \$31 billion in bonds in 2006, one year before the onset of the financial crisis.

### ***Crime Victims***

Voters continued to take a hard line against crime. Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota approved a "bill of rights" for crime victims. These rights typically include restitution and being notified of sentencing and parole decisions, and have been adopted by several states since in the 1990s. New Mexico adopted an amendment allowing judges to deny bail in certain criminal cases. Georgia adopted an amendment allowing tougher penalties for prostitution, and Washington increased penalties for identity theft and consumer fraud targeting senior citizens.

### ***The "Long" California Ballot***

California had the longest ballot in November, with 17 propositions. Some media outlets ran stories sounding the alarm over the length of this ballot. From a historical perspective, the number of propositions is unremarkable. Since the initiative and referendum were adopted in 1911, even-year California ballots have averaged 17 propositions, so 2016's total was consistent with the historical norm. Existing research does not show that ballots of this length are prohibitively challenging for voters. The longest ballot in California contained 48 propositions in 1914.

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## Notes

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> See John G. Matsusaka, "Direct Democracy and Public Employees," *American Economic Review*, December 2009.

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## About the Author

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## **Chapter Seven**

# **STATE FINANCE**





# State Budgets in 2016 and 2017: Modest Growth as States Contend with Weak Revenue Collections and Federal Uncertainty

By Brian Sigriz

*Overall, state fiscal conditions weakened in fiscal year 2016 compared to the prior year. Both revenue growth and total state spending experienced a slowdown due to numerous factors. In addition, the number of states making mid-year budget cuts was historically high outside of a recessionary period. In fiscal 2017, it is projected that both state general fund spending and revenue will grow moderately. However, since the start of the fiscal year, over half the states have had to revise their revenue projections downward due to weaker-than-anticipated tax collections. Looking forward, states are not only contending with slow revenue growth and constrained spending, but also federal uncertainty in a number of areas.*

## Introduction

By most measures, state fiscal conditions weakened in fiscal year 2016 compared to the prior year. Revenue growth slowed in fiscal 2016, growing just 1.8 percent compared to 5 percent in fiscal 2015.<sup>1</sup> Several factors contributed to the slower growth in fiscal 2016, including the weak stock market performance in calendar year 2015, slow growth in the national economy, low inflation, and continued declines in energy-producing states. Total state spending (including general funds, other state funds, bonds and federal funds) also experienced a slowdown, increasing 4 percent in fiscal 2016, compared to a relatively sharp increase of 6.9 percent in fiscal 2015.<sup>2</sup> Spending from both states' own funds and federal funds experienced substantially less growth than the prior year, with the more modest increase in spending from states' own funds largely driven by a decline in revenue growth, and the decreased growth rate in federal funds to states attributed to Medicaid spending beginning to slow, partly due to Medicaid enrollment levels decelerating as states entered into the second full-year of Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act, or ACA. Additionally, weaker-than-anticipated revenue collections and resulting budget gaps in fiscal 2016 led 19 states to cut spending during the year, a historically high number of states outside of a recessionary period.<sup>3</sup> One positive indicator was that many states continued to work to increase their reserves. In nominal dollar terms, 29 states increased rainy-day fund balance levels in fiscal 2016.<sup>4</sup>

In fiscal 2017, it is projected that both state general fund spending and revenue will increase for

the seventh consecutive year, although the growth is expected to be modest. Total state general fund revenues are projected to increase 3.6 percent in fiscal 2017, an increase from fiscal 2016, but well below the historical average of 5.5 percent.<sup>5</sup> According to appropriated budgets, general fund expenditures are expected to increase 4.3 percent in fiscal 2017.<sup>6</sup> However, it is likely that this growth rate will decline before the year is over, due to weaker-than-expected revenue collections in many states that may necessitate mid-year budget reductions. States also enacted an aggregate net increase of \$1.3 billion in taxes and fees. Overall, 11 states enacted net tax and fee increases while 20 states enacted net decreases in fiscal 2017. Sales taxes experienced the largest net increase while personal income taxes experienced the largest enacted decrease.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, total balances are projected to slightly decrease in fiscal 2017, mostly due to lower ending balances at the conclusion of fiscal 2016.<sup>8</sup> Although the budget environment for most states indicates modest growth in fiscal 2017, states are facing rising spending demands and long-term budget pressures in areas including health care, education and infrastructure. At the same time, states are currently contending with slow growth in revenue collections and federal uncertainty in a number of areas.

## The Current State Fiscal Condition Revenues in Fiscal 2016

Revenue growth slowed in fiscal 2016, growing just 1.8 percent compared to 5 percent growth in fiscal 2015.<sup>9</sup> Several factors contributed to the slower growth in fiscal 2016, including the weak stock

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market performance in calendar year 2015, slow growth in the national economy, low inflation, and the continued decline in oil and natural gas prices, as well as coal production, which impacted energy-producing states. The revenue slowdown was widespread with sales, personal income and corporate income all experiencing slower growth in fiscal 2016 than the prior year. Sales taxes grew 2.7 percent in fiscal 2016, compared to 5 percent in fiscal 2015, while personal income taxes increased 3.1 percent, compared to 7.1 percent in fiscal 2015. Corporate income taxes experienced an outright decline of 4.3 percent, in contrast to 6.2 percent growth the prior year.<sup>10</sup> Twelve states saw general fund revenues decline in fiscal 2016, while 30 states experienced growth between 0 and 5 percent, seven states had growth between 5 and 10 percent, and one state had growth greater than 10 percent.<sup>11</sup> In addition, 25 states reported that fiscal 2016 revenue collections ended the fiscal year lower than originally forecasted, while 20 states reported that revenues were above forecast, and five states said that revenue collections were on target.<sup>12</sup> Overall, state general fund revenue collections totaled \$780.6 billion in fiscal 2016, up from \$766.6 billion in fiscal 2015.<sup>13</sup>

### *Revenues in Fiscal 2017*

Total state general fund revenues are projected to grow 3.6 percent in fiscal 2017, increasing from \$780.6 billion in fiscal 2016 to \$808.6 billion.<sup>14</sup> Although revenues are forecasted to grow for the seventh consecutive year in fiscal 2017, the 3.6 percent growth level remains well below the historical average of 5.5 percent.<sup>15</sup> Sales taxes are forecasted to increase by \$12.7 billion (5.1 percent), personal income taxes are projected to grow by \$15.4 billion (4.5 percent), and corporate income taxes are expected to see gains of \$2.6 billion (5.5 percent).<sup>16</sup> Other general revenue sources, particularly severance taxes, are expected to grow more slowly, which explains why the projected growth rate of general fund revenues from all sources is lower than the rates of the three major tax types.

Through the first half of fiscal 2017, revenue growth has been below forecast for many states. At least 29 states have revised their revenue forecast downward at some point during the fiscal year. The downward revisions have resulted from overly optimistic economic forecasts of gross domestic product and income, declines in the price of tangible goods, weaknesses in energy states, and other factors. According to the Rockefeller Institute of

Government, preliminary figures show state revenues growing 1.2 percent during the first quarter of fiscal 2017 (July–September 2016), and 0.4 percent during the second quarter of fiscal 2017 (October–December 2016).<sup>17</sup> Additionally, according to National Association of State Budget Officers, or NASBO, data collected in the fall of 2016, 24 states were seeing revenues come in below projections for fiscal 2017, with 16 states on target and only four states reporting higher revenues (not all states were able to report data).<sup>18</sup> At this time, it appears likely that the overall revenue growth level for fiscal 2017 will be below the 3.6 percent originally forecasted.

### *Tax and Fee Changes in Fiscal 2017*

Eleven states enacted net tax and fee increases in fiscal 2017, while 20 states enacted net decreases in fiscal 2017, resulting in an aggregate net increase of \$1.3 billion. In both fiscal 2016 and 2017 states enacted small net increases in taxes and fees, while in fiscal 2014 and 2015 states enacted small net decreases. The largest net increases in taxes and fees in fiscal 2017 include Louisiana's sales tax rate hike and elimination of several exemptions, California's replacement of its managed care organization tax with a new enrollment tax, a cigarette tax increase in Pennsylvania, and Michigan's gas tax increase. It should be noted that while states enacted more than \$1.3 billion in net tax and fee increases in fiscal 2017, the overall net increase only represents 0.16 percent of total general fund revenue.

In fiscal 2017, personal income taxes saw the largest enacted decrease, reduced by \$2.3 billion; much of the decline in personal income taxes came from actions taken in Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Ohio. The second largest decline was in corporate income taxes at \$489 million, with the majority attributed to decreases enacted by California and North Carolina. Sales taxes experienced the largest net increase at \$1.9 billion led by Louisiana. A number of other revenue sources saw net increases, including cigarette and tobacco taxes (\$812 million), fees (\$791 million), motor fuel (\$337 million), other taxes (\$270 million), and alcohol (\$19 million).

### *State Spending in 2016*

Total state spending<sup>19</sup> grew by an estimated 4 percent in fiscal 2016, a significantly slower rate than the relatively sharp increase of 6.9 percent in fiscal 2015. Fiscal 2016 spending from states' own fund

sources and federal funds both experienced substantially less growth than the prior year. The more modest increase in spending from states' own funds was largely driven by a decline in revenue growth. Additionally, the growth rate of federal funds to states decreased as Medicaid spending began to slow, partly due to Medicaid enrollment levels beginning to decelerate as states entered the second full-year of Medicaid expansion under ACA. Although total state spending growth began to slow in fiscal 2016, all program areas saw at least a small increase in spending.<sup>20</sup>

In fiscal 2015, federal funds to states rose 10.4 percent during the first full year of the optional Medicaid expansion under the ACA, and in fiscal 2016 it is estimated that federal funds increased 5.8 percent. While the level of federal funding to states has seen sharp increases over the past several years almost entirely due to additional Medicaid dollars, spending growth from states' own revenue sources has been more moderate. Spending from state funds (including general funds and other state funds, but not federal funds or bonds) increased 5.5 percent in fiscal 2015, and an estimated 3.1 percent in fiscal 2016. In fiscal 2015, spending from state funds was partly bolstered by strong growth in personal income tax collections. In fiscal 2016 it is estimated that personal income and sales taxes experienced slower year-over-year growth while corporate income tax receipts significantly declined.

Looking in greater detail at fiscal 2016, total state expenditures (general funds, federal funds, other state funds and bonds combined) grew from \$1.85 trillion in fiscal 2015 to \$1.93 trillion in fiscal 2016.<sup>21</sup> Medicaid remained the largest category of total state spending in fiscal 2016, representing 29 percent. Other categories of total state expenditures include elementary and secondary education (19.4 percent), higher education (10.2 percent), transportation (7.9 percent), corrections (3 percent), public assistance (1.4 percent), and "all other" (29.2 percent).<sup>22</sup> All of these categories experienced total state spending increases in fiscal 2016, with Medicaid experiencing the largest gains at 6.9 percent, followed closely by transportation at 6.3 percent. Total spending growth in other program areas include higher education (4.8 percent), elementary and secondary education (3.6 percent), public assistance (2 percent), corrections (2 percent), and all other (0.9 percent).<sup>23</sup>

General fund spending is estimated to be \$779.4 billion in fiscal 2016, a 3.7 percent increase from fiscal 2015. General funds typically receive their

revenue from broad-based state taxes such as sales and personal income taxes. As with total state spending, all program areas saw at least some general fund spending growth in fiscal 2016, with transportation spending leading the way. Transportation, which receives the vast majority of its funding from non-general fund sources, grew fastest by far at 17.5 percent, followed by Medicaid (6.5 percent), K–12 (3.6 percent), all other (2.8 percent), higher education (1.7 percent), corrections (1.6 percent), and public assistance (0.2 percent).<sup>24</sup> Elementary and secondary education remained the largest category of general fund expenditures in fiscal 2016, accounting for 35.1 percent. Medicaid represented 20.3 percent and higher education accounted for 9.7 percent. Combined, education (both K–12 and higher education) and Medicaid comprised nearly two-thirds of general fund spending. Other categories of general fund spending included corrections (6.6 percent), public assistance (1.2 percent), transportation<sup>25</sup> (0.9 percent), and all other (26.2 percent).<sup>26</sup>

### *State Spending in 2017*

According to appropriated budgets, general fund expenditures are expected to increase by 4.3 percent in fiscal 2017, the seventh consecutive year of modest general fund spending growth following back-to-back declines in fiscal 2009 and 2010.<sup>27</sup> This growth rate may decline before the year is over, however, due to weak revenue performance in some states that may necessitate mid-year budget reductions. In total, general fund expenditures are estimated to be \$819.8 billion in fiscal 2017, a \$34 billion increase from the prior year. Forty-one states enacted a fiscal 2017 budget with general fund spending levels above fiscal 2016, with 26 states reporting general fund expenditure growth between 0.1 and 4.9 percent, and 15 states reporting growth greater than 5 percent.<sup>28</sup> Although the vast majority of states enacted fiscal 2017 budgets with general fund spending growth, in eight states nominal general fund spending levels remain below their fiscal 2008 levels, with several of these states facing negative budgetary impacts associated with declining energy prices.<sup>29</sup>

### *Budget Cuts*

Weaker-than-anticipated revenue collections and resulting budget gaps in fiscal 2016 helped lead 19 states to cut spending during the year, totaling \$2.8 billion. The number of states with net mid-year budget reductions in fiscal 2016 is historically high



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outside of a recessionary period. However, the number is less than half of what was seen during and immediately following the Great Recession, when 41 states made mid-year budget cuts in fiscal 2009 and 39 states in fiscal 2010. In addition, while the number of states with net mid-year budget cuts in fiscal 2016 is higher than has been observed in recent years, most of these reductions were relatively small in value. Also, these reductions do not always reflect fiscal stress or even true spending cuts, but sometimes are the result of technical or accounting changes. The largest program areas of net mid-year cuts in fiscal 2016 include K–12 (17 states), higher education (14 states), corrections (14 states) and Medicaid (13 states).<sup>30</sup>

Although overall general fund spending is projected to increase in fiscal 2017 for the seventh consecutive year, many states did enact fiscal 2017 budget cuts in various areas, including transportation (12 states), corrections (11 states), Medicaid (10 states), public assistance (9 states), higher education (9 states), and K–12 (8 states). It is also likely that a relatively high number of states will once again enact mid-year budget cuts in fiscal 2017 as revenue growth has been slower than forecasted for many states.<sup>31</sup>

### Balances

Total balances include both ending balances as well as the amounts in states' budget stabilization (or rainy-day) funds. Combined, these reserves reflect the funds states may use to respond to budget gaps or unforeseen circumstances. Forty-eight states have a budget stabilization or rainy-day fund, with about three-fifths of the states having limits on the size of these funds.<sup>32</sup>

Total balances reached a recent low in fiscal 2010 due to the severe decline in revenues and rise in expenditure demands tied to the recession, falling to \$32.5 billion, or 5.2 percent of general fund expenditures. By fiscal 2016, total balance levels rebounded to \$73.3 billion, or 9.4 percent of expenditures. Total balances are projected to decrease to \$65 billion in fiscal 2017, mostly due to lower ending balances at the conclusion of fiscal 2016. Rainy-day funds tend to be more stable than total balance levels, as ending balances fluctuate from year to year due to a variety of factors. Rainy-day funds are also a reflection of deliberate state policy chosen by elected officials. Most states have focused on strengthening their rainy-day funds in recent years; at the conclusion of fiscal 2016, 40 states had increased their rainy-day fund levels since fiscal

2010 in nominal terms. Additionally, the median state rainy-day fund balance was 5.1 percent of general fund expenditures in fiscal 2016—above the pre-recession peak median level in fiscal 2008 of 4.9 percent.<sup>33</sup>

### Looking Ahead

For most states, fiscal 2018 revenue projections are assuming continued slow growth in tax collections, although some are projecting slightly higher levels than the current year. As a result, budget proposals for fiscal 2018 have remained cautious with most governors calling for another year of modest spending growth. Some preliminary themes from fiscal 2018 budgets show a continued emphasis on early learning, a re-examination of school funding proposals, a call for increased infrastructure spending, the need for workforce development, restructuring of child welfare services, possible pension reforms, and new initiatives to help address the opioid crisis. Additionally, a number of governors have called for improving structural balances, rainy-day fund increases, and increased efficiency and the consolidation of government services. As states enact budgets for fiscal 2018, they are not only contending with slow revenue growth and constrained spending, but also federal uncertainty in several areas including possible health care changes, the consideration of federal tax reform, and discussions regarding various infrastructure proposals. These factors combined will require states to make difficult decisions moving forward.

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## Notes

<sup>1</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 45.

<sup>2</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, *The State Expenditure Report* (November 2016), 9.

<sup>3</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 11.

<sup>4</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 60.

<sup>5</sup> See note 1 above.

<sup>6</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 3.

<sup>7</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 56.

<sup>8</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 67.

<sup>9</sup> See note 1 above.

<sup>10</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 51.

<sup>11</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 46.

<sup>12</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 48.

<sup>13</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 6–7.

<sup>14</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 7–8.

<sup>15</sup> See note 1 above.

<sup>16</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 50–51.

<sup>17</sup> Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, *State Revenue Report*, (March 2017), 2.



<sup>18</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 48.

<sup>19</sup> Total state spending consists of general funds, other state funds, bonds and federal funds combined.

<sup>20</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, *The State Expenditure Report* (November 2016), 4.

<sup>21</sup> *State Expenditure Report* (November 2016), 8.

<sup>22</sup> *State Expenditure Report* (November 2016), 10–11.

<sup>23</sup> *State Expenditure Report* (November 2016), 4.

<sup>24</sup> *State Expenditure Report* (November 2016), 7.

<sup>25</sup> Transportation spending mostly comes from “other state funds” and federal funds, while general funds only comprise 3.9 percent of total state transportation expenditures.

<sup>26</sup> *State Expenditure Report* (November 2016), 11.

<sup>27</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 3.

<sup>28</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 5.

<sup>29</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 2.

<sup>30</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 12–13.

<sup>31</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 15.

<sup>32</sup> National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States*, (Spring 2015), 75–79.

<sup>33</sup> *The Fiscal Survey of States* (December 2016), 61–62.

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# State Budget Processes: A Comparative Analysis

By Kathryn Vesey White

*How do states develop and manage their budgets, and how does this process vary across states? The latest edition of NASBO's Budget Processes in the States report provides self-reported data from all 50 states and the District of Columbia on many aspects of state budget practices, such as: the budget calendar, revenue forecasting, gubernatorial budget authority, balanced budget requirements, tax and expenditure limitations, debt restrictions, approaches to budget development, rainy day funds, tools to monitor and control expenditures, and the use of performance measures.*

## Introduction

The process of developing, enacting and executing a state budget involves many actors, guided by laws, regulations, public priorities and external variables. NASBO's Budget Processes in the States report, most recently updated in 2015, provides a comparative analysis of the timeline, authorities, restrictions, decision-making tools and other aspects of budgeting practices that vary across the states. This article highlights a number of these elements, which have important implications for understanding how states allocate scarce public resources.

## Developing the Budget: Timeline & Participants

The state budget cycle varies by state, though most states follow a similar pattern. First, the state budget office (in the executive branch) sends instructions to state agencies to follow in preparing their budget requests. These instructions provide a uniform template for presenting financial and descriptive information, and set limits on certain types of requests and expectations depending on the fiscal environment. Agencies submit these requests to the budget office, which develops the executive budget proposal based on the governor's priorities. The governor's budget deadline is typically set in state law, and ranges across states from November to March, with January being the most common month of submission to the legislature. The legislature holds committee hearings as it deliberates various portions of the budget, and once an agreement is reached, passes the budget. The budget then goes to the governor for approval; generally, the governor must sign it in order for it to become law. The governor may also use line item veto power, if authorized, to revise the budget before signing.

Forty-six states begin their fiscal year on July 1. New York starts on April 1, Texas on Sept. 1, and

Alabama, Michigan and the District of Columbia on Oct. 1.<sup>1</sup> Unlike at the federal level, states rarely fail to adopt a budget before the start of the next fiscal year. Also, not all states enact a budget every year. Twenty states operate on a biennial budget cycle, meaning they adopt a budget for two fiscal years at a time. However, a number of biennial states routinely revise their spending levels for the second year of the biennium in what is known as a supplemental budget. In addition, states generally have separate budgets for operating expenditures and capital expenditures. NASBO's *Budget Processes in the States* report primarily focuses on the former.<sup>2</sup>

Revenue forecasting is a key component of budget development. Since states are required to balance their budgets (as discussed further below), it is crucial for state policymakers to have access to timely revenue estimates to inform budgetary decisions. States vary in their forecasting approaches and the agencies responsible for revenue forecasting. Roughly half of states reported using a consensus revenue forecasting group, typically comprised of representatives from the executive and legislative branches, and sometimes appointed citizen experts from academia or business. In states without a consensus forecasting process, the executive and legislative branches may each prepare their own forecasts independently, or the forecast may be developed solely by the budget office or another entity.<sup>3</sup>

## Budget Authority and Limitations

While state legislatures have primary control over appropriations, governors have substantial budgetary power as well. Besides submitting their budget proposals for lawmakers' consideration and signing enacted appropriations bills, governors in 44 states have line item veto power.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, in 33 states, the executive branch has the authority to withhold appropriations from agencies during the

fiscal year under certain conditions, for example when revenues come in below budget projections.<sup>5</sup>

All states operate within certain budget restrictions. Forty-six states reported having a legal balanced budget requirement, meaning the governor's proposed budget, legislature's enacted budget, and/or the budget signed by the governor is required by constitution or by statute to be balanced; 39 states are not permitted to carry over a deficit, effectively meaning the state is required to execute a balanced budget.<sup>6</sup> Forty-three states have a limit on total outstanding debt and/or debt service.<sup>7</sup> State debt is typically issued to finance capital projects and other expenditures that will benefit taxpayers over a long period of time. Additionally, 28 states had tax and expenditure limitations, which restrict the overall level or growth of revenues or spending, and are often tied to growth in personal income, population or inflation.<sup>8</sup>

### **Budget Approach, Procedures and Tools**

States use various methodologies to make budget decisions. Most states develop budgets on an incremental basis, whereby they start with a baseline (current spending or service levels) and focus most attention on justifications for spending increases or decreases relative to that base. In addition, a number of states named program budgeting as their main budget approach; this can also be incremental in practice but brings more focus to programs or activities as the primary budget units, and incorporates information on program missions, goals and effectiveness to help policymakers understand the broader implications of their funding decisions. Many states use elements of performance budgeting—allocating resources based on measureable results—to inform funding decisions as well.<sup>9</sup> As another NASBO report explains, “Whether states use a performance-based approach to budgeting is not typically a straightforward ‘yes’ or ‘no’ answer; in fact, performance budgeting use at the state level should probably be viewed along a continuum from minimal to extensive use, with significant variation on how this is accomplished.”<sup>10</sup>

States also turn to a number of budgeting tools and practices to plan for unforeseen circumstances and promote budget stability. For example, nearly all states have at least one rainy day fund or budget stabilization fund. States generally have rules whereby surplus revenues, a portion of a specific, often more volatile, revenue source (such as severance tax revenues), and/or direct appropriations are deposited into these reserve funds. Often, these

funds are only able to be expended if certain conditions are met, such as during a revenue shortfall.<sup>11</sup> Most states also maintain separate reserve funds set aside specifically for natural or manmade disasters.<sup>12</sup>

### **Monitoring and Executing the Budget**

State budgeting is a continual process—it does not stop with budget enactment. Throughout the budget cycle, states monitor expenditures (and revenues) to ensure funding needs are met and state resources are sufficient to fulfill spending obligations, and take mid-year actions when necessary. Thirty-two states issue interim expenditure monitoring reports, most often on a monthly basis, and 31 state budget offices use allotments to control the timing of expenditures by prescribing what portion of an appropriation may be expended or encumbered during a given period.<sup>13</sup>

Another budget execution tool at the disposal of many budget offices and state agencies is the authority to shift funds around (within certain limits). For example, the state budget office may transfer appropriations between departments in 15 states, between programs within a department in 34 states, and between spending categories within a program in 28 states.<sup>14</sup>

### **Measuring and Managing Performance**

Beyond the question of whether a state uses “performance budgeting,” NASBO asked states how they collect, report and use performance measures, with a special focus on the role played by executive budget offices in these activities. Forty states require performance measures as part of each agency budget request, and most of those states include them in the budget document.<sup>15</sup> Additionally, 22 states reported that the budget office is charged with development, implementation and/or oversight of the state's performance management system.<sup>16</sup> Most states that reported serving this function also indicated that they conduct management reviews of departments and/or provide management consulting services to departments.<sup>17</sup>

How do states actually use performance measures? They are most commonly used to support internal agency or program management (in 42 states), followed by informing the executive budget recommendations, program evaluation, and strategic planning and setting priorities. Twenty-two states also reported using performance measures to inform legislative appropriations.<sup>18</sup> As state spending demands continue to grow faster than revenues,

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the use of performance data and evidence to inform budgeting and management will remain an important area for state policymakers, particularly as advances in technology continue to enhance capacity for data analysis and presentation.<sup>19</sup>

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States* (Spring 2015), 8–9.

<sup>2</sup>For more detail on how states budget for capital spending, see NASBO's *Capital Budgeting in the States* report (Spring 2014).

<sup>3</sup>*Budget Processes in the States* (Spring 2015), 31–32.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, 49.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, 41.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, 52.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, 56.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, 61–62.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 69.

<sup>10</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers, *Investing in Results: Using Performance Data to Inform State Budgeting* (Spring 2014), 3.

<sup>11</sup>*Budget Processes in the States* (Spring 2015), 75–79.

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*, 82–84.

<sup>13</sup>*Ibid.*, 119.

<sup>14</sup>*Ibid.*, 123.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, 134.

<sup>16</sup>*Ibid.*, 145.

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*, 145.

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*, 138.

<sup>19</sup>National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes Spotlight: How States Use Performance Data* (August 4, 2015), 1.

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**Table A: State Budget Calendars**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Budget instructions sent to agencies</i>	<i>Agency requests submitted to governor</i>	<i>Agency hearings held</i>	<i>Public hearings held</i>	<i>Governor submits budget to legislature</i>	<i>Legislature convenes</i>	<i>Legislature adopts budget</i>
<b>Alabama (a)</b> .....	Sept.	Nov.	Jan.		Feb.	Feb.	Feb./May
<b>Alaska (a)</b> .....	July	Oct.	Sept.	Jan./April	Dec. 15	3rd Tues. of Jan.	April
<b>Arizona</b> .....	June 1	Sept. 1	no formal		5 days after	2nd Mon. of Jan.	no official deadline
			hearings		legis. convenes		
<b>Arkansas (a)</b> .....	May	July	Aug./Oct.	Oct./Dec.	Nov.	Jan./Feb.	Jan./April
<b>California (a)</b> .....	April–Nov.	Sept.	Sept.–Nov.	Feb.–June	Jan. 10	Jan.	June 15
<b>Colorado (a)</b> .....	May	Aug. 1	Aug.–Sept.	none	Nov. 1	2nd Wed. of Jan.	Late April (special bills often later)
<b>Connecticut (a)</b> .....	July	Sept.	Feb.–May	Feb.–May	Feb.	Jan./Feb.	June/May
<b>Delaware (a)</b> .....	July	Oct.		Nov.	Feb. 1	Jan.	By June 30
<b>Florida</b> .....	July	Oct.	Oct.–Feb.	Oct.–Feb.	30 days before legis. convenes	March	April/May
<b>Georgia (a)</b> .....	Mid-July	Sept. 1	Nov.	Jan/Feb	2nd Week of Jan.	2nd Mon. of Jan.	Late March–Early April
<b>Hawaii (a)</b> .....	July/Aug.	Sept.	Nov.		Dec.	3rd Wed. of Jan.	April/May
<b>Idaho</b> .....	July 15	Sept. 1	Jan.–Feb. (to legislature)		Jan. (5 days after session convenes)	Jan.	Feb.–March
<b>Illinois (a)</b> .....	Sept.–Oct.	Oct.–Nov.	Dec.–Jan.	Feb.–May	3rd Wed. of Feb.	2nd Wed. of Jan.	Late May
<b>Indiana</b> .....	By Sept. 1	By Sept. 1	Nov.–April	Nov.–April	2nd Mon. of Jan.	2nd Mon. of Jan.	Apr. 29
<b>Iowa</b> .....	June/July	Oct. 1	Nov./Dec.	Dec.	Feb. 1	2nd Mon. of Jan.	April/May
<b>Kansas (a)</b> .....	June	Sept.	Nov.		Jan.	Jan.	May
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	July	Nov. 15			10 or 15 days after legis. convenes	Early Jan.	April 15
<b>Louisiana (a)</b> .....	Sept. 20	Nov. 15	During session	During session	45 days before legis. convenes	2nd Mon. in March or 2nd Mon. in Apr.	Early June
<b>Maine (a)</b> .....	July	Sept. 1	Oct.–Dec.	During session	Jan.	Jan.	30 days prior to adjournment
<b>Maryland</b> .....	June	Sept.–Oct.	Oct.–Dec.		3rd Wed. of Jan.	2nd Wed. in Jan.	83rd day of session
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Mid-Nov.		Feb.	Early-mid Dec.	4th Wed. of Jan.	1st Wed. of Jan.	June
<b>Michigan (a)</b> .....	Aug.	Oct.	Oct.	Feb.–April	Feb.	Jan.	June
<b>Minnesota (a)</b> .....	May/June	Oct. 15	Oct.–Dec.	N/A	4th Tues. of Jan.	Jan.	May
<b>Mississippi (a)</b> .....	June	Aug.	Sept.–Oct.	Sept./Oct.	Nov. 15	Jan.	March/April
<b>Missouri (a)</b> .....	July	Oct. 1	Jan.–April	Jan.–Feb.	30 days after legis. convenes	1st Wed. after 1st Mon. in Jan.	1st Fri. after 1st Mon. in May (by 6 p.m.)
<b>Montana</b> .....	April & Aug.	June & Sept. 1	June/Sept.		Nov. 15	1st Mon. in Jan.	Late April
<b>Nebraska (a)</b> .....	July	Sept. 15	Oct.–Dec.	Feb.–April	Jan. 15	Jan.	May
<b>Nevada (a)</b> .....	March	Sept. 1	Sept.	N/A	Jan.	1st Mon. of Feb.	June
<b>New Hampshire (a)</b> .....	Aug. 1	Oct. 1	Nov.	Nov.	Feb. 15	Dec.	May
<b>New Jersey (a)</b> .....	Sept.	Oct.	Nov./Dec.		4th Tues. in Feb.	March	June 30
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	June 15	Sept. 1	Sept.–Dec.	Sept.–Dec.	Jan. 5th or Jan. 10th	3rd Tues. in Jan.	Mid-Feb. or early March
<b>New York</b> .....	Aug./Sept.	Oct.	Oct./Nov.		Mid-Jan.	Jan.	March
<b>North Carolina (a)</b> .....	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.	None	Early March	Jan.	June–Aug.
<b>North Dakota (a)</b> .....	April/May	July/Oct.	July/Oct.		1st week of Dec.	Jan.	April
<b>Ohio</b> .....	July	Sept./Oct.			4 wks. after session convenes (Feb.)	1st Mon. in Jan. (not a holiday)	June
<b>Oklahoma (a)</b> .....	Aug.	Oct. 1	Nov.–Jan.	Feb.–May	Feb.	Feb.–May	May
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Feb./May	Sept.	Sept./Nov.		Dec. 1	Feb.	Feb./June
<b>Pennsylvania (a)</b> .....	Aug.	Oct.	Dec./Jan.	Feb.–March	1st full week in Feb.	Jan.	By June 30
<b>Rhode Island (a)</b> .....	July	Oct.	Nov.–Dec.	Feb.–April	Jan.	Jan.	June
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Aug.	Sept./Oct.	Oct.		Jan.—w/in 5 days after session begins	2nd Tues. of Jan.	June
<b>South Dakota (a)</b> .....	June/July	Aug. 31	Sept.	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.	March/April
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Aug.	Oct. 1	Oct./Nov.	Nov./Dec.	Feb. 1	Jan.	April–June
<b>Texas</b> .....	June	July/Sept.	July/Oct.	July/Oct.	By state of state address	Jan.	May
<b>Utah</b> .....	Aug.	Oct.	Oct.		Dec.	Jan.	March
<b>Vermont (a)</b> .....	Sept.	Oct.	Oct./Nov.	Oct./Nov.	Jan. (3rd Tues. of session)	1st Wed. after 1st Mon. in Jan.	May
<b>Virginia</b> .....	April–Aug.	June–Oct.	Sept.–Oct.		Dec.	Jan.	March–April
<b>Washington</b> .....	June	late Aug.–early Sept.	none		Dec. 20	2nd Mon. in Jan.	April–June
<b>West Virginia (a)</b> .....	Early Aug.	Sept. 1	Sept.–Nov.		2nd Wed. of Jan.	Jan.	March
<b>Wisconsin (a)</b> .....	June	Sept.			Jan.		June/July
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	June	Aug.	Sept.–Nov.	Dec.–Jan.	Dec. 1	Jan.	March
<b>Dist. of Columbia (a)</b> ...	Sept.	Dec.	Feb.–April	Feb.–April	March	Sept. 15	May

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE BUDGETS

**Table A: State Budget Calendars—Continued**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Governor signs budget</i>	<i>Fiscal year begins</i>	<i>Legal source of budget submission deadline</i>	<i>Extended budget deadline for new gov.? (b)</i>	<i>Votes required to pass budget</i>	<i>Frequency of legis. cycle?</i>	<i>Annual budget cycle</i>	<i>Biennial budget cycle (c)</i>	<i>Biennial budget enacted in odd or even calendar yr.?</i>
<b>Alabama (a)</b> .....	May	Oct. 1	C	X (b)	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Alaska (a)</b> .....		July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Arizona</b> .....	No Official Deadline	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X	(c)	
<b>Arkansas (a)</b> .....	Jan./April	July 1	S	X	Three-Fourths	A	(a)	X	Odd
<b>California (a)</b> .....	June 27	July 1	C	-	Majority elected	B	X		
<b>Colorado (a)</b> .....	For FY 14–15, signed 4/30/14	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Connecticut (a)</b> .....	June/May	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A		X (c)	Odd
<b>Delaware (a)</b> .....	By July 1	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Florida</b> .....	May/June	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Georgia (a)</b> .....	May	July 1	C	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Hawaii (a)</b> .....	May	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A		X (c)	Odd
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Within 5 days (during session) or 10 days after adjournment	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Illinois (a)</b> .....	June (60 days after received)	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Indiana</b> .....	7 days after received	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A		X (c)	Odd
<b>Iowa</b> .....	May	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Kansas (a)</b> .....	May	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	B	X	(c)	
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Upon passage	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A		X (c)	Even
<b>Louisiana (a)</b> .....	Within 20 days after passage	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected or 2/3 elected*	A	X		
<b>Maine (a)</b> .....	Within 10 days of passage	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	B		X (c)	Odd
<b>Maryland</b> .....	N/A (Becomes law upon passage)	July 1	C	X (b)	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	July	July 1	C	X (b)	Majority elected	B	X		
<b>Michigan (a)</b> .....	June/July	Oct. 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Minnesota (a)</b> .....	May	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A		X (c)	Odd
<b>Mississippi (a)</b> .....	Within 5 days after passage	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Missouri (a)</b> .....	within 45 days after session adjourns	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Montana</b> .....	Early May	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	B		X (c)	Odd
<b>Nebraska (a)</b> .....	June	July 1	S	X (b)	Two-thirds elected	A		X (c)	Odd
<b>Nevada (a)</b> .....	June	July 1	C,S	-	Majority elected	B		X (c)	Odd
<b>New Hampshire (a)</b> .....	June	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A		X	Odd
<b>New Jersey (a)</b> .....	30-Jun	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Early March or Early April	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>New York</b> .....	By April 1	April 1	C	X (b)	Majority elected	A	X	(c)	
<b>North Carolina (a)</b> .....	June–Aug.	July 1	C,S	-	Majority elected	B		X (c)	Odd
<b>North Dakota (a)</b> .....	May	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	B		X	Odd
<b>Ohio</b> .....	June	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A		X (c)	Odd
<b>Oklahoma (a)</b> .....	May/June	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Oregon</b> .....	May/July	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A		X	Odd
<b>Pennsylvania (a)</b> .....	By June 30	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Rhode Island (a)</b> .....	June	July 1	S	X (b)	Two-thirds elected	A	X		
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	June	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>South Dakota (a)</b> .....	March/April	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Within 10 days after passage	July 1	S	X (b)	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Texas</b> .....	June	Sept. 1	S	-	Majority elected	B		X (c)	Odd
<b>Utah</b> .....	Within 20 days after session (late March/early April)	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Vermont (a)</b> .....	May/June	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Virginia</b> .....	within 7 days of presentation	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A		X (c)	Even
<b>Washington</b> .....	Within 20 days of passage	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A		X (c)	Odd
<b>West Virginia (a)</b> .....	Within 5 days of passage	July 1	C,S	X (b)	Majority elected	A	X		
<b>Wisconsin (a)</b> .....	By June 30	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	B		X	Odd
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	March	July 1	S	-	Majority elected	A		X (c)	Even
<b>Dist. of Columbia (a)</b> ...	June	Oct. 1	S	-	Majority elected	B	X		

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table A: State Budget Calendars—Continued**

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States*, 2017

Key:

(a)

Alabama—The Governor's Recommended Budget must be submitted by the second legislative day of each Regular Session of the Legislature. The dates of each Regular Session vary. In the first year of a Governor's term, the Regular Session begins on the first Tuesday in March. In the second and third years of a term, the Regular Session begins on the first Tuesday in February. In the fourth year of a term, the Regular Session begins on the second Tuesday in January.

Alaska—By December 15th of each year, the governor must submit the proposed operating, capital, and mental health appropriation bills to the legislature. The Alaska Legislature is required by statute (AS 24.05.090) to convene in regular session annually on the third Tuesday in January. § 12. of the Alaska constitution states: The governor shall submit to the legislature, at a time fixed by law, a budget for the next fiscal year setting forth all proposed expenditures and anticipated income of all departments, offices, and agencies of the State. However, the actual budget deadline is in statute.

Arkansas—Amendment 86 reduces the period for which appropriation bills are valid from two fiscal years to one, requiring the General Assembly to meet in a limited fiscal session during even-numbered years to consider appropriation bills. Based on rules adopted for the fiscal session by the Arkansas Legislative Council, budgets are only to be presented for the "Big 6" agencies. All other agencies have bills pre-filed base on Regular Session Recommendations. The "Big 6" agencies are: The Public School Fund, Department of Correction, Department of Community Correction, Department of Human Services, Department of Health, and the Institutions of Higher Education.

California—The Governor must sign the budget bill within twelve calendar days of the legislature's passing of the bill.

Colorado—There are no public executive branch hearings. The Joint Budget Committee begins public hearings in November.

Connecticut—The legislative session is January through June in odd-numbered years, and February through May in even-numbered years.

Delaware—The Governor-elect may prepare a statement of any recommendation or suggestion in connection with the proposed budget and such statement shall be presented to the General Assembly simultaneously with the presentation of the budget bill.

Georgia—Agency hearings are meetings between the agency head and the Governor to discuss the agency's fiscal needs for the current and upcoming fiscal years. These usually take place in November. Public hearings on the budget are held by the General Assembly after the Governor submits his budget. These usually begin in late January and continue into February and March.

Hawaii—Governor submits budget thirty days prior to the legislature convening (legislature convenes the third Wednesday of January).

Illinois—Illinois' two most recent gubernatorial transitions led to budget deadline extensions, both of which required legislative action (Public Acts 93-1 and 96-1).

Kansas—By law, only 21 agencies are on a biennial budget basis. Budget instructions from Division of the Budget (July 2014) now require all agencies to submit biennial budgets.

Louisiana—Budget instructions are sent to agencies on or before September 20, but typically by August 31. Agency requests are submitted to the governor no later than November 15, but typically by October 15. Agency hearings and public hearings are held during the legislative session by the House Appropriations Committee and Senate Finance Committee. Legislature convenes the second Monday in March in even-numbered years and second Monday in April in odd-numbered years. The legislature adopts the budget by the end of the legislative session, but typically by the beginning of June. If one-time money is included in budget, a two-thirds vote of elected House of Representatives is required to pass. Governor signs budget: A bill, except a joint resolution, becomes law if the governor signs it or if he fails to sign or veto it within ten days after delivery to him if the legislature is in session on the tenth day after such delivery, or within twenty days if the tenth day after delivery occurs after the legislature is adjourned.

Maine—1) The Legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday of December following the general election in what shall be designated the first regular session of the Legislature; and shall further convene on the first Wednesday following the first Tuesday of January in the subsequent even-numbered year in what shall be designated the second regular session of the Legislature. 2) The necessary vote for enactment is usually a simple majority, but emergency bills and bills excepted from the mandate

provision of the State Constitution require a two-thirds majority of the entire elected membership of each body; referenda for bond issues and constitutional amendments require a two-thirds vote of those members present. The legislature adopts the budget by 30 days prior to the date of adjournment, except when Governor-elect, the first Friday in June.

Michigan—1) The governor must present the budget to the legislature within 30 days after the legislature convenes in regular session (typically early January) except in a year in which a newly elected governor is inaugurated into office, when 60 days are allowed. 2) The concurrence of a majority of members elected to and serving.

Minnesota—Minnesota typically issues three sets of budget instructions. One for background materials (narratives), another related to budget system implementation and another providing specifics on the Governor's budget process. Public hearings are not held on the Governor's budget development. The state constitution defines when the legislature convenes in the first year of the biennium. The first year is the second Tuesday following the first Monday in January. Legislative leaders determine the start date for the second year of the biennium (typically in January).

Mississippi—The Executive Budget is submitted in January during the first year of a governor's term. The Governor does not hold separate agency hearings (from Legislative Hearings). The governor's deadline to sign the budget is within five (5) days (Sundays excepted) after approval (Miss. Const. Ann. Art. 4, § 72).

Missouri—The Governor does not hold official agency or public hearings. The General Assembly holds agency hearings, usually from January–April and public hearings usually from January–February. There is constitutional authority for annual and biennial budgeting. Beginning in FY 1994, the capital budget has been biennial. The operating budget has been on an annual budget with the exception of the budget for leased space, which was a biennial budget from FY 1995–2005.

Nebraska—Agency hearings prior to presentation of the Governor's recommendations are not mandated nor typically held though informal discussions take place regularly. The time period indicated for public hearings is in reference to the public hearings held by the legislative branch. The executive branch receives public input through regular, daily contact with the Governor, the Governor's Office staff, and with the budget agency. Date agency budget requests due to Budget: Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 353.210 <http://leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-353.html#NRS353Sec205>. Governor submits budget to Legislature: not later than 14 calendar days before the start of the regular biennial Legislative session, which starts the first Monday of February of odd-numbered years.

Nevada—Session start: Nevada Constitution ARTICLE. 4. - Legislative Department Sec. 2. <http://leg.state.nv.us/Const/NvConst.html#Art4Sec2> Budget submittal to Legislature: NRS 353.230 <http://leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-353.html#NRS353Sec230>.

New Hampshire—The New Hampshire legislature is elected for a two-year term yet meets in regular session each year.

New Jersey—New Jersey's legislative session continues throughout the year. The date used for "Legislature convenes" refers to the start of the legislative budget hearings.

New Mexico—The governor's deadline to submit budget to the legislature is January 5th during even-numbered years and January 10th during odd-numbered years. The legislature adopts the budget by mid-February in even years and by early March in odd years. The governor signs the budget by early March in even years and early April in odd years.

North Carolina—Budget instructions for budget preparation are sent to agencies.

North Dakota—The Governor submits the budget to the legislature during their organizational session the first week of December. The actual date varies. An outgoing Governor submits the budget the first week of December. The incoming Governor only makes amendments to the budget as submitted. There is no specific deadline to submit amendments. If an emergency clause is included in the measure, to allow spending to occur immediately, a two-thirds vote is required.

Oklahoma—Public hearings refer to Legislative hearings. The Executive Branch does not hold any public hearings.

Pennsylvania—The Governor's budget is submitted in February, except in a Governor's first term when it is submitted in March.

Rhode Island—Agency budget requests for some smaller agencies are submitted in September. Agency hearings refer to internal meetings with agencies to review budget requests and proposed recommendations prior to official budget submission.

South Dakota—The Governor submits the budget on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December.

Vermont—The state constitution prescribes a biennial legislature; in practice, legislature meets annually, in regular and adjourned sessions.



## STATE BUDGETS

**Table A: State Budget Calendars—Continued**

West Virginia—Budget Office hearings are open to the public.  
Wisconsin—While new governors are not provided an extended budget deadline, Wisconsin statutes provide a mechanism for a governor to request, and the legislature to approve by joint resolution, a later budget deadline.

Dist. of Columbia—Substitute “Mayor” for “Governor” for the District of Columbia. After the legislature passes and the Mayor signs the budget, the District sends it to Congress for final approval.

(b)  
Alabama—In the first year of the Governor’s term, the Regular Session of the Legislature begins on the first Tuesday in March. The Governor is required to introduce his/her budget by the second legislative day.

Connecticut—Newly elected Governors receive an additional two weeks to submit a budget.

Florida—Section 216.162(1) Florida Statute: At least 30 days before the scheduled annual legislative session, or at a later date if requested by the Governor and approved in writing by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Indiana—If a gubernatorial election has occurred then the deadline for the submission of the Governor’s budget is extended by one week to the third Monday of January in odd-numbered years.

Kansas—Newly elected governors have until the 21st day of the legislative session to submit a budget. Otherwise the deadline is the 8th day.

Kentucky—5 Legislative days.

Louisiana—No later than 30 days prior to the regular session of the legislature.

Maine—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.

Maryland—2 additional days. Third Friday of January.

Massachusetts—Five weeks later than the usual deadline.

Michigan—A newly elected governor is allowed an additional 30 days, up to 60 days, after the legislature convenes in regular session to present the proposed budget.

Minnesota—A new Governor is given until the 3rd Tuesday in February. Mississippi—January 31.

Montana—Governor Elect budgets are submitted to the Legislature by January 7 of the odd-numbered year.

Nebraska—On or before February 1.

New Jersey—New governors may have their budget submission deadline extended with the agreement of the Legislature (usually mid-March).

New York—In any year following a gubernatorial election, the Governor may submit the budget on or before February 1.

Ohio—March 15.

Oregon—First day Legislature convenes.

Pennsylvania—In a Governor’s first term, the Governor’s budget is submitted the 1st full week in March.

Rhode Island—First Thursday of February vs. Third Thursday of January in other years.

Tennessee—March 1.

West Virginia—Extended to the 2nd Wednesday of February.

(c)

Arizona—By statute, the nine largest agencies are on an annual budget cycle and all other agencies are to receive two, one-year appropriations, enacted every two years. However, this statute has not been used since 2008, with no indication that biennial budgeting will return in the near future.

Connecticut—Revisions are generally made to the second year of the biennial budget, effectively making the budget cycle annual in nature.

Hawaii—The state Constitution and statutes prescribe a biennial budget; In practice, a budget is submitted every year.

Indiana—While Indiana has a biennial budget, we don’t develop a supplemental budget for the 2nd year of the biennium.

Kansas—Agencies submit their updated budgets, highlighting what has been changed from the previously approved amounts.

Kentucky—Embedded within the next biennial budget development cycle.

Maine—The Governor or Governor-elect shall also transmit any emergency bills that authorize additional appropriations or allocations in the current fiscal year that the Governor may wish to propose. This emergency bill is subject to the same requirements and deadlines as the biennial budget.

Minnesota—Minnesota’s supplemental budget process and submission to the legislature is not prescribed in state statutes. In general, agencies submit requests in October for consideration. After the November Budget and Economic Forecast, the Governor (if they chose) submits

a supplemental budget in January after the Legislature convenes. The supplemental budget is revised with the February Budget and Economic Forecast. The supplemental budget is enacted and signed into law by May of each even-numbered year.

Nebraska—Supplemental/deficit budget request instructions are issued in September with requests due to be submitted to the Budget Office in late October. The Governor’s supplemental/deficit recommendations are presented to the Legislature in January. The Legislature adopts supplemental/deficit budget adjustments in March/April.

Nevada—Caseload, K–12 enrollment in excess of budget may request supplemental appropriation.

New York—The Governor submits the budget to the legislature on or before the second Tuesday in January, following the first day of the annual meeting of the legislature (typically mid-January).

North Carolina—In even-numbered years the Governor recommends adjustments to the second year of the enacted budget, which may include program eliminations or reductions, program expansions and new programs, and capital improvements. All recommended adjustments to the enacted budget must be supported by appropriation documentation and the same level of accounting detail as is required in the first year. These recommended changes are presented as amendments to the enacted state budget and incorporated in a recommended Current Operations Appropriation Act and a recommended Capital Improvements Appropriations Act. The operating and capital budgets for the second year of a biennium are adjusted in a “short” legislative session. This process allows the governor and General Assembly to take into account revenue fluctuations, salary increases, and emergency items. Traditionally, the second year adjustments occur in May and June of even-numbered years. Short Session Budget adjustments are generally but not always limited to adjustments of the biennial budget for operating requirements of programs, such as increases to reflect changes in the enrollment or population currently served by public schools, prisons and entitlement programs.

Ohio—If agencies have a need for additional spending authority or a transfer of appropriations between line items during a biennium, they may seek approval from the Controlling Board whose voting members are also members of the General Assembly. An alternative is to submit budget and policy proposals for consideration through the governor’s mid-biennium budget review bill (MBR) which is a fairly recent means of adjusting budgets and proposing new policy reforms. The MBR is introduced late in the first year of the biennium.

Oregon—There are usually three Joint Interim Ways and Means Committee meetings between the end of the regular session (July of odd-numbered years) and the following February session (even-numbered years) when the legislative body may review potential and emerging budget issues. The legislature convenes for up to 35 days in a short session in February of even-numbered years and can take actions recommended by the Interim Ways & Means Committee. Following the short session, the Joint Legislative Emergency Board may schedule four or five meetings prior to the following regular session where the Board can take immediate action without convening the entire legislative body. The Legislative Emergency Board may convene at the call of the chairs at any time during the biennium, if necessary.

Texas—There is no formal process to address supplemental request. Supplemental request are considered by legislature during the second year of the biennium.

Virginia—The General Assembly has is short session in the odd year. The odd year session (45 days) uses the same budget process as the biennial bill. The even year session (60 days) considers the Biennial Appropriations; the odd year session considers amendments to the biennial appropriation act.

Washington—Instructions are sent to agencies in early to mid-September each year. Budget submittals are due from agencies in mid-October. Budget requests are then considered by the Governor, and his/her proposed budget is released in mid-December.

Wyoming—The same process.



**Table 7.1**  
**FISCAL 2015 STATE GENERAL FUND, ACTUAL**  
(In millions of dollars)

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending balance	Budget stabilization fund
<b>Total.....</b>	\$36,423	\$766,609		\$804,473	\$757,736		\$41,597	\$47,783
Alabama (a) .....	52	7,719	180	7,952	7,770	(33)	215	412
Alaska (b) .....	0	2,257	71	2,328	6,014	(1,008)	(2,679)	10,442
Arizona (c) .....	577	8,933	71	9,581	9,269	0	312	455
Arkansas.....	0	5,058	0	5,058	5,058	0	0	0
California* (d) .....	5,590	111,789	(436)	116,943	113,448	51	3,445	4,085
Colorado* (e).....	436	9,803	65	10,303	9,594	0	709	709
Connecticut (f).....	0	17,282	0	17,282	17,420	(24)	(113)	406
Delaware* .....	414	3,955	0	4,370	3,833	0	537	213
Florida .....	2,581	27,966	0	30,547	28,008	0	2,540	1,139
Georgia* (g) .....	1,071	20,435	74	21,579	20,050	0	1,529	1,431
Hawaii.....	665	6,577	0	7,242	6,413	0	828	90
Idaho (h) .....	44	3,057	(157)	2,944	2,936	(37)	45	244
Illinois (i) .....	74	32,907	3,470	36,451	30,763	5,067	621	276
Indiana (j) .....	1,036	15,145	15	16,196	14,935	374	887	1,254
Iowa (k) .....	0	6,820	647	7,467	7,056	0	411	698
Kansas .....	380	5,929	0	6,309	6,237	0	72	0
Kentucky (l) .....	81	10,028	324	10,433	10,108	104	221	77
Louisiana (m).....	0	8,430	47	8,477	8,588	6	(117)	470
Maine (n) .....	13	3,329	(100)	3,242	3,166	51	26	119
Maryland (o) .....	148	15,923	161	16,231	15,995	(84)	320	774
Massachusetts* (p) .....	1,451	38,237	0	39,687	38,116	0	1,571	1,252
Michigan (q).....	306	10,661	(1,070)	9,897	9,203	0	695	498
Minnesota* (r) .....	1,886	20,510	0	22,396	20,293	0	2,103	994
Mississippi .....	41	5,537	0	5,578	5,529	0	48	395
Missouri (s) .....	189	8,709	124	9,022	8,744	0	278	270
Montana (t) .....	424	2,200	1	2,625	2,171	(1)	455	0
Nebraska (u) .....	674	4,305	(216)	4,763	4,030	0	732	728
Nevada (v) .....	184	3,284	181	3,649	3,400	7	242	0
New Hampshire (w) ....	22	1,398	0	1,420	1,278	93	49	22
New Jersey (x) .....	296	32,839	476	33,611	32,794	0	817	0
New Mexico* (y).....	638	6,286	15	6,939	6,326	0	613	613
New York* (z) .....	2,235	67,921	0	70,156	62,856	0	7,300	1,798
North Carolina.....	269	21,448	(786)	20,931	20,666	0	265	852
North Dakota (aa).....	1,248	2,369	531	4,147	3,270	0	877	573
Ohio (bb).....	1,700	31,473	0	33,173	31,462	0	1,712	1,478
Oklahoma (cc) .....	0	6,465	(13)	6,452	6,403	0	49	385
Oregon (dd) .....	247	8,462	(44)	8,665	8,136	0	529	391
Pennsylvania (ee) .....	81	30,592	(1,246)	29,427	29,153	68	206	0
Rhode Island (ff) .....	68	3,641	(80)	3,629	3,454	7	168	185
South Carolina* (gg) ...	1,163	6,960	0	8,124	6,815	127	1,182	447
South Dakota (hh).....	10	1,381	27	1,418	1,386	10	22	149
Tennessee (ii).....	384	13,019	51	13,454	12,330	251	873	492
Texas (jj) .....	7,266	52,644	(2,260)	57,650	49,308	0	8,342	8,460
Utah (kk).....	343	5,873	0	6,216	5,774	0	442	491
Vermont (ll) .....	0	1,444	5	1,449	1,429	20	0	76
Virginia.....	835	18,082	0	18,917	18,240	0	677	468
Washington (mm).....	373	17,283	6	17,662	16,671	0	991	513
West Virginia (nn) .....	412	4,196	45	4,653	4,234	0	420	869
Wisconsin (oo) .....	517	14,541	672	15,730	15,504	91	136	280
Wyoming (pp) .....	0	1,509	592	2,101	2,101	0	0	1,811

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE FINANCE

### FISCAL 2015 STATE GENERAL FUND, ACTUAL — Continued (In millions of dollars)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers. December 2016.

Notes: For all states, unless otherwise noted, transfers into budget stabilization funds are counted as expenditures, and transfers from budget stabilization funds are counted as revenues.

Key:

... — Not applicable.

\* — In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund, sometimes known as the rainy day fund.

(a) Revenue adjustments include one-time transfer increases of \$261.3M; Transfer decreases: Sales Tax transfers to PACT; -\$23.6M and Rainy Day Repayment, -\$57.5M; Expenditure adjustments include a repayment of \$35.1M to the Rainy Day Account and reversions of -\$67.6.

(b) Revenues: Spring FY2016 Revenue Sources Book (Total Revenue); Revenue Adjustments: SLA2015 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Revenue Carryforward) Expenditures: SLA2015 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Pre-Transfer Authorization); Ending Balance: SLA2015 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Transfer to SBR/CBR); Rainy Day Balance: State of Alaska Fiscal Summary (Part 2).

(c) Adjustments to revenue include revenues from budget transfers.

(d) Represents adjustments to the Beginning Fund Balance, consisting primarily of adjustments made to major taxes and K-12 spending. Ending balance excludes \$1,606.4 million that was transferred to the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) for "rainy day" purposes. The rainy day balance is made up of the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties and the BSA; however, withdrawals from the BSA are subject to provisions of Proposition 2, 2014. The ending balance is only the General Fund balance and excludes the Budget Stabilization Account (a rainy day reserve held in a separate fund). The excluded amount is \$1,606.4 million in FY 2015. The total balance that includes the ending balance and all rainy day funds, including the Budget Stabilization Account amounts, is \$5,051.2 million in FY 2015.

(e) FY 2014-15 actuals include a \$132.7M excess balance in the 6.5% GF statutory reserve. The statutory reserve is based on 6.5% of GF appropriations subject to the limit, per Section 24-75-201.1, CRS. This figure is derived from the Leg. Council forecast which was the basis for the General Assembly's appropriation for this year.

(f) Expenditure adjustments include -\$24.4 million in miscellaneous adjustments. Reported rainy day fund balance includes ending balance.

(g) FY15 beginning balance reflects General Fund balances as of June 30, 2014 for Revenue Shortfall Reserve, Guaranteed Revenue Debt Common Reserve Fund, and State Revenue Collections as reported on the Combined Balance Sheet of the Budgetary Compliance Report. Revenue Shortfall Reserve fund balance includes \$192 million for the FY15 Appropriation of Mid-Year Adjustment for Education. Adjustments to Revenues include FY14 agency surplus returned and early remittance of FY15 surplus from state agencies.

(h) Revenue adjustments include transfers to Constitutional Defense Fund - \$2,050,000; Permanent Building Fund - \$101,200; Wolf Depredation Control Fund - \$400,000; Time Sensitive Emergency Fund - \$225,800; Budget Stabilization Fund - \$82,306,800; Strategic Initiatives Fund - \$54,152,500; Opportunity Scholarship Fund - \$241,900; and Deficiency Warrants - \$17,981,900. Also included are miscellaneous adjustments \$186,700 and cancelled encumbrances (499,600). Expenditure adjustments include (\$20,180,700) in supplementals/rescissions; (\$17,107,000) in reversions; and \$295,800 in cash adjustments.

(i) Revenue adjustments include transfers in to the general fund. Expenditure adjustments include transfers out of the general fund and the change in accounts payable.

(j) Revenue adjustments include funds from the S&P Settlement. Expenditure adjustments include reversions from distributions, capital, and reconciliations; the cost of a 13th check for pension recipients; transfer to the Major Moves 2020 trust fund; transfer to the tuition reserve fund; and state agency and university line item capital projects.

(k) Revenue adjustments include an estimated \$647.2 million of residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds are filled to their statutorily set maximum amounts. The 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.

(l) Revenue includes \$61.9 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes \$101.8 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$222.5 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.

(m) Revenues adjustments include \$46.8 from various funds. Expenditure adjustments include \$5.7 in other transfers out.

(n) Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively autho-

rized transfers. Rainy Day Fund balance reflects the total of the Budget Stabilization Fund (\$111M) and the Reserve for Operating Capital (\$7.4M).

(o) Revenue adjustments include \$17.6 million in transfers from tax credit reserves and \$143.4 million in transfers from other funds. Expenditure adjustments represent \$83.9 million in reversions to the unappropriated General Fund balance.

(p) Source: Commonwealth of Massachusetts Information Statement August 8, 2016; Pg A-12 Total Tax Revenue and Budgeted Expenditures and Other Uses FY15-FY17; Fiscal Year 2016 amounts are preliminary; Fiscal Year 2017 amounts are projected; Beginning and ending balances include the Stabilization Fund (Rainy Day Fund).

(q) Fiscal 2015 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes (-\$626.0 million); revenue sharing payments to local government units (-\$468.0 million); deposits from restricted funds (\$403.3 million); deposit to rainy day fund (-\$94.0 million); and general fund dedicated for roads(-\$285.0 million). Fiscal 2015 expenditures include \$76.2 million in one-time spending financed from one-time revenue. Deposit to the rainy day fund and funds earmarked for roads are not included.

(r) Ending balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million, budget reserve account of \$994,339 million, and stadium reserve of \$32,634 million.

(s) Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the general revenue fund. The enacted revenue estimate was insufficient to cover budgeted expenses. The above expenditures include expenditure restrictions.

(t) Revenue Adjustments and Expenditure Adjustments reflect prior year activity.

(u) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Per Nebraska law, includes a transfer of \$96.7 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 \$138 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund.

(v) Revenue adjustments are restricted revenue, reversions, Rainy Day fund transfers and reserve transfers. Expenditure adjustments are restricted transfers.

(w) Expenditure Adjustments: \$78.6 million was moved to the Education Trust Fund and \$.9 million to the Fish and Game fund at year end. (Also adjustments totaling \$ 20.5 for GAAP and Other were made.)

(x) Revenue Adjustments represent Budget vs. GAAP entries; lapses and transfers to other funds.

(y) Revenue includes \$42.1 million from the Tobacco Permanent Fund, \$7.7 million in revenue and reversions from the Appropriation Contingency Fund, and \$15.0 million in transfers from the Operating Reserve to the Appropriation Contingency Fund.

(z) The ending balance includes approximately \$1.8 billion in rainy day reserve funds, \$50 million reserved to cover costs of potential retroactive labor settlements with certain unions, \$74 million in a community projects fund, \$500 million reserved for debt reduction, \$21 million reserved for litigation risks, \$190 million in undesignated fund balance to be used for gap-closing purposes in FY 2016, and approximately \$4.7 billion in proceeds from monetary settlements.

(aa) Revenue adjustments are a \$520.0 million dollar transfer from the property tax relief sustainability fund to the general fund and an \$11 million transfer from the budget stabilization fund to the general fund.

(bb) FY 2015 expenditures include expenditures against prior year encumbrances as well as \$629.9 million in transfers out of the GRF.

(cc) Revenue adjustment represents the difference in cash flow. There was no expenditure adjustment, since no deposit was made into the Rainy Day Fund.

(dd) Revenue adjustment is a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief.

(ee) Revenue adjustments include a \$3 million adjustment to the beginning balance, \$91 million in prior year lapses, and \$1.3 billion of refunds. Expenditure adjustment reflects a transfer of \$68.6 million (25% of ending balance) to the Rainy Day Fund.

(ff) Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer of \$111.3 million to the Budget Reserve Fund plus a reappropriation of \$7.4 million, a transfer of \$10.0 million from the Accelerated Depreciation Fund, and a repeal of the prior year transfer to the R1 Employees Retirement System of \$13.8 million. Adjustments to expenditures include reappropriations of \$6.9 million to FY 2016.

(gg) Ending Balance = 5% General Reserve (\$319.5) + 2% Capital Reserve (\$127.8) + Surplus Contingency Reserve (\$136.7) + Agency Appropriation Balances Carried Forward to Next FY (\$415.1); Expenditure Adjustments include FY13-14 Capital Reserve Funds transferred to State agencies and \$12.0 loan to a State-funded university.

(hh) The beginning balance of \$9.9 million and adjustment to expen-

## FISCAL 2015 STATE GENERAL FUND, ACTUAL — Continued

(In millions of dollars)

ditures reflects the prior year's ending balance that is transferred to the rainy day fund. Adjustments to revenue of \$26.5 million are from one-time receipts. The ending balance of \$21.5 million is cash that is obligated to the Budget Reserve fund the following fiscal year. This \$21.5 million is not included in the total rainy day fund balance of \$149.2 million.

(ii) Revenue adjustments include: \$72.0 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations; \$35.5 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund; \$14.7 million transfer to dedicated revenue reserves. Expenditure adjustments include: \$148.3 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund; \$13.1 million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund; \$3.8 million transfer to debt service fund; \$1.0 million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations; \$1.0 million transfer to Systems Development Fund; \$84.1 million transfer to reserves for unexpended appropriations. Ending Balance includes: \$478.8 million reserve for appropriations 2015-2016; \$393.7 million unappropriated budget surplus at June 30, 2015.

(jj) Revenue adjustment of -\$2.260 includes -\$1,130 transferred to the Rainy Day Fund and -\$1,130 transferred to the State Highway Fund.

(kk) Utah routinely reserves revenue from one year for appropriation in a future year. This is separate from the rainy day fund. At the beginning of FY 2015, Utah had a \$112.8 million surplus plus \$219.9 million that was intentionally reserved from FY 2014 revenue. In the fall 2015 survey, the \$112.8 million was reported in the beginning balance column and the \$219.9 million was included in the revenues column. We have decided to

include the revenue reserved from the prior year as part of the FY 2015 beginning balance because the revenue was collected in the prior year, not during FY 2015.

(ll) Adjustments represent net transfer effect in/out of the General Fund.

(mm) Revenue adjustments include fund transfers and other adjustments.

(nn) Fiscal Year 2015 Beginning balance includes \$378.2 million in Reappropriations, Unappropriated Surplus Balance of \$18.3 million, and FY 2014 13th month expenditures of \$15.9 million. Expenditures include Regular, Surplus and Reappropriated funds and \$15.9 million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Revenue adjustments are prior year redeposits and special revenue expirations. 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 & any unappropriated surplus balance.

(oo) Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$48.9 million; Other Revenue, \$501 million; and Prior Year Designated Balance, \$122.4 million. Expenditure adjustments include Designation for Continuing Balances, \$91.3 million.

(pp) Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis; to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.

## STATE FINANCE

**Table 7.2**  
**FISCAL 2016 STATE GENERAL FUND, PRELIMINARY ACTUAL**  
**(In millions of dollars)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Beginning balance</i>	<i>Revenues</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Resources</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Ending balance</i>	<i>Budget stabilization fund</i>
<b>Total</b> .....	\$43,978	\$780,594		\$824,928	\$785,723		\$34,822	\$48,200
Alabama (a).....	215	7,962	36	8,213	7,817	140	255	530
Alaska (b).....	0	1,337	(44)	1,293	5,440	(226)	(3,921)	6,607
Arizona (c).....	312	9,164	264	9,740	9,515	0	224	461
Arkansas.....	0	5,190	0	5,190	5,190	0	0	0
California*(d).....	3,445	117,001	0	120,446	115,571	0	4,875	7,329
Colorado*(e).....	709	9,898	24	10,631	10,159	0	472	472
Connecticut* (f).....	0	17,781	0	17,781	17,921	30	(171)	236
Delaware*.....	537	3,945	0	4,482	3,914	0	568	215
Florida.....	2,540	28,529	0	31,068	29,292	0	1,777	1,354
Georgia (g).....	1,529	22,237	271	24,037	21,935	0	2,102	N/A
Hawaii.....	828	7,082	0	7,910	6,882	0	1,028	101
Idaho (h).....	45	3,184	(151)	3,078	3,072	(45)	50	259
Illinois (i).....	621	28,792	1,581	30,994	26,801	3,947	246	277
Indiana (j).....	887	15,041	17	15,945	14,991	178	776	1,468
Iowa (k).....	0	7,046	270	7,315	7,168	72	75	719
Kansas.....	72	6,074	7	6,152	6,115	0	37	0
Kentucky (l).....	221	10,429	244	10,894	10,320	240	334	209
Louisiana (m).....	(117)	8,212	572	8,667	8,652	16	0	359
Maine (n).....	26	3,366	20	3,412	3,272	69	71	122
Maryland (o).....	320	16,198	22	16,541	16,642	(485)	385	832
Massachusetts* (p).....	1,571	40,445	0	42,015	40,573	0	1,442	1,288
Michigan (q).....	695	10,884	(1,694)	9,885	9,750	0	135	611
Minnesota* (r).....	2,103	20,901	0	23,004	20,405	0	2,599	1,597
Mississippi (s).....	48	5,622	35	5,706	5,699	0	7	350
Missouri (t).....	278	8,787	117	9,182	9,029	0	153	291
Montana (u).....	455	2,121	(4)	2,573	2,318	(0)	255	0
Nebraska (v).....	732	4,308	(313)	4,727	4,196	0	532	731
Nevada (w).....	242	3,681	80	4,003	3,596	9	398	0
New Hampshire (x).....	49	1,531	31	1,610	1,383	97	130	53
New Jersey (y).....	817	32,936	485	34,237	33,686	0	551	0
New Mexico* (z).....	613	5,691	362	6,665	6,307	226	133	133
New York* (aa).....	7,300	69,676	0	76,976	68,042	0	8,934	1,798
North Carolina (bb).....	265	21,721	(75)	21,910	21,735	0	176	1,102
North Dakota (cc).....	877	1,886	657	3,420	3,152	(122)	391	573
Ohio (dd).....	1,712	33,931	0	35,642	34,449	0	1,193	2,005
Oklahoma (ee).....	49	5,934	132	6,115	6,115	0	0	241
Oregon (ff).....	529	9,261	(558)	9,232	8,754	0	478	550
Pennsylvania (gg).....	206	31,538	(1,154)	30,590	30,559	0	31	69
Rhode Island (hh).....	168	3,664	(108)	3,724	3,549	8	167	192
South Carolina* (ii).....	1,182	7,271	77	8,530	7,181	218	1,131	459
South Dakota (jj).....	22	1,438	37	1,497	1,461	22	14	143
Tennessee (kk).....	873	13,208	(98)	13,982	12,920	316	746	568
Texas (ll).....	8,342	50,783	(2,005)	57,120	53,430	0	3,691	9,715
Utah.....	442	6,016	0	6,458	6,308	0	150	491
Vermont (mm).....	0	1,476	8	1,484	1,479	5	(0)	78
Virginia.....	677	18,691	0	19,367	19,102	0	265	237
Washington (nn).....	991	18,513	(62)	19,442	18,190	0	1,252	509
West Virginia (oo).....	420	4,106	27	4,552	4,175	6	371	779
Wisconsin (pp).....	136	15,098	597	15,830	15,853	(337)	314	281
Wyoming (qq).....	0	1,014	649	1,663	1,663	0	0	1,811

See footnotes at end of table.

## FISCAL 2016 STATE GENERAL FUND, PRELIMINARY ACTUAL—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, December 2016.  
 Note: For all states, unless otherwise noted, transfers into budget stabilization funds are counted as expenditures, and transfers from budget stabilization funds are counted as revenues.

**Key:**

NA—Indicates data not available.  
 \*—In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund sometimes known as the Rainy Day Fund.

...—Not applicable

(a) Revenue adjustments include one-time transfers (Transfer increases: Transocean Settlement, \$20.0M, BP Settlement, \$50M; Transfer decreases: Gross Sales Tax Transfer, -33.9M); Expenditure adjustments include a transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund, 118.3M, and a transfer to Adv. And Tech. Fund, 21.8M.

(b) Revenues: SLA2016 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Total Revenue); Revenue Adjustments: SLA2016 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Revenue Carryforward) Expenditures: SLA2016 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Pre-Transfer Authorization); Ending Balance: SLA2016 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Transfer to SBR/CBR); Rainy Day Balance: State of Alaska Fiscal Summary (Part 2).

(c) Adjustments to revenue include revenues from budget transfers and revenues from a tax amnesty program.

(d) Ending balance excludes projected \$1,814 million transfer to the Budget Stabilization Account for "rainy day" purposes. The rainy day balance is made up of the Special Fund/Reserves for Economic Uncertainties and the BSA; however, withdrawals from the BSA are subject to provisions of Proposition 2, 2014. The ending balance is only the General Fund balance and excludes the Budget Stabilization Account (a rainy day reserve held in a separate fund). The excluded amounts are \$1,606.4 million in FY 2015 and an additional \$1,814 million in FY 2016. Adding these amounts to the FY 2016 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$8,295.7 million in FY 2016.

(e) The ending balance for FY 2015-16 is \$49.0M short of the \$520.7M required 6.5% GF reserve. This figure is derived from the Leg. Council forecast which was the basis for the General Assembly's appropriation for this year.

(f) Expenditure adjustments include \$73.9 million in miscellaneous adjustments. Reported rainy day fund balance includes ending balance.

(g) FY16 figures are preliminary and are subject to change pending final audit. Rainy Day Fund balance is pending final audit.

(h) Revenue adjustments included transfers to Deficiency Warrant Fund—\$324,000; Wolf Depredation Control Fund—\$400,000; Opportunity Fund—\$1,750,000; Fire Suppression Fund—\$60,000,000; Secondary Aquifer Fund—\$500,000; Economic Recovery Reserve Fund—\$20,000,000; Forest and Range Protection \$27,000,000; Idaho State Police Federal Fund—\$16,400; Group Insurance Fund—\$13,140,000; Legislative Legal Defense Fund—\$8,000,000; Constitutional Defense Fund—\$2,000,000; Budget Stabilization Fund—\$15,623,410; Strategic Initiatives Fund—\$10,965,585; and Opportunity Scholarship Fund—\$134,873. Transfers in from Consolidated Election Fund—\$780,000. Also included are prior year reversions—\$8,351,534; miscellaneous adjustments—(\$595,788) and cancelled or reverted prior year encumbrances—\$384,880. Expenditure adjustments included (\$33,645,398) in supplementals/rescissions; (\$11,297,380) in end-of-year reversions; and cash adjustments 332,804.

(i) Revenue adjustments include transfers in to the general fund. Expenditure adjustments include transfers out of the general fund and the change in accounts payable.

(j) Revenue adjustments include a transfer from the Political Subdivision Risk Management Fund and the remaining tax amnesty balance not obligated for other projects. Expenditure adjustments include reversions from distributions, capital, and reconciliations; reversions of unspent prior year Medicaid appropriations; the cost of a 13th check for pension recipients; transfer to the Major Moves 2020 trust fund; transfer to the tuition reserve fund; transfer to the rainy day fund; and state agency and university line item capital projects.

(k) Revenue adjustments include an estimated \$367.3 million of residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds are filled to their statutorily set maximum amounts. FY2016 Revenues are based upon the March 2016 Revenue Estimating Conference estimates. Revenue adjustments also include \$-97.6 million due to the passage of HF2433, the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) coupling bill. Expenditure adjustments include the passage of \$72.4 million for supplemental appro-

priations. The 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.

(l) Revenue includes \$90.1 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes \$104.2 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$140.1 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.

(m) Revenues adjustments include \$30.3 from various funds, \$11.8 in carryforwards, \$156.6 Budget Stabilization Fund, and \$530.1 Mid-Year Deficit action. Expenditure adjustments—Preamble & Mid-Year Adjustments.

(n) Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers. Rainy Day Fund balance reflects the total of the Budget Stabilization Fund (\$112.4M) and the Reserve for Operating Capital (\$9.9M).

(o) Revenue adjustments include \$18.3 million in transfers from tax credit reserves and \$4.1 million in transfers from other funds. Expenditure adjustments represent \$485.2 million in reversions to the unappropriated General Fund balance.

(p) Source: Commonwealth of Massachusetts Information Statement August 8, 2016; Pg A-12 Total Tax Revenue and Budgeted Expenditures and Other Uses FY15-FY17; Fiscal Year 2016 amounts are preliminary; Fiscal Year 2017 amounts are projected; Beginning and ending balances include the Stabilization Fund (Rainy Day Fund).

(q) Fiscal 2016 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes (-\$1,150.0 million); revenue sharing payments to local government units (-\$468.5 million); deposits from restricted funds (\$424.6 million); deposit to rainy day fund (-\$95.0 million); general fund dedicated for roads (-\$400.0 million); and deposit to Michigan Infrastructure Fund (-\$5.0 million). Fiscal 2016 expenditures include \$732.1 million in one-time spending financed from one-time revenue. Deposit to the rainy day fund and funds earmarked for roads are not included.

(r) Ending balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million, budget reserve account of \$1596.522 million, and stadium reserve of \$21.196 million. This data is as of End of Session (i.e., projected).

(s) Revenue Adjustment: Transfer from the Working Cash Stabilization Revolving Fund as allowed by State statute.

(t) Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the general revenue fund. The above expenditures include expenditure restrictions due to an unplanned reduction in the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement funds.

(u) Revenue Adjustments and Expenditure Adjustments reflect prior year activity.

(v) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Per Nebraska law, includes a transfer of \$84.6 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 \$202 million transfer (a \$64 million increase) from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund.

(w) Revenue adjustments are restricted revenue, reversions, Rainy Day fund transfers and reserve transfers. Expenditure adjustments are restricted transfers.

(x) Revenue Adjustments: A one-time recognition of revenue totaling \$30.7 million was designated to the State's Rainy Day Fund as the result of a court settlement related to MTBE contamination in NH. Expenditure Adjustments: Preliminary adjustments are expected to result in \$28.1 million being moved to the Education Trust Fund, \$7 million being moved to the Fish and Game Fund, and \$30.7 million of the MBTE settlement revenue moved to the Rainy Day Fund. (Additional adjustments for GAAP and Other totaling \$37.2 million are expected.)

(y) Revenue adjustments represent balances targeted to be lapsed.

(z) Includes \$147.5 million from the Tax Stabilization Reserve, \$100 million from a contingent liability for an FY15 audit, \$20 million from the operating reserve, \$9 million from the Appropriation and Contingency Fund, \$1.4 million from the State Support Fund, \$40.6 million from unrestricted of maintenance of effort funds and \$43.2 million from the Tobacco Permanent Fund.

(aa) The ending balance includes approximately \$1.8 billion in rainy day reserve funds, \$15 million reserved to cover costs of potential retroactive labor settlements with certain unions, \$63 million in a community

## STATE FINANCE

### FISCAL 2016 STATE GENERAL FUND, PRELIMINARY ACTUAL — Continued (In millions of dollars)

projects fund, \$500 million reserved for debt reduction, \$21 million reserved for litigation risks, \$237 million in undesignated fund balance to be used for gap-closing purposes in FY 2017, and approximately \$6.3 billion in proceeds from monetary settlements.

(bb) The North Carolina 2015-17 biennial budget (Session Law 2015-241), reserved \$75 million dollars from credit balance in 2016. The funds reserved in this subsection shall be transferred and deposited in the Medicaid Transformation Fund established in Section 12H.29 of this act. Funds deposited in the Medicaid Transformation Fund do not constitute an "appropriation made by law," as that phrase is used in Section 7(1) of Article V of the North Carolina Constitution. Funds will continue to be set aside until appropriated by the General Assembly.

(cc) Revenue adjustments are a \$657.0 million dollar transfer from the tax relief fund to the general fund. Expenditure adjustments include a \$122.4 million reduction in legislatively authorized appropriations for FY 2016 due to a 4.05 percent allotment.

(dd) FY 2016 expenditures include expenditures against prior year encumbrances as well as \$855.8 million in transfers out of the GRF. Of the \$855.8 million in transfers out, \$736.1 million was for disposition of the FY 2015 surplus GRF balance, including \$425.5 million in transfers to the Budget Stabilization (Rainy Day) Fund.

(ee) Revenue amounts are based upon reconciled, but yet uncertified, FY-2016 collections; Revenue adjustment represents the difference in cash flow. No deposit was made into the Rainy Day Fund.

(ff) Revenue adjustments include: transfer 2013-15 biennium ending GF balance to Rainy Day Fund (up to 1% of total biennial budget appropriation); cost of Tax Anticipation Notes; a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief; and, refund of personal income tax collections/revenues that exceeded the 2015 "close of session" forecast (aka "kicker"). Expenditures represent preliminary actuals for the first fiscal year of the 2015-17 (Biennium) Legislatively Approved Budget.

(gg) Revenue adjustments include a \$.5 million adjustment to the beginning balance, \$200 million in prior year lapses, and \$1.3 billion of refunds. The year-end transfer to the Rainy Day Fund (25% of the ending balance) was suspended for FY 2016.

(hh) Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer of \$107.9 million to the Budget Reserve Fund plus a reappropriation of \$7.8 million.

(ii) Revenue Adjustments: Nonrecurring transfers from Unclaimed Property and Litigation Settlement funds of \$49.5 and \$27.8, respectively. Expenditure Adjustments: Prior Yr 2% Capital Reserve (\$127.7) transferred to state agencies, \$40.0 to Farm Recovery Fund (2015 Severe Flood), \$50.0 to State's Infrastructure Bank.

(jj) The beginning balance of \$21.5 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance that is transferred to the rainy day fund. Adjustments to revenue of \$37.0 million are from one-time receipts which includes \$27.4 million transferred from the budget reserve fund. The ending balance of \$14.1 million is cash that is obligated to the Budget Reserve fund the following fiscal year. This \$14.1 million is not included in the total rainy day fund balance of \$143.3 million.

(kk) Revenue adjustments include: \$108.1 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations; -\$130.0 million transfer to Highway Fund; -\$76.5 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure adjustments include: \$135.4 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund; \$176.1 million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund; \$3.8 million transfer to debt service fund; and \$1.0 million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations. Ending balance includes \$745.5 million unappropriated budget surplus at June 30, 2016.

(ll) Revenue adjustment of -\$2,005m includes -\$439.5m reserved for transfer to the Rainy Day Fund and -\$439.5m reserved for transfer to the State Highway Fund. In addition, The Comptroller adjustment to the general fund dedicated account balances is -\$1,126m.

(mm) Adjustments represent net transfer effect in/out of the General Fund.

(nn) Revenue adjustments include fund transfers and other adjustments.

(oo) Fiscal Year 2016 Beginning balance includes \$368.2 million in Reappropriations, Unappropriated Surplus Balance of \$12.8 million, \$0.2 million of cash balance adjustments, and FY 2015 13th month expenditures of \$38.4 million. Expenditures include Regular funds and surplus funds and \$38.4 million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Revenue adjustments are prior year redeposits and special revenue expirations. 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 & any unappropriated surplus balance.

(pp) Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$25.8 million; Prior Year Designated Balance, \$91.3 million; and Other Revenue, \$479.7 million. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers to Transportation fund, \$38.0 million; Lapses, -\$376.2 million; and Compensation Reserve, \$1.0 million.

(qq) Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis; to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.

**Table 7.3**  
**FISCAL 2017 STATE GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED**  
(In millions of dollars)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Beginning balance</i>	<i>Revenues</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Resources</i>	<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Adjustments</i>	<i>Ending balance</i>	<i>Rainy day fund balance</i>
<b>Total **</b> .....	\$38,790	\$808,618		\$847,250	\$819,754		\$25,154	\$47,685
Alabama .....	255	8,175	0	8,430	8,175	0	255	761
Alaska (a) .....	0	1,246	(60)	1,187	4,302	63	(3,178)	3,554
Arizona (b) .....	224	9,370	79	9,674	9,608	0	65	460
Arkansas .....	0	5,333	0	5,333	5,333	0	0	0
California* (c) .....	4,875	120,310	0	125,185	122,468	0	2,717	8,465
Colorado* (d) .....	472	10,360	46	10,878	10,511	0	366	366
Connecticut (e) .....	0	17,887	0	17,887	17,864	0	23	258
Delaware*(f) .....	568	4,048	0	4,616	4,104	0	512	215
Florida .....	1,777	30,085	0	31,861	30,447	0	1,414	1,384
Georgia (g) .....	2,102	22,523	0	24,625	22,523	0	2,102	NA
Hawaii .....	1,028	7,355	0	8,383	7,723	0	660	310
Idaho (h) .....	50	3,343	(45)	3,348	3,273	0	75	259
Illinois (i) .....	246	30,490	1,704	32,440	15,900	16,294	246	0
Indiana (j) .....	776	15,577	0	16,354	15,449	619	285	1,565
Iowa (k) .....	0	7,357	68	7,426	7,346	0	80	738
Kansas .....	37	6,326	0	6,363	6,358	0	6	0
Kentucky (l) .....	281	10,703	485	11,469	11,131	223	116	236
Louisiana .....	0	9,625	0	9,625	9,624	0	1	359
Maine (m) .....	71	3,352	6	3,429	3,358	15	56	122
Maryland (n) .....	385	17,000	17	17,402	17,236	(30)	196	1,000
Massachusetts*(o) .....	1,443	41,389	0	42,831	41,611	0	1,220	1,296
Michigan (p) .....	135	11,259	(1,417)	9,976	9,975	0	1	629
Minnesota*(q) .....	2,599	21,455	0	24,054	21,358	0	2,696	1,597
Mississippi*(r) .....	7	5,602	187	5,795	5,795	0	0	348
Missouri (s) .....	153	9,323	113	9,589	9,435	0	155	294
Montana (t) .....	255	2,355	0	2,610	2,378	0	232	0
Nebraska (u) .....	532	4,567	(217)	4,882	4,412	319	151	638
Nevada (v) .....	348	3,691	49	4,087	3,759	9	319	0
New Hampshire (w) ...	33	1,429	0	1,462	1,375	87	0	24
New Jersey (x) .....	551	34,343	(4)	34,889	34,253	0	636	0
New Mexico*(y) .....	133	6,265	58	6,455	6,228	55	172	172
New York* (z) .....	8,934	68,976	0	77,910	71,841	0	6,069	1,798
North Carolina (aa) ....	372	22,120	0	22,491	22,341	150	0	1,575
North Dakota (bb) .....	391	1,713	673	2,776	3,013	(237)	0	0
Ohio (cc) .....	1,193	35,890	0	37,083	36,311	0	773	2,034
Oklahoma (dd) .....	0	5,879	0	5,879	5,771	0	108	NA
Oregon (ee) .....	478	9,124	(22)	9,580	9,321	0	260	771
Pennsylvania (ff) .....	31	34,034	(1,325)	32,740	32,728	3	9	70
Rhode Island (gg) .....	123	3,675	(114)	3,684	3,684	0	0	190
South Carolina* (hh) ..	1,131	7,580	139	8,850	7,440	554	856	487
South Dakota (ii) .....	14	1,598	0	1,612	1,598	14	0	157
Tennessee (jj) .....	746	13,530	(112)	14,163	13,662	487	14	668
Texas (kk) .....	3,691	54,024	(1,481)	56,233	52,578	0	3,655	10,155
Utah .....	150	6,278	0	6,429	6,428	0	0	491
Vermont (ll) .....	0	1,555	0	1,555	1,549	5	0	81
Virginia .....	265	20,696	0	20,962	20,339	0	623	845
Washington (mm) .....	1,252	18,922	(66)	20,108	19,358	0	750	701
West Virginia (nn) .....	371	4,187	0	4,559	4,252	14	293	742
Wisconsin* (oo) .....	314	15,656	539	16,508	17,058	(715)	165	282
Wyoming (pp) .....	0	1,042	542	1,584	1,584	0	0	1,590

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE FINANCE

### FISCAL 2017 STATE GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED—Continued (In millions of dollars)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, December 2016 Key:

\* In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the budget stabilization fund.

\*\*The total expenditure amount for fiscal 2017 has been adjusted to allow for annual comparisons of aggregate data. Rather than using the \$15.9 billion expenditure figure for Illinois in the 50-state total (which is based on the state's sixth month stopgap budget for the current fiscal year), NASBO has reused the fiscal 2017 general fund spending amount from the Spring 2016 Fiscal Survey for Illinois, which was based on the Governor's proposed budget for the entire fiscal year.

NA—Indicates data are not available.

...—Not applicable

(a) Revenues: SLA2016 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Total Revenue); Revenue Adjustments: SLA2016 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Revenue Carryforward); Expenditures: SLA2016 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Pre-Transfer Authorization); Ending Balance: SLA2016 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Transfer to SBR/CBR); Rainy Day Balance: State of Alaska Fiscal Summary (Part 2).

(b) Adjustments to revenue include revenues from budget transfers.

(c) Ending balance excludes projected \$3,294 million transfer to the Budget Stabilization Account for "rainy day" purposes. The rainy day balance is made up of the Special Fund/Reserves for Economic Uncertainties and the BSA; however, withdrawals from the BSA are subject to provisions of Proposition 2, 2014. The ending balance is only the General Fund balance and excludes the Budget Stabilization Account (a rainy day reserve held in a separate fund). The excluded amounts are \$1,606.4 million in FY 2015, \$1,814 million in FY 2016, and \$3,294 million in FY 2017. Adding these amounts to the FY 2017 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$9,431 million in FY 2017.

(d) This figure is \$268.5M short of the \$634.9M required reserve. This figure is derived from the Leg. Council forecast which was the basis for the General Assembly's appropriation for this year.

(e) Reported rainy day fund balance includes ending balance.

(f) Figures based on enacted FY 2017 General Fund appropriations and revenue estimates contained in SJR 15 of the 148th General Assembly. Revenue adjustments from the June 2016 DEFAC Fiscal Year 2017 revenue forecast include a \$17.5 million increase to the General Fund by reducing the annual earmark for Farmland Preservation and Open Space programs, and an additional \$5.0 million increase to the General Fund by directing the Energy Efficiency Investment Fund annual funding be deposited to the General Fund.

(g) FY17 beginning balance is based on preliminary ending balance for FY16. Revenues reflect FY17 Estimated State General Fund Receipts. Georgia is required by its constitution to maintain a balanced report. Ending fund balance for FY17 reflects the Governor's balanced report. Georgia does not project future Rainy Day Fund balances, but expects the reserve to continue to grow in future years.

(h) Revenue adjustments included transfers to Wolf Depredation Control Fund—\$400,000; STEM Action Center Fund—\$2,000,000; Fire Suppression Fund—\$34,500,000; Priest Lake Outlet Subaccount—\$100,400; Higher Education Stabilization Fund—\$5,000,000; and Broadband Infrastructure Grant fund—\$2,700,000.

(i) Revenue adjustments include transfers in to the general fund. Expenditures reflect only appropriations enacted or continuing appropriations as of beginning of fiscal year. Expenditure adjustments include transfers out of the general fund and the change in accounts payable, and spending through court orders and consent decrees.

(j) Expenditure adjustments include reversions from distributions, capital, and reconciliations; transfer to the Major Moves 2020 trust fund; transfer to the rainy day fund; excess reserves transfer for state and local road and bridge preservation; and state agency and university line item capital projects.

(k) Revenue adjustments include an estimated \$45.6 million of residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds are filled to their statutorily set maximum amounts. FY2017 Revenues are based upon the March 2016 REC estimate. Also included in revenue adjustments is \$22.6 million of adjustments for the passage of legislative changes during the 2016 Legislative Session. The 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.

(l) Revenue includes \$87 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment

for Revenues includes \$222.5 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$262.6 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year.

(m) Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers. Rainy Day Fund balance reflects the total of the Budget Stabilization Fund (\$112.4M) and the Reserve for Operating Capital (\$9.9M).

(n) Revenue adjustments include \$17.1 million in transfers from tax credit reserves. Expenditure adjustments represent \$30.2 million in reversions to the unappropriated General Fund balance.

(o) Source: Commonwealth of Massachusetts Information Statement August 8, 2016; Pg A-12 Total Tax Revenue and Budgeted Expenditures and Other Uses FY15–FY17; Fiscal Year 2016 amounts are preliminary; Fiscal Year 2017 amounts are projected; Beginning and ending balances include the Stabilization Fund (Rainy Day Fund). The Secretary for Administration and Finance expects to implement measures to ensure that the Commonwealth's budget will achieve statutory balance. Those measures include, but are not limited to, reducing allotments, maintaining payroll caps and other hiring limitations and otherwise imposing spending controls.

(p) Fiscal 2017 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes (-\$1,120.0 million); revenue sharing payments to local government units (-\$471.1 million); deposits from restricted funds (\$204.2 million); and payment of tax vouchers (-\$30.5 million). Fiscal 2017 expenditures include \$306.3 million in one-time spending financed from one-time revenue.

(q) Ending balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million, budget reserve account of \$1,596,522 million, and stadium reserve of \$21.196 million.

(r) Revenue Adjustment: Anticipated revenue resulting from enacted legislation requiring certain special funds of certain agencies be deposited into the State's general fund plus an anticipated transfer into the general fund.

(s) Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the general revenue fund. The above expenditures include expenditure restrictions.

(t) FY 2017 Enacted reflects legislative action as of April, 2015.

(u) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Among others, includes a \$202 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund. Expenditure adjustments include a net \$314.4 million reserved for authorized reappropriations and carryover obligations from FY 2016 and \$5 million reserved for potential deficit appropriations.

(v) Revenue adjustments are restricted revenue, reversions, Rainy Day fund transfers and reserve transfers. Expenditure adjustments are restricted transfers.

(w) Expenditure Adjustments: The Enacted Budget for FY 2017 anticipates \$85.7 million being moved to the Education Trust Fund, and \$.6 million being moved to the Fish and Game Fund at year end.

(x) Revenue adjustments represent transfers to other funds.

(y) Includes \$9 million from the Appropriation Contingency Fund and \$49 million in transfers from the Tobacco Permanent Fund. The figures reported reflected the enacted budget, as requested. Since the budget was adopted, general fund revenue projections have been revised downward.

(z) The ending balance includes approximately \$1.8 billion in rainy day reserve funds, \$150 million reserved to cover costs of potential retroactive labor settlements with certain unions, \$53 million in a community projects fund, \$500 million reserved for debt reduction, \$21 million reserved for litigation risks, and approximately \$3.5 billion in proceeds from monetary settlements.

(aa) The North Carolina 2015-17 biennial budget (Session Law 2015-241), reserved \$150 million dollars from credit balance in 2017. The funds reserved in this subsection shall be transferred and deposited in the Medicaid Transformation Fund established in Section 12H.29 of this act. Funds deposited in the Medicaid Transformation Fund do not constitute an "appropriation made by law," as that phrase is used in Section 7(1) of Article V of the North Carolina Constitution. Funds will continue to be set aside until appropriated by the General Assembly.

(bb) Revenue adjustments are a \$572.5 transfer from the budget stabilization fund, and a \$100 million transfer from other special fund sources. Expenditure adjustments include a \$359.4 million reduction in legislatively authorized appropriations due to 4.05 and 2.5 percent allotments for the 2015–17 biennium.

(cc) Ohio is a biennial budget state so FY 2017 revenues and appropriations were originally estimated in July 2015. After the first year



## FISCAL 2017 STATE GENERAL FUND, APPROPRIATED—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

of the state's budget, the Office of Budget and Management revises revenue and expenditure projections to reflect the most up-to-date assumptions. The figures provided incorporate the July 2016 revisions. FY 2017 expenditures include expenditures against prior year encumbrances as well as \$417.9 million in anticipated transfers out of the GRF.

(dd) Revenue and expenditure adjustments cannot be calculated at this time; nor can we calculate the final balance of the Rainy Day Fund at year-end.

(ee) Revenue adjustment is a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief. Expenditures represent remaining 2015–17 (Biennium) Legislatively Approved Budget less first fiscal year preliminary actuals (2016).

(ff) Revenue adjustment is \$1.325 billion of refunds. Expenditure adjustment reflects a transfer of \$3 million (25% of ending balance) to the Rainy Day Fund.

(gg) Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer of \$113.9 million to the Budget Reserve Fund.

(hh) Revenue Adjustments: Nonrecurring transfer from Litigation Settlement fund of \$139.3. Expenditure Adjustments: Prior Yr 2% Capital Reserve Fund (\$139.2) transferred to state agencies; Nonrecurring FY16 Y/End surplus appropriations of \$414.2.

(ii) The beginning balance of \$14.1 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance which is transferred to the rainy day fund.

(jj) Revenue adjustments include: -\$100.0 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund; -\$12.0 million transfer to Highway Fund. Expenditure adjustments include: \$397.6 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund; \$84.9 million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund; \$3.8 million transfer to debt service fund; \$1.0 million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations. Ending balance includes \$14.3 million undesignated balance.

(kk) Revenue adjustment of -\$1,480.8m includes -\$740.4m reserved for transfer to the Rainy Day Fund and -\$740.4m reserved for transfer to the State Highway Fund.

(ll) Adjustments represent net transfer effect in/out of the General Fund.

(mm) Revenue adjustments include fund transfers and other adjustments.

(nn) Fiscal Year 2017 Beginning balance includes \$283.0 million in Reappropriations, Unappropriated Surplus Balance of \$28.8 million, \$0.7 million of cash balance adjustments, and FY 2016 13th month expenditures of \$58.9 million. Expenditures include Regular funds and surplus funds and \$58.9 million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Revenue adjustments are prior year redeposits and special revenue expirations. 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 & any unappropriated surplus balance.

(oo) Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$24.7 million; and Other Revenue, \$514.0 million. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers to Transportation fund, \$39.5 million; Lapses, -\$726.4 million; Sum Sufficient Re-estimates, -\$46.9 million; and Compensation Reserves, \$18.6 million.

(pp) Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis; to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.

## STATE FINANCE

**Table 7.4**  
**FISCAL 2016 TAX COLLECTIONS COMPARED WITH PROJECTIONS**  
**USED IN ADOPTING FISCAL 2016 BUDGETS**  
**(In millions of dollars)**

State or other jurisdiction	Sales tax		Personal income tax		Corporate income tax	
	Original estimate	Current estimate	Original estimate	Current estimate	Original estimate	Current estimate
<b>Total (a)</b> .....	\$250,445	\$247,712	\$342,430	\$344,773	\$48,942	\$47,601
Alabama.....	2,217	2,238	3,419	3,487	393	364
Alaska.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	275	110
Arizona.....	4,271	4,299	3,669	3,957	526	550
Arkansas.....	2,305	2,290	3,132	3,148	469	487
California.....	25,240	25,028	77,700	79,962	10,342	10,309
Colorado (a).....	2,814	2,653	6,555	6,527	751	652
Connecticut.....	4,121	4,182	9,834	9,182	902	880
Delaware.....	NA	NA	1,297	1,287	154	143
Florida.....	22,088	21,998	NA	NA	2,235	2,272
Georgia.....	5,594	5,477	9,884	10,440	996	981
Hawaii.....	3,180	3,206	1,915	2,116	100	94
Idaho.....	1,270	1,303	1,489	1,513	213	187
Illinois.....	8,140	8,063	12,335	12,890	2,275	1,972
Indiana.....	7,505	7,223	5,122	5,218	985	984
Iowa.....	2,877	2,808	4,437	4,424	610	506
Kansas.....	2,655	2,659	2,325	2,249	390	355
Kentucky.....	3,217	3,463	4,136	4,282	434	527
Louisiana.....	2,828	2,965	2,977	2,983	385	359
Maine.....	1,179	1,319	1,549	1,543	150	138
Maryland.....	4,450	4,445	8,779	8,518	867	875
Massachusetts.....	6,010	6,049	14,728	14,390	2,165	2,315
Michigan (b).....	7,822	7,310	8,940	9,401	161	(109)
Minnesota.....	5,328	5,215	10,736	10,717	1,299	1,472
Mississippi.....	2,095	2,062	1,830	1,769	693	596
Missouri.....	2,032	2,062	6,024	6,126	340	281
Montana.....	66	64	1,230	1,185	180	118
Nebraska.....	1,614	1,528	2,299	2,221	329	308
Nevada.....	1,057	1,037	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	354	392
New Jersey.....	9,253	9,397	13,930	13,408	2,862	2,487
New Mexico.....	2,809	2,531	1,360	1,318	225	120
New York.....	12,649	12,485	47,075	47,055	5,897	5,647
North Carolina.....	6,744	6,560	11,303	11,905	1,085	1,058
North Dakota.....	1,378	925	371	354	186	98
Ohio (c).....	10,373	10,348	8,017	7,799	1,281	1,255
Oklahoma.....	2,134	1,894	2,076	2,049	250	260
Oregon.....	NA	NA	7,660	7,737	540	603
Pennsylvania.....	9,825	9,795	12,708	12,506	2,832	2,842
Rhode Island.....	970	972	1,216	1,217	136	135
South Carolina.....	2,764	2,819	3,251	3,311	308	362
South Dakota.....	869	861	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee.....	7,894	8,270	268	323	1,938	2,288
Texas.....	29,144	28,137	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah.....	1,775	1,790	3,361	3,369	352	340
Vermont.....	378	371	740	747	82	117
Virginia.....	3,304	3,296	12,941	12,556	828	765
Washington.....	9,287	9,506	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia.....	1,334	1,281	1,956	1,846	178	146
Wisconsin.....	5,054	5,066	7,859	7,741	994	963
Wyoming.....	534	467	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

**FISCAL 2016 TAX COLLECTIONS COMPARED WITH PROJECTIONS  
USED IN ADOPTING FISCAL 2016 BUDGETS— Continued  
(In millions of dollars)**

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*Source:* National Association of State Budget Officers, December 2015.

*Note:* Unless otherwise noted, original estimates reflect the figures used when the fiscal 2015 budget was adopted, and current estimates reflect preliminary actual tax collections.

*Key:*

N/A — Indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax.

(a) Totals include only those states with data for both fiscal 2015 projections and actual collections.

(b) Corporate Income Tax Collections include net revenue from the Corporate Income Tax, the Michigan Business Tax, and the Single Business Tax. Preliminary Actuals for FY 2015 are based on May 2015 revenue estimates for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015.

(c) Sales tax collections for preliminary actual for FY 2015 are missing June collection. Data not released until end of August.

## STATE FINANCE

**Table 7.5**  
**COMPARISON OF TAX COLLECTIONS IN FISCAL 2015, FISCAL 2016, AND ENACTED FISCAL 2017**  
(In millions of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Sales tax			Personal income tax			Corporate income tax		
	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017
<b>Total .....</b>	\$241,193	\$247,712	\$260,424	\$334,415	\$344,773	\$360,150	\$49,751	\$47,601	\$50,226
Alabama .....	\$2,163	\$2,238	\$2,303	\$3,332	\$3,487	\$3,522	\$492	\$364	\$422
Alaska .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$231	\$110	\$129
Arizona .....	\$4,191	\$4,299	\$4,529	\$3,761	\$3,957	\$4,021	\$663	\$550	\$500
Arkansas .....	\$2,198	\$2,290	\$2,396	\$3,189	\$3,148	\$3,221	\$493	\$487	\$462
California .....	\$23,682	\$25,028	\$25,727	\$76,169	\$79,962	\$83,393	\$9,417	\$10,309	\$10,992
Colorado (a) .....	\$2,619	\$2,653	\$2,950	\$6,350	\$6,527	\$6,822	\$693	\$652	\$604
Connecticut .....	\$4,167	\$4,182	\$4,430	\$8,187	\$9,182	\$10,357	\$687	\$880	\$1,833
Delaware .....	NA	NA	NA	\$1,252	\$1,287	\$1,334	\$269	\$143	\$157
Florida .....	\$21,063	\$21,998	\$23,243	NA	NA	NA	\$2,236	\$2,272	\$2,164
Georgia .....	\$5,390	\$5,477	\$5,659	\$9,679	\$10,440	\$10,716	\$1,001	\$981	\$1,023
Hawaii .....	\$2,993	\$3,206	\$3,373	\$1,988	\$2,116	\$2,130	\$52	\$94	\$81
Idaho .....	\$1,219	\$1,303	\$1,345	\$1,471	\$1,513	\$1,606	\$215	\$187	\$222
Illinois .....	\$8,030	\$8,063	\$8,170	\$15,433	\$12,890	\$12,970	\$2,686	\$1,972	\$2,088
Indiana .....	\$7,195	\$7,223	\$7,840	\$5,233	\$5,218	\$5,283	\$1,094	\$984	\$994
Iowa .....	\$2,753	\$2,808	\$2,850	\$4,207	\$4,424	\$4,742	\$576	\$506	\$532
Kansas .....	\$2,485	\$2,659	\$2,755	\$2,278	\$2,249	\$2,377	\$417	\$355	\$396
Kentucky .....	\$3,267	\$3,463	\$3,540	\$4,070	\$4,282	\$4,411	\$528	\$527	\$579
Louisiana .....	\$2,701	\$2,965	\$3,775	\$2,886	\$2,983	\$3,088	\$300	\$359	\$510
Maine .....	\$1,244	\$1,319	\$1,233	\$1,522	\$1,543	\$1,640	\$169	\$138	\$166
Maryland .....	\$4,351	\$4,445	\$4,674	\$8,346	\$8,518	\$9,271	\$777	\$875	\$1,088
Massachusetts (b) .....	\$5,774	\$6,049	\$6,365	\$14,449	\$14,390	\$14,987	\$2,172	\$2,315	\$2,179
Michigan (c) .....	\$7,247	\$7,310	\$7,530	\$8,980	\$9,401	\$9,752	\$442	-\$109	\$218
Minnesota (d) .....	\$5,131	\$5,215	\$5,611	\$10,403	\$10,717	\$11,331	\$1,455	\$1,472	\$1,277
Mississippi .....	\$2,034	\$2,062	\$2,113	\$1,743	\$1,769	\$1,887	\$714	\$596	\$565
Missouri .....	\$1,988	\$2,062	\$2,102	\$5,948	\$6,126	\$6,521	\$436	\$281	\$381
Montana .....	\$64	\$64	\$60	\$1,176	\$1,185	\$1,307	\$173	\$118	\$157
Nebraska .....	\$1,535	\$1,528	\$1,607	\$2,206	\$2,221	\$2,427	\$347	\$308	\$310
Nevada .....	\$995	\$1,037	\$1,115	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire .....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$352	\$392	\$361
New Jersey .....	\$9,146	\$9,397	\$9,784	\$13,250	\$13,408	\$13,982	\$2,866	\$2,487	\$2,643
New Mexico .....	\$2,656	\$2,531	\$2,665	\$1,340	\$1,318	\$1,401	\$255	\$120	\$223
New York .....	\$12,137	\$12,485	\$12,962	\$43,710	\$47,055	\$49,464	\$6,265	\$5,647	\$5,750
North Carolina .....	\$6,252	\$6,560	\$6,971	\$11,079	\$11,905	\$11,618	\$1,328	\$1,058	\$912
North Dakota .....	\$1,266	\$925	\$1,490	\$536	\$354	\$393	\$196	\$98	\$186
Ohio (e) .....	\$9,960	\$10,348	\$10,808	\$8,507	\$7,799	\$8,260	\$854	\$1,255	\$1,287
Oklahoma .....	\$2,020	\$1,894	\$1,936	\$2,161	\$2,049	\$1,887	\$304	\$260	\$296
Oregon .....	NA	NA	NA	\$7,330	\$7,737	\$8,153	\$622	\$603	\$539
Pennsylvania .....	\$9,493	\$9,795	\$10,205	\$12,107	\$12,506	\$13,052	\$2,812	\$2,842	\$2,982
Rhode Island .....	\$963	\$972	\$1,017	\$1,228	\$1,217	\$1,249	\$148	\$135	\$165
South Carolina .....	\$2,660	\$2,819	\$2,875	\$3,159	\$3,311	\$3,537	\$327	\$362	\$337
South Dakota .....	\$837	\$861	\$1,007	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee (f) .....	\$7,706	\$8,270	\$8,273	\$303	\$323	\$296	\$2,165	\$2,288	\$2,133
Texas .....	\$28,787	\$28,137	\$30,546	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utah .....	\$1,715	\$1,790	\$1,858	\$3,158	\$3,369	\$3,534	\$374	\$340	\$371
Vermont .....	\$365	\$371	\$392	\$706	\$747	\$794	\$122	\$117	\$93
Virginia .....	\$3,235	\$3,296	\$3,501	\$12,329	\$12,556	\$13,230	\$832	\$765	\$765
Wisconsin .....	\$8,793	\$9,506	\$9,807	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia .....	\$1,289	\$1,281	\$1,341	\$1,932	\$1,846	\$1,944	\$190	\$146	\$137
Washington .....	\$4,892	\$5,066	\$5,224	\$7,326	\$7,741	\$8,238	\$1,005	\$963	\$1,016
Wyoming .....	\$544	\$467	\$471	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

## COMPARISON OF TAX COLLECTIONS IN FISCAL 2015, FISCAL 2016, AND ENACTED FISCAL 2017—Continued (In millions of dollars)

*Source:* National Association of State Budget Officers. December 2016.

*Note:* Unless otherwise noted, fiscal 2015 figures reflect actual tax collections, fiscal 2016 figures reflect preliminary actual tax collections estimates, and fiscal 2017 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) Sales tax collections include special sales taxes on retail marijuana sales. The preliminary actuals for personal income taxes in FY 2016 exclude the diversion of income taxes required to pay severance tax refunds under SB 16-218.

(b) Source: Commonwealth of Massachusetts Information Statement August 8, 2016; Pg A-12.

(c) Corporate Income Tax Collections include net revenue from the Corporate Income Tax, the Michigan Business tax, and the Single Business Tax. Preliminary Actuals FY 2016 are based on May 2016 revenue estimates for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016.

(d) Sources: FY15 – 2015 Nov Forecast FBA; FY16 budget estimates – 2015 EOS FBA; FY16 preliminary actuals – Economic Update; FY17 budget estimates – 2015 EOS FBA.

(e) The FY 2016 revenue estimates presented were updated in January 2016 to reflect the passage of additional tax law changes. The FY 2017 revenue estimates were updated in July 2016 to reflect both law changes and baseline revisions to the original FY 2017 forecast (completed in July 2015).

(f) Sales tax, personal income tax, and corporate income tax are shared with local governments. Corporate income tax includes franchise tax.

## STATE FINANCE

**Table 7.5a**  
**GENERAL FUND REVENUE COLLECTIONS COMPARED TO PROJECTIONS, FISCAL 2016 AND FISCAL 2017**

State or other jurisdiction	Fiscal 2016			Fiscal 2017		
	On Target	Lower	Higher	On Target	Lower	Higher
Totals .....	5	25	20	16	24	4
Alabama .....			★			
Alaska .....		★		★		
Arizona .....			★		★	
Arkansas .....			★			★
California .....			★			
Colorado .....		★		★		
Connecticut .....		★		★		
Delaware .....			★		★	
Florida .....		★			★	
Georgia .....			★			
Hawaii .....			★		★	
Idaho .....	★			★		
Illinois .....	★			★		
Indiana .....		★			★	
Iowa .....		★		★		
Kansas .....		★			★	
Kentucky .....			★	★		
Louisiana .....		★		★		
Maine .....			★			★
Maryland .....		★			★	
Massachusetts (a) .....		★			★	
Michigan (b) .....		★				
Minnesota .....			★		★	
Mississippi .....		★			★	
Missouri .....		★			★	
Montana .....		★			★	
Nebraska .....		★			★	
Nevada .....	★					
New Hampshire .....			★			★
New Jersey .....		★		★		
New Mexico .....		★			★	
New York .....			★		★	
North Carolina .....			★			★
North Dakota .....		★			★	
Ohio .....		★			★	
Oklahoma .....		★			★	
Oregon .....			★	★		
Pennsylvania .....			★		★	
Rhode Island (c) .....			★			
South Carolina .....			★	★		
South Dakota .....			★		★	
Tennessee .....			★	★		
Texas .....		★			★	
Utah .....	★			★		
Vermont .....		★			★	
Virginia .....		★			★	
Washington .....			★	★		
West Virginia .....		★			★	
Wisconsin .....	★			★		
Wyoming .....		★		★		

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016.

Notes: Fiscal 2016 reflects whether general fund revenues from all sources came in higher, lower, or on target with original projections used when the fiscal 2016 budget was adopted. Fiscal 2017 reflects whether Fiscal 2017 collections thus far have been coming in higher, lower, or on target with projections. Not all states were able to report on fiscal 2017 collections.

Key:

(a) Responses based on data as of 9/13/16.

(b) Fiscal 2016 ended 9/30/16; “lower” is based on data through May 2016.

(c) The FY 2017 revenue collections compared to projections are not yet available from the Department of Revenue.

**Table 7.6**  
**TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES: CAPITAL INCLUSIVE**  
(In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2014					Actual fiscal 2015					Estimated fiscal 2016				
	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
Total.....	\$717,359	\$515,752	\$465,317	\$35,300	\$1,733,728	\$751,495	\$569,255	\$495,878	\$37,231	\$1,853,859	\$779,375	\$602,424	\$506,132	\$39,961	\$1,927,892
Alabama (a) .....	7,822	9,360	7,424	386	24,992	7,850	9,363	7,406	672	25,291	7,975	10,135	7,859	505	26,474
Alaska.....	7,227	2,706	1,432	35	11,400	5,909	2,930	4,411	173	13,423	5,729	3,302	1,564	7	10,602
Arizona.....	8,700	13,488	13,569	154	35,911	9,084	16,075	13,556	106	38,821	9,161	15,809	15,533	126	40,629
Arkansas.....	4,908	6,503	11,196	156	22,763	5,061	7,128	11,436	171	23,796	5,120	7,301	11,257	154	23,832
California.....	100,005	72,583	38,311	4,494	215,393	113,448	90,049	41,702	5,145	250,344	115,571	96,129	46,408	7,786	265,894
Colorado.....	9,048	7,859	14,439	0	31,346	9,553	8,761	16,125	0	34,439	9,863	9,486	16,654	0	36,003
Connecticut.....	\$16,980	\$5,332	\$2,929	\$2,900	\$28,141	\$17,419	\$5,906	\$3,230	\$2,976	\$29,531	\$17,990	\$6,122	\$3,282	\$3,692	\$31,086
Delaware.....	3,794	1,903	3,459	452	9,608	3,832	2,063	3,523	351	9,769	3,914	2,151	3,698	477	10,240
Florida.....	26,315	24,354	15,801	1,563	68,033	27,600	23,912	17,870	1,661	71,043	28,869	24,921	22,932	1,675	78,397
Georgia.....	18,843	13,184	10,568	850	43,445	19,722	13,330	11,079	878	45,009	21,917	13,594	11,086	1,099	47,496
Hawaii.....	6,275	2,170	3,337	825	12,607	6,413	2,257	3,434	769	12,873	6,881	2,563	3,430	961	13,835
Idaho.....	2,767	2,614	1,456	28	6,865	2,889	2,753	1,520	21	7,183	3,058	2,905	1,973	8	7,944
Illinois.....	28,380	13,713	16,698	2,398	61,189	28,902	14,377	18,001	2,230	63,510	25,115	16,810	13,271	782	55,978
Indiana.....	14,553	9,978	2,729	0	27,260	15,346	10,305	3,691	0	29,342	15,168	12,448	3,790	0	31,406
Iowa.....	6,564	5,928	6,932	107	19,531	7,050	6,295	8,575	28	21,948	7,247	6,349	9,082	16	22,694
Kansas.....	5,983	3,900	4,474	366	14,723	6,237	3,958	4,515	379	15,089	6,203	4,023	4,887	415	15,528
Kentucky.....	9,705	9,767	8,361	0	27,833	10,046	11,827	8,938	0	30,811	10,250	12,182	10,291	0	32,703
Louisiana.....	8,565	8,993	9,220	493	27,271	8,715	8,762	9,614	663	27,754	8,659	10,338	10,131	475	29,603
Maine.....	3,149	2,697	2,178	64	8,088	3,164	2,422	2,025	115	7,726	3,271	2,536	2,147	101	8,055
Maryland.....	15,603	10,514	10,773	1,146	38,036	15,902	11,917	10,925	1,172	39,916	16,641	11,549	11,824	1,169	41,183
Massachusetts .....	28,594	7,926	16,800	3,010	56,330	29,483	9,137	16,315	3,436	58,371	30,561	9,751	16,949	3,142	60,403
Michigan.....	9,485	18,152	21,689	330	49,656	9,650	20,728	22,507	315	53,200	10,250	22,728	21,421	273	54,672
Minnesota.....	19,348	8,938	4,386	779	33,451	20,293	10,085	4,647	767	35,792	20,405	11,494	5,432	878	38,209
Mississippi.....	5,015	7,540	5,662	250	18,467	5,463	7,796	5,605	773	19,637	5,693	9,592	6,542	493	22,320
Missouri.....	8,349	7,208	7,601	0	23,158	8,772	7,495	7,830	1	24,098	9,018	7,677	7,862	71	24,628
Montana.....	2,041	2,149	1,998	0	6,188	2,138	2,189	2,056	0	6,383	2,237	2,370	1,777	0	6,384
Nebraska.....	3,792	2,911	3,838	0	10,541	4,030	2,923	4,027	0	10,980	4,196	2,989	4,425	0	11,610
Nevada.....	3,125	2,859	3,406	26	9,416	3,400	3,794	4,358	77	11,629	3,558	3,984	3,696	289	11,527
New Hampshire.....	1,251	1,701	2,131	63	5,146	1,258	1,935	2,200	57	5,450	1,383	2,162	2,178	62	5,785
New Jersey.....	31,103	13,372	7,230	1,450	53,155	32,261	16,079	7,100	1,588	57,028	33,526	17,440	7,625	1,247	59,838
New Mexico.....	5,905	6,028	4,160	0	16,093	6,139	6,580	4,359	0	17,078	6,220	7,375	4,481	0	18,076
New York.....	61,243	41,171	31,672	3,440	137,526	62,856	45,743	31,768	3,524	143,891	68,042	49,476	29,442	3,748	150,708
North Carolina.....	20,234	12,775	9,857	187	43,053	20,666	13,159	9,870	101	43,796	21,205	13,007	9,959	196	44,367
North Dakota.....	3,237	1,523	1,816	16	6,592	3,338	1,713	2,853	19	7,923	3,097	1,779	3,170	8	8,054
Ohio.....	28,902	13,046	17,141	2,133	61,222	30,831	13,994	17,762	2,509	65,096	33,591	12,450	18,918	2,491	67,450
Oklahoma.....	6,784	7,523	7,822	172	22,301	6,822	7,372	8,018	176	22,388	6,555	7,656	8,233	275	22,719
Oregon.....	7,930	8,102	16,191	160	32,383	7,453	10,023	19,600	132	37,208	8,992	10,317	17,675	142	37,126
Pennsylvania.....	28,395	22,749	15,727	1,265	68,136	29,153	25,324	17,595	1,430	73,502	30,558	27,153	18,845	1,455	78,011
Rhode Island.....	3,336	2,676	2,790	142	8,944	3,389	2,901	3,227	275	9,792	3,541	3,065	2,692	364	9,662
South Carolina.....	6,329	7,542	8,116	53	22,040	6,969	7,715	7,931	0	22,615	7,319	7,710	8,045	0	23,074

See footnotes at end of table.

**TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES: CAPITAL INCLUSIVE — Continued**  
(In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2014					Actual fiscal 2015					Estimated fiscal 2016				
	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
South Dakota.....	1,443	1,418	1,226	21	4,108	1,387	1,356	1,129	60	3,932	1,473	1,364	1,122	91	4,050
Tennessee (a).....	12,837	12,200	5,480	185	30,702	12,837	12,032	5,867	84	30,840	13,801	12,793	5,917	438	32,949
Texas.....	51,748	38,444	19,897	2,161	112,250	54,655	42,327	20,675	1,651	119,308	59,140	44,956	20,666	2,521	127,283
Utah.....	5,383	3,497	3,304	0	12,184	5,749	3,497	3,620	0	12,866	6,196	3,815	3,696	0	13,707
Vermont.....	1,392	1,760	2,003	116	5,271	1,421	1,939	1,975	98	5,433	1,465	2,016	1,990	91	5,562
Virginia.....	18,052	9,568	17,070	1,167	45,857	18,598	9,706	17,658	1,089	47,051	19,672	9,901	18,477	1,102	49,152
Washington.....	16,079	9,631	9,478	1,679	36,867	16,671	11,501	10,428	1,482	40,082	17,918	11,507	10,767	1,059	41,251
West Virginia.....	4,257	3,448	8,035	78	15,818	4,237	3,324	8,311	77	15,949	4,195	3,340	8,560	77	16,172
Wisconsin.....	14,633	11,006	19,253	0	44,892	15,334	11,063	19,686	0	46,083	15,323	10,796	19,551	0	45,670
Wyoming b).....	1,951	1,343	4,252	0	7,546	2,100	1,415	5,325	0	8,840	1,663	1,308	4,920	0	7,891

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report (Fiscal 2014–2016).

Key:

Note: "State funds" refers to general funds plus other state fund spending, State spending from 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 increase.

(a) 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.

(b) Part of Wyoming's yearly variation in expenditure totals is due to the fact that the state budgets on a two year cycle.



**Table 7.7**  
**ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, BY STATE**  
**(In millions of dollars)**

State	Actual fiscal 2014				Actual fiscal 2015				Estimated fiscal 2016						
	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
Total.....	\$245,467	\$51,402	\$41,668	\$2,486	\$341,023	\$262,706	\$50,938	\$42,548	\$1,869	\$358,061	\$270,873	\$53,542	\$44,131	\$2,796	\$371,342
Alabama .....	4,017	919	181	0	5,117	4,109	964	184	0	5,257	4,157	1,420	192	0	5,769
Alaska .....	1,359	210	33	0	1,602	1,405	214	33	0	1,652	1,391	228	53	0	1,672
Arizona .....	3,662	1,075	592	0	5,329	3,831	1,136	590	0	5,557	3,942	1,175	824	0	5,941
Arkansas .....	2,103	519	815	0	3,437	2,181	533	761	0	3,475	2,228	540	760	0	3,528
California .....	39,221	6,198	-152	1,054	46,321	46,212	6,519	-161	293	52,863	45,425	6,823	470	1,063	53,781
Colorado (a) .....	3,199	594	4,169	0	7,962	3,357	591	4,675	0	8,623	3,477	628	4,598	0	8,703
Connecticut (b) .....	3,040	475	2	628	4,145	3,277	489	2	528	4,296	3,332	525	5	896	4,758
Delaware .....	1,243	208	700	168	2,319	1,278	209	747	98	2,332	1,337	200	763	102	2,402
Florida .....	10,020	1,950	1,116	0	13,086	10,229	1,838	1,298	0	13,365	10,659	1,731	1,172	0	13,562
Georgia .....	7,597	2,385	349	239	10,570	8,129	2,321	367	273	11,090	8,670	2,436	368	272	11,746
Hawaii .....	1,537	303	49	0	1,889	1,582	241	68	0	1,891	1,680	227	62	0	1,969
Idaho .....	1,327	232	86	0	1,645	1,397	282	92	0	1,771	1,500	288	87	0	1,875
Illinois .....	6,681	2,217	41	0	8,939	6,545	2,123	242	0	8,910	6,447	2,294	485	0	9,226
Indiana .....	7,625	980	120	0	8,725	7,705	968	142	0	8,815	7,880	1,042	149	0	9,071
Iowa .....	2,864	439	67	0	3,370	3,006	447	73	0	3,526	3,094	476	78	0	3,648
Kansas .....	2,963	470	376	0	3,809	3,132	471	950	0	4,553	3,099	472	964	0	4,535
Kentucky .....	4,202	797	35	0	5,034	4,390	802	35	0	5,227	4,455	839	34	0	5,328
Louisiana .....	3,514	1,049	601	0	5,164	3,543	1,031	651	0	5,225	3,569	1,057	791	0	5,417
Maine .....	1,150	194	30	0	1,374	1,137	192	30	0	1,359	1,153	201	32	0	1,386
Maryland .....	5,690	1,044	406	0	7,140	5,857	1,051	403	0	7,311	5,954	1,096	402	0	7,452
Massachusetts .....	4,919	996	733	0	6,648	4,993	980	769	0	6,742	5,117	917	735	0	6,769
Michigan (c) .....	185	1,704	11,288	0	13,177	72	1,686	11,669	0	13,427	96	1,888	11,921	0	13,905
Minnesota .....	8,430	737	43	3	9,213	8,188	753	42	0	8,983	8,523	812	45	11	9,391
Mississippi .....	2,059	639	324	0	3,022	2,144	650	388	0	3,182	2,254	799	376	0	3,429
Missouri .....	2,922	943	1,426	0	5,291	3,141	958	1,409	0	5,508	3,236	978	1,461	0	5,675
Montana .....	721	163	86	0	970	758	167	82	0	1,007	788	168	55	0	1,011
Nebraska .....	1,142	303	56	0	1,501	1,209	322	59	0	1,590	1,248	340	60	0	1,648
Nevada .....	1,298	257	291	0	1,846	1,304	256	316	0	1,876	1,461	413	315	0	2,189
New Hampshire .....	0	186	954	1	1,141	0	179	946	1	1,126	0	181	961	1	1,143
New Jersey .....	11,713	782	19	0	12,514	12,140	906	22	0	13,068	12,870	909	15	0	13,794
New Mexico .....	2,556	414	2	0	2,972	2,696	414	2	0	3,112	2,726	414	9	0	3,149
New York .....	19,279	3,310	3,310	17	26,533	20,534	3,433	3,344	15	27,326	22,524	3,906	3,296	17	29,473
North Carolina .....	7,768	1,425	633	0	9,826	8,047	1,522	676	0	10,245	8,344	1,502	645	0	10,491
North Dakota .....	841	127	74	0	1,042	891	131	69	0	1,091	816	123	183	0	1,122
Ohio (d) .....	7,128	1,912	1,045	201	10,286	7,617	1,871	1,098	378	10,964	7,966	1,856	1,231	230	11,283
Oklahoma .....	2,082	588	821	0	3,491	2,132	603	863	0	3,598	2,095	593	816	0	3,504
Oregon .....	3,356	593	182	0	4,131	3,408	648	399	0	4,455	3,736	636	258	0	4,630
Pennsylvania .....	9,705	2,423	618	0	12,746	9,847	2,386	614	0	12,817	10,287	2,541	847	0	13,675
Rhode Island .....	960	204	34	2	1,200	1,002	197	33	0	1,232	1,040	185	35	0	1,260
South Carolina .....	2,416	901	735	0	4,052	2,567	879	790	0	4,236	2,688	950	739	0	4,377

See footnotes at end of table.

# **ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION EXPENDITURES, BY STATE — Continued** (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2014				Actual fiscal 2015				Estimated fiscal 2016						
	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
South Dakota.....	402	173	3	0	578	401	168	5	0	574	405	169	6	0	580
Tennessee.....	4,327	1,207	70	0	5,604	4,336	1,140	106	0	5,582	4,507	1,082	126	0	5,715
Texas.....	14,826	4,961	5,900	3	25,690	18,683	4,784	4,056	3	27,526	19,221	4,948	4,219	0	28,388
Utah.....	2,654	419	60	0	3,133	2,756	415	90	0	3,261	2,848	516	217	0	3,581
Vermont.....	357	121	1,103	8	1,589	370	116	1,176	7	1,669	387	117	1,212	10	1,726
Virginia.....	5,302	967	678	0	6,947	5,471	906	939	0	7,316	5,593	962	702	0	7,257
Washington (e).....	7,219	916	348	139	8,622	7,647	828	374	250	9,099	8,665	757	152	171	9,745
West Virginia.....	1,969	346	14	23	2,352	1,970	340	14	23	2,347	1,975	340	15	23	2,353
Wisconsin.....	5,915	782	238	0	6,935	6,080	875	253	0	7,208	6,277	842	257	0	7,376
Wyoming.....	2	28	964	0	994	0	3	763	0	766	1	0	933	0	934

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report (Fiscal 2014–2016).

Note: Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage increase. In these instances, the actual dollar amounts should be consulted to determine the exact percentage increase.

Key:

(a) School personnel are paid at the school district level -- state costs for employer contributions to employee pensions and health benefits only reflect Colorado Dept. of Education personnel. Funds library-related programs across the state.

(b) Increase in elementary and secondary education in fiscal 2015 partially attributable to transfer of Care 4 Kids funding from Department of Social Services to the Office of Early Childhood.

(c) Figures reflect K-12 education, the Michigan Department of Education, adult education and pre-school. Employer contributions to current employees' pensions and health benefits are reported for

Department of Education employees and partially excluded for employees of K-12 schools. Effective for fiscal 2013, state funds partially offset employer-paid retirement obligations for employees of K-12 schools. Fiscal 2014 actual spending is adjusted from the 2014 published survey to correct an overstatement of \$196.0 million in spending from federal funds.

(d) Employer contributions to current employees' pensions are not directly appropriated, or fully funded, by the state; however, some of the unrestricted support provided to localities for elementary and secondary education is used to help cover these costs. There are no direct appropriations for employer contributions to health benefits, though it can be assumed that some of the unrestricted support provided for elementary and secondary education is used for these costs.

(e) Figures for Elementary and Secondary Education include Capital expenditures

**Table 7.8**  
**MEDICAID EXPENDITURES BY STATE**  
**(In millions of dollars)**

State	Actual fiscal 2014			Actual fiscal 2015			Estimated fiscal 2016		
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$143,653</b>	<b>\$267,465</b>	<b>\$48,684</b>	<b>\$459,802</b>	<b>\$319,430</b>	<b>\$54,703</b>	<b>\$157,901</b>	<b>\$341,927</b>	<b>\$58,470</b>
Alabama.....	625	3,920	1,266	5,811	4,155	1,228	705	4,418	1,210
Alaska.....	604	817	1	1,422	886	4	632	942	6
Arizona.....	1,927	7,115	288	9,330	9,580	206	1,976	9,200	231
Arkansas.....	818	3,802	404	5,024	4,567	593	939	4,902	664
California (a).....	21,123	37,769	6,323	65,215	52,653	9,568	23,023	57,638	11,942
Colorado.....	2,091	3,489	1,636	7,216	4,584	849	2,476	5,382	1,121
Connecticut (b).....	3,779	2,992	-	6,771	3,483	-	3,612	3,604	-
Delaware.....	662	1,001	-	1,663	1,193	14	689	1,147	16
Florida.....	5,015	12,716	4,056	21,787	12,955	4,727	5,869	14,612	4,119
Georgia (c).....	2,769	6,236	370	9,375	6,563	335	3,141	6,419	325
Hawaii.....	844	1,112	0	1,956	1,216	58	706	1,386	57
Idaho.....	469	1,262	189	1,920	1,276	249	499	1,330	268
Illinois.....	4,354	8,286	3,452	16,092	9,921	3,589	4,087	11,802	3,383
Indiana.....	1,815	6,225	679	8,719	6,476	677	2,027	8,553	691
Iowa.....	1,171	2,590	690	4,251	2,903	749	1,405	2,969	749
Kansas.....	1,176	1,583	544	3,303	1,817	145	1,282	1,896	316
Kentucky.....	1,443	5,042	449	6,934	7,517	504	1,578	7,805	510
Louisiana.....	1,725	4,668	916	7,309	4,763	1,215	1,878	5,288	785
Maine (d).....	746	1,767	267	2,780	1,510	270	776	1,605	274
Maryland (e).....	2,893	4,807	860	8,560	5,686	1,061	2,812	5,838	968
Massachusetts.....	6,359	5,542	143	12,044	6,771	174	7,411	7,463	292
Michigan (f).....	2,423	9,270	1,995	13,688	11,538	2,018	2,615	12,158	2,018
Minnesota.....	4,453	5,143	154	9,750	6,090	154	4,607	6,605	146
Mississippi.....	475	3,312	781	4,568	3,555	664	720	4,231	607
Missouri.....	1,804	4,243	2,252	8,299	1,778	2,419	2,033	4,730	2,390
Montana.....	255	714	86	1,055	748	91	279	909	107
Nebraska.....	817	1,006	34	1,857	968	37	924	1,027	32
Nevada.....	521	1,363	143	2,027	2,249	163	531	2,576	240
New Hampshire.....	491	660	175	1,326	936	166	523	1,197	158
New Jersey.....	3,961	6,920	1,043	11,924	8,899	1,053	3,955	9,198	1,150
New Mexico.....	874	3,063	235	4,172	4,044	234	919	4,463	262
New York.....	10,981	24,237	4,754	39,972	29,393	5,114	11,552	31,226	5,317
North Carolina.....	3,404	8,433	1,467	13,304	8,752	1,435	3,493	13,781	1,435
North Dakota.....	355	421	6	782	673	9	417	741	8
Ohio (g).....	13,571	6,317	2,053	21,941	14,861	1,925	16,996	6,017	2,428
Oklahoma.....	1,533	3,230	712	5,475	3,113	751	1,495	3,151	694
Oregon.....	1,342	4,623	791	6,756	6,698	1,260	1,244	6,988	903
Pennsylvania.....	8,298	12,997	2,849	24,144	15,504	3,168	8,933	16,857	3,196
Rhode Island.....	998	1,190	31	2,219	1,435	24	953	1,527	22
South Carolina.....	746	3,909	773	5,428	4,359	806	1,009	4,388	843

See footnotes at end of table.

# **MEDICAID EXPENDITURES BY STATE — Continued** (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2014			Actual fiscal 2015			Estimated fiscal 2016		
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds
South Dakota.....	312	511	0	353	488	0	371	485	0
Tennessee (h).....	3,071	5,869	452	3,315	6,099	637	3,375	6,514	527
Texas.....	10,760	19,693	2,771	11,548	21,425	3,567	13,028	24,080	4,982
Utah.....	364	1,593	424	400	1,586	434	434	1,750	431
Vermont (i).....	282	797	332	302	923	326	337	948	338
Virginia.....	3,934	3,961	0	4,114	4,123	0	4,550	4,317	3
Washington.....	2,023	3,712	366	2,054	5,401	304	1,792	5,296	486
West Virginia.....	518	2,612	404	520	2,610	400	520	2,610	400
Wisconsin.....	2,411	4,806	1,044	2,652	4,969	1,259	2,516	4,632	1,286
Wyoming.....	268	319	24	249	325	50	257	336	54

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, State Expenditure Report (Fiscal 2014-2016).

Notes: States were asked to report Medicaid expenditures as follows: General funds: all general funds appropriated to the Medicaid agency and any other agency which are used for direct Medicaid matching purposes under Title XIX. Other state funds: other funds and revenue sources used as Medicaid match, such as local funds and provider taxes, fees, donations, assessments (as defined by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services). Federal Funds: all federal matching funds provided pursuant to Title XIX. (1) The states were asked to separately detail the amount of provider taxes, fees, donations, assessments and local funds reported as Other State Funds.

(2) Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage determine the exact percentage increase. In these instances, the actual dollar amounts should be consulted to determine the exact percentage increase.

(3) "State funds" refers to general funds plus other state fund spending. State spending from bonds is excluded.

(4) "Total funds" refers to funding from all sources—general fund, federal funds, other state funds, and bonds.

(5) All States: Medicaid reflects provider taxes, fees, assessments, donations, and local funds in Other State Funds.

Key:

(a) Non-federal Medicaid expenditures include spending by state departments and local governments. These figures are estimates and do not account for certified public expenditures by local health care entities funded outside of the state budget.

(b) Beginning in fiscal 2014, the Medicaid appropriation in the Department of Social Services (DSS) is "net funded" while other Medicaid expenditures remain "gross funded." With the exception of enhanced FMAP available for certain populations and services, Connecticut's FMAP is 50%. Includes Medicaid expenditures for administrative services organizations and fiscal intermediaries in the Department of Social Services. Excludes state portion of Qualified Medicare Beneficiaries and School Based Child Health as those expenditures are netted out of federal Medicaid reimbursement. Also excludes provider taxes, which are deposited directly to the State Treasury.

(c) State General Funds paid by other agencies to the state Medicaid agency are reflected as State General Funds rather than Other Funds.

(d) Medicaid Other State Funds provider taxes are: fiscal 2014 \$145 million; fiscal 2015 \$168 million; and fiscal 2016, \$172 million.

(e) For Medicaid fiscal 2016 estimate: Used first three quarters of actual fiscal 2016 expenditures projected for the full year. Other state funds is based off of the most recently known SF appropriation which will change somewhat during the close-out process as Medicaid fiscal staff evaluate actual attainment of special funds compared to projected.

(f) Increased spending in fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016 is primarily due to Medicaid expansion under the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA) known as the Healthy Michigan Plan. Other state funds include local funds of \$85.9 million and provider taxes of \$977.4 million for fiscal 2014; local funds of \$65.0 million and provider taxes of \$993.2 million for fiscal 2015; and local funds of \$71.6 million and provider taxes of \$1.1 billion for fiscal 2016. Public health and community and institutional care for mentally and developmentally disabled persons are partially reported in the Medicaid totals. Fiscal 2014 actual spending is adjusted from last year's State Expenditure Report to reflect an overstatement of \$22.3 million for SCHIP.

(g) Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures funded from the General Revenue Fund (GRF) are deposited into the GRF. Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures from non-GRF sources are deposited into the appropriate federal fund. Expenditures of federal funds are contained in the General Fund number to be consistent with Ohio accounting practices and with other portrayals of Ohio's general fund. This amounts to \$11,667.5 million in fiscal 2016. This will tend to make Ohio's GRF expenditures look higher and conversely make Ohio's federal expenditures look lower relative to most other states that don't follow this practice.

(h) Regarding premium revenue: fiscal 2014 totals \$322 million, fiscal 2015 totals \$322 million, and fiscal 2016 totals \$323 million. Certified Public Expenditures – Local fund from Hospitals: fiscal 2014 totals \$120 million, fiscal 2015 totals \$124 million, and fiscal 2016 totals \$211 million. Nursing Home Tax: fiscal 2014 totals \$84 million, fiscal 2015 totals \$107 million, and fiscal 2016 totals \$107 million. LCF/MR 6 percent Gross Receipts Tax: fiscal 2014 totals \$12 million, fiscal 2015 totals \$12 million, and fiscal 2016 totals \$11 million. Intergovernmental Transfers: fiscal 2014 totals \$100 million, and fiscal 2016 totals \$100 million.

(i) The breakdown of local funds, etc. included in Other State Funds is as follows for fiscal 2014: provider tax \$140,255,562; employee assessment \$12,995,400; local match provided by schools \$19,206,889; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$35,975,693; other \$123,177,964. The breakdown is as follows for tobacco litigation settlement funds \$145,336,588; employee assessment \$15,879,665; local match provided by schools \$20,649,819; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$33,031,032; other \$11,436,296. The breakdown is as follows for estimated fiscal 2016: provider tax \$150,633,938; employee assessment \$17,601,287; local match provided by schools \$21,663,688; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$29,579,458; other \$118,935,675.

# Smoking and Drinking: Remedies for State Budgets?

By Lucy Dadayan

*“Sin taxes” are often viewed as budget savers, despite their rather small role in the state budgets. In fiscal year 2016, states raised \$25 billion in tax revenues from the two most commonly taxed so called “sins,” like tobacco and alcohol, which represented slightly over 2.7 percent of total state tax revenues. States are more likely to raise taxes on tobacco products than on alcohol, even though both pose a significant public health threat. Since 2000, 48 states increased cigarette tax rates about 130 times, while very few states increased tax rates on alcohol. Despite the increases in tax rates on tobacco, inflation-adjusted tobacco tax revenues declined by 0.8 percent between fiscal years 2008 and 2016. The opposite is true for alcohol taxes. Despite the relatively stable tax rates on alcoholic beverages, inflation-adjusted alcohol tax revenues grew by 12.2 percent over the same period. Tobacco tax revenues declined because declines in consumption more than made up for higher tax rates. The growth in alcohol tax revenues is largely attributable to growth in alcohol consumption.*

## Introduction

“Sin taxes” are taxes on products or services that are perceived as undesirable or harmful. “Sin taxes” traditionally have been limited to alcohol, tobacco and gambling. However, the spectrum of “sin taxes” have expanded in the past decade. Depending on the state and locality, these taxes are also levied on products such as marijuana, e-cigarettes, sugary soft drinks, and fatty snacks, among others.<sup>1</sup>

Governments impose “sin taxes” both to reduce unfavorable behavior and to generate more tax revenues.<sup>2</sup> Imposition of these taxes creates a juxtaposition of competing political and economic interests: reduction of undesirable consumer behavior and growth in state tax revenues. Public policy debates surrounding “sin taxes” are at the crossroads of a troubling ethical issue: the dependence on “sin tax” revenues to finance important public programs and services creates a conflict of interest between the need to protect citizens’ health and the need to continue selling associated products and services. In effect, the government “may itself become the sinner—seeking to maximize its revenue at the expense of its citizens’ health.”<sup>3</sup> Most economists argue that “sin taxes” are regressive in nature, as they put a disproportionate tax burden on lower-income consumers.<sup>4</sup> In some eyes, the introduction and imposition of these taxes, “even those passed with the best of intentions, have

undesirable consequences because they contradict basic principles of economics, finance and, most importantly, free choice.”<sup>5</sup>

This article reviews tax rates and tax revenue trends for two major “sins”: tobacco and alcohol, both of which have a long history dating back to 18th century. In 1776, Adam Smith, the father of modern economics entertained the idea of tobacco taxation: “Sugar, rum, and tobacco are commodities which are nowhere necessities of life, which are become objects of almost universal consumption, and which are therefore extremely proper subjects of taxation.”<sup>6</sup>

Despite numerous tax-rate increases on cigarettes and other tobacco products, revenues from tobacco taxes grew for only a few years after tax increases associated with the Great Recession, and have declined in recent years. States have been more reluctant to raise tax rates on alcoholic beverages. However, alcohol tax revenues have grown continuously and strongly in recent years. The most compelling lesson from these trends is that because taxes on tobacco and alcohol are based on the quantity of goods sold rather than on their value, without regular tax rate increases and without growth in consumption, revenues from tobacco and alcohol are doomed to decline. When states opt to increase tax rates on tobacco or alcohol, it often leads to reduction in consumption as some consumers either quit or reduce their

## STATE FINANCE

intake of cigarettes and alcohol. In addition, tax rate increases on these products may also lead to shifts in consumer behavior and consumption of alternative products.

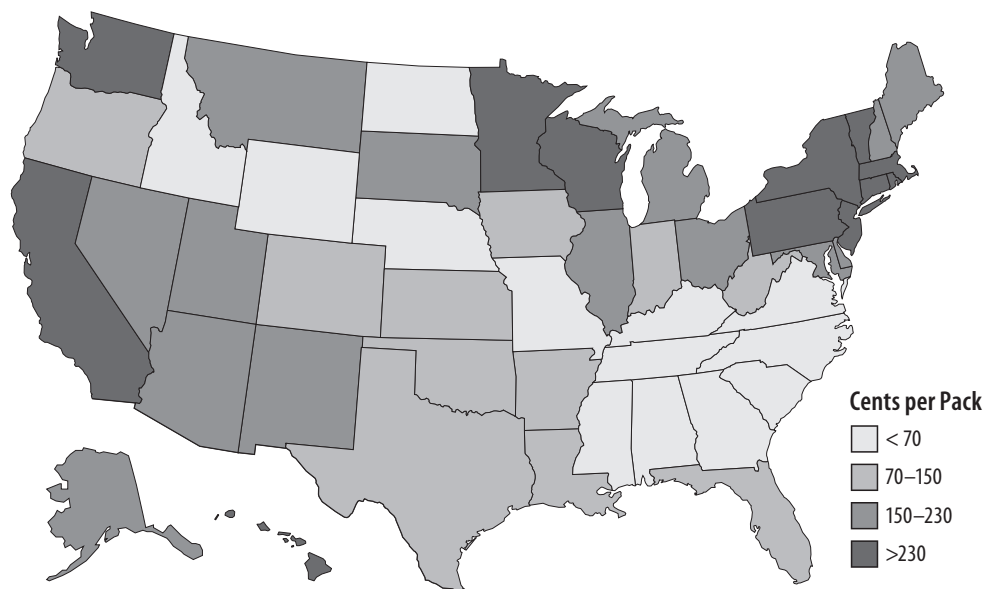
### **Tobacco: Tax Rates and Tax Revenue Trends** *Tobacco Tax Rates*

States levy tax on cigarettes as well as other tobacco products. In addition, some local governments in six states—Alabama, Illinois, Missouri, New York, Tennessee and Virginia—also levy tax on cigarettes. As of January 2017, state cigarette excise tax rates per pack ranged from a low \$0.17 in Missouri to a high \$4.35 in New York (see Figure A). The state cigarette excise tax rate in a median state is \$1.57 per pack. States in the Northeast have higher cigarette tax rates while states in the South have lower cigarette tax rates. The highest local government tax rates on a pack of cigarettes are \$4.18 in Chicago and \$1.50 in New York City. In addition to state and local taxes, the federal government also levies tax on cigarettes, which is currently \$1.01 per pack.

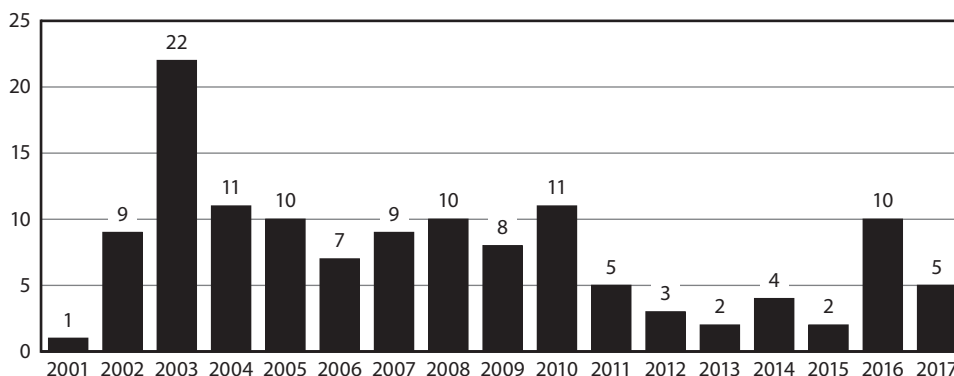
During economic downturns, states often raise taxes on cigarettes in the hopes of generating more revenues. Since 2000, 48 states have increased cigarette tax rates about 130 times. The only two states that have not increased cigarette tax rates in 17 years (since 2000 or earlier), are Missouri and North Dakota. Seven states—Connecticut, Hawaii, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont—increased taxes on cigarettes at least five times since 2000.

Figure B shows the number of states that raised cigarette tax rates by year. Despite the slow and prolonged recovery of overall state tax revenues in the aftermath of the Great Recession, surprisingly not many states turned to cigarettes. Fewer states raised taxes on cigarettes in response to the 2007 recession than did so in response to the much milder 2001 recession. In general, states have been reluctant to raise broad-based taxes as well as cigarette taxes for many years. States have reduced reliance on tax increases and have been taking other measures to close budget gaps.<sup>7</sup> Continued

**Figure A: State Cigarette Excise Tax Rates (as of January 1, 2017)**



Source: Rockefeller Institute.

**Figure B: Number of States Increasing Cigarette Tax Rates**

Source: Rockefeller Institute analysis of data from the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids available at: <https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0275.pdf>.

fiscal challenges, however, did prompt 10 states to raise taxes on cigarettes in fiscal year 2016. As of January 2017, another five states also raised taxes on cigarettes, with California having the largest tax rate increase of \$2 per pack, with a total tax rate of \$2.87 per pack. The median state tax rate on cigarettes increased from \$0.34 in 2000 to \$1.57 in 2017, or 361 percent in nominal terms.

#### ***Tobacco Tax Revenue Trends***

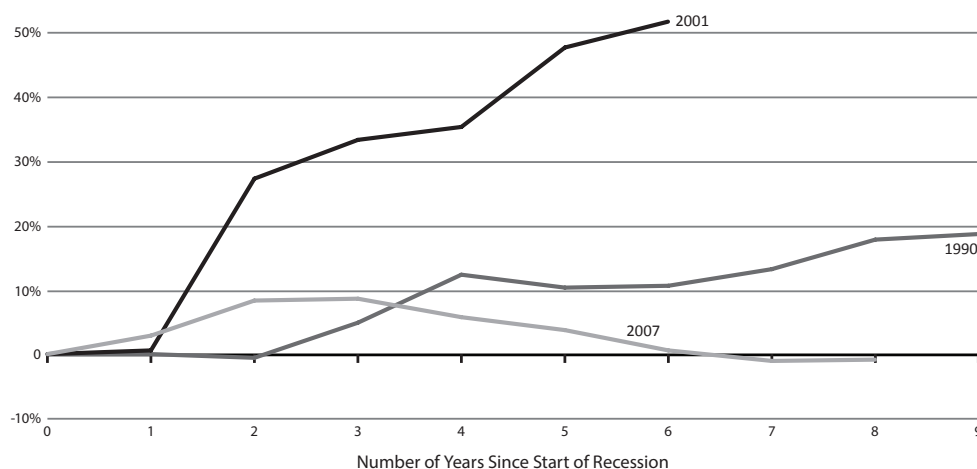
Tobacco taxes are usually calculated on a per-pack basis rather than on the price, while general sales taxes are calculated as a percentage of the sales price of a taxable item. Thus, these taxes do not benefit from inflation: when prices of other goods rise, sales taxes rise even if the number of goods sold is the same, but when prices of cigarettes rise, per-pack taxes do not rise, all else equal. Thus, tobacco taxes normally go up or down as cigarette consumption. Because cigarette consumption historically has been declining, cigarette taxes generally decline, except when tax rates change.<sup>8</sup> Cigarette tax rates also can have powerful effects on tax avoidance and evasion, so that when tax rates rise, taxed consumption of cigarettes may fall considerably. These effects are outside the scope of this chapter.

State government tobacco tax revenue did not decline during the most recent recession unlike other major sources of tax revenues or overall state government tax revenues. The continued growth in tobacco tax revenues during the recession is mostly

attributable to cigarette and tobacco tax rate increases. However, tobacco tax revenue has grown far more slowly than it has following prior two recessions and has even seen declines in the most recent two fiscal years. Eight years after the start of the Great Recession, inflation-adjusted tobacco tax revenue is 0.8 percent below the fiscal 2008 level while overall state tax revenues are 5.1 percent above the fiscal 2008 levels (see Figure C). The weakness and declines in tobacco tax revenues are partially attributable to declines in consumption: cigarette consumption declined from 85.2 packs per capita in 2008 to 48.8 packs per capita in 2014 (the most recent year for which data is available), or by nearly 25 percent.<sup>9</sup> The declines in tobacco tax revenues in the most recent years are also partially attributable to higher tax rates not only at the state level but also at federal level. In 2009 the federal government more than doubled the tax on cigarettes, raising it from \$0.39 per pack to \$1.01 per pack.<sup>10</sup> The hike in tax rates led to lower consumption, as well as increased evasion and avoidance, eroding some of the gains in tobacco tax revenues.

There is large variation among the states. Table A shows state-by-state inflation-adjusted revenue collections from tobacco tax revenues for fiscal years 2000, 2008 and 2016. The states are divided into two groups: the first group includes the states that had tax rate increases on cigarettes between fiscal years 2009 and 2016 and the second group includes the states that had no tax rate increases on



**Figure C: Cumulative Percent Change in Inflation-Adjusted Tobacco Taxes**

Source: Rockefeller Institute analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
 Note: Data are shown until the start of the next recession.

cigarettes for the same period. Twenty-eight states had increased cigarette tax rates between fiscal years 2009 and 2016 and are included in the first group, while 22 states had no increases in cigarette tax rates and are included in the second group.<sup>11</sup>

State government tobacco tax collections exceeded \$17.9 billion in fiscal year 2016, representing roughly 1.9 percent of total state tax revenues. Inflation-adjusted tobacco tax revenues grew in 44 states between fiscal years 2000 and 2008, with the national average of 57.4 percent. The tobacco tax revenue picture, however, is dire for the most recent period. Between fiscal years 2008 and 2016, inflation-adjusted tobacco tax revenues declined in 30 states, with the national average of 0.8 percent decline. The declines were particularly pronounced in the states that did not implement any tax rate increases on cigarettes between fiscal years 2009 and 2016. Tobacco tax revenues declined in 21 of the 22 states that had not raised tax rates on cigarettes, ranging from 3.1 percent decline in Oklahoma to 30.7 percent decline in Arizona. North Dakota was the only state that had not raised cigarette tax rates but saw growth of 14.4 percent in tobacco tax revenues, in a period when its population grew by 15.3 percent. The growth in North Dakota could also have been

affected by cross-border purchases as the tax rate on cigarettes is only 44 cents per pack, compared to the much higher tax rates on cigarettes in all three border-states: \$1.70 in Montana, \$1.53 in South Dakota, and \$3.04 in Minnesota. Tobacco tax revenues also grew in 19 of the 28 states that had increased tax rates on cigarettes between fiscal 2009 and 2016, while revenues declined in the remaining nine states, despite tax rate increases on cigarettes. Tobacco tax revenue growth was particularly strong in Florida, where revenues grew from \$498 million in 2008 to \$1.2 billion in 2016, or by 143.8 percent. The strong growth in Florida is mostly attributable to legislated changes and increase in tax rates on cigarettes and other tobacco products. If we exclude Florida, inflation-adjusted tobacco tax revenues for the rest of the nation show much steeper decline at 4.9 percent, between fiscal year 2008 and 2016.

The declines in tobacco tax revenues in the most recent years combined with the declines in cigarette consumption leads to the following conclusion: consumers' thin pockets likely forces them to make healthy choices and quit smoking. It is also possible that some consumers have simply shifted from smoking cigarettes to using e-cigarettes or even smoking marijuana. Both e-cigarettes and



**Table A: Tobacco State Revenues, Selected Years**

State	\$ millions, adjusted for inflation			Percent change	
	2000	2008	2016	2000–2008	2008–2016
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>11,466</b>	<b>18,048</b>	<b>17,907</b>	<b>57.4%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>
<b>States with tax rate increases 2009–2016 .....</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>10,155</b>	<b>11,434</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>
Florida .....	603	498	1,215	-17.3	143.8
Mississippi .....	77	66	146	-14.6	122.7
Utah .....	66	70	118	6.5	68.2
New Mexico .....	33	54	83	64.2	52.9
Arkansas.....	126	166	231	31.1	39.2
Minnesota.....	259	476	659	84.1	38.4
Massachusetts .....	381	491	641	28.8	30.6
Illinois.....	636	689	845	8.4	22.6
Kentucky .....	19	200	246	938.3	22.5
Vermont.....	35	67	80	91.7	20.8
Wisconsin.....	351	545	650	55.3	19.1
New Hampshire .....	129	191	226	48.2	18.7
Alabama.....	91	163	189	78.9	15.9
Nevada.....	88	151	175	71.8	15.5
New York.....	914	1,097	1,251	20.0	14.1
Rhode Island.....	81	128	144	57.5	12.8
Kansas .....	72	133	147	84.5	10.3
Hawaii.....	58	118	125	103.9	6.4
North Carolina.....	59	279	286	369.1	2.7
Washington.....	377	464	451	23.1	-2.9
Ohio .....	392	1,068	1,008	172.8	-5.7
Oregon.....	257	286	269	11.5	-6.1
Connecticut.....	176	376	351	114.2	-6.8
Pennsylvania .....	441	1,152	962	161.1	-16.5
South Carolina.....	40	35	28	-13.6	-19.4
Delaware .....	36	141	112	287.0	-20.6
New Jersey .....	544	887	677	63.0	-23.6
Louisiana.....	122	164	121	34.0	-25.9
<b>States without tax rate increases 2009–2016.....</b>	<b>5,002</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>6,473</b>	<b>57.8%</b>	<b>-18.0%</b>
North Dakota.....	29	25	29	-12.5	14.4
Oklahoma.....	91	237	230	160.5	-3.1
South Dakota.....	26	70	66	170.1	-6.3
Maryland .....	286	422	395	47.8	-6.4
Texas .....	724	1,625	1,480	124.6	-8.9
Virginia.....	21	207	179	898.3	-13.5
Tennessee .....	112	306	264	172.3	-13.8
Georgia.....	118	262	220	121.2	-16
Maine.....	107	169	141	58.6	-16.3
Missouri.....	152	123	102	-19.4	-17
Alaska.....	66	83	68	25.5	-17.7
Idaho.....	39	62	51	57.1	-17.8
Montana .....	19	106	86	462	-18.3
Colorado.....	92	248	201	169.4	-18.8
Iowa .....	133	283	228	112.9	-19.4
Michigan.....	823	1,209	947	46.9	-21.6
Wyoming .....	15	31	24	110.7	-21.7
West Virginia.....	44	129	100	192.6	-22.2
Indiana.....	170	590	443	246.4	-24.9
Nebraska .....	63	85	61	34.5	-27.7
California .....	1,656	1,165	840	-29.6	-27.9
Arizona.....	217	458	317	110.9	-30.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau with Rockefeller Institute adjustments and analysis.

Note: States are ranked based on percent change for 2008–2016.

marijuana have been recently gaining popularity, with more states turning into legalizing marijuana and more states turning into regulating and taxing e-cigarettes.<sup>12</sup>

### **Alcohol: Tax Rates and Tax Revenue Trends** *Alcohol Tax Rates*

Alcohol tax in the United States has a long history dating back to 18th century when Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of treasury, proposed the whisky tax. The landscape of alcohol taxation has changed a lot since then.

When it comes to alcohol regulation, states are divided into two groups: monopoly states and license states. Currently 17 states have a monopoly system of regulation over the alcohol industry, while the remaining 33 states have license systems. The monopoly states usually control the sale of distilled spirits and in few cases, they also control wine.<sup>13</sup> These “control” states have a monopoly over distilled spirits sales at the wholesale level and some also conduct the retail sale of distilled spirits. In other words, governments in the 13 monopoly states set a uniform price or a minimum shelf price for distilled spirits sold within the state and engage in the sale of alcoholic beverages through state-run stores. These monopoly states usually have a license system for regulating the distribution and sale of lighter alcoholic beverages, including wine and beer. The license states also regulate alcohol beverages but they allow private enterprises to buy and sell alcohol at state discretion.

The treatment of alcohol taxes varies widely across the states and depends on the alcoholic beverage. Taxes on beer are usually much lower than taxes on distilled spirits, and taxes on wine are somewhere in between. The tax rate on alcoholic beverage can include fixed-rate per volume taxes, wholesale taxes, distributor taxes, retail taxes, case or bottle fees and additional sales tax. In addition, states may apply higher excise tax rates on higher alcohol content beverages.<sup>14</sup>

Table B shows excise tax rates for beer, wine, and distilled spirits. Beer tax rate ranges from a low of \$0.02 per gallon in Wyoming to a high of \$1.29 per gallon in Tennessee, with the national median of \$0.20 per gallon. In the states that do not control the sale of wine, tax rates range from a low of \$0.20 per gallon in California to a high of \$2.50 per gallon in Alaska, with the national median of \$0.72 per gallon. Finally, distilled spirits tax rate among the license states ranges from a low of \$1.50 in Maryland to a high of \$14.27 in Wash-

ington, with the national median of \$3.75 per gallon. The control states usually generate revenues from price mark-ups for distilled spirits.

States in general are less reluctant to increase taxes on alcoholic beverages, than on cigarettes and other tobacco products. For example, since 2008 only six states—Connecticut, Illinois, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island and Tennessee—had increased tax rates on beer.<sup>15</sup> Because of the relatively stable tax rates on alcoholic beverages, alcohol taxes as a share of the pre-tax price of alcohol have fallen significantly over time.<sup>16</sup>

### *Alcohol Tax Trends*

Taxes on alcohol are usually calculated on a per-gallon basis. Therefore, like tobacco taxes, alcohol taxes would grow in response to alcohol consumption or in response to an increase in the tax rate. As discussed above, only a handful of states increased tax rates on alcohol in response to the Great Recession. However, unlike tobacco consumption, the alcohol consumption has been on the rise in the most recent years, which led to growth in overall state alcohol tax revenues.

State government alcohol tax revenue declined only mildly right at the start of the Great Recession, but had seen steady and strong growth since then. Alcohol tax revenue has grown far more rapidly since 2008 than it has following the prior two recessions. In fact, alcohol tax revenues have declined in the aftermath of the 1991 recession. Eight years after the start of the Great Recession, inflation-adjusted alcohol tax revenue is 12.2 percent above the fiscal 2008 level compared to the 5.1 percent in overall tax revenues (see Figure D). The strong growth in alcohol tax revenues are mostly attributable to the growth in consumption: alcohol consumption grew from 2.31 gallons per capita in 2008 to 2.32 gallons per capita in 2014 (the most recent year for which data is available), or by 0.4 percent. However, the consumption growth was not consistent across alcoholic beverage types. Wine and spirits per capita consumption rose by 13.2 and 9.6 percent, respectively between 2008 and 2014, whereas beer per capita consumption declined by 8.3 percent for the same period.<sup>17</sup> As shown on Table B, the tax rates per gallon are significantly higher on wine and spirits than on beer. Therefore, the strong growth in alcohol tax revenues are likely driven by the strong growth in wine and spirits consumption.

There is large variation among the states. Table C shows state-by-state inflation-adjusted revenue

**Table B: State Alcohol Excise Tax Rates as of January 1, 2017**

State or other jurisdiction	Beer tax rate			Wine tax rate		Distilled spirits tax rate	
	Control state	\$ per gallon	Rank	\$ per gallon	Rank	\$ per gallon	Rank
Alabama.....	★	\$0.530	6	\$1.700	4	(a)	(a)
Alaska.....		1.070	2	2.500	1	12.800	2
Arizona.....		0.160	31	0.840	21	3.000	23
Arkansas.....		0.230	23	0.750	23	2.500	26
California.....		0.200	24	0.200	47	3.300	20
Colorado.....		0.080	44	0.280	44	2.280	30
Connecticut.....		0.240	21	0.720	24	5.400	10
Delaware.....		0.160	31	0.970	15	3.750	17
Florida.....		0.480	7	2.250	2	6.500	4
Georgia.....		0.320	14	1.510	6	3.790	16
Hawaii.....		0.930	3	1.380	10	5.980	7
Idaho.....	★	0.150	35	0.450	35	(a)	(a)
Illinois.....		0.231	22	1.390	9	8.550	3
Indiana.....		0.115	40	0.470	34	2.680	25
Iowa.....	★	0.190	27	1.750	3	(a)	(a)
Kansas.....		0.180	28	0.300	40	2.500	26
Kentucky.....		0.080	44	0.500	32	1.920	32
Louisiana.....		0.400	11	0.760	22	3.030	22
Maine.....	★	0.350	13	0.600	28	(a)	(a)
Maryland.....		0.090	43	0.400	37	1.500	33
Massachusetts.....		0.110	41	0.550	29	4.050	14
Michigan.....	★	0.200	24	0.510	31	(a)	(a)
Minnesota.....		0.150	35	0.300	40	5.030	12
Mississippi.....	★	0.427	8	0.350	38	(a)	(a)
Missouri.....		0.060	48	0.420	36	2.000	31
Montana.....	★	0.140	37	1.020	12	(a)	(a)
Nebraska.....		0.310	15	0.950	16	3.750	17
Nevada.....		0.160	31	0.700	26	3.600	19
New Hampshire.....	★	0.300	16	0.300	40	(a)	(a)
New Jersey.....		0.120	39	0.875	19	5.500	9
New Mexico.....		0.410	9	1.700	4	6.060	6
New York.....		0.140	37	0.300	40	6.440	5
North Carolina.....	★	0.617	5	1.000	13	(a)	(a)
North Dakota.....		0.160	31	0.500	32	2.500	26
Ohio.....	★	0.180	28	0.320	39	(a)	(a)
Oklahoma.....		0.400	11	0.720	24	5.560	8
Oregon.....	★	0.080	44	0.670	27	(a)	(a)
Pennsylvania.....	★	0.080	44	(b)	(b)	(a)	(a)
Rhode Island.....		0.110	41	1.400	8	5.400	10
South Carolina.....		0.770	4	0.900	18	2.720	24
South Dakota.....		0.270	17	0.930	17	3.930	15
Tennessee.....		1.290	1	1.210	11	4.400	13
Texas.....		0.200	24	0.204	46	2.400	29
Utah.....	★	0.410	9	(b)	(b)	(a)	(a)
Vermont.....	★	0.265	18	0.550	29	(a)	(a)
Virginia.....	★	0.260	19	1.510	6	(a)	(a)
Washington.....		0.260	19	0.870	20	14.270	1
West Virginia.....	★	0.180	28	1.000	13	(a)	(a)
Wisconsin.....		0.060	48	0.250	45	3.250	21
Wyoming.....	★	0.020	50	(b)	(b)	(a)	(a)
Dist. of Columbia.....		0.090		0.300		1.500	
U.S. Median.....		\$0.200		\$0.720		\$3.750	

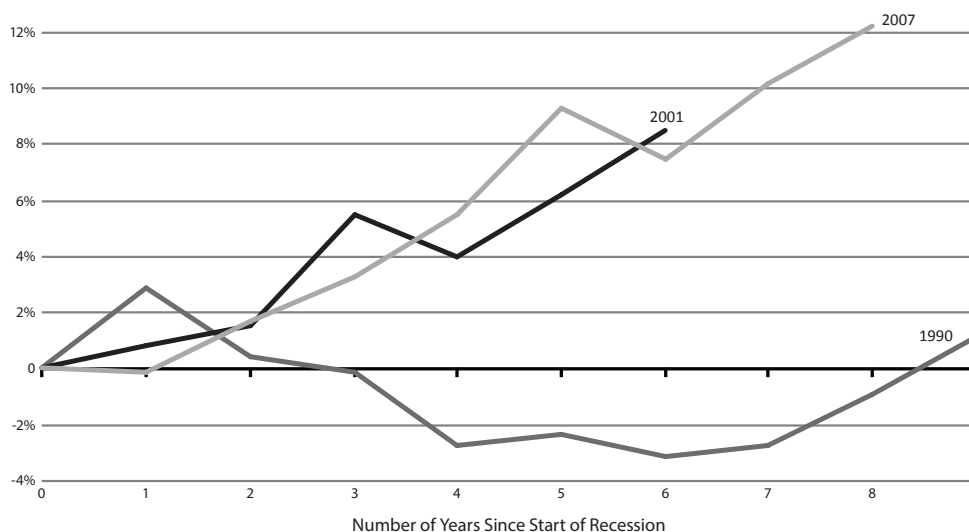
Source: Federation of Tax Administrators.  
Data available at <https://www.taxadmin.org/current-tax-rates>.

Key:

★ — Yes

(a) In 17 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.

(b) All wine sales are through state stores. Revenue in these states is generated from various taxes, fees, price mark-ups, and net profits.

**Figure D: Cumulative Percent Change in Inflation-Adjusted Alcohol Taxes**

Source: Rockefeller Institute analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau.  
 Note: Data are shown until the start of the next recession.

collections from alcohol tax revenues for fiscal years 2000, 2008 and 2016. The states are divided into two groups: the first group includes the alcohol control states and the second group includes the alcohol license states.

State government alcohol tax collections exceeded \$7.2 billion in fiscal year 2016, representing roughly 0.8 percent of total state tax revenues. Inflation-adjusted alcohol tax revenues grew in 33 states between fiscal years 2000 and 2008, with the national average of 8 percent growth. Alcohol tax revenues, unlike tobacco tax revenues, showed growth for the most recent time period as well. Between fiscal years 2008 and 2016, inflation-adjusted alcohol tax revenues grew in 38 states, with the national average of 12.2 percent. The growth was somewhat stronger in control states at 16.2 percent between 2008 and 2016, compared to the 10.8 percent growth in license states. Among individual states, New Hampshire had the largest growth at 76.7 percent between fiscal years 2008 and 2016, while Florida had the largest decline at 44.1 percent. In terms of dollar value, the largest growth was in Texas, where inflation adjusted alcohol tax revenues grew by \$327 million or 34.7 percent between 2008 and 2016. If we exclude Texas, inflation-adjusted alcohol tax revenues for the rest

of the nation show 8.3 percent growth between fiscal year 2008 and 2016.

### Conclusion

These “sin taxes” on products such as alcohol and tobacco offer limited revenue growth. The declines in tobacco tax revenues are largely attributable to the declines in tobacco consumption, while the growth in alcohol tax revenues are largely attributable to the growth in alcohol consumption. Between 2008 and 2014 tobacco consumption declined by nearly 25 percent, while alcohol consumption increased by 13.2 and 9.6 percent respectively for wine and spirits, but declined by 8.3 percent for beer.

Many state and local governments continue facing fiscal challenges and officials in those states are turning to new types of “sin” products or behaviors. The most popular new line of these products includes food and beverages that are high in sugar and trans fats. States have also been legalizing and expanding various forms of gambling in the hopes of generating more revenues.<sup>18</sup> Finally, more states are targeting legalization of recreational marijuana as a source of additional tax revenue. Before the 2016 elections, recreational marijuana was legal in

**Table C: Alcohol State Tax Revenues, Selected Years**

State	\$ millions, adjusted for inflation			Percent change	
	2000	2008	2016	2000–2008	2008–2016
<b>United States .....</b>	\$5,975.9	\$6,452.5	\$7,239.0	8.0%	12.2%
<b>Control states .....</b>	1,487.6	1,643.2	1,910.0	10.5	16.2
New Hampshire .....	20.4	17.5	30.9	-14.3	76.7
Virginia .....	177.7	209.9	281.8	18.2	34.3
North Carolina .....	269.6	309.1	403.9	14.6	30.7
Pennsylvania .....	264.3	330.1	390.7	24.9	18.4
Utah .....	33.7	46.8	54.2	38.7	16.0
Alabama .....	170.8	189.0	214.8	10.6	13.6
Montana .....	25.8	33.8	38.0	31.2	12.5
Vermont .....	19.9	22.7	25.5	14.2	12.2
Oregon .....	20.3	20.8	22.9	2.4	10.0
Idaho .....	9.8	10.4	10.9	6.0	5.3
Iowa .....	29.4	28.3	29.7	-3.9	5.0
Wyoming .....	1.7	1.8	1.9	6.0	4.6
Michigan .....	196.6	171.8	174.7	-12.6	1.7
Maine .....	19.6	24.2	24.2	23.3	-0.1
Ohio .....	147.6	147.6	143.2	0.0	-2.9
Mississippi .....	57.1	50.6	43.7	-11.4	-13.7
West Virginia .....	23.3	29.0	18.9	24.1	-34.7
<b>License states .....</b>	4,488.3	4,809.3	5,329.0	7.2	10.8
Illinois .....	179.8	190.5	301.0	6.0	58.0
Washington .....	231.8	312.5	491.5	34.8	57.3
Rhode Island .....	13.0	13.2	20.5	1.4	55.0
Texas .....	742.0	940.2	1,266.7	26.7	34.7
New York .....	280.2	284.1	361.6	1.4	27.3
Delaware .....	15.7	17.5	21.9	11.2	25.2
Tennessee .....	106.0	144.2	175.8	36.1	21.9
Arkansas .....	41.4	50.3	59.8	21.4	18.8
Oklahoma .....	91.1	102.7	121.3	12.8	18.1
North Dakota .....	7.7	8.0	9.4	4.2	16.9
Kentucky .....	98.7	127.7	145.9	29.3	14.3
New Jersey .....	129.9	125.7	143.0	-3.2	13.8
Kansas .....	103.0	122.5	137.5	18.8	12.3
South Dakota .....	15.0	15.9	17.7	5.7	11.6
Connecticut .....	69.1	60.1	65.7	-13.1	9.3
Minnesota .....	85.7	84.0	91.7	-2.0	9.2
Colorado .....	42.7	46.7	50.8	9.3	8.8
South Carolina .....	184.4	176.9	185.7	-4.1	5.0
Missouri .....	39.5	40.4	42.2	2.2	4.5
Nebraska .....	24.0	30.0	31.2	25.0	3.9
Georgia .....	193.0	188.7	194.5	-2.2	3.1
Massachusetts .....	88.5	84.3	86.8	-4.8	3.1
Alaska .....	19.0	43.2	44.3	127.6	2.6
Louisiana .....	74.7	61.8	63.4	-17.4	2.6
California .....	430.7	421.3	426.1	-2.2	1.1
Nevada .....	22.3	45.4	45.1	103.4	-0.6
Hawaii .....	53.1	51.2	50.6	-3.5	-1.3
Indiana .....	59.9	62.3	61.2	4.0	-1.7
Maryland .....	33.9	33.7	33.1	-0.8	-1.8
Wisconsin .....	60.4	63.1	60.8	4.5	4.5
Arizona .....	72.5	86.0	79.7	18.5	-7.3
New Mexico .....	55.1	49.8	37.1	-9.8	-25.5
Florida .....	824.3	725.7	405.6	-12.0	-44.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau with Rockefeller Institute adjustments and analysis.

Note: States are ranked based on percent change for 2008–2016.

the District of Columbia and the following four states: Alaska, Colorado, Oregon and Washington. During the 2016 elections four more states—California, Maine, Massachusetts and Nevada—legalized recreational marijuana, while another four states legalized medical marijuana. Legalization of marijuana in the high population state of California will likely pave the path for other states as well.

While states could and would see some revenue from these new forms of taxes, they should be mindful about the future of sin taxes. The history of tax revenues generated from alcohol and tobacco provide an important lesson for policymakers: “sin taxes” only offer limited funds to governments. Moreover, the long-term growth in “sin tax” revenue is often weak and limited, absent of any policy changes.

## Notes

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<sup>2</sup> Green, Rebecca. 2011. “The Ethics of Sin Taxes.” *Public Health Nursing* 28 (1): 68–77.

<sup>3</sup> Haile, Andrew J. 2009. “Sin Taxes: When the State Becomes the Sinner.” *Temple Law Review* (Temple Law Review).

<sup>4</sup> Reiter, Jendi B. 1996. “Citizens or Sinners?—The Economic and Political Inequity of ‘Sin Taxes’ on Tobacco and Alcohol Products.” *Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems* 461–468.

<sup>5</sup> Williams, Richard, and Katelyn Christ. 2009. *Taxing Sin*. Arlington, VA: Mercatus Center, George Mason University.

<sup>6</sup> Smith, Adam. 1776. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of The Wealth of Nations*. Random House, Inc. <https://www.marxists.org/reference/archive/smith-adam/works/wealth-of-nations>.

<sup>7</sup> Boyd, Donald J., and Lucy Dadayan. 2015. *The Economy Recovers While State Finances Lag*. Albany, NY: Rockefeller Institute of Government. [http://www.rockinst.org/pdf/government\\_finance/2015-06-23-Blinken\\_Report\\_Two.pdf](http://www.rockinst.org/pdf/government_finance/2015-06-23-Blinken_Report_Two.pdf).

<sup>8</sup> ITEP. 2016. *Cigarette Taxes: Issues and Options*. Policy Brief, Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. [http://itep.org/itep\\_reports/pdf/cigpb2016.pdf](http://itep.org/itep_reports/pdf/cigpb2016.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> See Orzechowski, and Walker. 2015. *The Tax Burden on Tobacco*. Arlington, VA: Orzechowski and Walker. [https://www.taxadmin.org/assets/docs/Tobacco/papers/tax\\_burden\\_2014.pdf](https://www.taxadmin.org/assets/docs/Tobacco/papers/tax_burden_2014.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> Cole, Alan. 2015. *Federal Tobacco Tax Revenues are Declining*. Washington D.C.: Tax Foundation. <https://tax-foundation.org/federal-tobacco-tax-revenues-are-declining>.

<sup>11</sup> These states might have increased the rates on other tobacco products, which we did not track.

<sup>12</sup> Recreational marijuana is legal in eight states—Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, Oregon,

and Washington. Currently seven states—California, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—tax vapor products.

<sup>13</sup> See National Alcohol Beverage Control Association for the list of “control states” available at: <http://www.nabca.org/States/States.aspx>.

<sup>14</sup> For more detailed information on the history of excise tax rates on alcoholic beverages see information provided by Alcohol Policy Information System at: [https://alcohol-policy.niaaa.nih.gov/APIS\\_Policy\\_Topics.html](https://alcohol-policy.niaaa.nih.gov/APIS_Policy_Topics.html).

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Parry, Ian W.H., and Jeffrey A. Miron. 2009. “Should Alcohol Taxes Be Raised?” *Regulation* 32 (3): 10–13.

<sup>17</sup> See Haughwout, Sarah P., Robin A. LaVallee, and I-Jen P. Castle. 2016. *Apparent Per Capita Alcohol Consumption: National, State, and Regional Trends, 1977–2014*. Surveillance Report #104, Arlington, VA: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. <https://pubs.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/surveillance104/CONSI4.htm>.

<sup>18</sup> Dadayan, Lucy. 2016. *State Revenues From Gambling: Short-Term Relief, Long-Term Disappointment*. Albany, NY: Rockefeller Institute of Government. [http://www.rockinst.org/pdf/government\\_finance/2016-04-12-Blinken\\_Report\\_Three.pdf](http://www.rockinst.org/pdf/government_finance/2016-04-12-Blinken_Report_Three.pdf).

## About the Author

**Lucy Dadayan** is a senior researcher at the Rockefeller Institute of Government. She has conducted research and coauthored reports on state and local government fiscal policy issues; state spending on public policy programs and the effects of state fiscal capacity and economic changes; among other topics. Dadayan holds a Ph.D. in Informatics from the State University of New York.

**Table 7.9**  
**STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS, 1982–Present**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Amnesty period</i>	<i>Legislative authorization</i>	<i>Major taxes covered</i>	<i>Accounts receivable included</i>	<i>Collections (\$ millions) (a)</i>	<i>Installment arrangements permitted (b)</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	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 and Use	N.A.	8.1	N.A.
	6/30/16–8/30/16	Yes	All	No	N.A.	No
<b>Arizona</b> .....	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.
	9/1/15–10/31/15	Yes	All	Yes	55.5	No
	9/1/16–10/31/16	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	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
<b>California</b> .....	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
<b>Colorado</b> .....	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
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	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
	9/16/13–11/15/13	Yes	All	Yes	193.5	No
<b>Delaware</b> .....	9/1/09–10/30/09	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes
<b>Florida</b> .....	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
<b>Georgia</b> .....	10/1/92–12/5/92	Yes	All	Yes	51.3	No
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	5/27/09–6/26/09	N.A.	All	No	14.0	No
<b>Idaho</b> .....	5/20/83–8/30/83	No (c)	Individual income	No	0.3	No
<b>Illinois</b> .....	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
<b>Indiana</b> .....	9/15/05–11/15/05	Yes	All	Yes	244.0	Yes
<b>Iowa</b> .....	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.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	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	All	Yes	N.A.	No
	9/1/15–10/15/15	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	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	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	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	N.A.	303.7	N.A.
	9/23/13–11/22/13	Yes	All	Yes	435.0	No
	10/15/14–11/14/14	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes
	11/16/15–12/15/15	Yes	All	Yes		Yes
<b>Maine</b> .....	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
<b>Maryland</b> .....	9/1/87–11/2/87	Yes	All	Yes	34.6 (g)	No
	9/1/01–10/31/01	Yes	All	Yes	39.2	No
	9/1/09–10/31/09	Yes	Income, Withholding, Sales and Use	Yes	9.6	Yes
	9/1/15–10/30/15	Yes	All	Yes		Yes

See footnotes at end of table.

## TAXES

### STATE TAX AMNESTY PROGRAMS, 1982–Present—Continued

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Amnesty period</i>	<i>Legislative authorization</i>	<i>Major taxes covered</i>	<i>Accounts receivable included</i>	<i>Collections (\$ millions) (a)</i>	<i>Installment arrangements permitted (b)</i>
<b>Massachusetts .....</b>	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	Yes	All	Yes	32.6	No
	9/2/14–10/31/14	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
	3/16/15–5/15/15	Yes	Corporate	Yes	18.6	No
	4/1/16–5/31/16	Yes	All	No	N.A.	No
<b>Michigan.....</b>	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	76.0	No
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	8/1/84–10/31/84	Yes	All	Yes	12.1	No
<b>Mississippi .....</b>	9/1/86–11/30/86	Yes	All	No	1.0	No
	9/1/04–12/31/04	Yes	All	No	7.9	No
<b>Missouri.....</b>	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.
	9/1/15–11/30/15	Yes	All	Yes		No
<b>Nebraska .....</b>	8/1/04–10/31/04	Yes	All	No	7.5	No
<b>Nevada.....</b>	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
<b>New Hampshire .....</b>	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.
	12/1/15–2/15/16	Yes	All	Yes	18.9	No
<b>New Jersey .....</b>	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.
	10/1/14–11/17/14	N.A.	All	Yes	N.A.	No
<b>New Mexico .....</b>	8/15/85–11/13/85	Yes	All (i)	No	13.6	Yes
	8/16/99–11/12/99	Yes	All	Yes	45.0	Yes
	6/7/10–9/30/10	Yes	All	No	N.A.	Yes
<b>New York.....</b>	11/1/85–1/31/86	Yes	All (j)	Yes	401.3	Yes
	11/1/96–1/31/97	Yes	All	Yes	253.4	Yes (o)
	11/18/02–1/31/03	Yes	All	Yes	582.7	Yes (s)
	10/1/05–3/1/06	N.A.	Income, Corporate	N.A.	349.0	N.A.
	1/15/10–3/15/10	Yes	All	Yes	56.5	No
<b>New York City .....</b>	10/20/03–1/23/04	Yes	All (v)	Yes (w)	N.A.	No
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	9/1/89–12/1/89	Yes	All (k)	Yes	37.6	No
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	9/1/83–11/30/83	No (c)	All	No	0.2	Yes
	10/1/03–1/31/04	Yes	N.A.	N.A.	6.9	N.A.
<b>Ohio.....</b>	10/15/01–1/15/02	Yes	All	No	48.5	No
	1/1/06–2/15/06	Yes	All	No	63.0	No
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	7/1/84–12/31/84	Yes	Income, Sales	Yes	13.9	No (l)
	8/15/02–11/15/02	N.A.	All (r)	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
	9/15/08–11/14/08	Yes	All	Yes	81.0	Yes
	9/14/15–11/13/15	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes
<b>Oregon.....</b>	10/1/09–11/19/09	Yes	Personal, Corporate, Inheritance	No	N.A.	No
<b>Pennsylvania .....</b>	10/13/95–1/10/96	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
	4/26/10–6/18/10	Yes	All	Yes	261.0	No
	4/21/17–6/19/17	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
<b>Rhode Island.....</b>	10/15/86–1/12/87	Yes	All	No	0.7	Yes
	4/15/96–6/28/96	Yes	All	Yes	7.9	Yes
	7/15/06–9/30/06	N.A.	All	Yes	6.5	Yes
	9/2/12–11/15/12	Yes	All	Yes	22.3	Yes
<b>South Carolina.....</b>	9/1/85–11/30/85	Yes	All	Yes	7.1	Yes
	10/15/02–12/2/02	Yes	All	Yes	66.2	N.A.
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	4/1/99–5/15/99	Yes	All	Yes	0.5	N.A.

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)
<b>Texas</b> .....	2/1/84–2/29/84	No (c)	All (m)	No	0.5	No
	3/11/04–3/31/04	No (c)	All (m)	No	N.A.	No
	6/15/07–8/15/07	No (c)	All (m)	No	100	No
	6/12/12–8/17/12	No (c)	All (m)	No	100	No
<b>Vermont</b> .....	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.
<b>Virginia</b> .....	2/1/90–3/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	32.2	No
	9/2/03–11/3/03	Yes	All	Yes	98.3	N.A.
	10/7/09–12/5/09	Yes	All	Yes	102.1	No
<b>Washington</b> .....	2/1/11–4/30/11	Yes	All	Yes	346.0	No
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	10/1/86–12/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	15.9	Yes
	9/1/04–10/31/04	Yes	All	N.A.	10.4	Yes
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	9/15/85–11/22/85	Yes	All	Yes (n)	27.3	Yes
	6/15/98–8/14/98	Yes	All	Yes	30.9	N.A.
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	7/1/87–9/30/87	Yes	All	Yes	24.3	Yes
	7/10/95–8/31/95	Yes	All (p)	Yes	19.5	Yes (p)
	8/2/10–9/30/10	Yes	All (p)	Yes	N.A.	No
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> ....	9/30/05–3/30/06	Yes	All	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, September 2016.

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

(k) Local taxes and real property taxes were not included.

(l) Full payment of tax liability required before the end of the amnesty period to avoid civil penalties.

(m) Texas does not impose a corporate or individual income tax. In practical effect, the amnesty was limited to the sales tax and other excises.

(n) Waiver terms varied depending upon the date of tax liability was accessed.

(o) Installment arrangements were permitted if applicant demonstrated that payment would present a severe financial hardship.

(p) Does not include real property taxes. For the 1995 amnesty, all interest was waived on tax payments made before July 31, 1995. After this date, only 50% of the interest was waived.

(q) Exception for individuals who owed \$500 or less.

(r) Except for property and motor fuel taxes.

(s) Multiple payments can be made so long as the required balance is paid in full no later than March 15, 2003.

(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 NY State 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 of.

(x) The Massachusetts Department of Revenue is required to hold an amnesty to end before June 30, 2010.

(y) In Illinois, the 2010 Amnesty collected a total of \$717 million, \$314 for the state General Fund and the rest for local governments.

(z) In Rhode Island, the full amount must be paid by December 14, 2012.

## TAXES

**Table 7.10a**  
**STATE EXCISE TAX RATES**  
**(As of January 1, 2017)**

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	67.5 (e)	(j)	Yes
Alaska.....	(a)	200	12.8 (k)	...
Arizona.....	5.6	200	3	Yes
Arkansas.....	6.5	115	2.5 (k)	Yes
California .....	7.5 (b)	87	3.3 (k)	Yes
Colorado.....	2.9	84	2.28	Yes
Connecticut .....	6.35	390	5.4 (k)	Yes
Delaware.....	(a)	160	3.75 (k)	...
Florida.....	6.0	133.9 (f)	6.5 (k)	Yes
Georgia.....	4.0	37	3.79 (k)	Yes
Hawaii.....	4.0	320	5.98	Yes
Idaho.....	6.0	57	(j)	Yes
Illinois.....	6.25	198 (e)	8.55 (k)	Yes
Indiana.....	7.0	99.5	2.68 (k)	Yes
Iowa .....	6.0	136	(j)	Yes
Kansas .....	6.50	129	2.5 (k)	...
Kentucky .....	6.0	60	1.92 (k)	Yes
Louisiana.....	5.0	108	3.03	Yes
Maine.....	5.5	200	(j)	Yes
Maryland .....	6.0	200	1.5 (k)	Yes
Massachusetts .....	6.25	351	4.05 (k)	...
Michigan.....	6.0	200	(j)	Yes
Minnesota.....	6.875	304 (g)	5.03 (k)	...
Mississippi .....	7.0	68	(j)	Yes
Missouri.....	4.225	17 (e)	2	Yes
Montana .....	(a)	170	(j)	...
Nebraska .....	5.5	64	3.75	Yes
Nevada.....	6.85	180	3.6 (k)	Yes
New Hampshire .....	(a)	178	(j)	...
New Jersey .....	6.875	270	5.5	Yes
New Mexico .....	5.125	166	6.06	Yes
New York.....	4.0	435 (e)	6.44 (k)	Yes
North Carolina.....	4.75	45	(j)	Yes (m)
North Dakota.....	5.0	44	2.5 (k)	...
Ohio .....	5.75	160	(j)	Yes
Oklahoma.....	4.5	103	5.56 (k)	Yes
Oregon.....	(a)	132	(j)	...
Pennsylvania .....	6.0	260	(j)	Yes
Rhode Island.....	7.0	375	5.40	Yes
South Carolina.....	6.0	57	2.72 (k)	Yes
South Dakota.....	4.5	153	3.93 (k)	Yes
Tennessee .....	7.0	62 (e)(h)	4.4 (k)	Yes
Texas .....	6.25	141	2.4 (k)	Yes
Utah.....	5.95 (c)	170	(j)	Yes
Vermont.....	6.0	308	(j) (k)	No
Virginia.....	5.3 (d)	30 (e)	(j)	Yes
Washington.....	6.5	302.5	14.27 (k)(l)	...
West Virginia.....	6.0	120	(j)	Yes
Wisconsin .....	5.0	252	3.25 (k)	Yes
Wyoming .....	4.0	60	(j)	Yes
Dist. of Columbia .....	5.75	250 (i)	1.5 (k)	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE EXCISE TAX RATES— Continued

### (As of January 1, 2017)

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2017 and The Council of State Governments, March 2017

**Key:**

... — Tax is not applicable.

(a) These states do not have a general sales and gross receipts tax.

(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. Rate is scheduled to decrease jto 7.25% in Jan. 1, 2017.

(c) Includes statewide tax of 1.25 percent levied by local governments in Utah.

(d) Includes statewide 1.0% tax levied by local governments in Virginia.

(e) Counties and cities may impose an additional tax on a pack of cigarettes: in Alabama, 1¢ to 25¢; Illinois, 10¢ to \$4.18; Missouri, 4¢ to 7¢; New York City, \$1.50; Tennessee, 1¢; and Virginia, 2¢ to 15¢.

(f) Florida's rate includes a surcharge of \$1 per pack.

(g) In addition, Minnesota imposes an in lieu cigarette sales tax determined annually by the Department. The current rate is 55.0¢ through Dec. 31, 2017.

(h) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.05¢ in Tennessee.

(i) In addition, District of Columbia imposes an in lieu cigarette sales tax calculated every March 31. The current rate is 42¢.

(j) In 17 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) 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; California, over 50% - 6.6¢/gallon; Connecticut, under 7% - \$2.46/gallon; Delaware, 25% or less - \$2.50/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 \$2.50/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; Maryland, 9% sales tax; Massachusetts, under 15% - \$1.10/gallon, 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/gal.; additional \$1.00/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, 6.7% on-premise and \$0.05/drink on airline sales; Vermont, 10% on-premise sales tax; Washington, \$9.24/gal. on-premise, 20.5% retail sales tax, 13.7% sales tax to on-premise ; Wisconsin, \$0.03/gallon administrative fee; Dist. of Columbia, 9% off- and on-premise sales tax.

(l) Washington privatized liquor sales effective June 1, 2012.

(m) General sales tax applies to on-premise sales only.

## TAXES

**Table 7.10b**  
**STATE EXCISE TAX RATES**  
**(As of January 1, 2017)**

State or other jurisdiction	Gasoline			Diesel fuel			Gasohol		
	Excise	Fee/Tax	Total	Excise	Fee/Tax	Total	Excise	Fee/Tax	Total
<b>Federal (a)(b).....</b>	18.3	0.1	18.4	24.3	0.1	24.4	13.0	0.1	13.1
<b>Alabama (c)(d).....</b>	18.0		18.0	19.0		19.0	18.0	0.0	18.0
<b>Alaska (e) .....</b>	8.0	0.95	8.95	8.0	0.95	8.95	8.0	0.95	8.95
<b>Arizona (f)(b) .....</b>	18.0	1.0	19.0	26.0	1.0	27.0	18.0	1.0	19.0
<b>Arkansas (g).....</b>	21.5	0.3	21.8	22.5	0.3	22.8	21.5	0.3	21.8
<b>California (h)(i) .....</b>	27.8	5.0	32.8	16.0	17.0	33.0	27.8	5.0	32.8
<b>Colorado.....</b>	22.0		22.0	20.5		20.5	20.0		20.0
<b>Connecticut (i).....</b>	25.0		25.0	41.7		41.7	25.0		25.0
<b>Delaware (i) .....</b>	23.0		23.0	22.0		22.0	23.0		23.0
<b>Florida (j)(i).....</b>	17.4	13.525	30.925	17.4	14.4	31.8	17.4	13.525	30.925
<b>Georgia (k)(i) .....</b>	26.3		26.3	29.4		29.4	26.3		26.3
<b>Hawaii (c)(i).....</b>	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
<b>Idaho (a)(i) .....</b>	32.0	1	33.0	32.0	1	33.0	32.0	1	33.0
<b>Illinois (c)(l)(i).....</b>	19.0	1.1	20.1	21.5	1.1	22.6	19.0	1.1	20.1
<b>Indiana (l)(i) .....</b>	18.0		18.0	16.0		16.0	18.0		18.0
<b>Iowa .....</b>	30.7		30.7	32.5		32.5	29.0		29.0
<b>Kansas (d)(g) .....</b>	24.0	1.03	25.03	26.0	1.03	27.03	24.0	1.03	25.03
<b>Kentucky (l)(m)(g) .....</b>	24.6	1.4	26.0	21.6	1.4	23.0	24.6	1.4	26.0
<b>Louisiana (d).....</b>	20.0	0.125	20.125	20.0	0.125	20.125	20.0	0.125	20.125
<b>Maine.....</b>	30.0		30.0	31.2		31.2	30.0		30.0
<b>Maryland (k) .....</b>	33.5		33.5	34.25		34.25	33.5		33.5
<b>Massachusetts .....</b>	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0
<b>Michigan (i) .....</b>	26.3		26.3	26.3		26.3	26.3		26.3
<b>Minnesota (d) .....</b>	28.5	0.1	28.6	28.5	0.1	28.6	28.5	0.1	28.6
<b>Mississippi (g) .....</b>	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4
<b>Missouri (i).....</b>	17.0	0.3	17.3	17.0	0.3	17.3	17.0	0.3	17.3
<b>Montana .....</b>	27.0		27.0	27.75		27.75	27.0		27.0
<b>Nebraska (k)(i) .....</b>	27.3	0.9	28.2	27.3	0.3	27.6	27.3	0.9	28.2
<b>Nevada (c)(i).....</b>	24.0	0.805	24.805	27.0	0.75	27.75	24.0	0.805	24.805
<b>New Hampshire (i) .....</b>	22.2	1.625	23.825	22.2	1.625	23.825	22.2	1.625	23.825
<b>New Jersey (i) .....</b>	10.5	26.6	37.10	13.5	19.9	33.40	10.5	26.6	37.10
<b>New Mexico (i) .....</b>	17.0	1.875	18.875	21.0	1.875	22.875	17.0	1.875	18.875
<b>New York (i) .....</b>	8.0	16.2	24.2	8.0	14.45	22.45	8.0	16.2	24.2
<b>North Carolina (k)(n) .....</b>	34.3	0.25	34.55	34.3	0.25	34.55	34.3	0.25	34.55
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0
<b>Ohio .....</b>	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0
<b>Oklahoma (g).....</b>	16.0	1.0	17.0	13.0	1.0	14.0	16.0	1.0	17.0
<b>Oregon (e).....</b>	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
<b>Pennsylvania (i) .....</b>	58.2		58.2	74.7		74.7	58.2		58.2
<b>Rhode Island (b).....</b>	33.0	1	34.0	33.0	1	34.0	33.0	1	34.0
<b>South Carolina (b)(d).....</b>	16.0	0.75	16.75	16.0	0.75	16.75	16.0	0.75	16.75
<b>South Dakota(c)(d) .....</b>	28.0	2	30.0	28.0	2	30.0	26.6	2	28.6
<b>Tennessee (c)(i) .....</b>	20.0	1.4	21.4	17.0	1.4	18.4	20.0	1.4	21.4
<b>Texas .....</b>	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
<b>Utah (m).....</b>	29.4		29.4	29.4		29.4	29.4		29.4
<b>Vermont (k)(i) .....</b>	12.1	18.36	30.46	28.0	4.0	32.0	12.1	18.36	30.46
<b>Virginia (c)(o).....</b>	16.2		16.2	20.2		20.2	16.2		16.2
<b>Washington (i) .....</b>	49.4		49.4	49.4		49.4	49.4		49.4
<b>West Virginia (i) .....</b>	20.5	11.7	32.2	20.5	11.7	32.2	20.5	11.7	32.2
<b>Wisconsin (i) .....</b>	30.9	2.0	32.9	30.9	2.0	32.9	30.9	2.0	32.9
<b>Wyoming (i) .....</b>	23.0	1	24.0	23.0	1	24.0	23.0	1	24.0
<b>Dist. of Columbia .....</b>	23.5		23.5	23.5		23.5	23.5		23.5

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE EXCISE TAX RATES— Continued

### (As of January 1, 2017)

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2017.

**Key:**

... — Tax is not applicable.

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.

(a) Tax rate is reduced by the percentage of ethanol used in blending (reported rate assumes the max. 10% ethanol).

(b) LUST tax.

(c) Tax rates do not include local option taxes. In AL, 1 - 3 cents; HI, 8.8 to 18.0 cent; IL, 5 cents in Chicago and 6 cents in Cook county (gasoline only); NV, 4.0 to 9.0 cents; OR, 1 to 5 cents; SD and TN, one cent; and VA 2.1%.

(d) Inspection fee.

(e) Refining surcharge.

(f) Diesel rate specified is the fuel use tax rate on large trucks. Small vehicles are subject to 18 cent tax rate.

(g) Environmental fee.

(h) California Gasoline subject to 2.25% sales tax. Diesel subject to a 9.25% sales tax.

(i)

California - Includes prepaid sales tax

Connecticut - Plus a 8.1% Petroleum tax (gas)

Delaware - Plus 0.9% GRT

Florida - Sales tax added to excise

Georgia - Local sales tax additional

Hawaii - Sales tax additional

Idaho - Clean water fee

Illinois - Sales tax add., env. & LUST fee

Indiana - Sales tax additional

Michigan - Sales tax additional

Missouri - Inspection & Load fees

Nebraska - Petroleum fee

Nevada - Inspection & cleanup fee

New Hampshire - Oil discharge cleanup fee

New Jersey - Petroleum fee

New Mexico - Petroleum loading fee

New York - Petroleum Tax, Sales tax additional

Pennsylvania - Oil franchise tax only

Tennessee - Petroleum Tax & Envir. Fee

Vermont - Cleanup Fee & Trans. Fee

Washington - 0.5% privilege tax

West Virginia - Sales tax added to excise

Wisconsin - Petroleum inspection fee

Wyoming - License tax

(j) Local taxes for gasoline and gasohol vary from 0 cents to 6.0 cents. Includes Inspection Fee, SCETS, & Statewide Local Tax.

(k) Portion of the rate is adjustable based on maintenance costs, sales volume, cost of fuel to state government, or inflation.

(l) Carriers pay an additional surcharge equal to IL-11.7 cents (gasoline) 11.9 cents (diesel), IN-11 cents, KY-2% (gasoline) 4.7% (diesel).

(m) Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted annually. The actual rates are: KY, 9%; and UT, 12%.

(n) Inspection tax.

(o) Large trucks pay an additional (diesel) 3.5 cents (gasoline) 12.6 cents. Actual rates (gasoline) 5.1%, (diesel) 6%.

## TAXES

**Table 7.11a**  
**STATE SALES TAX RATES AND FOOD AND DRUG EXEMPTIONS**  
**(As of January 1, 2017)**

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate (percentage)	Exemptions		
		Food (a)	Prescription drugs	Nonprescription drugs
Alabama.....	4.0	...	★	...
Alaska.....	none	none	none	none
Arizona.....	5.6	★	★	...
Arkansas.....	6.5	1.5% (c)	★	...
California (b).....	7.5 (b)	★	★	...
Colorado.....	2.9	★	★	...
Connecticut.....	6.35	★	★	★
Delaware.....	none	none	none	none
Florida.....	6.0	★	★	★
Georgia.....	4.0	★(c)	★	...
Hawaii.....	4.0	...	★	...
Idaho.....	6.0	...	★	...
Illinois.....	6.25	1%	1%	1%
Indiana.....	7.0	★	★	...
Iowa.....	6.0	★	★	...
Kansas.....	6.5	...	★	...
Kentucky.....	6.0	★	★	...
Louisiana (d).....	5.0	★(c)	★	...
Maine.....	5.5	★	★	...
Maryland.....	6.0	★	★	★
Massachusetts.....	6.25	★	★	...
Michigan.....	6.0	★	★	...
Minnesota.....	6.875	★	★	★
Mississippi.....	7.0	...	★	...
Missouri.....	4.225	1.225%	★	...
Montana.....	none	none	none	none
Nebraska.....	5.5	★	★	...
Nevada.....	6.85	★	★	...
New Hampshire.....	none	none	none	none
New Jersey (d).....	6.8	★	★	★
New Mexico.....	5.125	★	★	...
New York.....	4.0	★	★	★
North Carolina.....	4.75	★(c)	★	...
North Dakota.....	5.0	★	★	...
Ohio.....	5.75	★	★	...
Oklahoma.....	4.5	...	★	...
Oregon.....	none	none	none	none
Pennsylvania.....	6.0	★	★	★
Rhode Island.....	7.0	★	★	...
South Carolina.....	6.0	★	★	...
South Dakota.....	4.5	...	★	...
Tennessee.....	7.0	5% (c)	★	...
Texas.....	6.25	★	★	★
Utah.....	5.95 (f)	3.0% (e)	★	...
Vermont.....	6.0	★	★	★
Virginia.....	5.3 (g)	2.5% (f)	★	★
Washington.....	6.5	★	★	...
West Virginia.....	6.0	★	★	...
Wisconsin.....	5.0	★	★	...
Wyoming.....	4.0	★	★	...
Dist. of Columbia.....	5.75	★	★	★

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources. January 2017.

Key:

★ — Indicates exempt from tax.

... — Indicates subject to general sales tax rate.

(a) Some state tax food, but allow a rebate or income tax credit to compensate poor households. They are: HI, ID, KS, OK, and SD.

(b) Tax rate may be adjusted annually according to a formula based on balances in the unappropriated general fund and the school foundation fund.

(c) Food sales subject to local taxes.

(d) New Jersey rate scheduled to decrease to 6.625%, 1/1/18; Louisiana will decrease to 4%, 7/1/18.

(e) Includes a statewide 1.25% tax levied by local governments in Utah.

(f) Includes statewide 1.0% tax levied by local governments in Virginia.

**Table 7.11b**  
**STATE SALES TAX RATES AND VENDOR DISCOUNTS**  
**(As of January 1, 2017)**

State or other jurisdiction	State sales tax rate	Rank	Vendor discount	Max/Min
Alabama.....	4.0%	41	5.0%-2.0% (a)	\$400/month (max)
Alaska.....	.....	.....	N/A.....	.....
Arizona.....	5.6%	28	1.0%	\$10,000/year (max)
Arkansas.....	6.5%	9	2.0%	\$1,000/month (max)
California.....	7.25%	1	None	
Colorado.....	2.9%	46	3.33% (d)	
Connecticut.....	6.35%	12	None	
Delaware.....	.....	.....	N/A.....	.....
Florida.....	6.0%	16	2.5%	\$30/report (max)
Georgia.....	4.0%	41	3.0%-0.5% (a)	
Hawaii.....	4.0%	41	None	
Idaho.....	6.0%	16	None (e)	
Illinois.....	6.25%	13	1.75%	\$5/year (min)
Indiana (b).....	7.0%	2	0.73% (b)	
Iowa.....	6.0%	16	None	
Kansas.....	6.50%	9	None	
Kentucky.....	6.0%	16	1.75%-1.5% (a)	\$50/month (max)
Louisiana (i).....	5.0%	32	0.748%	
Maine.....	5.5%	29	None (5)	
Maryland.....	6.0%	16	1.2%-0.90% (a)	\$500/return (max)
Massachusetts.....	6.25%	13	None	
Michigan.....	6.0%	16	0.5% (f)	\$6/month (min), \$15,000/month (max)
Minnesota.....	6.875%	6	None	
Mississippi.....	7.0%	2	2.0%	\$50/month (max)
Missouri.....	4.225%	39	2.0%	
Montana.....	.....	.....	N/A.....	.....
Nebraska.....	5.5%	29	2.5%	\$75/month (max)
Nevada.....	6.85%	6	0.25%	
New Hampshire (k).....	.....	.....	N/A.....	.....
New Jersey (i).....	6.875%	6	None	
New Mexico.....	5.125%	31	None	
New York.....	4.0%	41	5.0%	\$200/quarter (max)
North Carolina.....	4.75%	35	None	
North Dakota.....	5.0%	32	1.5%	\$110/month (max)
Ohio.....	5.75%	26	0.75%	
Oklahoma.....	4.5%	37	1.0%	\$2,500/month (max)
Oregon.....	.....	.....	N/A.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	6.0%	16	1.0%	\$25/month (min)
Rhode island.....	7.0%	2	None	
South Carolina.....	6.0%	16	3.0%-2.0% (a)	\$10,000/year (max)
South Dakota.....	4.5%	37	1.5% (j)	\$70/month (max)
Tennessee.....	7.0%	2	None	
Texas.....	6.25%	13	0.5% (g)	
Utah (c).....	4.7%	35	1.31%	
Vermont.....	6.0%	16	None (e)	
Virginia (c).....	4.3%	39	1.6%-0.8% (h)	
Washington.....	6.5%	9	None	
West Virginia.....	6.0%	16	None	
Wisconsin.....	5.0%	32	0.5%	\$10/period (min), \$1,000 (max)
Wyoming.....	4.0%	41	1.95%-1.0% (a)	\$500/month (max)
Dist. of Columbia.....	5.75%	26	None	
U. S. Median.....	5.75%			28 states allow vendor discounts

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources, January 2017.

Key:

(a) In some states, the vendors' discount varies by the amount paid. In AL and SC, the larger discounts apply to the first \$100. In GA, the larger discount applies to the first \$3,000. In KY, the larger discounts apply to the first \$1,000, while MD applies the larger discount to annual collections of \$6,000. In WY, the larger discount applies to the first \$6,250. The lower discounts apply to the remaining collections above these amounts.

(b) Utilities are not permitted to take discount. Collection allowances are 0.73% if total sales tax collected is less than \$60,000; 0.53% if total taxes is between \$60,000 and \$600,000; 0.26% if total sales tax collected is more than \$600,000.

(c) Rate does not include a statewide local rate of 1.0% in VA and 1.25% in UT. In UT, a discount of 1% is applicable to local taxes.

(d) Local option sales tax discount varies from 0% to 3.33%.

(e) Vendors are allowed to keep any excess collections prescribed under the bracket system.

(f) Vendor discount only applies to the first 4.0% of the tax. A 0.75% discount if paid by the 12th of the month.

(g) An additional discount of 1.25% applies for early payment.

(h) Discount varies; 1.1% (1.6% for food) of the first \$62,500, 0.84% (1.2%) of the amount to \$208,000, and 0.56% (0.8%) of the remainder. Applies to the state tax only. No discount allowed on electronically file returns.

(i) New Jersey rate scheduled to decrease to 6.625% on 1/1/18, Louisiana rate will decrease to 4% on 7/1/18.

(j) Electronic Filers only.

(k) New Hampshire imposes a 9% tax on meals and rooms, with a vendor discount of 3%.

## TAXES

**Table 7.12**  
**STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES**  
**(Tax rates for the tax year 2017 - as of January 1, 2017)**

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 state income tax)					...
Arizona.....	2.59	- 4.54	5	10,179 (b)	- 152,668 (b)	2,100	4,200	2,300	...
Arkansas (a).....	0.9	- 6.9 (f)	6	4,299	- 35,100	26 (c)	52 (c)	26 (c)	...
California (a).....	1.0	12.3 (g)	9	8,015 (b)	- 537,498 (b)	111 (c)	222 (c)	344 (c)	...
Colorado.....	4.63		1	Flat rate		4,050 (d)	8,100 (d)	4,050 (d)	...
Connecticut.....	3.0	- 6.99	7	10,000 (b)	- 500,000 (b)	14,500 (h)	24,000 (h)	0	...
Delaware.....	0.0	- 6.6	7	2,000	- 60,001	110 (c)	220 (c)	110 (c)	...
Florida.....				(No state income tax)					...
Georgia.....	1.0	- 6.0	6	750 (i)	- 7,001 (i)	2,700	5,400	3,000	...
Hawaii.....	1.4	- 8.25	9	2,400 (b)	- 48,000 (b)	1,144	2,288	1,144	...
Idaho (a).....	1.6	- 7.4	7	1,454 (b)	- 10,905 (b)	4,050 (d)	8,100 (d)	4,050 (d)	...
Illinois.....	3.75		1	Flat rate		2,000	4,000	2,000	...
Indiana.....	3.23		1	Flat rate		1,000	2,000	2,500 (i)	...
Iowa (a).....	0.36	- 8.98	9	1,573	- 70,785	40 (c)	80 (c)	40 (c)	★
Kansas.....	2.7	- 4.6	2	15,000 (b)		2,250	4,500	2,250	...
Kentucky.....	2.0	- 6.0	6	3,000	- 75,001	20 (c)	40 (c)	20 (c)	...
Louisiana.....	2.0	- 6.0	3	12,500 (b)	- 50,001 (b)	4,500 (j)	9,000 (k)	1,000	★
Maine (a).....	5.8	- 10.15	4	21,000 (l)	- 200,000 (l)	4,050 (d)	8,100 (d)	4,050 (d)	...
Maryland.....	2.0	- 5.75	8	1,000 (m)	- 250,000 (m)	3,200	6,400	3,200	...
Massachusetts.....	5.10		1	Flat rate		4,400	8,800	1,000	...
Michigan (a).....	4.25		1	Flat rate		4,000	8,000	4,000	...
Minnesota (a).....	5.35	- 9.85	4	25,390 (n)	- 156,911 (n)	4,050 (d)	8,100 (d)	4,050 (d)	...
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	★(o)
Montana (a).....	1.0	- 6.9	7	2,900	- 17,600	2,400	4,800	2,400	★(o)
Nebraska (a).....	2.46	- 6.84	4	3,090 (b)	- 29,830 (b)	132 (c)	264 (c)	132 (c)	...
Nevada.....				(No state income tax)					...
New Hampshire.....				(State income tax of 5% on dividends and interest income only.)					...
New Jersey.....	1.4	- 8.97	6	20,000 (p)	- 500,000 (p)	1,000	2,000	1,500	...
New Mexico.....	1.7	- 4.9	4	5,500 (q)	- 16,001 (q)	4,050 (d)	8,100 (d)	4,050 (d)	...
New York (a).....	4.0	- 8.82	8	8,500 (b)	- 1,077,550 (b)	0	0	1,000	...
North Carolina.....	5.499		1	Flat rate		None			...
North Dakota (a).....	1.10	- 2.90	5	37,950 (r)	- 416,700 (r)	4,050 (d)	8,100 (d)	4,050 (d)	...
Ohio (a).....	0.495	4.997	9	5,250	- 210,600	2,250 (s)	4,500 (s)	2,250 (s)	...
Oklahoma.....	0.5	- 5.00	6	1,000 (t)	- 7,200 (t)	1,000	2,000	1,000	...
Oregon (a).....	5.0	- 9.9	4	3,400 (b)	- 125,000 (b)	197 (c)	390 (c)	195 (c)	★(o)
Pennsylvania.....	3.07		1	Flat rate		None			...
Rhode Island (a).....	3.75	- 5.99	3	61,300	- 139,400	3,900	7,800	3,900	...
South Carolina (a).....	0.0	- 7.0	6	2,930	- 14,650	4,050 (d)	8,100 (d)	4,050 (d)	...
South Dakota.....				(No state income tax)					...
Tennessee.....				(State income tax 6% on dividends and interest income only.)					...
Texas.....				(No state income tax)					...
Utah.....	5.0		1	Flat rate		(u)	(u)	(s)	...
Vermont (a).....	3.55	- 8.95	5	37,950 (v)	- 416,700 (v)	4,050 (d)	8,100 (d)	4,050 (d)	...
Virginia.....	2.0	- 5.75	4	3,000	- 17,001	930	1,860	930	...
Washington.....				(No state income tax)					...
West Virginia.....	3.0	- 6.5	5	10,000	- 60,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	...
Wisconsin (a).....	4.0	- 7.65	4	11,230 (w)	- 247,350 (w)	700	1,400	700	...
Wyoming.....				(No state income tax)					...
Dist. of Columbia.....	4.0	- 8.95	5	10,000	- 350,000	1,675	3,350	1,675	...

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES—Continued

### (Tax rates for the tax year 2017 - as of January 1, 2017)

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2017.

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

(a) 18 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) Arkansas has separate brackets for taxpayers with income under \$75,000 and \$21,000.

(g) California imposes an additional 1% tax on taxable income over \$1 million, making the maximum rate 13.3% over \$1 million.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) In Indiana, includes an additional exemption of \$1,500 for each dependent child.

(k) The amounts reported for Louisiana are a combined personal exemption-standard deduction.

(l) The income bracket reported for Maine are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$42,250 to \$200,000.

(m) 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.

(n) 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 \$37,110 to \$261,511.

(o) 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 \$6,350 for all filers in Oregon.

(p) 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.

(q) 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.

(r) 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 \$63,400 to \$416,700.

(s) Ohio provides an additional tax credit of \$20 per exemption. Exemption amounts reduced for higher income taxpayers.

(t) 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 \$12,200.

(u) Utah provides a tax credit equal to 6% of the federal personal exemption amounts (and applicable standard deduction).

(v) Vermont's income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$63,350 to \$416,700.

## TAXES

**Table 7.13**  
**STATE PERSONAL INCOME TAXES: FEDERAL STARTING POINTS**  
**(As of January 1, 2017)**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Relation to Internal Revenue Code</i>	<i>Federal tax base used as a starting point to calculate state taxable income</i>
Alabama.....	...	...
Alaska.....		No state income tax
Arizona.....	12/31/2011	Adjusted gross income
Arkansas.....	...	...
California.....	12/31/2010	Adjusted gross income
Colorado.....	Current	Taxable income
Connecticut.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Delaware.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Florida.....		No state income tax
Georgia.....	12/31/2011	Adjusted gross income
Hawaii.....	12/30/2011	Adjusted gross income
Idaho.....	12/31/2012	Taxable income
Illinois.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Indiana.....	12/31/2011	Adjusted gross income
Iowa.....	12/31/2010	Adjusted gross income
Kansas.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Kentucky.....	12/30/2011	Adjusted gross income
Louisiana.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Maine.....	12/30/2011	Adjusted gross income
Maryland.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Massachusetts.....	12/31/2000	Adjusted gross income
Michigan.....	Current (a)	Adjusted gross income
Minnesota.....	12/15/2012	Taxable income
Mississippi.....	...	...
Missouri.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Montana.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Nebraska.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Nevada.....		No state income tax
New Hampshire.....		On interest and dividends only
New Jersey.....	...	...
New Mexico.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
New York.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
North Carolina.....	12/31/2011	Adjusted gross income
North Dakota.....	Current	Taxable income
Ohio.....	3/31/2011	Adjusted gross income
Oklahoma.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Oregon.....	12/30/2011	Taxable income
Pennsylvania.....	...	...
Rhode Island.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
South Carolina.....	12/30/2011	Taxable income
South Dakota.....		No state income tax
Tennessee.....		On interest and dividends only
Texas.....		No state income tax
Utah.....	Current	Adjusted gross income
Vermont.....	12/31/2010	Taxable income
Virginia.....	12/30/2012	Adjusted gross income
Washington.....		No state income tax
West Virginia.....	12/30/2011	Adjusted gross income
Wisconsin.....	12/30/2009	Adjusted gross income
Wyoming.....		No state income tax
Dist. of Columbia.....	Current	Adjusted gross income

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources. January 2017.

**Key:**

... — State does not employ a federal starting point.

Current — Indicates state has adopted the Internal Revenue Code as currently in effect. Dates indicate state has adopted 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 2017 - as of January 1, 2017)**

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	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.5	★
Alaska.....	0 - 9.4	25,000	222,000	10		...
Arizona.....	4.9 (b)	----- Flat Rate -----		1		...
Arkansas.....	1.0 - 6.5	3,000	100,001	6		...
California.....	8.84 (b)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	10.84 (c)	...
Colorado.....	4.63	----- Flat Rate -----		1	4.63	...
Connecticut.....	7.5 (c)	----- Flat Rate -----		1		...
Delaware.....	8.7	----- Flat Rate -----		1	8.7-1.7 (d)	...
Florida.....	5.5 (e)	----- Flat Rate -----		1		...
Georgia.....	6.0	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.0	...
Hawaii.....	4.4 - 6.4 (f)	25,000	100,001	3	7.92 (f)	...
Idaho.....	7.4 (g)	----- Flat Rate -----		1		...
Illinois.....	7.75 (h)	----- Flat Rate -----		1		...
Indiana.....	6.25 (i)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.5	...
Iowa.....	6.0 - 12.0	25,000	250,001	4	5.0	★(j)
Kansas.....	4.0 (k)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	2.25 (k)	...
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	★
Maine.....	3.5 - 8.93	25,000	250,000	4	1.0 (l)	...
Maryland.....	8.25	----- Flat Rate -----		1	8.25	...
Massachusetts.....	8.0 (m)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	9.0 (m)	...
Michigan.....	6.0	----- Flat Rate -----		1	(a)	...
Minnesota.....	9.8 (n)	----- Flat Rate -----		1		...
Mississippi.....	3.0 - 5.0	5,000	10,001	3		...
Missouri.....	6.25	----- Flat Rate -----		1	7.0	★(j)
Montana.....	6.75 (o)	----- Flat Rate -----		1		...
Nebraska.....	5.58 - 7.81	100,000		2	(a)	...
Nevada.....		No corporate income tax-----				...
New Hampshire.....	8.2 (p)	----- Flat Rate -----		1		...
New Jersey.....	9.0 (q)	----- Flat Rate -----		1		...
New Mexico.....	4.8 - 6.2	500,000		2	4.8-6.2	...
New York.....	6.5 (r)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.5 (r)	...
North Carolina.....	3.0	----- Flat Rate -----		1	3.0	...
North Dakota.....	1.41 - 4.31 (s)	25,000	50,001	3	(a)	...
Ohio.....		----- (t) -----			(t)	...
Oklahoma.....	6.0	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.0	...
Oregon.....	6.6 - 7.6 (u)	1 million		2	6.6 - 7.6 (u)	...
Pennsylvania.....	9.99	----- Flat Rate -----		1	(a)	...
Rhode Island.....	7.0 (b)	----- Flat Rate -----		1	9.0 (b)	...
South Carolina.....	5.0	----- Flat Rate -----		1	4.5 (v)	...
South Dakota.....		No corporate income tax-----				...
Tennessee.....	6.5	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.5	...
Texas.....		----- (w) -----			(w)	...
Utah.....	5.0 (b)	----- Flat Rate -----				...
Vermont.....	6.0 - 8.5 (b)	10,000	25,000	3	(a)	...
Virginia.....	6.0	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.0	...
Washington.....		No corporate income tax-----				...
West Virginia.....	6.5	----- Flat Rate -----		1	6.5	...
Wisconsin.....	7.9	----- Flat Rate -----		1	7.9	...
Wyoming.....		No corporate income tax-----				...
Dist. of Columbia.....	9.0 (b)	----- Flat Rate -----		1		...

See footnotes at end of table.

## TAXES

### RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES—Continued (FOR TAX YEAR 2017 - AS OF JANUARY 1, 2017)

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources January 2017.

Key:

★ — 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 \$800 in California, \$100 in District of Columbia and Arizona, \$50 in North Dakota (banks), \$500 in Rhode Island, \$200 per location in South Dakota (banks), \$100 in Utah, \$250 in Vermont.

(c) 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 through 2017.

(d) 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%.

(e) An exemption of \$50,000 is allowed. Florida's Alternative Minimum Tax rate is 3.3%.

(f) 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).

(g) 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).

(h) The Illinois rate of 7.75% is the sum of a corporate income tax rate of 5.25% plus a replacement tax of 2.5%.

(i) The Indiana Corporate tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 6.0% on July 1, 2017.

(j) 50% of the federal income tax is deductible.

(k) 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.

(l) 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¢ per \$1,000 of the institution's Maine assets as of the end of its taxable year, or (2) 39¢ per \$1,000 of the institution's Maine assets as of the end of its taxable year.

(m) 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.

(n) In addition, Minnesota levies a 5.8% tentative minimum tax on Alternative Minimum Taxable Income.

(o) 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.

(p) New Hampshire's 8.2% 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. The Business Profits Tax is scheduled to decrease to 7.9% for tax years beginning after 2018 if certain revenue conditions are met.

(q) 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.

(r) New York's General business corporate rate shown. Corporations may also be subject to a capital stocks tax, which is being phased out through 2021. A minimum tax ranges from \$25 to \$200,000, depending on receipts (\$250 minimum for banks). Certain qualified New York manufacturers pay 0%.

(s) North Dakota imposes a 3.5% surtax for filers electing to use the water's edge method to apportion income.

(t) 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 situated 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.

(u) 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.

(v) South Carolina taxes savings and loans at a 6% rate.

(w) Texas imposes a Franchise Tax, otherwise known as margin tax, imposed on entities with more than \$1,110,000 total revenues at rate of 0.75%, or 0.375% 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.

**Table 7.15**  
**STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2017**

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Iron Ore Mining Tax (c)	\$.03/ton
	Forest Products Severance Tax	Varies by species and ultimate use.
	Oil and Gas Conservation & Regulation of Production Tax	2% of gross value at point of production, of all oil and gas produced. 1% of the gross value (for a 5-year period from the date production begins) for well, for which the initial permit issued by the Oil and Gas Board is dated on or after July 1, 1996 and before July 1, 2002, except a replacement well for which the initial permit was dated before July 1, 1996; 1.66% gross proceeds from offshore production greater than 8,000 ft. below sea level.
	Oil and Gas Privilege Tax on Production	8% of gross value at point of production; 4% of gross value at point of incremental production resulting from a qualified enhanced recovery project; 4% if wells produce 25 bbl. or less oil per day or 200,000 cu. ft. or less gas per day; 6% of gross value at point of production for certain on-shore and off-shore wells. A 50% rate reduction for wells permitted by the oil and gas board on or after July 1, 1996 and before July 1, 2002 for 5 years from initial production, except for replacement wells for which the initial permit was dated before July 1, 1996; 3.65% gross proceeds from offshore production greater than 8,000 ft. below sea level.
	Coal and Lignite Severance Tax	\$.20/ton in addition to coal severance tax. In 2012 state legislature extended through 2021.
	Local Solid Minerals Tax	Varies by county for sand, clay, gravel, granite, shale, and other products.
	Uniform Natural Minerals Tax	\$.10/ton.
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Common Property Fisheries Assessment (b)	\$0.10/lb for 2016; determined annually by the department of revenue.
	Dive Fishery Management Assessment (b)	Elective; currently 5% or 7% of value for select dive fishery species in select management regions.
	Fisheries Business Tax	Tax based on unprocessed value of fishery resources processed in or exported from the state. 1% of value for shore-based processing in developing fisheries; 3% of value for floating processing in developing fisheries or shore-based processing in established fisheries; 4.5% of value for salmon cannery processing in established fisheries; 5% of value for floating processing in established fisheries.
	Fishery Resource Landing Tax	Tax based on unprocessed value of fishery resources processed outside and first landed in the state. 1% of value for developing fisheries; 3% of value for established fisheries.
	Mining License Tax	Up to 7% of net income and royalties received in connection with mining properties and activities in Alaska. Quarry rock, sand and gravel, and marketable earth mining operations are exempt from the mining license tax. New mining operations exempt for 3-1/2 years after production begins.
	Alaska Oil Production Tax	Alaska will impose a base rate of 35 percent on oil companies' net profits in the state.
	Salmon Enhancement Tax (b)	Elective; 2% or 3% of value for salmon sold in or exported from select aquaculture regions.
	Seafood Development Tax (b)	Elective; currently 1% of value for select commercial fish species in select seafood development regions.
	Seafood Marketing Assessment (b)	Elective; currently 0.5% of value for all commercial fish species exported from, landed or processed in-state.
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Severance Tax	.025% for metalliferous mining; 0.0312% for nonmetal mining. Additional severance taxes on these and other products are levied at the city or county level.
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Timber Severance Tax	\$0.178/ton (pine), all other \$0.125/ton.
	Natural Gas Severance Tax	1.25%, 1.5%, and 5% depending on well classification.
	Oil Severance Tax	Crude oil 4% to 5% depending on production levels; additional taxes of 5 mills and \$0.02 per barrel of oil produced in the state.
	Other Severance Taxes	Separate Rate for each Substance.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Assessment	Maximum 43 mills/bbl. of oil and 9 mills per MCF produced of gas.
<b>California</b> .....	Oil and Gas Production Assessment	Rate determined annually by Department of Conservation to fund agency operations; no state severance tax. The assessment rate for fiscal year 2016/17 is \$0.3626051.
	Lumber Products Assessment	1% on purchases of lumber products and engineered wood products for use in California, based on the selling price of the products.
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Severance Tax	\$0.803 for amount of coal produced above 300,000 tons, rate updated monthly by the department of revenue. 2.25% for metallic minerals above \$19 million in gross producer income. \$0.05/ton of molybdenum above 625,000 tons Oil and gas rate varies from 2% to 5% depending on gross income brackets; up to 15 barrels per day of oil 90,000 cubic feet of gas per producing day are exempt. Oil shale is taxed based on years of operation, where 1 year = 1%, 2 years, = 2%, etc. up to 4% of the gross proceeds above the threshold and after the first 180 days of production.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Levy (d)	0.07% charge on all oil, natural gas, and CO2 produced.

See footnotes at end of table.

## TAXES

### STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2017—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Florida</b> .....	Oil Production Tax	5% of gross value for small well oil, and 8% of gross value for ordinary oil production, and 12.5% for escaped oil; tiered formula for tertiary oil.
	Gas and Sulfur Production Tax	The gas base rate (\$0.171) times the gas base adjustment rate each fiscal year for gas (2016-17 rate \$0.188 per MCF); and the sulfur base rate (\$2.43) times the sulfur base rate adjustment each fiscal year for sulfur (2016-17 rate \$5.13 per ton).
	Solid Minerals Tax (c)	8% of the value of the minerals severed; heavy minerals (rate computed annually at \$1.34/ton plus times the base rate adjustment currently at 3.26288). Year 2017 Tax Rate \$4.37 per ton; phosphate rock (rate computed annually at a base rate of \$1.80/ton).
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Mine License Tax	1% of net value of ores mined or extracted and royalties received from mining.
	Oil and Gas Production Tax	2.5% of the gross income earned for the sale of oil and gas.
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Oil and Gas Production Assessment (f)	0.1% fee per well of gross revenue for oil and natural gas.
	Timber Fee	4% of purchase price.(g)
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Petroleum Severance Tax (h)	1% of value of petroleum; \$0.24 per barrel for oil; and \$0.03 per 1000 cu. ft. of natural gas.
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Mineral Tax (i)	8% of gross value of oil and gas, less property tax credit of 3.67%; and \$1/ton of coal.
	Oil Inspection Fee/barrel (i)	\$0.015/barrel
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	91.00 mills/bbl. crude oil or petroleum marketed or used each month; 12.9 mills/1,000 cu. ft. of gas sold or marketed each month.
	Mined-Land Conservation & Reclamation Tax	The first-time fee for a mining license is \$300. Licenses must be renewed annually. The annual renewal fee varies between \$25 and \$150 depending upon the amount of material sold or consumed in the previous year. Plus per ton fee of \$.03.
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Oil Production Tax	4.5% of market value.
	Coal Severance Tax	4.5% of gross value, less transportation expenses; \$0.50/ton minimum for extraction and processing.
	Natural Resource Severance Tax	4.5% of gross value, less transportation expenses.
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Natural Gas Severance Tax (j)	The natural gas severance tax rate effective July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017 has been set at 9.8 cents per thousand cubic feet (MCF) measured at a base pressure of 15.025 pounds per square inch absolute and at the temperature base of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
	Oil/Condensate Severance Tax (j)	Value on a per barrel basis (42 gallons) the rates are: full-rate, 12.5%; incapable oil rate, 6.25%; stripper oil rate, 3.125%; reclaimed oil, 3.125%; produced water full-rate, 10%; produced water incapable oil rate, 5.0%; produced water stripper oil rate, 2.5%
	Timber Severance Tax (j)	
	Mineral Severance Tax (j)	Various fees on a per ton basis for products like sulphur, salt, marble, stone, sand, lignit, and others.
	Oil Field Site Restoration Fee	\$.015 per barrel of oil and condensate; \$.003 for every thousand cubic feet of gas.
	Freshwater Mussel Tax	5% of revenues from the sale of whole freshwater mussels, at the point of first sale.
	Mining Excise Tax	The greater of a tax on facilities and equipment or a tax on gross proceeds.
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Mine Reclamation Surcharge	\$.15/ton of coal removed by open-pit, strip or deep mine methods. Of the \$.15, \$.06 is remitted to the county from which the coal was removed.
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Gas and Oil Severance Tax	5% (gas), 6.6% (oil) and 4% (oil from stripper wells and marginal properties) of gross cash market value of the total production. Maximum additional fee of 1% of gross cash market value on all oil and gas (2017 fee).
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Taconite and Iron Sulfides	\$2.659 per taxable ton of concentrates or pellets (rate indexed to inflation by law).
	Direct Reduced Iron (k)	\$2.659 per taxable ton of concentrates plus an additional \$.03 per ton for each 1% that the iron content exceeds 72%.
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Natural Gas Severance Tax	6% of value at point of gas production; 1.3% for gas produced from a horizontally drilled well for the first 30 months from the first sale of production or until payout of the well cost is achieved, whichever comes first.
	Oil Severance Tax	6% of value at point of oil production; 3% reduced rate for wells using the enhanced oil recovery method; 1.3% for oil produced from a horizontally drilled well for the first 30 months from the first sale of production or until payout of the well cost is achieved, whichever comes first.
	Timber Severance Tax	Varies depending on type of wood and ultimate use.
	Salt Severance Tax	3% of value of entire production in state.

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2017—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Montana .....</b>	Coal Severance Tax	Varies from 3% to 15% depending on quality of coal and type of mine.
	Metal Mines License Tax (l)	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 and Gas Conservation Tax	Maximum 0.3% on the market value of each barrel of crude petroleum oil or 10,000 cu. ft. of natural gas produced, saved and marketed or stored within or exported from the state. (m)
	Oil and Natural Gas Production Tax	Varies from 0.8% to 15.1% according to the type of well and type of production.
	Micaceous Mineral Mines License Tax	\$.05/ton
	Cement License Tax (n)	\$.22/ton of cement, \$.05/ton of gypsum or gypsum products.
	Resource Indemnity Trust & Ground Water Assessment 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.
	Electrical Energy Producers License Tax	\$.0002/kilowatt-hour of electrical energy generated, manufactured or produced.
<b>Nebraska .....</b>	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3% of value of nonstripper oil and natural gas; 2% of value of stripper oil.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	0.30%
	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.
<b>Nevada.....</b>	Minerals Extraction Tax	Between 2% and 5% of net proceeds of each geographically separate extractive operation, based on ratio of net proceeds to gross proceeds of whole operation.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	\$50/mills/bbl. of oil and 50 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas.
<b>New Hampshire .....</b>	Refined Petroleum Products Tax	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.
<b>New Mexico .....</b>	Resources Excise Tax	Severance: potash .5%, molybdenum .125%, all others .75% of value. Processing: timber .375%. Potash .125%. Molybdenum .125%. All others .75%.
	Severance Tax	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	Rate varies according to type of well and production.
	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	\$0.0096/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.
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	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.
	Extracted Energy Minerals Tax	Oil and condensates: 2% of gross price paid. Gas: 0.9% of the market value as determined in as determined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-187.78.
	Oil Gross Production Tax	5% of gross value at well.
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	Gas Gross Production Tax	\$0.0601/MCF rate through June 30, 2017.
	Coal Severance Tax	\$.375/ton plus \$.02/ton. (r)
	Oil Extraction Tax	5%, adjusted between 5% and 6% whenever the average price is above or below the "trigger price" per bbl for 3 consecutive months. The "trigger price" is set by the tax commissioner each year and is \$84.56 for 2017.
<b>Ohio.....</b>	Resource Severance Tax	\$.10/bbl. of oil; \$.025/1,000 cu. ft. of natural gas; \$.04/ton of salt; \$.02/ton of sand, gravel, limestone and dolomite; \$.10/ton of coal; and \$.01/ton of clay, sandstone or conglomerate, shale, gypsum or quartzite.
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	Oil, Gas and Mineral Gross Production Tax	0.75% levied on asphalt and metals. 7% on gross production of oil and gas after the first three years of production. During the first 3 years of production, rate of 2% of gross production. Oil Gross Production Tax is now a variable rate tax, beginning with January 1999 production, at the following rates based on the average price of Oklahoma oil: a) If the average price equals or exceeds \$17/bbl, the tax shall be 7%; b) If the average price is less than \$17/bbl, but is equal to or exceeds \$14/bbl, the tax shall be 4%; c) If the average price is less than \$14/bbl, the tax shall be 1%.
	Petroleum Excise Tax (r)	Oil and Natural gas .095%

See footnotes at end of table.

## TAXES

### STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2017—Continued

<i>State</i>	<i>Title and application of tax (a)</i>	<i>Rate</i>
<b>Oregon.....</b>	Forest Products Harvest Tax	\$3,7487/1000 board ft. harvested from public and private land — through Dec. 31, 2017. The first 25,000 board feet of timber harvested by an owner each year is exempt.
	Oil and Gas Production Tax	6% of gross value at well.
	STF Severance Tax— Eastern Oregon Forestland Option	\$4.39/1000 board ft. harvested from land under the Small Tract Forestland Option—through Dec. 31, 2017.
	STF Severance Tax— Western Oregon Forestland Option	\$5.65/1000 board ft. harvested from land under the Small Tract Forestland Option—through Dec. 31, 2017.
<b>Pennsylvania .....</b>	Natural Gas Impact Fee	The state issues an annual fee based on the average price of gas for that year along with the number on a schedule that considers a wells years in production. Local fees and taxes determined by county.
<b>South Carolina .....</b>	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.
<b>South Dakota .....</b>	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.
<b>Tennessee .....</b>	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3% of sales price.
	Coal Severance Tax (t)	\$1.00/ton (effective 7/17/13)
	Mineral Tax	Up to \$0.15 per ton, rate set by county legislative body.
<b>Texas .....</b>	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/bbl.
	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 \$.01/1000 cubic feet of gas. (u)
	Oyster Sales Fee	\$1 per 300 lb. barrel of oysters taken from Texas waters.
<b>Utah .....</b>	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/mcf natural gas, 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.
<b>Virginia .....</b>	Forest Products Tax	\$1.15 per 1,000 feet B.M. of pine lumber and 1000 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 and the type of mine.
<b>Washington.....</b>	Enhanced Food Fish Tax	0.09% to 5.62% of value (depending on species) at point of landing.
	Timber Excise Tax	5% of stumpage value for harvests on public and private lands.
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	Coal Severance Tax	Coal: State rate is greater of 5% or \$.75 per ton. 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.
	Natural Resource Severance Taxes	5% for sand, gravel, oil, natural gas, coaled methane, limestone, sandstone, or other natural gas liquids.
	Timber Severance Tax	1.50%
<b>Wisconsin .....</b>	Mining Net Proceeds Tax	Progressive net proceeds tax ranging from 0% 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	\$2.52 per acre, rate effective through 2017.
	Managed Forest Law Tax	Open land \$2.14/acre; close land \$10.68/acre.

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE SEVERANCE TAXES: 2017—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 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 all other minerals are taxed at two percent (2%). Natural Gas (6%). Uranium (4%).
<p><i>Source:</i> The Council of State Governments, 2017.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Severance tax collection totals may be found in the Chapter 7 table entitled "State Government Revenue, By Type of Tax."</p> <p><i>Key:</i></p> <p>(a) Application of tax is same as that of title unless otherwise indicated by a footnote.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(c) The iron ore tax was suspended as of Oct. 1, 2014 by administrative rule due to the cost of administering the collection of the tax exceeded the total amount of the tax collected.</p> <p>(d) As of July 1, 2007, set at .0007 mill/\$1.</p> <p>(e) Clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells, stone, sand, heavy minerals and rare earths.</p> <p>(f) Fee sunsets in 2018 under state law.</p> <p>(g) Buyer deducts amount from payment to grower; amount forwarded to Department of Natural Resources.</p> <p>(h) Petroleum, oil, gas and other hydrocarbons. Oil inspection fee rate based Dept. of Revenue factsheet.</p> <p>(i) Coal, oil and gas, based on Department of Revenue information.</p> <p>(j) Oil inspection fee rate based Dept. of Revenue factsheet.</p> <p>(k) Coal, oil and gas, based on Department of Revenue information.</p> <p>(l) 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.</p> <p>(m) Metals, precious and semi-precious stones and gems.</p> <p>(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%.</p> <p>(o) Cement and gypsum or allied products.</p> <p>(p) Natural resources except oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide.</p> <p>(q) Oil, coal, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, geothermal energy, carbon dioxide and uranium.</p> <p>(r) Rate reduced by 50 percent if burned in cogeneration facility using renewable resources as fuel to generate at least 10 percent of its energy output. 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.</p> <p>(s) Asphalt and ores bearing lead, zinc, jack, gold, silver, copper or petroleum or other crude oil or other mineral oil, natural gas or casing-head gas and uranium ore.</p> <p>(t) Any mineral fuel used in the production of energy, including coal, lignite, petroleum, oil, natural gas, uranium and thorium.</p> <p>(u) Counties and municipalities also authorized to levy severance taxes on sand, gravel, sandstone, chert and limestone at a rate up to \$.15/ton.</p> <p>(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.</p>		

**Table 7.16**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY SELECTED TYPES OF TAX: 2014**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total taxes	Sales and gross receipts	Licenses	Individual income	Corporation net income	Severance	Property taxes	Death and gift	Documentary and stock transfer	Other
<b>United States .....</b>	874,957,406	414,705,742	51,399,445	313,241,528	46,907,201	17,789,324	507,284,682	4,797,466	7,249,059	2,571,894
<b>Alabama .....</b>	9,296,846	4,812,674	386,378	3,206,583	406,408	115,437	460,765	8	36,669	
<b>Alaska .....</b>	3,392,870	257,696	141,948	408,938	408,938	2,456,212	128,076			
<b>Arizona .....</b>	13,424,271	8,081,993	437,127	3,462,413	575,180	26,190	2,342,191		17,860	
<b>Arkansas .....</b>	8,917,322	4,324,157	368,622	2,602,160	398,493	108,511	1,518,683	3	32,715	24,743
<b>California .....</b>	138,131,690	50,002,053	8,984,354	67,995,659	8,858,498	38,686	4,518,427			76,204
<b>Colorado .....</b>	11,755,394	4,474,294	659,616	5,658,457	717,506	245,087	4,518,427	434		
<b>Connecticut .....</b>	15,937,742	6,782,404	433,024	7,772,602	627,358		4,518,427	147,737	173,839	778
<b>Delaware .....</b>	3,176,169	480,352	1,301,737	1,040,341	278,872		6,589,401	1,434	72,347	1,086
<b>Florida .....</b>	36,335,598	29,998,178	2,133,240	2,043,750	2,043,750	49,100	6,589,651	1,710	2,109,370	
<b>Georgia .....</b>	18,618,093	7,310,132	609,944	8,965,572	943,806		7,378,001		289	
<b>Hawaii .....</b>	6,052,795	3,847,662	243,007	1,745,461	126,045		7,378,001	14,789	75,831	
<b>Idaho .....</b>	3,669,222	1,818,810	316,331	1,338,075	190,002	6,004	7,378,001			
<b>Illinois .....</b>	39,922,538	15,758,509	2,676,643	16,642,154	4,439,832		7,432,711	294,138	56,552	
<b>Indiana .....</b>	16,846,961	10,395,150	590,483	4,896,317	866,747	2,500	7,440,763	87,712		
<b>Iowa .....</b>	8,572,532	4,072,631	808,047	3,197,578	388,699		7,378,001	90,791	14,786	
<b>Kansas .....</b>	7,334,481	3,890,900	395,454	2,511,660	330,181	124,883	7,522,030	136		
<b>Kentucky .....</b>	11,103,545	5,354,124	472,225	3,749,258	674,464	241,989	8,084,400	45,844	3,271	
<b>Louisiana .....</b>	9,695,281	5,115,636	427,090	2,753,680	481,212	862,150	8,139,763	150		
<b>Maine .....</b>	3,847,181	1,911,398	254,251	1,414,110	182,928		8,905,922	23,962	24,777	
<b>Maryland .....</b>	18,929,069	8,022,537	853,851	7,773,773	982,784		8,870,167	213,780	158,844	197,806
<b>Massachusetts .....</b>	25,237,003	7,933,030	1,012,557	13,246,221	2,194,620		8,144,473	401,512	246,850	197,503
<b>Michigan .....</b>	25,100,605	12,606,196	1,511,695	7,874,712	881,011	73,488	10,825,832	177	233,416	
<b>Minnesota .....</b>	23,245,827	9,709,772	1,330,394	9,623,831	1,325,656	50,578	11,662,977	181,388	187,063	
<b>Mississippi .....</b>	7,574,515	4,704,955	559,218	1,667,344	526,302	91,059	11,717,805	9		525
<b>Missouri .....</b>	11,240,654	4,915,210	564,471	5,361,976	357,724	5	11,692,702	129	11,340	74
<b>Montana .....</b>	2,655,553	550,254	314,271	1,063,261	150,139	305,614	11,986,313	4		3,502
<b>Nebraska .....</b>	4,887,753	2,303,952	137,097	2,124,164	306,591	6,762	11,989,482		9,044	
<b>Nevada .....</b>	7,143,169	5,714,197	608,375			111,395	12,743,550	50	64,712	385,840
<b>New Hampshire .....</b>	2,285,717	880,245	280,011	92,743	542,847		12,372,608		106,745	
<b>New Jersey .....</b>	29,679,226	12,751,851	1,516,698	11,973,673	2,368,068		12,379,313	685,459	376,772	
<b>New Mexico .....</b>	5,575,432	2,799,875	282,382	1,297,493	205,702	1,066,343	12,484,950			
<b>New York .....</b>	76,978,982	23,544,789	1,884,841	42,964,774	4,861,687		12,743,550	1,238,320	1,037,341	1,447,230
<b>North Carolina .....</b>	23,470,294	9,980,713	1,664,474	10,390,520	1,360,628	1,776	11,986,313	19,932	52,251	
<b>North Dakota .....</b>	6,120,435	1,848,130	227,245	498,528	250,438	3,293,053	11,989,339	15		
<b>Ohio .....</b>	27,020,507	15,617,920	2,928,276	8,424,843	(118)	10,194	12,743,550	39,392		
<b>Oklahoma .....</b>	9,103,302	3,989,358	1,057,768	2,962,128	397,290	679,406	12,743,550	1,056	16,296	
<b>Oregon .....</b>	9,680,004	1,443,722	957,961	6,649,418	495,134	23,424	12,765,290	85,491	3,114	
<b>Pennsylvania .....</b>	34,192,869	17,419,429	2,302,934	10,809,736	2,301,589		12,810,307	849,194	438,984	25,986
<b>Rhode Island .....</b>	2,974,435	1,529,371	137,657	1,109,636	137,528		12,812,874	40,299	17,377	
<b>South Carolina .....</b>	9,004,192	4,628,363	471,862	3,455,706	366,263		12,834,538		60,334	

See footnotes at end of table.

### STATE GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE, BY SELECTED TYPES OF TAX: 2014 (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 .....	1,608,496	1,296,748	277,787		24,819	8,950	12,834,538		192	
Tennessee .....	11,806,329	8,758,085	1,335,392	239,219	1,176,971	2,487	12,834,538	107,341	167,055	19,779
Texas .....	55,146,619	45,632,367	3,499,902			6,014,350	12,834,538			
Utah .....	6,312,489	2,682,100	276,824	2,889,912	307,910	155,743	12,834,538			
Vermont .....	2,962,531	1,014,960	109,996	675,240	105,817		13,855,577	35,542	30,931	4,567
Virginia .....	18,930,418	6,044,328	795,515	10,877,689	740,511	2,165	12,870,099	196	310,205	124,248
Washington .....	19,447,899	15,210,264	1,414,960			41,950	15,829,931	157,286	649,085	
West Virginia .....	5,386,588	2,360,993	152,754	1,770,466	203,508	681,824	15,995,651		10,392	
Wisconsin .....	16,364,516	7,359,539	999,469	6,793,269	981,282	8,984	15,989,000	(77)	51,179	11,802
Wyoming .....	2,263,387	925,757	148,092			883,025	16,295,747			6,417

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [https://www2.census.gov/states/14\\_methodology.pdf](https://www2.census.gov/states/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation <https://www2.census.gov/states/statechdoc2014.pdf>.

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

**Table 7.17**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 2014**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	General sales or gross receipts		Selective sales taxes							
	Total	Total	Motor fuels	Insurance premiums	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Alcoholic beverages	Amusements	Pari-mutuels	Other
<b>United States .....</b>	414,705,742	273,337,866	41,513,557	18,158,513	14,234,662	17,976,483	6,170,211	7,233,550	124,332	35,956,568
Alabama .....	4,812,674	2,393,192	534,396	304,441	734,105	117,112	181,427	70	1,547	546,384
Alaska .....	257,696	0	42,967	62,292	4,230	72,004	39,078	9,205	0	28,420
Arizona .....	8,081,993	6,317,644	1,764,349	448,115	21,760	311,811	71,136	533	216	130,808
Arkansas .....	4,324,157	3,130,274	454,909	182,092	0	225,809	51,618	39,660	3,090	236,705
California .....	50,002,053	37,224,077	6,063,356	2,362,738	663,448	833,126	354,297	0	13,899	2,487,112
Colorado .....	4,474,294	2,615,601	647,104	239,431	10,819	194,192	40,886	105,420	609	620,232
Connecticut .....	6,782,404	3,981,362	503,252	205,690	315,287	376,489	60,686	348,353	6,085	985,200
Delaware .....	480,352	0	113,326	85,735	59,128	114,659	19,616	0	82	87,806
Florida .....	29,998,178	21,480,910	2,422,718	702,340	2,719,350	1,322,241	452,370	187,639	10,412	700,198
Georgia .....	7,310,132	5,125,502	1,006,494	372,122	0	216,640	181,875	0	0	407,499
Hawaii .....	3,847,662	2,825,041	93,598	142,051	166,179	107,685	48,305	0	0	464,803
Idaho .....	1,818,810	445,144	248,454	75,205	1,840	47,816	8,780	0	1,209	61,840
Illinois .....	15,758,509	8,515,410	1,293,967	359,240	1,651,211	859,865	279,587	662,592	6,534	2,130,103
Indiana .....	10,395,150	7,003,426	814,549	223,072	252,652	447,561	45,955	655,894	2,273	949,768
Iowa .....	4,072,651	2,959,924	452,596	105,532	0	225,375	14,187	282,713	3,962	28,342
Kansas .....	3,890,900	2,983,664	441,843	198,355	353	97,813	126,861	343	0	41,668
Kentucky .....	5,354,124	3,131,157	2,222,967	141,639	63,898	248,979	128,534	214	2,421	751,121
Louisiana .....	5,115,636	2,923,336	588,860	429,146	9,158	130,045	56,967	675,386	4,385	298,353
Maine .....	1,911,398	1,191,685	240,901	106,372	32,432	136,160	17,923	136,854	1,816	133,255
Maryland .....	8,022,537	4,195,996	812,739	475,294	139,346	402,403	30,808	431,851	3,071	1,531,029
Massachusetts .....	7,933,030	5,518,580	732,207	346,828	23,736	660,029	78,817	3,758	337	568,738
Michigan .....	12,606,196	8,715,827	964,119	362,397	28,412	942,148	143,641	106,903	4,252	1,338,497
Minnesota .....	9,709,772	5,398,173	884,162	421,688	51	657,906	84,202	43,134	613	2,219,843
Mississippi .....	4,704,955	3,304,632	409,836	263,809	4,384	146,050	42,402	127,777	0	406,065
Missouri .....	4,915,210	3,285,563	696,458	302,166	0	99,527	35,760	361,046	0	134,690
Montana .....	550,254	0	196,965	88,106	47,390	85,404	30,053	56,900	21	45,415
Nebraska .....	2,303,952	1,763,695	540,257	42,746	53,009	63,425	30,258	5,342	143	10,181
Nevada .....	5,714,197	3,828,869	1,885,328	296,649	22,636	102,116	42,917	947,290	0	209,198
New Hampshire .....	880,245	0	880,245	146,101	69,877	215,012	12,755	444	827	350,711
New Jersey .....	12,751,851	8,885,847	539,155	599,169	1,012,028	740,605	139,438	219,000	0	616,609
New Mexico .....	2,799,875	2,098,676	701,199	99,832	29,894	81,272	44,968	70,226	596	139,530
New York .....	23,544,789	12,668,587	1,630,358	1,345,394	929,929	1,446,184	250,926	996	21,420	5,250,995
North Carolina .....	9,980,713	5,842,182	1,915,670	476,376	403,194	281,773	343,344	14,157	0	704,017
North Dakota .....	1,848,130	527,934	228,022	51,047	40,411	31,262	9,220	3,620	1,159	163,193
Ohio .....	15,617,920	10,217,826	1,839,594	510,345	1,125,461	815,532	98,397	273,393	5,024	732,348
Oklahoma .....	3,989,358	2,599,203	1,390,155	294,762	46,306	292,752	110,941	20,823	1,113	172,651
Oregon .....	1,443,722	0	512,342	84,376	85,401	257,583	17,627	0	2,253	484,140
Pennsylvania .....	17,419,429	9,497,906	2,231,348	773,462	1,284,892	1,028,006	346,008	1,400,232	11,758	845,817
Rhode Island .....	1,529,371	906,687	95,915	61,328	101,590	138,266	18,383	0	1,180	206,022
South Carolina .....	4,628,363	3,370,643	529,655	214,600	28,450	25,632	162,313	38,481	0	258,589

See footnotes at end of table.

# STATE GOVERNMENT SALES AND GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUE: 2014 — Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

State	General sales or gross receipts		Selective sales taxes							
	Total	Total	Motor fuels	Insurance premiums	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Alcoholic beverages	Amusements	Pari-mutuels	Other
South Dakota.....	1,296,748	914,979	138,087	77,374	3,709	61,811	16,205	8,885	461	75,237
Tennessee.....	8,758,085	6,192,281	845,395	749,470	6,840	261,101	147,812	0	0	555,186
Texas.....	45,632,367	32,336,032	3,325,916	1,886,289	652,229	1,446,144	1,068,051	29,659	7,357	4,880,690
Utah.....	2,682,100	1,823,355	372,935	113,316	24,319	113,184	48,413	0	0	186,578
Vermont.....	1,014,960	354,541	103,551	60,020	21,791	71,854	24,065	0	0	379,138
Virginia.....	6,044,328	3,565,789	694,833	431,095	107,394	180,733	207,672	70	0	856,742
Washington.....	15,210,264	11,767,488	1,156,242	467,351	497,993	443,185	321,412	0	1,510	555,083
West Virginia.....	2,560,993	1,221,966	441,096	155,021	153,588	101,779	17,295	50,465	2,312	417,471
Wisconsin.....	7,359,539	4,628,338	1,000,595	185,502	379,549	640,728	57,958	222	0	466,647
Wyoming.....	925,757	765,543	100,889	25,310	4,638	24,490	1,828	0	385	2,674

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation <http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/statechdoc2014.pdf>.

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

**Table 7.18**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 2014**  
(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
<b>United States</b> .....	51,399,445	2,511,061	13,911,180	6,249,271	23,846,051	1,542,815	965,783	610,716	472,539	1,290,029
Alabama .....	386,378	20,920	58,178	78,166	189,345	21,311	14,233	4,225	0	0
Alaska .....	141,948	0	43,060	0	59,497	29,833	840	1,905	1	8,812
Arizona .....	437,127	30,215	131,360	10,368	198,227	32,787	25,986	5,246	0	2,938
Arkansas .....	368,622	17,657	129,711	27,999	153,445	23,533	9,985	4,187	426	1,679
California .....	8,984,354	280,038	4,330,853	59,777	3,745,377	101,237	388,443	55,550	15,457	7,622
Colorado .....	659,616	28,660	44,577	17,569	474,534	71,142	14,156	7,212	791	975
Connecticut .....	433,024	43,717	132,703	27,828	211,091	5,269	676	9,265	232	2,243
Delaware .....	1,301,737	5,712	231,407	1,002,576	51,790	2,916	0	1,547	328	5,461
Florida .....	2,133,240	187,182	29,324	298,604	1,380,910	16,275	26,569	8,663	14,000	4,554
Georgia .....	609,944	91,117	198,483	48,078	337,456	24,899	0	3,829	148	20,755
Hawaii .....	243,007	360	83,662	1,691	168,980	536	21,329	0	0	12,088
Idaho .....	316,331	9,943	38,023	2,203	135,169	34,436	53,613	1,617	754	3,806
Illinois .....	2,676,643	116,206	469,458	346,589	1,623,571	42,936	16,217	12,626	14,972	34,068
Indiana .....	590,483	207,097	46,157	7,045	208,572	20,011	0	13,073	5,722	82,806
Iowa .....	808,047	21,867	115,632	35,438	548,670	28,262	17,590	14,879	22,703	3,006
Kansas .....	395,454	19,622	65,516	63,582	212,064	23,522	5,340	3,575	15	2,218
Kentucky .....	472,225	16,600	126,113	100,843	190,370	26,536	0	6,374	291	5,098
Louisiana .....	427,090	11,581	110,176	188,197	75,628	29,665	7,622	0	0	4,221
Maine .....	254,251	10,064	101,562	9,343	102,306	16,282	0	5,393	654	8,647
Maryland .....	853,851	36,859	213,324	106,658	474,475	18,149	0	1,358	1,158	1,870
Massachusetts .....	1,012,557	105,322	317,250	25,972	390,879	5,456	0	3,056	762	163,860
Michigan .....	1,511,695	54,695	164,127	22,621	979,061	58,440	27,357	16,540	0	188,854
Minnesota .....	1,330,394	44,233	451,755	7,486	694,226	64,903	928	2,304	1,228	63,331
Mississippi .....	559,218	40,086	100,025	182,624	154,677	17,862	3,212	2,945	18,619	39,168
Missouri .....	564,471	15,829	134,644	59,421	272,542	32,740	20,118	5,308	1,980	21,889
Montana .....	314,271	8,042	98,851	3,311	136,787	45,606	12	3,215	8,512	9,935
Nebraska .....	137,098	6,062	9,619	12,475	92,600	13,576	0	1,475	1,290	0
Nevada .....	608,375	26,517	239,476	66,665	166,067	10,496	0	0	95,717	3,437
New Hampshire .....	280,011	12,125	91,654	50,783	94,395	9,804	9,081	4,306	244	7,619
New Jersey .....	1,516,698	53,016	495,599	275,705	617,428	13,206	6,765	3,965	49,618	1,396
New Mexico .....	282,382	3,671	39,912	24,464	188,156	24,655	1,151	0	373	0
New York .....	1,884,841	145,500	176,275	63,488	1,357,553	51,775	24,165	64,576	50	1,459
North Carolina .....	1,664,474	111,132	261,360	625,656	591,457	17,488	17,268	15,916	176	24,021
North Dakota .....	227,245	5,289	86,656	0	119,312	14,814	6	367	801	0
Ohio .....	2,928,276	82,388	940,646	1,026,121	725,263	38,428	29,523	41,327	16,209	28,371
Oklahoma .....	1,057,768	20,109	78,572	35,351	754,435	19,910	947	1,326	146,857	261
Oregon .....	957,961	41,484	292,563	29,471	514,003	54,100	14,061	4,609	812	6,858
Pennsylvania .....	2,302,934	54,847	981,965	229,686	837,823	74,679	75,269	16,952	12,157	19,556
Rhode Island .....	137,657	4,967	52,462	69,681	69,681	1,714	0	76	237	3,307
South Carolina .....	471,862	8,813	96,472	95,139	214,192	17,541	10,144	11,382	1,371	16,808

See footnotes at end of table.

**STATE GOVERNMENT LICENSE TAX REVENUE: 2014 — Continued**  
**(In thousands of dollars)**

State	Total license tax revenue	Motor vehicle license revenue	Occupation and business license, NEC	Corporation license	Motor vehicle operator's license	Hunting and fishing license	Public utility license	Alcoholic beverage license	Amusement license	Other license taxes
South Dakota.....	277,787	3,773	135,841	4,688	76,143	27,781	0	840	6,980	21,741
Tennessee.....	1,335,392	47,194	293,122	676,478	269,317	32,959	5,840	1,317	376	8,789
Texas.....	3,499,902	139,337	668,807	124,996	2,177,571	104,390	28,080	71,661	20,664	164,396
Utah.....	276,824	15,733	53,264	484	175,679	28,720	0	1,936	0	1,008
Vermont.....	109,996	7,795	18,869	3,276	70,398	7,319	0	430	36	1,873
Virginia.....	795,515	40,370	199,707	59,245	451,215	27,983	0	12,756	101	4,138
Washington.....	1,414,960	102,924	294,448	32,335	535,636	44,906	18,689	153,263	5,699	227,060
West Virginia.....	152,754	108,409	11,622	5,424	2,539	12,599	369	1,380	3,352	7,060
Wisconsin.....	999,469	39,691	325,376	20,628	467,502	66,962	72,199	1,785	666	4,660
Wyoming.....	148,092	2,217	26,172	13,378	71,954	34,371	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation <http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/statechdoc2014.pdf>.

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

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.19**  
**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 2014**  
(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		
<b>United States .....</b>	2,361,474	1,739,742	21,490	600,242	2,048,406	1,241,213	31,990	278,324	1,149,148	4,303,657
Alabama .....	28,280	22,948	289	5,043	28,417	18,315	269	3,359	8,908	43,515
Alaska .....	12,871	10,436	18	2,417	13,043	9,489	228	1,267	6,049	84,390
Arizona .....	39,394	29,690	29	9,675	33,433	21,847	30	4,107	14,316	57,816
Arkansas .....	23,448	18,058	0	5,390	20,476	13,425	0	1,852	4,533	34,234
California .....	353,368	230,742	994	121,633	285,493	143,899	1,937	47,788	156,808	639,186
Colorado .....	34,388	24,739	0	0	30,832	18,636	16	5,430	16,929	74,147
Connecticut .....	31,301	25,845	36	0	29,658	19,471	771	4,517	33,230	46,444
Delaware .....	9,298	7,605	19	1,674	8,871	6,641	160	680	5,354	15,881
Florida .....	104,128	76,827	24	27,276	83,572	56,065	185	8,615	36,348	223,236
Georgia .....	54,207	39,007	6	15,194	45,680	28,715	33	6,374	13,380	95,877
Hawaii .....	15,056	11,304	0	3,751	12,549	10,959	5	1,329	8,427	19,177
Idaho .....	10,509	7,433	136	2,939	8,523	5,388	107	1,014	3,606	22,071
Illinois .....	91,274	67,376	0	23,897	77,580	46,716	0	13,939	65,832	155,147
Indiana .....	39,529	33,260	0	6,270	36,141	23,854	0	2,972	21,120	60,140
Iowa .....	25,197	18,889	266	6,042	21,385	13,805	182	2,434	6,343	43,411
Kansas .....	19,013	15,391	0	3,621	17,030	11,077	0	1,845	6,743	22,579
Kentucky .....	31,508	25,268	0	6,239	30,117	21,241	28	4,199	14,830	40,862
Louisiana .....	33,276	25,352	9	7,915	32,078	21,709	5	4,310	18,996	63,886
Maine .....	10,529	8,193	10	2,327	9,316	7,006	20	1,005	5,474	19,037
Maryland .....	44,700	36,281	139	8,280	41,436	27,429	1,072	4,201	26,379	66,549
Massachusetts .....	61,750	49,048	808	11,895	58,517	38,705	2,403	7,597	74,235	96,067
Michigan .....	69,431	55,131	957	13,343	64,209	35,856	779	7,794	31,528	94,682
Minnesota .....	49,809	37,036	99	12,675	42,141	24,124	366	5,030	15,818	77,010
Mississippi .....	23,347	17,576	293	5,478	20,115	12,454	233	2,508	7,104	32,921
Missouri .....	38,508	26,677	0	11,831	30,650	20,559	0	4,306	19,042	80,864
Montana .....	8,946	5,977	85	2,884	7,276	4,881	90	918	3,402	18,069
Nebraska .....	12,123	9,789	0	2,334	10,121	7,225	0	694	1,909	19,246
Nevada .....	19,049	11,480	62	7,507	13,306	6,699	67	2,370	3,521	38,337
New Hampshire .....	8,265	5,916	611	1,738	7,402	4,913	489	731	8,099	14,345
New Jersey .....	65,658	56,559	1,029	8,070	70,030	41,709	2,850	13,367	66,090	122,220
New Mexico .....	20,423	15,591	0	4,833	17,805	10,974	0	2,226	6,887	49,743
New York .....	205,806	146,869	8,557	50,380	179,741	87,027	13,140	21,439	136,441	350,043
North Carolina .....	61,823	46,983	0	14,840	51,448	32,278	120	5,877	17,853	100,606
North Dakota .....	9,967	8,850	0	1,117	7,541	4,607	0	672	1,887	23,595
Ohio .....	96,425	62,101	1,008	33,315	79,625	45,356	703	16,918	33,662	250,405
Oklahoma .....	28,534	21,441	634	6,458	23,632	16,102	716	2,536	9,047	45,383
Oregon .....	37,665	24,356	519	12,791	29,616	18,337	277	4,994	14,583	83,640
Pennsylvania .....	89,542	70,360	1,787	17,396	87,464	54,521	1,644	12,464	47,573	133,011
Rhode Island .....	8,996	7,117	33	1,846	8,367	5,675	156	1,338	9,388	17,088
South Carolina .....	31,871	23,076	1,804	6,991	29,013	18,175	1,735	3,522	15,089	42,818
South Dakota .....	6,124	4,162	0	1,962	4,567	3,339	0	482	3,239	15,655
Tennessee .....	31,291	26,493	0	4,798	30,675	21,017	0	2,436	6,049	46,889
Texas .....	160,030	121,565	0	38,465	131,322	86,201	0	15,930	41,855	331,456
Utah .....	19,419	14,979	310	4,129	17,250	12,092	219	1,673	7,327	33,019
Vermont .....	6,545	5,772	53	721	6,325	4,315	55	385	3,291	7,894
Virginia .....	53,731	41,469	669	11,594	48,703	31,917	539	4,454	27,739	85,491
Washington .....	55,072	38,296	0	16,776	47,858	30,373	145	6,899	31,601	100,563
West Virginia .....	15,388	12,253	93	3,042	13,311	9,335	80	1,483	7,987	23,644
Wisconsin .....	47,214	32,395	0	14,819	38,826	23,587	42	5,306	22,368	111,263
Wyoming .....	7,451	5,780	105	1,566	5,916	3,173	92	737	930	30,103

See footnotes at end of table.



**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AGGREGATES, BY STATE: 2014—Continued**  
**(In millions of dollars)**

*Source:* U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

*Note:* Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation <http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/statetechdoc2014.pdf>.

*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. indicate a budget surplus or deficit.

*Key:*

(a) Within insurance trust revenue, net earnings of state-administered pension 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. The statistics reflect state government fiscal years that end on June 30, except for four states with other ending dates: Alabama and Michigan (September 30), New York (March 31), and Texas (August 31).

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.20**  
**NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 2006–2014 (In thousands of dollars)**

Item	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Revenue total</b> .....	2,360,070,090	2,216,076,231	1,905,807,119	2,266,850,424	2,039,926,569	1,133,446,448	1,579,327,215	1,995,259,199	1,774,648,692
General revenue.....	1,739,017,976	1,709,786,388	1,629,267,996	1,658,377,770	1,567,206,839	1,493,989,614	1,509,888,971	1,451,775,306	1,391,133,672
Taxes.....	865,752,089	847,077,345	798,586,949	762,578,532	705,929,233	713,474,529	779,716,635	757,467,232	715,973,170
Intergovernmental revenue.....	551,273,793	551,464,163	533,655,081	592,028,792	575,371,668	494,782,446	441,972,830	426,590,487	419,640,660
From Federal Government.....	536,391,415	514,139,109	575,788,668	555,592,308	555,592,308	475,661,252	419,965,984	407,263,017	398,200,459
Public welfare.....	333,219,991	307,610,126	296,964,692	332,256,781	315,808,952	280,281,988	240,299,037	230,623,974	224,406,166
Education.....	82,955,724	84,408,057	90,264,309	104,711,082	105,511,630	82,447,792	74,307,867	72,376,909	72,376,909
Highways.....	43,287,754	41,431,014	43,199,512	44,245,077	42,969,373	36,518,798	35,722,224	35,200,889	34,187,690
Employment security administration.....	4,307,823	4,647,159	4,771,326	5,174,051	4,888,356	4,455,882	3,952,385	3,932,896	4,380,567
Other.....	72,620,123	70,770,258	74,371,641	84,933,214	82,442,778	68,492,747	62,384,943	60,639,547	62,849,135
From local government.....	14,882,378	37,985,212	19,515,972	19,240,124	19,779,360	19,121,194	22,066,846	19,327,470	21,440,201
Charges and miscellaneous revenue.....	321,992,094	311,244,880	297,025,966	300,970,446	285,905,918	285,732,639	288,199,506	267,717,587	255,519,842
Liquor stores revenue.....	7,179,065	7,480,124	7,114,248	6,739,028	6,494,993	6,376,562	6,128,282	5,799,273	5,475,237
Utility revenue.....	14,310,794	13,574,604	13,626,445	14,991,180	15,121,578	16,471,341	16,521,947	16,735,684	15,816,555
Insurance trust revenue (a).....	599,562,255	485,235,115	255,798,430	586,742,446	451,103,159	383,391,069	46,788,015	520,948,936	362,223,528
Insurance.....	514,642,570	388,424,920	152,590,817	476,654,285	353,373,854	(449,271,197)	(11,549,775)	457,687,157	295,602,816
Employee retirement.....	62,127,840	74,232,787	80,109,746	87,410,032	75,037,579	41,976,470	34,359,648	34,063,242	36,863,504
Unemployment compensation.....	15,169,250	15,295,670	15,526,364	15,032,589	15,311,140	16,618,791	18,574,527	19,785,182	21,906,234
Worker compensation.....	7,622,615	7,281,738	7,571,503	7,645,546	7,380,586	7,284,867	5,403,615	9,413,355	7,850,674
Other.....	2,036,419,293	2,005,911,667	1,981,197,761	2,005,947,956	1,943,522,632	1,832,596,801	1,739,303,201	1,637,963,918	1,554,532,874
<b>Expenditure total</b> .....	1,727,289,200	1,683,170,060	1,648,195,648	1,654,428,735	1,593,693,957	1,560,046,263	1,508,097,761	1,426,195,280	1,349,968,143
General expenditure.....	609,503,214	599,151,748	588,340,483	592,863,150	571,147,157	567,674,062	547,511,580	514,588,891	483,476,753
Education.....	330,140,880	324,995,548	317,839,562	330,482,270	317,389,500	324,374,036	315,424,647	301,062,065	280,090,982
State institutions of higher education.....	227,543,672	232,678,490	230,296,706	222,760,979	214,010,622	207,010,341	197,886,661	180,960,143	169,883,923
Other education.....	381,959,542	366,473,258	358,043,777	370,102,171	357,136,535	360,663,721	349,624,919	333,628,748	313,592,830
Public welfare.....	544,647,330	519,178,293	489,162,351	494,828,803	462,430,908	438,744,629	411,662,728	393,323,467	376,675,058
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	54,781,687	55,565,254	55,913,067	56,678,841	58,858,443	58,741,316	57,730,369	56,899,141	54,858,307
Cash assistance, other.....	6,611,090	6,508,047	6,401,260	6,582,490	6,164,123	6,290,097	5,730,497	4,823,199	4,516,397
Other public welfare.....	477,271,688	484,584,008	453,538,093	460,117,393	426,985,892	404,409,141	377,848,378	358,156,911	341,847,700
Highways.....	115,405,491	112,174,050	115,296,570	109,397,936	111,169,808	107,286,437	107,584,368	103,511,290	100,841,813
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	20,913,437	18,158,521	17,787,581	17,243,590	18,043,061	16,492,780	16,549,366	14,881,789	15,495,306
Regular state highway facilities.....	105,529,313	104,088,029	105,496,969	101,913,730	102,742,620	98,889,122	99,047,331	95,954,560	93,964,195
State toll highways/facilities.....	9,876,178	8,086,021	9,799,601	7,484,206	8,427,188	8,397,315	8,537,037	7,556,730	6,877,618
Health and hospitals.....	134,624,777	130,680,311	130,621,569	126,020,387	122,754,039	120,594,797	115,742,953	107,236,896	96,663,369
Hospitals.....	70,656,359	67,433,480	69,265,569	65,985,505	64,509,024	58,041,020	54,733,920	49,798,760	45,960,293
Health.....	63,968,418	63,246,831	61,356,000	60,034,882	58,245,015	62,553,777	61,009,033	57,438,136	50,703,076
Natural resources.....	20,955,192	21,345,804	22,051,093	21,989,895	21,514,767	22,605,445	22,538,841	22,053,343	20,036,460
Corrections.....	49,917,288	48,407,786	48,439,991	49,166,999	48,549,551	50,382,439	49,880,748	46,485,220	42,793,514
Financial administration.....	23,090,594	23,136,739	21,771,566	22,334,533	22,610,662	22,978,925	23,457,406	22,574,672	21,676,940
Employment security administration.....	4,359,890	4,846,304	5,065,317	5,214,711	5,108,615	4,520,197	4,037,994	3,975,130	4,551,037
Police protection.....	15,069,097	15,106,964	14,275,634	14,248,537	13,828,053	13,671,829	13,617,971	12,879,814	12,220,732
Interest on general debt.....	45,487,467	46,138,932	47,273,956	46,653,282	45,259,591	45,281,069	44,838,072	41,694,648	38,231,722
Utility expenditure.....	24,655,953	24,661,698	23,724,473	25,548,643	23,864,159	26,295,576	24,578,412	24,280,280	24,922,440
Insurance trust expenditure.....	278,316,038	292,447,534	303,669,929	320,563,723	320,720,833	241,080,311	201,682,378	182,824,248	175,304,033
Employee retirement.....	213,520,323	205,454,855	190,622,956	186,712,886	166,936,051	156,708,757	148,157,101	136,241,863	121,501,115
Unemployment compensation.....	48,023,325	71,181,425	95,317,830	121,384,316	166,936,051	65,974,092	35,470,883	28,854,007	28,008,860
Other.....	16,972,390	17,811,274	17,729,143	18,466,521	18,856,399	18,397,462	18,054,394	17,728,378	19,794,058

See footnotes at end of table.

# NATIONAL TOTALS OF STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES FOR SELECTED YEARS: 2006–2014 — Continued (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Total expenditure by character and object.....</b>									
Direct expenditure.....	2,036,419,293	2,005,911,667	1,981,197,761	2,005,947,956	1,943,522,632	1,832,596,801	1,739,303,201	1,637,963,918	1,554,532,874
Current operation.....	1,539,548,567	1,517,128,804	1,499,314,531	1,509,115,520	1,457,965,445	1,341,709,410	1,260,772,627	1,178,221,623	1,122,267,668
Capital outlay.....	1,065,206,527	1,020,376,950	986,062,966	984,180,683	934,321,563	901,310,643	866,901,215	810,478,208	774,002,589
Assistance and subsidies.....	104,189,520	114,980,312	119,668,339	115,570,769	118,010,630	116,989,763	112,695,425	110,483,120	103,253,138
Interest on debt.....	43,919,594	40,795,280	40,078,288	39,762,087	37,561,512	35,005,215	32,657,676	30,750,791	29,564,773
Insurance benefits and repayments.....	47,918,888	48,528,728	49,835,009	49,038,258	47,350,907	47,323,478	46,835,933	43,685,256	40,143,135
Intergovernmental expenditure.....	278,316,038	292,447,534	303,669,929	320,563,723	320,720,833	241,080,311	201,682,378	182,824,248	175,304,033
	496,870,726	488,782,863	481,883,230	496,832,436	485,557,187	490,887,391	478,530,574	459,742,295	432,265,206
<b>Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year....</b>	4,303,639,300	3,837,746,513	3,667,671,249	3,672,783,154	3,323,047,498	3,082,511,650	3,758,006,530	3,862,584,916	3,443,236,625

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Finance (2007 and 2012) and Annual Survey of State Government Finances (remaining years).

Notes: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates and definitions may be found within the survey methodology and technical documentation. The statistics reflect state government fiscal years that end on June 30, except for four states with other ending dates: Alabama and Michigan (September 30), New York (March 31), and Texas (August 31). Data are released on a flow basis and will be replaced when updated data are available. For more information, see the Federal, State, and Local Governments release schedule.

Key:

(a) Within insurance trust revenue, net earnings of state-administered pension 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.

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.21**  
**STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 2014 (In thousands of dollars)**

State	Total general revenue (a)	Sales and gross receipts				Licenses			Taxes			Charges and miscellaneous		
		Total (b)	Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Total (b)	Motor vehicle	Total (b)	Individual income	Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	Charges and miscellaneous	general revenue	
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>1,739,741,727</b>	<b>867,177,496</b>	<b>411,872,316</b>	<b>271,863,315</b>	<b>41,490,509</b>	<b>51,399,445</b>	<b>23,809,636</b>	<b>311,507,950</b>	<b>46,435,868</b>	<b>550,560,842</b>	<b>322,003,389</b>			
Alabama.....	22,948,381	9,293,754	4,812,674	2,393,192	534,396	386,378	189,345	3,206,583	406,048	8,135,043	5,519,584			
Alaska.....	10,436,362	3,397,869	257,696	0	42,467	141,948	59,497	0	408,938	2,810,194	4,233,299			
Arizona.....	29,690,008	13,424,271	8,081,993	6,317,644	779,970	437,127	198,227	3,462,413	575,180	10,951,041	5,314,696			
Arkansas.....	18,038,204	8,936,781	4,324,157	3,130,274	454,909	368,622	153,445	2,602,160	398,493	6,096,896	3,024,527			
California.....	230,741,509	138,069,870	50,002,053	37,224,077	6,063,356	8,984,354	3,745,377	67,995,659	8,858,498	63,516,604	29,155,035			
Colorado.....	24,739,273	11,755,394	4,474,294	2,615,601	647,104	659,616	474,534	5,658,457	717,506	7,277,716	5,706,163			
Connecticut.....	25,845,190	15,937,742	6,782,404	3,981,362	503,252	433,024	211,091	7,772,602	627,358	6,364,610	3,542,838			
Delaware.....	7,605,276	3,176,169	480,352	0	113,326	1,301,737	51,790	1,040,341	278,872	2,101,677	2,327,430			
Florida.....	76,827,084	35,384,350	29,046,930	21,480,910	2,422,718	2,133,240	1,380,910	0	2,043,750	25,801,529	15,641,205			
Georgia.....	39,007,185	18,628,502	7,310,132	5,125,502	1,006,494	609,944	337,456	8,965,572	943,806	14,611,862	5,766,821			
Hawaii.....	11,304,424	6,033,331	3,847,662	2,825,041	93,598	243,007	168,980	1,745,461	126,045	2,810,537	2,460,556			
Idaho.....	7,433,222	3,669,222	1,818,810	1,373,666	248,454	316,331	135,169	1,338,075	190,002	2,531,469	1,232,531			
Illinois.....	67,376,281	39,922,538	15,758,509	8,515,410	1,293,967	2,672,643	1,623,571	16,642,154	4,439,832	18,227,252	9,226,491			
Indiana.....	33,259,949	16,846,961	10,395,150	7,003,426	814,549	590,483	208,572	4,896,317	866,747	11,055,684	5,557,304			
Iowa.....	18,889,101	8,271,839	3,771,938	2,659,231	452,596	808,047	548,670	3,197,578	388,699	6,218,631	4,398,631			
Kansas.....	15,391,445	7,334,481	3,890,900	2,983,664	441,843	395,454	212,064	2,511,660	330,181	3,975,772	4,081,192			
Kentucky.....	25,268,291	11,103,545	5,354,124	3,131,157	886,161	472,225	190,370	3,749,258	674,464	9,768,931	4,395,815			
Louisiana.....	25,351,939	9,695,281	5,115,636	2,923,336	588,860	427,090	75,628	2,753,680	481,212	10,214,940	5,441,718			
Maine.....	8,192,598	3,847,181	1,911,398	1,191,685	240,901	254,251	102,306	1,414,110	182,928	3,028,373	1,317,044			
Maryland.....	36,280,744	18,929,069	8,022,537	4,195,996	812,739	853,851	474,475	7,773,773	982,784	11,038,357	6,313,318			
Massachusetts.....	49,047,563	25,237,003	7,933,030	5,518,580	732,207	1,012,557	390,879	13,246,221	2,194,620	14,165,615	9,644,945			
Michigan.....	55,131,008	25,100,605	12,606,196	8,715,827	964,119	1,511,695	979,061	7,874,712	881,011	17,929,672	12,100,731			
Minnesota.....	37,035,583	23,245,827	9,709,772	5,398,173	884,162	1,330,394	694,226	9,623,831	1,325,656	9,111,060	4,678,696			
Mississippi.....	17,576,209	7,574,515	4,704,955	3,304,632	409,836	559,218	154,677	1,667,344	526,302	7,377,669	2,624,025			
Missouri.....	26,676,937	11,240,657	4,915,210	3,285,563	696,458	564,471	272,542	5,361,976	357,724	10,394,689	5,041,591			
Montana.....	5,977,163	2,655,553	550,254	0	196,965	314,271	136,787	1,063,261	150,139	2,341,686	979,924			
Nebraska.....	9,789,158	4,887,753	2,303,952	1,763,695	335,153	137,097	92,600	2,124,164	306,591	3,094,850	1,806,555			
Nevada.....	11,479,806	7,143,169	5,714,197	3,828,869	296,649	608,375	166,067	0	0	3,021,228	1,315,409			
New Hampshire.....	5,915,942	2,285,717	880,245	0	146,101	280,011	94,395	92,743	542,847	1,853,129	1,777,096			
New Jersey.....	56,558,996	29,679,226	12,751,851	8,885,847	539,155	1,516,698	617,428	11,973,673	2,368,068	16,049,091	10,830,679			
New Mexico.....	15,590,791	5,757,432	2,799,875	2,098,676	234,881	282,382	188,156	1,297,493	205,702	5,558,490	4,274,869			
New York.....	146,868,985	76,978,982	23,544,789	12,668,587	1,630,358	188,484	1,357,553	42,964,774	4,861,687	49,128,275	20,761,728			
North Carolina.....	46,982,774	23,470,294	9,980,713	5,842,182	1,915,670	1,664,474	591,457	10,390,520	1,360,628	15,643,257	7,869,223			
North Dakota.....	8,849,893	6,120,435	1,848,130	1,320,196	228,022	227,245	119,312	498,528	250,438	1,534,035	1,195,423			
Ohio.....	62,101,141	27,020,625	15,617,920	10,217,826	1,839,594	2,928,276	725,263	8,424,843	0	22,350,068	12,730,448			
Oklahoma.....	21,441,335	9,103,302	3,989,358	2,599,203	450,807	1,057,768	754,435	2,962,128	397,290	7,409,652	4,928,381			
Oregon.....	24,355,892	9,683,640	1,444,542	0	512,342	957,961	514,003	6,649,418	495,134	8,791,134	5,881,118			
Pennsylvania.....	70,359,731	34,192,869	17,419,429	9,497,906	2,231,348	2,302,934	837,823	10,809,736	2,301,589	21,868,995	14,297,867			
Rhode Island.....	7,116,847	2,964,975	1,566,191	915,468	95,828	137,657	69,681	1,088,405	120,112	2,509,818	1,641,054			
South Carolina.....	23,076,006	8,932,564	4,628,363	3,370,643	529,655	471,862	214,192	3,422,532	327,809	7,639,636	6,503,806			

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE GENERAL REVENUE, BY SOURCE AND BY STATE: 2014 (In thousands of dollars) — Continued

State	Total general revenue (a)	Sales and gross receipts				Licenses		Individual income	Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
		Total (b)	General	Motor fuels	Motor vehicle	Total (b)	Motor vehicle				
South Dakota.....	4,161,877	1,608,496	1,296,748	138,087	76,143	277,787	0	24,819	1,573,610	979,771	
Tennessee.....	26,493,021	11,806,329	8,758,085	6,192,281	845,395	1,335,392	239,219	1,176,971	10,645,251	4,041,441	
Texas.....	121,565,029	55,146,619	45,632,367	32,336,032	3,325,916	3,499,902	2,177,571	0	40,561,370	25,857,040	
Utah.....	14,979,054	6,312,489	2,682,100	1,823,355	372,935	276,824	175,679	2,889,912	4,211,310	4,455,255	
Vermont.....	5,771,744	2,962,531	1,014,960	354,541	103,551	109,996	70,398	675,240	1,943,173	866,040	
Virginia.....	41,468,565	18,949,272	6,063,182	3,555,745	694,833	795,515	451,215	10,877,689	740,511	10,027,820	12,491,473
Washington.....	38,295,614	19,447,899	15,210,264	11,767,488	1,156,242	1,414,960	535,636	0	11,474,963	7,372,752	
West Virginia.....	12,253,309	5,386,588	2,560,993	1,221,966	441,096	152,754	2,539	1,770,466	203,508	4,350,205	2,516,516
Wisconsin.....	32,395,147	16,364,593	7,359,539	4,628,338	1,000,595	999,469	467,502	6,793,269	981,282	9,255,939	6,714,615
Wyoming.....	5,780,141	2,263,387	925,757	765,543	100,889	148,092	71,954	0	2,208,034	1,308,720	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation <http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/statetechdoc2014.pdf>.

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

Key:

(a) Total general revenue equals total taxes plus intergovernmental revenue plus charges and miscellaneous revenue.

(b) Total includes other taxes not shown separately in this table.

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.22**  
**STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 2014 (In thousands of dollars)**

State	Intergovernmental expenditures		Direct expenditures				Insurance benefits and repayments	Interest on debt	Assistance and subsidies	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages	
	Total	Current operation	Capital outlay			Other					
			Total	Construction	Other						
United States .....	496,878,801	1,551,526,841	1,064,765,259	116,599,280	98,306,569	18,292,711	389,462	653,499	47,918,888	278,323,820	253,420,252
Alabama .....	6,474,302	21,942,685	15,550,184	1,926,118	1,536,656	389,462	453,928	653,499	453,928	3,358,956	4,505,550
Alaska .....	2,059,333	10,983,904	7,836,410	1,432,239	1,234,484	197,755	254,537	194,111	254,537	1,266,607	1,772,499
Arizona .....	7,448,459	25,984,981	18,131,047	1,370,808	1,077,336	293,472	520,641	1,855,005	520,641	4,107,480	4,149,547
Arkansas .....	5,199,089	15,277,404	11,638,914	1,154,539	1,048,485	106,054	140,240	491,271	140,240	1,852,440	2,937,778
California .....	91,869,167	193,623,723	123,718,282	10,136,020	8,895,969	1,240,051	453,289	7,448,964	7,448,964	47,787,558	31,220,485
Colorado .....	6,749,839	24,082,319	15,842,492	1,581,303	1,362,479	218,824	381,541	5,430,094	5,430,094	846,889	4,721,235
Connecticut .....	4,899,005	24,759,163	16,335,038	1,959,047	1,587,640	371,407	525,692	4,517,037	4,517,037	1,422,349	4,650,397
Delaware .....	1,390,686	7,480,768	5,481,855	685,786	580,297	105,489	277,165	679,828	679,828	356,134	1,385,765
Florida .....	18,707,624	64,864,873	47,031,141	6,048,214	5,337,143	711,071	1,985,221	8,615,075	8,615,075	1,185,222	8,789,305
Georgia .....	1,055,747	35,122,099	24,296,987	2,784,528	2,475,195	309,333	1,006,855	6,373,653	6,373,653	660,076	6,100,940
Hawaii .....	255,885	12,292,654	9,576,856	852,098	668,209	183,889	151,888	383,224	383,224	1,328,588	3,072,843
Idaho .....	2,015,071	6,508,135	4,724,383	485,257	394,069	91,188	132,889	1,013,767	1,013,767	13,939,457	1,236,194
Illinois .....	16,924,035	60,655,890	37,820,634	4,139,921	3,729,737	410,184	1,365,789	3,390,089	3,390,089	970,739	8,091,967
Indiana .....	9,314,957	26,826,499	19,835,693	2,010,828	1,642,606	368,222	1,036,749	2,972,490	2,972,490	234,736	4,244,000
Iowa .....	4,963,899	16,421,437	11,405,834	1,772,918	1,553,703	219,215	573,661	2,434,288	2,434,288	752,739	3,283,687
Kansas .....	4,108,481	12,921,683	9,726,565	964,966	824,910	140,056	159,324	1,844,928	1,844,928	225,900	2,604,800
Kentucky .....	4,649,395	25,467,997	17,534,553	2,135,203	1,878,952	256,251	925,106	4,199,381	4,199,381	673,754	4,082,844
Louisiana .....	6,053,019	26,024,882	18,387,545	1,782,290	1,489,823	292,467	743,671	800,921	800,921	431,045	3,880,086
Maine .....	1,285,064	8,030,854	6,272,326	399,500	328,335	71,165	136,545	217,592	217,592	1,004,891	1,058,837
Maryland .....	8,733,983	32,701,802	22,620,810	2,827,017	2,347,193	479,824	1,911,815	4,200,588	4,200,588	1,141,572	5,162,100
Massachusetts .....	9,811,813	48,705,416	33,756,173	3,486,457	3,186,413	300,044	824,465	7,597,438	7,597,438	3,040,883	6,530,583
Michigan .....	19,779,302	44,429,915	31,467,830	2,369,609	1,942,670	426,939	1,288,655	1,509,368	1,509,368	7,794,453	9,001,351
Minnesota .....	12,620,852	29,519,898	21,056,988	1,854,360	1,476,010	378,350	1,099,384	5,029,774	5,029,774	2,507,777	5,181,316
Mississippi .....	4,919,968	15,194,565	10,888,369	1,212,041	1,068,131	143,910	308,343	2,559,288	2,507,777	728,035	2,559,288
Missouri .....	5,785,229	24,865,035	17,897,955	1,314,061	1,098,948	215,113	593,874	4,306,406	752,739	4,306,406	3,848,581
Montana .....	1,387,082	5,889,399	4,088,225	639,655	584,023	55,632	118,388	125,040	3,040,883	918,091	1,018,175
Nebraska .....	2,202,196	7,919,169	6,134,008	850,672	772,002	78,670	178,715	693,672	1,509,368	62,102	1,487,585
Nevada .....	4,169,439	9,136,364	5,824,559	429,882	340,318	89,564	344,637	2,370,374	673,754	166,912	1,566,678
New Hampshire .....	1,268,583	6,133,603	4,504,053	401,775	329,649	72,126	153,352	731,299	431,045	731,299	1,040,864
New Jersey .....	12,104,168	57,925,888	36,511,499	4,584,424	3,590,697	993,727	1,358,014	13,367,146	2,104,805	13,367,146	10,183,256
New Mexico .....	4,604,669	13,200,049	9,624,394	822,187	733,078	89,109	239,847	2,226,310	3,040,883	287,311	2,391,986
New York .....	58,134,561	121,606,579	82,674,478	9,914,269	7,748,291	2,165,978	1,769,198	21,438,831	5,809,803	21,438,831	17,033,619
North Carolina .....	13,172,777	38,274,924	27,733,262	3,380,450	2,676,148	704,302	679,048	5,876,681	605,483	5,876,681	7,784,930
North Dakota .....	2,261,886	5,279,030	3,320,143	1,040,645	924,378	116,267	167,513	671,734	78,995	671,734	991,278
Ohio .....	16,647,880	62,977,173	38,154,658	4,250,525	3,847,873	402,652	2,285,823	16,918,467	1,367,700	16,918,467	7,894,108

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE EXPENDITURE, BY CHARACTER AND OBJECT AND BY STATE: 2014 (In thousands of dollars) —Continued

State	Intergovernmental expenditures	Direct expenditures						Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages	
		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay			Assistance and subsidies			Interest on debt
				Total	Construction	Other				
Oklahoma.....	4,278,505	19,353,817	13,861,310	2,010,732	1,683,867	326,865	470,398	475,847	2,535,530	3,200,897
Oregon.....	6,007,393	23,608,569	16,336,067	1,317,642	1,037,113	280,529	563,677	397,050	4,994,133	3,918,847
Pennsylvania.....	18,835,531	68,628,559	46,464,080	6,117,237	5,315,218	802,019	2,123,046	1,460,437	12,463,559	9,573,882
Rhode Island.....	1,198,256	7,168,518	4,735,396	451,881	402,152	49,729	158,901	484,028	1,338,312	1,228,509
South Carolina.....	5,581,255	23,431,913	16,966,246	1,299,665	1,061,279	238,386	1,056,549	587,322	3,522,131	3,690,426
South Dakota.....	745,993	3,820,820	2,542,615	602,680	555,342	47,338	86,008	107,720	481,797	691,155
Tennessee.....	7,221,663	23,453,322	18,065,274	1,520,914	1,303,398	217,516	1,175,812	255,182	2,436,140	3,800,586
Texas.....	29,191,904	102,130,355	72,474,094	9,436,622	7,642,661	1,793,961	2,661,749	1,628,036	15,929,854	17,187,962
Utah.....	3,266,053	13,984,410	10,270,811	1,093,436	869,358	224,078	683,852	263,026	1,673,285	2,934,807
Vermont.....	1,570,909	4,754,309	3,902,750	221,882	199,785	22,097	155,385	89,568	384,724	870,692
Virginia.....	11,792,595	36,910,331	26,995,082	2,674,499	2,041,124	633,375	1,664,363	1,122,572	4,453,815	7,078,039
Washington.....	10,441,095	37,416,936	24,995,082	3,229,066	2,649,346	579,720	1,615,893	1,363,630	6,898,620	7,238,872
West Virginia.....	2,413,663	10,897,234	7,898,177	1,078,504	967,751	110,753	244,496	193,269	1,482,788	1,752,192
Wisconsin.....	9,891,451	28,934,699	19,801,580	2,122,479	1,864,583	257,896	739,713	964,993	5,305,934	4,132,003
Wyoming.....	1,913,090	4,002,490	2,737,907	422,429	401,742	20,687	69,790	35,180	737,184	676,928

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation <http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/statetechdoc2014.pdf>.

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

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.23**  
**STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2014 (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 .....	1,241,212,643	283,725,522	489,993,868	96,440,652	70,199,198	18,971,299	44,260,066	47,819,958	23,090,594	4,359,890	14,052,212
Alabama .....	18,314,566	5,607,783	6,492,256	1,525,648	1,629,697	258,004	487,422	510,566	270,299	97,800	145,852
Alaska .....	9,489,164	1,583,634	2,089,403	1,277,902	54,243	357,703	199,491	336,833	204,561	43,471	136,238
Arizona .....	21,847,462	8,796,429	8,796,429	1,105,474	854,899	261,265	1,961,763	1,029,152	321,007	96,683	235,506
Arkansas .....	13,424,964	3,259,107	5,712,137	1,149,072	949,667	249,685	304,089	392,589	434,997	91,983	118,516
California .....	143,899,034	31,410,110	57,576,561	7,796,603	9,961,275	2,843,746	1,776,129	8,836,517	3,006,713	490,118	1,681,471
Colorado .....	18,635,755	5,623,251	5,856,213	1,229,381	808,731	264,810	986,998	836,693	310,026	76,320	169,697
Connecticut .....	19,471,166	3,668,255	6,883,683	1,054,837	1,310,972	162,056	733,239	694,262	413,168	100,058	238,846
Delaware .....	6,641,097	1,608,802	2,131,950	539,545	44,993	89,098	430,128	294,075	208,565	17,799	127,231
Florida .....	56,065,102	10,231,499	24,372,748	6,115,577	904,986	1,121,355	3,860,148	2,196,334	645,688	347,924	532,345
Georgia .....	28,715,367	8,030,855	11,368,433	2,098,058	1,150,502	458,022	964,389	1,438,192	505,591	47,762	298,024
Hawaii .....	10,958,915	3,388,553	2,584,894	422,348	821,973	114,638	515,435	216,708	136,040	4,939	36,941
Idaho .....	5,387,740	1,059,541	2,228,086	568,619	53,472	209,321	175,237	249,273	191,550	40,749	55,302
Illinois .....	46,716,433	8,506,022	18,773,978	4,417,920	1,191,237	232,761	2,019,649	1,412,219	739,124	61,173	458,000
Indiana .....	23,854,009	6,950,386	10,553,163	1,699,074	167,624	339,454	471,441	632,292	315,424	103,996	222,274
Iowa .....	13,804,904	3,319,769	5,437,713	1,347,234	1,621,120	288,110	135,584	293,926	224,072	43,570	95,856
Kansas .....	11,076,755	2,561,835	3,789,049	993,910	1,597,269	229,461	392,007	309,135	187,595	21,011	92,223
Kentucky .....	21,240,924	5,397,107	8,243,216	2,279,824	1,275,127	316,886	593,835	503,554	272,989	84,870	161,354
Louisiana .....	21,709,111	4,540,701	7,922,239	1,467,835	1,851,701	709,941	501,276	537,085	421,935	108,065	279,638
Maine .....	7,005,977	1,022,500	3,344,006	577,207	113,865	160,690	460,076	127,939	134,780	17,126	72,051
Maryland .....	27,429,421	5,503,288	10,835,319	2,009,246	523,645	420,727	1,301,914	1,408,290	1,162,496	61,580	489,227
Massachusetts .....	38,705,173	6,411,366	16,350,995	2,031,497	521,163	314,615	1,101,983	1,206,193	568,221	71,342	793,452
Michigan .....	35,856,186	10,589,340	12,786,475	1,341,000	3,222,239	282,383	1,171,953	1,845,958	491,310	183,659	406,147
Minnesota .....	24,123,943	5,744,025	11,813,219	1,850,542	304,213	634,209	378,599	480,588	373,393	93,833	312,316
Mississippi .....	12,454,229	2,499,217	5,412,165	948,183	1,179,932	263,196	316,775	323,400	189,631	72,065	110,292
Missouri .....	20,558,629	3,986,211	8,074,325	1,349,945	1,729,803	328,560	1,637,048	787,532	226,671	36,298	217,062
Montana .....	4,880,990	970,463	1,465,162	730,804	51,534	234,063	142,550	198,987	176,527	22,066	49,065
Nebraska .....	7,225,497	1,963,854	2,595,530	748,980	263,286	244,134	419,322	281,745	101,484	38,393	70,002
Nevada .....	6,698,601	1,695,828	2,591,890	421,817	254,473	107,142	350,982	266,696	111,916	73,540	102,665
New Hampshire .....	4,912,807	1,025,361	1,656,001	486,666	53,683	63,372	106,901	98,675	74,542	46,202	60,684
New Jersey .....	41,708,576	9,672,213	14,185,473	3,503,809	2,230,953	424,412	1,445,426	1,380,326	679,682	183,311	535,704
New Mexico .....	10,973,739	2,439,471	4,224,900	695,586	1,020,598	171,241	491,644	439,613	268,312	8,662	122,665
New York .....	87,027,429	12,232,230	45,019,904	4,316,330	4,984,948	366,795	3,008,570	3,106,245	1,843,506	247,498	765,653
North Carolina .....	32,278,153	8,690,157	11,119,090	3,575,132	1,737,389	468,553	1,114,452	1,187,085	572,834	55,959	655,845
North Dakota .....	4,607,296	1,117,249	1,043,540	1,065,475	57,309	231,691	133,404	88,477	66,144	10,428	34,824
Ohio .....	45,356,042	10,693,406	19,857,836	3,066,337	3,201,569	337,963	1,938,699	1,370,730	1,235,332	196,591	303,688

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE GENERAL EXPENDITURE, BY FUNCTION AND BY STATE: 2014 (In thousands of dollars) —Continued

State	Total general expenditures (a)	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Hospitals	Natural Resources	Health	Corrections	Financial administration	Employment security administration	Police
Oklahoma.....	16,102,464	4,185,333	6,483,801	1,572,090	240,519	218,622	866,892	580,674	421,115	45,546	219,903
Oregon.....	18,336,986	3,782,223	7,329,580	881,824	2,133,462	510,313	535,957	667,030	611,786	60,945	180,386
Pennsylvania.....	54,520,628	10,635,237	22,554,203	6,227,250	3,512,563	615,235	1,977,986	1,912,198	1,304,005	93,209	933,694
Rhode Island.....	5,674,506	994,692	2,467,986	326,320	67,640	50,623	167,229	186,784	152,453	20,226	76,713
South Carolina.....	18,174,758	5,260,892	6,574,660	1,084,781	1,520,409	209,844	1,022,765	501,957	377,491	64,106	161,685
South Dakota.....	3,339,023	719,390	978,948	583,950	22,930	139,653	182,155	123,345	102,341	22,705	38,546
Tennessee.....	21,017,182	4,897,792	10,100,982	1,530,693	408,491	292,529	579,659	715,496	300,453	80,723	242,044
Texas.....	86,200,501	24,788,304	32,113,235	8,063,306	5,490,566	869,496	2,568,349	3,679,522	843,622	196,037	926,148
Utah.....	12,091,805	4,103,216	3,125,466	686,148	1,340,065	180,817	330,652	324,913	264,787	13,400	144,305
Vermont.....	4,314,555	946,296	1,673,260	476,448	3,054	102,328	333,324	139,875	85,394	4,018	92,852
Virginia.....	31,917,051	8,250,244	9,613,833	3,339,875	3,850,159	207,099	935,463	1,219,248	551,902	133,239	344,994
Washington.....	30,373,087	8,169,801	9,785,364	2,330,627	2,259,439	915,176	1,810,585	974,779	403,743	182,698	255,724
West Virginia.....	9,334,829	2,243,479	3,702,185	1,121,618	134,019	195,834	278,200	303,229	166,279	27,926	81,889
Wisconsin.....	23,586,823	5,384,932	9,509,498	1,906,198	1,511,865	606,859	378,971	1,029,396	307,536	102,979	120,168
Wyoming.....	3,173,289	560,819	792,886	502,107	3,927	296,809	263,321	143,628	111,562	15,289	46,490

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation <http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/techdoc2014.pdf>.

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

Key:

(a) Total includes other expenditures not shown separately in this table.

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

**Table 7.24**  
**STATE DEBT OUTSTANDING AT END OF FISCAL YEAR, BY STATE: 2014**  
(In thousands of dollars)

<i>State</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Long-term total</i>	<i>Short-term</i>	<i>Net long-term total (a)</i>
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>1,149,147,779</b>	<b>1,140,403,956</b>	<b>8,743,823</b>	<b>686,862,903</b>
Alabama .....	8,907,686	8,860,045	47,641	6,962,912
Alaska .....	6,048,619	5,813,626	234,993	2,044,337
Arizona .....	14,315,828	14,272,401	43,427	9,379,000
Arkansas .....	4,533,255	4,533,255	0	3,087,902
California .....	156,807,868	156,807,868	0	125,639,358
Colorado .....	16,929,327	16,905,049	24,278	4,541,599
Connecticut .....	33,229,567	33,228,365	1,202	19,291,497
Delaware .....	5,354,253	5,354,253	0	3,080,125
Florida .....	36,348,245	36,311,039	37,206	29,633,726
Georgia .....	13,380,184	13,270,754	109,430	9,733,244
Hawaii .....	8,426,573	8,426,573	0	7,622,448
Idaho .....	3,606,305	3,594,211	12,094	697,871
Illinois .....	65,831,516	65,813,082	18,434	36,023,747
Indiana .....	21,120,303	20,959,687	160,616	2,483,835
Iowa .....	6,343,482	6,343,482	0	1,169,021
Kansas .....	6,742,696	6,742,696	0	3,643,350
Kentucky .....	14,829,986	14,790,161	39,825	9,201,091
Louisiana .....	18,996,129	18,979,198	16,931	10,768,957
Maine .....	5,473,870	5,473,870	0	1,681,260
Maryland .....	26,378,595	26,298,515	80,080	14,212,429
Massachusetts .....	74,234,582	74,055,088	179,494	41,204,611
Michigan .....	31,528,074	31,195,746	332,328	15,340,041
Minnesota .....	15,818,353	15,667,964	150,389	9,346,857
Mississippi .....	7,104,085	7,081,522	22,563	5,677,556
Missouri .....	19,041,613	18,964,497	77,116	5,207,023
Montana .....	3,402,199	3,402,019	180	307,928
Nebraska .....	1,908,707	1,907,118	1,589	489,742
Nevada .....	3,520,774	3,520,774	0	2,577,066
New Hampshire .....	8,098,921	8,050,510	48,411	3,021,098
New Jersey .....	66,089,959	65,894,924	195,035	44,986,506
New Mexico .....	6,887,017	6,854,290	32,727	4,091,390
New York .....	136,440,657	135,721,289	719,368	93,005,598
North Carolina .....	17,853,232	17,825,232	28,000	7,455,366
North Dakota .....	1,886,865	1,886,190	675	710,949
Ohio .....	33,662,042	33,051,655	610,387	13,366,091
Oklahoma .....	9,047,456	9,027,072	20,384	5,769,015
Oregon .....	14,583,105	13,894,952	688,153	9,184,387
Pennsylvania .....	47,572,612	47,252,441	320,171	25,240,725
Rhode Island .....	9,388,127	9,327,040	61,087	2,536,591
South Carolina .....	15,089,289	14,689,216	400,073	11,069,443
South Dakota .....	3,239,167	3,238,202	965	831,987
Tennessee .....	6,049,178	5,503,238	545,940	1,545,896
Texas .....	41,855,106	38,918,153	2,936,953	28,864,768
Utah .....	7,327,147	7,181,985	145,162	4,413,845
Vermont .....	3,291,205	3,145,705	145,500	936,879
Virginia .....	27,739,117	27,489,749	249,368	13,980,210
Washington .....	31,601,016	31,601,016	0	22,063,025
West Virginia .....	7,986,591	7,980,943	5,648	3,942,019
Wisconsin .....	22,367,764	22,367,764	0	8,667,704
Wyoming .....	929,532	929,532	0	130,878

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data should cite only the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data. Data in this table are based on information from public records and contain no confidential data. Although the data in this table come from a census of governmental units and are not subject to sampling error, the census results may contain nonsampling error. Additional

information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/14_methodology.pdf) and technical documentation <http://www2.census.gov/govs/state/statetechdoc2014.pdf>.

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

Key:

(a) Long-term debt outstanding minus long-term debt offsets.

**Table 7.25**  
**MEMBERSHIP OF STATE PUBLIC-EMPLOYEE PENSION SYSTEMS**  
**BY STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2015 (a)**

State	Membership			Total beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments
	Total	Active members	Inactive members	
United States.....	18,234,427	12,890,022	5,344,405	8,487,174
Alabama.....	247,550	222,937	24,613	135,188
Alaska.....	35,764	24,640	11,124	45,418
Arizona.....	478,887	245,041	233,846	154,502
Arkansas.....	164,692	131,946	32,746	81,392
California.....	2,052,643	1,434,068	618,575	963,902
Colorado.....	438,568	218,493	220,075	112,520
Connecticut.....	129,739	112,324	17,415	89,683
Delaware.....	46,978	43,359	3,619	26,394
Florida.....	628,626	514,253	114,373	376,447
Georgia.....	625,063	358,366	266,697	196,054
Hawaii.....	74,723	67,310	7,413	43,105
Idaho.....	78,924	67,062	11,862	43,284
Illinois.....	793,107	467,435	325,672	358,007
Indiana.....	272,271	222,758	49,513	139,743
Iowa.....	239,797	172,043	67,754	116,075
Kansas.....	201,908	154,203	47,705	93,457
Kentucky.....	363,367	216,550	146,817	147,909
Louisiana.....	285,409	189,090	96,319	163,558
Maine.....	60,913	51,145	9,768	41,449
Maryland.....	249,637	196,371	53,266	149,480
Massachusetts.....	290,236	214,263	75,973	143,161
Michigan.....	290,999	260,659	30,340	305,333
Minnesota.....	549,043	296,417	252,626	204,830
Mississippi.....	295,054	157,918	137,136	99,096
Missouri.....	332,495	247,608	84,887	166,157
Montana.....	80,731	52,525	28,206	38,274
Nebraska.....	89,659	60,754	28,905	24,076
Nevada.....	118,214	103,143	15,071	58,237
New Hampshire.....	58,556	47,867	10,689	31,414
New Jersey.....	565,232	463,748	101,484	324,021
New Mexico.....	171,888	118,510	53,378	80,979
New York.....	901,956	785,594	116,362	588,766
North Carolina.....	675,910	480,128	195,782	273,171
North Dakota.....	40,534	33,536	6,998	18,419
Ohio.....	1,289,492	652,896	636,596	453,972
Oklahoma.....	181,249	152,742	28,507	107,010
Oregon.....	312,376	263,363	49,013	136,246
Pennsylvania.....	519,989	364,299	155,690	336,149
Rhode Island.....	36,377	27,566	8,811	27,120
South Carolina.....	387,250	214,229	173,021	148,888
South Dakota.....	55,934	39,340	16,594	25,656
Tennessee.....	264,767	231,778	32,989	138,975
Texas.....	1,653,945	1,366,257	287,688	588,404
Utah.....	143,701	100,564	43,137	56,810
Vermont.....	30,300	24,716	5,584	14,688
Virginia.....	475,696	340,576	135,120	184,769
Washington.....	367,952	306,386	61,566	161,211
West Virginia.....	98,404	73,508	24,896	61,450
Wisconsin.....	418,378	257,255	161,123	185,605
Wyoming.....	69,544	42,483	27,061	26,720

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Annual Survey of Public Pensions: State-Administered Defined Benefit Data.

Note: Effective with the 2012 survey cycle, the Annual Survey of Public Pensions: State-Administered Defined Benefit Data revised the survey form to implement changes in asset classification. These changes apply to the categories designated as corporate stocks, corporate bonds, federal government securities, state and local government securities, and other securities. Federally-sponsored agency securities are classified under federal government securities instead of corporate bonds. Private equity, venture capital, and leverage buyouts are classified under corporate stocks instead of other securities. Due to these changes in asset classification, there are shifts in the distribution of assets from corporate bonds to federal government securities and from other securities to corporate stocks. However, since investment decisions guide the distribution of assets, we cannot calculate the exact impact that the changes in classification had on the asset distribution for 2012. As such, for the above mentioned asset categories, any data comparisons between data from 2012 to the present, and data prior to 2012 should be exercised with caution.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data 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. The data in this table come from a sample of governmental units and are thus subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/retire/2015\\_survey\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/retire/2015_survey_methodology.pdf).

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

Note: Pension obligations and Covered payroll for defined benefit pension systems are only collected at the state level.

Key:

(a) There are exceptions to the fiscal year rule for the state pension systems in Alabama, Michigan, and Texas. For systems in these states, the fiscal year moves beyond the June 30 cutoff. The data for the survey year 2015 covers the fiscal year ending August 31, 2015 for Texas and September 30, 2015 for Alabama and Michigan. These exceptions are made to better align the data with the Survey of State Government Finances.

# PUBLIC PENSION PLANS

**Table 7.26**  
**FINANCES OF STATE PUBLIC-EMPLOYEE PENSION SYSTEMS, BY STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2015\***  
(In thousands of dollars)

State and level of government	Receipts during fiscal year					Earnings on investments (b)	Payments during fiscal year			
	Total receipts	Employee contributions	Government contributions				Total payments	Benefits	Withdrawals	Other payments
			Total	From state government	From local government					
United States.....	269,711,436	40,252,367	100,543,855	58,851,963	41,691,892	128,915,214	232,786,073	217,691,894	4,860,491	10,233,688
Alabama (a) .....	2,259,259	704,200	1,168,762	891,140	277,622	386,297	3,269,294	3,130,454	109,086	29,754
Alaska .....	3,278,911	146,353	2,936,058	2,808,725	127,333	196,500	1,147,531	1,115,052	12,240	20,239
Arizona .....	4,231,056	1,246,550	1,552,354	884,578	667,776	1,432,152	4,169,746	3,522,176	298,066	349,504
Arkansas .....	2,240,033	212,671	808,684	406,170	402,514	1,218,678	1,681,728	1,551,494	24,648	105,586
California .....	41,525,662	7,053,256	16,940,391	8,751,194	8,189,197	17,532,015	34,820,635	32,912,842	328,158	1,579,635
Colorado .....	4,949,410	696,984	1,338,377	552,203	786,174	2,914,049	4,575,502	4,171,769	173,744	229,989
Connecticut .....	3,860,706	496,331	2,204,899	2,105,490	99,409	1,159,476	3,591,924	3,582,811	8,303	810
Delaware .....	660,457	66,381	239,935	227,876	12,059	354,141	571,231	557,631	5,498	8,102
Florida .....	8,992,110	773,849	2,521,246	554,674	1,966,572	5,697,015	8,272,603	7,716,326	8,571	547,706
Georgia .....	6,105,736	716,528	2,019,656	1,262,919	756,737	3,369,552	5,816,088	5,624,064	95,077	96,947
Hawaii .....	1,542,579	223,505	717,793	538,345	179,448	601,281	1,162,418	1,093,065	10,508	58,845
Idaho .....	987,857	212,104	343,878	97,009	246,869	431,875	851,153	796,022	0	55,131
Illinois .....	15,265,233	1,837,279	7,929,395	6,860,420	1,068,975	5,498,559	12,161,703	11,474,985	225,845	460,873
Indiana .....	3,798,806	346,612	1,791,850	1,008,310	783,540	1,660,344	2,782,873	2,364,998	183,339	234,536
Iowa .....	2,559,690	490,939	763,891	141,659	622,232	1,304,860	2,064,934	1,923,613	48,174	93,147
Kansas .....	1,765,360	388,697	750,199	495,003	255,196	626,464	1,641,928	1,500,938	64,462	76,528
Kentucky .....	3,618,597	590,383	1,322,794	1,067,787	255,007	1,705,420	3,798,498	3,600,173	52,186	146,139
Louisiana .....	6,182,380	705,822	2,953,153	2,242,716	710,437	2,523,405	4,229,529	4,008,166	72,053	149,310
Maine .....	821,034	161,569	366,486	219,202	147,284	292,979	974,430	839,260	68,482	66,688
Maryland .....	4,207,281	755,444	1,896,973	1,895,180	1,793	1,554,864	3,394,363	3,315,187	48,245	30,931
Massachusetts .....	6,109,605	1,433,329	1,969,079	1,788,553	180,526	2,707,197	5,288,566	4,838,063	132,041	318,462
Michigan (a) .....	5,652,981	548,438	3,322,413	988,171	2,334,242	1,782,130	6,822,123	6,481,185	146,871	194,067
Minnesota .....	5,922,065	971,106	1,224,783	306,065	918,718	3,726,176	4,383,367	4,256,653	55,229	71,485
Mississippi .....	2,528,480	560,099	1,030,028	386,647	643,381	938,353	2,510,513	2,284,168	119,557	106,788
Missouri .....	5,985,971	864,261	1,662,493	691,801	970,692	3,459,217	4,630,168	3,942,867	88,648	598,653
Montana .....	1,000,531	190,308	325,015	240,645	84,370	485,208	758,663	695,922	21,324	41,417
Nebraska .....	1,009,980	217,520	284,399	88,933	195,466	508,061	622,225	536,330	81,103	4,792
Nevada .....	2,986,186	114,326	1,436,809	208,971	1,227,838	1,435,051	2,036,042	1,958,735	25,638	51,669
New Hampshire ...	819,891	204,698	337,217	89,967	247,250	277,976	700,066	642,307	26,442	31,317
New Jersey .....	7,111,282	2,002,419	2,712,164	2,712,164	0	2,396,699	9,866,220	9,611,249	204,392	50,579
New Mexico .....	1,975,298	546,091	715,883	278,936	436,947	713,324	2,052,738	1,903,108	82,483	67,147
New York .....	27,727,921	404,204	8,434,344	4,427,309	4,007,035	18,889,373	17,962,612	16,941,660	43,435	977,517
North Carolina .....	4,953,192	1,227,482	1,711,372	1,287,976	423,396	2,014,338	5,384,767	5,241,327	127,023	16,417
North Dakota .....	685,062	135,929	261,681	73,594	188,087	287,452	328,552	304,721	4,107	19,724
Ohio .....	17,151,619	2,967,679	3,986,870	2,181,762	1,805,108	10,197,070	14,882,868	14,005,790	575,774	301,304
Oklahoma .....	2,659,503	433,097	1,258,314	736,763	521,551	968,092	2,196,032	2,088,520	54,292	53,220
Oregon .....	4,882,693	577,203	1,123,257	244,065	879,192	3,182,233	4,851,650	4,247,146	16,481	588,023
Pennsylvania .....	8,464,195	1,350,557	3,680,835	1,099,096	2,581,739	3,432,803	9,163,814	8,427,030	30,794	705,990
Rhode Island .....	703,584	79,800	427,234	294,250	132,984	196,550	926,854	895,553	10,000	21,301
South Carolina .....	2,822,653	826,483	1,203,313	517,758	685,555	792,857	3,100,182	2,936,286	112,557	51,339
South Dakota .....	675,643	110,153	109,512	41,049	68,463	455,978	507,299	455,836	26,197	25,266
Tennessee .....	2,644,336	274,916	1,011,445	397,681	613,764	1,357,975	2,257,591	2,195,814	0	61,777
Texas (a) .....	11,405,674	3,575,663	4,583,952	2,315,491	2,268,461	3,246,059	13,734,283	12,571,632	789,593	373,058
Utah .....	2,850,940	38,500	989,818	824,478	165,340	1,822,622	1,341,697	1,325,556	5,129	11,012
Vermont .....	220,578	81,748	142,926	128,790	14,136	-4,096	303,739	277,303	6,410	20,026
Virginia .....	6,538,224	768,565	2,457,392	895,870	1,561,522	3,312,267	4,652,213	4,114,190	105,852	432,171
Washington .....	5,929,375	686,775	1,676,257	1,676,257	0	3,566,343	3,998,374	3,628,091	58,635	311,648
West Virginia .....	1,420,843	171,191	717,782	570,131	147,651	531,870	1,131,524	1,114,340	16,983	201
Wisconsin .....	7,337,860	904,995	1,023,169	289,851	733,318	5,409,696	4,912,142	4,496,893	34,401	380,848
Wyoming .....	683,114	159,375	157,325	58,339	98,986	366,414	501,078	472,593	22,415	6,070

See footnotes at end of table.

## FINANCES OF STATE PUBLIC-EMPLOYEE PENSION SYSTEMS, BY STATE: FISCAL YEAR 2015\* (In thousands of dollars) — Continued

*Source:* 2015 Annual Survey of Public Pensions: State- and Locally-Administered Defined Benefit 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 pension 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](http://www.census.gov/govs/retire/how_data_collected.html).

\*Effective with the 2012 survey cycle, the Annual Survey of Public Pensions: State-Administered Defined Benefit Data revised the survey form to implement changes in asset classification. These changes apply to the categories designated as corporate stocks, corporate bonds, federal government securities, state and local government securities, and other securities. Federally-sponsored agency securities are classified under federal government securities instead of corporate bonds. Private equity, venture capital, and leverage buyouts are classified under corporate stocks instead of other securities. Due to these changes in asset classification, there are shifts in the distribution of assets from corporate bonds to federal government securities and from other securities to corporate stocks. However, since investment decisions guide the distribution of assets, we cannot calculate the exact impact that the changes in classification had on the asset distribution for 2012. As such, for the above mentioned asset categories, any data comparisons between data from 2012 to the present, and data prior to 2012 should be exercised with caution.

### *Notes:*

Pension obligations and Covered payroll for defined benefit pension systems are only collected at the state level.

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Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

### *Key:*

(a) There are exceptions to the fiscal year rule for the state pension systems in Alabama, Michigan, and Texas. For systems in these states, the fiscal year moves beyond the June 30 cutoff. The data for the survey year 2015 covers the fiscal year ending August 31, 2015 for Texas and September 30, 2015 for Alabama and Michigan. These exceptions are made to better align the data with the Survey of State Government Finances.

(b) The total of "net earnings" is a calculated statistic 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 7.27**  
**NATIONAL SUMMARY OF STATE-ADMINISTERED DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SYSTEM FINANCES: FISCAL YEARS, 2013–2015\***

	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percentage distribution		
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2013
<b>Total contributions</b> .....	140,796,222	130,460,131	119,413,342	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee contributions .....	40,252,367	38,182,057	37,195,712	28.6	29.3	31.1
Government contributions .....	100,543,855	92,278,074	82,217,630	71.4	70.7	68.9
State government contributions .....	58,851,963	51,881,368	46,331,424	41.8	39.8	38.8
Local government contributions .....	41,691,892	40,396,706	35,886,206	29.6	31.0	30.1
<b>Earnings on investments (a)</b> .....	128,915,214	439,096,808	315,289,602	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total Payments</b> .....	232,786,073	223,754,432	212,293,495	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits .....	217,691,894	208,377,743	197,857,574	93.5	93.1	93.2
Withdrawals .....	4,860,491	4,940,765	4,682,239	2.1	2.2	2.2
Other payments .....	10,233,688	10,435,928	9,753,682	4.4	4.7	4.6
<b>Total cash and investment holdings</b> .....	3,117,065,553	3,068,060,000	2,724,750,000	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash and short-term investments .....	96,229,045	95,693,793	88,522,762	3.1	3.1	3.2
Total securities .....	2,611,352,545	2,547,250,000	2,241,520,000	83.8	83.0	82.3
Government securities .....	230,418,128	261,524,084	247,083,765	7.4	8.5	9.1
Federal government .....	228,815,769	260,006,539	245,751,621	7.3	8.5	9.0
United States Treasury .....	152,155,020	162,268,329	155,153,570	5.3	4.9	5.7
Federal agency .....	76,660,749	97,738,210	90,598,051	2.5	3.2	3.3
State and local government .....	1,602,359	1,517,546	1,332,144	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nongovernmental securities .....	2,380,934,417	2,285,730,000	1,994,440,000	76.4	74.5	73.2
Corporate bonds .....	366,624,550	359,272,327	310,488,641	11.8	11.7	11.4
Corporate stocks .....	1,156,810,160	1,117,680,000	993,612,260	37.1	36.4	36.5
Mortgages .....	8,844,970	8,783,146	8,310,181	0.3	0.3	0.3
Funds held in trust .....	43,231,333	57,667,807	53,472,922	1.4	1.9	2.0
Foreign and international .....	626,255,995	628,907,459	540,262,506	20.0	20.5	19.8
Other nongovernmental securities .....	179,167,409	113,413,653	88,291,313	5.8	3.7	3.2
Other investments .....	409,483,963	425,118,529	394,703,710	13.1	13.9	14.5
Real property .....	137,027,703	141,031,785	110,485,764	4.4	4.6	4.1
Miscellaneous investments .....	272,456,260	284,086,744	284,217,946	8.7	9.3	10.4

*Source:* The 2013–2015 Annual Surveys of Public Pensions: State- and Locally-Defined Benefits Data: Finance – Survey of Public Pensions: State- and Locally-Defined Benefit 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 pension 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/retire/how\\_data\\_collected.html](http://www.census.gov/retire/how_data_collected.html).

there are shifts in the distribution of assets from corporate bonds to federal government securities and from other securities to corporate stocks. However, since investment decisions guide the distribution of assets, we cannot calculate the exact impact that the changes in classification had on the asset distribution for 2012. As such, for the above mentioned asset categories, any data comparisons between data from 2012 to the present, and data prior to 2012 should be exercised with caution.

*Notes:* Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Total Receipts are the sum of earnings on investments and total contributions.

*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.

## **Chapter Eight**

# **STATE MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS**







# U.S. Licensing System

By Adam Parfitt

*The current economic cost of professional and occupational regulation directly impacts one quarter<sup>1</sup> of the working population in the U.S. The number of professions or occupations requiring a government license is nearly one quarter<sup>2</sup> of the current working population. The majority<sup>3</sup> of this increase has been the result of the increasing number of professions or occupations requiring a license. Recent domestic evidence also shows that states vary dramatically in their rates of licensure, ranging from 12 percent to 33 percent.*

Professional and occupational regulation is predominantly a state function, undertaken and protected under Article X of the U.S. Constitution. Article X grants states the authority to regulate activities affecting the health, safety and welfare of their citizens. Practitioner disciplinary matters follow each state's administrative procedures act. Exceptions to this state oversight are the growing numbers of municipal-level licensing and professionals employed by the federal government to work within state borders.

## Recent Scrutiny

Research suggests that nearly one quarter<sup>4</sup> of the working population in the U.S. requires a government license for their profession or occupation, a number that has risen from 5 percent in the 1950s. The vast majority<sup>5</sup> of this increase has been the result of the increasing number of professions or occupations requiring a license. Meanwhile, economists suggest that the wage effect of professional and occupational licensing can be as high as 15 percent.<sup>6</sup> Little wonder, then, that close attention is being paid to this policy lever, its implications and implementation.

Indicative of the higher profile enjoyed by professional and occupational regulation, a recent White House press release<sup>7</sup> called for reforms to the existing system, stating:

"While licensing can offer important health and safety protections to consumers, as well as benefits to workers, the current system often requires unnecessary training, lengthy delays, or high fees. This can in turn artificially create higher costs for consumers and prohibit skilled American workers like florists or hairdressers from entering jobs in which they could otherwise excel."

Recent developments have focused upon the following perceived shortcomings within the system:

- The scale and growth in the number of professions and occupations affected by professional or occupational regulation, in addition to the disparity in approaches across the states;
- Perceived attendant restrictions on professional mobility, affecting both civilian populations and military families (the latter disproportionately affected by deployments to military bases in different jurisdictions);
- Applicability related to new working patterns (including telework and telepractice);
- Issues of fairness, related particularly to those with qualifications from foreign institutions, as well as those with a criminal record;
- The availability of consumer information about providers and practitioners; and
- Issues related to oversight and broader governance.

## Scale and Growth of Professional and Occupational Regulation

A recently published list of licensing best practices<sup>8</sup> provides a guide to the focus of future reforms in the field:

### **Ensure that Licensing Restrictions are Closely Targeted to Protecting Public Health and Safety, and are Not Overly Broad or Burdensome**

1. In cases where public health and safety concerns are mild, consider using alternative systems that are less restrictive than licensing, such as voluntary state certification ("right-to-title") or registration (filing basic information with a state registry).

## LICENSURE

2. Make sure that substantive requirements of licensing (e.g., education and experience requirements) are closely tied to public health and safety concerns.
3. Minimize procedural burdens of acquiring a license, in terms of fees, complexity of requirements, processing time and paperwork.
4. Where licensure is deemed appropriate, allow all licensed professionals to provide services fully of their current competency, even if this means that multiple professions provide overlapping services.
5. Review licensing requirements for the formerly incarcerated, immigrants and veterans to ensure that licensing laws do not prevent qualified individuals from securing employment opportunities, while still providing appropriate protections for consumers.

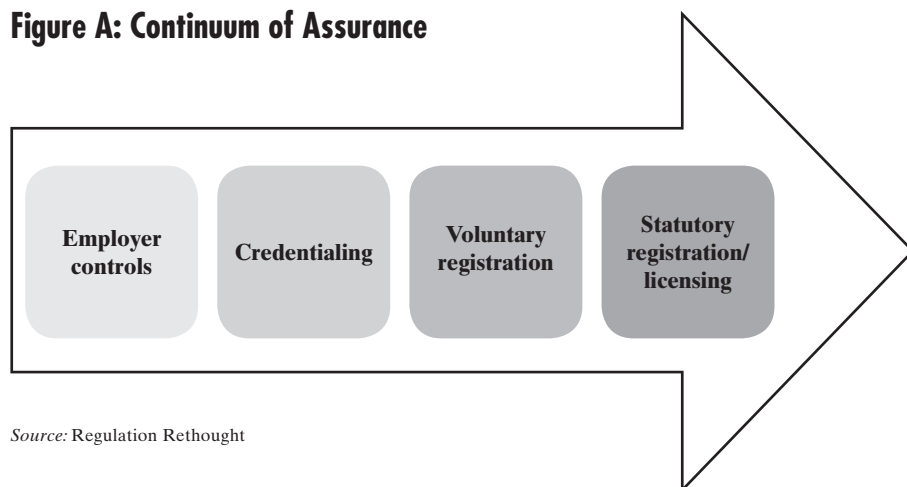
The desire to ensure that regulation is proportionate and reflective of the risk to the public is echoed elsewhere, notably in a recent report<sup>9</sup> from the Professional Standards Authority in the U.K., which developed a “continuum of assurance” as part of efforts to provide “a methodology for assessing and assuring occupational risk of harm.”<sup>10</sup>

The Professional Standards Authority’s model contains two stages: profiling the risk of harm that results from the practice of a profession; and determining the external risk factors that may exist. The latter includes the numbers of practitio-

ners and potential clients, methods by which the risk can be managed (including through the use of technology), the economic cost (including effects on cost and supply), innovation, perceived risk and unintended consequences.

Having been encouraged to consider alternative policy levers, some states have attempted to deregulate, or de-license, existing professions and occupations. Research suggests<sup>11</sup> however, that such initiatives are rarely successful. A recent Bureau of Labor Statistics report commented that “In nearly every instance that we analyzed, de-licensing and de-licensing attempts have been met not only with stiff resistance but also usually (when successful) with a movement to reinstitute licensing. Clearly, these results reflect the lobbying power of the occupations in question and their professional associations.”<sup>12</sup> The report goes on to suggest additional reasons for such resistance, including the likelihood that the costs (of de-licensing) to members of licensed practitioners is high, at the same time as the benefits to the public are arguably widespread, but limited. Other possibilities include the unwillingness of state legislatures to deny the states a source of revenue, given that most regulatory boards are, at a minimum, self-sustaining. While sunset laws exist in a variety of states, historically many appear reluctant to recommend de-licensure, or find legislatures reluctant to act upon such recommendations.

**Figure A: Continuum of Assurance**



Source: Regulation Rethought

Concerns about the economic cost of professional and occupational regulation are not confined to domestic governments and think tanks. Recent years have seen the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD, produce significant work related to this topic. Among the initiatives has been the development of a Services Trade Restrictiveness Index,<sup>13</sup> which “provides policy makers and negotiators with information and measurement tools to open up international trade in services and negotiate international trade agreements. The STRI indices take the value from 0 to 1, where 0 is completely open and 1 is completely closed.”

### State Variations in Regulatory Practice

Recent domestic evidence also shows that states vary dramatically in their rates of licensure, ranging from a low of 12 percent of workers in South Carolina to 33 percent in Iowa. Such significant

differences in licensing prevalence are frequently cited by opponents of licensure, who suggest that jurisdictions are not treating occupations equivalently, to the detriment of both market participants and consumers. A Reason Foundation report<sup>14</sup> from 2007 tabulated each state’s licensing requirements by occupation. The report found that on average, states require licenses for 92 occupations. A separate report by Institute for Justice compared licensing requirements for low and moderate-income occupations that are licensed in at least one state. This report found that 15 occupations were licensed in 40 states or more, with the average occupation being licensed in only 22 states.<sup>15</sup>

This variation is further demonstrated in Table A, indicating the percentage of workers licensed in each state. While a large number of states fall within the 20 to 25 percent range, three states license in excess of 30 percent of their workforce, while five states license fewer than 15 percent.

**Table A: Share of Workforce Licensed or Certified, by State**

State	Share of workforce licensed (percent)	Share of workforce certified (percent)	State	Share of workforce licensed (percent)	Share of workforce certified (percent)
Alabama	20.9	6.9	Maine	22.3	9.9
Alaska	25.5	7.3	Maryland	20.7	7.8
Arizona	22.3	8.7	Massachusetts	17.2	4.8
Arkansas	20.2	5.3	Michigan	21.3	3.9
California	20.7	6.1	Minnesota	20.6	3.3
Colorado	17.2	7.4	Mississippi	15.0	3.4
Connecticut	24.7	8.8	Missouri	23.1	7.2
Delaware	15.3	3.5	Montana	21.3	5.4
Dist. of Columbia	19.7	6.9	Nebraska	24.6	8.3
Florida	28.7	4.2	Nevada	30.7	5.4
Hawaii	15.7	5.9	New Hampshire	14.7	4.1
Idaho	26.6	11.3	New Jersey	20.7	11.3
Illinois	22.8	8.4	New Mexico	25.9	7.3
Indiana	24.7	5.0	New York	20.7	5.5
Iowa	14.9	10.8	North Carolina	22.0	8.4
Kansas	33.3	5.1	North Dakota	26.6	2.6
Kentucky	14.9	5.6	Ohio	18.1	7.5
Louisiana	27.8	10.7	Oklahoma	25.0	7.2

**Table A: Share of Workforce Licensed or Certified, by State—Continued**

State	Share of workforce licensed (percent)	Share of workforce certified (percent)
Oregon	26.1	3.8
Pennsylvania	20.2	7.6
Rhode Island	14.5	11.9
South Carolina	12.4	3.5
South Dakota	21.8	5.6
Tennessee	23.1	4.2
Texas	24.1	3.7
Utah	23.8	5.9
Vermont	16.8	6.5
Virginia	17.2	3.7
Washington	30.5	7.2
West Virginia	25.8	12.3
Wisconsin	18.4	1.9
Wyoming	21.2	10.1

Source: Kleiner and Vortnikov (2015), Harris data.

### Supreme Court Case: *North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners v. Federal Trade Commission*

The implications of a recent Supreme Court case<sup>16</sup> are slowly becoming evident with occupational regulators considering the potential need to make likely significant changes to their regulatory arrangements, such as:

- Requiring public member majorities on regulatory boards
- Multi-party board membership
- Providing umbrella boards with policy oversight
- Establishing an independent review board to oversee rulemaking
- Creating majority public review bodies for scope of practice actions
- Making boards advisory only
- Expanding the powers of sunrise/sunset review
- Giving attorneys general additional oversight powers.<sup>17</sup>

Former California Attorney General Kamala Harris summarized the Supreme Court case as follows:

The North Carolina Board of Dental Examiners was established under North Carolina law and charged with administering a licensing system for dentists. A majority of the members of the board are themselves practicing dentists. North Carolina statutes delegate authority to the dental board to regulate the practice of dentistry, but did not expressly provide that teeth whitening was within the scope of the practice of dentistry. Following complaints by dentists that non-dentists were performing teeth-whitening services for low prices, the dental board conducted an investigation. The board subsequently issued cease and desist letters to dozens of teeth-whitening outfits, as well as to some owners of shopping malls where teeth-whiteners operated. The effect on the teeth-whitening market in North Carolina was dramatic, and the Federal Trade Commission took action. In defense to antitrust charges, the dental board argues that, as a state agency, it was immune from liability under the federal anti-trust laws. The Supreme Court rejected that argument, holding that a state board on which a controlling number of decision-makers are active market participants must show that it is subject to “active supervision” in order to claim immunity.”<sup>18</sup>

In response, states have taken a variety of steps:

- California’s attorney general provided guidance<sup>19</sup> about what should be considered “active supervision” for the purposes of the state action immunity doctrine, and identified measures that could be taken to guard against antitrust liability for board members. The opinion identified possible steps, including changing the composition of boards, adding additional supervision by state officials, reducing exposure for damages claims, and ensuring board members receive legal indemnification and antitrust training.
- In Oklahoma, an executive order was issued<sup>20</sup> which required those state boards with a majority of members who are active market participants in the occupation or profession directly or indirectly controlled by the board, to submit each non-rulemaking action to the Office of the Attorney General for review and analysis. Where the attorney general concludes the board action may violate law, the board must defer or reconsider the proposed action.<sup>21</sup>

- In North Carolina, the General Assembly's Program Evaluation Division, or PED, reviewed both structure and operation of the 55 independent occupational licensing boards. The ensuing report<sup>22</sup> stated that there was insufficient state-level oversight to ensure efficient and effective public protection, recommending a legislative review of several occupational licensing boards' authority and the consolidation of several others.
- Massachusetts Gov. Charlie Baker issued an executive order<sup>23</sup> directing the review of any acts, rules, regulations or policies (proposed by independent licensing boards) with the potential to limit competition in a relevant market for professional services. The review evaluates whether the proposed act, rules, regulations or policies advance the goal of ensuring the health, safety and welfare of the public sufficiently, so that it should be permitted regardless of any potential anticompetitive impact. Several types of acts warrant particular attention, including scope-of-practice rules, and territorial restrictions.
- Activity has also been recorded in Iowa, Maine and West Virginia, in addition to other jurisdictions.

The Supreme Court decision has also raised concerns that individual board members may be liable for damages for antitrust liability related to their service. Indeed, some organizations have called for legislation that "indemnifies state boards and members from any damages or litigation fees related to claims against them to which the immunity applies."<sup>24</sup>

Some states, such as Massachusetts and Rhode Island, clearly provide immunity and indemnification to at least some of their boards via statutory language. Other states, such as Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma and Texas, have indemnification statutes that may protect state agencies, but legislation here offers less clarity about whether indemnification extends to professional board members.

Private litigation has followed the Supreme Court ruling, most notably in the cases of *Teladoc Inc. v. Texas Medical Board*<sup>25</sup>, and *Henry v. North Carolina Acupuncture Licensing Board*.<sup>26</sup> In the former case, Teladoc, a provider of telehealth services, filed suit after the Texas Medical Board enacted a 2015 rule requiring face-to-face contact between an individual and a doctor before a

prescription is issued. Teladoc claimed that rules placing limits on video consultations violate the Sherman Act. A district court ruling denied the medical board's motion to dismiss the complaint, finding that the board was not actively supervised by the state.

The latter case saw several licensed physical therapists and patients sue the North Carolina

Acupuncture Licensing Board for sending cease-and-desist letters to physical therapists who offered "dry needling" services. The physical therapists in receipt of the letter were accused of engaging in the illegal practice of acupuncture. The plaintiffs maintain that the board's efforts violate federal antitrust law and a bid to dismiss the lawsuit against the board has been unsuccessful to date.

## Conclusion

The recent award of a substantial U.S. Department of Labor grant<sup>27</sup> to "Identify licensing criteria to ensure that existing and new licensing requirements are not overly broad or burdensome and don't create unnecessary barriers to labor market entry; and improve portability for selected occupational licenses across state lines," should ensure that interesting developments follow in this fascinating, and often under-reported field.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>Occupational Licensing: A Framework for Policymakers, Department of the Treasury, Office of Economic Policy, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Department of Labor (2015), p.3.

<sup>2</sup>Occupational Licensing: A Framework for Policymakers, Department of the Treasury, Office of Economic Policy, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Department of Labor (2015), p.3.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Occupational Licensing: A Framework for Policymakers, Department of the Treasury, Office of Economic Policy, the Council of Economic Advisers, and the Department of Labor (2015), p.3.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid, p.4.

<sup>7</sup><https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2016/06/17/fact-sheet-new-steps-reduce-unnecessary-occupation-licenses-are-limiting>.

<sup>8</sup>[https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/licensing\\_report\\_final\\_nonembargo.pdf](https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/sites/default/files/docs/licensing_report_final_nonembargo.pdf) (p.42).

<sup>9</sup>Right-touch assurance: a methodology for assessing and assuring occupational risk of harm (<http://www.professionalstandards.org.uk/docs/default-source/publications/right-touch-assurance---a-methodology-for-assessing-and-assuring-occupational-risk-of-harm.pdf?sfvrsn=0>). CHECK – this was actually rethinking regulation in 2015.

## LICENSURE

<sup>10</sup> *Right-touch assurance: a methodology for assessing and assuring occupational risk of harm*, p.1.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2015/article/the-de-licensing-of-occupations-in-the-united-states.htm>.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.oecd.org/tad/services-trade/services-trade-restrictiveness-index.htm>.

<sup>14</sup> Summers, A. (2007). *Occupational licensing: Ranking the states and exploring alternatives*. Los Angeles: Reason Foundation.

<sup>15</sup> Carpenter D., Knepper L., Erickson A. and Ross J. (2012), *License to Work, A National Study of Burdens from Occupational Licensing*. Institute for Justice, p.5.

<sup>16</sup> *North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners v. Federal Trade Commission* ([https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/14pdf/13-534\\_19m2.pdf](https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/14pdf/13-534_19m2.pdf)).

<sup>17</sup> Citizen Advocacy Center, *Addressing the Supreme Court's North Carolina Decision: Options for the States*.

<sup>18</sup> California Attorney General Opinion 15-402, issued 9/10/15.

<sup>19</sup> Opinion of Kamala D. Harris, Attorney General, and Susan Duncan Lee, Deputy Attorney General, No. 15-402 (Sept. 10, 2016), 98 Ops.Cal.Atty.Gen. available at [https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/opinions/pdfs/15-402\\_0.pdf](https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/opinions/pdfs/15-402_0.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> State of Oklahoma Executive Department, Executive Order 2015-33 (July 17, 2016).

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> North Carolina General Assembly Program Evaluation Division, "Occupational Licensing Agencies Should Not be Centralized, but Stronger Oversight is Needed," Final Report to the Joint Legislative Program Evaluation Oversight Committee, Report No. 2014-15 (Dec. 17, 2014), available at [http://www.ncleg.net/PED/Reports/documents/OccLic/OccLic\\_Report.pdf](http://www.ncleg.net/PED/Reports/documents/OccLic/OccLic_Report.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> Office of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, "To Ensure Proper Review of the Regulation of Professional Licensing by Independent Boards," Executive Order No. 567 (March 28, 2016), available at <http://www.mass.gov/governor/legislationexecorder/execorders/executive-order-no-567.html>.

<sup>24</sup> AICPA - <https://www.aicpa.org/Advocacy/State/DownloadableDocuments/Memo-NC-Dental-Supreme-Court-Decision-August-2016.pdf>.

<sup>25</sup> *Teladoc, Inc., et al. v. Texas Medical Board*, et al., No. 1:15-cv-00343 (W.D.Texas, Apr. 29, 2015).

<sup>26</sup> *Henry, et al. v. North Carolina Acupuncture Licensing Bd.*, et al., No. 15-831 (M.D.N.C. Oct. 7, 2015).

<sup>27</sup> <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2017/01/12/us-labor-department-awards-75m-fund-research-improving-geographic>.

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### About the Author

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## A Roadmap to Better Procurement: Performance Management

By Katherine Barrett and Richard Greene

*There are few areas of state government more important to finances and operations than procurement. Although there are no aggregated figures for 50-state spending on goods and services, the importance of the state procurement function is demonstrated by the substantial sums posted by individual states. An audit several years ago in Arizona put procurement spending at \$9.8 billion, about 27 percent of the total state budget.<sup>1</sup> An October 2016 report from New Mexico's Legislative Finance Committee estimated the slice of the budget spent on goods and services at as much as \$13 billion out of a total budget of \$18 billion.<sup>2</sup>*

What exactly is covered by the rubric of procurement? Most central procurement offices deal with the kinds of purchases that are utilized state-wide, like furniture, motor vehicles, office supplies, temporary staffing services, and building supplies. Procurement can also be used to extend to major, contracted services like addiction support centers, health care services, complex technology and road construction. The latter group of services are more frequently decentralized, though state-wide offices often have some oversight. One of the key characteristics of state procurement is the wide variation in practice.

The appropriate use of data is key to running this part of government well. In 2015 and 2016, the National Association of State Procurement Officials, or NASPO, published a list of the top priorities for its members. Ranking priorities was a new exercise for the organization and in both years, the technology systems that supply data and the measurement of performance made the top 10 priority list. For 2017, they were listed in the third and fourth spot.<sup>3</sup>

According to NASPO, good performance measurement and data analytics can help forecast future needs and measure the performance of vendors, which may impact future contracting decisions. It also provides greater transparency to the public on spending decisions, helps reduce prices, improves the state's negotiating position with vendors and leads to changes in purchasing methods.

In Florida, performance measures were used last year to track the training of more than 3,000 individuals throughout the state in contract management.

This task, as directed by the Legislature, allowed the purchasing department to track the number of people who were trained and certified. By the end of December 2016, the department had achieved the Legislature's requirements and remained on track to obtain its goal by resisting scheduling changes.<sup>4</sup>

But measurement of the many different elements that go into procurement is far from simple, even if staffing is in place. Virginia is widely recognized for its long-standing use of technology to track its purchases. But, pinpointing what to measure can be complex. "I'm struggling about what to measure and then how to measure it," said Virginia Procurement Director Robert Gleason.<sup>5</sup>

With increasingly sophisticated technology systems and the ability to track thousands of data points, states are both awash in data and starved for ways to best analyze and utilize it. Improving the analytic skills and abilities of staff is a task every state in the country is working on. "Anyone who is operating in public procurement today has to use data analysis to be able to effectively procure for their customers," Rosalyn Ingram, Florida's chief procurement officer said.<sup>6</sup>

One addition to the many other complications in measuring procurement is the fact that states buy many kinds of goods and services which cannot be measured in the same way. "All contracts are not alike and should neither be awarded nor measured nor managed in similar ways," said Shelley Metzenbaum, a national expert in performance measurement and management and the associate director of performance and personnel management at the Office of Management and Budget under President Obama. "Buying laptops and paper is different than buying a new aircraft."<sup>7</sup>

### Opportunities for Improvement

A 2016 procurement report from The Governing Institute analyzed both what states know about their operations and pinpointed the information that is lacking.<sup>8</sup> The project, which will be repeated every three years, was led by Dugan Petty, senior fellow at the Governing Institute and the Center for Digital Government.<sup>9</sup> Thirty-seven states responded to an in-depth fall 2015 survey with their comprehensive answers analyzed and assessed by three judges, including Petty and authors of this article. The study found that about three-quarters of the states compiled performance measurement information at least once annually and two-thirds said they utilized measures to inform their organizational and business practices. But overall, the study found the state of the art of performance measurement to be disappointing.

A third of the states in the Governing Institute study did not utilize a performance measurement system to drive or inform organizational procurement or business practices. While they may have had rudimentary performance measurement systems, a third did not share their metrics with stakeholders. Several other specific weaknesses stood out. One was the lack of customer satisfaction data, which was missing from more than half the states.<sup>10</sup> “States were happy to represent that their customers were satisfied, but very few tended to survey their customers,” Petty said. Another clear weakness is only 35 percent of the states had formal systems to track vendor performance and share results.<sup>11</sup>

One issue typical of performance measurement systems across government was that the measures used are frequently focused on the aspects of procurement that are easiest to measure: how long it takes to process a requisition, for example, or how many requisitions are processed. “That doesn’t equate to what improved outcomes are,” Petty said. “You can say, last year I processed this many transactions and this year I processed 15 percent more and it took 48 days instead of 50, but none of that tells you that you’re utilizing effective procurement solutions. They may be measuring, but are they measuring the right things?”

In his recent procurement memo to national leaders through the National Academy of Public Administration, Harvard professor Steve Kelman selected a handful of critical issues that need special attention. As he and others have observed, in both state and federal procurement procedures, a lion’s share of attention goes to the award process

itself. Often neglected is the post-award period of the contract and the oversight needed to make sure it’s delivering as expected. In the federal government, about 40 percent of discretionary dollars are spent through contracts. Yet, Kelman points out neither the government itself nor the public have solid information on how well procurement performs.<sup>12</sup> The same can be said in many states.

### Signs of Progress

Sophisticated data systems provide a promising tool to help states in the measurement task. E-procurement systems and increasingly sophisticated enterprise-wide technology provides states with the ability “to look at the data in a new and more robust way, which then allows state central procurement offices to develop measures that are easily trackable,” said Krista Ferrell, director of strategic programs for NASPO. While perfect solutions to measuring the success of procurement are not yet in sight, “the increase in the technological capacity has really moved the ball forward.”<sup>13</sup> A 2015 survey of its members by NASPO found that a little more than three-quarters of the 47 responding states had acquired e-procurement systems.<sup>14</sup>

Some are quite robust. For example, Virginia’s procurement system provides a wide range of data that tells the procurement office how contracts are being used (or not.) “If there isn’t much traction on a contract, we can dial it back,” Virginia Procurement Director Gleason said. Or, if the data show that the contract is only being used by one agency, then it may require less horse power from the central state procurement office “and we can reallocate our scarce resources.”<sup>15</sup>

There is, of course, enormous variation in the technological capabilities of the states. A little less than half of the states told the Governing Institute that they believed technology had improved efficiency and effectiveness while increasing accountability and integrity. Only 35 percent of states surveyed said they could rely on a “robust, up-to-date database of spending information, market metrics, benchmarks and other quantitative information.”

Of course, it’s not just the technology. Taking advantage of new tools depends on having a new kind of procurement professional who understands data analysis.

Georgia has been hiring data analysts to crunch the numbers and do market research. The state targeted young people with math backgrounds. The new team of data analysts were dubbed



“mathletes”—a catchy and immediately understandable designation for employees who enjoy being labeled as math whizzes and have found themselves in high demand for their skills. In 2016, all four “mathletes” were promoted, two internally and two to new jobs outside the purchasing agency. Now a new team is in place. “They’re a tremendous support to us,” said Lisa Eason, deputy commissioner of purchasing in Georgia.<sup>16</sup>

Two other important aspects of measurement and evaluation involve states’ efforts at benchmarking and their drive to solicit customer satisfaction information from both vendors and clients. For instance, Florida compares its performance to other large states. Chief Procurement Officer Rosalyn Ingram keeps a constant eye on the prices negotiated in Texas, New York and California. Her goal is to match or surpass their prices whenever she can and beat retail prices in Florida by at least 28 percent. How the state does against retail prices and how it compares to Texas, New York and California “gives me a great yardstick,” she said.<sup>17</sup>

### Challenges and Solutions

State procurement systems have been in an almost constant state of reform for about three decades. The ever-shifting ground, constant technology advances and their multiple conflicting missions provide ample complications for managers set on effectively measuring what they do.

One clear obstacle to staying abreast of data and technology advances is that technology is changing so rapidly that states can’t keep up with the latest tools. “Technology is old in 10 months,” Ingram said. “We are grappling with that.”

Another key issue is building up support the procurement professionals get from the rest of government, as well as the support from decision-makers. Georgia’s Eason notes that one of her big problems is the data entry mistakes made by customers—the agencies that are using statewide contracts. Knowing exactly who is buying what products helps the state get the best price, as it increases negotiating power. When the codes for a purchase are entered incorrectly, that information is thrown off. “When they don’t do it correctly, we have to use multiple ways to decipher the data we get back,” she said. “It has a huge impact on us.”

To solve this problem, the purchasing office has worked closely with the largest agencies to improve coding and believes it has cut down the error rate by about half. Another tactic is to do audits of agencies to track how accurately they

are coding. Attached to this idea is a plan to offer incentives to agencies that do a good job by sharing some of the rebates that come back from the state’s purchasing card program with agencies that have the best accuracy records.<sup>18</sup>

One key to getting support is building up the understanding of the part procurement plays—not just among procurement professionals, but among other government officials and agency staff outside of procurement workers. Many agency customers of central procurement offices still perceive the role of their procurement partners as fundamentally regulatory rather than having a strategic part to play in meeting an agency’s mission. In the Governing Institute survey, only about a quarter of states said that stakeholders perceived procurement to have a critical strategic function that can help reduce the overall cost of government.

One of the biggest obstacles to greater analysis of a state’s procurement information is simply the lack of time available to the procurement staff to engage in measurement, evaluation and analysis of what they do. In the Governing Institute study, 91 percent of respondents from 37 states said they were eager to develop and improve procurement methods, but nearly a quarter said their workloads kept them from trying new approaches, and about a fifth said workload kept them from doing market analysis.

Procurement officials know that evaluation of what they do is critical, but it can’t happen without outside support and it can’t happen just occasionally. “If that’s what you want consistently, you need a procurement organization that is focused on high value outcomes across the board,” Petty said. Beyond that, you also need a clear understanding of the importance of these issues outside of the procurement community. “If we want high performance organizations with effective outcomes, then the leaders in government need to set those expectations.”<sup>19</sup>

### Notes

<sup>1</sup>“Arizona Department of Administration—Department should strengthen its management, support and oversight of the state-wide procurement system,” Arizona Auditor General, March 17, 2015, <https://www.azauditor.gov/reports-publications/state-agencies/administration-department/report/arizona-department-5> (Note: The Arizona audit provides the estimated procurement figure; the total budget for Arizona in FY2014, minus bond funding, was \$35.7 billion, according to the State Expenditure Survey, published by the National Association of State

Budget Officers, Table 1, page 8, [https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/NASBO/9d2d2db1-c943-4f1b-b750-0fca152d64c2/UploadedImages/SER%20Archive/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20\(Fiscal%202014-2016\)%20-%20S.pdf](https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/NASBO/9d2d2db1-c943-4f1b-b750-0fca152d64c2/UploadedImages/SER%20Archive/State%20Expenditure%20Report%20(Fiscal%202014-2016)%20-%20S.pdf).

<sup>2</sup>“Program Evaluation: Obtaining Value in State Procurement and Issues with Non-Competitive Methods,” New Mexico Legislative Finance Committee, October 27, 2016, [https://www.nmlegis.gov/Entity/LFC/Documents/Program\\_Evaluation\\_Reports/Obtaining%20Value%20in%20State%20Procurement%20and%20Issues%20with%20Non-Competitive%20Methods.pdf](https://www.nmlegis.gov/Entity/LFC/Documents/Program_Evaluation_Reports/Obtaining%20Value%20in%20State%20Procurement%20and%20Issues%20with%20Non-Competitive%20Methods.pdf).

<sup>3</sup>“Top Ten Priorities for State Procurement in 2017,” National Association of State Procurement Officials, January 5, 2017, <https://www.naspo.org/Publications/ArtMID/8806/ArticleID/3408>.

<sup>4</sup>Interview by authors with Rosalyn Ingram, chief procurement officer for the State of Florida, Feb. 9, 2017.

<sup>5</sup>Interview by authors with Gleason, Feb. 1, 2017.

<sup>6</sup>Authors’ interview, Feb. 9, 2017.

<sup>7</sup>Interview by authors with Metzenbaum, Feb. 7, 2017.

<sup>8</sup>Farmer, Liz, “Purchase Power: A Special Report on State Procurement,” *Governing*, February 17, 2016, <http://www.governing.com/topics/finance/gov-procurement-special-report.html> (Note: This is the initial feature article that covered the initial release of the research; the full report will be available in Spring, 2017.)

<sup>9</sup>Dugan Petty has served as both the Chief Information Officer for the State of Oregon and its purchasing manager. He also was formerly the chief procurement officer in Alaska and is currently the education and outreach director for the National Association of State Procurement Officers’ cooperative purchasing arm, ValuePoint.

<sup>10</sup>Petty, Dugan, “State Procurement Reform: A Work in Progress,” Virginia Procurement Forum, Nov. 29, 2016, <https://forum.dgs.virginia.gov/assets/m24stateprocurementreform.pdf>.

<sup>11</sup>Interview by authors with Petty, Feb. 6, 2017.

<sup>12</sup>Kelman, Steve, “Procurement: Focusing on Performance and Results,” 2016 Memos to National Leaders, The National Academy of Public Administration, <http://memo-stoleaders.org/procurement-focusing-performance-and-results>.

<sup>13</sup>Interview by authors with Ferrell, Feb. 6, 2017.

<sup>14</sup>Interview by authors with DeLaine Bender, executive director, NASPO, Feb. 15, 2017.

<sup>15</sup>Authors’ interview, Feb. 1, 2017.

<sup>16</sup>Interview by authors with Eason, Feb. 10, 2017.

<sup>17</sup>Authors interview, Feb. 9, 2017.

<sup>18</sup>Authors interview, Feb. 10, 2017.

<sup>19</sup>Authors interview, Feb. 6, 2017.

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## About the Authors

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**Table 8.1**  
**SUMMARY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT: 1954–2015**

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
1954.....	1,149	310	839	1,024	222	802	300.7	78.9	221.8	294	325	283
1955.....	1,199	333	866	1,081	244	837	325.9	88.5	237.4	302	334	290
1956.....	1,268	353	915	1,136	250	886	366.5	108.8	257.7	321	358	309
1957 (April).....	1,300	375	925	1,153	257	896	372.5	106.1	266.4	320	355	309
1958.....	1,408	406	1,002	1,259	284	975	446.5	123.4	323.1	355	416	333
1959.....	1,454	443	1,011	1,302	318	984	485.4	136.0	349.4	373	427	352
1960.....	1,527	474	1,053	1,353	332	1,021	524.1	167.7	356.4	386	439	365
1961.....	1,625	518	1,107	1,435	367	1,068	586.2	192.4	393.8	409	482	383
1962.....	1,680	555	1,126	1,478	389	1,088	634.6	201.8	432.8	429	518	397
1963.....	1,775	602	1,173	1,558	422	1,136	696.4	230.1	466.3	447	545	410
1964.....	1,873	656	1,217	1,639	460	1,179	761.1	257.5	503.6	464	560	427
1965.....	2,028	739	1,289	1,751	508	1,243	849.2	290.1	559.1	484	571	450
1966.....	2,211	866	1,344	1,864	575	1,289	975.2	353.0	622.2	522	614	483
1967.....	2,335	940	1,395	1,946	620	1,326	1,105.5	406.3	699.3	567	666	526
1968.....	2,495	1,037	1,458	2,085	694	1,391	1,256.7	477.1	779.6	602	687	544
1969.....	2,614	1,112	1,501	2,179	746	1,433	1,430.5	554.5	876.1	655	743	597
1970.....	2,755	1,182	1,573	2,302	803	1,499	1,612.2	630.3	981.9	700	797	605
1971.....	2,832	1,223	1,609	2,384	841	1,544	1,741.7	681.5	1,060.2	731	826	686
1972.....	2,957	1,267	1,690	2,487	867	1,619	1,936.6	746.9	1,189.7	778	871	734
1973.....	3,013	1,280	1,733	2,547	887	1,660	2,158.2	822.2	1,336.0	843	952	805
1974.....	3,155	1,357	1,798	2,653	929	1,725	2,409.5	932.7	1,476.9	906	1,023	855
1975.....	3,271	1,400	1,870	2,744	952	1,792	2,652.7	1,021.7	1,631.1	964	1,080	909
1976.....	3,343	1,434	1,910	2,799	973	1,827	2,893.7	1,111.5	1,782.1	1,031	1,163	975
1977.....	3,491	1,484	2,007	2,903	1,005	1,898	3,194.6	1,234.4	1,960.1	1,096	1,237	1,031
1978.....	3,539	1,508	2,032	2,966	1,016	1,950	3,483.0	1,332.9	2,150.2	1,167	1,311	1,102
1979.....	3,699	1,577	2,122	3,072	1,046	2,026	3,869.3	1,451.4	2,417.9	1,257	1,399	1,193
1980.....	3,753	1,599	2,154	3,106	1,063	2,044	4,284.7	1,608.0	2,676.6	1,373	1,523	1,305
1981.....	3,726	1,603	2,123	3,087	1,063	2,024	4,667.5	1,768.0	2,899.5	1,507	1,671	1,432
1982.....	3,747	1,616	2,131	3,083	1,051	2,032	5,027.7	1,874.0	3,153.7	1,625	1,789	1,551
1983.....	3,816	1,666	2,150	3,116	1,072	2,044	5,345.5	1,989.0	3,357.0	1,711	1,850	1,640
1984.....	3,898	1,708	2,190	3,177	1,091	2,086	5,814.9	2,178.0	3,637.0	1,825	1,991	1,740
1985.....	3,984	1,764	2,220	3,290	1,116	2,174	6,328.6	2,433.7	3,894.9	1,935	2,155	1,834
1986.....	4,068	1,800	2,268	3,368	1,168	2,200	6,801.4	2,583.4	4,218.0	2,052	2,263	1,956
1987.....	4,115	1,804	2,311	3,411	1,204	2,207	7,297.8	2,758.3	4,539.5	2,161	2,396	2,056
1988.....	4,236	1,854	2,381	3,516	1,250	2,266	7,842.3	2,928.6	4,913.7	2,260	2,490	2,158
1989.....	4,365	1,925	2,440	3,640	1,300	2,340	8,443.1	3,175.0	5,268.1	2,372	2,627	2,259
1990.....	4,503	1,984	2,519	3,840	1,418	2,422	9,083.0	3,426.0	5,657.0	2,472	2,732	2,359
1991.....	4,521	1,999	2,522	3,829	1,375	2,454	9,437.0	3,550.0	5,887.0	2,479	2,530	2,433
1992.....	4,595	2,050	2,545	3,856	1,384	2,472	9,828.0	3,774.0	6,054.0	2,562	2,607	2,521
1993.....	4,673	2,112	2,561	3,891	1,436	2,455	10,288.2	3,999.3	6,288.9	2,722	3,034	2,578
1994.....	4,694	2,115	2,579	3,917	1,442	2,475	10,666.3	4,176.8	6,489.5	2,776	3,073	2,640
1995.....	4,719	2,120	2,598	3,971	1,469	2,502	10,926.5	4,173.3	6,753.2	2,854	3,138	2,725
1996.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
1997 (March).....	4,733	2,114	2,619	3,987	1,484	2,503	11,413.1	4,372.0	7,041.1	2,968	3,251	2,838
1998 (March).....	4,758	2,173	2,585	3,985	1,511	2,474	11,845.2	4,632.1	7,213.1	3,088	3,382	2,947
1999 (March).....	4,818	2,229	2,588	4,034	1,541	2,493	12,564.1	4,957.0	7,607.7	3,236	3,544	3,087
2000 (March).....	4,877	2,259	2,618	4,083	1,563	2,520	13,279.1	5,255.3	8,023.8	3,374	3,692	3,219
2001 (March).....	4,985	2,329	2,656	4,173	1,615	2,559	14,136.3	5,620.7	8,515.6	3,521	3,842	3,362
2002 (March).....	5,072	2,414	2,658	4,223	1,659	2,564	14,837.8	5,996.6	8,841.2	3,657	4,007	3,479
2003 (March).....	5,043	2,413	2,630	4,191	1,656	2,534	15,116.4	6,154.4	8,962.0	3,751	4,115	3,566
2004 (March).....	5,041	2,432	2,609	4,188	1,673	2,515	15,477.5	6,411.8	9,065.7	3,845	4,256	3,631
2005 (March).....	5,078	2,459	2,620	4,209	1,684	2,525	16,061.6	6,668.9	9,392.6	3,966	4,390	3,745
2006 (March).....	5,128	2,493	2,635	4,251	1,708	2,542	16,769.4	6,960.9	9,808.6	4,098	4,505	3,883
2007 (March).....	5,200	2,538	2,663	4,307	1,740	2,566	17,788.7	7,418.9	10,369.9	4,276	4,670	4,063
2008 (March).....	5,270	2,593	2,677	4,363	1,780	2,582	18,725.9	7,883.2	10,842.7	4,445	4,853	4,222
2009 (March).....	5,346	2,649	2,697	4,408	1,814	2,594	19,424.8	8,278.6	11,146.3	4,565	5,007	4,320
2010 (March).....	5,326	2,669	2,656	4,378	1,824	2,554	19,579.1	8,516.5	11,062.6	4,620	5,111	4,342
2011 (March).....	5,314	2,704	2,610	4,359	1,847	2,512	19,971.9	8,813.2	11,158.6	4,735	5,233	4,446
2012 (March).....	5,285	2,728	2,557	4,315	1,854	2,461	20,168.9	9,042.0	11,126.9	4,840	5,377	4,522
2013 (March).....	5,304	2,749	2,554	4,315	1,867	2,449	20,472.8	9,241.6	11,231.1	4,917	5,463	4,589
2014 (March).....	5,336	2,779	2,557	4,330	1,880	2,450	21,118.4	9,563.6	11,554.7	5,051	5,599	4,718
2015 (March).....	5,353	2,794	2,559	4,342	1,890	2,452	21,591.2	9,765.6	11,825.6	5,159	5,708	4,824

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Employment (1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, 2012) and the Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll Remaining years. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see [http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how\\_data\\_collected.html](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 & Payroll was not conducted. This change in collection period was effective beginning with the March 1997 survey.

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

**Table 8.2**  
**EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY FUNCTION: MARCH 2015**

Functions	All employees, full-time and part-time (in thousands)			March payrolls (in thousands of dollars)			Average March earnings of full-time employees
	Total	State government	Local government	Total	State government	Local government	
<b>All functions.....</b>	19,297,948	5,352,977	13,944,971	74,988,497,935	21,591,222,062	53,397,275,873	4,780
<b>Education:</b>							
Higher education.....	3,230,503	2,642,985	587,518	10,824,265,324	9,132,942,355	1,691,322,969	5,717
Instructional personnel only.....	1,135,111	850,471	284,640	4,997,075,971	4,108,734,344	888,341,627	7,723
Elementary/Secondary schools.....	7,683,263	59,523	7,623,740	27,268,214,821	236,683,821	27,031,531,000	4,254
Instructional personnel only.....	5,241,518	43,785	5,197,733	21,444,188,536	190,474,926	21,253,713,610	4,745
Libraries.....	184,206	781	183,425	449,082,651	2,183,138	446,899,513	3,978
Other Education.....	91,884	91,884	-	395,944,685	395,944,685	-	4,717
<b>Selected functions:</b>							
Streets and Highways.....	508,739	218,856	289,883	2,233,451,685	1,042,911,111	1,190,540,574	4,614
Public Welfare.....	532,356	245,639	286,717	2,081,667,470	966,048,277	1,115,619,193	4,131
Hospitals.....	1,067,787	428,633	639,154	5,035,502,625	1,993,546,470	3,041,956,155	5,108
Police protection.....	974,098	103,950	870,148	5,262,985,688	609,143,714	4,653,841,974	5,869
Police Officers.....	719,262	65,399	653,863	4,340,310,717	450,648,161	3,889,662,556	6,289
Fire protection.....	433,107	-	433,107	2,153,221,582	-	2,153,221,582	6,415
Firefighters only.....	392,063	-	392,063	1,979,790,263	-	1,979,790,263	6,488
Natural Resources.....	191,116	146,743	44,373	778,101,980	611,340,839	166,761,141	4,663
Correction.....	718,824	449,555	269,269	3,209,565,806	2,011,116,282	1,198,449,524	4,590
Social Insurance.....	74,911	74,412	499	327,754,728	324,781,912	2,972,816	4,492
Financial Admin.....	430,329	175,136	255,193	1,903,876,083	826,334,434	1,077,541,649	4,847
Judicial and Legal.....	435,419	178,419	257,000	2,156,020,670	972,261,250	1,183,759,420	5,290
Other Government Admin.....	414,371	58,009	356,362	1,242,962,893	257,466,940	985,495,953	4,795
Utilities.....	518,603	38,525	480,078	2,814,010,256	245,353,731	2,568,656,525	5,752
State Liquor stores.....	12,227	12,227	-	29,293,230	29,293,230	-	3,466
<b>Other and unallocable.....</b>	1,796,205	427,700	1,368,505	6,822,575,758	1,933,869,873	4,888,705,885	4,665

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data 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. The data in this table come from a sample

of governmental units and are thus subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/apes/15\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/apes/15_methodology.pdf).

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

**Table 8.3**  
**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT, BY STATE: MARCH 2015**

State or other jurisdiction	All employees (full-time and part-time)			Full-time equivalent employment		
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
<b>United States .....</b>	19,297,948	5,352,977	13,944,971	16,279,298	4,341,978	11,937,320
Alabama .....	317,765	109,748	208,017	282,274	89,469	192,805
Alaska .....	62,346	29,347	32,999	53,897	26,201	27,696
Arizona .....	339,176	98,449	240,727	285,532	78,789	206,743
Arkansas .....	196,730	75,291	121,439	170,067	63,297	106,770
California .....	2,177,933	505,977	1,671,956	1,775,061	404,069	1,370,992
Colorado .....	345,202	105,432	239,770	282,690	80,650	202,040
Connecticut .....	228,101	78,295	149,806	191,937	63,528	128,409
Delaware .....	57,196	31,491	25,705	49,433	26,144	23,289
Florida .....	982,015	207,107	774,908	876,388	178,754	697,634
Georgia .....	581,932	168,414	413,518	506,306	127,892	378,414
Hawaii .....	90,631	72,043	18,588	75,085	58,478	16,607
Idaho .....	103,090	30,662	72,428	80,319	23,430	56,889
Illinois .....	784,223	155,598	628,625	627,906	123,953	503,953
Indiana .....	392,060	116,963	275,097	321,097	88,251	232,846
Iowa .....	241,621	69,723	171,898	182,325	50,303	132,022
Kansas .....	241,316	62,504	178,812	195,021	50,155	144,866
Kentucky .....	280,145	99,324	180,821	243,219	85,734	157,485
Louisiana .....	291,412	87,442	203,970	259,287	74,118	185,169
Maine .....	90,017	26,480	63,537	70,346	21,005	49,341
Maryland .....	340,113	92,240	247,873	303,422	87,591	215,831
Massachusetts .....	397,297	124,638	272,659	337,809	101,856	235,953
Michigan .....	557,814	185,564	372,250	436,699	141,957	294,742
Minnesota .....	373,253	103,197	270,056	285,000	82,277	202,723
Mississippi .....	210,598	65,418	145,180	190,861	56,711	134,150
Missouri .....	376,888	106,608	270,280	316,803	87,578	229,225
Montana .....	73,112	27,172	45,940	58,130	20,877	37,253
Nebraska .....	142,285	36,997	105,288	118,405	32,122	86,283
Nevada .....	127,244	35,105	92,139	108,112	28,377	79,735
New Hampshire .....	90,385	26,221	64,164	71,216	18,905	52,311
New Jersey .....	548,729	157,465	391,264	477,647	140,977	336,670
New Mexico .....	143,976	54,822	89,154	125,206	45,909	79,297
New York .....	1,315,090	270,350	1,044,740	1,173,582	242,861	930,721
North Carolina .....	635,684	168,060	467,624	540,654	140,242	400,412
North Dakota .....	66,205	26,314	39,891	47,432	19,339	28,093
Ohio .....	708,009	184,710	523,299	584,108	138,032	446,076
Oklahoma .....	253,534	86,996	166,538	217,629	68,922	148,707
Oregon .....	248,456	84,384	164,072	192,235	66,775	125,460
Pennsylvania .....	674,735	206,517	468,218	567,668	163,446	404,222
Rhode Island .....	57,297	23,925	33,372	48,054	18,370	29,684
South Carolina .....	291,504	93,631	197,873	261,929	80,171	181,758
South Dakota .....	62,759	18,871	43,888	46,638	14,475	32,163
Tennessee .....	365,919	96,427	269,492	324,357	78,383	245,974
Texas .....	1,626,616	358,586	1,268,030	1,458,259	304,337	1,153,922
Utah .....	193,092	73,817	119,275	142,465	55,355	87,110
Vermont .....	51,311	17,387	33,924	40,502	14,564	25,938
Virginia .....	529,561	166,895	362,666	446,165	127,181	318,984
Washington .....	423,594	156,069	267,525	343,164	122,216	220,948
West Virginia .....	119,443	48,831	70,612	102,541	40,131	62,410
Wisconsin .....	381,691	109,718	271,973	286,345	74,383	211,962
Wyoming .....	60,940	15,752	45,188	50,688	13,438	37,250
<b>Dist. of Columbia .....</b>	47,903	-	47,903	47,383	-	47,383

Source: 2015 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions,

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

**Table 8.4**  
**STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS**  
**OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES, BY STATE: MARCH 2015**

State or other jurisdiction	Amount of payroll (in thousands of dollars)			Percentage of March payroll		Average earnings of full-time state and local government employees (dollars)		
	Total	State government	Local governments	State government	Local government	All	Education employees	Other
<b>United States .....</b>	74,988,497,935	21,591,222,062	53,397,275,873	29%	71%	4,780	5,159	4,646
<b>Alabama .....</b>	1,052,248,548	386,572,457	665,676,091	37%	63%	3,819	4,498	3,523
<b>Alaska .....</b>	287,820,851	145,012,769	142,808,082	50%	50%	5,528	5,709	5,352
<b>Arizona .....</b>	1,216,827,942	359,760,452	857,067,490	30%	70%	4,446	4,852	4,300
<b>Arkansas .....</b>	577,539,142	246,840,469	330,698,673	43%	57%	3,459	4,001	3,148
<b>California .....</b>	10,788,582,120	2,668,474,889	8,120,107,231	25%	75%	6,440	6,877	6,314
<b>Colorado .....</b>	1,299,651,100	405,001,120	894,649,980	31%	69%	4,839	5,489	4,622
<b>Connecticut .....</b>	1,036,149,341	381,963,983	654,185,358	37%	63%	5,650	6,288	5,345
<b>Delaware .....</b>	225,291,299	117,649,702	107,641,597	52%	48%	4,747	4,593	4,919
<b>Florida .....</b>	3,545,179,178	751,390,443	2,793,788,735	21%	79%	4,183	4,337	4,144
<b>Georgia .....</b>	1,854,460,215	513,994,060	1,340,466,155	28%	72%	3,729	4,104	3,610
<b>Hawaii .....</b>	348,316,946	263,780,806	84,536,140	76%	24%	4,753	4,631	5,151
<b>Idaho .....</b>	302,195,175	110,212,019	191,983,156	36%	64%	3,886	4,877	3,488
<b>Illinois .....</b>	3,146,585,991	688,380,334	2,458,205,657	22%	78%	5,277	5,764	5,162
<b>Indiana .....</b>	1,208,238,280	364,154,900	844,083,380	30%	70%	3,947	4,413	3,775
<b>Iowa .....</b>	809,642,200	279,392,336	530,249,864	35%	65%	4,804	6,260	4,266
<b>Kansas .....</b>	739,638,901	219,159,363	520,479,538	30%	70%	3,895	4,489	3,692
<b>Kentucky .....</b>	874,738,638	351,458,216	523,280,422	40%	60%	3,706	4,313	3,396
<b>Louisiana .....</b>	950,729,272	325,710,617	625,018,655	34%	66%	3,776	4,592	3,460
<b>Maine .....</b>	267,965,799	88,225,192	179,740,607	33%	67%	3,954	4,322	3,796
<b>Maryland .....</b>	1,565,103,833	450,387,436	1,114,716,397	29%	71%	5,344	5,213	5,398
<b>Massachusetts .....</b>	1,758,324,977	571,439,905	1,186,885,072	32%	68%	5,385	5,762	5,226
<b>Michigan .....</b>	2,039,978,519	768,463,656	1,271,514,863	38%	62%	4,982	5,753	4,628
<b>Minnesota .....</b>	1,360,726,759	443,325,144	917,401,615	33%	67%	5,091	5,733	4,828
<b>Mississippi .....</b>	636,635,292	209,938,018	426,697,274	33%	67%	3,358	3,788	3,181
<b>Missouri .....</b>	1,141,257,259	323,778,630	817,478,629	28%	72%	3,707	3,835	3,659
<b>Montana .....</b>	223,862,017	89,879,583	133,982,434	40%	60%	4,039	4,542	3,764
<b>Nebraska .....</b>	485,245,909	125,608,054	359,637,855	26%	74%	4,348	4,248	4,384
<b>Nevada .....</b>	551,950,721	132,857,362	419,093,359	24%	76%	5,354	4,818	5,552
<b>New Hampshire .....</b>	300,580,012	89,081,353	211,498,659	30%	70%	4,512	5,101	4,313
<b>New Jersey .....</b>	2,772,817,127	846,564,266	1,926,252,861	31%	69%	6,080	6,243	6,011
<b>New Mexico .....</b>	494,069,910	206,116,936	287,952,974	42%	58%	4,020	4,593	3,702
<b>New York .....</b>	6,730,923,340	1,462,476,385	5,268,446,955	22%	78%	5,944	6,136	5,893
<b>North Carolina .....</b>	2,170,334,728	639,640,601	1,530,694,127	29%	71%	4,122	4,748	3,913
<b>North Dakota .....</b>	199,517,713	88,613,219	110,904,494	44%	56%	4,389	4,753	4,142
<b>Ohio .....</b>	2,498,583,542	658,069,234	1,840,514,308	26%	74%	4,497	5,252	4,290
<b>Oklahoma .....</b>	763,021,487	277,962,668	485,058,819	36%	64%	3,574	4,187	3,309
<b>Oregon .....</b>	922,896,814	326,297,060	596,599,754	35%	65%	4,982	4,924	5,016
<b>Pennsylvania .....</b>	2,660,476,164	825,675,324	1,834,800,840	31%	69%	4,875	5,040	4,809
<b>Rhode Island .....</b>	255,637,555	103,858,769	151,778,786	41%	59%	5,502	5,771	5,334
<b>South Carolina .....</b>	984,855,592	322,736,793	662,118,799	33%	67%	3,838	4,162	3,702
<b>South Dakota .....</b>	169,354,125	61,021,736	108,332,389	36%	64%	3,743	4,386	3,458
<b>Tennessee .....</b>	1,178,935,283	321,125,309	857,809,974	27%	73%	3,745	4,249	3,590
<b>Texas .....</b>	5,915,447,102	1,465,031,016	4,450,416,086	25%	75%	4,131	4,952	3,927
<b>Utah .....</b>	584,771,010	256,033,016	328,737,994	44%	56%	4,382	4,808	4,098
<b>Vermont .....</b>	175,611,399	73,871,870	101,739,529	42%	58%	4,449	5,015	4,105
<b>Virginia .....</b>	1,899,073,958	596,868,657	1,302,205,301	31%	69%	4,402	4,907	4,217
<b>Washington .....</b>	1,860,325,380	622,393,924	1,237,931,456	33%	67%	5,734	5,213	6,032
<b>West Virginia .....</b>	359,136,197	149,583,997	209,552,200	42%	58%	3,549	3,789	3,397
<b>Wisconsin .....</b>	1,263,050,172	357,334,190	905,715,982	28%	72%	4,698	5,219	4,527
<b>Wyoming .....</b>	221,543,714	58,053,824	163,489,890	26%	74%	4,607	4,475	4,658
<b>Dist. of Columbia .....</b>	312,649,387	0	312,649,387	0%	100%	6,839		6,839

Source: 2015 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll. For information on sampling and nonsampling errors and definitions, see [http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how\\_data\\_collected.html](http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/how_data_collected.html). Data users who create their own estimates from these tables should cite the U.S. Census Bureau as the source of the original data only.

Note: Statistics for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

**Table 8.5**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT (FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT) FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS,**  
**BY STATE: 2015**

State	Selected functions										
	All functions	Education		Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
		Higher education (a)	Other education (b)								
United States .....	4,341,978	1,756,430	84,978	213,579	241,483	395,570	440,179	102,136	133,461	171,035	174,240
Alabama .....	89,469	42,430	2,986	4,310	3,953	12,059	4,816	1,375	1,873	2,470	3,180
Alaska .....	26,201	4,954	268	3,173	1,925	268	2,309	673	2,350	1,114	1,487
Arizona .....	78,789	33,468	2,982	2,796	6,098	7,033	9,644	1,936	1,587	2,450	2,193
Arkansas .....	63,297	26,008	1,394	3,501	4,189	6,708	5,499	1,229	1,932	2,472	1,365
California .....	404,069	159,787	4,297	18,986	3,821	43,945	55,160	11,257	16,033	26,728	6,248
Colorado .....	80,650	44,624	1,618	3,079	2,360	6,046	7,241	1,263	1,182	1,907	4,974
Connecticut .....	63,528	18,929	3,093	3,279	5,710	6,470	5,773	1,921	703	2,295	6,125
Delaware .....	26,144	7,947	349	1,481	1,560	1,321	2,917	1,152	494	814	1,807
Florida .....	178,754	65,043	2,995	6,401	9,157	3,961	23,460	4,137	7,905	6,373	19,594
Georgia .....	127,892	59,847	2,401	4,461	6,645	7,575	19,222	2,846	4,528	3,183	3,672
Hawaii .....	58,478	10,901	137	878	426	4,685	2,548	0	829	694	2,527
Idaho .....	23,430	8,488	374	1,394	1,811	588	2,390	492	1,895	1,294	534
Illinois .....	123,953	56,891	1,929	6,723	9,529	10,944	11,276	3,176	3,156	4,796	2,574
Indiana .....	88,251	57,032	994	3,404	5,441	1,825	5,972	1,839	2,230	1,815	1,458
Iowa .....	50,303	23,077	1,040	2,200	2,654	7,948	2,866	941	1,612	1,326	2,287
Kansas .....	50,155	22,328	624	2,834	2,243	7,926	3,458	1,014	807	1,774	2,095
Kentucky .....	85,734	37,821	2,185	4,586	8,321	6,202	4,232	2,076	2,619	2,539	5,577
Louisiana .....	74,118	27,082	2,397	4,358	4,441	9,884	5,811	1,717	3,959	2,686	1,717
Maine .....	21,005	7,199	232	2,015	2,808	476	1,175	537	1,163	1,267	747
Maryland .....	87,591	28,405	2,064	4,542	6,694	3,651	12,591	2,296	2,073	3,215	5,167
Massachusetts .....	101,856	33,626	1,142	3,178	7,357	5,533	12,481	2,871	1,146	4,031	9,202
Michigan .....	141,957	74,785	630	2,458	11,240	16,421	12,043	2,767	3,390	4,191	1,465
Minnesota .....	82,277	36,474	3,916	4,498	3,022	4,592	4,219	937	3,204	4,722	3,812
Mississippi .....	56,711	19,838	1,383	3,174	4,457	10,863	2,985	1,227	3,087	1,606	453
Missouri .....	87,578	30,874	1,612	5,520	6,891	10,076	12,207	2,473	2,140	2,851	4,184
Montana .....	20,877	7,336	383	2,088	1,777	685	1,250	503	1,530	1,038	738
Nebraska .....	32,122	12,508	550	2,061	2,556	3,747	2,890	759	2,140	801	776
Nevada .....	28,377	9,879	149	1,719	2,301	1,349	3,591	872	874	1,403	692
New Hampshire .....	18,905	7,240	304	1,596	1,884	571	1,071	505	310	771	768
New Jersey .....	140,977	35,114	2,550	5,728	9,023	14,042	8,531	4,065	1,871	5,317	12,827
New Mexico .....	45,909	18,258	919	2,173	1,757	7,524	3,790	517	995	1,051	3,227
New York .....	242,861	58,717	3,880	10,573	4,750	40,360	28,966	6,198	2,929	16,766	18,458
North Carolina .....	140,242	60,312	3,058	10,034	1,101	18,282	19,034	3,150	4,357	3,154	6,318
North Dakota .....	19,339	8,825	346	1,015	528	921	887	196	1,109	696	611
Ohio .....	138,032	74,129	2,037	6,133	2,836	14,935	13,021	2,568	2,476	6,490	3,124
Oklahoma .....	68,922	29,971	1,639	2,867	8,004	1,621	4,492	2,074	1,810	2,825	2,870
Oregon .....	66,775	24,042	837	3,650	7,732	6,994	5,164	1,370	2,531	4,044	3,086
Pennsylvania .....	163,446	59,125	5,178	13,471	11,282	11,256	18,497	6,717	5,783	6,821	3,002
Rhode Island .....	18,370	5,222	481	711	1,335	840	1,487	337	369	873	1,191
South Carolina .....	80,171	31,867	3,101	4,363	5,140	7,012	8,072	2,063	2,255	3,333	893
South Dakota .....	14,475	5,562	375	980	1,748	368	852	349	930	449	645
Tennessee .....	78,383	34,192	1,921	3,235	7,362	3,705	6,927	1,780	3,694	3,340	2,527
Texas .....	304,337	135,512	4,416	12,806	23,850	23,304	39,332	6,772	10,725	7,793	5,686
Utah .....	55,355	25,313	1,926	1,548	2,457	9,251	3,076	911	1,303	2,442	1,531
Vermont .....	14,564	4,879	428	1,045	1,586	250	1,108	625	618	627	679
Virginia .....	127,181	56,809	2,698	7,607	3,001	15,328	13,192	3,202	2,748	4,403	3,833
Washington .....	122,216	56,335	2,155	6,522	10,503	10,137	8,399	2,211	4,854	2,811	1,992
West Virginia .....	40,131	13,741	1,264	5,106	3,441	1,666	3,498	1,072	1,912	1,915	1,649
Wisconsin .....	74,383	39,641	1,126	1,533	2,223	3,732	9,489	897	2,488	2,521	2,127
Wyoming .....	13,438	4,043	215	1,786	553	690	1,268	271	953	738	546

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Annual Survey of Public Employment and Payroll.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data 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. The data in this table come from a sample of governmental units and are thus subject to both sampling and nons-

ampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology <[http://www2.census.gov/govs/apes/15\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/apes/15_methodology.pdf)>.

Key:

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.



## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

**Table 8.6**  
**STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: MARCH 2015**  
(In thousands of dollars)

State	All functions	Education		Selected functions		
		Higher education (a)	Other education (b)	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals
<b>United States .....</b>	21,591,222,062	9,132,942,355	395,944,685	1,042,911,111	966,048,277	1,993,546,470
Alabama .....	386,572,457	196,830,065	11,702,318	15,339,972	13,822,152	53,555,959
Alaska .....	145,012,769	27,938,854	1,564,964	18,473,498	9,266,934	1,494,898
Arizona .....	359,760,452	175,353,251	10,949,475	12,703,924	20,744,923	33,510,613
Arkansas .....	246,840,469	113,854,829	5,303,194	13,776,077	13,041,869	24,807,912
California .....	2,668,474,889	1,004,556,796	22,125,776	143,901,492	19,524,388	370,965,789
Colorado .....	405,001,120	232,236,524	7,351,648	14,745,489	10,422,457	26,087,491
Connecticut .....	381,963,983	113,530,697	17,817,446	18,508,978	35,212,216	40,506,040
Delaware .....	117,649,702	42,549,360	2,079,128	4,959,201	5,493,417	4,682,242
Florida .....	751,390,443	340,212,831	10,699,515	28,812,746	29,058,704	13,574,803
Georgia .....	513,994,060	283,832,360	11,721,255	14,448,828	22,293,684	30,103,384
Hawaii .....	263,780,806	52,692,186	557,556	4,243,883	1,895,346	25,273,742
Idaho .....	110,212,019	37,451,361	2,204,972	5,465,849	6,347,388	1,833,837
Illinois .....	688,380,334	295,715,462	9,318,057	44,916,702	55,035,616	53,566,397
Indiana .....	364,154,900	246,730,850	3,826,093	13,143,117	17,413,103	6,049,611
Iowa .....	279,392,336	131,553,395	5,903,422	11,384,954	13,531,748	45,553,454
Kansas .....	219,159,363	108,229,711	2,677,122	10,610,425	7,398,485	35,921,505
Kentucky .....	351,458,216	176,182,047	9,252,732	17,515,627	25,669,001	28,563,765
Louisiana .....	325,710,617	123,520,532	11,415,112	18,762,498	16,156,708	38,584,422
Maine .....	88,225,192	29,991,456	961,440	8,206,283	10,698,437	2,113,782
Maryland .....	450,387,436	152,369,477	10,781,764	24,789,006	29,091,019	17,278,165
Massachusetts .....	571,439,905	175,250,209	7,375,982	19,023,042	41,422,008	25,084,266
Michigan .....	768,463,656	415,333,794	3,653,557	13,410,370	53,567,706	91,306,926
Minnesota .....	443,325,144	208,045,284	20,390,844	23,271,273	11,826,301	21,409,687
Mississippi .....	209,938,018	89,257,193	4,626,745	9,726,028	12,151,819	37,153,912
Missouri .....	323,778,630	138,339,617	5,372,844	18,024,204	19,435,286	33,847,016
Montana .....	89,879,583	31,314,049	1,695,648	10,001,291	6,755,815	2,519,897
Nebraska .....	125,608,054	50,934,097	2,423,716	7,951,244	8,145,167	14,274,804
Nevada .....	132,857,362	49,486,073	727,856	7,542,820	8,256,566	6,086,634
New Hampshire .....	89,081,353	38,147,319	1,367,712	6,947,067	7,687,705	2,308,860
New Jersey .....	846,564,266	221,984,397	15,407,421	34,508,654	52,474,805	69,377,370
New Mexico .....	206,116,936	90,976,928	3,903,468	9,032,977	6,357,487	33,373,810
New York .....	1,462,476,385	324,545,408	21,781,651	65,639,433	24,167,329	229,505,348
North Carolina .....	639,640,601	295,339,259	14,246,411	38,360,141	4,192,718	78,557,588
North Dakota .....	88,613,219	42,368,396	1,438,365	5,590,293	1,837,664	2,779,217
Ohio .....	658,069,234	343,346,910	10,355,722	27,944,246	14,935,633	71,466,698
Oklahoma .....	277,962,668	131,514,488	6,520,502	10,799,035	22,326,541	6,007,998
Oregon .....	326,297,060	118,429,095	4,179,509	19,139,201	30,211,684	38,376,863
Pennsylvania .....	825,675,324	338,656,954	22,282,187	57,785,513	46,042,052	41,092,479
Rhode Island .....	103,858,769	26,563,747	3,024,974	4,056,210	7,981,684	4,357,295
South Carolina .....	322,736,793	153,576,486	11,752,076	15,230,468	15,324,052	22,381,080
South Dakota .....	61,021,736	23,940,547	1,535,054	4,194,544	6,786,491	1,221,711
Tennessee .....	321,125,309	148,381,662	7,449,011	12,656,788	26,233,310	13,928,948
Texas .....	1,465,031,016	766,087,250	20,857,375	57,460,536	79,986,813	102,205,606
Utah .....	256,033,016	131,746,347	7,859,235	6,853,347	8,521,022	39,312,671
Vermont .....	73,871,870	26,468,118	2,093,357	5,104,819	7,214,114	1,191,009
Virginia .....	596,868,657	295,002,350	13,227,768	40,025,440	12,868,332	65,752,848
Washington .....	622,393,924	298,535,794	10,259,520	33,878,746	46,291,320	62,344,296
West Virginia .....	149,583,997	63,475,252	5,361,454	18,278,443	9,072,559	4,355,495
Wisconsin .....	357,334,190	193,353,748	5,395,766	8,504,326	9,608,450	15,541,394
Wyoming .....	58,053,824	17,209,540	1,165,966	7,262,063	2,248,249	2,396,933

See footnotes at end of table.



# STATE GOVERNMENT PAYROLLS FOR SELECTED FUNCTIONS, BY STATE: MARCH 2015—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

State	Selected functions, continued				
	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial and other governmental administration	Judicial and legal administration
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>2,011,116,282</b>	<b>609,143,714</b>	<b>611,340,839</b>	<b>826,334,434</b>	<b>972,261,250</b>
Alabama .....	18,492,021	5,182,476	6,901,832	10,878,133	15,156,361
Alaska .....	11,939,186	4,469,828	13,845,986	6,805,236	9,560,596
Arizona .....	35,055,929	10,033,723	6,678,749	9,795,460	10,642,506
Arkansas .....	17,496,402	4,661,831	6,726,223	9,539,442	5,366,698
California .....	410,902,348	92,908,750	95,988,146	133,535,052	42,675,634
Colorado .....	31,152,861	6,965,586	6,064,315	9,933,879	26,848,621
Connecticut .....	35,336,160	13,763,467	4,060,674	13,712,924	32,622,566
Delaware .....	12,020,949	7,631,898	1,905,425	2,634,870	8,486,779
Florida .....	77,298,221	16,898,706	27,542,627	22,766,092	81,496,893
Georgia .....	49,213,622	10,257,178	15,727,770	11,728,302	16,313,930
Hawaii .....	12,348,614	-	3,820,098	3,055,538	12,473,080
Idaho .....	11,692,638	2,302,082	9,642,032	6,692,601	4,927,135
Illinois .....	67,681,556	21,099,784	15,906,404	24,262,271	23,350,937
Indiana .....	18,704,083	7,882,855	7,926,302	8,319,597	10,229,111
Iowa .....	14,473,915	5,423,265	8,620,493	7,260,642	12,662,932
Kansas .....	10,910,756	4,505,832	3,356,447	7,003,421	9,061,860
Kentucky .....	11,395,372	7,818,834	9,449,584	9,918,143	19,836,739
Louisiana .....	23,354,886	11,315,129	17,141,747	12,940,452	17,662,233
Maine .....	4,637,198	2,778,721	5,146,449	5,102,831	3,673,820
Maryland .....	60,004,422	13,198,503	10,732,397	15,173,533	30,388,132
Massachusetts .....	68,770,339	26,964,878	7,563,987	23,741,580	55,809,319
Michigan .....	61,855,335	14,595,158	16,739,484	24,579,438	10,349,897
Minnesota .....	19,920,179	4,876,373	16,011,259	28,958,423	20,504,769
Mississippi .....	7,328,777	4,438,966	10,152,192	6,123,805	2,425,366
Missouri .....	32,948,522	10,551,486	7,421,650	10,654,532	16,750,926
Montana .....	4,935,832	2,439,941	6,604,431	4,284,907	3,600,844
Nebraska .....	10,647,820	3,663,511	7,485,630	3,143,771	4,090,166
Nevada .....	15,675,449	5,261,001	4,027,578	5,500,268	4,722,534
New Hampshire .....	5,119,418	2,674,744	1,477,237	3,611,642	3,877,998
New Jersey .....	51,750,743	29,329,364	11,189,540	28,177,198	80,240,455
New Mexico .....	13,632,224	2,349,362	4,411,445	4,708,495	14,145,638
New York .....	179,050,911	54,130,130	16,375,815	94,140,283	137,134,845
North Carolina .....	84,355,520	14,892,549	16,643,680	14,237,978	30,773,980
North Dakota .....	3,658,918	1,050,815	4,721,174	3,229,633	3,356,996
Ohio .....	58,075,329	13,601,888	10,792,320	35,637,918	18,780,815
Oklahoma .....	15,838,409	10,572,712	6,479,826	11,776,246	12,908,162
Oregon .....	24,725,209	7,388,096	11,372,248	18,815,911	15,845,748
Pennsylvania .....	89,232,097	42,561,110	30,205,432	31,278,757	27,430,721
Rhode Island .....	9,832,236	2,553,423	2,200,314	5,003,118	7,220,023
South Carolina .....	23,802,248	7,966,102	7,200,974	12,219,418	4,506,844
South Dakota .....	3,164,932	1,484,340	3,601,943	2,281,224	3,164,478
Tennessee .....	21,068,052	8,369,394	15,183,961	15,056,809	14,092,841
Texas .....	121,316,881	44,764,592	51,057,120	37,623,602	30,739,998
Utah .....	11,079,185	3,787,187	5,177,012	11,601,588	7,714,064
Vermont .....	5,038,844	3,489,079	3,138,916	3,117,193	3,418,534
Virginia .....	43,922,248	15,315,352	13,049,866	19,279,982	18,786,414
Washington .....	34,945,750	11,040,894	21,813,792	14,932,282	12,013,616
West Virginia .....	9,202,815	4,034,056	6,704,206	5,884,426	7,637,509
Wisconsin .....	41,477,130	4,561,886	10,993,626	11,900,512	13,722,923
Wyoming .....	4,633,791	1,336,877	4,360,481	3,775,076	3,033,264

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

Note: Data users who create their own estimates using these data 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. The data in this table come from a sample

of governmental units and are thus subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology [http://www2.census.gov/govs/apes/15\\_methodology.pdf](http://www2.census.gov/govs/apes/15_methodology.pdf).

Key:

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

# PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

**Table 8.7**  
**STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS\*\***

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Major holidays (a)</i>	<i>Martin Luther King's Birthday (b)</i>	<i>Lincoln's Birthday</i>	<i>President's Day (c)</i>	<i>Washington's Birthday (c)</i>	<i>Good Friday</i>	<i>Memorial Day (d)</i>	<i>Columbus Day (e)</i>	<i>Veteran's Day</i>	<i>Day after Thanksgiving</i>	<i>Day before or after Christmas</i>	<i>Day before or after New Year's</i>	<i>Election Day (f)</i>	<i>Other (g)</i>
Alabama.....	★	★(h)	...	...	★(i)	...	★	★	★	(k)	(k)	...	...	★
Alaska.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
Arizona.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Arkansas.....	★	★(h)	...	...	★(i)	...	★	...	★	(k)	Before	...	...	★
California.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Colorado.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Connecticut.....	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware.....	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★
Florida.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Georgia.....	★	★	...	...	(l)	...	★	★	★	(l)	(l)	...	...	★
Hawaii.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	★
Idaho.....	★	★(h)	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois.....	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Indiana.....	★	★	(m)	...	(m)	★	★	★	★	(m)	(m)	...	★	...
Iowa.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Kansas.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Kentucky.....	★	★	...	...	...	★(n)	★	...	★	★	★	★	★(t)	...
Louisiana.....	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★(u)	★
Maine.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Maryland.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★(aa)	...	...	★	...
Massachusetts.....	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Michigan.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	Before	Before	★(z)	...
Minnesota.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Mississippi.....	★	★(h)	...	...	★	...	★(v)	...	★	(k)	(k)	...	...	★
Missouri.....	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
Montana.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
Nebraska.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Nevada.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★(cc)	...	...	...	★
New Hampshire.....	★	★(h)	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
New Jersey.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
New Mexico.....	★	★	...	(o)	...	...	★	★	★	(o)	...	...	(w)	...
New York.....	★	★	(j)	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
North Carolina.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	(x)	...	...	...
North Dakota.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	(p)	...	...	...
Ohio.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	Before	...	...	...
Oregon.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
South Carolina.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	Both	...	...	★
South Dakota.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	(y)	★	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	(q)	★	(q)	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	★	★	...	★	...	(r)	★	...	★	★	Both	...	...	★
Utah.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Vermont.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	(dd)	...	...	...	★
Virginia.....	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	(ee)	...	...	★
Washington.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
West Virginia.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	(s)	(s)	★	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	Before	Before	...	...
Wyoming.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia.....	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
American Samoa.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Guam.....	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
No. Mariana Islands.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	(ff)	★	...	...	...	...	★
Puerto Rico.....	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	Before	...	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands.....	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	(gg)	★	...	(bb)	...	...	★

See footnotes at end of table.

## STATE EMPLOYEES: PAID HOLIDAYS\*\* — Continued

\*\*Holidays in addition to any other authorized paid personal leave granted state employees.

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel office Web sites, 2017.

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:

★ — 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 — Formerly known as Confederate Memorial Day, renamed to State Day in 2016 (fourth Monday in April).

Hawaii — Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalanianaʻole 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).

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 Cesar Chavez 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 — Guam History & Chamorro Heritage Day (March 6), 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 Marín (February 18), Emancipation Day (March 22), Birthday of José de Diego (third Monday in April), Birthday of Don Luis Muñoz 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.

(l) 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.

## National Population Growth Declines as Domestic Migration Flows Rise

By William H. Frey

*U.S. population trends are showing something of a dual personality when viewed from the perspective of the nation as a whole or that of its regions. Nationally, population growth has yet again hit a new low, foreshadowing a likely future of only modest gains. Yet, on a more positive note, there is a notable rise in migration flows within the U.S. relocating more residents to fast-growing Sun Belt states as the post-recession economy revives.*

### A New National Post-Depression Low

The most recent data show that the U.S. registered a new post-Depression era low in population growth, extending a pattern that became evident since the 2007–09 recession. Between 2015–16, the nation’s annual growth percentage sunk to just under 0.7 percent for 2015–16, making it the lowest rate of growth since 1936–37. (See Figure A)

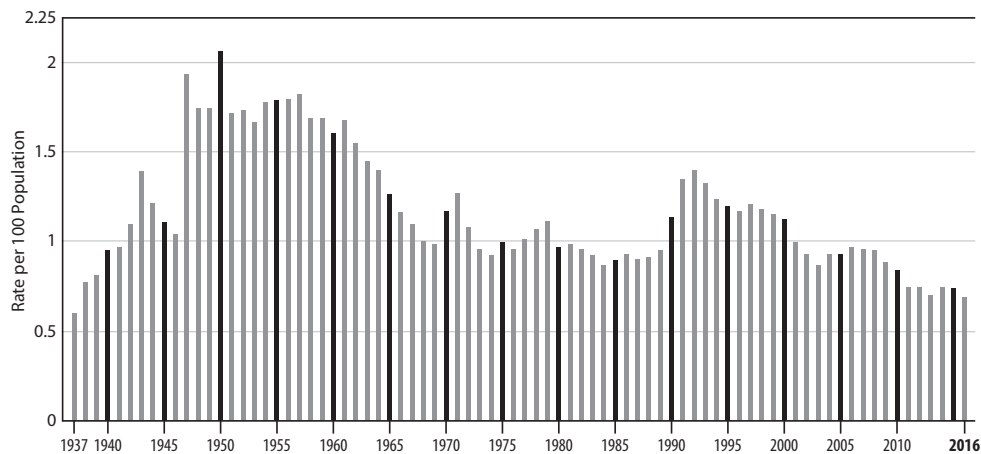
For the bulk of the period spanning from World War II though the early 1980s, national growth exceeded 0.95 percent—hitting more than 1.5 percent for the prime baby boom years and reaching 2.1 percent in 1949–1950. A modest slowdown occurred during the 1980s, though rates still hovered around 0.9 percent. They rose to more than 1 percent in the 1990s, consistent with the birth

of the millennial generation and rises in immigration. The early 2000s showed a slight diminution in those rates, but they remained above 0.9 percent.

After 2008, rates dipped to below 0.8 percent to the sub 0.7 percent low in 2015–16. Some of the initial decline over these years is attributable to reduced immigration. But as immigration levels have picked up over the past three years, hovering at around 1 million annually, recently reduced natural increase—the excess of births over deaths—has played a bigger role as the birth rate has declined and the death rate has risen. (See Figure B)

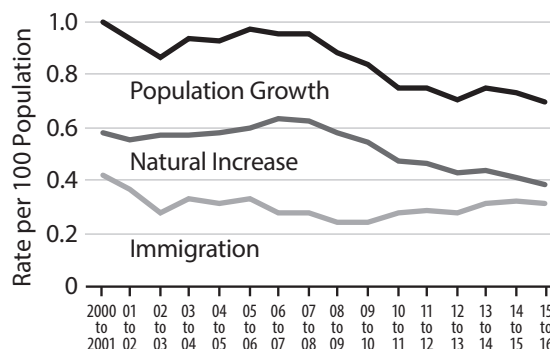
It is likely that some of the reduced fertility during recent years is attributable to recession-related delays in family formation among young adult millennials, which could spike upward in the

**Figure A: U.S. Annual Population Growth 1937–2016**

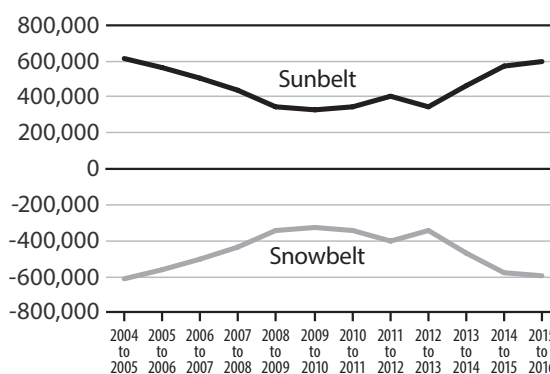


Source: William H. Frey analysis of U.S. Census Bureau historical population estimates.

**Figure B:  
U.S. Rates of  
Annual Population Growth,  
Natural Increase and  
Immigration, 2000–2016**



**Figure C:  
Net Migration between  
The Snow Belt and  
The Sun Belt Regions,  
2004–2016**



Source: William H. Frey, 2017.

near future as the economy continues to pick up. However, higher death rates, associated the long-term aging of the population are likely to continue, contributing to projected declines in U.S. annual growth rates trending toward 0.5 percent in 2040.<sup>1</sup>

Immigration, both past and present, has contributed to the nation's population growth at a time when several other industrialized countries, such as Japan, Germany and Italy are facing the specter of long-term decline.<sup>2</sup> From that perspective, the U.S. can look forward to continued population growth, albeit at lower levels, for decades to come.

### **A Rise in Migration to Sun Belt States**

Population growth for states is the sum of several components: natural increase, immigration and domestic migration. The latter reacts most directly to economic circumstances and shapes year-to-year gains and losses across states and regions.

The latest net domestic migration statistics show a continued revival of movement from the broad

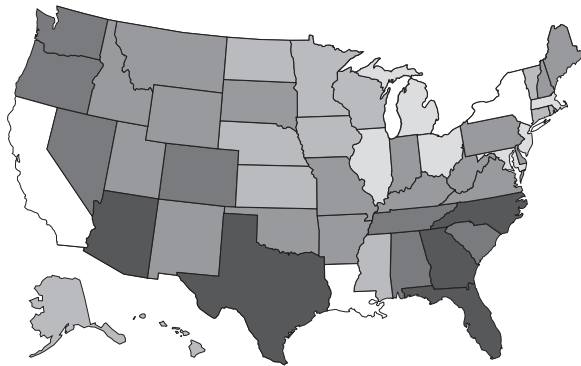
Northeast and Midwest “Snow Belt” region to the South and West “Sun Belt” region, after falling off during the recession and immediate post-recession years. The mortgage meltdown, financial crisis and the onset of the Great Recession converged to stall Sun Belt-directed migration and led the Snow Belt to reduce its out migration to the region during the period of 2007–2013. Now the Snow Belt to Sun Belt flows, which began to re-emerge in 2013–14, are continuing, as shown in Figure C.

To gain a sense of how the changing volume of movement has impacted states, Figure D depicts net domestic migration patterns among states for: a pre-recession period, 2005–06; the immediate post-recession year, 2009–10; and for the most recent year available, 2015–16.

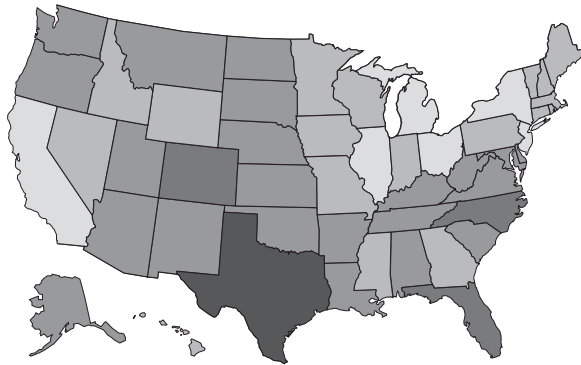
There is a noteworthy shift from the sharp gain/loss pattern in 2005–06 to a more modest redistribution of migrants in 2009–10, as the recession tamped down the volume of migration flows. In the former year, five states—Arizona, Florida, Georgia,

**Figure D: State Net Domestic Migration—Selected Years**

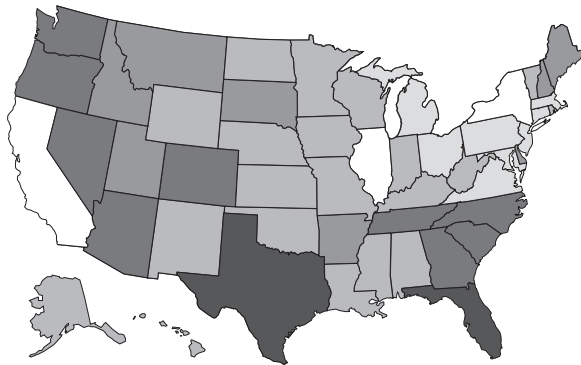
2005–2006



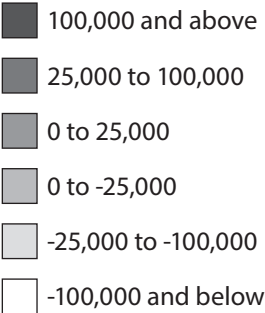
2009–2010



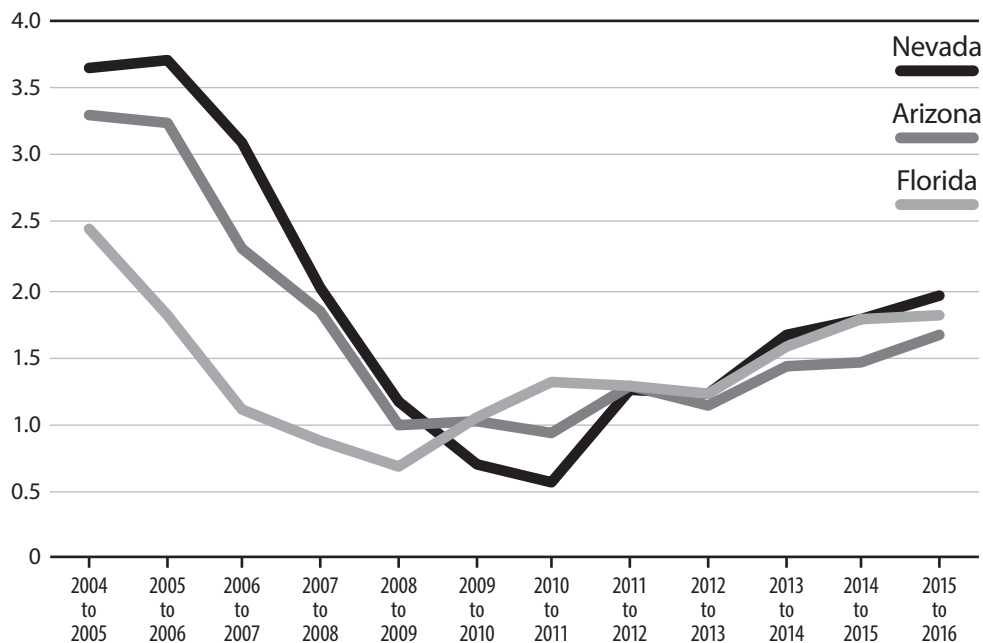
2015–2016



**Net Migration**



*Source:* William H. Frey analysis of U.S. population estimates.

**Figure E: Annual Population Growth, Nevada, Florida and Arizona**

Source: William H. Frey analysis of U.S. Census Bureau historical population estimates.

North Carolina and Texas—each registered net migration of more than 100,000 and an additional seven states gained more than 25,000 each.

This contrasts sharply with 2009–10 when Texas gained more than 100,000 migrants and only three other states gained more than 25,000. Most of the front-runners before the recession showed migration hits: Texas’s migration plummeted from 233,000 to 119,000 and Florida’s migration gains were reduced from 140,000 to 33,000. Migration losses were also smaller after the recession for the biggest “out migration” states. New York lost 245,000 migrants in 2005–06 but only 92,000 in 2009–10, as the “Snow Belt to Sun Belt highway” became less travelled.

Since 2013, most of earlier in-migration flows have begun to re-emerge. Among states, the largest 2015–16 net migration gainers include Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas and Washington. Most of these states displayed an uptick in net migration since 2014–15 and a decided gain from their situation in 2009–10. Florida’s net domestic

migration rose to 207,000 in 2015–16, making it the migration leader of all states.

At the same time, out-migration increased in many migration-losing states. The greatest out-migration states, with the exception of California, are located in the Snow Belt, including Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. While many of these states held on to “would be” migrants during the recession as Sun Belt jobs dried up, most are once again registering increased out-migration. New York’s out-migration increased to -191,000 in 2015–16.

California is a notable Sun Belt exception. Unlike most other states in this region, California followed the “New York model,” losing fewer migrants during the recession and now experiencing renewed out-flows to surrounding nearby affordable states like Arizona, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, as economies pick up. California led all states with an out-migration of -315,000 in 2005–06. After a reduction to -42,000 in 2009–10, it rose again to -109,000 in 2015–16.

**Table A: States Ranked by Average Annual Population Growth Rates for Periods 2004–07, 2007–10, 2010–13 and 2013–16**

Rank	State or other jurisdiction	2004–07	State or other jurisdiction	2007–10	State or other jurisdiction	2010–13	State or other jurisdiction	2013–16
1	Nevada.....	3.50	Utah.....	2.23	North Dakota.....	2.39	Nevada.....	1.80
2	Arizona.....	2.95	Texas.....	1.94	Dist. of Columbia.....	2.37	Florida.....	1.72
3	Utah.....	2.65	Wyoming.....	1.82	Texas.....	1.60	Texas.....	1.72
4	Idaho.....	2.64	Dist. of Columbia.....	1.75	Utah.....	1.51	Colorado.....	1.70
5	Georgia.....	2.16	Colorado.....	1.67	Colorado.....	1.43	Utah.....	1.68
6	North Carolina.....	2.16	Alaska.....	1.63	Florida.....	1.28	Dist. of Columbia.....	1.62
7	Texas.....	2.10	North Carolina.....	1.59	South Dakota.....	1.15	North Dakota.....	1.54
8	South Carolina.....	1.81	Idaho.....	1.44	Arizona.....	1.11	Arizona.....	1.52
9	Florida.....	1.79	Washington.....	1.43	Washington.....	1.10	Washington.....	1.51
10	Wyoming.....	1.66	South Carolina.....	1.42	Wyoming.....	1.06	Idaho.....	1.45
11	Colorado.....	1.64	Nevada.....	1.30	Alaska.....	1.06	Oregon.....	1.40
12	Delaware.....	1.62	Arizona.....	1.28	Hawaii.....	1.03	South Carolina.....	1.33
13	Washington.....	1.50	Georgia.....	1.28	Nevada.....	1.02	Georgia.....	1.07
14	New Mexico.....	1.49	Louisiana.....	1.27	North Carolina.....	0.98	North Carolina.....	1.02
15	Tennessee.....	1.47	New Mexico.....	1.24	Virginia.....	0.97	Delaware.....	0.95
16	Oregon.....	1.41	Hawaii.....	1.21	South Carolina.....	0.94	Montana.....	0.92
17	Montana.....	1.23	Virginia.....	1.17	Delaware.....	0.94	South Dakota.....	0.80
18	Virginia.....	1.21	Oklahoma.....	1.14	Georgia.....	0.92	Tennessee.....	0.80
19	Arkansas.....	1.19	North Dakota.....	1.10	California.....	0.89	California.....	0.79
20	Hawaii.....	1.09	Delaware.....	1.06	Idaho.....	0.86	Nebraska.....	0.68
21	Alaska.....	1.05	South Dakota.....	1.03	Oklahoma.....	0.82	Minnesota.....	0.62
22	Alabama.....	1.03	Oregon.....	1.02	Maryland.....	0.81	Oklahoma.....	0.61
23	Oklahoma.....	1.02	California.....	0.99	Montana.....	0.79	Virginia.....	0.60
24	South Dakota.....	0.91	Tennessee.....	0.97	Oregon.....	0.76	Hawaii.....	0.52
25	Kentucky.....	0.88	Kansas.....	0.89	Tennessee.....	0.72	Massachusetts.....	0.52
26	Missouri.....	0.80	Montana.....	0.89	Massachusetts.....	0.71	Maryland.....	0.48
27	Indiana.....	0.78	Florida.....	0.87	Nebraska.....	0.70	Iowa.....	0.46
28	Minnesota.....	0.78	Nebraska.....	0.86	Minnesota.....	0.67	Louisiana.....	0.40
29	Nebraska.....	0.65	Arkansas.....	0.86	Louisiana.....	0.59	Arkansas.....	0.33
30	Maryland.....	0.64	Alabama.....	0.80	New York.....	0.46	Indiana.....	0.32
31	California.....	0.63	Maryland.....	0.79	Iowa.....	0.45	New Hampshire.....	0.30
32	Kansas.....	0.60	Kentucky.....	0.71	Arkansas.....	0.42	Missouri.....	0.28
33	Wisconsin.....	0.58	Massachusetts.....	0.69	Indiana.....	0.40	Kentucky.....	0.28
34	New Hampshire.....	0.58	Minnesota.....	0.66	Kentucky.....	0.40	Alabama.....	0.23
35	Iowa.....	0.51	Missouri.....	0.61	Kansas.....	0.39	Alaska.....	0.23
36	Mississippi.....	0.45	Indiana.....	0.58	New Jersey.....	0.36	Wisconsin.....	0.21
37	North Dakota.....	0.42	Iowa.....	0.57	New Mexico.....	0.33	New Jersey.....	0.17
38	Pennsylvania.....	0.41	Connecticut.....	0.49	Wisconsin.....	0.31	Kansas.....	0.17
39	Dist. of Columbia.....	0.39	New Jersey.....	0.48	Alabama.....	0.31	Wyoming.....	0.16
40	Maine.....	0.34	Mississippi.....	0.48	Missouri.....	0.26	Ohio.....	0.13
41	West Virginia.....	0.32	Wisconsin.....	0.47	Mississippi.....	0.23	New York.....	0.12
42	Connecticut.....	0.30	New York.....	0.47	Pennsylvania.....	0.18	Rhode Island.....	0.11
43	Illinois.....	0.28	Pennsylvania.....	0.39	Connecticut.....	0.15	Michigan.....	0.10
44	Vermont.....	0.19	Illinois.....	0.38	New Hampshire.....	0.15	Maine.....	0.06
45	New Jersey.....	0.17	West Virginia.....	0.37	Illinois.....	0.10	Pennsylvania.....	0.01
46	Ohio.....	0.14	Vermont.....	0.13	Ohio.....	0.08	Mississippi.....	(0.02)
47	Massachusetts.....	0.10	Ohio.....	0.12	Michigan.....	0.07	New Mexico.....	(0.07)
48	New York.....	(0.07)	New Hampshire.....	0.11	Vermont.....	0.06	Vermont.....	(0.14)
49	Michigan.....	(0.18)	Maine.....	0.02	Maine.....	0.03	Connecticut.....	(0.18)
50	Rhode Island.....	(0.54)	Rhode Island.....	(0.13)	Rhode Island.....	(0.01)	Illinois.....	(0.20)
51	Louisiana.....	(1.25)	Michigan.....	(0.41)	West Virginia.....	(0.02)	West Virginia.....	(0.40)

Source: William H. Frey analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates.

Note: Average is the average of annual percent growth for three-year periods shown.



### State Population Growth Ranks

Despite the lower national growth rate, the renewed migration flows impact state population growth rates favoring Sun Belt states, after many experienced earlier growth slowdowns. Figure E provides an illustration of these patterns for three Sun Belt states—Arizona, Florida and Nevada.

Each state ranked high in growth prior to the recession—more than triple (for Nevada and Arizona) or double (for Florida) the nation's rate of growth. Yet as the recession set in, each state (led by Florida) showed growth slowdowns to rates that approximated or fell below national growth rates.

This changed over the three years between 2013–17, when all three showed incremental upticks in their growth rates to levels well above the national rate. Clearly domestic migration, fueled by rebounding employment opportunities and a stronger housing market, contributed to these gains. Each state's growth was modestly helped by stronger post-2013 immigration from abroad.

Still, the growth levels for these states in 2015–16 were well below the peak growth they enjoyed before the recession. While migration flows have risen, they are still not at the levels observed prior to 2007, and as with the nation as a whole, natural increase and immigration stand at lower levels than in the early 2000s.

A broader view of state growth patterns can be seen in Table A, which ranks states according to their average annual growth rates for the pre-recession period, 2004–07; the recession and post-recession periods, 2007–10 and 2010–13; and the most recent period of 2013–2016.

Clearly, higher rates of state growth were more widespread prior to the recession. Seven Western and Southern states, led by Arizona and Nevada, registered average annual rates exceeding 2 percent over the 2004–07 period, compared with far fewer in the recession and post-recession periods, and none in 2013–16. Moreover, fully 39 states grew less rapidly in the latter period than before the recession.

Yet, as with domestic migration, there has been a rise in growth since the recession and immediate post-recession years for many states in the Sun Belt. Thirteen states and the District of Columbia grew by more than 1 percent, on average, annually between 2013–16. Except for D.C. and North Dakota, each of them grew more rapidly than in the recession/immediate post-recession periods. These include the Western states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

and the Southern states of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas.

At the other end of the spectrum are six states that registered population declines in 2013–16. Illinois is notable because it experienced its first state population loss since at least 1990 and the largest numeric population loss of any state for three years running.

Also noteworthy is North Dakota because it led all states for individual years between 2011–12 and 2014–15 when it registered growth rates exceeding 2 percent. Its recent economic slowdown due to the reversal of the oil boom has led to a severe drop-off in its ability to attract workers. In 2015–16, North Dakota's growth fell to 0.15 percent, ranking 37th among states.

Overall, the U.S. seems to be in the midst of a population growth paradox. As the nation continues to show stagnating growth as fertility declines in the context of an aging population, internal population shifts toward the Sun Belt are again on the rise. Because the latter is more economically driven than former, it is encouraging to see that a key demographic indicator—migration in response to newly emerging employment opportunities—is reviving in tandem with the economy.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 National Population Projections, <https://www.census.gov/population/projections/data/national/2014.html>.

<sup>2</sup>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, Volume I: Comprehensive Tables*, [https://esa.un.org/und/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2015\\_Volume-I\\_Comprehensive-Tables.pdf](https://esa.un.org/und/wpp/Publications/Files/WPP2015_Volume-I_Comprehensive-Tables.pdf).

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### About the Author

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## Women in State Government: A Recruitment Priority

By Susan J. Carroll

*In recent years, the rate at which women enter into state-level offices has slowed following several decades of gains in the late 20th century. Efforts to recruit women for elective and appointive 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. However, significant growth in the numbers of women in office occurred only after the emergence of the contemporary women's movement during the late-1960s and early-1970s. Since the mid-1970s, as data collected by the Center for American Women and Politics show,<sup>1</sup> 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 little or no growth in the numbers of women serving in state-level offices since the turn of the century.

Women's numbers among state officeholders changed only slightly following the 2016 elections. Women's representation among the 7,383 state legislators serving throughout the country inched up from 1,806 in late 2016 to 1,830 in early 2017. Although the elections resulted in only a small increase in numbers, the 2017 figure does represent a new record number of women state legislators.

At the statewide level, the 2016 elections had no effect on the overall picture. Before the election, there were five women governors and 70 women serving in other statewide elective offices. Although a few of the faces changed, these numbers remained the same following the election and decreased by one when Gov. Nikki Haley of South Carolina resigned in early 2017 to become U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. In contrast to the record number of women serving in state legislatures, fewer women hold statewide elected positions in early 2017 than at the turn of the century.

### Governors

Since the founding of our country, only 39 women (22 Democrats and 17 Republicans) have served as state governors (Table A), and only one woman

has served as governor of a U.S. territory (Puerto Rico).<sup>2</sup> Almost half of the states, 22, have never had a woman chief executive. Arizona is the only state to have had four women governors as well as the only state to have had a woman succeed another as governor. New Hampshire has been governed by three different women, although one of the governors, Vesta Roy, served for only seven days following the death of an incumbent. Alabama, Connecticut, Kansas, Oregon, 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."<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

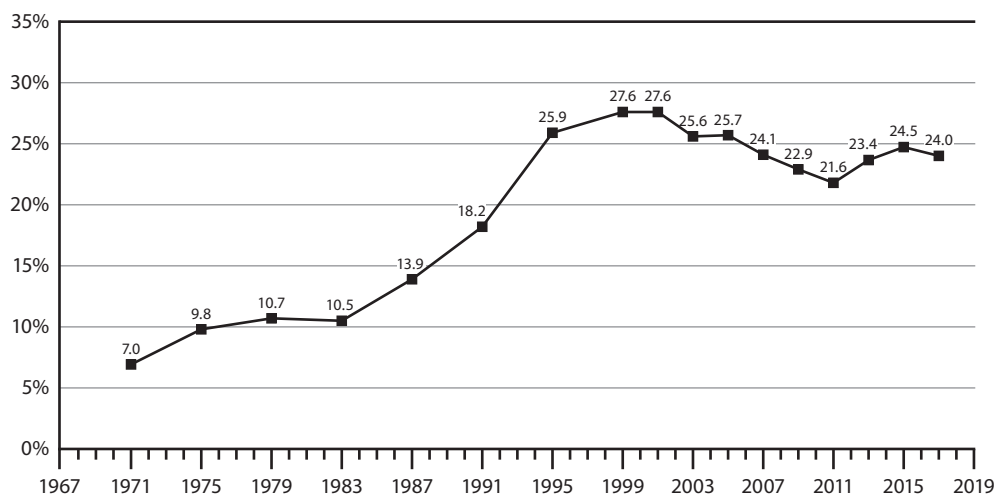
The first woman elected in her own right (i.e., without following her husband) into the governorship was Ella Grasso, who presided over the state of Connecticut from 1975 to 1980. Twenty-five of the women governors, including Grasso, who have served since the mid-1970s were elected. The other 11 became governor through constitutional succession; four of these 11 were subsequently elected to full terms.

Six women (2D, 4R) serve as governors in 2017, falling far short of the record nine women who served simultaneously in 2004 and again in 2007. One woman governor, Kate Brown (D-OR), was re-elected in 2016. Three current women governors—Mary Fallin (R-OK), Susana Martinez (R-NM), and Gina Raimondo (D-RI)—were not up for re-

**Table A: Women Governors Throughout History**

<i>Name (Party-State)</i>	<i>Dates served</i>	<i>Special circumstances</i>
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)	2009–2015	Elected as secretary of state, succeeded governor who resigned.
Nikki Haley (R-SC)	2011–2017	First Asian (Indian) American woman to be elected governor; resigned to become U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.
Maggie Hassan (D-NH)	2013–2017	
Mary Fallin (R-OK)	2011–present	
Susana Martinez (R-NM)	2011–present	First Latina to be elected governor.
Gina Raimondo (D-RI)	2015–present	
Kate Brown (D-OR)	2015–present	Elected as secretary of state, succeeded governor who resigned.
Kay Ivey (R-AL)	2017-present	Elected as lieutenant governor, succeeded governor who resigned.
Kim Reynolds (R-AL)	2017-present	Elected as lieutenant governor, succeeded governor who resigned.

*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.

election in 2016. The fifth and sixth women governors, Kay Ivey (R-AL) and Kim Reynolds (R-IA), succeeded to office when incumbent governors resigned in early 2017.

Martinez, a Latina, and former South Carolina Gov. Nikki Haley, an Indian American, are the first two women of color to ever serve as governor of a state.

### Other Statewide Elected and Appointed Officials in the Executive Branch

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 has 13.

The first woman to ever hold a major statewide office was Soledad C. Chacon (D-N.M.) who was secretary of state in New Mexico from 1923–26;<sup>5</sup> 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-Ind.), served during this same period, from 1926–32.

Several more years passed before a woman became lieutenant governor. Matilda R. Wilson (R-Mich.) served briefly as lieutenant governor of

Michigan in 1940 when she was appointed to fill an expiring term. However, the first woman elected as a lieutenant governor 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-R.I.) who served from 1985–87.

As evident from Figure A, the proportion of women among statewide elective officials (including governor) has grown substantially since the 1970s. From 1975 to 1983 the increases were small and incremental. There was a period of significant growth from 1983 to 2000, with the number and proportion of women serving statewide tripling, reaching a record of 92 women constituting 28.5 percent of all statewide elected officials in 2000. Since 2000, the numbers and proportions have declined. Fewer women, 75,<sup>6</sup> hold statewide offices in 2017 than in 1995 when there were 84 women.

In early 2017, women hold 24.0 percent of the 312 statewide elective positions.<sup>7</sup> In addition to the six women governors, 12 women (5D, 7R) serve as lieutenant governors in the 43 states that elect 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: 13 secretaries of state (7D, 6R), 10 state auditors (6D, 4R), eight chief education officials (7R, 1 nonpartisan), eight state treasurers (4D, 4R), seven attorneys general (4D, 3R), two public service commissioners (2R), two state comptroller/controllers (2D), one corporation commissioner (R), one commissioner of insurance (D), one commissioner of labor (R), one railroad commissioner (R), one agriculture and commerce commissioner (R), one public utilities commissioner (R), and one commissioner of public lands (D).

Only seven women of color serve in statewide elective positions. In addition to one Latina who serves as governor, women of color serving in statewide elective office include two African-Americans (the lieutenant governor of Kentucky and the state treasurer of Connecticut); three Latinas (the lieutenant governor of Illinois, the secretary of state of Rhode Island and the comptroller of Illinois); and one Asian American (the state controller of California).

Women may be slightly better represented among top appointed officials in state government 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 in 2007 by the Center on Women in Government and Civil Society at SUNY-Albany, women constituted 32.2 percent of department heads with major policymaking responsibilities (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 positions held in 1997. Women of color are likely still a rarity among appointed officials, with women of color constituting just 6.3 percent of all department heads and top advisors in governors' offices in 2007.

### Justices on Courts of Last Resort

The first woman elected 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.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup>

In 2003 Petra Jimenez Maes, who currently serves on the New Mexico Supreme Court, 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.<sup>10</sup>

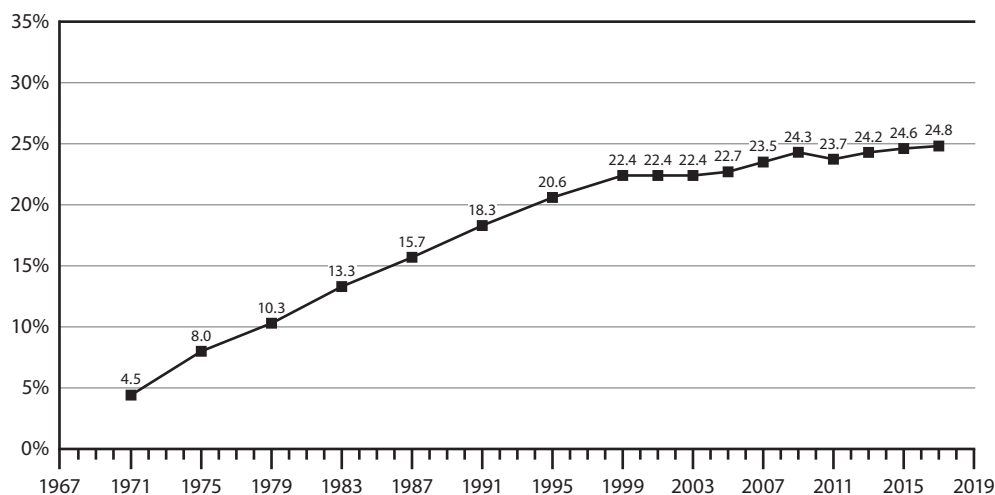
According to the National Center for State Courts, 125, or 35.7 percent, of the 350 sitting justices on state courts of last resort in early 2017 are women.<sup>11</sup> Of the 53 chief justices of these courts, 19, or 35.8 percent, are women. Women comprise a majority of justices on courts of last resort in 11 states—Arkansas, California, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Women constitute at least 40 percent of the justices (but less than a majority) on an additional 14 courts of last resort.<sup>12</sup>

### 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. By 1971, the proportion of women serving in state legislatures had grown to 4.5 percent, and over the years this proportion has increased more than fivefold. As Figure B illustrates, the proportion of women among legislators grew steadily throughout the 1970s and 1980s. However, the rate of growth slowed in the 1990s, and like the pattern for statewide elected officials, the numbers and proportions of women legislators nationwide have leveled off since the late 1990s. The proportion of women legislators has increased by only 2.4 percentage points since 1999 (Figure B).

In early 2017 women hold 441, or 22.4 percent, of all state senate seats and 1,389, or 25.7 percent, of all state house seats across the country. Despite the slow growth in women's numbers, there is some good news in 2017. The 1,830 women who serve in state legislatures in early 2017 marks a new record, surpassing the previous high of 1,809 women who served in 2010.

Great variation exists across the states in the proportion of legislators who are women. (See Table B.) Vermont ranks first among the states with 40 percent of women among its legislators, followed by Nevada (39.7 percent), Colorado (39 percent), Arizona (38.9

**Figure B: Proportion of Women Among State Legislators**

Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

percent) and Illinois (36.2 percent). Except for Minnesota and Illinois, the states ranked in the top 10 in the proportion of women in their legislatures are in the West or Northeast. Despite this geographic concentration, no easy explanation exists for why these states have risen to the top. Scholars who have statistically examined the variation among the states in the representation of women in their legislatures have found no simple patterns.<sup>13</sup>

At the other extreme, Wyoming with only 11.1 percent ranks last among the 50 states in the representation of women among its legislators. Accompanying Wyoming in the bottom five states are Oklahoma (12.8 percent), West Virginia (13.4 percent), South Carolina (13.5 percent) and Mississippi (13.8 percent). Eight of the 10 states with the lowest proportions of women are Southern or border states. Only two Southern states, Georgia with 25.8 percent and Florida with 25.6 percent women, are above the national average of 24.8 percent. As these rankings make clear, the South as a region tends to lag behind the rest of the country in the representation of women within its legislatures.

Nationwide, Republicans outnumber Democrats among all state legislators regardless of gender.<sup>14</sup> However, the opposite pattern is evident among

women legislators where Democrats outnumber Republicans. Among women state senators nationwide, 57.1 percent are Democrats and 39.7 percent are Republicans; among women state representatives, 61.3 percent are Democrats and 38.1 percent are Republicans.

Almost one-quarter of women state legislators, 23.7 percent, are women of color. Of the 107 senators and 326 representatives serving in legislatures in early 2017, all but 31 are Democrats.<sup>15</sup> African-American women hold 69 seats in state senates and 197 seats in state houses across 42 states. Latinas are concentrated in 26 states; they hold 26 senate and 84 house seats. Asian-American women count among their numbers nine senators and 28 representatives in 15 states while Native American women hold three senate and 17 house seats in 10 states.

### The Future

Although women have made substantial progress over time in increasing their presence in state government, the leveling off among state legislators and slight 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.

**Table B: Women in State Legislatures 2017**

State	Senate			House			Legislature (both houses)	
	Democrats	Republicans	% Women	Democrats	Republicans	% Women	% Women	State rank (a)
Alabama.....	3	0	11.4 (b)	11	5	15.2	14.3	45
Alaska.....	1	5	30.0	3	9	30.0	30.0	14
Arizona.....	6	8	46.7	12	9	35.0	38.9	4
Arkansas.....	3	4	20.0	3	15	18.0	18.5	39
California.....	6	3	22.5	14	3	21.3	21.7	32
Colorado.....	9	2	31.4	19	9	43.1	39.0	3
Connecticut.....	7	2	25.0	20	22	27.8	27.3	20
Delaware.....	2	1	14.3	7	2	22.0	19.4	34
Florida.....	4	8	30.0	15	14	24.2	25.6	25
Georgia.....	9	1	17.9	31	20	28.3	25.8	24
Hawaii.....	7	0	28.0	10	4	27.5	27.6	19
Idaho.....	4	5	25.7	7	16	32.9	30.5	11
Illinois.....	13	5	30.5	34	12	39.0	36.2	5
Indiana.....	2	5	14.0	11	11	22.0	19.3	35
Iowa.....	5	1	12.0	18	9	27.0	22.0	31
Kansas.....	4	11	37.5	15	17	25.6	28.5	18
Kentucky.....	2	2	10.5	9	10	19.0	16.7	42
Louisiana.....	3	2	12.8	8	9	16.2	15.3	44
Maine.....	6	4	28.6	36	18	35.8	34.4	7
Maryland.....	9	2	23.4	35	11	32.6	30.3	13
Massachusetts.....	12	0	30.0	31	9	25.0	26.0	23
Michigan.....	1	3	10.5	15	15	27.3	23.0	29
Minnesota.....	9	7	23.9	28	20	35.8	31.8	9
Mississippi.....	4	5	17.3	10	5	12.3	13.8	46
Missouri.....	5	1	17.6	17	21	23.3	22.3	30
Montana.....	12	2	28.0	21	8	29.0	28.7	17
Nebraska (c).....	...Nonpartisan...			.....Unicameral.....			26.5	22
Nevada.....	5	3	38.1	13	4	40.5	39.7	2
New Hampshire.....	4	3	29.2	77	38	28.8	28.8	16
New Jersey.....	8	3	27.5	18	7	31.3	30.0	14
New Mexico.....	5	2	16.7	17	10	38.6	30.4	12
New York.....	7	7	22.2	40	3	29.3 (d)	27.2	21
North Carolina.....	6	7	26.0	15	13	23.3	24.1	26
North Dakota.....	3	6	19.1	7	10	18.1	18.4	40
Ohio.....	3	3	18.2	14	11	25.3	23.5	27
Oklahoma.....	2	4	12.5	5	8	12.9	12.8	49
Oregon.....	6	2	26.7	19	3	36.7	33.3	8
Pennsylvania.....	3	4	14.0	18	21	19.2	18.2	41
Rhode Island.....	11	1	31.6	21	2	30.7	31.0	10
South Carolina.....	2	2	8.7	10	9	15.3	13.5	47
South Dakota.....	0	5	14.3	3	12	21.4	19.0	38
Tennessee.....	2	4	18.2	7	9	16.2	16.7	42
Texas.....	2	6	25.8	21	8	19.3	20.4	33
Utah.....	3	3	20.7	9	5	18.7	19.2	37
Vermont.....	9	2	36.7	41	13	40.7 (e)	40.0	1
Virginia.....	7	3	25.0	13	4	17.0	19.3	35
Washington.....	9	8	34.7	26	10	36.7	36.1	6
West Virginia.....	0	3	8.8	2	13	15.0	13.4	48
Wisconsin.....	6	3	27.3	13	9	22.2	23.5	27
Wyoming.....	1	2	10.0	3	4	11.7	11.1	50

Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University. Figures are as of February 2017.

Key:

(a) States share the same rank if their proportions of women legislators are exactly equal or round off to be equal (AK, NJ; OH, WI; IN, VA; KY, TN).

(b) Includes one Independent.

(c) Nebraska has a unicameral legislature with nonpartisan elections.

(d) NY percentage includes one Working Family Party (WFP) member.

(e) VT percentage includes three Independents and four Progressives.

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. Even though only six states

are currently headed by women, the increase in women governors has probably been the most striking positive development for women in state government in recent years. Of the 39 women governors across the entire history of our country,



**Table C: Women Statewide Elected Officials 2017**

<i>State</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Lieutenant Governor</i>	<i>Attorney General</i>	<i>Secretary of State</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
Alabama.....	★	W	★	★	★
Alaska.....	★	★	★	...	...
Arizona.....	★	...	★	W	★
Arkansas.....	★	★	W	★	★
California.....	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado.....	★	W	W	★	★
Connecticut.....	★	W	★	W	W
Delaware.....	★	W	★	...	★
Florida.....	★	★	W	...	★
Georgia.....	★	★	★	★	...
Hawaii.....	★	★	...	...	...
Idaho.....	★	★	★	★	...
Illinois.....	★	W	W	★	★
Indiana.....	★	W	★	W	W
Iowa.....	W	★	★	★	★
Kansas.....	★	★	★	★	★
Kentucky.....	★	W	★	W	W
Louisiana.....	★	★	★	★	★
Maine.....	★	...	...	...	...
Maryland.....	★	★	★	...	...
Massachusetts.....	★	W	W	★	W
Michigan.....	★	★	★	W	...
Minnesota.....	★	W	W	★	...
Mississippi.....	★	★	★	★	W
Missouri.....	★	★	★	★	★
Montana.....	★	★	★	W	...
Nebraska.....	★	★	★	★	...
Nevada.....	★	★	★	W	★
New Hampshire.....	★	...	...	...	...
New Jersey.....	★	W	...	...	...
New Mexico.....	W	★	★	W	★
New York.....	★	W	★	...	...
North Carolina.....	★	★	★	W	W
North Dakota.....	★	★	★	★	W
Ohio.....	★	W	★	★	★
Oklahoma.....	W	★	★	...	★
Oregon.....	W	...	W	W	★
Pennsylvania.....	★	★	★	...	★
Rhode Island.....	W	★	★	W	★
South Carolina.....	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota.....	★	★	★	W	★
Tennessee.....	★	...	...	...	...
Texas.....	★	★	★	...	...
Utah.....	★	★	★	...	★
Vermont.....	★	★	★	★	W
Virginia.....	★	★	★	...	...
Washington.....	★	★	★	W	★
West Virginia.....	★	...	★	★	★
Wisconsin.....	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming.....	★	...	...	★	★

*Source:* Data for elected officials are current as of February 2017 and have been provided by the Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

*Key:*

★ — Denotes that this position is filled through a statewide election.  
W — Denotes that this position is filled through a statewide election and is held by a woman.  
... — Not applicable.

25 have served all or part of their terms during the 21st century. Of the six sitting governors, five held statewide elective office before running for governor—three as lieutenant governor, one as secretary of state and two as state treasurer. In addition, three of the current women governors

served in their state legislatures, where one was senate majority leader.

Similarly, many of the women who have run for Congress gained experience and visibility in state government before seeking federal office. Of the 83 women members of the U.S. House in the 115th



Congress, 40 served in their state houses, 20 in their state senates, and one in statewide elective office. Of the 21 female U.S. senators, seven served in their state houses, six in their state senates, and seven in statewide elective offices.

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? The number of politically experienced women with the visibility and contacts necessary to run for governor or a seat in the Congress is unlikely to grow.

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 to clearly point to a problem with recruitment. Even though more women ran for state legislative seats in 2016 than ever before, more seats were uncontested by a woman than were contested. There were 5,915 seats up for election in state legislatures in 2016 but only 2,602 women general election candidates.<sup>16</sup> Clearly, 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.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup> Another recent study of people in the professions from which political candidates are most likely to emerge (i.e., law, business, politics and education) found that notably fewer women (43 percent) than men (59 percent) had ever considered running for office.<sup>19</sup>

Findings such as these suggest 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 begins to move steadily upward as in earlier decades.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu). This essay would not be possible without the tireless efforts of Gilda Morales and Chelsea Hill, who oversee the collection of data on women officeholders for CAWP. I also would like to thank Linda Phillips from CAWP and Blake Points Kavanagh from the National Center for State Courts for their assistance with the data for this essay.

<sup>2</sup> Sila Calderon (Popular Democratic Party) served as governor of Puerto Rico from 2001 to 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Martin Gruber, *Women in American Politics* (Oshkosh, WI: Academia Press, 1968), 189.

<sup>4</sup> Gruber, 190.

<sup>5</sup> Women did serve as superintendents of public instruction in a few states earlier than this.

<sup>6</sup> These 75 women serving in statewide elective office include 42 Republicans, 32 Democrats, and one nonpartisan.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> Gruber, 190, 192.

<sup>9</sup> "Susie Sharp (1906-1996)," North Carolina History Project. <http://www.northcarolinahistory.org/encyclopedia/40/entry>.

<sup>10</sup> Information provided by the National Center for State Courts and current as of February 2017.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

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<sup>12</sup>This includes the D.C. Court of Appeals, which is the court of last resort for the District of Columbia. Texas and Oklahoma both have two courts of last resort (a Supreme Court and a Court of Criminal Appeals); in both states the Court of Criminal Appeals has more than 40% women and is counted here.

<sup>13</sup>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); Barbara Norrander and Clyde Wilcox, "Trends in the Geography of Women in the U.S. State Legislatures," in Sue Thomas and Clyde Wilcox, ed., *Women and Elective Office: Past, Present, and Future*, 3rd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2014).

<sup>14</sup>According to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), as of March 1, 2017, 56.6 percent of state legislators nationwide were Republicans and 42.4 percent were Democrats. The remaining seats were vacant or filled by nonpartisans or independents. Calculated from data in table "2017 State & Legislative Partisan Composition." [http://www.ncsl.org/portals/1/documents/elections/Legis\\_Control\\_2017\\_March\\_1\\_9%20am.pdf](http://www.ncsl.org/portals/1/documents/elections/Legis_Control_2017_March_1_9%20am.pdf).

<sup>15</sup>Of these, 29 are Republicans, one is a Progressive, and one represents the Working Families Party.

<sup>16</sup>There were 2,375 women candidates for state legislative seats in 1992; 2,285 in 1994; 2,277 in 1996; 2,280 in 1998; 2,228 in 2000; 2,348 in 2002; 2,220 in 2004; 2,429 in 2006; 2,337 in 2008; 2,537 in 2010; 2,448 in 2012; and 2,528 in 2014.

<sup>17</sup>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/PoisedtoRun.pdf>. For a more detailed examination, see Susan J. Carroll and Kira Sanbonmatsu, *More Women Can Run: Gender and Pathways to the State Legislatures* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2013), 48-53.

<sup>18</sup>Gary Moncrief, Peverill Squire, and Malcolm Jewell, *Who Runs for the Legislature?* (New York: Prentice-Hall, 2001), Table 5.5, 102.

<sup>19</sup>Jennifer L. Lawless and Richard L. Fox, *It Still Takes a Candidate: Why Women Don't Run for Office*, Revised Edition (New York: Cambridge University Press 2010), 50.

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### About the Author

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## Chapter Nine

# SELECTED STATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The following tables do not appear in the 2017 printed edition of *The Book of the States*. They are available on the CSG Knowledge Center web page at:  
<http://knowledgecenter.csg.org/kc/category/content-type/content-type/book-states>

- 9.1 Number and Types of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2011–12
- 9.2 Total Number of Students in Membership in Operating Public and Secondary Schools, by School Type, and State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2010–2011
- 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
- 9.4 Total Revenues and Percentage Distribution for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, by Source and State or Jurisdiction: Fiscal Year 2011
- 9.5 Total Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools: Fiscal Year 2011
- 9.6 Current Expenditures and Percentage Distribution for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: Fiscal Year 2011
- 9.7 Current Instruction Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, by Object and State or Jurisdiction: Fiscal Year 2011
- 9.8 Average Undergraduate Tuition and Fees and Room and Board Rates in Institutions of Higher Education, by Control of Institution and State: 2011–2012 and 2012–2013
- 9.9 Degree Granting Institutions and Branches, by Type and Control of Institution, 2009–2010
- 9.10 Average Salary of Full-time Faculty on 9-month Contracts: 2011–2012



# Using Established Systems on Evolving Hazards and Facing a New Political Climate

By Rachel Mouser

*In the world of state emergency management and homeland security, 2017 has been a year of new faces, continuous threats and opportunities for innovation. Much like 2016, 2017 is on track to equal or perhaps surpass the challenges it may pose to state emergency management professionals. It began with the Trump administration tapping a retired military general for the top job at the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and a former State Emergency Management Director to head the Federal Emergency Management Agency, not to mention 2017 has already had 25 presidential and emergency disaster declarations. State emergency management professionals used virtual disaster assistance and training, introducing a new wave of technology to combat the increasing challenges of disaster management. The challenge in 2018 will be to protect investments and still move forward with creative problem solving while state and federal budgets continue to become tighter and tighter.*

## Looking Back

Professionals in emergency management often talk about two factors when judging a year: the number of disasters that occurred in the year and the amount of devastation and destruction caused by the disasters. By those metrics, 2016 was one for the record books.

There were 45 presidential and emergency disaster declarations, the most since 2013. In addition to the federally declared events, 47,778 events occurred at the state and local levels but did not reach the level of a major declaration.<sup>1</sup> It started off with a massive winter storm, named Winter Storm Jonas, that left the northeast United States covered in extensive snowfall. From Jan. 23-24, 2016, Jonas broke records for snowfall in places along the East Coast, with some areas recording as much as 29 inches.

The year also brought several devastating wildfires that overwhelmed many states, including California, which lost more than half a million acres to the fires, many of which came as a result of the state's lingering drought. Wildfires also spread to Gatlinburg, Tennessee, causing the deaths of 14 people, damaging 1,684 structures, and forcing approximately 14,000 residents to evacuate.

In 2016, 19 significant floods took place, the most in one single year since records began in 1980. Louisiana, Texas, West Virginia and numerous other states were impacted by flooding and storm surge bringing the fourth-highest payout of the National Flood Insurance Program, or NFIP, which totaled \$4 billion. Louisiana saw tremendous downpours

in August, with some regions receiving more than 20 inches of rain over a 72-hour span.

Following the peak of hurricane season, the United States felt the full force of Hurricane Matthew as it impacted the shores of several states across the East Coast. Matthew impacted Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia with high-speed winds, storm surges and extreme rainfall. As the strongest storm seen in the Atlantic since Hurricane Felix in 2007, Hurricane Matthew caused more than 44 estimated deaths.

Overall, 2016 represented a range of hazards that required an unprecedented amount of emergency management professionalism and preparedness. With the new year and new administration underway, emergency management has seen increasing pressure to reduce disaster costs at a time when disasters are more frequent. The proposed reduction of state and local grant funding in the president's preliminary 2018 budget proposal will undoubtedly have harsh impacts on the emergency management system. In times of economic uncertainty, innovative ideas are always needed to assure the emergency management community is always moving forward and incorporating new strategies that best serve communities around the country.

## The Critical Role of Emergency Management

Regardless of whether a disaster is natural or manmade, state emergency management acts as the central coordination point for all resources and assistance provided during the event. When a

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

disaster strikes, emergency management remains one of the most crucial functions of state government. It also has the overarching responsibility of saving lives, protecting property, and helping people recover once a disaster has occurred. Emergency management comes to the forefront once an event has taken place, but much of the work takes place before a disaster has occurred—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 exercises. 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 public.

### State Emergency Management Organizational Structure, Budgets and Staff

States use a variety of structures when it comes to the emergency management function. In 16 states, the emergency management office is located within the state military department under the auspices of the adjutant general. Fifteen states have emergency management in the public safety department. In eight states, it is housed in the governor's office and in eight states emergency management is in a combined emergency management/homeland security agency. In two states, the office is located within the state police department. The remaining states use other organizational structures. 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. The

governor appoints the state emergency management director in 31 states.

The majority of states—30 to be exact—combine their emergency management and homeland security full-time equivalent positions. The total number of full-time equivalents for these states is 3,756 and averages 125 staff per state. For those states that have a stand-alone emergency management office, full-time equivalent positions total 2,295, averaging about 104 per state. Agency operating budgets for the 2016 fiscal year range up to \$174 million, with the average state agency budget at approximately \$11 million, while the median is about \$3 million.

### State Homeland Security Funding and Responsibilities

The Homeland Security Grant Program is a central federal source that supports and sustains state and local government homeland security capabilities. Thirteen states rely solely on those federal grants to fund their homeland security offices. This represents a decrease from 2016, when 15 states depended totally on federal grants. Twenty-seven states receive at least 60 percent of their funding for their state homeland security office from federal sources, down from 39 percent in 2016. On average, states rely on 76.1 percent federal funding, 21.3 percent state appropriations, and 3.9 percent from other sources to pay for their homeland security function.

When it comes to the state 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 13 states, a combined emergency management/homeland security office oversees daily operations of the homeland security function. Fourteen states keep the homeland security function in their public safety department and eight states have it in the adjutant general/military affairs department. Nine states run homeland security out of the governor's office. The rest of the states have other organizational structures for their homeland security function.

### EMAC—Sustaining a Nationwide Capability

Since 1996, the Emergency Management Assistance Compact, or EMAC, has served as the leading state-to-state mutual aid agreement, providing well-established mechanisms for states

**Table A: State Emergency Management: Agency Structure, Budget and Staffing**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Position appointed</i>	<i>Appointed/selected by</i>	<i>Organizational structure</i>	<i>Agency operating budget FY 2016 (excluding federal funds)</i>	<i>Full-time employee positions</i>
Alabama .....	★	G	Stand Alone Agency/Department	\$3,388,102	83
Alaska .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$2,400,000	60 (a)
Arizona .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$2,903,596	51
Arkansas .....	★	G	Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt.	\$5,090,886	100 (a)
California .....	★	G	Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt.	\$174,044,000	1002 (a)
Colorado .....	...	DHSEM	Public Safety	\$1,752,872	102 (a)
Connecticut .....	...	PSS	Dept. of Emerg. Services and Public Protection	\$4,277,434	67 (a)
Delaware .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$2,038,000	34
Florida .....	★	G	Governor's Office	\$116,700,000	250
Georgia .....	★	G	Governor's Office	\$3,207,396	116 (a)
Hawaii .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$2,500,000	75
Idaho .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$1,929,700	42 (a)
Illinois .....	★	G	Governor's Office	\$43,040,000	204 (a)
Indiana .....	★	G	Public Safety	\$19,200,450	268 (a)
Iowa .....	★	G	Governor's Office	\$3,500,000	76 (a)
Kansas .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$1,743,743	43
Kentucky .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$2,500,000	85
Louisiana .....	★	G	Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt.	\$6,245,000	52 (a)
Maine .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$952,343	29 (a)
Maryland .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$2,144,805	60
Massachusetts .....	★	G	Public Safety	\$3,027,000	85
Michigan .....	★	G	State Police	\$6,978,000	70 (a)
Minnesota .....	★	PSS	Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt.	\$4,750,000	70 (a)
Mississippi .....	★	G	Governor's Office	\$4,200,000	155
Missouri .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$15,620,000	93
Montana .....	...	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$1,300,000	23
Nebraska .....	...	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$1,300,000	41 (a)
Nevada .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$1,195,200	33 (a)
New Hampshire .....	★	G	Public Safety	\$3,514,706	43 (a)
New Jersey .....	★	G	State Police	\$1,930,000	414
New Mexico .....	★	G	Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt.	\$3,010,800	64 (a)
New York .....	★	G	Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt.	\$54,480,090	450 (a)
North Carolina .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$11,719,321	184 (a)
North Dakota .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$3,108,662	79 (a)
Ohio .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$6,349,727	92
Oklahoma .....	★	G	Governor's Office	\$530,150	32
Oregon .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$2,083,904	43 (a)
Pennsylvania .....	★	G	Independent Cabinet Agency	\$15,962,000	173
Rhode Island .....	★	G	Governor's Office	\$1,900,000	32
South Carolina .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$3,023,807	60
South Dakota .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$763,222	20
Tennessee .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$3,622,400	105
Texas .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$5,313,750	321
Utah .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$1,300,000	69 (a)
Vermont .....	★	PSS	Public Safety	\$900,000	20 (a)
Virginia .....	★	G	Public Safety	\$8,160,080	158 (a)
Washington .....	★	ADJ	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$1,971,598	71 (a)
West Virginia .....	★	G	Public Safety	\$2,952,938	53 (a)
Wisconsin .....	★	G	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	\$3,342,887	60 (a)
Wyoming .....	★	G	Governor's Office	\$2,007,183	21 (a)
Dist. of Columbia .....	...	M	Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt.	\$4,552,000	106 (a)
Guam .....	...	G	Combined Homeland Security/Emerg. Mgt.	\$0	12

Source: The National Emergency Management Association, January 2017

Key:

★ — Yes

... — No

G — Governor

ADJ — Adjutant General

DHSEM — Director of the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management

M — Mayor

PSS — Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner/Director

(a) Includes homeland security and emergency management positions.



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to help each other when a disaster occurs. State-to-state mutual aid often allows for more timely and cost effective disaster response than the use of federal resources. Further, EMAC is evolving to include virtual missions that can be carried out by personnel working in their home states rather than deploying into the disaster area. Examples of virtual EMAC missions include GIS and cyber and social media monitoring. Virtual mutual aid reduces mission costs and provides additional training for personnel without leaving their offices.

With the current political climate and the uncertainties of future federal budgets, more states will continue to use EMAC as a vehicle to leverage regional resources. As EMAC continues to evolve, state emergency management will continue to identify additional areas where states can fill the gap in federal resources.

### Building Capacity with EMPG

In addition to leveraging EMAC for resources during disaster response, states and locals also build capacity and enhance their capability to respond to disasters when they use the Emergency Management Performance Grants, or EMPG. EMPG is essential for the building and sustainment of critical capabilities for disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation across the country. The program is the only source of federal funding directed to state and local governments for planning, training, exercises, and key professional expertise for all-hazard emergency preparedness.

Recipients of this grant continue demonstrating a strong commitment; for every dollar of federal funds invested, at least that much is matched by both grantees and sub-grantees. Through this program, state and local governments maintain the personnel and capabilities necessary to build and sustain an effective emergency management system. Capabilities such as conducting risk and hazard assessments, supporting emergency operations centers—which are the coordination hubs for all disaster response—continuing public education and outreach, and enhancing interoperable communications capabilities are a few of the many uses of the program.

### Critical Investments and Reforms in Mitigation

The best way to reduce the cost of disasters and, more importantly, build resiliency is to design and harden the built environment to match the threat environment. The ideal approach places a more

robust mitigation program at the beginning, before a disaster takes place, to reduce the loss of life and property by lessening the impact of the disaster.

Effective mitigation requires an understanding of risk and investment in long-term community well-being. One of the many programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's, or FEMA's Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration is the National Flood Insurance Program, or NFIP.

Congress established the NFIP with the passage of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. Property owners in participating communities purchase insurance as a protection against flood losses in exchange for state and community floodplain management regulations. For years, however, policy costs have not reflected true actuarial rates. Worsening the situation, FEMA has updated flood maps to provide a more accurate picture, but some of these have been redrawn because of political pressures. Additionally, enrollment in the program has declined by nearly 10 percent over the last several years as rate changes designed to shore up the program have resulted in policy holders dropping their coverage. The program is over \$23 billion in debt, making debt settlement even more unlikely. The NFIP is slated for reauthorization by Congress this year and the program's insolvency must be addressed to ensure the program can meet the flood recovery needs of the country.

## Emerging Hazards and Evolving Threats

### Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity and cyber response capabilities continually rate very low in FEMA's annual National Preparedness Report and often identifying the capability gaps and needs is a difficult task for state and local government. The skill, speed and adaptability of these threats test the nation's defense in new and challenging ways. As society makes unprecedented advancements in innovation, it becomes more and more reliant on information technology and increasingly vulnerable to devices that are developed and distributed with minimal security requirements.

As the ranges of threat actors, methods of attack, and targeted systems expand, the biggest challenge from an emergency management perspective is addressing the physical damage to infrastructure or to a community from a major cyberattack. Management of the response and recovery phases, types of federal assistance available to states, and



**Table B: Homeland Security Structures**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>State homeland security advisor</i>	<i>Homeland security organizations</i>	
	<i>Designated homeland security advisor</i>	<i>Day-to-day operations under</i>	<i>Full-time employee positions</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	5
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	60 (a)
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	14
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	100 (a)
<b>California</b> .....	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	1002 (a)
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	102 (a)
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Emerg. Services/Public Protection Commissioner	Dept. of Emerg. Services and Public Protection	67 (a)
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	1
<b>Florida</b> .....	Florida Dept. of Law Enforcement Commissioner	State Police	5
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	116 (a)
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Adjutant General	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	6
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	42 (a)
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Governor's Office	204 (a)
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	268 (a)
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Emergency Management Director	Governor's Office	76 (a)
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Adjutant General	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	1
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	16
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	52 (a)
<b>Maine</b> .....	Adjutant General	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	29 (a)
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	2
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Undersecretary for Homeland Security	Public Safety	9
<b>Michigan</b> .....	State Police Superintendent/Director/Commander	State Police	70 (a)
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	70 (a)
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	20
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	10
<b>Montana</b> .....	Adjutant General	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	23 (a)
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Lieutenant Governor	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	41 (a)
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Emergency Management Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	33 (a)
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Emergency Management Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	43 (a)
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Homeland Security (stand-alone office)	15
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	64 (a)
<b>New York</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	450 (a)
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	184 (a)
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	79 (a)
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Director of Public Safety	Public Safety	24
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Homeland Security (stand-alone office)	20
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Adjutant General	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	43 (a)
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	6
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	State Police Superintendent/Director/Commander	State Police	0
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	State Police Superintendent/Director/Commander	State Police	19
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	3
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	25
<b>Texas</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	4
<b>Utah</b> .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Public Safety	69 (a)
<b>Vermont</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	6
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Public Safety Secretary/Commissioner	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	158 (a)
<b>Washington</b> .....	Adjutant General	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	71 (a)
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director	Public Safety	53 (a)
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Adjutant General	Adjutant General/Military Affairs	60 (a)
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Homeland Security Director	Governor's Office	21 (a)
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	Dual Title-Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Director	Combined Emerg. Mgt./Homeland Security Office	106 (a)
<b>Guam</b> .....	Special Assistant to the Governor	Governor's Office	1

Source: The National Emergency Management Association, January 2017.

Key:

(a) Includes homeland security and emergency management positions.

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jurisdictional challenges are important issues that must be addressed if emergency management is to be an active and fully engaged partner.

### *Aging Infrastructure*

There is a growing sense of urgency and concern for the fragility of critical infrastructure in the face of the rising number of catastrophic events, both natural and human-made. The ever-changing range of threats, along with the infrastructures' interconnected reliability, adds to the complexity of making informed decisions that reduce risk within an environment where limited resources are subject to multiple demands and priorities. Aging infrastructure that leaves communities vulnerable and has the potential to disrupt timely emergency response and add significant costs to long-term disaster recovery must be addressed. Understanding the complex interdependencies of the national systems and the need for a resilient infrastructure is paramount, particularly for the movement of goods, services and people.

### *Non-Stafford Act Events*

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act was signed into law Nov. 23, 1988. This law was designed to bring a systemic means of federal disaster assistance, especially as it pertains to FEMA, for state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to aid citizens.

The disasters or emergencies that strike communities and do not rise to the level of, or receive a, Presidential Stafford Act declaration are often referred to as "non-Stafford Act" events. These events are not rare. As mentioned before, in 2016 alone, state and local emergency management professionals managed 47,778 events that did reach the level of a major or emergency declaration. Examples of these events include severe droughts, wildfires, Zika outbreaks, oil and chemical spills, mass shootings, and water emergencies. These events are increasing in frequency and require states to be prepared and have a strategic plan for disasters that are not covered by the Stafford Act. As uncertainty in future budgets grows, emergency managers will continue to rely on state-to-state mutual aid, through EMAC, to provide the necessary resources to manage non-Stafford Act events.

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## Notes

<sup>1</sup> National Emergency Management Association, "2017 Edition - Emergency Management Performance Grants Providing Returns on a Nation's Investment. Joint Report Presented by the National Emergency Management Association and the U.S. Council of International Association of Emergency Managers"

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## About the Author

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# All Sy-STEMs a Go: States Leveraging Best Practices and Public-Private Partnerships to Advance STEM Education

By Jennifer Zinth

*While STEM education has captured policymakers' attention, few states have taken a systemic approach to STEM policymaking to ensure program coordination, reach, sustainability and return on investment. However, a few states have taken strides to establish statewide coordination, adequate and reliable funding, and evaluation. Those states have demonstrated results, including increased recruitment of female and minority students. Public-private partnerships and structures to formalize the role of business and industry in developing and implementing STEM programs are additional means to enhance these efforts and ensure alignment with employment trends.*

State-level policymaking in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, or STEM, education faces a challenge. The challenge is not a deficit of attention—on the contrary, many states have passed several pieces of STEM legislation and approved numerous STEM initiatives over the last decade. Nor is the challenge a lack of ideas—policymakers have acted on many facets of STEM education, impacting educators and students alike, from the early grades through postsecondary. The challenge, rather, is that all too often, states lack a systemic approach to STEM policymaking. The result? A state policy landscape littered with well-intentioned, yet uncoordinated, and frequently underfunded state activities, with little to no data demonstrating the impact of these efforts.

What does a systemic state approach to STEM policymaking entail? After an examination of STEM efforts across states, three critical—and interrelated—elements of a cohesive strategy emerge:

- **Statewide coordination:** Efforts are well-coordinated across agencies, or housed within a single state entity, with representation and buy-in across stakeholder groups (higher education, K–12, informal, nonprofit, local and state government, business and economic development, etc.).
- **Adequate, reliable funding:** States have committed adequate funding to assure broad, statewide reach of efforts across multiple years, and included funds to support one or more dedicated full-time employees, FTEs, to implement and evaluate efforts.
- **Quality assurance:** Reliable data are collected and analyzed to evaluate the return on investment of state efforts, and make course corrections as needed.

Many states are lacking at least one of these elements, if not two or all three. However, it is also clear that states need not fit a mold to effectively integrate these three elements in state STEM decision-making. States as diverse in their demographics and policymaking approaches as Iowa, Massachusetts and Utah have all demonstrated that students win when states take a systemic approach to STEM policymaking.

Massachusetts' STEM work is currently led by the STEM Advisory Council, established in its current form in 2009 and supported by the Executive Office of Education and three state agencies administering early learning, K–12, and higher education/workforce. Codified in statute in 2015, the Advisory Council is charged with coordinating STEM efforts across the public and private sectors, and more broadly leveraging its members and resources to accelerate the adoption of high-quality STEM education across the commonwealth.

Regional councils, called Regional STEM Networks, initially launched and funded in 2003–04, play a key role in bringing together diverse stakeholders in local communities to address regional priorities aligned with state goals. Overseen by a program manager at the Department of Higher Education, and closely aligned to the state's STEM Advisory Council, the networks are housed in a postsecondary institution or a regional employment board. In 2017, regional network grants included incentives for cross-regional collaboration and alignment of work with the STEM Advisory Council's current priorities of enhancing work-based learning opportunities in STEM fields, early college career pathways, and access to high-quality engineering and computer science education.

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The STEM Advisory Council draws primarily upon the STEM Pipeline Fund to fund initiatives aligned with its priorities. Developed by the legislature in 2003, the STEM Pipeline Fund has received sizable legislative appropriations in recent years—including \$1.5 million in 2012 and each year thereafter—to fund initiatives tied to the STEM Advisory Council’s priorities, including the regional networks and the state’s STEM Summit. In March 2017, Massachusetts Lt. Gov. Karyn Polito, a co-chair of the STEM Advisory Council, announced a \$1 million public-private grant to 45 schools to adopt Project Lead the Way curriculum. The STEM Advisory Council has also prioritized increasing the number of employers who offer STEM-focused internships to high school students and has leveraged its funding to support outreach to executives across the state.

Iowa Gov. Terry Branstad and Lt. Gov. Kim Reynolds have truly been a driving force in bringing coordination, consistent funding and quality assurance to their state’s STEM efforts. Just six months after his January 2011 return to Iowa’s executive office, Gov. Branstad issued an executive order creating the Iowa Governor’s STEM Advisory Council. The STEM Advisory Council, co-chaired by Lt. Gov. Reynolds and president and CEO of Kemin Industries Chris Nelson, and staffed by 4.5 FTEs housed in the University of Northern Iowa, coordinates a diverse array of STEM efforts, including STEM Scale-Up (expansion of preK–12 programs in computer science, engineering, physics, etc.), school-business partnerships called STEM BEST® (Businesses Engaging Students and Teachers), and STEM teacher externships in industry, to name just a few. To ensure regional voice in the council’s efforts and oversee local implementation, the council has split the state into six STEM regions, and cost-shared the staffing in each location with one regional STEM manager, in partnership with higher education institutional “hubs.”

Beyond funding for FTEs to support state and regional coordination, Iowa has brought significant resources to bear on developing and implementing high-quality STEM programs. For example, since 2012 the legislature has approved an appropriation (\$4.7 million in 2012, increased to \$5.2 million in 2014 and steady since) to support the STEM collaborative initiative, which supports preK–12 STEM programming, K–12 STEM teacher licensure and professional development, STEM college and career promotion, community engagement

and public awareness, and assessment and reporting. Iowa’s STEM efforts are also supported to some extent by state and federal grants, as well as private funds, but state funds remain at the core.

The state ensures, however, that programs funded through the Governor’s STEM Advisory Council are showing results. For example, the STEM Scale-Up Program establishes a menu of programs annually approved by the Governor’s STEM Advisory Council that applicant educators may offer. Annual STEM evaluation reports use teacher/leader surveys and student math and science assessment results to gauge the extent to which funded programs are enhancing interest, awareness and achievement in STEM.

Meanwhile, Utah launched its STEM efforts through the General Assembly, taking a slightly different approach to statewide coordination, funding and quality assurance. With strong backing from industry, 2013 legislation established the Utah STEM Action Center in the Governor’s Office of Economic Development. The STEM Action Center, governed by a board and under the leadership of an executive director, is charged with developing and implementing numerous STEM initiatives, including K–12 digital math programs, an Elementary STEM Endorsement and a recently funded kindergarten through post-secondary, K–16. Computing Partnership grant program, among others. The STEM Action Center is staffed by six FTEs, which includes a part-time foundation director, and three FTEs for the Utah STEM Bus funded by a grant. Statewide coordination is further supported by three liaisons who work part-time for the STEM Action Center and part-time for another state agency (Utah Department of Workforce Services, Governor’s Office of Economic Development and Utah State Board of Education). Liaison positions are jointly funded by the Utah STEM Action Center and the state agency they liaise with.

From 2013 to 2016, the Utah STEM Action Center has received a combination of one-time and on-going funding via three appropriations spanning four fiscal years, totaling \$23.5 million in one-time, and \$14.5 million in ongoing funding. The ongoing funding supports both operational functions and programs (\$1.5 million annually, and following the 2016 session, \$3 million to support a math program). A K–16 Computing Partnership grant program was recently funded in the 2017 legislative session for \$1.255 million annually. In addition, statute calls upon the STEM Action Center

board to strategically engage industry and business entities to cooperate with the board to provide private funding and support for the STEM Action Center. The law authorizes the board to establish a foundation with an endowment to assist in program development and implementation.

Utah statute requires the STEM Action Center director to conduct a variety of activities to identify best practices, and keep track of how best practices data are being used and who's using the data. By statute, the director must work with an independent evaluator to compare outcomes of STEM Action Center program participants to those of other students, on STEM and broader indicators.

Readers may be wondering how all this statewide coordination, funding, and quality assurance translates into increasing STEM interest and achievement for female and underrepresented minority students. Program outcomes data from all three states bear witness to positive impacts for these very students.

Iowa's extensive evaluation data indicate their investments are moving the needle for underrepresented students. For example, the 2015–16 evaluation report from the Governor's STEM Advisory Council notes that from 2011 to 2015, the largest proportional increase of high school students who aspired to a STEM bachelor's degree "was among students who were African American, with those aspiring to a bachelor's degree rising from 38 percent in 2011 to 47 percent in 2014. Among Hispanic students the proportion aspiring to a bachelor's degree increased from 46 percent in 2011 to 55 percent in 2015." Just from 2012–2013 to 2013–2014 alone, the number of females graduating with degrees in STEM fields at Iowa's four-year public universities increased 16 percent.<sup>1</sup>

Alternatively, one of Massachusetts' cornerstone STEM programs, the STEM Starter Academy, is targeted at increasing STEM success for more diverse students. Specifically, the goals of the STEM Starter Academy are to recruit more students, particularly diverse students, into STEM community college programs, and increase the number of STEM certificate and degree completers prepared to enter the workforce or transfer into a four-year STEM program. The latest program evaluation published in January 2016 shows encouraging results. STEM Starter Academy students reflect the racial and ethnic diversity of the overall community college population in the state. Seventy percent of STEM Starter Academy participants who have earned certificates and degrees

so far have done so in STEM fields, compared to 45 percent of the below-baccalaureate certificates and degrees earned statewide. And year one to year two retention rates for participants were slightly higher than for all full-time, first-time degree-seeking community college students.

Meanwhile, Utah has collaborated with the National Alliance for Partnerships in Equity in a federal STEM Equity Pipeline grant. A three-year pilot with one district resulted in dramatic increases in enrollments of girls in engineering and robotics classes. The STEM Action Center is scaling the root cause analysis work to two additional districts.

Beyond having appropriate structures in place to ensure program coordination, provide adequate and reliable funding and evaluate impact, states, regional employers and students also reap the benefits when programs are aligned with industry. States have taken various approaches to improving this alignment, including public-private partnerships, and structures to incent or require state or regional collaboration between K-12, higher education and business/industry partners.

Public-private partnerships take diverse forms across the states. The Massachusetts General Assembly, for example, appropriated \$1.7 million in both 2015 and 2016 for public-private dollar-for-dollar match of funds supporting computer science education in public schools. Florida House Bill 5001 passed in 2016 made a \$4.5 million appropriation to provide matching funds to school district education foundations for private funds received for various types of programs, including STEM initiatives.

And as some state STEM leaders are quick to point out, a valuable public-private partnership doesn't always mean someone needs to write a check. For example, Iowa's Governor's STEM Advisory Council website notes that businesses can support STEM through such programs as "Experienced STEM Professional" (lending STEM expertise through student internships, teacher externships, mentorships and other avenues), "STEM Resource" (including donations of materials, equipment and grant-writing support) and "STEM Supporter" (being a voice on behalf of STEM education, such as through commentaries in the press, testimonials and written support to local decision-makers and community organizations, presence in community events, etc.)

States have likewise adopted various programs to give industry a seat at the table in designing and implementing STEM programs. Most commonly,



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state approaches either support and incent localized programs via competitive grants to education and business partners, or establish a state-level structure for industry leaders to inform STEM program development and implementation.

One example of a successful localized partnership approach is Iowa's Businesses Engaging Teachers and Students, or STEM BEST, launched in 2014. Under the model, the Iowa STEM Advisory Council applies a rigorous vetting process to award grants to applicant education/business partnerships to improve connections between STEM learning and in-demand STEM careers in the state. Grant funds underwrite curriculum development, teaching training and equipment purchases. Grant awards in 2016 impacted students across the state from the early grades through high school, and include virtual reality STEM career exploration, project-based learning, and potential work-based learning opportunities such as job shadows, internships and pre-apprenticeship programs.

Since 2009 the Utah Cluster Acceleration Partnership has provided grants to applicant education and business partnerships to develop new programs or increase the capacity of existing programs to address unmet workforce demand. Housed in the state Department of Workforce Services, the department partners with the Utah System of Higher Education and the Governor's Office of Economic Development to approve programs in growing Utah industries, including STEM fields such as computer science/IT and advanced manufacturing. Grants support individual schools or school districts in the development, implementation or redesign of career pathways linking students to higher education, as well as public postsecondary institutions designing, implementing or retooling programs to serve regional or state industry needs.

In March 2017, Utah Gov. Gary Herbert announced that the Utah Cluster Acceleration Partnership will become the Talent Ready Utah grant program with over \$2.1 million for education/business partnerships targeted at filling demand in high-growth industries and occupations. Fiscal Year 2018 grants are intended to increase attainment of industry-recognized credentials, design career pathways with multiple entrance and exit points, and "create systemic change that will last beyond the grant period by establishing partnerships, agreements, processes, and programs that better connect education, training, workforce, and employers to meet industry needs within the re-

gional economy."<sup>2</sup> Utah Senate Bill 190 passed in 2017 also incentivizes districts and public schools to collaborate with state level partners, Talent Ready Utah and the STEM Action Center among them, in developing and implementing comprehensive K-16 computing partnerships.

Turning from localized to state-level partnerships, it's worth noting that many state-level vehicles allowing industry leaders to inform STEM program development and implementation have been launched through legislation. In just one example, Colorado House Bill 1274 passed in 2015 tasked the Colorado Workforce Development Council to collaborate with specified partners to develop integrated career pathways in construction and related skilled trades, IT and health care. The measure directs the council and partners to apply the same template, and any improvements to the model based on implementation, that Colorado used in response to a 2013 legislative mandate to develop the manufacturing career pathway. House Bill 1274 passed in 2015 also directed industry, through regional sector partnerships, and state-wide trade associations to annually review each career pathway to ensure it maintains relevance, and provide input for changes to better align with workforce needs.

As computer science has picked up steam in statehouses across the country, legislators and other key decision-makers have seized upon task forces and similar entities as vehicles to ensure industry voice in the development of computer science standards (including in Arkansas, a national leader in the computer science education movement), as well as recommendations to address numerous other issues related to ensuring equitable access to high-quality computer science instruction, in California, Illinois and South Carolina, for example. Establishment of such state-level entities to guide policy development is a step in the right direction, as noted in the landmark 2017 State of the States Landscape Report on computer science. One of the report's three cross-cutting recommendations for action is for states to "Build a broad base of leadership and ownership among key stakeholders," including business and industry.

Lastly, state STEM advisory councils have historically included substantial business representation. While councils in many states have waxed and waned with turnover in the state leaders who have created them, they can play an important if underutilized role in ensuring the state return on investment in STEM education. One state that has

made promising strides in fulfilling the promise of industry involvement in its STEM advisory council is Michigan. Created by House Bill 4115 in 2015, the 11 gubernatorial appointees of the 15-member council must include representatives of business sectors that are important to Michigan's economy and rely on a STEM-educated workforce, among other stakeholders. Among the charges to the council is to provide quality assurance of state-funded programs, including by using Change the Equation's rating system program.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup>Iowa Governor's STEM Advisory Council, 2015–2016 Iowa STEM Evaluation Report, August 2016.

<sup>2</sup>Utah Department of Workforce Services, "Talent Ready Utah Grant FY18," n.d.

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### About the Author

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## The State of Stackable Credentials: Trends and Challenges

By Mary Beth Lakin and Tara Underwood

*As educational institutions, industries and other organizations develop career and education pathways through stackable credentials, credential holders, employers, students and communities are often confused about navigating the stackable credentialing process. This article highlights some promising models from across the nation as the industry driven momentum for stackable credentials continues to increase in the labor market.*

An emerging shift in the availability of experienced and qualified workers has caused various industries to consider how to maintain a labor pool in such a dynamic and growing economy. Due to the mass exodus of baby boomers retiring over the next several years, a new protocol on how to recruit and maintain skilled and educated employees is now at the forefront of many leaders' and human resource directors' minds. With only 30 percent of young people earning a bachelor's degree by age 27,<sup>1</sup> researchers from the Lumina Foundation have keyed in on the enormous need for a more educated, talented and technologically-savvy workforce and have created Goal 2025.<sup>2</sup> The goal of Lumina Foundation is to ensure 60 percent of Americans hold a high-quality post-secondary degree, certificate or other credential by the year 2025.<sup>3</sup> The Department of Labor (DOL) has proposed a solution of industry-recognized stackable credentials with a clearly defined system of competencies linked to employment opportunities and advancement in careers.<sup>4</sup> As a result, there are developing practices to address the growing need for portable and connected stackable credentials for varied populations across the United States.

Many stakeholders share interest in stackable credentials, including the K-12 community, the higher education community, various career and technical education organizations, industries, students, certification grantors and third party validators. Credential seekers have a multitude of questions: Where can credentials be used and for what purpose - in the classroom, on the job, or in the community? Is a credential, such as an associate degree or badge, a valuable tool for getting a job or advancing a career? Could one credential lead to getting another needed credential? How do credentials stack?

The lack of guidance or accessible, integrated information is especially challenging for those

looking to earn credentials that could benefit them in their work and communities. In addition, the economic returns vary based on the certificate's field of study, whether the certificate holder works in field, and the demographics of the certificate holder.<sup>5</sup>

What delineates the stackable credential from traditional educational pathways of high school diploma to college degree? Stackable credentials are framed as a "sequence of credentials that can be accumulated over time to build up an individual's qualifications and help that individual move along a career pathway to further education and different responsibilities, and potentially higher paying jobs."<sup>6</sup> This sequencing of credentials offers career pathways for individuals at all levels, from the GED® credential holder to the graduate student at mid-career. Viewed from a wider lens, stackable credentials can provide lateral, latticed, nested and other connections, as well as the sequenced 'build' or 'stack' connections.<sup>7</sup>

These credentials are developed based upon the technological and customer service needs of the industry such as health care, manufacturing, information technology and other careers. The general method of earning stackable credentials include the process of (1) obtaining a high school diploma, (2) earning an associate degree to stack and (3) making progress toward a credential at a higher level, the bachelor's degree. In horizontal stacking, a credential earner gains certificates in related fields that would prepare them for specific jobs. For example, an IT systems administrator may have earned a certificate in CompTIA, a Microsoft Certified Solutions Expert (MCSE) and Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA).<sup>8</sup> Certificates might also be "stacked" to meet requirements for an academic credit bearing certificate or degree program, as part of a prior learning assessment option offered by a college or university.



## Challenges

How do states decide ways in which to support their citizens in the earning of credentials?

Unfortunately, there is a great deal of confusion about credentials among a wide range of stakeholders including users, employers and institutions. With the overabundance of credentials in the market—degrees, diplomas, certificates, licenses and badges—it is no wonder. For example, there are now over 26,000 educational programs in the United States that offer certificates.<sup>9</sup> With the United States' secondary education system being driven by individual states and local districts, it is difficult to establish a more comprehensive system of stackable credentials to extend portability for learners and workers within and across states.

The number of organizations that are qualified to train and provide certificate programs continues to grow. In addition, community colleges, traditional colleges and universities are beginning to offer similar options to individuals that would like to pursue additional training and apply the stackable credential approach to education for career advancement purposes. With a myriad of programs, there is little transparency for participants regarding credential connectedness or value.<sup>10</sup> The risk with our current approach is the lack of an integrated system to support learners and workers at different points in the life cycle who step in and out of work and education.

Many of the challenges relate to finding ways in which to comprehensively integrate existing standards and systems. Different standards and metrics for industry and education credentials must be cross-walked and aligned. Fragmentation resulting from siloed work within and across institutions must be decreased, including the disconnect between educational offerings that provide academic credit and those that do not. Quite a few colleges and universities still do not have policies and practices in place to apply prior learning, such as industry certifications and military training equivalent to college-level learning, to academic credentials. And, employers sometimes invest in their own internal training rather than recognize skills and knowledge gained in other settings.

## Emerging Practices— State/Industry Modules

Institutions and states are beginning to consider and experiment with an appropriate mix of learning experiences that could make up modules for

stackable credentials, including classroom instruction, online formats, and experiential learning, such as internships and apprenticeship programs. Such experiences become embedded within credentials. In 2011, one industry-led initiative, Skills for America's Future, expanded with a goal to improve industry partnerships with community colleges to maximize workforce development strategies, job training, and job placements for students interested in obtaining their skills and credentials in this manner.<sup>11</sup> The American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute developed the Hospitality and Tourism Management Program in 2013 and 2014. This two-year program introduces high school students to the hospitality and tourism industry, a high-growth career sector with a need for qualified employees.<sup>12</sup> Students enrolled in this program are able to earn a Certified Hospitality & Tourism Management Professional designation.<sup>13</sup> The Manufacturing Institute has created a Skills Certification System in which certifications are granted in a stackable nature in order to have the skills and knowledge recognized by the industry to be used towards college credit.<sup>14</sup> With embedded credentials, students enrolled in a community college in Oregon or a technical college in Wisconsin can gain the skills and knowledge they need to qualify for entry-level jobs as well as continue to earn credits, competencies and credentials. Stackables are more valuable for these students as they afford opportunities to progress in both the workforce and the college classroom.

State governance and policy context influence innovation in the creation and application of stackable credentials. Glasgow (2014) points out that the differences in statutory authority and governance arrangements in states creating stackable credentials requires soft leadership strategies, such as technical assistance, to persuade and build consensus for change and more direct policy and funding guidance.<sup>15</sup> Kentucky's policies, for example, allow colleges to award fractional credit for its educational offerings and create modules for class-based and online courses in high-demand occupational programs. The state of Wisconsin has provided a percentage of funding to support technical colleges, contingent on achievement of identified criteria and to increase each budget year.<sup>16</sup> Minnesota's FastTRAC Adult Career Pathways is an initiative that assists many of those in underserved populations and first generation college students with the collaborative efforts of

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many state agencies and the Greater Twin Cities United Way.<sup>17</sup>

Higher education institutions and systems across many states are facilitating a range of strategies and tools to enhance pathways through stackable credentials, including assessment of prior learning, lattices, public/private partnerships, and employer engagement.

**Credit for Prior Learning Options:** Prior learning, from third party validation of industry and military training to national certification exams and individualized assessment of competencies, can be “stacked” to help learners complete a credential or move to the next level. Knowledge and skills gained from prior learning in the military, through an apprenticeship program, or in the workforce could be translated and transferred to the academic setting or workplace and “stacked” to help the individual advance. This strategy alleviates the disconnect between academic credentials and credentials without academic credit.

One current experiment, through the U.S. Department of Education’s Educational Quality through Innovation Partnerships, allows low-income students to access federal financial aid and enroll in programs through non-traditional training providers, including coding and software boot camps, employer training, and online education vendors, in partnership with eight colleges and universities.<sup>18</sup> These experiences are mapped to academic credentials, from certificates to bachelor’s degrees.

**Lattices:** States and colleges are creating foundational “lattice” certificates that students can use as launch pads for multiple pathways in related occupational fields. One example is Rogue Community College’s Basic Health Care certificate program in Oregon.<sup>19</sup> Such programs help high school students and other populations explore careers before committing to a program of study. A two to three term certificate, it prepares students for entry level positions and offers a range of electives from a variety of specialty tracks with opportunities for earning additional certificates or as a bridge to degree programs.

**Public-private Partnerships:** Created through initiatives such as the National Coalition of Certification Centers, public-private partnerships provide training, assessment and certification models in areas such as transportation, energy, aviation, manufacturing and horticulture for partners interested in stackable credentials.<sup>20</sup> One example is the Ivy Tech Community College Northeast’s partnership

with Fiat Chrysler Automobile to train automotive technicians. Students at the Indiana college are provided with paid internships, awarded academic credits for the training, and offered strong leads for employment.

**Employer Engagement:** Milwaukee Area Technical College’s IT program has embedded certifications that validate industry skill requirements, as well as certification requirements. Three certificates may stand alone or build on one another to earn a technical diploma, which can also stack to an associate degree and eventually lead to a bachelor’s degree from a partner institution. MATC’s program is one example of clear, stackable pathway programs offered across the Wisconsin Technical and Community College System. These programs help learners stay employed while earning credentials and keep up to date in a rapidly changing field.<sup>21</sup>

### One Industry Model: Stackables in the Health Care Industry

The shortage of workers in the health care industry has continued to grow over the years. In addition, there is an anticipated mass retirement of the U.S. workforce with the growth in the elder population.<sup>22</sup> It is projected that within the next 10 to 20 years there will be a significant need in a variety of health-related careers. Not only is this shortage relevant to the statistics associated with the availability of skilled and knowledgeable physicians and nurses, but it is also a reflection of the deficit of individuals that work in a variety of allied health professions that serve in supportive roles for the overall functionality of a health care organization. Examples include jobs that require specific technical skills related to x-ray procedures, electronic medical records and phlebotomy. To meet this imminent need in the health care industry, opportunities associated with stackable credentials may be more enticing to those with little to no post-secondary education, as well as to states looking to more quickly reduce workforce shortages. To aid in this effort, the Workforce Investment Act has helped fund and facilitate new regional workforce partnerships in health care and other growth industries.<sup>23</sup>

According to the national Survey of Income and Program Participation, health care certificates represent nearly half of all certificates awarded in 2010 (46 percent), but they represent 57 percent of certificate awards at for-profit institutions. By comparison, 37 percent of certificates awarded at public institutions and 39 percent at private

nonprofits were in health care fields. Examples of health-related careers that utilize the stackable credential progression include: nurse aids, home health aides, phlebotomy technicians, surgical technology, clinical laboratory, health information and occupational therapy.<sup>24</sup>

Many individuals that represent minority populations or those living in rural locations are beginning to take advantage of the stackable credential opportunities. Latino attainment of credentials in health fields increased 161 percent for certificates, 44 percent for associates, 74 percent for bachelor's degrees and 38 percent for doctoral degrees.<sup>25</sup> In addition, health care is the largest certificate field and largely represented by females.<sup>26</sup>

### Looking Ahead

Stakeholders in both education and industry are advocating for, and taking steps to build pathways to credentials across multiple populations, including those at risk of dropping out of high school or college, military service members transitioning to the civilian workplace, and older adults wishing to return to the workplace.

The current system does not serve communities and their residents well.<sup>27</sup> Connecting Credentials, managed by the Corporation for a Skilled Workforce and supported by the Lumina Foundation, is a national campaign to improve the credentialing system, especially for learners. With 112 co-sponsoring organizations, the initiative has focused on five key areas: common language, quality assurance, employer engagement, data technologies and credentialing pathways.<sup>28</sup>

In the U.S., students are most often guided to go to college for bachelor degrees. Williams Symonds et al. notes in *Pathways to Prosperity* that to “regain our leadership in education, we must adapt a broader approach, one that puts far more emphasis on development of a world-class, rigorous system of multiple pathways.”<sup>29</sup> Creating alternative career pathways that align sequenced learning with on-the-job training may be more beneficial to learners and workers across the life cycle. Stackables potentially offer those learners and workers flexible entry and exit ramps to work and education, incentives for returning to learning, and career mobility.

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## About the Authors

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# Out of the Spotlight, Medicaid Programs Tackle the Growth of Health Care Costs

By Lindsey Browning

*In Washington, the philosophical and political questions about the future of health care in the U.S. are swirling. A House bill to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act and change Medicaid financing was considered early in 2017 and failed. Notably absent from the debate surrounding this bill was how to fix the underlying cost drivers of health care. If and when other proposals are considered, the question of cost drivers will likely be absent from those debates as well. The action to tackle affordability is in the states. Medicaid directors are transforming the way health care is paid for and delivered to contain costs and improve health outcomes. This transformation is taking place in partnership with consumers, providers and other payers.*

This article explores Medicaid's movement towards value-based purchasing—in particular, through the use of alternative payment models. It also offers a glimpse into the opportunities and challenges that lie ahead for states' work to drive value, especially in a dynamic federal policy environment.

## What are “value-based purchasing” and “alternative payment models?”

Medicaid value-based purchasing is broadly any activity that a state Medicaid program undertakes to hold a provider or contracted managed care organization accountable for the costs and quality of the care they provide or pay for. Frequently, this refers to state Medicaid activities to implement alternative payment models. Alternative payment models change the way Medicaid programs pay providers; instead of reimbursing on a fee-for-service basis (which rewards the volume of care delivered), these models seek to incentivize value. Alternative payment models are being implemented in all types of Medicaid delivery systems, including fee-for-service Medicaid programs and in Medicaid managed care.

## What is driving Medicaid programs to use alternative payment models?

There is an increasing recognition among payers, providers and consumers that the rising costs of health care in the United States are unsustainable. Health care accounts for nearly 20 percent of the gross domestic product, and these costs are growing faster than the rest of the economy. This is impacting the whole health care system, including state Medicaid programs, which serve the nation's most complex and high-need populations, such as

children and adults with disabilities, elderly, and those with serious and persistent mental illness. There is also recognition that longstanding fee-for-service payment to providers, which is used in commercial insurance, Medicare and Medicaid, has been responsible for a lack of coordination in the delivery system and poor health outcomes. It incentivizes providers to deliver a high volume of services, without financial rewards for coordinating a patient's care. This has resulted in duplication of services and fragmented care delivery.

Alternative payment models seek to realign financial incentives to reward providers for delivering coordinated, high-quality care. The financial incentives also seek to promote value, meaning payment is tied to improving performance and health outcomes while also containing cost growth.

## What are the most common categories of Medicaid alternative payment models?

The National Association of Medicaid Directors, or NAMD, and Bailit Health Purchasing released a report in 2016 (with support from The Commonwealth Fund) to better understand the types of alternative payment models Medicaid programs are implementing. While models differ significantly by state, the study found that common types of approaches include:

- **Additional payments in support of delivery system reform.** An enhanced payment is made to a provider or group of providers for infrastructure, quality measurement and reporting. These programs most often support Health Home or Patient-centered Medical Home programs. They may also include a shared savings component, making providers eligible to receive a percent-



age of the net savings realized as a result of their efforts. Many state Medicaid programs are leveraging this type of model, such as Idaho, Michigan and Oklahoma.

- **Episode-based payment programs.** An identified provider or group of providers is held accountable for quality and total cost of care for specific procedures or events (such as asthma exacerbation or childbirth). There are opportunities for shared savings if the provider(s) achieves quality goals, while containing costs. Arkansas initially pioneered this approach, which has also been implemented in Ohio and Tennessee.
- **Population-based payment models.** A targeted expenditure is established for a population (total cost of care) and a provider or group of providers are held responsible for quality and cost based on that targeted expenditure. This model usually includes an opportunity for providers to earn shared savings and may also include shared financial risk. In some instances, this model is applied to entities that share health plan and provider characteristics. Massachusetts, Minnesota and Rhode Island are a just a few of the states using this type of approach.

### What are some examples of alternative payment models?

- **Colorado's Accountable Care Collaborative, or ACC.** In this model, primary care providers receive an enhanced payment of \$4 per member per month, or PMPM, for managing patients' care, and Regional Care Coordination Organizations, or RCCOs, receive a PMPM payment of \$9.43-\$10 to provide care coordination services, network development, practice support and other functions on a regional basis. Both the primary care providers and the RCCOs have \$1 of the PMPM withheld and earned through performance on key indicators. Since implementing the ACC, Colorado has seen reduced readmissions, lower use of high-cost imaging and improvement in follow-up visits post-hospitalization. Moreover, Colorado reported net savings of \$139 million since the program's inception.<sup>1</sup>
- **Rhode Island's Coordinated Care Pilot.** Through this pilot, which the state launched in spring 2016, the state has certified six Accountable Entities, or AEs, that are providing and coordinating a comprehensive set of services to attributed Medicaid beneficiaries. In this model, the state's two managed care plans contract with the AEs and

negotiate the total cost of care methodology, how savings are shared between the AE and the Managed Care Organizations, or MCOs, and set required quality performance targets. The state approves the MCOs' contracts with AEs. The state also anticipates that shared risk will eventually be incorporated into the pilot project.

### What challenges and opportunities exist for Medicaid alternative payment models?

Medicaid programs are beginning to see early signs of success in their efforts to advance quality and sustainability goals through alternative payment models. But this work is still in its early stages, and there are numerous opportunities, as well as challenges, that lie ahead for this innovation. In many cases, overcoming these challenges will require a collaborative solution across health care payers, including Medicaid, state employees' plans, Medicare and commercial insurers.

### Challenges

- **Federal uncertainty.** The change in federal policy leadership is creating significant uncertainty about the rules of the road for Medicaid payment reform efforts. In particular, federal policymakers are considering major changes to the financing structure of the Medicaid program. States are navigating this uncertainty while ensuring alternative payment models and other value-based purchasing efforts continue.
- **Staff and budget resources.** Medicaid directors face limited resources to sustain current Medicaid operations and drive new and innovative payment reform efforts. Staff recruitment and retention is particularly problematic as individuals with the skill sets to support innovation are highly sought after in the private sector. In NAMD's 2016 Operations Survey, 38 states identified staffing challenges as a major concern.<sup>2</sup> State Medicaid budgets are also under constant pressure, and budget shortfalls often result in cuts to Medicaid that potentially set back programmatic changes and stifle innovation.
- **Data.** Both payers and providers require a significant amount of data when operating alternative payment models. The Medicaid program needs to have and be able to share timely and accurate data to administer the models and hold providers accountable for performance measures in them. This often requires an investment to modernize legacy Medicaid IT systems.

- **Provider readiness.** Health care providers are at different points along a continuum of readiness to engage in alternative payment models. Providers must make financial, resource and systems investments to shift the way they practice medicine to achieve the goals of coordinated, high quality care. Some providers are well resourced to do this, while others operate slim or negative margins. Medicaid agencies are working to support providers along the spectrum of readiness.
- **The prospective payment system.** The statutorily-required prospective payment system for federally-qualified health centers and other safety-net providers limits states' ability to leverage the full range of alternative payment models with these providers. Specifically, it prevents the use of models that incorporate shared financial risk for poor performance. It also makes it difficult to deploy a comprehensive payment reform strategy across provider types.
- **Long-term services and supports, or LTSS.** Medicaid directors regularly identify LTSS as a next frontier for alternative payment models. As the major payer nationally of LTSS, there is a significant opportunity for Medicaid to improve value for this high-cost and high-need population. This opportunity may become even more prominent as the population over age 65 in the U.S. grows.
- **Social determinants of health.** Medicaid directors recognize that addressing the social determinants of health—such as food insecurity and homelessness—is one of the key ways to improve quality and contain costs. Because of this, alternative payment models often encourage providers to think more broadly about keeping their patients healthy. States are exploring how to deliver services not traditionally reimbursed by Medicaid and support innovative linkages between health care and non-health care services and supports.

## Opportunities

- **Multi-payer alignment.** Medicaid agencies are not the only payers that are actively engaged in getting more value out of their health care purchase; Medicare and the commercial payers are as well. While multi-payer alignment is challenging, states recognize the opportunity to pursue broad alignment with other payers to minimize competing demands on providers and achieve the goals of payment reform. States and other payers have an opportunity to streamline quality and performance measures across markets and ensure payment incentives align.
- **Stakeholder engagement.** Medicaid directors regularly underscore that stakeholder engagement is key to advancing alternative payment models. Some of these key stakeholders include providers, sister state agencies, managed care organizations, counties, consumers and other payers. Engaging a diverse set of stakeholders early in the planning process facilitates the exchange of ideas and creates a shared commitment to see new initiatives succeed.
- **Behavioral health integration.** Medicaid is the largest payer of behavioral health services in the United States. As such, Medicaid has an opportunity to use alternative payment models to drive integrated physical and behavioral health care and remedy the historically poor health outcomes of individuals with these diagnoses.

## Conclusion

In this period of great uncertainty and potential change in federal health policy, Medicaid directors are tackling the most complex issue facing the whole U.S. health care system: rising health care costs. They are leading innovations that link the health care dollar to the value of services delivered, while meeting the needs of their local communities. Though challenges lie ahead in this work, the opportunities—and the critical need—for states to leverage this innovation are too great. These value-based efforts, after all, are focused on ensuring the future of health care in this country.

## Notes

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### About the Author

**Lindsey Browning** joined the National Association of Medicaid Directors in early 2014. In her role as program director, she leads various grant-funded projects to support Medicaid Directors and their senior staff in navigating the Medicaid program's most pressing policy issues. These projects focus on issues ranging from delivery system and payment reform to behavioral health integration and Medicaid managed care.

Before coming to NAMD, Lindsey worked at the Children's Hospital Association where she conducted research and analysis on state policy trends in Medicaid and CHIP. She also supported the association's work to analyze and respond to regulations implementing the Affordable Care Act.

Lindsey received her Master of Public Policy from George Mason University and graduated from McDaniel College with a Bachelor of Arts in political science and international studies.



# Ensuring Healthy Birth Outcomes

By Jon Davis

*The chair of the Midwestern Legislative Conference, Iowa state Sen. Janet Petersen, is putting a spotlight on healthy birth outcomes in the Midwest, from home visit and safe sleep programs to (sadly, when necessary) child and/or infant death review teams. States can do plenty to help newborns and their parents get a good start to life.*

State policymakers are increasingly realizing that the foundation of successful early childhood development is a healthy birth outcome for parents and their newborns.

The phrase “healthy birth outcome” can encompass numerous initiatives—safe-sleep education to reduce incidents of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, mentoring and support for new and expectant mothers to combat child and infant mortality, and even the somber task of collecting child and infant mortality data.

It can also include public education campaigns to raise awareness of not-always-apparent health hazards, such as congenital cytomegalovirus, and to reduce stress on new parents and parents-to-be.

This year, Iowa state Sen. Janet Petersen, chair of the Midwestern Legislative Conference, or MLC, aims to put a yearlong spotlight on the role of states in ensuring healthy birth outcomes. That issue is her MLC chair’s initiative for 2017. CSG Midwest provides staff support for the MLC, a nonpartisan association of all legislators from 11 states and four affiliate provinces.

“I’m hoping for dialogue where legislators can learn from each other and get some best practices going,” Petersen said. “So that if you’re having a baby in Iowa or in North Dakota or wherever you live, you don’t have to worry that you won’t have a better chance for your baby’s survival in one state or another because we don’t share best practices.”

It’s a personal mission for Petersen. In 2003, she had a stillborn daughter, due to a true knot in her umbilical cord—a rare occurrence, according to her doctor. But when Petersen learned soon thereafter that (at the time) 1 in 160 pregnancies were ending in stillbirths, she decided to turn personal tragedy into motivation.

“It’s not an issue I’m willing to give up on, and if one should experience the heart-wrenching loss of delivering a full-term baby who was otherwise healthy but has died, you just wouldn’t wish that on anyone,” she said. “So I think I carry (my daughter) Grace in my heart as a way to try and prevent other

families from experiencing the heartache of having something go wrong with their pregnancy.”

She led an effort to make Iowa the first state to expand its birth-defects registry to include stillbirths. And in 2009, she and four other Iowa women founded Healthy Birth Day, a nonprofit that launched the “Count the Kicks” public awareness campaign encouraging expectant mothers to monitor their baby’s in utero kicks, because decreased fetal movement could indicate a problem.

Since the start of Healthy Birth Day, Iowa has gone from 33rd worst in the country for the number of stillbirths to third-best.

## Simple Steps to Big Gains

Another unheralded threat to fetal health that concerns Petersen is congenital cytomegalovirus, or CMV. Per the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CMV is a common virus that infects almost a third of children by the time they hit 5 years of age, and half of adults by age 40. It’s transmitted via direct contact with bodily fluids including saliva, breast milk and urine.

Most people show no symptoms, but it can hurt people with weakened immune systems or babies in utero, who can get it via the mother’s blood passing through the placenta. For those babies, congenital CMV can cause premature births or even a pregnancy loss, as well as lung, liver and spleen problems, seizures or small head or birth sizes.

So, Peterson asks, why not educate pregnant women now about CMV and simple techniques to prevent its transmission, to prevent higher health costs later?

“Very simple things, like when a baby drops a pacifier, don’t just pick it up and wipe it off and put it back in your baby’s mouth because she may have just picked up the virus,” she said. “Don’t kiss your child on the mouth—little things like that. Be very vigilant in how you wash your hands. And screen the baby’s blood to see if they have CMV.”

“If we could help prevent the spread of CMV, we could greatly reduce the number of babies born with health or clinical disabilities including hearing loss.”

### Home Visits Help Expectant Parents

States—on their own and with assistance from the federal government—fund home visit programs to help achieve healthy birth outcomes.

Most, like Kansas' Maternal and Child Health Program's Healthy Start Home Visitor Services, are offered to all pregnant women and families with a baby less than 1 year of age. South Dakota's Bright Start program, however, focuses on first-time mothers with limited economic, social or health resources from pregnancy until the child is 3 years old. The Nebraska Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Visiting Program is available to pregnant women and families with children up to age 5.

Illinois has programs aimed at specific groups. For example:

- Family Case Management, which provides income-eligible clients access to medical care, pediatric health education and counseling, developmental screening, and referrals to other community services as needed; and
- Better Birth Outcomes, an intensive prenatal case management program in communities with higher-than-average Medicaid costs associated with poor birth outcomes and higher-than-average numbers of women delivering premature infants.

Michigan has four targeted programs:

- The Maternal Infant Health Program, which is for Medicaid-eligible pregnant women and infants and includes services from a licensed social worker and a registered nurse, as well as mental health specialists and dietitians in some instances;
- The Nurse Family Partnership, in which expectant “vulnerable” mothers are partnered early in their pregnancy with a registered nurse and receive ongoing nurse visits through the child's second birthday;
- Parents as Teachers, in which trained professionals go into the homes during the child's early years to help a family have their child “develop optimally” during these crucial years of life; and
- Infant Mental Health, which focuses on social, emotional, behavioral and cognitive development.

Nebraska's general fund budget includes \$1.1 million in each fiscal year for “evidence-based early intervention home visitation programs.” The “evidence-based” language was added in 2014. Likewise for Kansas' Senator Stan Clark Pregnancy Maintenance Initiative, which awards grants to not-for-profit organizations that provide services for women that enable them to carry their pregnancies to term.

### Impact, Implications of the ACA

The Affordable Care Act, or ACA, mandated health insurance coverage of maternity care for all plans created since the law was signed by President Barack Obama. “Grandfathered” plans, those in existence before the ACA was signed into law, don't necessarily have the same coverage.

Before the ACA, only 12 percent of health insurance policies nationwide included maternity coverage, according to the National Women's Law Center. In the Midwest, only Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota required maternity coverage, or the offer of coverage, according to a Kaiser Family Foundation report—Illinois required HMOs to cover it or offer coverage in individual markets; Michigan and Minnesota required coverage or the offer in small-group markets.

According to the *HealthCare.gov* website, under the ACA, all health insurance plans must cover outpatient services including pre- and post-natal doctor visits, medications, lab studies and gestational diabetes screenings; inpatient services including hospitalization and physician fees; and newborn baby care and lactation consulting, including breast pump rentals.

Additionally, all plans must let women see an obstetrician/gynecologist without referral from another doctor and cover the following:

- For pregnant women: Folic acid supplements and screenings for Rh incompatibility, iron deficiency anemia and various infections.
- For newborns and young children: Immunizations, vision and hearing screenings, iron supplements for those at risk of anemia, oral health risk assessments, tuberculosis testing, and screenings for various infections and diseases, autism and lead poisoning.

### When the Worst Happens

Every child or infant death is a personal tragedy. But if patterns can be found in those deaths that can be remedied by public policy or education campaigns, then that information can be used to fix problems, whether they are local environmental conditions or gaps in medical and/or public health systems.

All states have established child death review, or CDR, programs to examine deaths of children age 18 and younger; 26 states—including Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wisconsin—also have fetal and infant mortality review, or FIMR, programs to track data specific to

## Baby Boxes

Ensuring newborns have a safe place to sleep after leaving the hospital is one way to help them get a healthy start in life and help parents avoid the tragedy of Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Syndrome.

On March 10, 2017, Ohio became the first Midwestern state (and the second overall, behind New Jersey) to begin providing that safe place by offering “baby boxes” to all new parents.

Baby boxes are a starter kit—a sturdy cardboard box filled with items a new baby needs, which can include clothing, diapers, food, bathing supplies, medical and parenting information, children’s books, or anything else the boxes’ providers care to add, along with a blanket and firm mattress that, once emptied, is a ready-to-go bed for newborns.

The idea originated in Finland in the late 1930s and was made universal there in 1949. Now the boxes are provided to all expecting mothers, but to get one, they must get a prenatal exam during the first four months of pregnancy. Baby boxes are credited with helping drop Finland’s infant mortality rate from 65 deaths per 1,000 births to 2.52 per 1,000 births.

New Jersey and Ohio offer them to parents-to-be, who must first complete an online education course at [babyboxuniversity.com](http://babyboxuniversity.com).

The program isn’t about the boxes *per se* but about education for new and first-time parents, said Dr. Kathryn McCans, chair of New Jersey’s Child Fatality and Near Fatality Review Board, which is tasked with identifying causes of deaths

and near-deaths in infants and children, their relations to governmental support systems, and ways to prevent them.

McCans said the idea to start a universal baby box program in New Jersey came from hearing about a 2016 Temple University Hospital pilot project in Philadelphia. A member of the review board’s Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Subcommittee brought it to the full board’s attention, and “that story got people thinking,” she said.

The program quickly became a public-private partnership of sorts: In November 2016, the Los Angeles-based Baby Box Co. told the board that with seed money, it could find funding to take universal baby box distribution statewide for 2017. The board then decided to tap \$40,000 from a safe sleep grant it had gotten from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to get started.

“Ideally, every baby born in New Jersey this year [105,000 births, based on historic data] would get their own box,” McCans said. “If we see a downturn [in SUIDS fatalities], I’ll consider it a success.”

Jennifer Clary, CEO of the Baby Box Co., said more than 12,000 people in New Jersey have completed the online education course since the program launched there on Jan. 25, 2017.

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perinatal babies and infants under the age of 1, according to the National Center for Fatality Review and Prevention.

CDR and FIMR teams identify the causes of and ways to prevent such fatalities, improve communication between relevant state and local agencies and the medical community, improve agencies’ responses to child deaths, and provide information for policy-makers to consider legislation for mitigating the number of such deaths, according to the national center.

While most CDR programs are state-level, most FIMR programs are local, said Rosemary Fournier, the center’s FIMR director.

Only Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin provide state-level coordination or financial and/or technical support, including training. At a minimum, states should help facilitate regular meetings of local teams to exchange data and ideas, she said.

“It’s a really great surveillance system. It is core public health surveillance,” Fournier said.

## Baby Boxes, continued from previous page

About 30 states, including some in the Midwest, have inquired about launching similar programs, Clary said. The company is also running a similar program in Canada, in all provinces except Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The company works with local hospitals and health care providers to produce 30-second to two-minute informational videos for the Baby Box University website. Expectant or new parents log in and get a syllabus tailored to their location, with videos featuring local experts (so someone in Cincinnati will see different videos than someone in Cleveland; urban parents will see different videos than rural parents).

Upon completing the program, parents get a certificate they can use to get a baby box at a designated pickup site or have it delivered directly to their home. In New Jersey, so far, it's about 50-50 between pickups and deliveries, Clary said.

Part of the program's success, she added, is that Baby Box University is a platform designed to reach millennial parents who primarily use cell phones or tablets to get information; anyone can access it from any browser-equipped platform.

In Wisconsin, the Children's Health Alliance of Wisconsin is taking a more targeted approach with a statewide pilot project launched in 2016 to put baby boxes, which they call "newborn nests," in homes. Trained volunteers provide the educational component, paired with home visits to help parents pick a location for the "nest," and ensure sleep safety. Follow-up visits are paid two weeks and two months after nest placement for evaluation.

Although slower than a statewide, universal program, project coordinator Amanda Bagin says the Children's Health Alliance prefers its approach because the efficacy and safety of the boxes and education can be better understood as the program grows.

There's not yet a lot of solid evidence about baby boxes in the United States and "if we can evaluate the program as it goes, we can provide that evidence," she said.

Partly because the volunteer training had to be done first, only 25 to 30 nests have been distributed since the summer of 2016, Bagin said. At least five local health departments are now getting the training for their own staffs so the program should grow faster through 2017, she added.

In Alberta, the nexus of parental education and baby boxes is also the focus of a province-wide study led by Karen Benzies, a nursing professor and associate dean of research at the University of Calgary, examining how supporting first-time mothers can help children get off to a better start.

A total of 563 mothers who were about six to eight months along in their pregnancies, and their "mentors" (a friend or family member) were recruited from late October 2015 through 2016. Questionnaires were given at the start, two months into the study and six months into the study. The study concludes in June, with results to be announced at end of July.

While baby boxes are part of Benzies' study, project coordinator Melody Loewen said the focus is on parenting mentoring and education—i.e., where to find resources and help.

"Yeah, you need a safe sleeping surface, but it's much more than that. It's the education and mentoring, too," Loewen said.

Clary of the Baby Box Co. said evidence from Finland shows the boxes have also reduced rates of post-partum depression and even child abuse, and her company will look over time to see if that result is duplicated here.

"There's very little bad you can say about helping keep babies safe," she said. "It's less political and more emotional. It's something we can all agree upon. Every parent deserves support."

Over time, the work of these state and local research teams has led to legislative action, including graduated driver's-license laws, bicycle helmet and all-terrain vehicle safety rules, and improved death-investigation protocols. Research has also informed efforts to expand home visitation and safe-sleep programs, improve mandatory reporting laws and training requirements regarding child abuse, and pass "Safe Haven" laws, which allow parents to leave newborn infants in designated safe places.

Minnesota may soon join these states. In 2015, its Maternal & Child Health Advisory Task Force released part one of its Infant Mortality Reduction Plan for Minnesota. Among its recommendations: assuring "a comprehensive statewide system that monitors infant mortality."

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### About the Author

**Jon Davis** is a policy analyst and assistant editor in The Council of State Governments' Midwest regional office. A former newspaper reporter who covered state and local governments in Illinois, he also provides staff support to the Midwest Interstate Passenger Rail Commission.

**Table 9.11**  
**HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS BY STATE FOR ALL PEOPLE: 2014–2015**  
**(In thousands)**

State or other jurisdiction	2014				2015				2014–2015		2013–2015	
	Covered and not covered by health insurance				Covered and not covered by health insurance				% change persons not covered by health insurance		% change persons not covered by health insurance	
	Total population	Covered	Percent	Not covered	Total population	Covered	Percent	Not covered	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>United States</b> .....	313,890	277,220	88.3	36,670	316,451	286,693	90.6	29,758	9.4	-18.8	-34.1	
Alabama.....	4,767	4,188	87.9	579	4,781	4,297	89.9	484	10.1	-16.4	-25.0	
Alaska**.....	712	589	82.8	122	713	607	85.1	106	14.9	-13.1	-19.7	
Arizona*.....	6,623	5,720	86.4	903	6,719	5,991	89.2	728	10.8	-19.4	-34.9	
Arkansas*.....	2,914	2,571	88.2	343	2,924	2,646	90.5	278	9.5	-19.0	-40.2	
California*.....	38,297	33,531	87.6	4,767	38,650	35,333	91.4	3,317	8.6	-30.4	-49.0	
Colorado*.....	5,266	4,723	89.7	543	5,367	4,934	91.9	433	8.1	-20.3	-40.6	
Connecticut*.....	3,541	3,296	93.1	245	3,538	3,327	94.0	211	6	-13.9	-36.6	
Delaware*.....	921	849	92.2	72	931	877	94.2	54	5.9	-25.0	-34.9	
Florida.....	19,583	16,338	83.4	3,245	19,960	17,298	86.7	2,662	13.3	-18.0	-30.9	
Georgia.....	9,907	8,338	84.2	1,568	10,024	8,636	86.2	1,388	13.9	-11.5	-24.8	
Hawaii*.....	1,368	1,296	94.7	72	1,375	1,320	96.0	55	4	-23.6	-39.6	
Idaho.....	1,613	1,394	86.4	219	1,632	1,452	89.0	180	11	-17.8	-30.0	
Illinois*.....	12,702	11,464	90.3	1,238	12,680	11,780	92.9	900	7.1	-27.3	-44.4	
Indiana**.....	6,498	5,722	88.1	776	6,520	5,892	90.4	628	9.6	-19.1	-30.5	
Iowa*.....	3,063	2,874	93.8	189	3,080	2,925	95.0	155	5	-18.0	-37.5	
Kansas.....	2,845	2,554	89.8	291	2,850	2,589	90.8	261	9.1	-10.3	-25.0	
Kentucky*.....	4,329	3,962	91.5	366	4,343	4,082	94.0	261	6	-28.7	-57.6	
Louisiana**.....	4,548	3,876	85.2	672	4,567	4,021	88.0	546	11.9	-18.8	-27.3	
Maine.....	1,316	1,182	89.9	134	1,315	1,204	91.6	111	8.4	-17.2	-24.5	
Maryland*.....	5,886	5,423	92.1	463	5,909	5,520	93.4	389	6.6	-16.0	-34.4	
Massachusetts*.....	6,668	6,450	96.7	219	6,718	6,529	97.2	189	2.8	-13.7	-23.5	
Michigan**.....	9,799	8,962	91.5	837	9,811	9,214	93.9	597	6.1	-28.7	-44.3	
Minnesota*.....	5,398	5,081	94.1	317	5,432	5,187	95.5	245	4.5	-22.7	-44.3	
Mississippi.....	2,927	2,503	85.5	424	2,928	2,556	87.3	372	12.7	-12.3	-25.6	
Missouri.....	5,951	5,257	88.3	694	5,969	5,386	90.2	583	9.8	-16.0	-24.6	
Montana*.....	1,008	865	85.8	143	1,017	898	88.3	119	11.6	-16.8	-27.9	
Nebraska.....	1,854	1,674	90.3	179	1,866	1,712	91.7	154	8.2	-14.0	-26.3	
Nevada*.....	2,806	2,379	84.8	427	2,856	2,505	87.7	351	12.3	-38.7	-57.8	
New Hampshire**.....	1,312	1,191	90.8	120	1,314	1,231	93.7	83	6.3	-30.8	-40.7	
New Jersey*.....	8,831	7,866	89.1	965	8,850	8,079	91.3	771	8.7	-20.1	-33.5	
New Mexico*.....	2,050	1,753	85.5	298	2,050	1,826	89.1	224	10.9	-24.8	-41.4	
New York*.....	19,500	17,803	91.3	1,697	19,556	18,175	92.9	1,381	7.1	-18.6	-33.3	
North Carolina.....	9,752	8,476	86.9	1,276	9,856	8,753	88.8	1,103	11.2	-13.6	-26.9	
North Dakota *.....	724	668	92.1	57	741	684	92.3	57	7.8	0.0	-21.9	
Ohio*.....	11,421	10,466	91.6	955	11,442	10,696	93.5	746	6.5	-21.9	-40.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

# HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE STATUS BY STATE FOR ALL PEOPLE: 2014–2015—Continued (In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	2014				2015				2013–2015	
	Covered and not covered by health insurance				Covered and not covered by health insurance				2014–2015	
	Total population	Covered	Percent	Not covered	Total population	Covered	Percent	Not covered	% change persons not covered by health insurance	% change persons not covered by health insurance
Oklahoma.....	3,798	3,214	84.6	584	3,830	3,297	86.1	533	-8.7	-20.0
Oregon.....	3,931	3,549	90.3	383	3,991	3,711	93.0	280	-26.9	-51.0
Pennsylvania**	12,583	11,518	91.5	1,065	12,599	11,797	93.6	802	-24.7	-34.4
Rhode Island*	1,040	963	92.6	77	1,041	982	94.3	59	-23.4	-50.8
South Carolina.....	4,734	4,092	86.4	642	4,801	4,278	89.1	523	-18.5	-29.2
South Dakota.....	835	753	90.2	82	841	755	89.8	86	4.9	-7.5
Tennessee.....	6,449	5,672	88.0	776	6,496	5,829	89.7	667	-14.0	-24.8
Texas.....	26,486	21,438	80.9	5,047	26,990	22,375	82.9	4,615	-8.6	-19.7
Utah.....	2,916	2,551	87.5	366	2,971	2,660	89.5	311	-15.0	-22.6
Vermont*	620	590	95.0	31	620	596	96.1	24	-22.6	-46.7
Virginia.....	8,115	7,231	89.1	884	8,163	7,417	90.9	746	-15.6	-24.7
Washington*	6,955	6,312	90.8	643	7,067	6,599	93.4	468	-27.2	-51.2
West Virginia.....	1,821	1,665	91.4	156	1,816	1,708	94.1	108	-30.8	-57.6
Wisconsin.....	5,685	5,267	92.7	418	5,699	5,376	94.3	323	-22.7	-37.6
Wyoming.....	575	506	88.0	69	577	511	88.6	66	-4.3	-14.3
Dist. of Columbia**	648	614	94.7	34	661	636	96.2	25	-26.5	-40.5

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015, 2014 and 2013 American Community Surveys. (Numbers in thousands) Kaiser Family Foundation.

URL: <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlt/hins/data/ncpovhlth/2013/acs-tables.html>

URL: <https://www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlt/hins/data/ncpovhlth/2014/acs-tables.html>

URL: <http://kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicare-under-the-affordable-care-act/>

URL: <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2016/demo/p60-257.pdf>

Key:

\*State adopted Medicaid expansion beginning 1/1/2014.

\*\*Later date Medicaid expansion adopted: Alaska, 9/1/2015; Indiana, 2/1/2015; Louisiana, 1/12/2016; Michigan, 4/1/2014; Montana, 1/1/2016; New Hampshire, 8/15/2014; Pennsylvania, 1/1/2015.

## HEALTH

**Table 9.12**  
**NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONS UNDER 65 YEARS OF AGE, AT OR BELOW 399 PERCENT OF POVERTY,**  
**BY HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, BY STATE: 2015**  
**(In thousands)**

State or other jurisdiction	Below 138 percent of the Federal Poverty Level					138–199 percent of the Federal Poverty Level				
	Below 18 years of age	Health insurance coverage				Below 18 years of age	Health insurance coverage			
		With		Without			With		Without	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama.....	397	380	95.6	17	4.4	144	140	96.8	5	3.2
Alaska.....	41	37	89.2	4	10.8	23	21	89.9	2	10.1
Arizona.....	564	501	88.8	63	11.2	222	195	87.9	27	12.1
Arkansas.....	259	239	92.4	20	7.6	107	102	95.2	5	4.8
California.....	2,798	2,682	95.9	116	4.1	1,219	1,166	95.6	53	4.4
Colorado.....	280	263	94.1	16	5.9	152	144	94.5	8	5.5
Connecticut.....	156	148	94.6	8	5.4	64	62	95.4	3	4.6
Delaware.....	56	53	95.7	2	4.3	23	22	96.6	1	3.4
Florida.....	1,379	1,260	91.3	119	8.7	601	548	91.2	53	8.8
Georgia.....	840	763	90.8	77	9.2	345	312	90.4	33	9.6
Hawaii.....	56	55	96.7	2	3.3	34	33	99.1	0	0.9
Idaho.....	114	107	93.2	8	6.8	82	78	95.0	4	5.0
Illinois.....	808	781	96.6	27	3.4	339	328	96.8	11	3.2
Indiana.....	465	427	91.8	38	8.2	218	194	89.1	24	10.9
Iowa.....	164	154	94.1	10	5.9	96	92	95.9	4	4.1
Kansas.....	188	170	90.7	17	9.3	98	93	95.3	5	4.7
Kentucky.....	340	323	94.9	17	5.1	132	126	95.3	6	4.7
Louisiana.....	417	396	95.1	21	4.9	132	128	96.8	4	3.2
Maine.....	66	62	94.5	4	5.5	33	29	89.5	3	10.5
Maryland.....	259	241	93.0	18	7.0	140	133	95.0	7	5.0
Massachusetts.....	288	282	97.9	6	2.1	118	117	99.3	1	0.7
Michigan.....	669	643	96.1	26	3.9	282	270	95.5	13	4.5
Minnesota.....	259	247	95.1	13	4.9	145	138	95.6	6	4.4
Mississippi.....	307	296	96.5	11	3.5	98	92	93.9	6	6.1
Missouri.....	391	354	90.5	37	9.5	186	172	92.2	15	7.8
Montana.....	60	54	91.0	5	9.0	32	27	85.7	5	14.3
Nebraska.....	112	100	89.3	12	10.7	62	58	94.3	4	5.7
Nevada.....	207	187	90.2	20	9.8	107	97	90.8	10	9.2
New Hampshire.....	40	39	97.8	1	2.2	24	22	92.7	2	7.3
New Jersey.....	445	416	93.5	29	6.5	188	177	93.8	12	6.2
New Mexico.....	191	179	93.7	12	6.3	76	72	95.6	3	4.4
New York.....	1,270	1,229	96.8	40	3.2	456	440	96.6	16	3.4
North Carolina.....	766	722	94.3	43	5.7	324	307	94.5	18	5.5
North Dakota.....	28	25	87.8	3	12.2	18	16	87.8	2	12.2
Ohio.....	777	730	93.9	47	6.1	324	304	93.7	20	6.3
Oklahoma.....	311	284	91.3	27	8.7	142	128	90.2	14	9.8
Oregon.....	247	237	96.3	9	3.7	117	110	94.0	7	6.0
Pennsylvania.....	717	678	94.5	39	5.5	308	287	93.1	21	6.9
Rhode Island.....	56	51	91.4	5	8.6	25	24	97.5	1	2.5
South Carolina.....	358	342	95.5	16	4.5	158	151	95.5	7	4.5
South Dakota.....	54	49	90.5	5	9.5	27	24	88.4	3	11.6
Tennessee.....	512	482	94.1	30	5.9	209	200	95.4	10	4.6
Texas.....	2,397	2,117	88.3	281	11.7	969	842	87.0	126	13.0
Utah.....	185	160	86.1	26	13.9	139	126	90.8	13	9.2
Vermont.....	26	26	99.7	0	0.3	15	14	98.5	0	1.5
Virginia.....	398	367	92.1	31	7.9	207	189	91.2	18	8.8
Washington.....	374	362	96.8	12	3.2	217	212	97.4	6	2.6
West Virginia.....	127	124	97.8	3	2.2	53	51	97.3	1	2.7
Wisconsin.....	309	292	94.3	17	5.7	159	150	94.1	9	5.9
Wyoming.....	28	24	85.4	4	14.6	19	17	92.7	1	7.3

Source: 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates.



**NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONS UNDER 65 YEARS OF AGE, AT OR BELOW 399 PERCENT OF POVERTY, BY HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, BY STATE: 2015—Continued**  
(In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	200–399 percent of the Federal Poverty Level					Below 138 percent of the Federal Poverty Level				
	Below 18 years of age	Health insurance coverage				Ages 18–64	Health insurance coverage			
		With		Without			With		Without	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama.....	314	306	97.3	8	2.7	720	490	68.0	230	32.0
Alaska.....	61	53	85.7	9	14.3	65	42	63.9	24	36.1
Arizona.....	472	440	93.1	33	6.9	943	706	74.8	238	25.2
Arkansas.....	197	190	96.8	6	3.2	459	350	76.3	109	23.7
California.....	2,386	2,298	96.3	88	3.7	5,071	3,977	78.4	1,095	21.6
Colorado.....	383	365	95.4	18	4.6	550	439	79.8	111	20.2
Connecticut.....	188	183	97.0	6	3.0	311	255	81.9	56	18.1
Delaware.....	62	60	96.7	2	3.3	95	80	84.6	15	15.4
Florida.....	1,166	1,085	93.1	80	6.9	2,652	1,736	65.5	916	34.5
Georgia.....	698	658	94.3	39	5.7	1,392	829	59.5	563	40.5
Hawaii.....	111	109	98.6	2	1.4	116	100	86.3	16	13.7
Idaho.....	150	141	93.6	10	6.4	215	149	69.4	66	30.6
Illinois.....	847	823	97.2	24	2.8	1,437	1,134	78.9	303	21.1
Indiana.....	501	468	93.5	33	6.5	785	581	73.9	205	26.1
Iowa.....	265	256	96.5	9	3.5	327	279	85.4	48	14.6
Kansas.....	233	223	95.5	10	4.5	313	221	70.6	92	29.4
Kentucky.....	303	289	95.4	14	4.6	649	564	87.0	85	13.0
Louisiana.....	299	289	96.5	10	3.5	696	468	67.2	228	32.8
Maine.....	85	79	92.4	7	7.6	160	125	78.3	35	21.7
Maryland.....	379	365	96.3	14	3.7	480	389	81.1	91	18.9
Massachusetts.....	336	332	98.8	4	1.2	636	586	92.2	50	7.8
Michigan.....	648	629	97.0	20	3.0	1,296	1,097	84.7	199	15.3
Minnesota.....	404	392	97.0	12	3.0	487	425	87.2	63	12.8
Mississippi.....	204	193	94.7	11	5.3	508	340	66.8	169	33.2
Missouri.....	444	422	95.2	21	4.8	736	507	68.9	229	31.1
Montana.....	74	69	93.1	5	6.9	127	88	69.6	39	30.4
Nebraska.....	161	155	96.0	7	4.0	190	130	68.7	59	31.3
Nevada.....	215	201	93.3	14	6.7	357	249	69.7	108	30.3
New Hampshire.....	82	80	96.5	3	3.5	94	76	81.1	18	18.9
New Jersey.....	495	472	95.5	22	4.5	798	584	73.2	214	26.8
New Mexico.....	139	133	96.1	5	3.9	336	252	74.9	84	25.1
New York.....	1,103	1,074	97.4	29	2.6	2,430	2,028	83.5	401	16.5
North Carolina.....	628	599	95.3	30	4.7	1,367	902	66.0	465	34.0
North Dakota.....	61	56	91.6	5	8.4	69	56	80.7	13	19.3
Ohio.....	798	766	96.0	32	4.0	1,402	1,184	84.4	218	15.6
Oklahoma.....	299	278	93.0	21	7.0	523	326	62.3	197	37.7
Oregon.....	249	240	96.3	9	3.7	542	449	83.0	92	17.0
Pennsylvania.....	804	771	95.8	33	4.2	1,336	1,099	82.2	238	17.8
Rhode Island.....	57	56	97.9	1	2.1	116	102	87.5	15	12.5
South Carolina.....	325	310	95.5	15	4.5	665	456	68.5	210	31.5
South Dakota.....	76	71	94.2	4	5.8	93	62	66.2	32	33.8
Tennessee.....	435	419	96.3	16	3.7	907	639	70.5	268	29.5
Texas.....	2,002	1,792	89.5	210	10.5	3,470	1,883	54.3	1,587	45.7
Utah.....	362	342	94.5	20	5.5	290	204	70.4	86	29.6
Vermont.....	37	37	98.1	1	1.9	61	57	93.4	4	6.6
Virginia.....	553	526	95.1	27	4.9	783	536	68.5	246	31.5
Washington.....	495	480	97.0	15	3.0	753	620	82.4	133	17.6
West Virginia.....	118	114	96.5	4	3.5	281	247	87.8	34	12.2
Wisconsin.....	432	419	97.1	13	2.9	585	491	83.9	94	16.1
Wyoming.....	53	48	92.2	4	7.8	57	37	65.3	20	34.7

Source: 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates.

## HEALTH

### NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PERSONS UNDER 65 YEARS OF AGE, AT OR BELOW 399 PERCENT OF POVERTY, BY HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE, BY STATE: 2015—Continued (In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	138–199 percent of the Federal Poverty Level					200–399 percent of the Federal Poverty Level				
	Ages 18–64	Health insurance coverage				Ages 18–64	Health insurance coverage			
		With		Without			With		Without	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama.....	340	264	77.6	76	22.4	882	778	88.3	103	11.7
Alaska.....	38	27	70.0	12	30.0	126	95	76.0	30	24.0
Arizona.....	451	348	77.1	103	22.9	1,214	1,049	86.4	165	13.6
Arkansas.....	215	176	81.5	40	18.5	547	483	88.3	64	11.7
California.....	2,700	2,153	79.7	547	20.3	6,634	5,748	86.6	886	13.4
Colorado.....	312	248	79.3	65	20.7	997	862	86.4	136	13.6
Connecticut.....	144	120	83.0	24	17.0	531	469	88.3	62	11.7
Delaware.....	49	41	84.8	7	15.2	161	146	90.9	15	9.1
Florida.....	1,487	1,063	71.5	424	28.5	3,777	3,076	81.4	701	18.6
Georgia.....	725	510	70.3	215	29.7	1,866	1,563	83.8	303	16.2
Hawaii.....	63	56	89.6	7	10.4	249	233	93.8	15	6.2
Idaho.....	129	99	76.5	30	23.5	318	274	85.9	45	14.1
Illinois.....	724	585	80.7	140	19.3	2,247	1,993	88.7	253	11.3
Indiana.....	417	325	77.7	93	22.3	1,298	1,144	88.1	154	11.9
Iowa.....	172	151	87.7	21	12.3	601	558	92.9	43	7.1
Kansas.....	167	127	76.5	39	23.5	531	469	88.2	63	11.8
Kentucky.....	294	257	87.3	37	12.7	839	772	92.0	67	8.0
Louisiana.....	312	231	74.1	81	25.9	810	675	83.4	134	16.6
Maine.....	80	65	81.2	15	18.8	256	224	87.5	32	12.5
Maryland.....	274	220	80.3	54	19.7	946	824	87.2	121	12.8
Massachusetts.....	294	271	92.0	23	8.0	990	939	94.9	51	5.1
Michigan.....	618	526	85.2	92	14.8	1,818	1,658	91.2	160	8.8
Minnesota.....	267	235	87.7	33	12.3	959	889	92.7	70	7.3
Mississippi.....	223	170	76.3	53	23.7	543	457	84.3	85	15.7
Missouri.....	390	300	76.8	90	23.2	1,165	1,038	89.1	127	10.9
Montana.....	71	52	72.4	20	27.6	193	165	85.6	28	14.4
Nebraska.....	114	93	81.5	21	18.5	359	323	90.1	36	9.9
Nevada.....	211	158	74.7	53	25.3	601	506	84.2	95	15.8
New Hampshire.....	55	43	79.5	11	20.5	225	197	87.6	28	12.4
New Jersey.....	423	308	72.7	115	27.3	1,324	1,106	83.5	218	16.5
New Mexico.....	156	123	78.9	33	21.1	349	292	83.6	57	16.4
New York.....	1,094	899	82.1	195	17.9	3,219	2,826	87.8	393	12.2
North Carolina.....	719	537	74.6	183	25.4	1,840	1,588	86.3	252	13.7
North Dakota.....	38	31	82.5	7	17.5	135	121	89.9	14	10.1
Ohio.....	679	564	83.1	115	16.9	2,150	1,950	90.7	200	9.3
Oklahoma.....	270	194	71.8	76	28.2	727	596	82.0	131	18.0
Oregon.....	276	230	83.5	46	16.5	714	640	89.6	74	10.4
Pennsylvania.....	672	556	82.7	116	17.3	2,309	2,093	90.6	216	9.4
Rhode Island.....	56	48	85.8	8	14.2	170	153	90.1	17	9.9
South Carolina.....	353	266	75.6	86	24.4	921	795	86.3	127	13.7
South Dakota.....	49	37	75.0	12	25.0	171	149	87.5	21	12.5
Tennessee.....	470	362	77.1	107	22.9	1,272	1,107	87.0	165	13.0
Texas.....	1,893	1,188	62.8	705	37.2	4,915	3,803	77.4	1,112	22.6
Utah.....	194	145	74.7	49	25.3	608	530	87.2	78	12.8
Vermont.....	38	35	90.8	4	9.2	118	108	92.3	9	7.7
Virginia.....	436	327	75.0	109	25.0	1,405	1,220	86.8	185	13.2
Washington.....	423	343	81.0	80	19.0	1,227	1,092	88.9	136	11.1
West Virginia.....	129	113	87.8	16	12.2	348	316	90.7	32	9.3
Wisconsin.....	327	271	83.0	56	17.0	1,101	1,015	92.2	85	7.8
Wyoming.....	33	24	73.1	9	26.9	105	90	85.7	15	14.3

Source: 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates.

# Developing Talent in Rural America through Work-based Learning Experiences

By Mike Bartlett & Kimberly Hauge

*As rural communities struggle to grow their economies and retain skilled labor, work-based learning experiences such as internships and apprenticeships offer a promising strategy to address workforce talent shortages and connect individuals to in-demand careers. To achieve scale, there are promising actions state policymakers can take to better align existing programs and resources to support economic development and educational attainment in the rural areas of their states.*

## Introduction: Rural America's Talent Development Challenge

While most urban centers have experienced robust economic growth since the Great Recession, rural areas have seen less growth, or have stagnated, with overall employment levels still below pre-recession levels.<sup>1</sup> Although there are complex reasons why rural regions may lag behind urban regions on this measure, an important contributing factor may be a lack of skilled talent, which can be measured in part by educational attainment. While educational attainment has improved in rural areas, the gap in attainment between urban and rural areas has increased. As of 2013, 51 percent of adults in non-metro communities have a high school diploma or less, compared to 39 percent in metro areas.<sup>2</sup> Such gaps are brought into sharp focus given the finding of a recent study that 95 percent of jobs created since the recession went to individuals with at least some postsecondary education.<sup>3</sup>

This attainment gap has implications for employment opportunities available to rural residents. A 2016 survey by the Manpower Group found that 46 percent of employers in the United States had difficulty filling jobs, with a lack of technical and soft skills found to be major barriers to meeting those needs.<sup>4</sup> While these “skill shortages” affect both rural and urban areas, rural communities are less able to meet the need for skilled talent. As jobs in industries, from health care to manufacturing, increasingly require more skilled labor, communities that lack skilled talent in critical occupations can see reduced economic opportunities for their residents, and ultimately experience challenges to retaining and attracting businesses that rely on educated workers.

States have recognized the connection between economic competitiveness and educational attain-

ment and have responded with efforts to improve the access to, and the affordability of, postsecondary education. Rural communities often face specific challenges to strengthening postsecondary education, including funding disparities, fewer community colleges or community-based organizations focused on training or difficulty retaining skilled educators.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, when graduates are unable to connect their degree or program of study to a job in their community, they are less likely to remain in that community.<sup>6</sup>

While there is no single solution to these issues for rural communities, work-based learning—the connection of structured education with on-the-job learning—is a promising strategy that could address some of these challenges. State investment in and support for internships, apprenticeships, co-ops and other types of work-based learning can simultaneously support a state's goals for educational attainment and economic development in a way that is adaptable to the needs of rural communities. While there is a need for further research on this topic, states' experiences with work-based learning provide promising options to address specific barriers in rural communities.<sup>7</sup>

## What is Work-based Learning and How Does it Build Talent?

Work-based learning is the connection of work and education experiences that help individuals advance along their career pathway. In practice, work-based learning represents a continuum of activities, including work experience, internships, co-ops, apprenticeships and on-the-job training. Partnerships between businesses and educational or training institutions provide authentic work experiences paired with relevant structured learning activities.<sup>8</sup> For businesses, work-based learning is a

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proven strategy for building a talent pipeline that meets their current and future workforce needs, reduces turnover and enhances their bottom line.<sup>9</sup> For students and workers, work-based learning brings curriculum to life and provides the opportunity to develop skills that improve their educational outcomes and ultimately better connect them to jobs and economic prosperity.<sup>10</sup> In addition to these benefits, work-based learning can potentially address several challenges unique to rural communities:

- **Supporting rural businesses:** Retaining talent can be an acute challenge for rural employers given the aging population and stagnant population growth for many rural areas.<sup>11</sup> Company-sponsored work-based learning can provide a way for rural businesses to meet their talent needs.
- **Meeting the needs of rural workers and students:** Compared to urban areas, rural communities have more job opportunities that require some postsecondary education but less than a four-year degree.<sup>12</sup> These “middle-skill” jobs can often be filled through work-based learning experiences such as apprenticeships or on-the-job training in partnership with local educational institutions. In addition to training the future workforce, adult workers can benefit from upgrading their skills to advance to better positions or reconnect to the labor market. Work-based learning supports learning and earning at the same time—an attractive alternative for older workers in rural communities and for individuals who cannot afford to attend school full-time.
- **Supporting rural education infrastructure:** The promotion of work-based learning also supports local schools and community colleges, which often play leadership and intermediary roles in rural areas. Many of these public institutions already are well equipped to support work-based learning and have connections to local businesses. By becoming involved in the integration of work-based learning into education programs, this strengthens educational institutions’ connections to their local economies.

### How Can States Support Work-based Learning in Rural Communities?

Given the potential of work-based learning to strengthen state and regional economies, states have a role and interest in implementing policies and initiatives that “seed the environment” for locally-led work-based learning to take root and

flourish. States can also support and strengthen partnerships between economic development, education and workforce systems to better align state-level resources and programs to develop demand-driven work-based learning opportunities. Four strategies emerge from relevant research and the experiences of several states discussed in the 2016 National Governors Association, or NGA, Center for Best Practices publication *State Strategies to Scale Quality Work-Based Learning*.<sup>13</sup> States can consider these strategies as they address specific challenges rural areas face in scaling work-based learning opportunities.

#### 1. Find and share what’s already working for rural areas:

While there are examples of work-based learning partnerships in many rural communities, they often operate in isolation or are disconnected from other programs or local institutions, making it difficult to capture and share the knowledge and best practices from these partnerships. Governors and state agencies are well-positioned due to their statewide perspective to identify and elevate rural work-based learning programs and disseminate information to rural communities about how other similar areas have implemented workable solutions. In Iowa, the governor’s STEM Advisory Council gives annual awards to strong partnerships between businesses and schools, including work-based learning programs, with several of those being in rural communities.<sup>14</sup> These programs are featured at annual meetings and on the governor’s website as best practices, which includes program contact information and communication tools.

#### 2. Reduce barriers in funding and policy:

One barrier rural communities may face in scaling work-based learning is difficulty accessing funding through statewide pilots or grants. State programs designed to support such efforts may be less accessible to rural communities due to grant requirements that require minimum grant amounts, favor more densely populated areas to achieve greater impact, or cumbersome application processes that favor those with more resources to expend on the application process.<sup>15</sup> To address these challenges, states may consider lowering minimum funding amounts or reviewing urban and rural grants separately. Recognizing that such barriers vary considerably from community to community, listening to rural

communities articulate their specific barriers or challenges is critical. For example, in Minnesota, the governor's Workforce Development Board conducted meetings with business and education partners in three different regions to discuss workforce shortages and the impact on the community. Two of the regions are primarily rural. These meetings resulted in identifying key barriers, building trust and establishing the structure needed to bring together local partners to work on local solutions with support from the state.<sup>16</sup>

### 3. Leverage technology to improve access:

As work in many fields becomes increasingly digitized, students and individuals in rural communities have a new opportunity to use technology to access work-based learning opportunities. Some states are launching virtual work-based learning programs that allow rural students and businesses to participate despite geographical limitations. For example, West Virginia launched a Simulated Workplace Program in 2013 that allows students to acquire in-demand workplace skills despite limited on-site opportunities in their communities.<sup>17</sup> This program was designed and launched in response to industry demand for programs that build in-demand skills in rural communities.

Technology can also increase access to policymakers and provide an avenue for rural communities to have their voices heard in shaping the goals, objectives and strategies for scaling work-based learning. State officials participating in an NGA Center policy academy on this topic found that the perspective of rural businesses, schools and other stakeholders may be left out because of the time commitment and cost of travel to participate in meetings and strategic planning. Washington is addressing this concern as part of a governor's Work-Based Learning Summit by hosting the event in 24 virtual sites across the state. The virtual sites will provide those who are unable to travel to the state capitol with the opportunity to watch the event live and, more importantly, participate in facilitated conversations.

### 4. Target resources and incentives:

Smaller companies are more prevalent in rural communities, and they often struggle to set up and operate work-based learning programs because of the up-front costs of program development.<sup>18</sup>

States can help businesses by providing incentives or technical assistance to overcome specific barriers. This assistance can be monetary or non-monetary, such as tax credits, grants, train-the-trainer courses or the provision of liability and insurance protection for work-based learning participants. For example, 12 states and territories offer tax credits to employers for hiring apprentices: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Guam, Louisiana, Missouri, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.<sup>19</sup> States can also bring together groups of small businesses or community colleges to act as intermediaries to reduce the program development burden on businesses.

In areas where work-based learning opportunities are limited, states can provide incentives to education institutions to spur their active involvement. For example, in September 2016 the Indiana Department of Education used federal funds to provide career and technical education, or CTE, grants to 15 CTE districts and four post-secondary institutions to support the development or expansion of work-based learning programs specifically targeting rural areas.<sup>20</sup> To ensure the long-term impact of work-based learning for students and workers, states can also support rural communities as they develop and expand the use of credentialing systems. Community colleges often lead this effort. States may need to provide additional support to these leading credentialing institutions in rural areas because of increased concerns regarding access, cost and volume.<sup>21</sup>

## Conclusion

While there is no single solution to address the talent and educational attainment needs of rural communities, work-based learning is a promising strategy states can explore to address rural communities' challenges in preparing a skilled workforce. While more research specific to rural areas is needed, the work-based learning model holds promise for meeting the specific needs of business, students and adults in rural areas. Several states are implementing statewide work-based learning strategies that include specific approaches to address the concerns of rural communities, and these strategies could be adapted by other states.

## Notes

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<sup>9</sup>Alfeld, Corinne, and Ivan Charner. *Work-Based Learning Opportunities for High School Students*. Publication. National Research Center for Career and Technical Education. February 2013. Accessed March 7, 2017. [http://www.nrccte.org/sites/default/files/publication-files/nrccte\\_work-based\\_learning.pdf](http://www.nrccte.org/sites/default/files/publication-files/nrccte_work-based_learning.pdf).

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>See i.

<sup>12</sup>Young, Justin R. *Middle-Skill Jobs Remain More Common Among Rural Workers*. Issue brief no. 63. Carsey Institute, University of New Hampshire. Spring 2013. Accessed March 7, 2017. <http://scholars.unh.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1195&context=carsey>.

<sup>13</sup>See viii.

<sup>14</sup>“STEM BEST® (Businesses Engaging Students and Teachers).” Iowa STEM BEST | Iowa Governor’s STEM Advisory Council. Accessed March 07, 2017. <http://www.iowastem.gov/STEMBEST>.

<sup>15</sup>Tom Vilsack. Tom Vilsack to White House Rural Council, October 5, 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/images/Rural%20Policy%20Learnings%20Memo.pdf>.

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<sup>17</sup>“West Virginia: Simulated Workplace.” West Virginia: Simulated Workplace | Advance CTE. July 01, 2013. Accessed March 07, 2017. <https://careertech.org/resource/west-virginia-simulated-workplace>.

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# States and Community Energy Strategies

By Jeffrey Domanski and Michael Rauch

*Community Solar and Community Choice Aggregation, or CCA, are two relatively new, increasingly pursued, and still evolving strategies helping to transform the U.S. electricity system. These approaches put local governments at the center of energy purchase and development decision-making efforts. States should pay attention to these two potentially overlapping approaches as they can address a number of energy-related challenges. Their effectiveness depends on the form they take, including whether they are enabled by state legislation. This article describes these programs and recommends support for strategic energy planning to gain a full awareness of challenges and opportunities.*

## Introduction

The way electricity is produced, transmitted, distributed and purchased by consumers in the United States is undergoing a radical change. The U.S. electricity system is dominantly reliant on centralized power generation with long-distance transmission to local distribution systems delivering energy to end-users. The American Society of Civil Engineers, or ASCE's, 2017 Infrastructure Report Card notes that most of the transmission and distribution lines are more than 50 years old, and beyond their life expectancy and ability to meet today's electricity demand. Many parts of the system are highly vulnerable to weather event disruptions as we have seen, and not able to handle introduction of new production capacity, including from renewable sources such as wind and solar. ASCE's report indicates that \$934 billion is needed over the next 10 years to improve this system.<sup>1</sup>

A significant driver of the radical change underway is interest in addressing the poor state of the grid and to use the required investment to move away from the inefficient, inadequate, centralized system to one which utilizes widely Distributed Energy Resources, or DER, that produce power closer to the end-users. Deployment of DER requires increased decision-making and investment at the local level and can yield a number of benefits. It can increase system resilience, reliability and renewable energy capacity, and it can be an opportunity to foster local economic development and address related policy challenges, such as addressing inequality in low and medium income communities.

Two prominent DER strategies being used and pursued in various states are Community Solar and Community Choice Aggregation, or CCA. While

both have been pursued for more than 10 years, interest and efforts have significantly increased across the U.S. in the last few years, and efforts are anticipated to grow. Both strategies can take many forms and their design is influenced by state and local conditions. They can be independently pursued, but they can also be overlapping efforts.

While these policies are implemented at the sub-state level, e.g., either by a municipality or a consortium of municipalities and/or counties, they are often enabled and influenced by state-level activities, including legislation and regulation. In addition, they can contribute to state goals and mandates, including Renewable Portfolio Standards. With intent to provide policymakers at state and local levels, program leaders and other actors in local communities with information to guide decision-making, this article defines these strategies, provides descriptions of the various forms they can take based on efforts to-date and highlights associated opportunities and challenges.

## Community Solar

Most solar projects to-date are either small-scale projects with a single retail customer, or utility-scale projects which sell electricity directly to the utility (e.g., a power purchase agreement, or PPA). A Community Solar project, by contrast, is a large-scale installation of a solar photovoltaic or other electricity-generating system which produces electricity for multiple customers and/or owners. Community Solar programs are also known as Shared Solar, Community Solar Farms and Solar Gardens.

Community Solar significantly increases access to solar power. Approximately 85 percent of U.S. residents can neither own nor lease a solar system because of physical restrictions (e.g., roof orien-





nearly half of the existing Community Solar capacity was developed without enabling legislation, including in the top four states. Further, the presence of enabling legislation has had no discernible effect on the size of projects or whether the projects have been fully subscribed.<sup>5</sup>

### Community Choice Aggregation

Community Choice Aggregation, or CCA, is an electricity supply purchasing strategy that municipalities in certain deregulated states can employ. In its most basic form, CCA allows municipalities to aggregate the buying power of individual customers within a defined jurisdiction to negotiate with electricity supply companies regarding price, term and sourcing on behalf of residents and small businesses to create a new local default supply option. Importantly, the bargaining power of multiple municipalities can be united under a single contract to gain further negotiating advantage. This bargaining power can be used for additional local generation and efficiency projects that result in greater cost and emissions reductions. In most cases, CCA results in significant cost savings and long-term price certainty. Residents not covered by an existing third-party supply contract are automatically enrolled in the CCA, but every resident is given the option to opt out. This is typically done by a required series of outreach efforts to each potential participant conducted as part of the launch phase of a CCA program.

Seven states have authorized the formation of CCA programs (see Table A). As of 2014, CCA programs were serving nearly 5 percent of Americans in over 1,300 municipalities.<sup>6</sup> Approximately 50 percent of investor-owned utility customers in California are served by CCA, and CCA programs are currently serving the majority of Ohio and Illinois. Delaware, Minnesota and Utah are considering enabling CCA.<sup>7</sup>

Much of the interest in CCA has been as a mechanism to foster support and use of renewable energy. Indeed, many CCA programs have formed with this as a primary mission. There are multiple ways “green power” can be incorporated within a CCA program. Supply from renewable energy sources may be offered as an option to CCA participants, which is similar to the purchase decision consumers can make as individuals through their utility company or a third-party service company. CCA differs from these voluntary green power procurement programs in the key role the municipalities play in creating a bargaining block. CCA

is also viewed as a vehicle to develop local renewable energy, including Community Solar projects. Indeed, Community Solar efforts can be enhanced by CCA efforts. For example, market demand for a Community Solar project can be identified through the outreach that CCA requires when it is being launched. CCAs can benefit from a Community Solar project as a near-term opportunity to deliver on the goal to develop local renewable energy generation.

It is important to note that unless expressly required, a CCA need not support renewable energy options. As stated above, in its simplest form a CCA can just provide access to lower-cost power supply, including from fossil-fuel sources. This has been the case in New York’s first CCA, located in Westchester County, which provides both green and traditional power to its customers, and in Illinois where several CCAs discontinued green supply options in 2014 due to fluctuating fuel prices and expiring long-term contracts. However, renewable energy options can be added, just as these examples show they can be removed. For example, New York’s first CCA included a provision to allow communities to replace contracted power with local renewable sources as they become available.<sup>8</sup>

Table A shows the states where a CCA is currently in place. Establishing a CCA has not been easy and commonly takes time. In many cases, enabling legislation has been in place for years before an initial CCA was established. For example, the CleanPowerSF CCA experienced more than 10 years of planning and delays before it began serving customers in May 2016.<sup>9</sup> Decisions by state public utility commissions are required to enable CCAs, but their decisions can also create conditions that limit, and in some cases prevent, CCA formations. For example, a 2015 decision by the California Public Utilities Commission requires a fee to be paid by CCA customers to allow utilities to recoup sunk costs for investments made on behalf of potential CCA customers. This fee could prevent the cost-competitiveness that CCA seeks to offer. Models that work in one state will not necessarily—and often very much do not—work in other states. For example, in California and Massachusetts, CCAs can apply to administer “public purpose” funds, which the utilities have historically administered, to support demand reduction technologies and programs.

The energy-focused planning and stakeholder engagement programs integral to CCAs can also

**Table A: States with Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) programs**

<i>State</i>	<i>Year CCA Enacted</i>	<i>CAA Activity</i>
<b>Massachusetts</b>	1997	Longest running CCA program. 19 active CCAs with 35 municipalities awaiting approval as of 2014.
<b>Ohio</b>	1999	Over 250 communities participating in CCA. Focus on rate savings vs. green power, but RECs available in some programs.
<b>California</b>	2002	5 active CCAs, 5 anticipated in 2017, 5 anticipated in 2018. Distinctive focus on renewable, GHG-free sources.
<b>Rhode Island</b>	2003	1 statewide CCA, covers 37 of 39 municipalities and 4 school districts.
<b>New Jersey</b>	2003	4 active CCAs with 4 in process as of 2014.
<b>Illinois</b>	2009	By 2013, 80% of the residential market participated in CCA. Chicago CCA is the largest in the country.
<b>New York</b>	2015	1 active CCA in Westchester County serving 41 municipalities; pilot began in 2015. The State defined CCA rules in April 2016.

be used to facilitate other beneficial programs, such as energy demand reduction and microgrids. The Cape Light Compact, a CCA in Massachusetts, has provided both technical support and financial incentives for energy efficiency efforts. Microgrids are islanded grid networks containing generation sources within, including renewable energy, which can be separated from the regional grid network to protect energy users from power outages, particularly critical facilities such as police stations and hospitals. Microgrids are being supported by a number of state efforts—including in California, Connecticut, Maryland, New York and New Jersey, because of their potential to increase power supply resilience in communities. The required planning, stakeholder and participant engagement, and program management are tasks a CCA administrator is well-positioned to facilitate.

No matter the policy purpose driving a specific CCA effort, it is critically important to build the program over time in an iterative manner so that it can adapt to changing market conditions, new opportunities and the needs of the community served.

### **Stepping Back to Move Forward**

Community Solar and Community Choice Aggregation are new strategies which rely, in part, on local and state governments for effective implementation. Key to the success of these strategies and others (e.g., microgrids) is a broad-based com-

prehensive approach to community energy planning. As these strategies evolve and new strategies are introduced to the marketplace, it is critically important that communities integrate their efforts to evaluate the connection between these programs and maximize their effectiveness.

The U.S. Department of Energy's Guide to Community Energy Strategic Planning, or CESP, has identified community energy planning as a best practice and notes that "in a time of tightening budgets ... developing a CESP can be an important component of good governance, and it can also put governments in a prime position to capture funding opportunities as they arise, because they have proactively identified their goals and priority actions."<sup>10</sup> This is a key step for those communities with interest in CCAs and/or Community Solar, as well as other energy projects. CESP's emphasis on the role of the leadership team and engagement of community stakeholders aligns with the administrative and outreach efforts required for both strategies. Further, the CESP process provides insight into resources and data required to realize an efficient rollout of either or both strategies. CESP may sound daunting; however, by starting from this point, communities can gain the insight necessary to select the most beneficial activities to pursue and reduce the burdens associated with stepping into the energy market and making important infrastructure and program investments.

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## Notes

<sup>1</sup> ASCE 2017 Report Card report is available at: <http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/>. Accessed April 1, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> “Net metering” is a policy mechanism that requires a utility company to grant a credit to the owner/lesser of a solar PV system when the system’s production exceeds the needs of the customer’s building. The excess electricity is sent back to the electric grid and the credit, based on the excess energy, is used to reduce the utility customer’s total electric bill.

<sup>3</sup> O’Shaughnessy, et al., *Status and trends in the U.S. Voluntary Green Power Market* (2015 Data), National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Technical Report NREL/TP 6A20-67147, October 2016 and Solar Energy Industries Association (SEIA) “Solar Industry Data” webpage available at <http://www.seia.org/research-resources/solar-industry-data>. Accessed April 4, 2017.

<sup>4</sup> Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) are market-based instruments “... that represent the property rights to the environmental, social and other non-power attributes of renewable electricity generation. RECs are issued when one megawatt-hour (MWh) of electricity is generated and delivered to the electricity grid from a renewable energy resource.” U.S. EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/green-power/renewable-energy-certificates-recs>. Accessed March 5, 2017.

<sup>5</sup> O’Shaughnessy, et al., *Status and trends in the U.S. Voluntary Green Power Market* (2015 Data), National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Technical Report NREL/TP 6A20-67147, October 2016.

<sup>6</sup> Fenn, Paul and Charles Schultz. *Community Choice Aggregation 2.0: Strategies for Distributed Energy Resources in CCA Environments, Local Power*, August 2016.

<sup>7</sup> Local Energy Aggregation Network (LEAN) “State by State” webpage: <http://www.leanenergyus.org/ccaby-state/>. Accessed March 15, 2017.

<sup>8</sup> O’Shaughnessy, et al., *Status and trends in the U.S. Voluntary Green Power Market* (2015 Data), National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Technical Report NREL/TP 6A20-67147, October 2016.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Department of Energy, *Guide to Community Energy Strategic Planning* webpage: <https://energy.gov/eere/sls/guide-community-energy-strategic-planning>. Accessed February 22, 2017.

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## About the Authors

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## Where the Rubber Meets the Road: State Trends in Tire Disposal Laws and Regulations

By Anne Roberts Brody

*While states have made excellent progress during the past 20 years, more work is needed to ensure that existing waste tire stockpiles are remediated and new stockpiles are prevented. This article outlines some of the key criteria contained in states' waste tire disposal laws and regulations, and assesses best practices undertaken by states.*

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### Introduction

Despite more than 20 years of efforts to address waste tires nationwide, large, illegal stockpiles persist. The Rubber Manufacturers Association estimates that in 1990 more than 1 billion scrap tires existed in stockpiles across the country.<sup>1</sup> By 2015, more than 93 percent had been remediated.<sup>2</sup> This demonstrates that legislative and regulatory measures can create frameworks for sustainable management through fee assessment, tracking and compliance, and the encouragement of beneficial end-use markets. This article outlines some of the key criteria contained in states' waste tire disposal laws and regulations, and assesses best practices undertaken by states.

### What are the Risks?

Large waste tire stockpiles present a threat to human health and the environment. They provide an ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes, which can carry and transmit life-threatening diseases such as dengue fever, encephalitis and West Nile virus. Lightning strikes, equipment malfunctions, arson and other events can cause large waste tire stockpiles to ignite. The longer a stockpile persists, the more likely it is to catch fire. Waste tire fires may cause air, surface water, soil, groundwater and residual contamination that can negatively impact human, animal and plant life. When ignited, waste tire piles generate dense, black smoke containing partially combusted hydrocarbons. The smoke plume can cause air pollution that negatively impacts area homes and businesses. The residuals—ash, wire and unburned rubber—from a waste tire fire often require special handling and disposal that can be costly to facilitate.

### Waste Tires

A variety of definitions of waste tire(s), sometimes referred to as scrap tires, can be found in the legislation and policies implemented by states. For the purposes of this article, a waste tire is defined as a tire that no longer is mounted on a vehicle and no longer suitable for use as a vehicle tire due to wear, damage or deviation from the manufacturer's original specifications. Nationwide, most states' waste tire disposal policies are established through legislation, with the legislative branch directing the state agency responsible for environmental quality and protection to adopt administrative rules. Most policies involve the collection of a fee to cover the cost of waste tire disposal, remediation of illegal tire dumps, tracking and certification requirements, waste tire collection site specifications, and suggested beneficial end uses for waste tires.

### Fee Assessment

Waste tire stockpiles do not have a positive net value, as reducing and eliminating stockpiles may cost more than can be derived from product revenue, particularly in sectors where beneficial end use markets are not yet fully developed. If owners of waste tire stockpiles or illegal dumps are unable or unwilling to finance the ultimate remediation and closure of the site, the stockpiles become public liabilities, and funding to mitigate the associated public health and environmental hazards must be provided. States often establish funding mechanisms within the enabling legislation that authorize their waste tire programs. These programs often are implemented by the regulatory agencies that are responsible for environmental quality and protection. Nationally, a total of 37 states have a

mandated tire fee.<sup>3</sup> The average fee ranges from \$1–\$2, though some states have fees as low as \$0.25. In most states, a specific fee amount is established by legislation or through rulemaking. This is not the case in Hawaii and Idaho. Hawaii allows tire retailers to establish a fee, while Idaho has authorized county commissioners to establish fees.

While a mandated tire fee is the most commonly used funding mechanism, other funding structures do exist. North Carolina imposes a privilege tax instead of a fee and West Virginia imposes a one-time \$5 fee on all new automobile registrations.

Effective waste tire programs require consistent and ongoing funding. Variability in funding may negatively impact a state's ability to continually monitor and enforce waste tire programs. Dedicated trust funds have been used successfully to achieve uniformity but are vulnerable to redirection to a state's general fund during budget shortfalls. Funding levels equivalent to at least \$1 per waste tire have proven to be adequate to maintain comprehensive programs.<sup>4</sup>

### Tracking and Certification

Regulations and infrastructure are essential to effectively assessing and remediating waste tire stockpiles. Without the ability to track the movement and processing of waste tires, states are unable to accurately monitor the disposal of tires and prevent the formation of new illegal stockpiles. Most states have developed rigorous systems for tracking tires, as well as certification and permitting processes for waste tire processors, transporters and storage facilities. As the accessibility of mobile devices increases, many states have begun to move their tracking and certification systems online. Electronic manifests can enhance compliance, reduce the risk of lost or damaged paperwork, contain more reliable data, and increase the quality of records. A state's ability to track the life of a tire from its point of manufacture to the point of end use or disposal can enhance compliance and reduce the number of new illegal stockpiles.

### Collection Sites

Waste tire storage facilities generally are required to be permitted or registered in order to store tires above an established minimum. This minimum can range from 50 to 10,000 tires.<sup>5</sup> State regulations often specify storage techniques to enhance the safety of the storage facility. In many states, regulations are placed on the distance that must be maintained between each waste tire pile, the

height of each pile, buffers between property lines and waste tire storage areas as well as drainage systems, vector control and fire preparedness.

### Usage

Waste tires can have second lives as repurposed or recycled products. They can be recycled by cutting, punching or stamping them into various rubber products after removal of the steel bead. Tires can be used as fuel either in shredded form—known as tire-derived fuel, or TDF—or whole, depending on the type of combustion device. Scrap tires typically are used as a supplement to traditional fuels such as coal or wood. The Rubber Manufacturers Association found that in 2015, 48.6 percent of tires were diverted as TDF, 25.8 percent were processed as ground rubber, 11.4 percent were land disposed, 7 percent were used in civil engineering projects and 7.1 percent were used for miscellaneous purposes.<sup>6,7</sup> Recycled products can include floor mats, belts, gaskets, shoe soles, dock bumpers, seals, muffler hangers, shims and washers.<sup>8</sup> Whole tires also can be recycled or reused as highway crash barriers, tire swings, planters and for a variety of agricultural purposes.

### Best Practices

An analysis of state laws and regulations reveals that to effectively manage waste tires, a state must have several mechanisms in place: a mandatory waste tire manifest system, regular reporting requirements, waste tire fee schedules, dedicated remediation funds, permitting systems and criminal penalties for violators. Additional enhancements may include: biennial auditing of waste tire programs, regular waste tire amnesty events and mobile processing units.

During the 2017 regular session of the Arkansas General Assembly, legislators approved House Bill 1267, creating the Used Tire Recycling and Accountability Program. Signed by Gov. Asa Hutchinson on March 2, 2017, House Bill 1267 exemplifies best practices in waste tire management. This legislation reformed the state's existing tiered waste tire fee system, shifting the focus from a fee imposed on the sale of a new tire, to a "rim fee." It established a \$3 fee for all tires removed from the rim of a vehicle. To create a more robust funding structure, the legislation requires that an additional \$1 fee be imposed when a culled used tire, instead of a new tire, replaces a tire removed from a rim. Fees collected must be remitted monthly to the director of the Department of Finance and Administration and must be accom-

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panied by a return detailing the total fees collected during the previous calendar month. To cover the cost of administering the program, generators<sup>9</sup> may retain 5 percent of collected fees.

House Bill 1267 enhanced transparency by creating a robust framework for accountability, including a uniform electronic manifest system, monthly reports on fee collection, and mandatory biennial reporting by tire management programs. The legislation also established funding levels and priorities that encourage and incentivize responsible end use; provided incentives for program consolidation, which has been shown to improve program management; created penalties for violations; established a Used Tire Recycling Fund; and provided funding for illegal dumps control officers. Combined, these features create a foundation for a comprehensive and effective tire management program.

### Conclusion

While states have made substantial progress during the past 20 years, more work is needed to ensure that existing waste tire stockpiles are remediated and new stockpiles are prevented. To achieve this, states have implemented legislation and regulations to provide funding for the cleanup of existing stockpiles, as well as tracking, certification, monitoring and enforcement protocols. Waste tire management programs can be further enhanced by the inclusion of biennial auditing, regular waste tire amnesty events and the utilization of mobile processing units. Through effective implementation, monitoring and continued enforcement, states can continue to eliminate and prevent waste tire stockpiles.

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### Notes

<sup>1</sup>“2015 U.S. Scrap Tire Management Summary” (Rubber Manufacturers Association, August 2016), [https://rma.org/sites/default/files/RMA\\_scraptire\\_summ\\_2015.pdf](https://rma.org/sites/default/files/RMA_scraptire_summ_2015.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup>“Waste Tire Program Annual Report to the General Assembly” (Energy and Environment Cabinet, Department for Environmental Protection, Division of Waste Management, 2014), <http://waste.ky.gov/Waste%20Tire%20Program%20Report/Waste%20Tire%20Report%202014%201-15-15-FINAL.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup>OSWER US EPA, “Frequent Questions | Scrap Tires,” Collections & Lists, accessed August 17, 2015, <http://www.epa.gov/osw/conservation/materials/tires/faq.htm#ques12>.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup>Numbers may not add due to rounding.

<sup>7</sup>“2015 U.S. Scrap Tire Management Summary.”

<sup>8</sup>US EPA, “Frequent Questions | Scrap Tires.”

<sup>9</sup>House Bill 1267 defines “tire generator” as a tire retailer, wholesaler, transporter, manufacturer of retreaded tires, new car dealer, used car dealer, auto repair shop or salvage yard.

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### About the Author

**Anne Roberts Brody** joined the Southern Office of The Council of State Governments, the Southern Legislative Conference, in 2014. A recognized expert on tire disposal laws, she regularly publishes and speaks on myriad policy issues pertaining to energy, the environment, agriculture and rural development.



# Preparing for the Autonomous Vehicle Future

By Sean Slone

*2016 saw the release of federal guidance designed to define the roles of the federal and state governments in regulating autonomous, or self-driving, vehicles. It also saw Michigan enact the most sweeping autonomous vehicle legislation in the nation. But while those efforts sought to focus on the immediate policy concerns and jurisdictional boundary issues involved in the testing and deployment of self-driving cars, others are starting to consider what are expected to be profound long-term policy and planning impacts of these vehicles across a wide variety of sectors in the decades ahead. These include impacts to the economy, the built environment, safety and energy consumption.*

In September 2016, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, or NHTSA, issued a long-awaited document aimed at delineating responsibilities of the federal and state governments with regards to paving the way for self-driving cars. The “Federal Automated Vehicles Policy” included a “Model State Policy” section that outlined a traditional role for states in overseeing areas like licensing and registering motor vehicles, enacting and enforcing traffic laws and regulations, conducting safety inspections and regulating motor vehicle insurance and liability.<sup>1</sup>

Automakers subsequently expressed concern about the NHTSA guidance, calling on the new Trump administration to re-evaluate it, arguing it could delay testing by months and lead to states making the voluntary guidelines mandatory. U.S. Secretary of Transportation Elaine Chao told the National Governors Association, or NGA, in February 2017 that the administration was evaluating the guidance and looking to update and amend it to ensure it “strikes the right balance.”<sup>2</sup>

While many states in 2016 were keeping a close eye on how NHTSA would weigh in on autonomous vehicle policy, Michigan, late in the year, moved to enact perhaps the most expansive state legislation on autonomous vehicles to date. In a series of four bills, lawmakers voted to allow:

- Driverless cars on all public roads;
- The operation of networks of on demand, self-driving taxis by automotive manufacturers if the vehicles are supplied or controlled by the auto manufacturers;
- Automated truck platoons; and
- The purchase and sale of autonomous vehicles when they become available to the public.<sup>3</sup>

Most importantly, the legislation reversed a 2013 law that required autonomous vehicles to have a backup driver aboard during testing. In passing the new laws, the state clearly sought to help the homegrown U.S. automotive industry remain competitive with Silicon Valley and other parts of the country in the autonomous vehicle arena.<sup>4</sup>

With states like Michigan looking to enable and encourage testing of autonomous vehicles and perhaps reap an economic windfall and the feds considering how much to oversee the process, the inevitability of the autonomous vehicle future also means that policymakers at all levels must consider the impacts they’re likely to have across a wide variety of sectors in the decades ahead. Many are only just beginning to do so.

In 2015, the National League of Cities conducted an analysis of city and regional transportation planning documents from 68 communities around the country and found that only 6 percent of plans considered the potential effects of driverless technology.<sup>5</sup>

Fortunately some university researchers around the country, often at the behest of state departments of transportation, have been contemplating what the future could bring and what policymakers and transportation planners need to start thinking about now.

## Economic Impacts of Autonomous Vehicles

Researchers say policymakers need to recognize that dramatic changes are on the way for a variety of different industries as a result of autonomous vehicles, and those changes could bring dramatic economic shifts, job losses, shifting duty assignments and other impacts.

Engineering professor Kara Kockelman and researchers at the University of Texas at Austin studied literature from consulting firms working for potentially affected industries and estimating the range of impacts to those industries.

Among the most affected industries, according to their study, are likely to be the following: automotive, electronics and software technology, trucking/freight movement, personal transport (trains, planes, public transport), auto repair, medical, insurance, legal profession, construction and infrastructure, land development, digital media, police (traffic violations), and oil and gas.<sup>6</sup>

Some state officials are already concerned about the potential impacts to the trucking and freight movement industries in particular. When Secretary Chao spoke at NGA's Winter Meeting in February 2017, Michigan Gov. Rick Snyder and Massachusetts Gov. Charlie Baker asked her about the workforce challenges that self-driving vehicles could present.

"Autonomous vehicles are a tremendous opportunity, and at the same time, there's this big-time workforce issue," Baker said. "We need to be thinking far enough ahead on that one so that we don't wind up creating a tremendous amount of economic hardship along the way."

Snyder told the secretary: "For truck drivers, we need to be looking farther out as to what are their career opportunities as we see these autonomous vehicles emerge. How do we make sure we're planning far enough ahead so we don't create job-loss opportunities for people?"

Chao responded that "as a former secretary of labor, I am very, very concerned about that and very cognizant of those challenges. So we do have to transition people and we need to keep that in mind."<sup>7</sup>

Truck platooning, which allows two or more tractor trailers to connect to each other and travel together closely, is likely to bring significant job losses. Long-haul trucking routes would likely be the first routes to be eliminated, analysts say. None of this is expected to happen overnight but if and when it does, some may look to government to put in place training programs to help drivers transition to other jobs or take on new roles in a more-automated trucking industry.<sup>8</sup>

"The (trucking) industry employs over 3 million truck drivers and the automation of driving poses a huge threat to the livelihood of these truck drivers," Kockelman and her researchers wrote in their 2017 research report. "The role of the truck driver could become more technical, as they would need

to monitor the (autonomous vehicle) system to ensure it is running properly. Such a role would likely require training and could increase the value and wage of individual truck drivers."<sup>9</sup>

Of course truck drivers are just the tip of the iceberg in terms of the kinds of jobs that will be impacted by autonomous vehicles. Taxi, Uber and Lyft drivers, couriers, bus drivers, valets, chauffeurs and limo drivers and a wide variety of specialty vehicle drivers are all expected to see automation take or alter their jobs sometime in the future, analysts say.<sup>10</sup>

### **Florida Considers Impacts of Autonomous Vehicles on the Built Environment**

The autonomous vehicle future is also expected to dramatically reshape the nation's built environment. The Florida Department of Transportation recently partnered with Florida State University, or FSU, to study the potential impact of autonomous vehicles on urban infrastructure design and what it means for policymakers.

"The state of Florida ... has been somewhat of a leader in this area," said Tim Chapin, professor of urban and regional planning at FSU, at the Transportation Research Board Annual Meeting in January 2017. "It's one of a few states that actually allow autonomous vehicles to operate on its roadways. The state has put several million dollars into research initiatives across the state university system and, with the private institutions in the state, is looking at the impact of (automated vehicles) on Florida and on the world as we know it."

Chapin said there is fertile ground in researching key built environment impact questions such as whether autonomous vehicles will be a re-urbanizing force for the nation's cities or a sprawl-promoting force that will allow commuters to live far from where they work. They could be both.

"If you want to be an urban person, (automated vehicles) are going to allow you to do that more successfully," he said. "If you want to live further out and have an easier commute and be productive and read or work and sleep or whatever, you can do that as well. There is some interesting work and thinking to be done on that front."

One of the most anticipated changes to the built environment that automated vehicles will eventually bring is the opportunity for redesign of roadways. But they may also bring new infrastructure challenges.

"They operate much more safely, more efficiently and they don't have the variability of human drivers," he said. "(Automated vehicles) in



fact are so successful in driving in very, very precise ways that we have to think about the impact on our infrastructure. ... If we did have an (automated vehicle) fleet and they're all falling in line behind each other, we would wear out our roadways in very specific corridors."

The elimination of many traffic signs and signals could be possible if roads of the future are designed more for the automated vehicles themselves than they are for human drivers who will no longer be paying attention, Chapin said.

But those aren't the only features of today's built environment that could be relegated to the dustbin of history.

"As the (automated vehicle) can be sort of traveling all the time and doesn't need to park ... we don't need all those parking spaces anymore," he said. "There are some opportunities there. ... We need to start thinking about our parking ratios. We need to start thinking about the location of parking zones and parking sheds for high-activity areas. I think there is going to be a real rethinking of parking and on-site demand for parking."

While automated vehicles might present the opportunity to eliminate space-consuming parking facilities from the urban landscape, they might also require more areas in front of destinations where the vehicles can drop off riders before driving away empty to service other users, to park in a facility outside the city center or to "return home" and wait to be called again.

"If we do move into a world in which we want drop-off locations at just about every land use, that really does sort of fragment your urban environment," said Chapin. "That could very well chop up our (existing) pedestrian and bike infrastructure."<sup>11</sup>

Chapin also worries that if we're moving to a world in which cars won't need to stop, what will be the impact for pedestrians? The safety of pedestrians is a challenge that Florida already has concerns about. Florida cities like Orlando have long ranked high in the number of pedestrian fatalities due to the design of their streetscapes.<sup>12</sup>

After Chapin and his research team delivered their findings to the Florida Department of Transportation, department officials asked an important question: What should they be doing to prepare for a future with autonomous vehicles? Chapin said the state DOT in the not-too-distant future should be able to rewrite its roadway design manual and reconsider the widths of road lanes, the size of turning radiuses, and the need for turn lanes, signage and traffic signals.

"One of the messages we tried to get across was start doing this in your planning process—your long-range transportation plans where you think about the future of your network and how it's changing—start building (automated vehicles) into that," Chapin said. "We're not quite sure what that means either but we need to start getting people used to this idea and start thinking about the next 30, 40, 50 years of investments in transportation reflecting (automated vehicles) and that needs to begin to happen now."<sup>13</sup>

### **Virginia Incorporating Autonomous Vehicles into Current Operations**

Cathy McGhee, the director of research at the Virginia Department of Transportation, agreed that now is the time to factor autonomous and connected vehicle technologies into planning.

"The typical planning horizon is 20 years," McGhee said. "We're making investment decisions today about what we deploy to provide transportation services that will be greatly impacted by where technology goes in the next five to 10 years."

But McGhee said her department is going farther than that: incorporating autonomous and connected vehicles not just into long-term planning but also into what they're doing today.

"We're trying to embrace the technology but do it in a way that still supports our programs and service provision," said McGhee. "We're looking at implementation from the get-go. While a lot of this work started in my office as research, we began that research with an eye toward implementation. We brought our traffic management center folks in from the very beginning so we could talk about how these technologies get rolled into our traffic management processes."

McGhee said one thing Virginia has not done is change their laws to support automated and connected driving.

"We believe that we don't have anything in the code of Virginia right now that prohibits the testing and deployment of automated vehicles and we don't want to create a law that has unintended consequences," she said. "So we're very open to automated testing and development and at this point we're staying away from any laws that might in any way inhibit that."<sup>14</sup>

In 2015, Virginia Gov. Terry McAuliffe announced the designation of 70 miles of interstates and arterial roads in Northern Virginia as the "Virginia Automated Corridors," which allows autonomous vehicle developers to test their vehicles.<sup>15</sup>

What has state DOT officials, researchers and others around the country excited about autonomous and connected vehicles is the potential of them to improve safety. According to the National Safety Council, the number of motor vehicle deaths in the United States rose 6 percent in 2016 and exceeded 40,000 for the first time since 2007.<sup>16</sup>

“We certainly see the potential for huge decreases in crashes if the system is controlling the vehicle rather than the driver,” McGhee said. “Crashes related to driver error should be pretty much eliminated and that’s a huge part of our crash problem right now—driver inattention and driver error.”

But the proliferation of autonomous vehicles won’t happen overnight and many worry about what the period of transition will look like.

“It’s entirely likely that we’re going to see ... a time of caution while we have this mixed fleet,” she said. “How automated vehicles and traditional vehicles interact on the roadway will be very important to watch and to pay attention to and, as traffic engineers and safety engineers, that is something that we’re very concerned about.”

Another concern is that the period of transition could be a lot longer than many predict, McGhee said.

“User acceptance (of autonomous vehicles) is not a given,” she said. “For every study that says car ownership will go to zero, there is a study that says 65 percent of drivers say ‘no way.’ I live in a very rural county, which clearly will not be an early adopter of automated systems. These folks like to drive. They like their pickup trucks. They like their old cars and I think for some populations, it’s going to take quite a bit longer.”

While many envision an autonomous future that includes shared-use vehicles that will help reduce the number of cars on the roads, the miles they drive and their environmental impacts, that future is far from a given.

“I’m in the camp that believes at least initially that (vehicle miles traveled) will increase,” said McGhee. “People who can’t currently participate in the (transportation) network all of a sudden come back in—younger drivers, older drivers. We could see a significant increase.”

Safer, less taxing travel also could mean travelers change their preferred modes of transportation.

“If you can get in your automated vehicle, set it for Florida and then go to sleep, maybe you would choose to do that as opposed to flying,” she said. “The same is true of transit. ... If you can do a shared ride through Lyft, maybe you don’t get on transit at all. What does that mean to my highway network

from a mobility standpoint? Rather than a 30-passenger bus, I have six or seven individual vehicles.”<sup>17</sup>

### Potential for Impacts to Energy Consumption

Regina Clewlow also sees the potential for a wide variance in the impact of automated vehicles over the coming decades. As a research scholar at the University of California, Davis Institute of Transportation Studies, Clewlow examined the estimated vehicle miles traveled, or VMT, energy and greenhouse gas impacts based on a meta-review of more than 50 studies.

“Will we see this potential shift from personally owned vehicles to shared-mobility-as-a-service vehicles and in what context?” said Clewlow, who now serves as vice president of business development for Swiftly, a company that is helping transit agencies improve their operational efficiency, investment decisions and rider engagement. “In urban environments it seems more likely that this might occur; perhaps not so in more suburban and rural environments. ... Several estimates suggest that in terms of impacts that one shared fully autonomous vehicle could replace 10 personally owned vehicles. Obviously, that’s a pretty dramatic reduction in the number of vehicles that are owned.”

Clewlow said the studies she examined indicate that depending on how the autonomous vehicle future evolves, it could produce anywhere from a 90 percent decrease in energy use to a 200 percent increase in energy consumption.

Reduction in the cost of travel alone could bring increases of up to 150 percent in vehicle miles traveled. If more commuters choose to live farther away due to the change in the value of time produced by the convenience of being able to multitask as they commute, another 50 percent increase in VMT could result, Clewlow said.

But Clewlow also found a key shortcoming of the research she studied.

“As far as I can tell, there are no studies that really look at how the movement of goods would change VMT and energy use in a future with fully shared autonomous vehicles,” she said. “However I can tell you that Silicon Valley and various automakers and various other companies like Amazon are definitely exploring these scenarios of how they can increasingly deliver goods to your doorstep with a future that has increasingly automated vehicles and associated technologies.”

Moreover, Clewlow noted many of the studies she reviewed make some key assumptions and

projections that could take considerable time to come to pass if they come to pass at all.

“If you look at the literature and you look at many of these estimates, most of them are based on a future that has fully autonomous vehicles that represent the entire fleet of vehicles, and clearly we are marching down a path where we will see partially automated vehicles enter the fleet, vehicles that are owned by individuals and not by shared operators and so we need further research that looks at those gradual scenarios that we’re marching (toward) to see what the impacts of partially automated vehicles might be on travel behavior and on all of these other impacts,” she said.

Clewlow said thus far many researchers have also assumed that somehow all the autonomous vehicles introduced in the coming decades will be magically electric. But she believes that’s an issue that requires further study.

“There are a lot of very good studies that look at why this scenario makes the most sense from a financial perspective, from a cost perspective and then what sort of infrastructure might need to be developed on the vehicle electrification side to help us down this path,” she said.<sup>18</sup>

Some key partnerships in the private sector could help to make those assumptions a reality.

The ride-hailing company Lyft, for example, announced it is working with General Motors to add the new extended-range electric Chevy Bolt to its fleet under a rental program for new Lyft drivers who don’t have a qualifying vehicle to use in transporting passengers. GM has also invested half a billion dollars in Lyft’s efforts to build out the concept of a shared, autonomous, electric network with the goals of a fully autonomous fleet to provide the majority of rides on the service within five years and the virtual elimination of private car ownership in major U.S. cities by 2025.

“This is a really big change from where we are today and this really undermines some of the very American ideals of car ownership,” said Debs Schrimmer, transportation policy manager at Lyft. “But we believe that there is a strong indication that people will want to get rid of their cars and rather than own their own self-driving car, they’re going to want to participate in a network. ... Right now owning a car is kind of like having a ball and chain attached to you. There are many subscription costs attached to this: of parking, of registration, of maintenance, of getting gas and we think paying for a subscription service, where you’re actually just paying for the trips that you’re taking

and not having to worry about the maintenance of your vehicle is a very compelling use case.”<sup>19</sup>

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. “Federal Automated Vehicles Policy: Accelerating the Next Revolution in Roadway Safety,” September 2016. Accessed from: <https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/docs/AV%20policy%20guidance%20PDF.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup>David Shepardson. “Trump administration re-evaluating self-driving car guidance,” Reuters, February 26, 2017. Accessed from: <http://finance.yahoo.com/news/trump-administration-evaluating-self-driving-212824005.html>.

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### About the Author

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**Table 9.13**  
**REVENUES USED BY STATES FOR HIGHWAYS: 2015 (In thousands of dollars)**

State or other jurisdiction	Beginning balance total (a)	Highway-user revenues (b)					Appropriations from general funds (c)	Other state imposts	Bond proceeds			Federal funds			Total receipts
		Motor-fuel taxes	Motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes	Road and crossing tolls	Total	Original issues			Refunding issues	Miscellaneous	Federal Hwy. Admin.	Other agencies	From local government		
Total.....	94,017,294	33,684,172	28,495,215	11,953,771	74,133,158	6,866,729	10,926,206	12,143,793	15,669,263	11,153,351	38,669,207	1,841,131	4,480,176	175,883,014	
Alabama.....	192,117	647,407	135,979	-	783,386	162,069	45,507	7,859	601,740	-	804,723	81,155	5,789	2,492,228	
Alaska.....	-	31,995	40,195	48,819	121,009	530,092	212	5,800	-	-	514,777	13,527	-	1,185,417	
Arizona.....	1,436,434	656,302	334,560	-	990,862	8,311	576,286	140,910	111,699	791,085	669,176	26,746	145	3,315,220	
Arkansas.....	637,461	400,477	162,089	-	562,566	55,963	234,664	19,383	243,791	-	400,477	34,293	20,324	1,625,835	
California.....	35,197,465	4,690,568	4,759,561	732,592	10,812,721	-	610,175	809,353	2,427,872	-	3,008,220	134,130	1,019,114	18,191,585	
Colorado.....	737,162	576,416	1,045,240	26,750	1,648,406	500	-	131,972	-	-	1,057,836	19,253	-	2,857,967	
Connecticut.....	1,135,942	440,924	180,046	284	621,254	77,857	83,868	213,901	479,208	143,420	426,525	34,122	4,245	2,084,400	
Delaware.....	2,051,935	181,313	170,979	291,593	643,885	86,184	-	375,679	-	-	193,684	12,180	-	1,311,612	
Florida.....	4,077,396	1,697,544	1,329,902	1,544,108	4,571,554	-	475,637	403,299	242,881	843,835	2,043,152	51,445	427,313	9,059,116	
Georgia.....	2,131,204	949,289	100,950	10,420	1,060,659	202,598	-	288,707	131,499	16,383	1,249,943	81,221	57,097	3,088,107	
Hawaii.....	289,559	80,140	164,104	-	244,244	-	-	4,727	124,207	62,630	215,577	3,778	-	655,163	
Idaho.....	206,945	217,803	171,063	-	388,866	-	-	130,073	-	-	331,903	27,223	4,899	882,964	
Illinois.....	4,188,830	869,730	984,571	1,210,109	3,064,410	282,525	335	52,207	901,963	-	1,637,268	25,628	3,479	5,967,815	
Indiana.....	-	812,082	274,551	-	1,086,633	124,665	8,618	183,295	-	-	1,128,860	10,539	64,406	2,607,016	
Iowa.....	293,091	474,892	918,855	-	1,393,747	60,982	38,226	3,836	-	-	412,774	94,608	-	2,004,173	
Kansas.....	796,924	123,715	61,910	99,996	285,621	-	496,387	14,281	489,977	223,075	316,683	9,921	29,871	1,865,816	
Kentucky.....	1,224,212	739,319	571,530	-	1,310,849	14,027	-	336,330	-	-	723,103	9,661	-	2,393,970	
Louisiana.....	886,455	525,870	131,592	16,619	674,081	-	2,741	50,107	97,978	915,425	693,581	10,649	20,574	2,465,136	
Maine.....	186,191	198,517	81,553	156,263	436,333	-	-	9,298	1,081	-	205,116	3,779	278,598	934,205	
Maryland.....	1,295,271	305,837	440,331	689,405	1,435,573	109,110	195,555	145,288	650,957	301,255	486,752	8,957	142,593	3,476,040	
Massachusetts (d)...	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.....	1,027,765	856,148	882,841	45,514	1,784,503	143,930	34,456	175,756	1,832	32,755	927,105	18,038	14,354	3,132,729	
Minnesota.....	1,817,742	299,826	260,271	-	560,097	543,791	64,083	182,532	256,343	118,300	566,210	18,466	859,853	3,169,675	
Mississippi.....	162,615	365,327	169,750	-	535,077	7,889	61,363	5,887	-	-	481,923	14,782	128,771	1,235,692	
Missouri.....	1,045,637	679,211	302,103	-	981,314	2,994	375,494	13,514	-	-	758,151	44,501	28,961	2,204,929	
Montana.....	46,991	109,949	112,717	-	222,666	-	7,222	50,176	-	-	447,296	23,621	7,463	758,444	
Nebraska.....	206,082	313,970	91,410	-	405,380	48,627	317,004	11,404	-	-	304,044	8,135	490,446	1,585,040	
Nevada.....	425,087	268,755	228,116	790	497,661	-	798	19,866	-	-	291,607	8,327	21,329	839,588	
New Hampshire.....	286,073	130,303	83,517	120,735	334,555	-	-	223,714	57,135	24,830	157,794	37,284	379	835,691	
New Jersey.....	3,235,907	344,080	817,256	1,748,949	2,910,285	-	617,291	661,770	1,542,332	759,590	875,112	62,741	-	7,429,121	
New Mexico.....	336,219	201,215	241,585	-	442,800	30,984	29,673	40,528	8,406	88,025	418,186	19,125	-	1,077,727	
New York.....	201,713	1,242,686	1,128,347	2,201,348	4,572,381	744,466	-	2,493,555	951,974	30,033	1,759,239	52,914	13,602	10,618,164	
North Carolina.....	2,087,565	1,764,256	643,858	12,325	2,420,439	-	661,760	221,786	300,541	-	1,082,685	60,422	21,986	4,769,619	
North Dakota.....	245,510	211,848	120,243	-	332,091	280,305	-	541	-	-	275,994	7,353	33,546	929,830	
Ohio.....	2,838,907	1,796,907	806,230	280,957	2,884,094	1,393	-	692,360	251,763	-	1,372,030	18,257	87,980	5,307,877	
Oklahoma.....	1,007,691	251,724	382,735	260,949	895,408	-	952,523	145,434	-	-	603,086	8,217	20,350	2,625,018	
Oregon.....	3,469,838	433,217	473,981	-	907,198	61,867	14,014	72,833	183,401	739,592	357,417	64,204	-	2,400,526	
Pennsylvania.....	4,016,585	2,065,470	656,484	948,749	3,670,703	93,261	20,550	709,674	732,100	888,773	1,685,627	29,148	20,518	8,689,654	
Rhode Island (e)....	81,894	55,740	28,784	18,806	103,330	30,990	-	21,233	29,500	-	268,248	5,185	-	458,486	
South Carolina.....	296,823	545,726	284,786	16,185	846,697	50,357	3,113	35,498	360	-	602,149	128,089	22,407	1,688,670	

See footnotes at end of table.

# HIGHWAYS

## REVENUES USED BY STATES FOR HIGHWAYS: 2015 (In thousands of dollars) — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Highway-user revenues (b)					Payments from other governments								
	Beginning balance total (a)	Motor-fuel taxes	Motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes	Road and crossing tolls	Total	Appropriations from general funds (c)	Other state imposts	Bond proceeds			Federal funds			
								Miscellaneous	Original issues	Refunding issues	Federal Hwy. Admin.	Other agencies	From local government	Total receipts
South Dakota.....	21,471	144,196	3,790	-	147,986	-	97,718	39,632	-	-	8,501	622,246		
Tennessee.....	1,251,314	634,849	276,858	41	911,748	-	44,833	34,878	-	-	33,162	1,856,861		
Texas.....	6,009,631	2,738,920	5,604,372	702,600	9,045,892	1,290,995	1,784,580	1,831,042	2,739,335	3,689,225	195,730	23,593,227		
Utah.....	868,307	257,730	140,052	800	398,582	53,563	476,054	33,069	3,565	224,545	22,248	1,579,606		
Vermont.....	24,562	72,028	111,987	-	184,015	41,364	1,395	19,228	-	266	2,061	539,970		
Virginia.....	2,515,619	626,104	988,342	68,524	1,682,970	145,821	1,640,342	147,606	300,993	-	146,840	5,297,071		
Washington.....	1,508,288	939,794	546,973	300,325	1,841,092	-	167,042	526,571	478,776	1,071,365	111,759	5,172,389		
West Virginia.....	210,042	426,155	302,858	88,984	817,997	20,782	4,772	15,732	-	-	1,403	1,249,677		
Wisconsin.....	1,049,684	812,726	535,045	-	1,347,771	250,032	76,517	65,110	533,650	188,218	108,080	3,416,188		
Wyoming.....	45,443	71,063	42,219	-	113,282	41,340	73,239	35,560	-	-	-	624,739		
Dist. of Columbia ..	61,161	14,362	54,062	-	68,424	20,160	14,954	34	114,853	726	-	419,883		

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2015 (April 2017).

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. This table was compiled from reports of state authorities.

Key:

(a) Any differences between beginning balances and the closing balances on last year's table are the result of accounting adjustments, inclusion of funds not previously reported, etc.

(b) Amounts shown represent only those highway user revenues that were expended on state or local roads.

(c) Amounts shown represent gross general fund appropriations for highways reduced by the amount of highway-user revenues placed in the State General Fund.

(d) Amounts shown represent data reported for 2010 and 2011.

(e) Amounts shown represent data reported for 2013.



**Table 9.14**  
**STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 2015 (In thousands of dollars)**

State or other jurisdiction	Capital outlay			Maintenance and service total			Administration, research and planning	Highway law enforcement and safety
	State administered highways (a)	Local roads and streets	Total	State administered highways (a)	Local roads and streets	Total		
<b>Total.....</b>	74,895,863	6,459,045	81,354,908	22,849,383	916,716	23,766,099	9,142,824	9,844,799
<b>Alabama.....</b>	827,758	322,621	1,150,379	29,852	-	29,852	210,431	240,705
<b>Alaska.....</b>	792,549	-	792,549	227,206	-	227,206	88,477	47,813
<b>Arizona.....</b>	786,634	120,528	907,162	163,161	-	163,161	228,279	168,609
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	853,322	-	853,322	211,772	75,441	287,213	169,392	90,125
<b>California.....</b>	3,065,850	196,429	3,262,279	1,360,200	352,876	1,713,076	600,597	2,030,861
<b>Colorado.....</b>	924,589	128,428	1,053,017	363,779	-	363,779	110,933	155,881
<b>Connecticut.....</b>	837,283	-	837,283	143,460	-	143,460	403,072	18,173
<b>Delaware.....</b>	308,591	-	308,591	235,383	-	235,383	96,045	97,028
<b>Florida.....</b>	5,548,290	137,724	5,686,014	978,237	-	978,237	297,397	416,505
<b>Georgia.....</b>	1,168,206	176,984	1,345,190	348,224	720	348,944	482,081	251,889
<b>Hawaii.....</b>	320,458	-	320,458	58,531	-	58,531	18,769	10,127
<b>Idaho.....</b>	366,642	71,607	438,249	126,127	-	126,127	30,255	44,722
<b>Illinois.....</b>	4,417,695	41,190	4,458,885	816,226	13,603	829,829	261,721	130,730
<b>Indiana.....</b>	1,417,027	-	1,417,027	684,805	68,604	753,409	91,664	22,038
<b>Iowa.....</b>	1,008,054	-	1,008,054	225,690	-	225,690	52,585	131,800
<b>Kansas.....</b>	768,163	127,050	895,213	163,382	-	163,382	68,746	91,394
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	1,734,109	323,312	2,057,421	484,085	70,048	554,133	34,266	109,172
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	1,056,379	4,595	1,060,974	406,123	3,726	409,849	42,988	24,152
<b>Maine.....</b>	406,176	46,183	452,359	212,994	179,752	392,746	56,812	28,207
<b>Maryland.....</b>	1,370,582	71,651	1,442,233	445,862	-	445,862	107,626	190,453
<b>Massachusetts (b).....</b>	1,064,039	281,767	1,345,806	286,495	-	286,495	274,098	203,205
<b>Michigan.....</b>	1,082,544	1,054,569	2,137,113	313,559	-	313,559	120,678	241,570
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	1,225,943	-	1,225,943	551,613	-	551,613	153,410	142,268
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	716,925	118,099	835,024	76,608	-	76,608	76,737	32,499
<b>Missouri.....</b>	869,878	139,716	1,009,594	473,789	-	473,789	74,095	244,667
<b>Montana.....</b>	453,865	-	453,865	131,356	-	131,356	79,682	59,452
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	490,154	349,019	839,173	212,915	108,171	321,086	54,253	75,039
<b>Nevada.....</b>	443,125	-	443,125	110,433	-	110,433	135,578	107,154
<b>New Hampshire.....</b>	311,666	10,230	321,896	237,331	-	237,331	86,547	42,474
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	3,080,659	37,140	3,117,799	699,692	-	699,692	213,717	396,581
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	445,814	-	445,814	46,775	-	46,775	344,102	22,685
<b>New York.....</b>	4,296,048	584,621	4,880,669	1,518,142	-	1,518,142	395,490	434,001
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	2,372,864	-	2,372,864	883,660	-	883,660	289,549	399,670
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	651,295	71,106	722,401	30,353	-	30,353	34,480	33,346
<b>Ohio.....</b>	2,732,780	352,205	3,084,985	516,810	-	516,810	407,649	308,031
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	1,108,668	143,720	1,252,388	638,098	-	638,098	294,972	203,420
<b>Oregon.....</b>	628,405	134,621	763,026	245,874	12,343	258,217	145,222	75,242
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	3,551,258	203,977	3,755,235	1,460,030	-	1,460,030	607,104	834,662
<b>Rhode Island (c).....</b>	246,706	25,073	271,779	97,955	1,454	99,409	45,196	26,506
<b>South Carolina.....</b>	651,335	-	651,335	515,154	12,091	527,245	112,355	122,846
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	314,200	132,450	446,650	78,335	-	78,335	62,991	36,464
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	1,033,817	27,696	1,061,513	315,783	-	315,783	168,326	35,664
<b>Texas.....</b>	11,847,072	303,966	12,151,038	2,313,303	-	2,313,303	329,818	631,170
<b>Utah.....</b>	459,847	-	459,847	369,292	-	369,292	92,140	70,506
<b>Vermont.....</b>	203,602	91,538	295,140	119,388	437	119,825	56,439	64,396
<b>Virginia.....</b>	1,833,512	-	1,833,512	1,462,853	-	1,462,853	363,571	215,386
<b>Washington.....</b>	2,363,603	234,118	2,597,721	774,627	-	774,627	190,616	321,425
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	654,041	-	654,041	314,057	-	314,057	123,876	46,344
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	1,376,476	106,527	1,483,003	239,755	-	239,755	238,246	75,487
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	407,365	-	407,365	93,853	-	93,853	87,080	42,435
<b>Dist. of Columbia.....</b>	-	288,585	288,585	36,396	17,450	53,846	32,661	-

See footnotes at end of table.

## HIGHWAYS

### STATE DISBURSEMENTS FOR HIGHWAYS: 2015 (In thousands of dollars)—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Interest	Bond retirement		Grants-in-aid to local governments	Total disbursements	Balances end-of-year		
		Current revenues or sinking funds	Refunding bonds			Reserves for current highway work	Reserves for debt service	Total
<b>United States .....</b>	8,840,568	8,658,989	11,153,351	15,480,378	168,241,916	101,402,147	256,244	101,658,391
<b>Alabama .....</b>	369,721	23,740	-	256,135	2,280,963	403,382	-	403,382
<b>Alaska .....</b>	8,159	11,401	-	9,812	1,185,417	-	-	-
<b>Arizona .....</b>	234,160	185,640	791,085	710,381	3,388,477	1,363,177	-	1,363,177
<b>Arkansas .....</b>	-	72,505	-	-	1,472,557	790,739	-	790,739
<b>California .....</b>	437,142	134,378	-	3,984,066	12,162,399	41,226,651	-	41,226,651
<b>Colorado .....</b>	30,147	231,090	-	687,481	2,632,328	962,801	-	962,801
<b>Connecticut .....</b>	202,429	269,845	143,420	79,378	2,097,060	1,123,282	-	1,123,282
<b>Delaware .....</b>	75,523	165,592	-	5,485	983,647	2,315,707	64,193	2,379,900
<b>Florida .....</b>	586,992	417,283	843,835	408,433	9,634,696	3,501,816	-	3,501,816
<b>Georgia .....</b>	112,009	275,992	16,383	184,610	3,017,098	2,202,213	-	2,202,213
<b>Hawaii .....</b>	19,489	35,499	62,630	42,883	568,386	376,336	-	376,336
<b>Idaho .....</b>	28,820	29,100	-	156,084	853,357	177,399	59,153	236,552
<b>Illinois .....</b>	281,058	411,001	-	409,686	6,782,910	3,373,735	-	3,373,735
<b>Indiana .....</b>	48,395	52,930	-	250,079	2,635,542	28,526	-	28,526
<b>Iowa .....</b>	-	-	-	764,777	2,182,906	114,358	-	114,358
<b>Kansas .....</b>	88,258	124,407	223,075	151,577	1,806,052	856,688	-	856,688
<b>Kentucky .....</b>	149,596	106,940	-	1,416	3,012,944	605,238	-	605,238
<b>Louisiana .....</b>	163,963	35,468	915,425	45,510	2,698,339	653,252	-	653,252
<b>Maine .....</b>	24,617	33,030	-	64	987,655	132,741	-	132,741
<b>Maryland .....</b>	381,042	354,745	301,255	171,695	3,394,911	1,376,400	-	1,376,400
<b>Massachusetts (b) .....</b>	349,534	295,437	-	168,447	2,923,022	1,018,604	-	1,018,604
<b>Michigan .....</b>	93,316	135,910	32,755	36,130	3,111,031	1,049,463	-	1,049,463
<b>Minnesota .....</b>	61,788	113,600	118,300	118,801	3,485,723	1,501,694	-	1,501,694
<b>Mississippi .....</b>	40,749	40,655	-	97,706	1,199,978	198,329	-	198,329
<b>Missouri .....</b>	121,378	169,550	-	271,342	2,364,415	886,151	-	886,151
<b>Montana .....</b>	3,875	11,625	-	43,273	783,128	22,307	-	22,307
<b>Nebraska .....</b>	-	-	-	305,597	1,595,148	195,974	-	195,974
<b>Nevada .....</b>	26,507	41,310	-	3,190	867,297	397,378	-	397,378
<b>New Hampshire .....</b>	32,532	56,063	24,830	56,629	858,302	263,462	-	263,462
<b>New Jersey .....</b>	1,116,272	668,927	759,590	173,435	7,146,013	3,519,015	-	3,519,015
<b>New Mexico .....</b>	70,375	84,080	88,025	39,666	1,141,522	272,424	-	272,424
<b>New York .....</b>	897,046	1,243,525	30,033	422,575	9,821,481	998,396	-	998,396
<b>North Carolina .....</b>	101,823	128,026	-	148,574	4,324,166	2,533,018	-	2,533,018
<b>North Dakota .....</b>	1,303	4,015	-	123,673	949,571	225,769	-	225,769
<b>Ohio .....</b>	103,461	269,470	-	1,147,928	5,838,334	2,308,450	-	2,308,450
<b>Oklahoma .....</b>	71,550	208,260	-	772	2,669,460	930,982	32,267	963,249
<b>Oregon .....</b>	109,810	168,041	739,592	6,209	2,265,359	3,605,005	-	3,605,005
<b>Pennsylvania .....</b>	520,690	179,065	888,773	346,325	8,591,884	4,058,160	55,995	4,114,155
<b>Rhode Island (c) .....</b>	37,323	31,052	-	-	511,265	29,115	-	29,115
<b>South Carolina .....</b>	88,114	51,183	-	1,587	1,554,665	430,828	-	430,828
<b>South Dakota .....</b>	-	-	-	617	625,057	18,660	-	18,660
<b>Tennessee .....</b>	-	-	-	297,707	1,878,993	1,229,182	-	1,229,182
<b>Texas .....</b>	1,301,508	307,970	3,689,225	497,926	21,221,958	8,380,900	-	8,380,900
<b>Utah .....</b>	100,424	240,385	224,545	64,804	1,621,943	825,970	-	825,970
<b>Vermont .....</b>	2,502	3,121	266	26,742	568,431	3,899	-	3,899
<b>Virginia .....</b>	149,510	190,600	-	1,019,533	5,234,965	2,533,089	44,636	2,577,725
<b>Washington .....</b>	448	263,183	1,071,365	270,020	5,489,405	1,191,272	-	1,191,272
<b>West Virginia .....</b>	16,998	60,280	-	11,443	1,227,039	232,680	-	232,680
<b>Wisconsin .....</b>	180,212	685,762	188,218	456,229	3,546,912	918,960	-	918,960
<b>Wyoming .....</b>	-	-	-	3,946	634,679	35,503	-	35,503
<b>Dist. of Columbia .....</b>	-	37,308	726	-	413,126	67,917	-	67,917

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2015 (April 2017).

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. This table was compiled from reports of state authorities.

Key:

(a) Includes expenditures for local roads and streets under State control. Most local roads are under State control in Delaware, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(b) Amounts shown represent data reported for 2010 and 2011.

(c) Amounts shown represent data reported for 2013.



**Table 9.15**  
**PUBLIC ROAD LENGTH MILES BY OWNERSHIP: 2015**

State or other jurisdiction	Rural mileage					Urban mileage						
	State highway agency	County	Town, township & municipal (a)	Other jurisdictions (b)	Federal agency (c)	Total rural roads	State highway agency	County	Town, township & municipal (a)	Other jurisdictions (b)	Federal agency (c)	Total urban roads
Total.....	611,576	1,586,872	559,758	51,596	138,814	2,948,615	173,838	246,856	788,298	6,568	71,135	1,222,694
United States total....	610,551	1,586,872	557,701	51,596	138,791	2,945,511	170,280	246,856	778,289	6,568	71,127	1,209,120
Alabama.....	8,362	60,150	6,288	169	819	75,788	2,558	2,059	20,931	-	683	26,231
Alaska.....	4,917	2,314	1,491	2,340	2,234	13,296	694	1,729	329	8	73	2,833
Arizona.....	5,577	13,720	2,459	4,040	14,003	39,800	1,245	4,247	20,216	376	238	26,322
Arkansas.....	14,082	64,613	4,637	-	2,148	85,481	2,341	1,398	12,896	-	493	17,128
California.....	10,407	63,750	1,177	955	10,060	86,349	4,686	21,705	81,932	143	1,019	109,485
Colorado.....	7,538	51,302	2,073	833	6,526	68,271	1,523	4,747	14,145	20	33	20,469
Connecticut.....	1,170	-	4,230	264	20	5,683	2,550	-	13,151	71	57	15,829
Delaware.....	2,845	-	52	41	72	3,010	2,558	-	761	37	50	3,406
Florida.....	5,643	26,454	2,578	81	1,733	36,489	6,473	43,981	35,251	5	459	86,170
Georgia.....	12,588	58,257	4,078	90	2,775	77,788	5,361	29,156	15,757	31	41	50,346
Hawaii.....	483	1,023	-	49	113	1,668	459	2,291	-	21	17	2,788
Idaho.....	4,597	16,038	1,773	14,627	8,196	45,231	395	369	4,271	896	2	5,932
Illinois.....	10,432	13,846	71,276	414	217	96,185	5,535	2,639	41,056	396	29	49,655
Indiana.....	8,794	53,920	2,824	522	296	66,356	2,374	11,267	16,353	79	140	30,214
Iowa.....	7,828	88,130	5,461	435	114	101,968	1,051	1,622	9,581	184	25	12,464
Kansas.....	9,480	111,296	5,101	173	730	126,780	812	2,041	10,953	66	3	13,874
Kentucky.....	24,518	37,149	1,878	483	794	64,822	3,118	2,857	8,823	77	159	15,035
Louisiana.....	12,963	27,966	2,209	21	649	43,808	3,726	4,742	9,123	13	7	17,610
Maine.....	7,395	369	11,742	241	162	19,910	963	-	1,983	52	2	3,001
Maryland.....	2,659	9,626	365	106	705	13,461	2,495	11,831	3,955	183	112	18,576
Massachusetts.....	564	-	5,545	241	19	6,369	2,381	-	27,139	369	80	29,969
Michigan.....	6,853	72,746	2,837	78	1,808	84,322	2,815	16,766	18,377	6	-	37,964
Minnesota.....	10,257	43,618	58,546	1,675	2,527	116,624	1,554	2,913	17,635	40	1	22,144
Mississippi.....	9,499	50,249	3,176	625	362	63,912	1,402	2,703	8,686	14	60	12,865
Missouri.....	30,762	69,679	5,459	80	1,184	107,165	3,110	3,664	17,520	30	59	24,384
Montana.....	10,502	42,595	1,180	4,227	12,318	70,822	512	-	3,674	-	-	4,186
Nebraska.....	9,491	60,517	17,053	114	160	87,335	450	749	5,869	7	71	7,146
Nevada.....	4,664	26,185	170	18	3,227	34,263	717	3,387	5,457	52	26	9,638
New Hampshire.....	3,186	-	7,731	18	148	11,083	717	-	4,251	88	-	5,056
New Jersey.....	352	1,569	3,024	565	174	5,684	1,988	5,081	25,731	447	134	33,381
New Mexico.....	11,007	37,136	1,531	154	10,885	60,712	969	3,613	3,769	-	6	8,356
New York.....	9,617	15,552	38,217	668	344	64,398	5,433	4,647	38,678	810	399	49,966
North Carolina.....	59,229	-	2,375	1,017	2,881	65,502	20,330	-	20,310	22	170	40,832
North Dakota.....	7,184	10,517	65,737	19	1,546	85,003	223	12	1,890	-	-	2,125
Ohio.....	13,555	25,144	35,618	989	186	75,492	5,673	4,140	37,388	147	86	47,434
Oklahoma.....	10,851	75,394	7,551	980	13	94,790	1,406	2,717	13,678	121	-	17,922
Oregon.....	6,431	29,136	1,252	1,372	20,450	58,641	3,755	3,755	9,775	101	41	14,902
Pennsylvania.....	28,522	27	42,375	827	740	72,492	11,234	314	35,448	522	81	47,599
Rhode Island.....	374	-	952	9	25	1,361	717	-	3,843	58	69	4,686
South Carolina.....	29,792	25,583	523	194	1,589	57,681	11,567	4,345	2,654	1	3	18,569

See footnotes at end of table.

# HIGHWAYS

## PUBLIC ROAD LENGTH MILES BY OWNERSHIP: 2015 — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Rural mileage					Urban mileage						
	State highway agency	County	Town, township & municipal (a)	Other jurisdictions (b)	Federal agency (c)	Total rural roads	State highway agency	County	Town, township & municipal (a)	Other jurisdictions (b)	Federal agency (c)	Total urban roads
South Dakota.....	7,507	34,977	32,894	1,414	2,401	79,193	259	286	2,578	259	2	3,383
Tennessee.....	10,028	49,126	3,627	384	1,172	64,336	3,851	8,670	18,746	14	20	31,301
Texas.....	64,729	127,691	10,759	6	2,037	205,222	15,694	19,270	72,444	365	600	108,373
Utah.....	4,685	23,410	2,283	522	4,347	35,246	1,186	811	9,017	-	38	11,052
Vermont.....	2,377	-	10,256	-	158	12,791	252	-	1,203	-	7	1,462
Virginia.....	44,922	28	438	-	1,885	47,273	13,726	1,702	11,404	39	917	27,789
Washington.....	5,515	32,849	1,387	8,291	8,263	56,305	1,543	6,424	15,551	82	433	24,033
West Virginia.....	29,964	-	590	239	834	31,627	4,439	-	2,661	43	-	7,143
Wisconsin.....	9,596	19,073	62,192	-	855	91,716	2,150	1,700	19,724	-	82	23,656
Wyoming.....	6,259	14,147	732	986	3,886	26,010	459	506	1,722	245	-	2,931
Dist. of Columbia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,374	-	-	31	101	1,507
Puerto Rico (d).....	1,024	-	2,057	-	22	3,104	3,558	-	10,009	0	7	13,574

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2015.

Key:

— Not applicable or unavailable

(a) Prior to 1999, municipal was included with other jurisdictions.

(b) Includes state park, state toll, other state agency, other local agency and other roadways not identified by ownership.

(c) Roadways in federal parks, forests, and reservations that are not part of the state and local highway systems.

(d) 2009 data.

**Table 9.15a**  
**NUMBER OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES AND STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of bridges</i>	<i>Number of structurally deficient bridges</i>	<i>Number of functionally obsolete bridges</i>	<i>Number of deficient bridges</i>
<b>Totals .....</b>	611,845	58,791	84,124	142,915
Alabama .....	16,095	1,353	2,115	3,468
Alaska .....	1,493	148	434	582
Arizona .....	8,056	246	673	919
Arkansas .....	12,853	845	2,012	2,857
California .....	25,318	2,009	4,419	6,428
Colorado .....	8,624	521	851	1,372
Connecticut .....	4,225	357	1,087	1,444
Delaware .....	875	48	129	177
Florida .....	12,198	251	1,760	2,011
Georgia .....	14,790	729	1,623	2,352
Hawaii .....	1,142	60	435	495
Idaho .....	4,369	385	450	835
Illinois .....	26,674	2,244	1,959	4,203
Indiana .....	19,145	1,717	2,310	4,027
Iowa .....	24,242	5,025	1,071	6,096
Kansas .....	25,047	2,303	1,791	4,094
Kentucky .....	14,261	1,183	3,198	4,381
Louisiana .....	13,012	1,838	1,959	3,797
Maine .....	2,431	361	470	831
Maryland .....	5,313	306	1,078	1,384
Massachusetts .....	5,167	461	2,231	2,692
Michigan .....	11,086	1,299	1,745	3,044
Minnesota .....	13,301	810	375	1,185
Mississippi .....	17,057	2,184	1,263	3,447
Missouri .....	24,398	3,222	3,059	6,281
Montana .....	5,243	411	503	914
Nebraska .....	15,341	2,474	984	3,458
Nevada .....	1,919	35	219	254
New Hampshire .....	2,470	312	453	765
New Jersey .....	6,686	596	1,714	2,310
New Mexico .....	3,960	267	359	626
New York .....	17,461	1,990	4,698	6,688
North Carolina .....	18,124	2,085	3,089	5,174
North Dakota .....	4,401	692	227	919
Ohio .....	27,104	1,893	4,278	6,171
Oklahoma .....	23,049	3,776	1,586	5,362
Oregon .....	8,037	417	1,437	1,854
Pennsylvania .....	22,783	4,783	4,319	9,102
Rhode Island .....	766	178	251	429
South Carolina .....	9,344	1,004	848	1,852
South Dakota .....	5,866	1,156	232	1,388
Tennessee .....	20,106	1,026	2,607	3,633
Texas .....	53,209	1,008	8,928	9,936
Utah .....	3,019	95	386	481
Vermont .....	2,749	190	658	848
Virginia .....	13,884	1,063	2,517	3,580
Washington .....	8,158	385	1,719	2,104
West Virginia .....	7,215	1,092	1,462	2,554
Wisconsin .....	14,134	1,282	742	2,024
Wyoming .....	3,085	370	279	649
Dist. Of Columbia .....	254	10	164	174
Puerto Rico .....	2,306	296	968	1,264

Source: Highway Statistics 2014, <https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policyinformation/statistics/2014/>, updated February 18, 2016.

## HIGHWAYS

**Table 9.16**

**APPORTIONMENT OF FEDERAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION  
FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM APPORTIONMENTS PURSUANT TO THE HIGHWAY AND  
TRANSPORTATION FUNDING ACT OF 2014 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016 (a)(b) (In thousands of dollars)**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>National highway system</i>	<i>Surface transportation program</i>	<i>Highway safety improvement program</i>	<i>Railway-highway crossings program</i>	<i>Congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program</i>	<i>Metropolitan planning program</i>	<i>Appalachian apportioned total</i>
<b>United States total..</b>	22,332,260	11,162,565	2,100,595	350,000	2,309,060	329,271	39,724,000
<b>Alabama.....</b>	455,951	226,974	42,786	7,247	11,364	3,062	769,572
<b>Alaska.....</b>	288,517	144,110	29,910	1,750	27,413	2,258	508,615
<b>Arizona.....</b>	411,998	206,142	40,970	4,240	51,676	5,827	742,166
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	308,513	153,678	27,875	5,979	12,266	1,711	525,175
<b>California.....</b>	1,924,660	968,735	186,733	24,466	462,277	49,826	3,723,002
<b>Colorado.....</b>	297,705	149,093	27,634	5,035	42,132	5,267	542,413
<b>Connecticut.....</b>	276,979	138,822	28,351	2,043	44,070	4,596	509,474
<b>Delaware.....</b>	95,200	47,635	8,697	1,750	11,617	1,775	171,587
<b>Florida.....</b>	1,140,083	567,482	111,650	13,455	13,545	20,619	1,921,861
<b>Georgia.....</b>	743,626	371,403	69,096	12,504	67,685	7,737	1,309,740
<b>Hawaii.....</b>	96,032	48,017	8,788	1,750	10,319	1,742	171,562
<b>Idaho.....</b>	166,208	82,954	15,426	2,812	12,764	1,612	290,128
<b>Illinois.....</b>	791,184	396,246	70,465	16,354	109,668	16,993	1,442,157
<b>Indiana.....</b>	550,992	275,104	48,853	11,609	46,933	5,212	966,530
<b>Iowa.....</b>	292,883	145,891	23,838	8,301	11,251	1,975	498,514
<b>Kansas.....</b>	224,419	111,818	15,143	9,483	9,479	1,940	383,321
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	397,052	197,739	37,878	5,692	13,646	2,523	673,967
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	420,336	209,300	39,772	6,353	11,402	4,281	711,927
<b>Maine.....</b>	105,491	52,719	9,615	1,961	10,257	1,835	187,244
<b>Maryland.....</b>	330,040	165,472	32,567	3,650	53,487	6,906	609,564
<b>Massachusetts.....</b>	326,533	164,004	31,984	3,847	63,175	8,952	616,064
<b>Michigan.....</b>	592,091	296,283	53,013	11,959	73,719	10,313	1,067,990
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	376,471	187,991	31,873	9,439	32,101	4,553	661,442
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	288,316	143,613	26,255	5,383	11,176	1,693	490,588
<b>Missouri.....</b>	562,175	280,108	52,967	8,723	23,480	5,176	960,275
<b>Montana.....</b>	240,963	120,165	23,483	2,958	14,830	1,790	416,185
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	169,638	84,600	12,913	5,702	10,248	1,651	293,191
<b>Nevada.....</b>	199,909	100,208	20,187	1,750	32,443	3,269	368,332
<b>New Hampshire.....</b>	93,744	46,876	8,537	1,750	10,309	1,574	167,596
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	538,351	270,326	53,282	5,793	103,690	12,398	1,012,792
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	216,883	108,109	21,289	2,510	11,369	1,603	372,499
<b>New York.....</b>	897,353	450,919	88,744	9,726	182,483	24,870	1,702,650
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	603,240	301,185	56,038	10,157	51,053	5,793	1,057,922
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	144,482	72,102	9,983	5,871	10,480	1,672	251,831
<b>Ohio.....</b>	753,802	377,202	69,113	13,604	95,386	11,536	1,359,663
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	379,730	189,084	33,390	8,280	11,710	2,575	643,316
<b>Oregon.....</b>	291,863	145,613	27,454	4,573	19,325	3,605	507,004
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	931,501	465,767	91,937	10,280	104,096	12,917	1,664,297
<b>Rhode Island.....</b>	126,303	63,068	12,110	1,750	10,390	1,849	221,837
<b>South Carolina.....</b>	400,238	199,322	37,243	6,676	13,049	3,137	679,237
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	164,005	81,849	14,310	3,687	12,219	1,760	286,060
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	491,552	245,312	46,492	7,448	36,899	4,787	857,163
<b>Texas.....</b>	1,996,469	996,797	190,688	28,392	163,993	24,374	3,501,354
<b>Utah.....</b>	202,670	101,117	19,772	2,468	12,870	3,227	352,225
<b>Vermont.....</b>	115,607	57,790	10,936	1,750	11,800	2,088	205,868
<b>Virginia.....</b>	584,311	291,902	57,036	7,082	54,706	7,529	1,032,226
<b>Washington.....</b>	387,614	193,704	36,101	6,433	36,809	7,292	687,645
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	257,760	128,498	25,168	3,117	14,267	1,695	443,289
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	441,050	219,977	39,436	8,962	27,291	4,553	763,230
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	149,459	74,571	14,651	1,750	10,380	1,574	259,861
<b>Dist. of Columbia ...</b>	90,309	45,167	8,160	1,750	10,063	1,768	161,850

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, State Funding Tables / FHWA Notice N4510.802, April 2017.

(a) Apportioned Federal-aid highway program funds authorized for FY 2016 pursuant to The Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2014.

(b) Shows the State-by-State, program-by-program apportionment amounts, before post-apportionment set-asides, before penalties, and before sequestration) available for FY 2016.

## Using What We Know About Young Adults to Inform State Justice System Policies

By Emily Morgan and Katy Albis

*With the advancement of research showing how young adults are developmentally different from youth and older adults, state leaders are introducing policies and practices intended to tailor approaches that can improve outcomes for this population and increase public safety.*

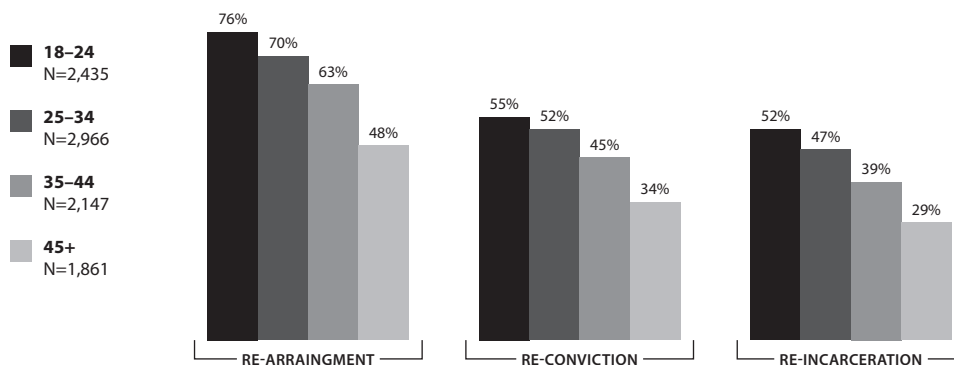
People between the ages of 18 and 24—often referred to as young adults—are generally considered to be undergoing a period of cognitive and behavioral transition. Developmental research shows that young adults continue to mature well into their 20s and exhibit clear differences from both youth and older adults. Although young adults are more cognitively developed than youth, compared to older adults, they are more impulsive, less emotionally mature, and less cognizant of the consequences of their actions. Many young adults are also not engaged in school or work, struggle with significant mental health conditions and substance use issues, lack supportive relationships with family and other caring adults, and often experience homelessness. Sociological research indicates that youth are now transitioning into the social institutions of adulthood—such as marriage and employment—more slowly than previous generations.<sup>1</sup> The overrepresentation of young adults in the justice system is a symptom of these factors.

In 2012, young adults accounted for just 10 percent of the U.S. population but nearly 30 percent of people arrested and 21 percent of all admissions to adult state and federal prisons.<sup>2</sup> In that same year, young adults between the ages of 18 and 20 accounted for approximately 20 percent of people incarcerated in the juvenile justice system.<sup>3</sup> Data also show that young adults have higher recidivism rates than other age groups. One multi-state study found that approximately 76 percent of people who were under the age of 25 when released from prison were rearrested within three years, and 84 percent were rearrested within five years.<sup>4</sup> A recent analysis of the criminal justice system in Massachusetts conducted by The Council of State Governments, or CSG, Justice Center found that 18- to 24-year-olds had the highest recidivism rate and longer lengths of stay than any other age group, as shown in the chart below.<sup>5</sup>

Most of these young adults are also likely to age out of risky behavior as they mature into their 20s,

### Young Adults Released from Massachusetts Houses of Correction, or HOCs, Recidivate More than Other Age Groups

THREE-YEAR RECIDIVISM RATES | FY2011 HOC Releases to the Community | N=9,409



Source: CSG Justice Center analysis of Massachusetts HOC data.

as Vincent Schiraldi, senior research fellow at the Harvard Kennedy School's Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management, pointed out at "Young Adults in the Justice System: Reducing Recidivism and Supporting the Successful Transition to Adulthood"—a recent roundtable gathering of researchers, policymakers and practitioners convened by the CSG Justice Center and the Harvard Kennedy School. This proven tendency to desist from criminal activity with age makes the young adult developmental stage a crucial window of opportunity for states to intervene with tailored justice system policies and practices that address the distinct needs of this population.<sup>6</sup>

### **Tailored Policies**

Young adults in the juvenile justice system are left with a juvenile record—which can be sealed or expunged, depending on the state—rather than a criminal record, which comes with related long-term consequences including barriers to employment and housing. Further, some studies show that youth who are transferred from the juvenile to the adult justice system have higher rates of recidivism than those who remain in the juvenile system.<sup>7</sup> Advocates and policymakers in many states are therefore working to keep more young adults in the juvenile justice system by setting a higher maximum age for juvenile court jurisdiction. As of 2015, the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction was 18 in 42 states.<sup>8</sup> In the first half of 2016, Louisiana and South Carolina passed legislation to raise the age from 17 to 18. North Carolina and New York—the two remaining states that processed 16-year-olds as adults in the criminal justice system—both introduced bills to raise the age of criminal responsibility to age 18 in 2017. New York's raise-the-age legislation was signed into law in April 2017, and the bill in North Carolina is pending as of June 2017.

Some states considered legislation that would raise the age for juvenile court jurisdiction to age 21 during the 2016 legislative session. Although those bills ultimately did not pass, they signaled growing support for identifying developmentally appropriate approaches to young adults, and some states have established committees to explore the implications of raising the age to 21. At the same time, certain states have expressed concerns that raising the age beyond 18 would cause strain to the juvenile justice system with respect to space, cost, capacity and training, beyond a general sentiment that people over 18 are legally considered

adults who should know right from wrong and be accountable for their behavior.

In addition to raising the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction, several states have also broadened the extended age boundary, which allows the juvenile court to continue providing services to people who are beyond the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction. In Florida, for example, the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction is 18 and the extended age is 21. If a young adult commits a low-level crime on the eve of his or her 18th birthday, he or she would most likely stay under the supervision of the juvenile system through age 21, continuing to be treated as a juvenile in a rehabilitation-oriented system that offers access to education, treatment and social supports. As of 2015, the majority of states (35) have extended the age of jurisdiction to 20, and six states have set the extended age to between 21 and 24.

As an alternative to raising the age to treat all young adults as juveniles, some states have laws that recognize young adults as a special category of "youthful offenders." These laws allow young adult cases to be considered in juvenile or family court instead of adult criminal court, typically by recommendation of the court or prosecutor, depending on the state. Several states, including Vermont, have recently extended the age of eligibility for youthful offender status.

"Reforming Vermont's juvenile justice system is one of my top priorities, and extending the age of eligibility for youthful offender status to 21 will improve young people's chances for success later in life by keeping them in the juvenile justice system, with the exception of those who commit the most serious offenses," said Vermont state Sen. Richard Sears.

Several state and local jurisdictions have also established specialized facilities, courts and probation caseloads for this population. San Francisco has a specialty court that exclusively handles cases of 18- to 25-year-olds, in collaboration with the district attorney's office, public defense, probation, youth services, public health services and the police. The Transitional Age Youth Unit within San Francisco's Adult Probation Department provides 18- to 25-year-olds on probation with programming specifically geared toward the cognitive-behavioral challenges they face.

### **Targeted Interventions**

While most evidence-based interventions have yet to be proven to reduce recidivism and improve

other outcomes for young adults, some service providers are testing targeted services to meet the needs of this group. The Multisystemic Therapy for Emerging Adults, or MST-EA, program is designed to address the most prevalent causes of offending in 17- to 21-year-olds who have a serious mental health condition, or SMHC.

“We know young adults with SMHC who are involved in the justice system are some of the highest-risk and highest-need people to serve,” said Dr. Ashli J. Sheidow, a researcher for the MST-EA program. “And while we are still refining the MST-EA model, initial findings suggest that MST-EA significantly reduces participants’ mental health symptoms, justice system involvement and association with antisocial peers.”

Roca, a Massachusetts nonprofit organization, aims to help reduce justice system involvement and increase job readiness for young adults through the evidence-based Intervention Model that engages high-risk 17- to 24-year-olds in long-term behavior change and skill building programming. The Intervention Model provides a robust combination of services, including comprehensive outreach, data-driven case management, and education and employment training. Roca partners with leaders and institutions in the criminal justice field, government, the social service sector and business to address crime, poverty, and the overincarceration of young people.

Attendees at the “Young Adults in the Justice System” meeting emphasized that—beyond providing the right supervision and services—it is critical to train corrections, community supervision, behavioral health and other practitioners who serve this population to understand the developmental characteristics and needs of young adults.

“[Young adults] are just different ... so the people who work with them ought to have a specialized knowledge and understanding of what’s different about [them],” said Michael Lawlor, under secretary for Criminal Justice Policy and Planning in the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management.

### One State’s Reform Measures

Connecticut has instituted a number of policy and practice changes that reflect a developmentally appropriate approach to young adults in the justice system. The state has developed a Young Adult Offender pilot program that has created a specialized correctional unit for young adults ages 18 to 25. In partnership with the Vera Institute of

Justice, the Connecticut Department of Correction is providing young adult-specific training—which includes a focus on youth development, mental health and de-escalating conflict—to corrections officers and counselors that will staff the unit. The program model focuses on education, employment and family engagement, and involves assigning mentors to small cohorts of young adults. Pending the results of an initial evaluation, the state plans to expand the pilot program.<sup>9</sup>

As far as legislation, Connecticut has been praised for its success in raising the age of juvenile jurisdiction from 16 to 18. Taking an incremental approach, the state raised the age to 17 in 2010 and 18 in 2012. Although the policy initially faced skepticism, the results thus far are promising. Not only has Connecticut’s juvenile caseload decreased—despite the addition of 16- and 17-year-olds to the system—but the state has also seen neither an increase in juvenile system costs nor a negative impact on crime or public safety.<sup>10</sup> With backing from Gov. Dannel Malloy, Connecticut is one of the states that considered but did not pass a bill raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction from 18 to 21 in both 2016 and 2017.

“There are some universal policy truths here,” Lawlor said. “If your goal is to reduce crime, you need to have a unique strategy for [young adults].”

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Vincent Schiraldi, Bruce Western, and Kendra Bradner, “Community-Based Responses to Justice-Involved Young Adults,” *New Thinking in Community Corrections Bulletin* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2015), NCJ 248900, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/248900.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> “Population and Housing Unit Estimates,” United States Census Bureau, accessed March 2, 2017, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest.html>; “Crime in the United States 2013,” U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, accessed March 2, 2017, [https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-41/table\\_41\\_arrests\\_persons\\_under\\_15\\_18\\_21\\_and\\_25\\_years\\_of\\_age\\_2013.xls](https://ucr.fbi.gov/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-41/table_41_arrests_persons_under_15_18_21_and_25_years_of_age_2013.xls).

<sup>3</sup> Melissa Sickmund, T.J. Sladky, Wei Kang, and Charles Puzzanchera, “Easy Access to the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement,” Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, accessed August 10, 2015, <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezacjrp/>.

<sup>4</sup> Matthew R. Durose, Alexia D. Cooper, and Howard N. Snyder, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 30 States in 2005: Patterns from 2005 to 2010* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2014).



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE

<sup>5</sup> “Justice Reinvestment in Massachusetts: Third Presentation,” The Council of State Governments Justice Center, last modified July 18, 2016, <https://csgjusticecenter.org/jr/massachusetts/publications/justice-reinvestment-in-massachusetts-third-presentation/>.

<sup>6</sup> Connie Hayek, *Environmental Scan of Developmentally Appropriate Criminal Justice Responses to Justice-Involved Young Adults* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2016), <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/249902.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “Effects on Violence of Laws and Policies Facilitating the Transfer of Youth from the Juvenile to the Adult Justice System: A Report on Recommendations of the Task Force on Community Preventive Services,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 56, no. RR-9 (2007), <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/rr/rr5609.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> “Jurisdictional Boundaries,” Juvenile Justice Geography, Policy, Practice, and Statistics, accessed February 28, 2017, <http://www.jjgps.org/jurisdictional-boundaries>.

<sup>9</sup> Mark Pazniokas, “A Prison Experiments with the Young, Reckless and Neuroscience,” *The CT Mirror*, January 23, 2017, <http://ctmirror.org/2017/01/23/a-prison-experiments-with-the-young-reckless-and-neuroscience/>; Alex Frank, “Young Adults in Prison: Reimagining Conditions of Confinement for Young Adults,” *Think Justice Blog*, February 28, 2017, <https://www.vera.org/blog/young-adults-in-prison>.

<sup>10</sup> Roxanna Asgarian, “Connecticut a Model for New York to Raise the Age of Criminal Responsibility,” *Juvenile Justice Information Exchange*, March 26, 2014, <http://jjie.org/2014/03/26/connecticut-a-model-for-new-york-to-raise-the-age-of-criminal-responsibility/>; Lael Chester and Vincent Schiraldi, *Public Safety and Emerging Adults in Connecticut: Providing Effective and Developmentally Appropriate Responses for Youth Under 21* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard Kennedy School, Malcolm Wiener Center for Social Policy, Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management, 2016), <https://www.hks.harvard.edu/programs/criminaljustice/research-publications/incarceration-socialcontext-consequences/young-adult-justice/public-safety-and-emerging-adults-in-connecticut>.

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### About the Authors

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**Table 9.17**  
**PRISONERS UNDER JURISDICTION OF STATE OR FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL AUTHORITIES, BY SEX :**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2014 and 2015**

State or other jurisdiction	December 31, 2014 Population			December 31, 2015 Population			Percent change 2014–2015		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>United States (a).....</b>	1,562,319	1,449,291	113,028	1,526,792	1,415,297	111,495	-2.3	-2.3	-1.4
<b>Federal (b).....</b>	210,567	196,568	13,999	196,455	183,502	12,953	-6.7	-6.6	-7.5
<b>State (a).....</b>	1,351,752	1,252,723	99,029	1,330,337	1,231,795	98,542	-1.6	-1.7	-0.5
<b>Alabama.....</b>	31,771	29,182	2,589	30,810	28,220	2,590	-3	-3.3	0
<b>Alaska (c) (d).....</b>	5,794	5,091	703	5,338	4,761	577	-7.9	-6.5	-17.9
<b>Arizona.....</b>	42,259	38,295	3,964	42,719	38,738	3,981	1.1	1.2	0.4
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	17,874	16,476	1,398	17,707	16,305	1,402	-0.9	-1	0.3
<b>California (c).....</b>	136,085	129,703	6,382	129,593	123,808	5,785	-4.8	-4.5	-9.4
<b>Colorado.....</b>	20,646	18,738	1,908	20,168	18,322	1,846	-2.3	-2.2	-3.2
<b>Connecticut (d).....</b>	16,636	15,510	1,126	15,816	14,695	1,121	-4.9	-5.3	-0.4
<b>Delaware (d).....</b>	6,955	6,361	594	6,654	6,117	537	-4.3	-3.8	-9.6
<b>Florida.....</b>	102,870	95,567	7,303	101,424	94,481	6,943	-1.4	-1.1	-4.9
<b>Georgia.....</b>	52,949	49,438	3,511	52,193	48,578	3,615	-1.4	-1.7	3
<b>Hawaii (d).....</b>	5,866	5,198	668	5,879	5,177	702	0.2	-0.4	5.1
<b>Idaho (c) (e).....</b>	8,117	7,080	1,037	8,052	7,068	984	:	:	:
<b>Illinois (e).....</b>	48,278	45,390	2,888	46,240	43,565	2,675	:	:	:
<b>Indiana.....</b>	29,271	26,396	2,875	27,355	24,815	2,540	-6.5	-6	-11.7
<b>Iowa.....</b>	8,838	8,086	752	8,849	8,041	808	0.1	-0.6	7.4
<b>Kansas (c).....</b>	9,877	9,083	794	9,857	9,018	839	-0.2	-0.7	5.7
<b>Kentucky (e).....</b>	21,657	19,084	2,573	21,701	19,114	2,587	:	:	:
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	38,030	35,955	2,075	36,377	34,331	2,046	-4.3	-4.5	-1.4
<b>Maine.....</b>	2,242	2,063	179	2,279	2,072	207	1.7	0.4	15.6
<b>Maryland.....</b>	21,011	20,100	911	20,764	19,849	915	-1.2	-1.2	0.4
<b>Massachusetts.....</b>	10,713	9,985	728	9,922	9,268	654	-7.4	-7.2	-10.2
<b>Michigan.....</b>	43,390	41,267	2,123	42,628	40,355	2,273	-1.8	-2.2	7.1
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	10,637	9,901	736	10,798	10,027	771	1.5	1.3	4.8
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	18,793	17,448	1,345	18,911	17,595	1,316	0.6	0.8	-2.2
<b>Missouri.....</b>	31,942	28,836	3,106	32,330	29,063	3,267	1.2	0.8	5.2
<b>Montana.....</b>	3,699	3,311	388	3,685	3,295	390	-0.4	-0.5	0.5
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	5,441	5,001	440	5,372	4,943	429	-1.3	-1.2	-2.5
<b>Nevada (f).....</b>	12,537	11,452	1,085	13,071	11,905	1,166	4.3	4	7.5
<b>New Hampshire.....</b>	2,963	2,715	248	2,897	2,661	236	-2.2	-2	-4.8
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	21,590	20,571	1,019	20,489	19,581	908	-5.1	-4.8	-10.9
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	7,021	6,348	673	7,169	6,463	706	2.1	1.8	4.9
<b>New York.....</b>	52,518	50,192	2,326	51,727	49,373	2,354	-1.5	-1.6	1.2
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	37,096	34,455	2,641	36,617	33,928	2,689	-1.3	-1.5	1.8
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	1,718	1,514	204	1,795	1,587	208	4.5	4.8	2
<b>Ohio.....</b>	51,519	47,311	4,208	52,233	47,803	4,430	1.4	1	5.3
<b>Oklahoma (c).....</b>	27,650	24,799	2,851	28,547	25,489	3,058	3.2	2.8	7.3
<b>Oregon/f.....</b>	15,075	13,799	1,276	15,245	13,938	1,307	1.1	1	2.4
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	50,694	47,936	2,758	49,858	47,039	2,819	-1.6	-1.9	2.2
<b>Rhode Island (d).....</b>	3,359	3,201	158	3,248	3,102	146	-3.3	-3.1	-7.6
<b>South Carolina.....</b>	21,401	20,032	1,369	20,929	19,574	1,355	-2.2	-2.3	-1
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	3,608	3,199	409	3,564	3,148	416	-1.2	-1.6	1.7
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	28,769	26,160	2,609	28,172	25,532	2,640	-2.1	-2.4	1.2
<b>Texas.....</b>	166,043	151,717	14,326	163,909	149,501	14,408	-1.3	-1.5	0.6
<b>Utah (c).....</b>	7,031	6,369	662	6,492	5,977	515	-7.7	-6.2	-22.2
<b>Vermont (d).....</b>	1,979	1,823	156	1,750	1,600	150	-11.6	-12.2	-3.8
<b>Virginia.....</b>	37,544	34,529	3,015	38,403	35,167	3,236	2.3	1.8	7.3
<b>Washington.....</b>	18,120	16,666	1,454	18,284	16,829	1,455	0.9	1	0.1
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	6,896	6,065	831	7,118	6,253	865	3.2	3.1	4.1
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	22,597	21,219	1,378	22,975	21,567	1,408	1.7	1.6	2.2
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	2,383	2,106	277	2,424	2,157	267	1.7	2.4	-3.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics Program, 2014–2015. *Prisoners in 2015*, NCJ 250229, December 2016.

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

Key:

/—Not reported. Estimated count added into state and U.S. jurisdictional totals.

—Not calculated.

(a) Total and state estimates include imputed counts for Nevada and Oregon, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics (NPS).

(b) Includes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

(c) State has updated 2014 population counts.

(d) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

(e) State has changed reporting methodology, so 2015 counts are not comparable to those published for earlier years.

(f) State did not submit 2015 NPS data. Counts were imputed.

**Table 9.18**  
**ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES OF SENTENCED PRISONERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF STATE OR FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL AUTHORITIES, 2014 and 2015**

State or other jurisdiction	Admissions (a)				Releases (b)					
	2014 total	2015 total	Percent change 2014-15	2015 New court commitments (c)	2015 post-custody supervision violations (c)(d)	2014	2015	Percent change 2014-15	2015 Unconditional (e)(f)	2015 Conditional (e)(f)
United States (t) .....	626,096	608,318	-2.8	429,074	164,626	636,346	641,027	0.7	181,868	405,603
Federal (g) .....	50,865	46,912	-7.8	42,573	4,338	54,529	60,156	10.3	58,931	367
State (f) .....	575,231	561,406	-2.4	386,501	160,288	581,817	580,871	-0.2	122,937	405,236
Alabama .....	10,912	10,451	-4.2	8,507	1,136	11,585	11,446	-1.2	3,958	7,300
Alaska (j)(k) .....	3,846	4,271	11.1	/	/	3,774	4,085	8.2	1,903	7,300
Arizona .....	14,439	14,670	1.6	11,920	2,723	13,513	14,092	4.3	2,363	10,738
Arkansas .....	9,435	9,351	-0.9	5,480	3,871	8,812	9,702	10.1	726	8,923
California .....	38,765	34,790	-10.3	30,744	4,046	38,559	41,257	7	/	/
Colorado .....	10,144	9,291	-8.4	5,153	4,138	9,869	9,958	0.9	1,523	8,277
Connecticut (j) .....	5,487	5,377	-2	4,482	809	5,968	5,937	-0.5	3,043	2,880
Delaware (j)(l) .....	3,349	3,146	-6.1	2,435	684	4,222	4,261	0.9	315	3,866
Florida .....	32,014	30,431	-4.9	29,667	106	32,754	32,690	-0.2	20,355	11,963
Georgia .....	18,455	17,227	-6.7	14,919	2,201	17,124	15,599	-8.9	7,085	8,386
Hawaii (j) .....	1,845	1,515	-17.9	844	671	1,242	1,293	4.1	330	581
Idaho .....	4,597	4,092	-11	1,599	2,483	4,501	5,315	18.1	476	4,818
Illinois (m) .....	29,678	27,175	-8.4	18,075	8,975	30,055	29,650	-1.3	4,669	24,797
Indiana .....	17,086	16,021	-6.2	12,033	3,742	17,866	16,075	-10	1,850	14,141
Iowa .....	5,153	5,120	-0.6	3,552	1,557	5,005	5,134	2.6	1,195	3,875
Kansas (n) .....	5,135	5,884	14.6	3,591	1,375	5,554	5,924	6.7	1,689	4,208
Kentucky .....	18,385	19,356	5.3	10,709	8,420	17,731	18,476	4.2	3,540	14,259
Louisiana .....	16,376	15,746	-3.8	10,801	4,945	17,882	17,971	0.5	1,136	16,692
Maine .....	774	845	9.2	408	437	1,031	682	-33.9	318	354
Maryland (o) .....	9,223	9,837	6.7	6,711	3,123	9,466	10,258	8.6	3,209	6,965
Massachusetts .....	2,526	2,214	-12.4	1,995	211	2,654	2,708	2	1,919	758
Michigan .....	13,834	12,982	-6.2	7,412	3,014	14,177	13,713	-3.3	915	10,536
Minnesota (p) .....	7,866	8,057	2.4	5,117	2,940	7,642	7,669	0.3	956	6,697
Mississippi .....	6,570	6,461	-1.7	4,702	1,411	9,442	6,104	-35.4	499	5,509
Missouri .....	19,000	18,208	-4.2	9,609	8,599	18,767	17,930	-4.5	1,510	16,287
Montana .....	2,448	2,394	-2.2	1,816	578	2,387	2,413	1.1	263	2,132
Nebraska .....	2,705	2,283	-15.6	1,875	366	2,284	2,317	1.4	877	1,420
Nevada (q) .....	5,876	/	/	/	/	5,838	/	/	/	/
New Hampshire .....	1,611	1,578	-2	796	782	1,562	1,660	6.3	76	1,574
New Jersey .....	9,257	9,028	-2.5	6,456	2,572	10,275	10,248	-0.3	5,907	4,020
New Mexico (r) .....	3,798	3,994	5.2	2,653	1,341	3,515	3,737	6.3	985	2,731
New York .....	21,572	20,667	-4.2	12,390	8,140	22,927	21,775	-5	2,322	19,174
North Carolina .....	16,016	16,319	1.9	13,021	3,298	15,264	16,353	7.1	3,294	12,975
North Dakota .....	1,142	1,569	37.4	903	665	1,046	1,484	41.9	197	1,283
Ohio .....	22,189	22,473	1.3	18,207	4,247	22,399	21,759	-2.9	9,441	12,164

See footnotes at end of table.

# ADMISSIONS AND RELEASES OF SENTENCED PRISONERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF STATE OR FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL AUTHORITIES, 2014 and 2015—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Admissions (a)				Releases (b)					
	2014 total	2015 total	Percent change 2014-15	2015 New court commitments (c)	2015 post-custody supervision violations (c)(d)	2014	2015	Percent change 2014-15	2015 Unconditional (e)(f)	2015 Conditional (e)(f)
Oklahoma.....	10,095	9,734	-3.6	7,096	2,638	8,654	8,898	2.8	3,397	5,393
Oregon (s).....	5,330	5,212	-2.2	/	/	5,432	5,084	-6.4	/	/
Pennsylvania (r).....	20,084	20,113	0.1	9,697	9,452	20,555	20,847	1.4	3,285	17,382
Rhode Island (j).....	821	623	-24.1	524	99	867	781	-9.9	576	200
South Carolina.....	6,283	6,156	-2	4,877	1,272	6,897	6,595	-4.4	2,126	4,387
South Dakota.....	2,266	2,623	15.8	1,220	549	2,413	2,746	13.8	326	1,832
Tennessee.....	14,987	13,536	-9.7	7,954	5,562	15,556	14,488	-6.9	5,278	9,116
Texas.....	75,571	74,851	-1	49,632	24,167	77,277	76,189	-1.4	10,698	63,563
Utah.....	2,922	2,803	-4.1	1,419	1,384	2,979	3,346	12.3	1,063	2,266
Vermont (j)(s).....	1,715	1,715	0	/	/	1,740	1,886	8.4	/	/
Virginia (r).....	12,237	11,762	-3.9	11,670	92	12,094	12,483	3.2	1,112	11,245
Washington (r).....	20,797	21,824	4.90%	7,489	14,334	20,898	21,939	5.00%	2,347	19,545
West Virginia.....	3,544	3,879	9.5	2,288	1,201	3,468	3,644	5.1	988	2,188
Wisconsin.....	6,134	6,423	5	4,233	2,185	5,433	5,532	1.8	266	5,204
Wyoming.....	937	942	0.5	755	187	862	900	4.4	214	679

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2014-2015, *Prisoners in 2015*, NCJ 250229

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on prisoners.

Key:

/ = Not reported.

- = Not calculated.

(a) Excludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL), and includes other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions.

(b) Excludes transfers, escapes, and those AWOL, and includes deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases.

(c) U.S. and state totals by type of admission exclude counts for Alaska Alaska because the state was unable to report detailed information on admission type.

(d) Includes all conditional release violators returned to prison from post-custody community supervision, including parole and probation, for either violations of conditions of release or for new crimes.

(e) U.S. and state totals by type of release exclude counts for California because the state was unable to report detailed information on releases.

(f) Includes expirations of sentence, commutations, and other unconditional releases.

(g) Federal data include prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities. The Federal Bureau of Prisons reports prison releases as unconditional even though prisoners may serve post-custody community supervision.

(h) Includes releases to probation, supervised mandatory releases, and other unspecified conditional

releases.

(i) U.S. total and state estimates include imputed counts for Alaska, Nevada, Oregon, and Vermont, which did not submit 2015 data to National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) on admissions and releases.

(j) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

(k) Alaska did not submit 2014 or 2015 NPS admissions or release data. Counts were imputed.

(l) Releases include offenders who received a combined sentence of prison and probation of more than 1 year.

(m) Illinois could only provide data for calendar year 2015 through November.

(n) State submitted updated 2014 admission counts.

(o) Counts for 2015 admissions and releases are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting methodology.

(p) Counts for 2015 admissions are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting methodology.

(q) State did not submit 2015 NPS admissions or release data. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals.

(r) Includes all admissions and releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length.

(s) State did not provide 2015 data, but admission and release totals were obtained from a department of corrections report. Detailed admission and release types were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals.

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

**Table 9.19**  
**PRISON FACILITY CAPACITY, CUSTODY POPULATION, AND PERCENT CAPACITY, DECEMBER 31, 2016**

State	Type of capacity measure			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of:	
	Rated capacity	Operational capacity	Design capacity		Lowest capacity (a)	Highest capacity (a)
<b>Federal (b)</b> .....	134,461	...	...	160,946	119.7	119.7
<b>Alabama (c)</b> .....	...	25,763	13,318	24,814	186.3	96.3
<b>Alaska (d)</b> .....	...	5,352	...	5,247	98	98
<b>Arizona</b> .....	37,238	43,747	37,238	35,733	96	81.7
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	16,194	16,233	15,382	15,784	102.6	97.2
<b>California (c)</b> .....	...	127,482	87,287	116,569	133.5	91.4
<b>Colorado</b> .....	...	14,584	14,584	15,972	109.5	109.5
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	/	/	/	15,500	/	/
<b>Delaware (c)</b> .....	5,500	5,210	4,161	6,437	154.7	117
<b>Florida (e)</b> .....	...	105,351	...	99,485	94.4	94.4
<b>Georgia (e)</b> .....	59,332	53,961	...	52,002	96.4	87.6
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	...	3,527	2,491	4,073	163.5	115.5
<b>Idaho (e)(f)</b> .....	6,903	...	...	7,238	104.9	104.9
<b>Illinois(f)</b> .....	31,864	31,864	27,981	46,240	165.3	145.1
<b>Indiana</b> .....	...	30,020	...	26,586	88.6	88.6
<b>Iowa (g)</b> .....	7,322	7,322	7,322	8,230	112.4	112.4
<b>Kansas</b> .....	9,180	9,514	9,164	9,533	104	100.2
<b>Kentucky (f)</b> .....	14,349	14,349	14,349	11,959	83.3	83.3
<b>Louisiana (e)</b> .....	18,121	15,524	16,764	18,447	118.8	101.8
<b>Maine</b> .....	2,256	2,478	2,478	2,190	97.1	88.4
<b>Maryland (h)</b> .....	...	23,025	...	20,921	90.9	90.9
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	...	...	7,728	9,493	122.8	122.8
<b>Michigan (c)</b> .....	44,734	43,996	...	42,628	96.9	95.3
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	...	9,454	...	9,578	101.3	101.3
<b>Mississippi (e)</b> .....	...	23,516	...	13,967	59.4	59.4
<b>Missouri (c)</b> .....	...	32,241	...	32,295	100.2	100.2
<b>Montana</b> .....	1,692	...	...	1,686	99.6	99.6
<b>Nebraska (c)</b> .....	...	4,094	3,275	5,133	156.7	125.4
<b>Nevada (i)</b> .....	/	/	/	13,235	/	/
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	2,583	2,700	1,966	2,661	135.4	98.6
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	17,427	18,605	23,152	17,431	100	75.3
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	7,093	7,882	7,882	4,078	57.5	51.7
<b>New York</b> .....	51,480	51,676	50,957	51,485	101	99.6
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	...	43,815	37,503	36,888	98.4	84.2
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	...	1,353	1,353	1,345	99.4	99.4
<b>Ohio (j)</b> .....	34,986	...	...	46,190	132	132
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	16,529	19,497	16,529	19,875	120.2	101.9
<b>Oregon (j)</b> .....	...	...	14,997	14,655	97.7	97.7
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	48,025	48,025	48,025	48,241	100.4	100.4
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	3,989	3,774	3,973	2,982	79	74.8
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	...	23,156	...	20,457	88.3	88.3
<b>South Dakota (c)</b> .....	...	3,594	...	3,514	97.8	97.8
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	15,836	15,416	...	14,628	94.9	92.4
<b>Texas (c)</b> .....	160,017	153,789	160,017	138,199	89.9	86.4
<b>Utah</b> .....	...	7,191	7,431	4,831	67.2	65
<b>Vermont (j)</b> .....	1,681	1,681	1,322	1,509	114.1	89.8
<b>Virginia</b> .....	...	29,633	...	30,430	102.7	102.7
<b>Washington</b> .....	...	16,828	...	17,222	102.3	102.3
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	5,159	5,987	5,159	5,925	114.8	99
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	...	22,896	17,181	22,914	133.4	100.1
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	2,288	2,288	2,407	2,133	93.2	88.6

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2015, *Prisoners in 2015*, NCJ 250229, December 2016.

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held.

Key:

...—Not available. Specific type of capacity is not measured by state.

/—Not reported.

(a) Counts are based on prisoners with sentences of more than 1 year. Excludes prisoners held in local jails, other states, or private facilities unless otherwise stated. Lowest capacity represents the minimum capacity estimate submitted by the jurisdiction, while highest capacity represents the maximum capacity estimate. When a jurisdiction could only provide a single capacity estimate, it was used as both lowest and highest capacities.

(b) Due to differences in the dates when data were extracted, the federal custody count reported for the calculation of capacity includes 258 prisoners, compared to the yearend custody reported in National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data.

(c) State defines capacity differently than BJS.

(d) State did not submit 2015 capacity data to NPS. Counts were imputed.

(e) Private facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

(f) Counts for 2015 are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting methodology.

(g) Both capacity and custody counts exclude prisoners in community-based work release facilities.

(h) Capacity estimate includes some beds used for pretrial prisoners not reflected in custody count.

(i) State did not submit 2015 NPS custody or capacity data. Custody count was imputed.

(j) State did not submit 2015 NPS capacity data. Data are from 2014 or state sources; these programs do not have a fixed capacity.

**Table 9.20**  
**ADULTS ON PROBATION: 2015**

State or other jurisdiction	Probation population						Number on probation per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2015 (a)
	2015			Change during 2015			
	1/1/2015 (a)	Entries	Exits	12/31/2015 (a)	Number	Percent	
U.S. total.....	3,878,197	1,812,310	1,887,556	3,789,785	-88,412	-2	1,522
Federal.....	19,062	8,646	9,253	18,368	-694	-4	7
State.....	3,859,135	1,803,664	1,878,303	3,771,417	-87,718	-2	1,514
Alabama .....	53,132	18,155	14,587	56,700	3,568	7	1,505
Alaska .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona.....	73,232	26,163	23,390	76,005	2,773	3.8	1,449
Arkansas.....	28,157	10,258	9,603	28,900	743	2.6	1,267
California .....	285,681	152,909	161,166	263,531	-22,150	-7.8	873
Colorado .....	78,988	53,671	54,707	78,883	-105	-0.1	1,860
Connecticut .....	43,084	22,489	21,631	42,346	-738	-1.7	1,494
Delaware.....	15,665	12,761	12,780	15,646	-19	-0.1	2,098
Florida.....	227,540	148,775	155,313	220,769	-6,771	-3	1,353
Georgia .....	481,339	257,482	312,381	432,235	-49,104	-10.2	5,570
Hawaii.....	20,931	5,042	5,061	20,912	-19	-0.1	1,859
Idaho.....	33,466	12,931	13,498	32,898	-568	-1.7	2,675
Illinois.....	122,184	..	..	122,125	-59	0	1,232
Indiana.....	116,595	75,769	79,288	113,076	-3,519	-3	2,236
Iowa.....	29,815	14,375	14,315	29,875	60	0.2	1,243
Kansas .....	16,328	21,280	21,020	16,588	260	1.6	754
Kentucky .....	53,923	26,531	26,405	54,049	126	0.2	1,579
Louisiana.....	40,979	12,615	12,830	40,764	-215	-0.5	1,143
Maine.....	6,562	3,317	3,171	6,708	146	2.2	624
Maryland.....	79,539	38,204	41,238	76,505	-3,034	-3.8	1,637
Massachusetts .....	68,274	66,461	69,801	64,934	-3,340	-4.9	1,195
Michigan.....	174,239	93,859	93,493	175,965	1,726	1	2,276
Minnesota.....	97,036	48,847	47,625	98,258	1,222	1.3	2,328
Mississippi.....	34,398	11,885	9,950	36,333	1,935	5.6	1,601
Missouri.....	47,082	24,824	27,030	44,876	-2,206	-4.7	953
Montana .....	8,667	3,774	4,035	8,610	-57	-0.7	1,063
Nebraska.....	12,612	9,028	9,014	12,626	14	0.1	882
Nevada.....	12,027	5,169	3,472	13,724	1,697	14.1	612
New Hampshire .....	3,920	2,585	2,644	3,861	-59	-1.5	361
New Jersey.....	137,124	27,372	28,359	136,137	-987	-0.7	1,949
New Mexico .....	15,588	6,625	6,995	15,048	-540	-3.5	946
New York.....	105,458	25,870	30,332	100,996	-4,462	-4.2	646
North Carolina.....	90,918	50,862	53,474	85,634	-5,284	-5.8	1,098
North Dakota.....	5,647	4,364	3,708	6,303	656	11.6	1,069
Ohio .....	241,080	123,393	122,881	243,710	2,630	1.1	2,706
Oklahoma.....	28,568	12,634	9,921	31,281	2,713	9.5	1,055
Oregon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania .....	176,737	106,677	99,546	183,868	7,131	4	1,814
Rhode Island .....	23,595	..	..	23,920	325	1.4	2,822
South Carolina.....	34,753	13,605	14,515	33,843	-910	-2.6	883
South Dakota.....	6,648	3,626	3,156	7,118	470	7.1	1,096
Tennessee.....	64,223	22,355	24,253	62,325	-1,898	-3	1,215
Texas.....	388,101	146,787	155,951	378,937	-9,164	-2.4	1,853
Utah.....	11,805	5,597	5,221	12,181	376	3.2	579
Vermont.....	5,170	..	..	5,170	0	--	1,021
Virginia.....	54,966	29,391	28,885	55,472	506	0.9	849
Washington .....	94,069	38,606	33,161	93,535	-534	-0.6	1,670
West Virginia .....	7,174	..	969	7,008	-166	-2.3	478
Wisconsin (b) .....	45,766	..	86	46,144	378	0.8	1,028
Wyoming.....	4,994	2,459	2,340	5,113	119	2.4	1,142
Dist. of Columbia .....	6,356	4,282	5,102	5,536	-820	-12.9	990

See footnotes at end of table.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

ADULTS ON PROBATION: 2015—Continued

*Source:* Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2015. Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015 NCJ 250230, December 2016.

*Note:* Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the probation population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2015, does not equal the population on January 1, 2015, 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.

/ — Not reported.

(a) Reflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

(b) Rates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2016.

(c) The only exits reported were deaths.

**Table 9.21**  
**ADULTS ON PAROLE: 2015**

State or other jurisdiction	Parole population						Number on parole per 100,000 (b) adult residents, 12/31/15 (b)
	2015			Change during 2015			
	1/1/15	Entries	Exits (a)	12/31/2015	Number	Percent	
U.S. total.....	857,858	431,695	420,291	870,526	12668	1.5	350
Federal.....	109,365	49,988	46,315	114,471	5,106	4.7	46
State.....	748,493	381,707	373,976	756,055	7,562	1	304
Alabama.....	8,065	2,360	2,287	8,138	73	0.9	216
Alaska.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona.....	7,502	11,946	12,069	7,379	-123	-1.6	141
Arkansas.....	21,745	10,497	9,213	23,093	1348	6	1,012
California (c).....	87,111	29,614	31,502	86,053	-1058	-1	285
Colorado.....	10,067	8,369	8,167	10,269	202	2	242
Connecticut.....	2,564	2,487	2,112	2,939	375	15	104
Delaware.....	676	31	282	425	-251	-37.1	57
Florida.....	4,526	6,325	6,240	4,611	85	2	28
Georgia.....	25,577	10,249	11,696	24,130	-1447	-5.7	311
Hawaii.....	1,545	667	897	1,540	-5	-0.3	137
Idaho.....	4,217	2,695	2,037	4,875	658	15.6	396
Illinois.....	29,644	23,830	24,328	29,146	-498	-2	294
Indiana.....	9,481	7,829	7,876	9,434	-47	-1	187
Iowa.....	5,741	3,588	3,411	5,918	177	3	246
Kansas.....	4,051	3,957	3,677	4,331	280	6.9	197
Kentucky.....	16,731	11,249	11,417	16,563	-168	-1	484
Louisiana.....	29,619	17,158	15,590	31,187	1568	5.3	874
Maine.....	20	1	0	21	1	5	2
Maryland.....	11,537	4,690	5,340	10,887	-650	-5.6	233
Massachusetts.....	1,914	2,318	2,254	1,978	64	3	36
Michigan.....	18,413	10,621	11,125	17,909	-504	-2.7	232
Minnesota.....	6,644	6,346	6,182	6,808	164	2.5	161
Mississippi.....	9,883	5,923	7,382	8,424	-1459	-14.8	371
Missouri.....	18,489	12,991	13,786	17,694	-795	-4.3	376
Montana.....	1,094	584	586	1,092	-2	-0.2	135
Nebraska.....	1,067	1,430	1,454	1,043	-24	-2	73
Nevada.....	5,927	4,502	4,922	5,507	-420	-7.1	246
New Hampshire.....	2,385	1,503	1,437	2,451	66	2.8	229
New Jersey.....	14,889	5,877	5,586	15,180	291	2	217
New Mexico.....	2,255	1,577	944	2,888	633	28.1	182
New York.....	44,889	19,922	20,249	44,562	-327	-1	285
North Carolina.....	10,025	12,856	10,905	11,744	1719	17.1	151
North Dakota.....	564	1,269	1,189	644	80	14	109
Ohio.....	17,321	7,777	6,814	18,284	963	5.6	203
Oklahoma.....	2,560	345	789	2,116	-444	-17.3	71
Oregon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	104,629	70,985	63,263	112,351	7722	7.4	1,109
Rhode Island.....	383	254	204	433	50	13.1	51
South Carolina.....	5,177	2,485	2,641	5,021	-156	-3	131
South Dakota.....	2,608	1,616	1,572	2,652	44	1.7	408
Tennessee.....	13,606	4,060	4,573	13,093	-513	-3.8	255
Texas.....	111,412	35,834	35,354	111,892	480	0	547
Utah.....	3,301	2,263	2,058	3,506	205	6.2	167
Vermont.....	1,090	..	..	1,090	0	--	215
Virginia.....	1,732	511	667	1,576	-156	-9	24
Washington.....	10,926	6,254	5,725	11,198	272	2.5	200
West Virginia.....	2,749	2,028	1,654	3,123	374	13.6	213
Wisconsin (c).....	20,141	..	65	19,453	-688	-3.4	434
Wyoming.....	702	569	459	812	110	15.7	181
District of Columbia.....	5,125	1,465	1,996	4,594	-531	-10	822

See footnotes at end of table.

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS**

**ADULTS ON PAROLE: 2015— Continued**

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*Source:* Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2015. Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015 NCJ 250230, December 2016.

*Note:* Note: Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the parole population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2015, does not equal the population on January 1, 2015, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data.

*Key:*

-- Less than 0.05%.

.. Not known.

(a) Reflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

(b) Rates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2016.

(c) Includes Post-Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision parolees: 46,575 on January 1, 2015; and 29,614 entries, 31,502 exits, and 44,687 on December 31, 2015.

(d) The only exits reported were deaths.



**Table 9.22**  
**ADULTS UNDER COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, 2015**

State or other jurisdiction	Community supervision population Jan. 1, 2015 (a)	Entries (b)	Exits (b)	Community supervision population Dec. 31, 2015 (a)	Change, 2015		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents Dec. 31, 2015 (c)
					Number	Percent	
<b>U.S. total.....</b>	4,723,100	2,244,000	2,307,800	4,650,900	-72,200	-1.5	1,868
<b>Federal.....</b>	128,400	58,600	55,600	132,800	4,400	3.4	53
<b>State.....</b>	4,594,700	2,185,400	2,252,300	4,518,100	-76,600	-1.7	1,814
<b>Alabama.....</b>	60,900	20,500	16,900	64,600	3,700	6.0	1,714
<b>Alaska.....</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Arizona.....</b>	80,700	38,100	35,500	83,300	2,600	3.2	1,589
<b>Arkansas.....</b>	49,200	20,800	18,800	51,500	2,200	4.5	2,256
<b>California.....</b>	372,800	182,500	192,700	349,600	-23,200	-6.2	1,158
<b>Colorado.....</b>	89,100	62,000	62,900	89,200	100	0.1	2,102
<b>Connecticut.....</b>	45,600	25,000	23,700	45,300	-400	-0.8	1,598
<b>Delaware.....</b>	16,300	12,800	13,100	16,100	-300	-1.7	2,155
<b>Florida.....</b>	232,100	155,100	161,600	225,400	-6,700	-2.9	1,381
<b>Georgia.....</b>	502,200	267,700	324,100	451,800	-50,300	-10.0	5,823
<b>Hawaii.....</b>	22,500	5,700	6,000	22,500	0	-0.1	1,996
<b>Idaho.....</b>	37,700	15,600	15,500	37,800	100	0.2	3,071
<b>Illinois.....</b>	151,800	..	..	151,300	-600	-0.4	1,526
<b>Indiana.....</b>	126,100	83,600	87,200	122,500	-3,600	-2.8	2,423
<b>Iowa.....</b>	35,400	18,000	17,700	35,600	200	0.7	1,481
<b>Kansas.....</b>	20,400	25,200	24,700	20,900	500	2.6	951
<b>Kentucky.....</b>	70,700	37,800	37,800	70,600	0	-0.1	2,063
<b>Louisiana.....</b>	70,600	29,800	28,400	71,900	1,300	1.8	2,014
<b>Maine.....</b>	6,600	3,300	3,200	6,700	100	2.2	626
<b>Maryland.....</b>	91,100	42,900	46,600	87,400	-3,700	-4.0	1,870
<b>Massachusetts.....</b>	70,200	68,800	72,100	66,900	-3,300	-4.7	1,232
<b>Michigan.....</b>	192,700	104,500	104,600	193,900	1,200	0.6	2,507
<b>Minnesota.....</b>	103,700	55,200	53,800	105,100	1,400	1.3	2,489
<b>Mississippi.....</b>	44,300	17,800	17,300	44,800	500	1.1	1,972
<b>Missouri.....</b>	65,600	37,800	40,800	62,600	-3,000	-4.6	1,329
<b>Montana.....</b>	9,800	4,400	4,600	9,700	-100	-0.6	1,198
<b>Nebraska.....</b>	13,700	10,500	10,500	13,700	0	-0.1	955
<b>Nevada.....</b>	18,000	9,700	8,400	19,200	1,300	7.1	858
<b>New Hampshire.....</b>	6,300	4,100	4,100	6,300	0	0.1	590
<b>New Jersey.....</b>	152,000	33,200	33,900	151,300	-700	-0.5	2,167
<b>New Mexico.....</b>	17,600	8,200	7,900	16,800	-900	-4.9	1,054
<b>New York.....</b>	150,300	45,800	50,600	145,600	-4,800	-3.2	931
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	99,300	63,700	64,400	97,400	-1,900	-1.9	1,249
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	6,200	5,600	4,900	6,900	700	11.8	1,179
<b>Ohio.....</b>	258,400	131,200	129,700	262,000	3,600	1.4	2,908
<b>Oklahoma.....</b>	31,100	13,000	10,700	33,400	2,300	7.3	1,126
<b>Oregon.....</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	281,400	177,700	162,800	296,200	14,900	5.3	2,923
<b>Rhode Island.....</b>	24,000	300	200	24,400	400	1.6	2,873
<b>South Carolina.....</b>	39,600	16,100	17,200	38,500	-1,000	-2.6	1,006
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	9,300	5,200	4,700	9,800	500	5.6	1,505
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	77,800	26,400	28,800	75,400	-2,400	-3.1	1,470
<b>Texas.....</b>	496,900	182,600	191,300	488,800	-8,000	-1.6	2,390
<b>Utah.....</b>	15,100	7,900	7,300	15,700	600	3.8	746
<b>Vermont.....</b>	6,300	..	..	6,300	0	..	1,236
<b>Virginia.....</b>	56,700	29,900	29,600	57,000	400	0.6	873
<b>Washington.....</b>	105,000	44,900	38,900	104,700	-300	-0.2	1,870
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	9,900	2,000	2,600	10,100	200	2.1	692
<b>Wisconsin (d).....</b>	65,900	..	200	65,600	-300	-0.5	1,462
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	5,700	3,000	2,800	5,900	200	4.0	1,323
<b>Dist. of Columbia.....</b>	11,100	5,700	7,100	9,900	-1,100	-10.3	1,776

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2015, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015, NCJ 250230, December 2016.

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest hundred. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Due to nonresponse or incomplete data, the community supervision population for some jurisdictions on December 31, 2015, does not equal the population on January 1, 2015, plus entries, minus exits.

Key:

-- -- Less than 0.05%.

.. -- Not known.

(a) The January 1 population excludes 12,919 offenders and the December 31 population excludes 9,375 offenders under community supervision who were on both probation and parole.

(b) Reflects reported data except for jurisdictions in which data were not available.

(c) Rates were computed using the estimated number of U.S. residents age 15 or older in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2016.

(d) The only exits reported were deaths.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

**Table 9.23**  
**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Capital offenses by state</i>	<i>Prisoners under sentence of death</i>	<i>Method of execution</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Intentional murder with 18 aggravating factors (Ala. Stat. Ann. 13A-5-40(a)(1)-(18)).	194	Electrocution or lethal injection
<b>Alaska</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Arizona</b> .....	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)).	125	Lethal gas or lethal injection (a)
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Capital murder (Ark. Code Ann. 5-10-101) with a finding of at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances; treason.	36	Lethal injection or electrocution (b)
<b>California</b> .....	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.	745	Lethal injection
<b>Colorado</b> .....	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 17 aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping resulting in death; treason.	3	Lethal injection
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	... (c)	0	Lethal injection (c)
<b>Delaware</b> .....	First-degree murder (11 Del. C. §636) with at least 1 statutory aggravating circumstance. (11 Del. C. §4209).	17	Lethal injection (d) or hanging
<b>Florida (e)</b> .....	First-degree murder; felony murder; capital drug trafficking; capital sexual battery.	395	Electrocution or lethal injection
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Murder with aggravating circumstances; kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason.	67	Lethal injection
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Idaho</b> .....	First-degree murder with aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping; perjury resulting in death.	9	Lethal injection
<b>Illinois</b> .....	... (f)	0	...
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Murder with 17 aggravating circumstances (IC 35-50-2-9).	12	Lethal injection or electrocution
<b>Iowa</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Capital murder with 8 aggravating circumstances (KSA 21-3439, KSA 21-4625, KSA 21-4636).	10	Lethal injection
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Capital murder with presence of at least one statutory aggravating circumstance; capital kidnapping (KRS 532.025).	34	Electrocution or lethal injection (g)
<b>Louisiana (e)</b> .....	First-degree murder; treason (La. R.S. 14:30 and 14:113).	76	Lethal injection
<b>Maine</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Maryland</b> .....	... (h)	...	(h)
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Michigan</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	...	...	...
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Capital murder (Miss Code Ann. § 97-3-19(2)); aircraft piracy (Miss Code Ann. § 97-25-55(1)).	48	Lethal injection
<b>Missouri</b> .....	First-degree murder (565.020 RSMO 2000).	26	Lethal injection or lethal gas
<b>Montana (e)</b> .....	Capital murder with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances (Mont. Code Ann. § 46-18-303); aggravated kidnapping; felony murder; capital sexual intercourse without consent (Mont. Code Ann. § 45-5-503).	2	Lethal injection
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	... (s)	10	...
<b>Nevada</b> .....	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (NRS 200.030, 200.033, 200.035).	80	Lethal injection
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	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)
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	... (j)	...	...
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	... (k)	2	Lethal injection (k)
<b>New York (l)</b> .....	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

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Capital offenses by state</i>	<i>Prisoners under sentence of death</i>	<i>Method of execution</i>
<b>North Carolina.....</b>	First-degree murder with the finding of at least 1 of 11 statutory aggravating circumstances. (NCGS §14-17).	155	Lethal injection
<b>North Dakota.....</b>	...	...	...
<b>Ohio.....</b>	Aggravated murder with at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances (O.R.C. secs. 2903.01, 2929.02, and 2929.04).	142	Lethal injection
<b>Oklahoma (e).....</b>	First-degree murder in conjunction with a finding of at least 1 of 8 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstances.	48	Electrocution, lethal injection or firing squad (m)
<b>Oregon (n).....</b>	Aggravated murder (ORS 163.095-150).	34	Lethal injection
<b>Pennsylvania.....</b>	First-degree murder with 18 aggravating circumstances.	175	Lethal injection
<b>Rhode Island.....</b>	...	...	...
<b>South Carolina (e).....</b>	Murder with 1 of 12 aggravating circumstances (§ 16-3-20(C)(a)).	41	Electrocution or lethal injection
<b>South Dakota.....</b>	First-degree murder with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances.	3	Lethal injection
<b>Tennessee.....</b>	First-degree murder (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-202) with 1 of 16 aggravating circumstances (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-204).	68	Lethal injection or electrocution (o)
<b>Texas (e).....</b>	Criminal homicide with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances (TX Penal Code § 19.03).	254	Lethal injection
<b>Utah.....</b>	Aggravated murder (76-5-202, Utah Code Annotated).	9	Lethal injection or firing squad (p)
<b>Vermont.....</b>	...	...	...
<b>Virginia.....</b>	First-degree murder with 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (VA Code § 18.2-31).	7	Electrocution or lethal injection
<b>Washington.....</b>	Aggravated first-degree murder.	9	Lethal injection or hanging
<b>West Virginia.....</b>	...	...	...
<b>Wisconsin.....</b>	...	...	...
<b>Wyoming.....</b>	First-degree murder; murder during the commission of sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, arson, robbery, burglary, escape, resisting arrest, kidnapping, or abuse of a minor under 16 (W.S.A. § 6-2-101 (a)).	1	Lethal injection or lethal gas (q)
<b>Dist. of Columbia.....</b>	...	...	...
<b>American Samoa.....</b>	First-degree murder (ASC §46.3513) (p).	0	Hanging (r)
<b>Guam.....</b>	...	...	...
<b>No. Marianas Islands...</b>	...	...	...
<b>Puerto Rico.....</b>	...	...	...
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands.....</b>	...	...	...

*Sources:* The Council of State Governments' survey January 2017 U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Capital Punishment, 2015 - Statistical Tables, December 2015. 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. Gov. O'Malley announced on December 31, 2014, that he would commute the sentences of the four remaining death-row inmates to life in prison without the possibility of parole.

(i) New Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT — Continued

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(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.

(l) 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 1920s.

(s) LB 268 banned the death penalty in Nebraska on May 27, 2015. Gov. Pete Ricketts vetoed the bill on May 26, 2015 and the law was sent back to the legislature. The Senate overturned the veto by 30-to-19 on May 27, 2015, resulting in Nebraska becoming the 19th state to eliminate the death penalty. The law is subject for removal once again as the Nebraska Death Penalty Repeal Referendum is on the November 8, 2016 ballot as a veto referendum.

## Globalization Under Review but States Continue to Expand Trade

By Andy Karellas

*International trade was a frequent issue of debate during the 2016 presidential election and the results demonstrated a growing concern among voters around the impact of trade agreements and globalization. Many trade experts will point to Great Britain's vote to leave the European Union in 2016 as the first indicator in the shift of global trade policy, and reevaluating the impact of international trade agreements. As federal leaders debate the direction of trade policy, states continue to expand exports and attract investments into their respective states; while continuing to improve the coordination with federal agencies to make the trade process easier for their businesses.*

President Trump wasted no time making his position on international trade agreements clear. On the first official day of his presidency, he issued a memorandum formally withdrawing the United States from the recently negotiated Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP, trade agreement,<sup>1</sup> and to renegotiate the current trade agreements. The swift action against the multilateral free trade agreement set the tone for the new administration's approach on international trade policy.

What this means for specific directives and changes is yet to be determined. Will this increase the tariff for a certain product or service being exported? Will there be a new tax on imported products? Will there be new customs and documentation procedures for shipment? These are questions that many states and businesses are closely monitoring as changes in trade policy can have an enormous impact on their supply chain and overall business operation.

While states are closely monitoring the actions of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and federal policymakers, they are on the front line steering companies to new export opportunities and attracting investment into their respective states. State international trade offices helped support the export of over \$2.2 trillion in goods and services, which helped support millions of jobs. Moreover, the United States remained the top destination for foreign investment, attracting over \$3.1 trillion. The investment helped support over 6 million jobs by majority foreign owned firms.<sup>2</sup>

The role of state international trade offices in promoting exports and attracting investments continues to strengthen. The recent reauthorization

of the State Trade Expansion Program,<sup>3</sup> or STEP, helped provide the resources for states to assist more small businesses in exporting, while also serving as a key bridge to coordinate with federal trade agencies. In addition, the implementation of the State-Federal Trade Coordination Plan<sup>4</sup> will help develop the framework for state and federal trade agencies to better coordinate their resources and services.

### The Future of Free Trade Agreements

During the campaign and into his first 100 days in office, President Trump voiced his desire to strengthen the enforcement against countries that practice unfair trade, such as China. In addition, President Trump has stated his intention to renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA, which is a free trade agreement with Mexico and Canada.

Currently, the United States has free trade agreements with 20 countries: Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Oman, Panama, Peru and Singapore.<sup>5</sup> The United States is also officially still in negotiations with the European Union on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, or T-TIP, however many trade experts do not expect the new administration to act on this agreement in the near future.

The USTR, is a part of the Executive Office of the President and is the principal trade advisor, negotiator and spokesperson on international trade issues. The front page of the USTR website has the headline "America First Trade Policy" and

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goes on to state, “USTR is working to reshape the landscape of trade policy to work for all Americans...this new America First trade policy will make it more desirable for companies to stay here, creates jobs here, pay taxes here, and rebuild our economy.”<sup>6</sup>

States and businesses will be watching to see what exactly the new “America First Trade Policy” looks like and means for their supply chain and business operations. It’s difficult to forecast what exact executive actions will take place, but it is clear that reviewing international trade agreements is a top priority for the new administration.

**State’s Role in Promoting Exports and Investment**

States play a leading role in promoting exports, attracting investment and developing trade policy on behalf of their businesses and state. They understand their state’s competitive strength, demographics, economic goals and resources needed to compete in the global economy. State trade offices also understand companies that are engaged in international trade grow faster, are more diverse, and are able to be more competitive in the long term. According to the International Trade Commission, or ITC, small businesses who exported averaged a 37 percent revenue growth compared to a decline of 7 percent for non-exporting firms.<sup>7</sup>

State trade offices provide a wide variety of services and resources to assist their businesses and state. According to a survey conducted by the State International Development Organizations, or SIDO, more than 80 percent of state trade directors provide counseling to exporters, conduct market research, identify foreign buyers, develop training programs for businesses, lead trade shows and missions, and serve as the point of contact for the governor on trade policy.

The role and structure of state trade promotion agencies depends on a number of factors. In general, states structure their offices to complement the resources and objective unique to their individual state. This includes utilizing federal resources, universities, organizations and other partners to coordinate services and products for businesses. No state is structured the same.

To better understand the staff allocation by state, the Trade Promotion Coordination Committee, or TPCC, and SIDO have conducted surveys of state trade promotion agency staffing. The following was reported in 2015:

0-1 staff.....	13 states
2-3 staff.....	12 states
4-6 staff.....	12 states
7-11 staff.....	8 states
>11 staff.....	3 states

The STEP grant program has been vital for states’ effort to increase exports from small firms, including new-to-export firms. Despite the continued growth in the economy, less than 1 percent of U.S. companies sell their product or service abroad. The STEP grant program helps companies take the first step in exporting their product or service by providing resources toward learning how to export, participate in a foreign trade mission or show, and develop marketing materials. Congress appropriated over \$18 million in fiscal year 2016, which was competitively awarded to 40 states.<sup>8</sup>

**State and Federal Trade Coordination**

States continue to work closely with federal, local and private partners to coordinate their services. The recently passed Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015<sup>9</sup> (P.L. 114-125), included language that mandated the development of a Federal and State Export Promotion Coordination Plan. This coordinated plan will include an outline of the role of federal and state agencies, a process to coordinate metrics and client information, and a framework to coordinate on trade events, such as training, trade missions and trade shows. The development of this plan will increase the efficiency between state and federal trade agencies, therefore increasing the productivity and quality of services used by businesses.

One of the first steps is to identify and outline the role of federal resources in each state. Currently, there are over 20 federal agencies that play a role in the international trade process. State trade agencies work the closest with the U.S. Department of Commerce’s U.S. Commercial Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Foreign Agriculture Service, the U.S. Small Business Administration, the Export-Import Bank, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and the Small Business Development Centers.

Federal agencies play an important role in assisting the exporter and business; and having a clear and coordinated plan allows states to better understand where to allocate their resources to best serve their businesses.

In addition, federal trade agencies located abroad play a key role in assisting the state with

executing the sale and attracting investment for the state. The most common federal offices include the U.S. embassies, U.S. Foreign Commercial Service and the Foreign Agriculture Service. Their services include identifying prospective buyers and investors, arranging key visits, coordinating trade missions and supporting the state's mission.

According to the SIDO survey, over 65 percent of states maintain international trade offices in foreign countries to help drive more exports and identify investment for their individual state.

With stronger coordination between federal trade agencies, state trade offices will be able to structure their operations to uniquely complement their strategy, resources and overall goal of helping more businesses export and attracting more investment.

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## Notes

<sup>1</sup> The White House, available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/01/23/presidential-memorandum-regarding-withdrawal-united-states-trans-pacific>.

<sup>2</sup> The United State Department of Commerce, SelectUSA, available at <https://www.selectusa.gov/FDI-in-the-US>.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.sba.gov/managing-business/exporting/state-trade-expansion-program-step>

<sup>4</sup> The Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2014, P.L. 114-125.

<sup>5</sup> The Office of the United States Trade Representative, available at <https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/free-trade-agreements>.

<sup>6</sup> The Office of the United States Trade Representative, available at <https://ustr.gov/>.

<sup>7</sup> United States International Trade Commission, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises: Characteristics and Performance (2010), xi, available at <http://www.usitc.gov/publications/332/pub4189.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> The U.S. Small Business Administration, available at <https://www.sba.gov/managing-business/exporting/state-trade-expansion-program-step>.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. 4

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## About the Authors

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**Table A: 2016 State Overseas Trade Offices and Exports**

States	State overseas offices 2016 (a)		2016 exports (b)		Number of jobs supported by goods exports (c)	
	Location overseas	Number of countries represented	Total value	Exports per capita	2015 (d)	Change 2009–15
United States .....	N.A.	N.A.	\$1,453,720,686,746	\$4,499	11,515,500	19%
Alabama .....	No	0	\$20,554,263,747	\$4,226	97,098	24%
Alaska .....	Yes	2	\$4,371,001,783	\$5,892	41,566	35%
Arizona .....	Yes	1	\$22,030,459,682	\$3,179	101,579	29%
Arkansas .....	Yes	2	\$5,705,760,360	\$1,909	49,387	1%
California .....	Yes	1	\$163,616,487,458	\$4,169	706,969	7%
Colorado .....	No	16	\$7,551,006,605	\$1,363	41,849	16%
Connecticut .....	Yes	1	\$14,403,241,314	\$4,027	70,038	-9%
Delaware .....	Yes	6	\$4,443,205,829	\$4,667	23,672	3%
Florida .....	Yes	14	\$52,033,200,581	\$2,524	243,755	-9%
Georgia .....	Yes	11	\$35,723,375,303	\$3,465	198,488	32%
Hawaii .....	Yes	2	\$1,239,044,707	\$867	8,434	164%
Idaho .....	Yes	3	\$4,876,203,682	\$2,897	21,124	-7%
Illinois .....	Yes	10	\$59,808,237,525	\$4,672	333,674	17%
Indiana .....	Yes	4	\$34,671,991,179	\$5,227	190,511	22%
Iowa .....	Yes	5	\$12,129,265,542	\$3,869	101,986	-0%
Kansas .....	Yes	1	\$10,168,416,599	\$3,498	59,175	-10%
Kentucky .....	Yes	2	\$29,241,706,472	\$6,590	140,352	26%
Louisiana .....	Yes	10	\$48,821,772,452	\$10,428	155,428	55%
Maine .....	No	0	\$2,859,698,451	\$2,148	17,543	9%
Maryland .....	Yes	10	\$9,313,678,963	\$1,548	46,385	-13%
Massachusetts .....	No	0	\$25,810,353,669	\$3,789	111,875	-12%
Michigan .....	Yes	6	\$54,450,550,367	\$5,484	270,240	30%
Minnesota .....	Yes	4	\$19,209,667,344	\$3,480	119,119	0%
Mississippi .....	Yes	2	\$10,513,427,654	\$3,518	53,945	31%
Missouri .....	Yes	13	\$13,951,573,300	\$2,290	87,927	19%
Montana .....	Yes	1	\$1,342,522,996	\$1,288	12,085	18%
Nebraska .....	Yes	2	\$6,369,969,992	\$3,340	58,300	3%
Nevada .....	No	0	\$9,773,263,188	\$3,324	34,492	20%
New Hampshire .....	No	0	\$4,142,727,943	\$3,104	18,281	3%
New Jersey .....	No	0	\$31,245,809,358	\$3,493	137,140	-4%
New Mexico .....	Yes	3	\$3,629,286,503	\$1,744	15,144	102%
New York .....	Yes	6	\$74,406,138,530	\$3,768	315,221	13%
North Carolina .....	Yes	6	\$29,939,288,030	\$2,951	158,222	9%
North Dakota .....	Yes	5	\$4,180,523,933	\$5,516	34,767	27%
Ohio .....	Yes	7	\$49,144,682,327	\$4,231	260,436	15%
Oklahoma .....	Yes	1	\$5,003,937,984	\$1,275	28,530	-8%
Oregon .....	Yes	4	\$21,953,115,984	\$5,363	81,547	14%
Pennsylvania .....	Yes	17	\$36,570,406,123	\$2,861	190,351	15%
Rhode Island .....	No	0	\$2,269,116,794	\$2,148	9,117	6%
South Carolina .....	No	0	\$31,270,274,439	\$6,303	158,242	44%
South Dakota .....	No	0	\$1,210,227,900	\$1,398	23,848	-2%
Tennessee .....	Yes	4	\$31,466,077,315	\$4,731	158,078	28%
Texas .....	Yes	1	\$232,587,855,125	\$8,348	1,046,549	23%
Utah .....	Yes	3	\$12,073,828,982	\$3,957	55,795	7%
Vermont .....	No	0	\$2,989,622,247	\$4,787	12,698	-22%
Virginia .....	No	0	\$16,441,575,863	\$1,955	87,259	1%
Washington .....	Yes	9	\$79,563,695,758	\$10,917	375,009	35%
West Virginia .....	Yes	2	\$5,046,725,966	\$2,756	30,458	7%
Wisconsin .....	Yes	79	\$21,009,284,439	\$3,636	118,958	8%
Wyoming .....	No	0	\$1,104,099,557	\$1,886	5,369	8%

Sources: See footnotes.

Key:

N.A. — Not applicable.

(a) The Council of State Governments Survey of State International Trade Offices, February 2017.

(b) Author's Calculations using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division, <http://tse.export.gov/TSE/TSEhome.aspx>, Exports of NAICS Total All Merchandise.(c) Rasmussen, Chris and Xi, Susan 2016. "Jobs Supported by Exports 2015: An Update," Office of Trade and Economic Analysis, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce. [http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/build/groups/public/@tg\\_ian/documents/webcontent/tg\\_ian\\_005406.pdf](http://www.trade.gov/mas/ian/build/groups/public/@tg_ian/documents/webcontent/tg_ian_005406.pdf).

(d) 2015 data on number of jobs supported by goods exported is preliminary.



**Table B: State Overseas Trade Office Locations, 2016**

State	State has an overseas trade office	Australia	Austria	Bahrain	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	China	Colombia	Czech Republic	EU	Europe	France	Germany	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Israel	Japan	Kazakhstan	Mexico	Netherlands	Nigeria	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Switzerland	Taiwan	UAE	UK	Ukraine	Number of overseas trade offices	
Alaska	Yes							*												*																	2	
Alabama	No																																				0	
Arkansas	Yes							*												*																	2	
Arizona	Yes																				*																1	
California	Yes							*									*			*																	1	
Colorado	Yes	*		*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*		*				*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		16
Connecticut	Yes																		*																		1	
Delaware	Yes			*	*										*				*	*																	6	
Florida	Yes			*	*	*	*	*	*		*			*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*								*	*	*	*	*	*	14	
Georgia	Yes			*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*			*	*	*	*	*							*	*			*	*	*	11	
Hawaii	Yes							*	*												*								*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
Iowa	Yes							*	*						*				*	*	*	*	*						*	*							5	
Idaho	Yes							*	*								*		*	*	*	*	*					*	*								3	
Illinois	Yes			*	*	*	*	*	*							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*								10	
Indiana	Yes				*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*														4	
Kansas	Yes																		*	*	*	*	*														1	
Kentucky	Yes														*	*					*	*	*											*	*		2	
Louisiana	Yes	*			*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*				*	*	*	*	10	
Massachusetts	No																*	*	*	*	*	*	*										*	*	*	*	0	
Maryland	Yes			*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*										*	*	*	*	10	
Maine	No																		*	*	*	*	*											*	*	*	0	
Michigan	Yes			*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*			*	*	*	*	*						*	*				*	*	*	6	
Minnesota	Yes			*	*			*	*						*	*			*	*	*	*	*											*	*	*	4	
Missouri	Yes			*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	
Mississippi	Yes																*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	*					*	*	*	2	
Montana	Yes																		*	*	*	*	*											*	*	*	1	
North Carolina	Yes			*				*	*										*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
North Dakota	Yes							*	*										*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
Nebraska	Yes							*	*										*	*	*	*	*				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	

**Table B: State Overseas Trade Office Locations, 2016 — Continued**

State	State has an overseas trade office	Australia	Austria	Bahrain	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	China	Colombia	Czech Republic	EU	Europe	France	Germany	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Israel	Japan	Kazakhstan	Mexico	Netherlands	Nigeria	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Switzerland	Taiwan	UAE	UK	Ukraine	Number of offices overseas trade	
New Hampshire	No																																				0	
New Jersey	No																																				0	
New Mexico	Yes																		*		*											*				3		
Nevada	No																																				0	
New York	Yes								*										*		*									*				*		6		
Ohio	Yes					*	*	*	*			*					*				*															7		
Oklahoma	Yes								*											*		*														1		
Oregon	Yes							*	*		*	*							*	*											*					4		
Pennsylvania	Yes	*				*	*	*	*	*	*			*			*	*	*		*	*					*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17		
Rhode Island	No																																			0		
South Carolina	No																																			0		
South Dakota	No																																			0		
Tennessee	Yes							*	*		*	*									*	*												*		4		
Texas	Yes								*												*	*														1		
Utah	Yes								*					*							*	*														3		
Vermont	No																																			0		
Virginia	No																																			0		
Washington	Yes							*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*				*		*		*	*			*	*	9		
Wisconsin (a)	Yes						*	*	*												*	*														4		
West Virginia	Yes																			*												*				2		
Wyoming	No																			*																0		
Number of states		2	1	1	1	12	14	3	27	1	2	3	0	4	14	2	8	1	11	19	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	11	1	2	10	4	11	1	201

Source: 2016 State International Development Organizations Survey

Key:

(a) The State of Wisconsin has an overseas trading presence in 79 different countries. The four listed are major trade locations amongst the 79 total countries.

## **Chapter Ten**

# **STATE PAGES**





**Table 10.1**  
**OFFICIAL NAMES OF STATES AND JURISDICTIONS, CAPITALS, ZIP CODES AND CENTRAL SWITCHBOARDS**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name of state capitol (a)</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Zip code</i>	<i>Area code</i>	<i>Central switchboard (b)</i>
Alabama, State of .....	State House	Montgomery	36130	334	242-7100
Alaska, State of .....	State Capitol	Juneau	99801	907	465-2111
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 .....	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.

## STATE PAGES

**Table 10.2**  
**HISTORICAL DATA ON THE STATES**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Source of state lands</i>	<i>Date organized as territory</i>	<i>Date admitted to Union</i>	<i>Chronological order of admission to Union</i>
<b>Alabama</b> .....	Mississippi Territory, 1798 (a)	March 3, 1817	Dec. 14, 1819	22
<b>Alaska</b> .....	Purchased from Russia, 1867	Aug. 24, 1912	Jan. 3, 1959	49
<b>Arizona</b> .....	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 (b)	Feb. 24, 1863	Feb. 14, 1912	48
<b>Arkansas</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1819	June 15, 1836	25
<b>California</b> .....	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	(c)	Sept. 9, 1850	31
<b>Colorado</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)	Feb. 28, 1861	Aug. 1, 1876	38
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	Fundamental Orders, Jan. 14, 1638; Royal charter, April 23, 1662	(e)	Jan. 9, 1788 (f)	5
<b>Delaware</b> .....	Swedish charter, 1638; English charter, 1638	(e)	Dec. 7, 1787 (f)	1
<b>Florida</b> .....	Ceded by Spain, 1819	March 30, 1822	March 3, 1845	27
<b>Georgia</b> .....	Charter, 1732, from George II to Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia	(e)	Jan. 2, 1788 (f)	4
<b>Hawaii</b> .....	Annexed, 1898	June 14, 1900	Aug. 21, 1959	50
<b>Idaho</b> .....	Treaty with Britain, 1846	March 4, 1863	July 3, 1890	43
<b>Illinois</b> .....	Northwest Territory, 1787	Feb. 3, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	21
<b>Indiana</b> .....	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	19
<b>Iowa</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 12, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	29
<b>Kansas</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	34
<b>Kentucky</b> .....	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 1, 1792	15
<b>Louisiana</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (g)	March 26, 1804	April 30, 1812	18
<b>Maine</b> .....	Part of Massachusetts until admitted as state	(c)	March 15, 1820	23
<b>Maryland</b> .....	Charter, 1632, from Charles I to Calvert	(e)	April 28, 1788 (f)	7
<b>Massachusetts</b> .....	Charter to Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629	(e)	Feb. 6, 1788 (f)	6
<b>Michigan</b> .....	Northwest Territory, 1787	Jan. 11, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	26
<b>Minnesota</b> .....	Northwest Territory, 1787 (h)	March 3, 1849	March 11, 1858	32
<b>Mississippi</b> .....	Mississippi Territory (i)	April 7, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817	20
<b>Missouri</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 4, 1812	Aug. 10, 1821	24
<b>Montana</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (j)	May 26, 1864	Nov. 8, 1889	41
<b>Nebraska</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 30, 1854	March 1, 1867	37
<b>Nevada</b> .....	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864	36
<b>New Hampshire</b> .....	Grants from Council for New England, 1622 and 1629; made Royal province, 1679	(e)	June 21, 1788 (f)	9
<b>New Jersey</b> .....	Dutch settlement, 1618; English charter, 1664	(e)	Dec. 18, 1787 (f)	3
<b>New Mexico</b> .....	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 (b)	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 6, 1912	47
<b>New York</b> .....	Dutch settlement, 1623; English control, 1664	(e)	July 26, 1788 (f)	11
<b>North Carolina</b> .....	Charter, 1663, from Charles II	(e)	Nov. 21, 1789 (f)	12
<b>North Dakota</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (k)	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	39
<b>Ohio</b> .....	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	March 1, 1803	17
<b>Oklahoma</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 2, 1890	Nov. 16, 1907	46
<b>Oregon</b> .....	Settlement and treaty with Britain, 1846	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	33
<b>Pennsylvania</b> .....	Grant from Charles II to William Penn, 1681	(e)	Dec. 12, 1787 (f)	2
<b>Rhode Island</b> .....	Charter, 1663, from Charles II	(e)	May 29, 1790 (f)	13
<b>South Carolina</b> .....	Charter, 1663, from Charles II	(e)	May 23, 1788 (f)	8
<b>South Dakota</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	40
<b>Tennessee</b> .....	Part of North Carolina until land ceded to U.S. in 1789	June 8, 1790 (l)	June 1, 1796	1
<b>Texas</b> .....	Republic of Texas, 1845	(c)	Dec. 29, 1845	28
<b>Utah</b> .....	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 4, 1896	45
<b>Vermont</b> .....	From lands of New Hampshire and New York	(c)	March 4, 1791	14
<b>Virginia</b> .....	Charter, 1609, from James I to London Company	(e)	June 25, 1788 (f)	10
<b>Washington</b> .....	Oregon Territory, 1848	March 2, 1853	Nov. 11, 1889	42
<b>West Virginia</b> .....	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 20, 1863	35
<b>Wisconsin</b> .....	Northwest Territory, 1787	April 20, 1836	May 29, 1848	30
<b>Wyoming</b> .....	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)(j)	July 25, 1868	July 10, 1890	44
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b> .....	Maryland (m)	...	...	...
<b>American Samoa</b> .....	.....Became a territory, 1900	...	...	...
<b>Guam</b> .....	Ceded by Spain, 1898	Aug. 1, 1950	...	...
<b>No. Mariana Islands</b> .....	...	March 24, 1976	...	...
<b>Puerto Rico</b> .....	Ceded by Spain, 1898	...	July 25, 1952 (n)	...
<b>U.S. Virgin Islands</b> .....	.....Purchased from Denmark, March 31, 1917	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table.

## HISTORICAL DATA ON THE STATES—Continued

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*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 Flint, border east to the source of the St. Mary's down that river to the ocean. The major part of Alabama was acquired by the Treaty of Paris, and the lower portion from Spain in 1813.

(b) Portion of land obtained by Gadsden Purchase, 1853.

(c) No territorial status before admission to Union.

(d) Portion of land ceded by Mexico, 1848.

(e) One of the original 13 Colonies.

(f) Date of ratification of U.S. Constitution.

(g) West Feliciana District (Baton Rouge) acquired from Spain, 1810; added to Louisiana, 1812.

(h) Portion of land obtained by Louisiana Purchase, 1803.

(i) See footnote (a). The lower portion of Mississippi also was acquired from Spain in 1813.

(j) Portion of land obtained from Oregon Territory, 1848.

(k) The northern portion of the Red River Valley was acquired by treaty with Great Britain in 1818.

(l) Date Southwest Territory (identical boundary as Tennessee's) was created.

(m) Area was originally 100 square miles, taken from Virginia and Maryland. Virginia's portion south of the Potomac was given back to that state in 1846. Site chosen in 1790, city incorporated 1802.

(n) On this date, Puerto Rico became a self-governing commonwealth by compact approved by the U.S. Congress and the voters of Puerto Rico as provided in U.S. Public Law 600 of 1950.

**Table 10.3**  
**STATE STATISTICS**

State or other jurisdiction	Land area		Population (a)		Percentage change 2015 to 2016		Density per square mile	Rank in nation	Number of Representatives in Congress	Capital	Population (i)	Rank in state	Largest city	Population (j)
	In square miles (2010)	Rank in nation	Size	Rank in nation	2015 to 2016	2016								
Alabama.....	50,645	28	4,863,300	24	0.2	96.0	27	7	Montgomery	200,602	2	Birmingham	212,461	
Alaska.....	570,641	1	741,894	48	0.6	1.3	50	1	Juneau	32,756	2	Anchorage	298,695	
Arizona.....	113,594	6	6,931,071	14	1.7	61.0	33	9	Phoenix	1,563,025	1	Phoenix	1,563,025	
Arkansas.....	52,035	27	2,988,248	33	0.3	57.4	34	4	Little Rock	197,992	1	Little Rock	197,992	
California.....	155,779	3	39,250,017	1	0.7	252.0	11	53	Sacramento	490,712	6	Los Angeles	3,971,883	
Colorado.....	103,642	8	5,540,545	21	1.7	53.5	37	7	Denver	682,545	1	Denver	682,545	
Connecticut.....	4,842	48	3,576,452	29	-0.2	738.6	4	5	Hartford	124,006	4	Bridgeport	147,629	
Delaware.....	1,949	49	952,065	45	0.8	488.6	6	1	Dover	37,522	2	Wilmington	71,948	
Florida.....	53,625	26	20,612,439	3	1.8	384.4	8	27	Tallahassee	189,907	7	Jacksonville	868,031	
Georgia.....	57,513	21	10,310,371	8	1.1	179.3	17	14	Atlanta	463,878	1	Atlanta	463,878	
Hawaii.....	6,423	47	1,428,557	40	0.2	222.4	13	2	Honolulu	352,769	1	Honolulu	352,769	
Idaho.....	82,643	11	1,683,140	39	1.8	20.4	44	2	Boise	218,281	1	Boise	218,281	
Illinois.....	55,519	24	12,801,539	5	-0.3	230.6	12	18	Springfield	116,565	6	Chicago	2,720,546	
Indiana.....	35,826	38	6,633,053	17	0.3	185.1	16	9	Indianapolis	853,173	1	Indianapolis	853,173	
Iowa.....	55,857	23	3,134,693	30	0.4	56.1	36	4	Des Moines	210,330	1	Des Moines	210,330	
Kansas.....	81,759	13	2,907,289	35	0.0	35.6	41	4	Topeka	127,265	5	Wichita	389,965	
Kentucky.....	39,486	37	4,436,974	26	0.3	112.4	22	6	Frankfort	27,830	13	Louisville (c)	615,366	
Louisiana.....	43,204	33	4,681,666	25	0.3	108.4	24	6	Baton Rouge	228,590	2	New Orleans	389,617	
Maine.....	30,843	39	1,331,479	42	0.2	43.2	38	2	Augusta	18,471	7	Portland	66,881	
Maryland.....	9,707	42	6,016,447	19	0.4	619.8	5	8	Annapolis	39,474	7	Baltimore	621,849	
Massachusetts.....	7,800	45	6,811,779	15	0.4	873.3	3	9	Boston	667,137	1	Boston	667,137	
Michigan.....	56,539	22	9,928,300	10	0.1	175.6	18	14	Lansing	115,056	6	Detroit	677,116	
Minnesota.....	79,627	14	5,519,952	22	0.7	69.3	30	8	St. Paul	300,851	2	Minneapolis	410,939	
Mississippi.....	46,923	31	2,988,726	32	-0.0	63.7	32	4	Jackson	170,674	1	Jackson	170,674	
Missouri.....	68,742	18	6,093,000	18	0.3	88.6	28	8	Jefferson City	43,169	15	Kansas City	475,378	
Montana.....	145,546	4	1,042,520	44	1.0	7.2	48	1	Helena	30,581	6	Billings	110,263	
Nebraska.....	76,824	15	1,907,116	37	0.7	24.8	43	3	Lincoln	277,348	2	Omaha	443,885	
Nevada.....	109,781	7	2,940,058	34	2.0	26.8	42	4	Carson City	54,521	4	Las Vegas	623,747	
New Hampshire.....	8,953	44	1,334,795	41	0.4	149.1	21	2	Concord	42,620	3	Manchester	110,229	
New Jersey.....	7,354	46	8,944,469	11	0.1	1,216.2	1	12	Trenton	84,225	6	Newark	281,944	
New Mexico.....	121,298	5	2,081,015	36	0.0	17.2	45	3	Santa Fe	84,099	4	Albuquerque	559,121	
New York.....	47,126	30	19,745,289	4	-0.0	419.0	7	27	Albany	98,469	6	New York City	8,550,405	
North Carolina.....	48,618	29	10,146,788	9	1.1	208.7	15	13	Raleigh	451,066	2	Charlotte	827,097	
North Dakota.....	69,001	17	757,952	47	0.1	11.0	47	1	Bismarck	71,167	2	Fargo	118,523	
Ohio.....	40,861	35	11,614,373	7	0.1	284.2	10	16	Columbus	850,106	1	Columbus	850,106	
Oklahoma.....	68,595	19	3,923,561	28	0.4	57.2	35	5	Oklahoma City	631,346	1	Oklahoma City	631,346	
Oregon.....	95,988	10	4,093,465	27	1.7	42.6	39	5	Salem	164,549	2	Portland	632,309	
Pennsylvania.....	44,743	32	12,784,227	6	-0.1	285.7	9	18	Harrisburg	49,081	9	Philadelphia (f)	1,567,442	
Rhode Island.....	1,034	50	1,056,426	43	0.1	1,021.9	2	2	Providence	179,207	1	Providence	179,207	
South Carolina.....	30,061	40	4,961,119	23	1.4	165.0	19	7	Columbia	133,803	1	Columbia	133,803	

See footnotes at end of table.



## STATE STATISTICS — Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Land area		Population (a)		Percentage change 2015 to 2016	Density per square mile	Rank in nation	Number of Representatives in Congress	Capital	Population (j)	Rank in state	Largest city	Population (i)
	In square miles (2010)	Rank in nation	Size	Rank in nation									
South Dakota.....	75,811	16	865,454	46	0.9	11.4	46	1	Pierre	14,002	8	Sioux Falls	171,544
Tennessee.....	41,235	34	6,651,194	16	0.9	161.3	20	9	Nashville (g)	654,610	2	Memphis	655,770
Texas.....	261,232	2	27,862,596	2	1.6	106.7	26	36	Austin	931,830	4	Houston	2,296,224
Utah.....	82,170	12	3,051,217	31	2.0	37.1	40	4	Salt Lake City	192,672	1	Salt Lake City	192,672
Vermont.....	9,217	43	624,594	49	-0.2	67.8	31	1	Montpelier	7,592	6	Burlington	45,452
Virginia.....	39,490	36	8,411,808	12	0.5	213.0	14	11	Richmond	220,289	4	Virginia Beach	452,745
Washington.....	66,456	20	7,288,000	13	1.8	109.7	23	10	Olympia	50,302	24	Seattle	684,451
West Virginia.....	24,038	41	1,831,102	38	-0.5	76.2	29	3	Charleston	49,736	1	Charleston	49,736
Wisconsin.....	54,158	25	5,778,708	20	0.2	106.7	25	8	Madison	248,951	2	Milwaukee	600,155
Wyoming.....	97,093	9	585,501	50	-0.2	6.0	49	1	Cheyenne	63,335	1	Cheyenne	63,335
Dist. of Columbia.....	61	...	681,170	...	1.6	11,166.7	...	1 (h)	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa (b)...	76	...	55,519	...	-3.1 (c)	730.5	...	1 (h)	Pago Pago	3,656 (b)	3	Tafuna	9,756 (j)
Guam (b).....	210	...	159,358	...	2.9 (c)	758.8	...	1 (h)	Hagana (d)	1,051 (b)	13	Dededo (d)	44,943
No. Mariana Islands (b)	182	...	53,833	...	-22.2 (c)	295.8	...	1 (h)	Saipan (d)	48,220 (b)	1	Saipan (d)	48,220 (b)
Puerto Rico.....	3,424	...	3,441,307	...	-1.8	1,005.1	...	1 (i)	San Juan	347,052	1	San Juan	347,052
U.S. Virgin Islands (b).	134	...	106,405	...	-2.0 (c)	794.1	...	1 (h)	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	18,481 (b)	1	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	18,481 (b)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, information available as of April 2016.

Key:

... — Not applicable

(a) July 1, 2016 Census Bureau estimates.

(b) 2010 Census Bureau counts.

(c) Population change calculations are from 2000-2010.

(d) Municipality.

(e) This city is part of a consolidated city-county government and is coextensive with Jefferson County.

(f) Philadelphia County and Philadelphia city are coextensive.

(g) This city is part of a consolidated city-county government and is coextensive with Davidson County.

(h) Represented by one non-voting House Delegate.

(i) Represented by one non-voting House Resident Commissioner.

(j) 2015 Census Bureau estimates.

**Table 10.4**  
**PERSONAL INCOME, POPULATION, AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE, 2015–2016**

State or other jurisdiction	Personal income (millions of dollars)			Rank of percent change 2015–16	Population (thousands of persons) 2016 (a)	Per capita personal income (dollars)		
	2015	2016 <sup>a</sup>	Percent change 2015–16			2016 <sup>a</sup>	Rank in U.S. 2016 <sup>a</sup>	Percent of U.S. average 2016 <sup>a</sup>
<b>United States .....</b>	15,463,981	16,017,781	3.6	--	323,128	49,571	--	100
Alabama.....	184,785	190,791	3.3	24	4,863	39,231	46	79
Alaska.....	41,461	41,032	48	48	742	55,307	8	112
Arizona.....	267,361	278,925	4.3	11	6,931	40,243	42	81
Arkansas.....	113,924	117,572	3.2	27	2,988	39,345	45	79
California.....	2,103,669	2,197,492	4.5	9	39,250	55,987	7	113
Colorado.....	277,732	288,433	3.9	15	5,541	52,059	15	105
Connecticut.....	246,709	254,048	3.0	33	3,576	71,033	1	143
Delaware.....	45,058	46,562	2.9	37	952	48,697	21	98
Florida.....	900,636	944,443	4.9	3	20,612	45,819	27	92
Georgia.....	411,721	431,331	4.8	5	10,310	41,835	40	84
Hawaii.....	69,129	72,215	4.5	8	1,429	50,551	18	102
Idaho.....	63,535	65,823	3.6	20	1,683	39,107	47	79
Illinois.....	646,789	666,936	3.1	29	12,802	52,098	14	105
Indiana.....	277,629	288,487	3.9	14	6,633	43,492	35	88
Iowa.....	143,394	146,685	2.3	42	3,135	46,794	26	94
Kansas.....	137,316	141,112	2.8	39	2,907	48,537	22	98
Kentucky.....	170,756	175,258	2.6	40	4,437	39,499	43	80
Louisiana.....	200,594	203,592	1.5	44	4,682	43,487	36	88
Maine.....	56,894	59,005	3.7	17	1,331	44,316	32	89
Maryland.....	336,187	348,570	3.7	18	6,016	57,936	6	117
Massachusetts.....	425,353	443,701	4.3	12	6,812	65,137	2	131
Michigan.....	424,807	440,292	3.6	19	9,928	44,347	31	89
Minnesota.....	279,263	287,682	3.0	32	5,520	52,117	13	105
Mississippi.....	104,045	107,403	3.2	25	2,989	35,936	50	72
Missouri.....	257,338	266,406	3.5	22	6,093	43,723	33	88
Montana.....	43,187	44,188	2.3	41	1,043	42,386	38	86
Nebraska.....	92,048	94,662	2.8	38	1,907	49,636	20	100
Nevada.....	121,096	128,294	5.9	1	2,940	43,637	34	88
New Hampshire.....	74,388	77,848	4.7	6	1,335	58,322	5	118
New Jersey.....	537,026	554,268	3.2	26	8,944	61,968	3	125
New Mexico.....	79,104	80,758	2.1	43	2,081	38,807	48	78
New York.....	1,161,414	1,195,263	2.9	36	19,745	60,534	4	122
North Carolina.....	409,338	426,189	4.1	13	10,147	42,002	39	85
North Dakota.....	42,350	41,716	-1.5	49	758	55,038	10	111
Ohio.....	505,950	521,209	3.0	31	11,614	44,876	30	91
Oklahoma.....	178,250	179,238	0.6	47	3,924	45,682	28	92
Oregon.....	176,401	184,407	4.5	7	4,093	45,049	29	91
Pennsylvania.....	636,857	655,506	2.9	34	12,784	51,275	17	103
Rhode Island.....	52,834	54,486	3.1	28	1,056	51,576	16	104
South Carolina.....	187,532	195,791	4.4	10	4,961	39,465	44	80

See footnotes at end of table.

# PERSONAL INCOME, POPULATION, AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY STATE, 2015-2016—Continued

State or other jurisdiction	Personal income (millions of dollars)				Per capita personal income (dollars)			
	2015	2016 <sup>p</sup>	Percent change 2015–16	Rank of percent change 2015–16	Population (thousands of persons) 2016 (a)	2016 <sup>p</sup>	Rank in U.S. 2016 <sup>p</sup>	Percent of U.S. average 2016 <sup>p</sup>
South Dakota .....	41,104	41,584	1.2	45	865	48,049	23	97
Tennessee .....	277,832	288,531	3.9	16	6,651	43,380	37	88
Texas .....	1,289,604	1,327,261	2.9	35	27,863	47,636	24	96
Utah .....	117,764	124,320	5.6	2	3,051	40,744	41	82
Vermont .....	30,418	31,430	3.3	23	625	50,321	19	102
Virginia .....	436,350	451,912	3.6	21	8,412	53,723	11	108
Washington .....	372,125	389,859	4.8	4	7,288	53,493	12	108
West Virginia .....	67,787	68,457	1.0	46	1,831	37,386	49	75
Wisconsin .....	264,988	273,189	3.1	30	5,779	47,275	25	95
Wyoming .....	32,870	32,326	-1.7	50	586	55,212	9	111
Dist. of Columbia .....	49,276	51,493	4.5	--	681	75,596	--	152

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, 2017.

Key:

p — Preliminary

(a) Census Bureau midyear population estimate. Estimates for 2014 reflect Census Bureau midyear state population estimates available as of December 2014. Estimates for 2015 are derived from the quarterly state population estimates produced by BEA based on unpublished Census Bureau data.

## STATE PAGES

**Table 10.5**  
**EARNINGS GROWTH BY INDUSTRY AND STATE, 2014–2015**  
(In millions of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Earnings by industry							
	Total earnings	Farm	Forestry, fishing, and related activities	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	Utilities	Construction	Manufacturing	
							Durable goods	Nondurable goods
United States .....	441,534	-24,630	4,358	-9,616	6,054	50,359	13,325	11,157
Alabama .....	4,648	292	119	-47	223	349	359	64
Alaska .....	855	11	79	19	29	134	19	47
Arizona .....	7,150	150	65	-25	14	275	56	95
Arkansas .....	2,323	-174	75	-70	41	398	-33	153
California .....	90,835	1,162	966	-410	821	8,230	2,904	1,612
Colorado .....	9,531	-351	55	-273	84	954	420	102
Connecticut .....	3,975	29	12	2	66	671	-373	-12
Delaware .....	1,065	69	(D)	(D)	6	106	15	254
Florida .....	29,593	557	103	2	291	3,366	1,001	288
Georgia .....	15,580	431	110	19	307	1,407	606	446
Hawaii .....	2,176	46	10	5	38	471	13	17
Idaho .....	1,050	-610	74	-18	27	238	-130	33
Illinois .....	16,584	-2,381	91	-23	203	2,491	385	1,275
Indiana .....	6,352	-1,456	92	-34	115	673	1,297	230
Iowa .....	-1,034	-4,723	49	13	40	778	-52	196
Kansas .....	1,589	-823	139	-183	-71	161	45	85
Kentucky .....	4,650	221	32	-189	42	484	677	46
Louisiana .....	2,551	-98	60	-621	36	550	-357	369
Maine .....	1,058	-9	71	0	6	52	46	8
Maryland .....	8,937	7	24	2	104	919	197	124
Massachusetts .....	15,127	18	31	4	97	1,652	-168	652
Michigan .....	10,945	-743	65	-65	164	872	1,682	372
Minnesota .....	7,222	-2,350	110	-63	122	1,294	732	357
Mississippi .....	1,194	-169	95	-108	66	-206	77	111
Missouri .....	4,745	-2,318	66	9	53	754	356	292
Montana .....	1,257	-75	40	-91	38	241	29	12
Nebraska .....	829	-2,289	22	-3	24	409	-19	104
Nevada .....	4,260	-33	1	84	51	572	110	40
New Hampshire .....	1,582	14	23	2	-11	235	-9	84
New Jersey .....	13,602	81	23	7	307	1,787	302	-1,608
New Mexico .....	920	-264	16	-188	20	112	-74	24
New York .....	33,264	-464	72	-4	479	3,283	1,116	989
North Carolina .....	13,861	-874	118	19	125	1,576	940	709
North Dakota .....	-921	-658	21	-793	56		-29	17
Ohio .....	9,797	-1,547	72	-67	296	978	359	457
Oklahoma .....	1,815	-108	45	-521	-252	476	-276	46
Oregon .....	7,117	152	226	14	53	172	471	231
Pennsylvania .....	13,120	-481	69	-409	556	996	147	305
Rhode Island .....	1,232	2	(D)	(D)	14	90	20	50
South Carolina .....	5,887	13	54	13	102	536	366	319
South Dakota .....	-401	-1,507	36	4	18	164	26	16
Tennessee .....	9,684	-152	59	5	26	1,315	400	188
Texas .....	35,765	-1,130	222	-4,638	768	5,822	-974	1,134
Utah .....	5,048	12	5	-157	35	676	255	127
Vermont .....	511	-113	13	4	18	57	-45	41
Virginia .....	11,866	183	75	-68	116	1,040	249	100
Washington .....	12,262	-181	412	20	75	1,879	-90	97
West Virginia .....	210	40	17	-442	25	-52	-29	24
Wisconsin .....	5,806	-1,883	109	-2	132	959	309	401
Wyoming .....	-186	-155	3	-347	24	-33	-8	28
Dist. of Columbia .....	4,647	0	(L)	0	35	-6	7	6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Key:

(D) — Data are suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

(L) — Not statistically meaningful.

# EARNINGS GROWTH BY INDUSTRY AND STATE, 2014–2015—Continued (In millions of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Earnings by industry								
	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation & warehousing	Information	Finance & insurance	Real estate & rental & leasing	Professional, scientific & technical services	Management of companies & enterprises	Administrative & waste management services
United States .....	20,025	26,950	19,402	15,219	36,218	16,362	69,073	10,364	25,951
Alabama .....	250	260	158	25	326	94	365	20	210
Alaska .....	22	44	25	19	20	36	31	2	27
Arizona .....	246	610	433	195	1,042	200	573	-4	727
Arkansas .....	215	221	149	-65	78	71	194	132	129
California .....	4,232	3,161	2,844	8,257	4,633	3,364	16,390	1,590	3,589
Colorado .....	525	578	343	-38	979	329	1,279	370	513
Connecticut .....	359	212	95	248	545	336	544	-61	300
Delaware .....	-71	78	56	21	245	52	45	-330	91
Florida .....	1,511	2,385	1,287	289	2,047	1,047	3,328	184	2,402
Georgia .....	1,078	1,384	761	-157	1,031	424	2,052	623	997
Hawaii .....	36	69	104	35	83	110	68	23	117
Idaho .....	101	196	74	3	99	46	171	16	84
Illinois .....	921	870	1,166	503	2,948	645	3,921	-971	1,092
Indiana .....	408	531	249	-81	435	176	693	225	314
Iowa .....	24	125	253	27	359	93	292	138	145
Kansas .....	-19	205	101	-911	226	110	448	1,394	-65
Kentucky .....	228	328	430	-48	342	92	405	26	293
Louisiana .....	7	348	-83	104	-65	101	448	-155	372
Maine .....	59	68	10	22	70	33	69	20	75
Maryland .....	362	559	378	70	554	322	695	-2	634
Massachusetts .....	347	555	232	709	1,689	192	3,322	1,303	681
Michigan .....	428	818	397	51	764	364	2,152	164	699
Minnesota .....	394	484	320	122	1,093	243	973	20	380
Mississippi .....	88	154	175	-14	80	53	89	-39	131
Missouri .....	175	506	311	84	511	239	1,512	-331	223
Montana .....	56	109	17	18	50	38	79	16	53
Nebraska .....	47	157	280	98	227	59	201	263	186
Nevada .....	167	189	338	53	291	214	309	11	409
New Hampshire .....	146	108	44	-95	55	50	201	21	156
New Jersey .....	1,005	873	744	339	1,315	463	3,575	707	859
New Mexico .....	10	121	36	92	94	47	152	1	8
New York .....	851	758	836	1,682	3,571	1,765	5,654	602	2,121
North Carolina .....	609	866	490	597	1,345	375	1,717	778	602
North Dakota .....	-75	79	-160	-6	86	24	11	34	4
Ohio .....	771	595	632	104	854	598	1,067	-568	844
Oklahoma .....	-168	275	334	-18	52	113	246	66	131
Oregon .....	256	384	150	191	341	158	637	823	283
Pennsylvania .....	152	671	863	590	934	537	2,095	683	735
Rhode Island .....	22	86	14	-5	52	34	162	152	76
South Carolina .....	295	317	278	98	257	162	536	-22	300
South Dakota .....	54	96	41	-1	74	33	78	47	6
Tennessee .....	185	465	495	96	313	381	1,682	467	584
Texas .....	2,231	2,674	2,338	695	3,237	1,224	5,420	538	2,132
Utah .....	163	466	251	226	532	200	514	-10	225
Vermont .....	27	50	-7	14	36	12	69	5	14
Virginia .....	377	445	403	221	1,004	440	2,037	563	862
Washington .....	532	1,760	434	396	542	395	792	89	714
West Virginia .....	-6	89	27	51	9	31	33	-14	41
Wisconsin .....	402	459	231	292	611	176	717	522	220
Wyoming .....	-27	51	19	7	18	1	-15	-1	18
Dist. of Columbia .....	16	59	5	14	185	62	1,044	232	207

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Key:

(D) — Data are suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

(L) — Not statistically meaningful.

## STATE PAGES

### EARNINGS GROWTH BY INDUSTRY AND STATE, 2014–2015—Continued (In millions of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Earnings by industry					Government		
	Educational services	Health care & social assistance	Arts, entertainment, & recreation	Accommodation & food services	Other services (except public administration)	Federal, civilian	Military	State & local
United States .....	10,194	51,293	5,855	23,466	16,681	13,306	-2,453	32,618
Alabama .....	52	579	40	244	252	247	-30	199
Alaska .....	12	132	3	65	17	50	-40	53
Arizona .....	143	1,123	-13	516	153	241	-35	369
Arkansas .....	40	350	11	152	89	79	-70	158
California .....	414	7,974	1,217	4,013	2,018	1,052	-198	10,998
Colorado .....	113	1,266	168	610	392	282	-143	975
Connecticut .....	177	72	42	213	171	64	-36	300
Delaware .....	-9	206	7	78	38	34	-19	88
Florida .....	375	3,750	577	1,902	1,339	705	-163	1,023
Georgia .....	221	1,628	155	342	580	351	-125	910
Hawaii .....	19	255	-2	222	71	99	39	230
Idaho .....	34	220	7	95	80	63	-16	163
Illinois .....	403	1,226	334	989	465	327	11	-309
Indiana .....	94	1,088	63	409	331	186	41	271
Iowa .....	55	455	16	145	187	44	-13	317
Kansas .....	38	412	9	163	72	93	-102	62
Kentucky .....	43	746	0	257	113	94	-273	260
Louisiana .....	80	666	19	374	229	121	-96	141
Maine .....	40	157	8	75	44	88	-13	57
Maryland .....	272	1,113	123	441	309	1,094	27	607
Massachusetts .....	629	1,315	170	553	306	201	-14	652
Michigan .....	158	1,258	75	598	413	256	13	-8
Minnesota .....	120	1,521	88	391	282	133	-42	498
Mississippi .....	-9	215	8	79	70	105	-67	209
Missouri .....	103	951	55	469	323	237	-37	201
Montana .....	13	191	16	94	49	63	-8	210
Nebraska .....	54	387	8	133	87	69	1	324
Nevada .....	46	473	53	406	113	110	-57	310
New Hampshire .....	101	196	13	99	55	42	3	52
New Jersey .....	395	1,548	221	90	462	248	-20	-122
New Mexico .....	21	277	15	96	50	112	-57	198
New York .....	2,803	2,079	694	1,286	1,477	515	-136	1,236
North Carolina .....	273	1,066	202	671	574	358	-197	924
North Dakota .....	9	190	4	18	26	30	-1	192
Ohio .....	259	1,664	25	668	502	248	-27	1,013
Oklahoma .....	-1	466	73	194	128	207	-78	383
Oregon .....	113	956	55	373	240	127	5	705
Pennsylvania .....	518	1,748	105	563	612	333	13	782
Rhode Island .....	59	125	32	80	40	66	-2	56
South Carolina .....	85	610	51	378	264	203	44	628
South Dakota .....	19	157	9	67	44	36	-15	97
Tennessee .....	179	1,628	225	462	330	213	0	138
Texas .....	755	4,818	505	2,172	1,398	872	-194	3,749
Utah .....	139	318	54	240	206	187	-7	391
Vermont .....	26	110	-3	66	36	38	3	40
Virginia .....	214	972	130	551	506	949	-128	625
Washington .....	176	1,294	127	698	425	461	-120	1,336
West Virginia .....	34	230	5	71	17	3	-29	33
Wisconsin .....	126	863	-21	345	301	100	7	431
Wyoming .....	0	50	4	39	15	20	-9	111
Dist. of Columbia .....	160	201	73	210	381	1,449	-44	352

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Key:

(D) — Data are suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

(L) — Not statistically meaningful.

# ALABAMA

Nickname.....	The Heart of Dixie
Motto.....	<i>Aldemus Jura Nostra Defendere</i> (We Dare Defend Our Rights)
Flower.....	Camellia
Bird.....	Yellowhammer
Tree.....	Southern (Longleaf) Pine
Song.....	Alabama
Entered the Union.....	December 14, 1819
Capital.....	Montgomery

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	50,645
Rank in Nation.....	28
Population.....	4,863,300
Rank in Nation.....	24
Density per square mile.....	96.0
Capital City.....	Montgomery
Population.....	200,602
Rank in State.....	2
Largest City.....	Birmingham
Population.....	212,461
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	7
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	9
Number of County Governments.....	67
Number of Municipal Governments.....	461
Number of School Districts.....	132
Number of Special Districts.....	548

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Vacant
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Del Marsh
Secretary of the Senate.....	D. Patrick Harris
Speaker of the House.....	Mac McCutcheon
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Victor Gaston
Clerk of the House.....	Jeff Woodard
2017 Regular Session.....	Feb. 7 – May 31, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	35
Number of Representative Districts.....	105

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Kay Ivey
Lieutenant Governor.....	Vacant
Secretary of State.....	John Merrill
Attorney General.....	Steve Marshall
Treasurer.....	Young Boozer
Auditor.....	Ronald Jones
	(Examiner of Public Accounts)
State Comptroller.....	Kathleen Baxter
	(Comptroller)
Governor's Present Term.....	4/2017 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	23

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Lyn Stuart
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	9
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	10
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	3
U.S. Circuit Court.....	11th Circuit

# ALASKA

Nickname.....	The Last Frontier
Motto.....	<i>North to the Future</i>
Flower.....	Forget-Me-Not
Bird.....	Willow Ptarmigan
Tree.....	Sitka Spruce
Song.....	Alaska's Flag
Entered the Union.....	January 3, 1959
Capital.....	Juneau

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	570,641
Rank in Nation.....	1
Population.....	741,894
Rank in Nation.....	48
Density per square mile.....	1.3
Capital City.....	Juneau
Population.....	32,756
Rank in State.....	2
Largest City.....	Anchorage
Population.....	298,695
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	3
Number of Geographic Counties.....	16
	(Number of Geographic Boroughs)
Number of County Governments.....	14
Number of Consolidated Governments.....	5
Number of Municipal Governments.....	148
Number of Special Districts.....	15

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Pete Kelly
Secretary of the Senate.....	Liz Clark
Speaker of the House.....	Bryce Edgmon
Clerk of the House.....	Crys Jones
	(Chief)
2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 17 – May 17, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	20
Number of Representative Districts.....	40

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Bill Walker
Lieutenant Governor.....	Byron Mallott
Attorney General.....	Jahna Lindemuth
Treasurer.....	Pamela Leary
Auditor.....	Kris Curtis
State Comptroller.....	Scot Arehart
	(Director, Division of Finance)
Governor's Present Term.....	12/2014 – 12/2018
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	2
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	19

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Craig Stowers
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	3
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	9th Circuit

# ARIZONA

Nickname.....	The Grand Canyon State
Motto.....	<i>Ditat Deus (God Enriches)</i>
Flower.....	Blossom of the Saguaro Cactus
Bird.....	Cactus Wren
Tree.....	Palo Verde
Song.....	<i>Arizona March Song and Arizona</i>
Entered the Union.....	February 14, 1912
Capital.....	Phoenix

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	113,594
Rank in Nation.....	6
Population.....	6,931,071
Rank in Nation.....	14
Density per square mile.....	60.1
Capital City.....	Phoenix
Population.....	1,563,025
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Phoenix
Population.....	1,563,025
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	9
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	11
Number of County Governments.....	15
Number of Municipal Governments.....	91
Number of School Districts.....	242
Number of Special Districts.....	326

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
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President of the Senate.....	Steven B. Yarbrough
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Debbie Lesko
Secretary of the Senate.....	Susan Aceves

Speaker of the House.....	J.D. Mesnard
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Thomas Shope
Clerk of the House.....	Jim Drake (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9 – April 28, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	30
Number of Representative Districts.....	30

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Doug Ducey
Secretary of State.....	Michele Reagan
Attorney General.....	Mark Brnovich
Treasurer.....	Jeff DeWitt
Auditor.....	Debra K. Davenport
State Comptroller.....	D. Clark Partridge (Comptroller)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2005 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	11
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	36

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	W. Scott Bales
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	22
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	9th Circuit

# ARKANSAS

Nickname.....	The Natural State
Motto.....	<i>Regnat Populus (The People Rule)</i>
Flower.....	Apple Blossom
Bird.....	Mockingbird
Tree.....	Pine
Song.....	<i>Arkansas</i>
Entered the Union.....	June 15, 1836
Capital.....	Little Rock

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	52,035
Rank in Nation.....	27
Population.....	2,988,248
Rank in Nation.....	33
Density per square mile.....	57.2
Capital City.....	Little Rock
Population.....	197,992
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Little Rock
Population.....	197,992
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	4
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	6
Number of County Governments.....	75
Number of Municipal Governments.....	502
Number of School Districts.....	239
Number of Special Districts.....	740

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Tim Griffin
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Jonathan Dismang
Secretary of the Senate.....	Ann Cornwell

Speaker of the House.....	Jeremy Gillam
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Jon Eubanks
Clerk of the House.....	Sherri Stacks (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9 – May 5, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	35
Number of Representative Districts.....	100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Asa Hutchinson
Lieutenant Governor.....	Tim Griffin
Secretary of State.....	Mark Martin
Attorney General.....	Leslie Rutledge
Treasurer.....	Dennis Milligan
Auditor.....	Andrea Lea (Auditor)
	Roger A. Norman (Legislative Auditor)
State Comptroller.....	Larry Walther (Director, Department of Finance & Administration)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2015 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	44

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Dan Kemp
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	12
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	2
U.S. Circuit Court.....	8th Circuit



# CALIFORNIA

Nickname.....	The Golden State
Motto.....	<i>Eureka (I Have Found It)</i>
Flower.....	California Poppy
Bird.....	California Valley Quail
Tree.....	California Redwood
Song.....	<i>I Love You, California</i>
Entered the Union.....	September 9, 1850
Capital.....	Sacramento

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	155,779
Rank in Nation.....	3
Population.....	39,250,017
Rank in Nation.....	1
Density per square mile.....	251.3
Capital City.....	Sacramento
Population.....	490,712
Rank in State.....	6
Largest City.....	Los Angeles
Population.....	3,971,883
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	53
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	55
Number of Geographic Counties.....	58
Number of County Governments.....	57
Number of Consolidated Governments.....	1
Number of Municipal Governments.....	482
Number of School Districts.....	1,025
Number of Special Districts.....	2,861

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Gavin Newsom
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Kevin De Leon
Secretary of the Senate.....	Daniel Alvarez
Speaker of the House.....	Anthony Rendon (Speaker of the Assembly)
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Kevin Mullin (Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly)
Clerk of the House.....	E. Dotson Wilson (Chief)
2017 Regular Session.....	Dec. 5, 2016 – Sept. 15, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	80

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Lieutenant Governor.....	Gavin Newsom
Secretary of State.....	Alex Padilla
Attorney General.....	Xaiver Becerra
Treasurer.....	John Chiang
Auditor.....	Elaine M. Howle
State Comptroller.....	Betty Yee (Controller)
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	9
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	11

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Tani Cantil-Sakauye
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	96
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	4
U.S. Circuit Court.....	9th Circuit

# COLORADO

Nickname.....	The Centennial State
Motto.....	<i>Nil Sine Numine (Nothing Without Providence)</i>
Flower.....	Rocky Mountain Columbine
Bird.....	Lark Bunting
Tree.....	Blue Spruce
Song.....	<i>Where the Columbines Grow</i>
Entered the Union.....	August 1, 1876
Capital.....	Denver

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	103,642
Rank in Nation.....	8
Population.....	5,540,545
Rank in Nation.....	21
Density per square mile.....	52.6
Capital City.....	Denver
Population.....	682,545
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Denver
Population.....	682,545
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	7
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	9
Number of Geographic Counties.....	64
Number of County Governments.....	62
Number of Consolidated Governments.....	2
Number of Municipal Governments.....	271
Number of School Districts.....	180
Number of Special Districts.....	2,392

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
President of the Senate.....	Kevin Grantham
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Jerry Sonnenberg
Secretary of the Senate.....	Effie Ameen
Speaker of the House.....	Crisanta Duran
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Jessie Danielson
Clerk of the House.....	Marilyn Eddins (Chief)
2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 11 – May 10, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	35
Number of Representative Districts.....	65

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	John Hickenlooper
Lieutenant Governor.....	Donna Lynne
Secretary of State.....	Wayne Williams
Attorney General.....	Cynthia Coffman
Treasurer.....	Walker Stapleton
Auditor.....	Dianne E. Ray
State Comptroller.....	Bob Jaros (Controller)
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
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.....	Nancy E. Rice
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	22
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	10th Circuit

# CONNECTICUT

Nickname.....	The Constitution State
Motto.....	<i>Qui Transtulit Sustinet (He Who Transplanted Still Sustains)</i>
Flower.....	Mountain Laurel
Bird.....	American Robin
Tree.....	White Oak
Song.....	<i>Yankee Doodle</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 9, 1788
Capital.....	Hartford

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	4,842
Rank in Nation.....	48
Population.....	3,576,452
Rank in Nation.....	29
Density per square mile.....	741.6
Capital City.....	Hartford
Population.....	124,006
Rank in State.....	4
Largest City.....	Bridgeport
Population.....	147,629
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	5
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	7
Number of Geographic Counties.....	8
Number of Municipal Governments.....	30
Number of School Districts.....	17
Number of Special Districts.....	447

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Nancy Wyman
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Martin Looney and Leonard Fasano
Secretary of the Senate.....	Garey E. Coleman (Clerk of the Senate)

Speaker of the House.....	Joe Aresimowicz
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Bob Godfrey (Speaker Pro Tem)
	Jeffrey Berger, Juan Candelaria, Linda Gentile, Douglas McCrory, Russell Morin, Bruce Morris, Linda Orange, Kevin Ryan, (Deputy Speakers of the House)
Clerk of the House.....	Martin Dunleavy

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 4 – June 7, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	36
Number of Representative Districts.....	151

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Dan Malloy
Lieutenant Governor.....	Nancy Wyman
Secretary of State.....	Denise W. Merrill
Attorney General.....	George C. Jepsen
Treasurer.....	Denise L. Nappier
Auditor.....	John C. Geragosian and Robert Kane
State Comptroller.....	Kevin P. Lembo (Comptroller)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
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.....	Chase T. Rogers
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	9
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	2nd Circuit

# DELAWARE

Nickname.....	The First State
Motto.....	<i>Liberty and Independence</i>
Flower.....	Goldenrod
Bird.....	Blue Hen Chicken
Tree.....	American Holly
Song.....	<i>Our Delaware</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 7, 1787
Capital.....	Dover

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	1,949
Rank in Nation.....	49
Population.....	952,065
Rank in Nation.....	45
Density per square mile.....	485.3
Capital City.....	Dover
Population.....	37,522
Rank in State.....	2
Largest City.....	Wilmington
Population.....	71,948
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	3
Number of County Governments.....	3
Number of Municipal Governments.....	57
Number of School Districts.....	19
Number of Special Districts.....	260

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
-----------------------	------------------

President of the Senate.....	Bethany A. Hall-Long
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	David McBride
Secretary of the Senate.....	Bernard J. Brady

Speaker of the House.....	Peter Schwartzkopf
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Helene Keeley
Clerk of the House.....	Richard Puffer

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 10 – June 30, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	21
Number of Representative Districts.....	41

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	John Carney Jr.
Lieutenant Governor.....	Bethany A. Hall-Long
Secretary of State.....	Jeffrey Bullock
Attorney General.....	Matthew Denn
Treasurer.....	Ken Simpler
Auditor.....	R. Thomas Wagner
State Comptroller.....	Michelle Strauss

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2017 – 1/2021
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	19

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Leo Strine Jr.
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	3rd Circuit

# FLORIDA

Nickname.....	The Sunshine State
Motto.....	<i>In God We Trust</i>
Flower.....	Orange Blossom
Bird.....	Mockingbird
Tree.....	Sabal Palmetto Palm
Song.....	<i>The Swanee River (Old Folks at Home)</i>
Entered the Union.....	March 3, 1845
Capital.....	Tallahassee

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	53,625
Rank in Nation.....	26
Population.....	20,612,439
Rank in Nation.....	3
Density per square mile.....	378.0
Capital City.....	Tallahassee
Population.....	189,907
Rank in State.....	7
Largest City.....	Jacksonville
Population.....	868,031
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	27
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	29
Number of Geographic Counties.....	67
Number of County Governments.....	66
Number of Consolidated Governments.....	1
Number of Municipal Governments.....	410
Number of School Districts.....	95
Number of Special Districts.....	1,079

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Joe Negron
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Anitere Flores
Secretary of the Senate.....	Debbie Brown
Speaker of the House.....	Richard Corcoran
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Jeanette Nunez
Clerk of the House.....	Bob Ward
2017 Regular Session.....	Mar. 7 – May 5, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	120

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Rick Scott
Lieutenant Governor.....	Carlos Lopez-Cantera
Secretary of State.....	Ken Detzner
Attorney General.....	Pam Bondi
Treasurer.....	Jeffrey H. Atwater (Chief Financial Officer)
Auditor.....	Sherrill Norman
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	4

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Jorge Labarga
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	61
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	3
U.S. Circuit Court.....	11th Circuit

# GEORGIA

Nickname.....	The Empire State of the South
Motto.....	<i>Wisdom, Justice and Moderation</i>
Flower.....	Cherokee Rose
Bird.....	Brown Thrasher
Tree.....	Live Oak
Song.....	<i>Georgia on My Mind</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 2, 1788
Capital.....	Atlanta

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	57,513
Rank in Nation.....	21
Population.....	10,310,371
Rank in Nation.....	8
Density per square mile.....	177.6
Capital City.....	Atlanta
Population.....	463,878
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Atlanta
Population.....	463,878
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	14
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	16
Number of Geographic Counties.....	159
Number of County Governments.....	153
Number of Consolidated Governments.....	6
Number of Municipal Governments.....	535
Number of School Districts.....	180
Number of Special Districts.....	510

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Casey Cagle
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	David Shafer
Secretary of the Senate.....	David A. Cook
Speaker of the House.....	David Ralston
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Jan Jones
Clerk of the House.....	Bill Reilly
2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9 – March 31, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	56
Number of Representative Districts.....	180

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Nathan Deal
Lieutenant Governor.....	Casey Cagle
Secretary of State.....	Brian Kemp
Attorney General.....	Chris Carr
Treasurer.....	Steve McCoy
Auditor.....	Greg Griffin
Comptroller.....	Alan Skelton
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	8

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	P. Harris Hines
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	12
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	3
U.S. Circuit Court.....	11th Circuit

## HAWAII

Nickname.....	The Aloha State
Motto.....	<i>Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono</i> (The Life of the Land Is Perpetuated in Righteousness)
Flower.....	Native Yellow Hibiscus
Bird.....	Hawaiian Goose (Nene)
Tree.....	Kukue Tree (Candlenut)
Song.....	<i>Hawaii Pono</i>
Entered the Union.....	August 21, 1959
Capital.....	Honolulu

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	6,423
Rank in Nation.....	47
Population.....	1,428,557
Rank in Nation.....	40
Density per square mile.....	222.9
Capital City.....	Honolulu
Population.....	352,769
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Honolulu
Population.....	352,769
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2
Number of 2016 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.....	17

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Ronald Kouchi
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Michelle Kidani (Vice President of the Senate)
Secretary of the Senate.....	Carol Taniguchi (Chief Clerk 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)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 18 – May 4, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	25
Number of Representative Districts.....	51

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	David Ige
Lieutenant Governor.....	Shan Tsutsui
Attorney General.....	Doug Chin
Treasurer.....	Wesley Machida (State Budget Director)
Auditor.....	Les H. Kondo
State Comptroller.....	Roderick Becker (Comptroller)

Governor's Present Term.....	12/2014 – 12/2018
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	2
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	20

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Mark E. Recktenwald
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	6
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	9th Circuit

## IDAHO

Nickname.....	The Gem State
Motto.....	<i>Esto Perpetua (Let It Be Perpetual)</i>
Flower.....	Syringa
Bird.....	Mountain Bluebird
Tree.....	Western White Pine
Song.....	<i>Here We Have Idaho</i>
Entered the Union.....	July 3, 1890
Capital.....	Boise

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	82,643
Rank in Nation.....	11
Population.....	1,683,140
Rank in Nation.....	39
Density per square mile.....	20.0
Capital City.....	Boise
Population.....	218,281
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Boise
Population.....	218,281
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	4
Number of County Governments.....	44
Number of Municipal Governments.....	200
Number of School Districts.....	118
Number of Special Districts.....	806

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Brad Little
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Brent Hill
Secretary of the Senate.....	Jennifer Novak
Speaker of the House.....	Scott Bedke
Clerk of the House.....	Carrie Maulin (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9 – March 29, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	35
Number of Representative Districts.....	35

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	C.L. "Butch" Otter
Lieutenant Governor.....	Brad Little
Secretary of State.....	Lawrence Denney
Attorney General.....	Lawrence Wasden
Treasurer.....	Ron Crane
Auditor.....	April J. Renfro (Legislative Audits)
State Comptroller.....	Brandon D. Woolf (Controller)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2007 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	39

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Roger Burdick
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	4
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	11
U.S. Circuit Court.....	9th Circuit

## ILLINOIS

Nickname .....	The Prairie State
Motto .....	<i>State Sovereignty—National Union</i>
Flower .....	Native Violet
Bird .....	Cardinal
Tree .....	White Oak
Song .....	<i>Illinois</i>
Entered the Union .....	December 3, 1818
Capital .....	Springfield

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	55,519
Rank in Nation .....	24
Population .....	12,801,539
Rank in Nation .....	5
Density per square mile .....	231.6
Capital City .....	Springfield
Population .....	116,565
Rank in State .....	6
Largest City .....	Chicago
Population .....	2,720,546
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	18
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	20
Number of County Governments .....	102
Number of Municipal Governments .....	1,298
Number of School Districts .....	905
Number of Special Districts .....	3,227

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	General Assembly
President of the Senate .....	John J. Cullerton
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	Don Harmon
Secretary of the Senate .....	Tim Anderson
Speaker of the House .....	Michael J. Madigan
Clerk of the House .....	Timothy Mapes
2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 11 – May 31, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	59
Number of Representative Districts .....	118

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Bruce Rauner
Lieutenant Governor .....	Evelyn Sanguinetti
Secretary of State .....	Jesse White
Attorney General .....	Lisa Madigan
Treasurer .....	Mike Frerichs
Auditor .....	Frank Mautino
State Comptroller .....	Susana Mendoza (Comptroller)
Governor's Present Term .....	1/2015 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	18

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Lloyd Karmeier
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....	54
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	3
U.S. Circuit Court .....	7th Circuit

## INDIANA

Nickname .....	The Hoosier State
Motto .....	<i>Crossroads of America</i>
Flower .....	Peony
Bird .....	Cardinal
Tree .....	Tulip Poplar
Song .....	<i>On the Banks of the Wabash, Far Away</i>
Entered the Union .....	December 11, 1816
Capital .....	Indianapolis

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	35,826
Rank in Nation .....	38
Population .....	6,633,053
Rank in Nation .....	17
Density per square mile .....	184.8
Capital City .....	Indianapolis
Population .....	853,173
Rank in State .....	1
Largest City .....	Indianapolis
Population .....	853,173
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	9
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	11
Number of Geographic Counties .....	92
Number of County Governments .....	91
Number of Consolidated Governments .....	1
Number of Municipal Governments .....	569
Number of School Districts .....	291
Number of Special Districts .....	752

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	General Assembly
President of the Senate .....	Lt. Gov. Suzanne Crouch
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	David C. Long
Secretary of the Senate .....	Jennifer Mertz
Speaker of the House .....	Brian C. Bosma
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .....	William C. Friend
Clerk of the House .....	M. Carolyn Spotts
2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 3 – April 21, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	50
Number of Representative Districts .....	100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Eric Holcomb
Lieutenant Governor .....	Suzanne Crouch
Secretary of State .....	Connie Lawson
Attorney General .....	Curtis Hill
Treasurer .....	Kelly Mitchell
Auditor .....	Paul D. Joyce (State Examiner)
Comptroller .....	Tera Klutz (Auditor of State)

Governor's Present Term .....	1/2017 – 1/2021
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	16

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Loretta Rush
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....	15
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	2
U.S. Circuit Court .....	7th Circuit

## IOWA

Nickname.....	The Hawkeye State
Motto.....	<i>Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain</i>
Flower.....	Wild Rose
Bird.....	Eastern Goldfinch
Tree.....	Oak
Song.....	<i>The Song of Iowa</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 28, 1846
Capital.....	Des Moines

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	55,857
Rank in Nation.....	23
Population.....	3,134,693
Rank in Nation.....	30
Density per square mile.....	56.0
Capital City.....	Des Moines
Population.....	210,330
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Des Moines
Population.....	210,330
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	4
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	6
Number of County Governments.....	99
Number of Municipal Governments.....	947
Number of School Districts.....	366
Number of Special Districts.....	535

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	Jack Whitver
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Jerry Behn
Secretary of the Senate.....	Michael E. Marshall

Speaker of the House.....	Linda Upmeyer
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Matt Windschitl
Clerk of the House.....	Carmin Boal (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9 – April 22, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	50
Number of Representative Districts.....	100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Kim Reynolds
Acting Lieutenant Governor.....	Adam Gregg
Secretary of State.....	Paul Pate
Attorney General.....	Thomas Miller
Treasurer.....	Michael Fitzgerald
Auditor.....	Mary Mosiman
State Comptroller.....	Calvin McKelvogue (Chief Operating Officer)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
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.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	9
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	2
U.S. Circuit Court.....	8th Circuit

## KANSAS

Nickname.....	The Sunflower State
Motto.....	<i>Ad Astra per Aspera (To the Stars through Difficulties)</i>
Flower.....	Wild Native Sunflower
Bird.....	Western Meadowlark
Tree.....	Cottonwood
Song.....	<i>Home on the Range</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 29, 1861
Capital.....	Topeka

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	81,759
Rank in Nation.....	13
Population.....	2,907,289
Rank in Nation.....	35
Density per square mile.....	35.7
Capital City.....	Topeka
Population.....	127,265
Rank in State.....	5
Largest City.....	Wichita
Population.....	389,965
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	4
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	6
Number of Geographic Counties.....	105
Number of County Governments.....	103
Number of Consolidated Governments.....	2
Number of Municipal Governments.....	626
Number of School Districts.....	306
Number of Special Districts.....	1,523

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
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President of the Senate.....	Susan Wagler
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Jeff Longbine (Vice President of the Senate)
Secretary of the Senate.....	Corey Carnahan

Speaker of the House.....	Ron Ryckman Jr.
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Scott Schwab
Clerk of the House.....	Susan W. Kannarr (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 9 – mid-May 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	125

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Sam Brownback
Lieutenant Governor.....	Jeff Colyer
Secretary of State.....	Kris Kobach
Attorney General.....	Derek Schmidt
Treasurer.....	Jacob LaTurner
Auditor.....	Scott Frank
State Comptroller.....	DeAnn Hill (Director, Office of Management, Analysis & Standards)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
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 Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	14
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	10th Circuit

# KENTUCKY

Nickname .....	The Bluegrass State
Motto .....	<i>United We Stand, Divided We Fall</i>
Flower .....	Goldenrod
Bird .....	Cardinal
Tree .....	Tulip Poplar
Song .....	<i>My Old Kentucky Home</i>
Entered the Union .....	June 1, 1792
Capital .....	Frankfort

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	39,486
Rank in Nation .....	37
Population .....	4,436,974
Rank in Nation .....	26
Density per square mile .....	112.1
Capital City .....	Frankfort
Population .....	27,830
Rank in State .....	13
Largest City .....	Louisville
Population .....	615,366
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	6
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	8
Number of Geographic Counties .....	120
Number of County Governments .....	118
Number of Consolidated Governments .....	2
Number of Municipal Governments .....	418
Number of School Districts .....	174
Number of Special Districts .....	628

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	General Assembly
President of the Senate .....	Robert Stivers
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	David Givens
Secretary of the Senate .....	Donna Holiday (Chief Clerk of the Senate)
Speaker of the House .....	Jeffrey Hoover
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .....	David Osborne
Clerk of the House .....	Brad Metcalf (Chief)
2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 3 – March 30, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	38
Number of Representative Districts .....	100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Matt Bevin
Lieutenant Governor .....	Jenean Hampton
Secretary of State .....	Alison Lundergan Grimes
Attorney General .....	Andy Beshear
Treasurer .....	Allison Ball
Auditor .....	Mike Harmon
State Comptroller .....	Edgar C. Ross (Controller)
Governor's Present Term .....	12/2015 – 12/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	13

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	John D. Minton
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....	14
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	2
U.S. Circuit Court .....	6th Circuit

# LOUISIANA

Nickname .....	The Pelican State
Motto .....	<i>Union, Justice and Confidence</i>
Flower .....	Magnolia
Bird .....	Eastern Brown Pelican
Tree .....	Bald Cypress
Song .....	<i>Give Me Louisiana and You Are My Sunshine</i>
Entered the Union .....	April 30, 1812
Capital .....	Baton Rouge

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	43,204
Rank in Nation .....	33
Population .....	4,681,666
Rank in Nation .....	25
Density per square mile .....	108.1
Capital City .....	Baton Rouge
Population .....	228,590
Rank in State .....	2
Largest City .....	New Orleans
Population .....	389,617
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	6
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	8
Number of Geographic Counties .....	64 (Number of Geographic Parishes)
Number of Consolidated Governments .....	1
Number of Municipal Governments .....	304
Number of School Districts .....	69
Number of Special Districts .....	96

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	Legislature
President of the Senate .....	John Alario
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	Gerald Long
Secretary of the Senate .....	Glenn Koepp
Speaker of the House .....	Taylor Barras
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .....	Walt Leger III
Clerk of the House .....	Alfred W. Speer
2017 Regular Session .....	April 10 – June 8, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	39
Number of Representative Districts .....	105

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	John Bel Edwards
Lieutenant Governor .....	Billy Nungesser
Secretary of State .....	Tom Schedler
Attorney General .....	Jeffrey Landry
Treasurer .....	Ron Henson
Auditor (Legislative) .....	Daryl Purpera
Governor's Present Term .....	1/2016 – 1/2020
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	16

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Bernette J. Johnson
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....	53
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	3
U.S. Circuit Court .....	5th Circuit

# MAINE

Nickname.....	The Pine Tree State
Motto.....	<i>Dirigo (I Direct or I Lead)</i>
Flower.....	White Pine Cone and Tassel
Bird.....	Chickadee
Tree.....	White Pine
Song.....	<i>State of Maine Song</i>
Entered the Union.....	March 15, 1820
Capital.....	Augusta

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	30,843
Rank in Nation.....	39
Population.....	1,331,479
Rank in Nation.....	42
Density per square mile.....	43.1
Capital City.....	Augusta
Population.....	18,471
Rank in State.....	7
Largest City.....	Portland
Population.....	66,881
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	4
Number of County Governments.....	16
Number of Municipal Governments.....	22
Number of School Districts.....	99
Number of Special Districts.....	237

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
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President of the Senate.....	Michael Thibodeau
Secretary of the Senate.....	Heather J.R. Priest

Speaker of the House.....	Sara Gideon
Clerk of the House.....	Robert B. Hunt

2017 Regular Session.....	Dec. 7, 2016 – June 21, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	35
Number of Representative Districts.....	151

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Paul LePage
Secretary of State.....	Matthew Dunlap
Attorney General.....	Janet Mills
Treasurer.....	Teresa M. Hayes
Auditor.....	Pola Buckley
State Comptroller.....	Douglas Cotnoir (Controller)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
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.....	7
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	1st Circuit

# MARYLAND

Nickname.....	The Old Line State and Free State
Motto.....	<i>Fatti Maschii, Parole Femine</i> (Manly Deeds, Womanly Words)
Flower.....	Black-eyed Susan
Bird.....	Baltimore Oriole
Tree.....	White Oak
Song.....	<i>Maryland, My Maryland</i>
Entered the Union.....	April 28, 1788
Capital.....	Annapolis

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	9,707
Rank in Nation.....	42
Population.....	6,016,447
Rank in Nation.....	19
Density per square mile.....	618.8
Capital City.....	Annapolis
Population.....	39,474
Rank in State.....	7
Largest City.....	Baltimore
Population.....	621,849
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	8
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	10
Number of Geographic Counties.....	24
Number of County Governments.....	23
Number of County Equivalents.....	1*
Number of Municipal Governments.....	157
Number of Special Districts.....	167

\*The city of Baltimore is an Independent City and considered a county equivalent.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	Thomas V. Mike Miller Jr.
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Nathaniel J. McFadden
Secretary of the Senate.....	William B.C. Addison Jr.

Speaker of the House.....	Michael Erin Busch
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Adrienne A. Jones
Clerk of the House.....	Sylvia Siegert (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 11 – April 10, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	47
Number of Representative Districts.....	47

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Larry Hogan
Lieutenant Governor.....	Boyd Rutherford
Secretary of State.....	John Wobensmith
Attorney General.....	Brian Frosh
Treasurer.....	Nancy K. Kopp
Auditor.....	Thomas J. Branickel
State Comptroller.....	Peter Franchot (Comptroller)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2015 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	4
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	25

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Court of Appeals
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Mary Ellen Barbara
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	12
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	4th Circuit



# MASSACHUSETTS

Nickname.....	The Bay State
Motto.....	<i>Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem</i> (By the Sword We Seek Peace, but Peace Only under Liberty)
Flower.....	Mayflower (Epigaea repens)
Bird.....	Chickadee
Tree.....	American Elm
Song.....	<i>All Hail to Massachusetts</i>
Entered the Union.....	February 6, 1788
Capital.....	Boston

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	7,800
Rank in Nation.....	45
Population.....	6,811,779
Rank in Nation.....	15
Density per square mile.....	871.1
Capital City.....	Boston
Population.....	667,137
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Boston
Population.....	667,137
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	9
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	11
Number of Geographic Counties.....	14*
Number of County Governments.....	5
Number of Consolidated Governments.....	2
Number of Municipal Governments.....	53
Number of School Districts.....	84
Number of Special Districts.....	417

\*Seven counties have been abolished and are only geographic in nature.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Court
President of the Senate.....	Stanley C. Rosenberg
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Marc Pacheco
Secretary of the Senate.....	William F. Welch (Clerk of the Senate)
Speaker of the House.....	Robert A. DeLeo
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Patricia A. Haddad
Clerk of the House.....	Steven T. James

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 4 – Nov. 15, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	160

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Charlie Baker
Lieutenant Governor.....	Karyn Polito
Secretary of State.....	William F. Galvin (Secretary of the Commonwealth)
Attorney General.....	Maura Healey
Treasurer.....	Deb Goldberg (Treasurer & Receiver General)
Auditor.....	Suzanne Bump
State Comptroller.....	Thomas Shack III (Comptroller)
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2015 – 1/2019
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.....	Ralph D. Gants
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	28
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	11
U.S. Circuit Court.....	1st Circuit

# MICHIGAN

Nickname.....	The Wolverine State
Motto.....	<i>Si Quæris Peninsulam Amoenam Circumspice</i> (If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look About You)
Flower.....	Apple Blossom
Bird.....	Robin
Tree.....	White Pine
Song.....	<i>Michigan, My Michigan</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 26, 1837
Capital.....	Lansing

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	56,539
Rank in Nation.....	22
Population.....	9,928,300
Rank in Nation.....	10
Density per square mile.....	175.5
Capital City.....	Lansing
Population.....	115,056
Rank in State.....	6
Largest City.....	Detroit
Population.....	677,116
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	14
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	16
Number of County Governments.....	83
Number of Municipal Governments.....	533
Number of School Districts.....	576
Number of Special Districts.....	443

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Brian Calley
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Tonya Schuitmaker
Secretary of the Senate.....	Jeff Cobb
Speaker of the House.....	Tom Leonard
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Lee Chatfield
Clerk of the House.....	Gary Randall

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 11 – Dec. 31, 2017
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.....	Bill Schuette
Treasurer.....	Nick Khouri
Auditor.....	Doug Ringler
State Comptroller.....	Michael J. Moody (Director, Office of Financial Management)
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	22

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Stephen J. Markman
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	28
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	2
U.S. Circuit Court.....	6th Circuit

# MINNESOTA

Nickname.....	The North Star State
Motto.....	<i>L'Etoile du Nord (The North Star)</i>
Flower.....	Pink and White Lady-Slipper
Bird.....	Common Loon
Tree.....	Red Pine
Song.....	<i>Hail! Minnesota</i>
Entered the Union.....	May 11, 1858
Capital.....	St. Paul

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	79,627
Rank in Nation.....	14
Population.....	5,519,952
Rank in Nation.....	22
Density per square mile.....	68.9
Capital City.....	St. Paul
Population.....	300,851
Rank in State.....	2
Largest City.....	Minneapolis
Population.....	410,939
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	8
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	10
Number of County Governments.....	87
Number of Municipal Governments.....	853
Number of School Districts.....	338
Number of Special Districts.....	610

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
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President of the Senate.....	Michelle Fischbach
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Warren Lemmer
Secretary of the Senate.....	JoAnne Zoff

Speaker of the House.....	Kurt Daudt
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Tony Albright
Clerk of the House.....	Al Mathiowetz (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 3 – May 22, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	67
Number of Representative Districts.....	67

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Mark Dayton
Lieutenant Governor.....	Tina Smith
Secretary of State.....	Steve Simon
Attorney General.....	Lori Swanson
Treasurer.....	Myron Frans (Commissioner of Finance)
Auditor.....	Rebecca Otto

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	25

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Lorie Skjerven Gildea
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	19
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	8th Circuit

# MISSISSIPPI

Nickname.....	The Magnolia State
Motto.....	<i>Virtute et Armis (By Valor and Arms)</i>
Flower.....	Magnolia
Bird.....	Mockingbird
Tree.....	Magnolia
Song.....	<i>Go, Mississippi</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 10, 1817
Capital.....	Jackson

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	46,923
Rank in Nation.....	31
Population.....	2,988,726
Rank in Nation.....	32
Density per square mile.....	63.8
Capital City.....	Jackson
Population.....	170,674
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Jackson
Population.....	170,674
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	4
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	6
Number of County Governments.....	82
Number of Municipal Governments.....	298
Number of School Districts.....	164
Number of Special Districts.....	439

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
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President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Tate Reeves
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Terry Burton
Secretary of the Senate.....	Liz Welch

Speaker of the House.....	Philip Gunn
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Greg Snowden
Clerk of the House.....	Andrew Ketchings

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 3 – March 29, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	52
Number of Representative Districts.....	122

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Phil Bryant
Lieutenant Governor.....	Tate Reeves
Secretary of State.....	Delbert Hosemann Jr.
Attorney General.....	Jim Hood
Treasurer.....	Lynn Fitch
Auditor.....	Stacey Pickering
State Comptroller.....	Laura Jackson (Fiscal Management Director, Department of Finance & Administration)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2016 – 1/2020
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	8

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	William L. Waller Jr.
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	9
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	10
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	2
U.S. Circuit Court.....	5th Circuit

# MISSOURI

Nickname.....	The Show Me State
Motto.....	<i>Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto</i> (The Welfare of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law)
Flower.....	White Hawthorn Blossom
Bird.....	Bluebird
Tree.....	Flowering Dogwood
Song.....	Missouri Waltz
Entered the Union.....	August 10, 1821
Capital.....	Jefferson City

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	68,742
Rank in Nation.....	18
Population.....	6,093,000
Rank in Nation.....	18
Density per square mile.....	88.5
Capital City.....	Jefferson City
Population.....	43,169
Rank in State.....	15
Largest City.....	Kansas City
Population.....	475,378
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	8
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	10
Number of Geographic Counties.....	115
Number of County Governments.....	114
Number of County Equivalents.....	1*
Number of Municipal Governments.....	954
Number of School Districts.....	534
Number of Special Districts.....	1,854

\*The city of St. Louis is an Independent City and considered a county equivalent.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Michael Parson
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Ron Richard
Secretary of the Senate.....	Julie Bochat

Speaker of the House.....	Todd Richardson
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Elijah Haahr
Clerk of the House.....	D. Adam Crumbliss

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 4 – May 12, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	34
Number of Representative Districts.....	163

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Eric Greitens
Lieutenant Governor.....	Michael Parson
Secretary of State.....	Jay Ashcroft
Attorney General.....	Joshua D. Hawley
Treasurer.....	Eric Schmitt
Auditor.....	Nicole Galloway
State Comptroller.....	Stacy Neal (Director, Division of Accounting)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2017 – 1/2021
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	17

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Patricia Breckenridge
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	32
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	2
U.S. Circuit Court.....	8th Circuit

# MONTANA

Nickname.....	The Treasure State
Motto.....	<i>Oro y Plata (Gold and Silver)</i>
Flower.....	Bitterroot
Bird.....	Western Meadowlark
Tree.....	Ponderosa Pine
Song.....	Montana
Entered the Union.....	November 8, 1889
Capital.....	Helena

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	145,546
Rank in Nation.....	4
Population.....	1,042,520
Rank in Nation.....	44
Density per square mile.....	7.1
Capital City.....	Helena
Population.....	30,581
Rank in State.....	6
Largest City.....	Billings
Population.....	110,263
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	3
Number of Geographic Counties.....	56
Number of County Governments.....	54
Number of Consolidated Governments.....	2
Number of Municipal Governments.....	129
Number of School Districts.....	319
Number of Special Districts.....	763

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
-----------------------	-------------

President of the Senate.....	Scott Sales
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Bob Keenan
Secretary of the Senate.....	Marilyn Miller

Speaker of the House.....	Austin Knudsen
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Greg Hertz
Clerk of the House.....	Lindsey Grovom (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 2 – April 28, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	50
Number of Representative Districts.....	100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Steve Bullock
Lieutenant Governor.....	Mike Cooney
Secretary of State.....	Corey Stapleton
Attorney General.....	Tim Fox
Treasurer.....	Sheila Hogan (Director, Department of Administration)
Auditor.....	Matt Rosendale
State Comptroller.....	Cheryl Grey (Administrator, State Accounting)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2017 – 1/2021
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	19

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Mike McGrath
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	9th Circuit

# NEBRASKA

Nickname.....	The Cornhusker State
Motto.....	<i>Equality Before the Law</i>
Flower.....	Goldenrod
Bird.....	Western Meadowlark
Tree.....	Western Cottonwood
Song.....	<i>Beautiful Nebraska</i>
Entered the Union.....	March 1, 1867
Capital.....	Lincoln

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	76,824
Rank in Nation.....	15
Population.....	1,907,116
Rank in Nation.....	37
Density per square mile.....	24.7
Capital City.....	Lincoln
Population.....	277,348
Rank in State.....	2
Largest City.....	Omaha
Population.....	443,885
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	3
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	5
Number of County Governments.....	93
Number of Municipal Governments.....	530
Number of School Districts.....	272
Number of Special Districts.....	1,269

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Unicameral Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Jim Scheer (Speaker of the Legislature)
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Dan Watermeier (Chairperson of the Executive Board)
Clerk of the Legislature.....	Patrick O'Donnell
2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 4 – May 6, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	49

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Pete Ricketts
Lieutenant Governor.....	Mike Foley
Secretary of State.....	John Gale
Attorney General.....	Doug Peterson
Treasurer.....	Don B. Stenberg
Auditor.....	Charlie Janssen
State Comptroller.....	Jerry Broz (State Accounting Administrator)
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2015 – 1/2019
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.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	8th Circuit

# NEVADA

Nickname.....	The Silver State
Motto.....	<i>All for Our Country</i>
Flower.....	Sagebrush
Bird.....	Mountain Bluebird
Tree.....	Bristlecone Pine and Single-leaf Piñon
Song.....	<i>Home Means Nevada</i>
Entered the Union.....	October 31, 1864
Capital.....	Carson City

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	109,781
Rank in Nation.....	7
Population.....	2,940,058
Rank in Nation.....	34
Density per square mile.....	26.3
Capital City.....	Carson City
Population.....	54,521
Rank in State.....	4
Largest City.....	Las Vegas
Population.....	623,747
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	4
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	6
Number of Geographic Counties.....	17
Number of County Governments.....	16
Number of County Equivalents.....	1*
Number of Municipal Governments.....	19
Number of School Districts.....	17
Number of Special Districts.....	139

\*Carson City is an Independent City and considered a county equivalent.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Mark Hutchison
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Moises Denis
Secretary of the Senate.....	Claire Clift
Speaker of the House.....	Jason Frierson (Speaker of the Assembly)
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Irene Bustamante Adams (Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly)
Clerk of the House.....	Susan Furlong (Chief Clerk of the Assembly)
2017 Regular Session.....	Feb. 6 – June 5, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	21
Number of Representative Districts.....	42

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Brian Sandoval
Lieutenant Governor.....	Mark Hutchison
Secretary of State.....	Barbara Cegavske
Attorney General.....	Adam Laxalt
Treasurer.....	Dan Schwartz
Auditor.....	Rocky J. Cooper
State Comptroller.....	Ron Knecht (Controller)
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	21

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Michael A. Cherry
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	9th Circuit

# NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nickname.....	The Granite State
Motto.....	<i>Live Free or Die</i>
Flower.....	Purple Lilac
Bird.....	Purple Finch
Tree.....	White Birch
Song.....	<i>Old New Hampshire</i>
Entered the Union.....	June 21, 1788
Capital.....	Concord

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	8,953
Rank in Nation.....	44
Population.....	1,334,795
Rank in Nation.....	41
Density per square mile.....	148.6
Capital City.....	Concord
Population.....	42,620
Rank in State.....	3
Largest City.....	Manchester
Population.....	110,229
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	4
Number of County Governments.....	10
Number of Municipal Governments.....	13
Number of School Districts.....	166
Number of Special Districts.....	131

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Court
-----------------------	---------------

President of the Senate.....	Chuck Morse
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Sharon Carson
Secretary of the Senate.....	Tammy L. Wright (Clerk of the Senate)

Speaker of the House.....	Shawn N. Jasper
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Sherman Packard
Clerk of the House.....	Karen O. Wadsworth

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 4 – July 1, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	24
Number of Representative Districts.....	204

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Chris Sununu
Secretary of State.....	William M. Gardner
Attorney General.....	Gordon MacDonald
Treasurer.....	William Dwyer
Auditor.....	Michael Kane
State Comptroller.....	Dana Call (Comptroller)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2017 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	1

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Linda Stewart Dalianis
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	1st Circuit

# NEW JERSEY

Nickname.....	The Garden State
Motto.....	<i>Liberty and Prosperity</i>
Flower.....	Violet
Bird.....	Eastern Goldfinch
Tree.....	Red Oak
Song.....	<i>I'm From New Jersey</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 18, 1787
Capital.....	Trenton

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	7,354
Rank in Nation.....	46
Population.....	8,944,469
Rank in Nation.....	11
Density per square mile.....	1,218.1
Capital City.....	Trenton
Population.....	84,225
Rank in State.....	6
Largest City.....	Newark
Population.....	281,944
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	12
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	14
Number of County Governments.....	21
Number of Municipal Governments.....	324
Number of School Districts.....	523
Number of Special Districts.....	234

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
-----------------------	-------------

President of the Senate.....	Stephen Sweeney
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Nia H. Gill
Secretary of the Senate.....	Jennifer A. McQuaid

Speaker of the House.....	Vincent Prieto (Speaker of the Assembly)
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Jerry Green (Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly)
Clerk of the House.....	Dana M. Burley (Clerk of the General Assembly)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 10, 2017 – Jan. 9, 2018
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	40
Number of Representative Districts.....	40

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Chris Christie
Lieutenant Governor.....	Kim Guadagno
Attorney General.....	Christopher S. Porrino
Treasurer.....	Ford M. Scudder
Auditor.....	Stephen Eells
State Comptroller.....	David Ridolfino

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2010 – 1/2018
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	2
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	23

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Stuart Rabner
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	33
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	3rd Circuit

# NEW MEXICO

Nickname.....	The Land of Enchantment
Motto.....	<i>Crescit Eundo (It Grows As It Goes)</i>
Flower.....	Yucca (Our Lord's Candles)
Bird.....	Roadrunner aka Greater Roadrunner
Tree.....	Piñon
Song.....	<i>Asi es Nuevo Mexico and O, Fair New Mexico</i>
Entered the Union.....	January 6, 1912
Capital.....	Santa Fe

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	121,298
Rank in Nation.....	5
Population.....	2,081,015
Rank in Nation.....	36
Density per square mile.....	17.2
Capital City.....	Santa Fe
Population.....	84,099
Rank in State.....	4
Largest City.....	Albuquerque
Population.....	559,121
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	3
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	5
Number of County Governments.....	33
Number of Municipal Governments.....	103
Number of School Districts.....	96
Number of Special Districts.....	631

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
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President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. John A. Sanchez
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Mary Kay Papen
Secretary of the Senate.....	Lenore Naranjo (Chief Clerk of the Senate)

Speaker of the House.....	Brian F. Egolf Jr.
Clerk of the House.....	Denise Greenlaw Ramonas (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 17 – March 18, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	42
Number of Representative Districts.....	70

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Susana Martinez
Lieutenant Governor.....	John A. Sanchez
Secretary of State.....	Maggie Oliver
Attorney General.....	Hector Balderas
Treasurer.....	Tim Eichenberg
Auditor.....	Tim Keller
State Comptroller.....	Ronald Spilman (Controller)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	7
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	29

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Charles W. Daniels
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	10
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	10th Circuit

# NEW YORK

Nickname.....	The Empire State
Motto.....	<i>Excelsior (Ever Upward)</i>
Flower.....	Rose
Bird.....	Bluebird
Tree.....	Sugar Maple
Song.....	<i>I Love New York</i>
Entered the Union.....	July 26, 1788
Capital.....	Albany

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	47,126
Rank in Nation.....	30
Population.....	19,745,289
Rank in Nation.....	4
Density per square mile.....	420.1
Capital City.....	Albany
Population.....	98,469
Rank in State.....	6
Largest City.....	New York City
Population.....	8,550,405
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	27
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	29
Number of Geographic Counties.....	62*
Number of County Governments.....	57
Number of Municipal Governments.....	614
Number of School Districts.....	679
Number of Special Districts.....	1,174

\*New York City is coextensive with the five boroughs (counties).

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
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President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Kathy Hochul
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	John Flanagan (Temporary President & Majority Leader)
Secretary of the Senate.....	Frank Patience

Speaker of the House.....	Carl Heastie (Speaker of the Assembly)
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Jeffrion Aubry (Speaker Pro Tempore of the Assembly)
Clerk of the House.....	Laurene R. Kretzler

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 4 – June 21, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	63
Number of Representative Districts.....	150

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Andrew M. Cuomo
Lieutenant Governor.....	Kathy Hochul
Secretary of State.....	Rossana Rosado
Attorney General.....	Eric T. Schneiderman
Treasurer.....	Christopher Curtis
State Comptroller.....	Thomas P. DiNapoli

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011-1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	4
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	75

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Court of Appeals
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Janet DiFiore
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	66
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	4
U.S. Circuit Court.....	2nd Circuit

# NORTH CAROLINA

Nickname..... The Tar Heel State and Old North State  
 Motto..... *Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than to Seem)*  
 Flower..... Dogwood  
 Bird..... Cardinal  
 Tree..... Long Leaf Pine  
 Song..... *The Old North State*  
 Entered the Union..... November 21, 1789  
 Capital..... Raleigh

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....48,618  
 Rank in Nation.....29  
 Population.....10,146,788  
 Rank in Nation.....9  
 Density per square mile.....206.6  
 Capital City..... Raleigh  
 Population.....451,066  
 Rank in State.....2  
 Largest City..... Charlotte  
 Population.....827,097  
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....13  
 Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....15  
 Number of County Governments.....100  
 Number of Municipal Governments.....533  
 Number of Special Districts.....320

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body..... General Assembly

President of the Senate..... Lt. Gov. Dan Forest  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate..... Phil Berger  
 Secretary of the Senate..... Sarah Lang  
 (Principal Clerk of the Senate)

Speaker of the House..... Tim Moore  
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House..... Sarah Stevens  
 Clerk of the House..... James White  
 (Principal Clerk of the House)

2017 Regular Session..... Jan. 11 – mid-July 2017 (projected)  
 Number of Senatorial Districts.....50  
 Number of Representative Districts.....120

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor..... Roy Cooper  
 Lieutenant Governor..... Dan Forest  
 Secretary of State..... Elaine Marshall  
 Attorney General..... Josh Stein  
 Treasurer..... Dale Folwell  
 Auditor..... Beth Wood  
 State Comptroller..... Linda Combs  
 (Controller)

Governor's Present Term..... 1/2017 – 1/2021  
 Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....10  
 Number of Members in the Cabinet.....9

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court..... Supreme Court  
 Supreme Court Chief Justice..... Mark D. Martin  
 Number of Supreme Court Judges.....7  
 Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....15  
 Number of U.S. Court Districts.....3  
 U.S. Circuit Court..... 4th Circuit

# NORTH DAKOTA

Nickname..... Peace Garden State  
 Motto..... *Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable*  
 Flower..... Wild Prairie Rose  
 Bird..... Western Meadowlark  
 Tree..... American Elm  
 Song..... *North Dakota Hymn*  
 Entered the Union..... November 2, 1889  
 Capital..... Bismarck

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....69,001  
 Rank in Nation.....17  
 Population.....757,952  
 Rank in Nation.....47  
 Density per square mile.....11.0  
 Capital City..... Bismarck  
 Population.....71,167  
 Rank in State.....2  
 Largest City..... Fargo  
 Population.....118,523  
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....1  
 Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....3  
 Number of County Governments.....53  
 Number of Municipal Governments.....357  
 Number of School Districts.....183  
 Number of Special Districts.....779

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body..... Legislative Assembly

President of the Senate..... Lt. Gov. Brent Sanford  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate..... Gary Lee  
 Secretary of the Senate..... William Horton

Speaker of the House..... Larry Bellew  
 Clerk of the House..... Buell Reich

2017 Regular Session..... Jan. 3 – April 28, 2017  
 Number of Senatorial Districts.....47  
 Number of Representative Districts.....47

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor..... Doug Burgum  
 Lieutenant Governor..... Brent Sanford  
 Secretary of State..... Alvin Jaeger  
 Attorney General..... Wayne Stenehjem  
 Treasurer..... Kelly Schmidt  
 Auditor..... Josh Gallion  
 State Comptroller..... Pam Sharp  
 (Director, Office of Management & Budget)

Governor's Present Term..... 12/2016 – 12/2020  
 Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....12  
 Number of Members in the Cabinet.....18

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court..... Supreme Court  
 Supreme Court Chief Justice..... Gerald W. VandeWalle  
 Number of Supreme Court Judges.....5  
 Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....3  
 Number of U.S. Court Districts.....1  
 U.S. Circuit Court..... 8th Circuit

## OHIO

Nickname .....	The Buckeye State
Motto .....	<i>With God, All Things Are Possible</i>
Flower .....	Scarlet Carnation
Bird .....	Cardinal
Tree .....	Buckeye
Song .....	<i>Beautiful Ohio</i>
Entered the Union .....	March 1, 1803
Capital .....	Columbus

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	40,861
Rank in Nation .....	35
Population .....	11,614,373
Rank in Nation .....	7
Density per square mile .....	284.2
Capital City .....	Columbus
Population .....	850,106
Rank in State .....	1
Largest City .....	Columbus
Population .....	850,106
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	16
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	18
Number of County Governments .....	88
Number of Municipal Governments .....	937
Number of School Districts .....	668
Number of Special Districts .....	841

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	General Assembly
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President of the Senate .....	Larry Obhof
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	Bob Peterson
Secretary of the Senate .....	Vincent Keeran (Clerk of the Senate)

Speaker of the House .....	Cliff Rosenberger
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .....	Kirk Schuring
Clerk of the House ..	Bradley Young (Legislative Clerk of the House)

2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 3 – Dec. 31, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	33
Number of Representative Districts .....	99

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	John 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 (Director, Office of Budget & Management)

Governor's Present Term .....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	24

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Maureen O'Connor
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....	69
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	2
U.S. Circuit Court .....	6th Circuit

## OKLAHOMA

Nickname .....	The Sooner State
Motto .....	<i>Labor Omnia Vincit (Labor Conquers All Things)</i>
Flower .....	Mistletoe
Bird .....	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Tree .....	Redbud
Song .....	<i>Oklahoma</i>
Entered the Union .....	November 16, 1907
Capital .....	Oklahoma City

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	68,595
Rank in Nation .....	19
Population .....	3,923,561
Rank in Nation .....	28
Density per square mile .....	57.0
Capital City .....	Oklahoma City
Population .....	631,346
Rank in State .....	1
Largest City .....	Oklahoma City
Population .....	631,346
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	5
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	7
Number of County Governments .....	77
Number of Municipal Governments .....	590
Number of School Districts .....	550
Number of Special Districts .....	635

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	Legislature
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President of the Senate .....	Lt. Gov. Todd Lamb
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	Mike Schulz
Secretary of the Senate .....	Paul Ziriox

Speaker of the House .....	Charles McCall
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .....	Harold Wright
Clerk of the House .....	Jan Harrison (Chief)

2017 Regular Session .....	Feb. 6 – May 26, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	48
Number of Representative Districts .....	101

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Mary Fallin
Lieutenant Governor .....	Todd Lamb
Secretary of State .....	Dave Lopez
Attorney General .....	Mike Hunter
Treasurer .....	Ken Miller
Auditor .....	Gary Jones
State Comptroller .....	Lynne Bajema (Comptroller)

Governor's Present Term .....	1/2011 – 1/2019
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 .....	Doug Combs
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	9
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....	12
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	3
U.S. Circuit Court .....	10th Circuit



# OREGON

Nickname.....	The Beaver State
Motto.....	<i>She Flies with Her Own Wings</i>
Flower.....	Oregon Grape
Bird.....	Western Meadowlark
Tree.....	Douglas Fir
Song.....	<i>Oregon, My Oregon</i>
Entered the Union.....	February 14, 1859
Capital.....	Salem

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	95,988
Rank in Nation.....	10
Population.....	4,093,465
Rank in Nation.....	27
Density per square mile.....	42.0
Capital City.....	Salem
Population.....	164,549
Rank in State.....	2
Largest City.....	Portland
Population.....	632,309
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	5
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	7
Number of County Governments.....	36
Number of Municipal Governments.....	241
Number of School Districts.....	230
Number of Special Districts.....	1,035

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislative Assembly
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President of the Senate.....	Peter Courtney
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Laurie Monnes Anderson
Secretary of the Senate.....	Lori Brocker

Speaker of the House.....	Tina Kotek
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Paul Holvey
Clerk of the House.....	Tim Sekerak (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Feb. 1 – July 10, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	30
Number of Representative Districts.....	60

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Kate Brown
Secretary of State.....	Dennis Richardson
Attorney General.....	Ellen Rosenblum
Treasurer.....	Tobias Read
Auditor.....	Kip Memmott
State Comptroller.....	Robert Hamilton (Manager, Statewide Accounting, Chief Financial Office)

Governor's Present Term.....	2/2015 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	6

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Thomas A. Balmer
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	13
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	9th Circuit

# PENNSYLVANIA

Nickname.....	The Keystone State
Motto.....	<i>Virtue, Liberty and Independence</i>
Flower.....	Mountain Laurel ( <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> )
Bird.....	Ruffed Grouse
Tree.....	Hemlock
Song.....	<i>Pennsylvania</i>
Entered the Union.....	December 12, 1787
Capital.....	Harrisburg

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	44,743
Rank in Nation.....	32
Population.....	12,784,227
Rank in Nation.....	6
Density per square mile.....	286.1
Capital City.....	Harrisburg
Population.....	49,081
Rank in State.....	9
Largest City.....	Philadelphia
Population.....	1,567,442
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	18
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	20
Number of Geographic Counties.....	67
Number of County Governments.....	66
Number of Consolidated Governments.....	1
Number of Municipal Governments.....	1,015
Number of School Districts.....	514
Number of Special Districts.....	1,756

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
-----------------------	------------------

President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Mike Stack
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Joseph B. Scarnati
Secretary of the Senate.....	Megan Martin (Secretary-Parliamentarian)

Speaker of the House.....	Mike Turzai
Clerk of the House.....	Dave Reddecliff (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 3 – June 30, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	50
Number of Representative Districts.....	203

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Tom Wolf
Lieutenant Governor.....	Mike Stack
Secretary of State.....	Pedro Cortes (Secretary of the Commonwealth)
Attorney General.....	Josh Shapiro
Treasurer.....	Joseph Torsella
Auditor.....	Eugene DePasquale
State Comptroller.....	Anna Marie Kiehl (Chief Accounting Officer)

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2015 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	28

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Thomas G. Saylor
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	32
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	3
U.S. Circuit Court.....	3rd Circuit

# RHODE ISLAND

Nickname.....	Little Rhody and Ocean State
Motto.....	<i>Hope</i>
Flower.....	Violet
Bird.....	Rhode Island Red
Tree.....	Red Maple
Song.....	<i>Rhode Island</i>
Entered the Union.....	May 29, 1790
Capital.....	Providence

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	1,034
Rank in Nation.....	50
Population.....	1,056,426
Rank in Nation.....	43
Density per square mile.....	1,021.6
Capital City.....	Providence
Population.....	179,207
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Providence
Population.....	179,207
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	2
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	4
Number of Geographic Counties.....	5
Number of Municipal Governments.....	8
Number of School Districts.....	4
Number of Special Districts.....	90

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
President of the Senate.....	Dominick Ruggerio
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Harold Metts
Secretary of the Senate.....	Joseph Brady
Speaker of the House.....	Nicholas A. Mattiello
Clerk of the House.....	Frank McCabe
2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 3 – mid-June 2017 (projected)
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	38
Number of Representative Districts.....	75

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Gina Raimondo
Lieutenant Governor.....	Dan McKee
Secretary of State.....	Nellie Gorbea
Attorney General.....	Peter F. Kilmartin
Treasurer.....	Seth Magaziner
Auditor.....	Dennis Hoyle
State Comptroller.....	Peter Keenan (Controller)
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2015 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	27

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Paul A. Suttell
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	1st Circuit

# SOUTH CAROLINA

Nickname.....	The Palmetto State
Motto.....	<i>Animis Opibusque Parati (Prepared in Mind and Resources) and Dum Spiro Spero (While I breathe, I Hope)</i>
Flower.....	Yellow Jessamine
Bird.....	Carolina Wren
Tree.....	Palmetto
Song.....	<i>Carolina and South Carolina on My Mind</i>
Entered the Union.....	May 23, 1788
Capital.....	Columbia

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	30,061
Rank in Nation.....	40
Population.....	4,961,119
Rank in Nation.....	23
Density per square mile.....	162.9
Capital City.....	Columbia
Population.....	133,803
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Columbia
Population.....	133,803
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	7
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	9
Number of County Governments.....	46
Number of Municipal Governments.....	270
Number of School Districts.....	83
Number of Special Districts.....	279

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	General Assembly
President of the Senate.....	Lt. Gov. Kevin L. Bryant
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Hugh K. Leatherman
Secretary of the Senate.....	Jeffrey Gossett (Clerk of the Senate)
Speaker of the House.....	James H. Lucas
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Thomas E. Pope
Clerk of the House.....	Charles F. Reid

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 10 – June 1, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	46
Number of Representative Districts.....	124

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Henry McMaster
Lieutenant Governor.....	Kevin L. Bryant
Secretary of State.....	Mark Hammond
Attorney General.....	Alan Wilson
Treasurer.....	Curtis Loftis
Auditor.....	George Kennedy
State Comptroller.....	Richard Eckstrom (Comptroller General)

Governor's Present Term.....	2/2017 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	9
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	15

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	Donald W. Beatty
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	9
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	4th Circuit

# SOUTH DAKOTA

Nickname .....	The Mt. Rushmore State
Motto .....	<i>Under God the People Rule</i>
Flower .....	American Pasque
Bird .....	Ring-necked Pheasant
Tree .....	Black Hills Spruce
Song .....	<i>Hail, South Dakota</i>
Entered the Union .....	November 2, 1889
Capital .....	Pierre

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	75,811
Rank in Nation .....	16
Population .....	865,454
Rank in Nation .....	46
Density per square mile .....	11.3
Capital City .....	Pierre
Population .....	14,002
Rank in State .....	8
Largest City .....	Sioux Falls
Population .....	171,544
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	1
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	3
Number of County Governments .....	66
Number of Municipal Governments .....	311
Number of School Districts .....	152
Number of Special Districts .....	547

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	Legislature
------------------------	-------------

President of the Senate .....	Lt. Gov. Matthew Michels
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	Brock Greenfield
Secretary of the Senate .....	Kay Johnson

Speaker of the House .....	G. Mark Mickelson
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .....	Don Haggard
Clerk of the House .....	Arlene Kvislen (Chief)

2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 10 – March 27, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	35
Number of Representative Districts .....	35

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Dennis Daugaard
Lieutenant Governor .....	Matthew Michels
Secretary of State .....	Shantel Krebs
Attorney General .....	Martin Jackley
Treasurer .....	Richard Sattgast
Auditor .....	Martin L. Guindon (Auditor General)
Comptroller .....	Steve Barnett (State Auditor)

Governor's Present Term .....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	8
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	19

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	David E. Gilbertson
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	5
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	1
U.S. Circuit Court .....	8th Circuit

# TENNESSEE

Nickname .....	The Volunteer State
Motto .....	<i>Agriculture and Commerce</i>
Flower .....	Iris
Bird .....	Mockingbird
Tree .....	Tulip Poplar
Song .....	<i>When It's Iris Time in Tennessee;</i> <i>The Tennessee Waltz;</i> <i>My Homeland, Tennessee;</i> <i>My Tennessee;</i> <i>and Rocky Top</i>
Entered the Union .....	June 1, 1796
Capital .....	Nashville

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	41,235
Rank in Nation .....	34
Population .....	6,651,194
Rank in Nation .....	17
Density per square mile .....	160.1
Capital City .....	Nashville
Population .....	654,610
Rank in State .....	2
Largest City .....	Memphis
Population .....	655,770
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	9
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	11
Number of Geographic Counties .....	95
Number of County Governments .....	92
Number of Consolidated Governments .....	3
Number of Municipal Governments .....	345
Number of School Districts .....	14
Number of Special Districts .....	465

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	General Assembly
------------------------	------------------

President of the Senate .....	Lt. Gov. Randy McNally
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	Jim Tracy (Speaker Pro Tem)
Secretary of the Senate .....	Russell Humphrey (Chief Clerk of the Senate)

Speaker of the House .....	Beth Harwell
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .....	Curtis Johnson
Clerk of the House .....	Joe McCord (Chief)

2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 10 – mid-May 2017 (projected)
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	33
Number of Representative Districts .....	99

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Bill Haslam
Lieutenant Governor .....	Randy McNally
Secretary of State .....	Tre Hargett
Attorney General .....	Herbert Slatery
Treasurer .....	David H. Lillard Jr.
State Comptroller .....	Justin P. Wilson

Governor's Present Term .....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	1
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	29

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Jeffrey Bivins
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....	24
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	3
U.S. Circuit Court .....	6th Circuit

# TEXAS

Nickname .....	The Lone Star State
Motto .....	<i>Friendship</i>
Flower .....	Bluebonnet (Buffalo Clover, Wolf Flower)
Bird .....	Mockingbird
Tree .....	Pecan
Song .....	<i>Texas, Our Texas</i>
Entered the Union .....	December 29, 1845
Capital .....	Austin

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	261,232
Rank in Nation .....	2
Population .....	27,862,596
Rank in Nation .....	2
Density per square mile .....	105.2
Capital City .....	Austin
Population .....	931,830
Rank in State .....	4
Largest City .....	Houston
Population .....	2,296,224
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	36
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	38
Number of County Governments .....	254
Number of Municipal Governments .....	1,214
Number of School Districts .....	1,079
Number of Special Districts .....	2,600

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	Legislature
------------------------	-------------

President of the Senate .....	Lt. Gov. Dan Patrick
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	Ken Seliger
Secretary of the Senate .....	Patsy Spaw

Speaker of the House .....	Joe Straus
Speaker Pro Tem of the House .....	Dennis Bonnen
Clerk of the House .....	Robert Haney (Chief)

2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 10 – May 29, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	31
Number of Representative Districts .....	150

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Greg Abbott
Lieutenant Governor .....	Dan Patrick
Secretary of State .....	Rolando Pablos
Attorney General .....	Ken Paxton
Auditor .....	Lisa Collier
State Comptroller .....	Glenn Hegar (Comptroller of Public Accounts)

Governor's Present Term .....	1/2015 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	6

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Nathan L. Hecht
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	9
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....	80
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	4
U.S. Circuit Court .....	5th Circuit

# UTAH

Nickname .....	The Beehive State
Motto .....	<i>Industry</i>
Flower .....	Sego Lily
Bird .....	California Seagull
Tree .....	Blue Spruce
Song .....	<i>Utah, We Love Thee</i>
Entered the Union .....	January 4, 1896
Capital .....	Salt Lake City

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	82,170
Rank in Nation .....	12
Population .....	3,051,217
Rank in Nation .....	31
Density per square mile .....	36.5
Capital City .....	Salt Lake City
Population .....	192,672
Rank in State .....	1
Largest City .....	Salt Lake City
Population .....	192,672
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	4
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	6
Number of County Governments .....	29
Number of Municipal Governments .....	245
Number of School Districts .....	41
Number of Special Districts .....	307

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	Legislature
------------------------	-------------

President of the Senate .....	Wayne Niederhauser
Secretary of the Senate .....	Leslie McLean

Speaker of the House .....	Gregory H. Hughes
Clerk of the House .....	Sandy Tenney (Chief)

2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 23 – March 9, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	29
Number of Representative Districts .....	75

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Gary R. Herbert
Lieutenant Governor .....	Spencer Cox
Attorney General .....	Sean Reyes
Treasurer .....	David Damschen
Auditor .....	John Dougall
State Comptroller .....	John Reidhead (Director, Division of Finance)

Governor's Present Term .....	8/2009 – 1/2021
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	24

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Matthew B. Durrant
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	5
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....	7
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	1
U.S. Circuit Court .....	10th Circuit

# VERMONT

Nickname .....	The Green Mountain State
Motto .....	<i>Freedom and Unity</i>
Flower .....	Red Clover
Bird .....	Hermit Thrush
Tree .....	Sugar Maple
Song .....	<i>Hail, Vermont!</i>
Entered the Union .....	March 4, 1791
Capital .....	Montpelier

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	9,217
Rank in Nation .....	43
Population .....	624,594
Rank in Nation .....	49
Density per square mile .....	68.0
Capital City .....	Montpelier
Population .....	7,592
Rank in State .....	6
Largest City .....	Burlington
Population .....	45,452
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	1
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	3
Number of County Governments .....	14
Number of Municipal Governments .....	43
Number of School Districts .....	291
Number of Special Districts .....	153

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	General Assembly
------------------------	------------------

President of the Senate .....	Lt. Gov. David Zuckerman
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	Tim Ashe
Secretary of the Senate .....	John H. Bloomer Jr.

Speaker of the House .....	Mitzi Johnson
Clerk of the House .....	William Monroe Magill

2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 4 – early May 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	13
Number of Representative Districts .....	104

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Phil Scott
Lieutenant Governor .....	David Zuckerman
Secretary of State .....	Jim Condos
Attorney General .....	T.J. Donovan
Treasurer .....	Elizabeth Pearce
Auditor .....	Douglas Hoffer
Comptroller .....	Andrew Pallito
(Commissioner, Dept. of Finance and Management)	

Governor's Present Term .....	1/2017 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	6
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	12

## 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 .....	1
U.S. Circuit Court .....	2nd Circuit

# VIRGINIA

Nickname .....	The Old Dominion
Motto .....	<i>Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus Always to Tyrants)</i>
Flower .....	Dogwood
Bird .....	Cardinal
Tree .....	Dogwood
Song .....	<i>Carry Me Back to Old Virginia</i>
Entered the Union .....	June 25, 1788
Capital .....	Richmond

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	39,490
Rank in Nation .....	36
Population .....	8,411,808
Rank in Nation .....	12
Density per square mile .....	212.3
Capital City .....	Richmond
Population .....	220,289
Rank in State .....	4
Largest City .....	Virginia Beach
Population .....	452,745
Number of Representatives in Congress .....	11
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes .....	13
Number of Geographic Counties .....	95*
Number of Municipal Governments .....	229
Number of School Districts .....	1
Number of Special Districts .....	193

\*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 .....	Lt. Gov. Ralph Northam
President Pro Tem of the Senate .....	Stephen Newman
Secretary of the Senate .....	Susan Clarke Schaaf
(Clerk of the Senate)	

Speaker of the House .....	William J. Howell
Clerk of the House .....	G. Paul Nardo

2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 11 – Feb. 25, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	40
Number of Representative Districts .....	100

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Terry McAuliffe
Lieutenant Governor .....	Ralph Northam
Secretary of State .....	Kelly Thomasson
(Secretary of the Commonwealth)	
Attorney General .....	Mark Herring
Treasurer .....	Manju Ganeriwala
Auditor .....	Martha Mavredes
State Comptroller .....	David Von Moll
(Comptroller)	

Governor's Present Term .....	1/2014 – 1/2018
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	3
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	15

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Donald W. Lemons
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges .....	11
Number of U.S. Court Districts .....	2
U.S. Circuit Court .....	4th Circuit

# WASHINGTON

Nickname.....The Evergreen State  
 Motto.....*Alki* (Chinook Indian word meaning *By and By*)  
 Flower.....Coast Rhododendron  
 Bird.....Willow Goldfinch  
 Tree.....Western Hemlock  
 Song.....*Washington, My Home*  
 Entered the Union.....November 11, 1889  
 Capital.....Olympia

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....66,456  
 Rank in Nation.....20  
 Population.....7,288,000  
 Rank in Nation.....13  
 Density per square mile.....107.9  
 Capital City.....Olympia  
 Population.....50,302  
 Rank in State.....24  
 Largest City.....Seattle  
 Population.....684,451  
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....10  
 Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....12  
 Number of County Governments.....39  
 Number of Municipal Governments.....281  
 Number of School Districts.....295  
 Number of Special Districts.....1,285

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....Legislature

President of the Senate.....Lt. Gov. Cyrus Habib  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....Tim Sheldon  
 Secretary of the Senate.....Hunter G. Goodman

Speaker of the House.....Frank Chopp  
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....Tina Orwall  
 Clerk of the House.....Bernard Dean  
 (Chief)

2017 Regular Session.....Jan. 9 – April 23, 2017  
 Number of Senatorial Districts.....49  
 Number of Representative Districts.....49

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....Jay Inslee  
 Lieutenant Governor.....Cyrus Habib  
 Secretary of State.....Kim Wyman  
 Attorney General.....Bob Ferguson  
 Treasurer.....Duane Davidson  
 Auditor.....Pat McCarthy  
 State Comptroller.....David Schumacher  
 (Director, Office of Financial Management)

Governor's Present Term.....1/2013 – 1/2021  
 Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....9  
 Number of Members in the Cabinet.....25

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....Supreme Court  
 Supreme Court Chief Justice.....Mary E. Fairhurst  
 Number of Supreme Court Judges.....9  
 Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....22  
 Number of U.S. Court Districts.....2  
 U.S. Circuit Court.....9th Circuit

# WEST VIRGINIA

Nickname.....The Mountain State  
 Motto.....*Montani Semper Liberi* (*Mountaineers Are Always Free*)  
 Flower.....Rhododendron  
 Bird.....Cardinal  
 Tree.....Sugar Maple  
 Song.....*West Virginia, My Home Sweet Home;*  
*The West Virginia Hills;*  
*and This is My West Virginia*  
 Entered the Union.....June 20, 1863  
 Capital.....Charleston

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....24,038  
 Rank in Nation.....41  
 Population.....1,831,102  
 Rank in Nation.....38  
 Density per square mile.....76.7  
 Capital City.....Charleston  
 Population.....49,736  
 Rank in State.....1  
 Largest City.....Charleston  
 Population.....49,736  
 Number of Representatives in Congress.....3  
 Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....5  
 Number of County Governments.....55  
 Number of Municipal Governments.....232  
 Number of School Districts.....55  
 Number of Special Districts.....317

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....Legislature

President of the Senate.....Lt. Gov. Mitch Carmichael  
 President Pro Tem of the Senate.....Donna J. Boley  
 Secretary of the Senate.....Clark Barnes  
 (Clerk of the Senate)

Speaker of the House.....Tim Armstead  
 Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....John Overington  
 Clerk of the House.....Steve Harrison  
 (Clerk of the House of Delegates)

2017 Regular Session.....Feb. 8 – April 9, 2017  
 Number of Senatorial Districts.....17  
 Number of Representative Districts.....58

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....Jim Justice  
 Lieutenant Governor.....Mitch Carmichael  
 Secretary of State.....Mac Warner  
 Attorney General.....Patrick Morrissey  
 Treasurer.....John D. Perdue  
 Auditor.....John McCuskey

Governor's Present Term.....1/2017 – 1/2021  
 Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....6  
 Number of Members in the Cabinet.....10

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....Supreme Court of Appeals  
 Supreme Court Chief Justice.....Alan H. Loughry II  
 Number of Supreme Court Judges.....5  
 Number of U.S. Court Districts.....2  
 U.S. Circuit Court.....4th Circuit

# WISCONSIN

Nickname.....	The Badger State
Motto.....	<i>Forward</i>
Flower.....	Wood Violet
Bird.....	Robin
Tree.....	Sugar Maple
Song.....	<i>On, Wisconsin!</i>
Entered the Union.....	May 29, 1848
Capital.....	Madison

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	54,158
Rank in Nation.....	25
Population.....	5,778,708
Rank in Nation.....	20
Density per square mile.....	106.6
Capital City.....	Madison
Population.....	248,951
Rank in State.....	2
Largest City.....	Milwaukee
Population.....	600,155
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	8
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	10
Number of County Governments.....	72
Number of Municipal Governments.....	596
Number of School Districts.....	440
Number of Special Districts.....	765

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Roger J. Roth Jr.
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Howard Marklein
Secretary of the Senate.....	Jeffery Renk (Senate Chief Clerk)
Speaker of the House.....	Robin Vos (Speaker of the Assembly)
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Tyler August (Speaker Pro Tem of the Assembly)
Clerk of the House.....	Patrick Fuller (Chief)
2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 3 – Dec. 31, 2017
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.....	Brad Schimel
Treasurer.....	Matt Adamczyk
Auditor.....	Joe Chrisman
State Comptroller.....	Jeffrey Anderson (Controller)
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
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.....	Patience D. Roggensack
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	7
Number of Intermediate Appellate Court Judges.....	16
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	2
U.S. Circuit Court.....	7th Circuit

# WYOMING

Nickname.....	The Equality State and The Cowboy State
Motto.....	<i>Equal Rights</i>
Flower.....	Indian Paintbrush
Bird.....	Western Meadowlark
Tree.....	Cottonwood
Song.....	<i>Wyoming</i>
Entered the Union.....	July 10, 1890
Capital.....	Cheyenne

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	97,093
Rank in Nation.....	9
Population.....	585,501
Rank in Nation.....	50
Density per square mile.....	6.0
Capital City.....	Cheyenne
Population.....	63,335
Rank in State.....	1
Largest City.....	Cheyenne
Population.....	63,335
Number of Representatives in Congress.....	1
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	3
Number of County Governments.....	23
Number of Municipal Governments.....	99
Number of School Districts.....	55
Number of Special Districts.....	628

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
President of the Senate.....	Eli D. Bebout
President Pro Tem of the Senate.....	Michael Von Flatern (Vice President of the Senate)
Secretary of the Senate.....	Ellen Thompson (Senate Chief Clerk)
Speaker of the House.....	Steve Harshman
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Donald E. Burkhart Jr.
Clerk of the House.....	Wendy Harding (Chief)
2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 10 – March 3, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	30
Number of Representative Districts.....	60

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Matthew Mead
Secretary of State.....	Ed Murray
Attorney General.....	Peter Michael
Treasurer.....	Mark Gordon
Auditor.....	Cynthia Cloud
Governor's Present Term.....	1/2011 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	5
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	48

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice.....	E. James Burke
Number of Supreme Court Judges.....	5
Number of U.S. Court Districts.....	1
U.S. Circuit Court.....	10th Circuit

## District of Columbia

Motto.....	<i>Justitia Omnibus (Justice to All)</i>
Flower.....	American Beauty Rose
Bird.....	Wood Thrush
Tree.....	Scarlet Oak
Song.....	<i>Washington</i>
Became U.S. Capital.....	December 1, 1800

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	61
Population.....	681,170
Density per square mile.....	11,020.1
Delegate to Congress*.....	1
Number of 2016 Electoral Votes.....	3
Number of Municipal Governments.....	1
Number of Special Districts.....	1

\*Committee voting privileges only.

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Council of the District of Columbia
-----------------------	-------------------------------------

Chair.....	Phil Mendelson
Chair Pro Tem.....	Kenyan McDuffie
Secretary to the Council.....	Nyasha Smith
2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 2 – TBD

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Mayor.....	Muriel Bowser
Secretary of the District of Columbia.....	Lauren C. Vaughn
Attorney General.....	Karl Racine
Chief Financial Officer.....	Jeffrey S. DeWitt
Auditor.....	Kathleen Patterson
State Comptroller.....	Bill Slack (Deputy Chief Financial Officer)

Mayor's Present Term.....	1/2015 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch.....	1

### 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

## American Samoa

Motto.....	<i>Samoa-Maumua le Atua (In Samoa, God Is First)</i>
Flower.....	Paogo (Ula-fala)
Plant.....	Ava
Song.....	<i>Amerika Samoa</i>
Became a Territory of the United States.....	1900
Capital.....	Pago Pago

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles).....	77
Population.....	55,519
Density per square mile.....	721.0
Capital City.....	Pago Pago
Population.....	3,656
Rank in Territory.....	3
Largest City.....	Tafuna
Population.....	9,756
Delegate to Congress*.....	1
Number of School Districts.....	1

\*Committee voting privileges only.

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body.....	Legislature
-----------------------	-------------

President of the Senate.....	Gaoteote P.Tofau
Secretary of the Senate.....	Leo'o V. Ma'o

Speaker of the House.....	Savali Talavou Ale
Speaker Pro Tem of the House.....	Fetu Fetui Jr.
Chief Clerk of the House.....	Fialupe Lutu

2017 Regular Session.....	Jan. 3 – TBD
Number of Senatorial Districts.....	12
Number of Representative Districts.....	17

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor.....	Lolo Matalasi Moliga
Lieutenant Governor.....	Lemanu Peleti Mauga
Attorney General.....	Talauega Eleasalo V. Ale
Treasurer.....	Ueli Tonumaipea
Auditor.....	Liua Fatuesi

Governor's Present Term.....	1/2013 – 1/2021
Number of Members in the Cabinet.....	16

### JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court.....	High Court
High Court Chief Justice.....	F. Michael Kruse
Number of High Court Judges.....	6



# Guam

Nickname .....	Hub of the Pacific
Flower .....	Puti Tai Nobio (Bougainvillea)
Bird .....	Guam Rail
Tree .....	Ifit (Intsiabijuga)
Song .....	<i>Stand Ye Guamanians</i>
Stone .....	Latte
Animal .....	Iguana
Ceded to the United States by Spain .....	December 10, 1898
Became a Territory .....	August 1, 1950
Request to become a Commonwealth Plebiscite .....	November 1987
Capital .....	Hagatna

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	210
Population .....	159,358
Density per square mile .....	758.8
Capital .....	Hagatna
Population .....	1,051
Rank in Territory .....	13
Largest City .....	Dededo
Population .....	44,943
Delegate to Congress* .....	1
Number of School Districts .....	1

\*Committee voting privileges only.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	Legislature
Speaker .....	Benjamin J.F. Cruz
Vice Speaker .....	Therese M. Terlaje
Clerk of the Legislature .....	Rennae V. Meno
2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 9 – Dec. 31, 2017
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	15

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Edward J.B. Calvo
Lieutenant Governor .....	Ray Tenorio
Attorney General .....	Elizabeth Barrett-Anderson
Treasurer .....	Rose T. Fejeran
Auditor .....	Doris Flores Brooks
Comptroller .....	Anthony Blaz (Director, Dept. of Administration)
Governor's Present Term .....	1/2003 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	10
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	55

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Katherine A. Maraman
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	3

# Northern Mariana Islands

STATE PAGES

Flower .....	Plumeria
Bird .....	Marianas Fruit Dove
Tree .....	Flame Tree
Song .....	<i>Gi Talo Gi Halom Tasi</i>
Administered by the United States	
a trusteeship for the United Nations .....	July 18, 1947
Voters approved a proposed constitution .....	June 1975
U.S. president signed covenant agreeing	
to commonwealth status for the islands .....	March 24, 1976
Became a self-governing Commonwealth .....	January 9, 1978
Capital .....	Saipan

## STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	179
Population .....	53,883
Density per square mile .....	300.7
Capital City .....	Saipan
Population .....	48,220
Largest City .....	Saipan
Delegate to Congress* .....	1
Number of School Districts .....	1

\*Committee voting privileges only.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	Legislature
President of the Senate .....	Arnold Palacios
Vice President of the Senate .....	Steven King Mesngon
Clerk of the Senate .....	Doris Bermudes
Speaker of the House .....	Rafael S. Demapan
Vice Speaker of the House .....	Janet Maratita
Clerk of the House .....	Linda B. Muna
2016 Regular Session .....	Jan. 11 – TBD
Number of Senatorial Districts .....	9
Number of Representative Districts .....	18

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Ralph D.G. Torres
Lieutenant Governor .....	Victor Hocog
Attorney General .....	Edward Manibusan
Treasurer .....	Mark Rabauliman (Secretary of Commerce)
Auditor .....	Michael Pai
Comptroller .....	Larrisa Larson (Secretary, Dept. of Finance)

Governor's Present Term .....	12/2015 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	10
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	17

## JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Commonwealth Supreme Court
Commonwealth Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Alexandro C. Castro
Number of Commonwealth Supreme Court Judges .....	3

## STATE PAGES

# Puerto Rico

Nickname .....	Island of Enchantment
Motto .....	<i>Joannes Est Nomen Ejus (John is His Name)</i>
Flower .....	Puerto Rican Hibiscus
Bird .....	Puerto Rican Spindalis
Tree .....	Ceiba Pentandra
Song .....	<i>La Borinqueña</i>
Became a Territory of the United States .....	December 10, 1898
Became a self-governing Commonwealth .....	July 25, 1952
Capital .....	San Juan

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles) .....	3,424
Population .....	3,441,307
Density per square mile .....	1,014.7
Capital City .....	San Juan
Population .....	347,052
Largest City .....	San Juan
Resident Commissioner in Congress* .....	1
Number of School Districts .....	1

\*Committee voting privileges only.

### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislative Body .....	Legislative Assembly
President of the Senate .....	Thomas Rivera Schatz
Vice President of the Senate .....	Lawrence Seilhamer Rodriguez
Secretary of the Senate .....	Tania Barbarossa
Speaker of the House .....	Carlos Mendez Nuñez
Speaker Pro Tem .....	Jose Torres Zamora
Clerk of the House .....	Brunilda Ortiz-Rodriguez
2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 9 – Nov. 21, 2017

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Ricky Rosello
Secretary of State .....	Luis Rivera Marin
Attorney General .....	Wanda Vazquez Garced
Treasurer .....	Raul Maldonado
Comptroller .....	Yesmin M. Valdivieso-Galib
Governor's Present Term .....	1/2017 – 1/2021
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 .....	Maite Oronoz Rodriguez
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	7

# U.S. Virgin Islands

Nickname .....	The American Paradise
Motto .....	<i>United in Pride and Hope</i>
Flower .....	Trumpetbush
Bird .....	Yellow Breast or Banana Quit
Song .....	<i>Virgin Islands March</i>
Purchased from Denmark .....	March 31, 1917
Capital .....	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas

### STATISTICS

Land Area (square miles)* .....	134
Population .....	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 .....	Myron D. Jackson
Vice President .....	Janette Millin Young
2017 Regular Session .....	Jan. 9 – Dec. 31, 2017

### EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Governor .....	Kenneth Mapp
Lieutenant Governor .....	Osbert Potter
Attorney General .....	Claude E. Walker
Commissioner of Finance .....	Valdamier Collens
Governor's Present Term .....	1/2015 – 1/2019
Number of Elected Officials in the Executive Branch .....	10
Number of Members in the Cabinet .....	21

### JUDICIAL BRANCH

Highest Court .....	Supreme Court
Supreme Court Chief Justice .....	Rhys S. Hodge
Number of Supreme Court Judges .....	3
U.S. Circuit Court .....	3rd

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