



The Council  
of State  
Governments

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# Foreword

Dear friends,

In our self-governing democracy, people from a variety of backgrounds and occupations step into leadership to serve their states as elected officials, each bringing their own experience and expertise to office. These citizen-leaders make decisions on a range of issues that have lasting impacts on their constituents' lives and state economies, and they must do so in an environment where misinformation and political rhetoric often drown out sound, data-driven analysis of the issues at hand.

It is the mission of The Council of State Governments to walk alongside state leaders to provide the relevant resources, data points and analysis of issues needed to make informed decisions for their constituents. First published 1935, *The Book of the States* is designed to place a wealth of data at its readers' fingertips in one convenient reference book, which has made it a favorite resource for state leaders, academics, libraries, media and nonprofit organizations alike.

Since its founding in 1933, CSG has worked to champion excellence in state government and act as a nonpartisan forum that fosters the exchange of insights and ideas among state leaders. CSG is the only nonpartisan organization serving all three branches of state government. Our work is made possible by the deep engagement of leaders from all 50 states and our member territories who work closely with us to ensure we are providing the kind of support they need to strengthen their states.

Each edition of *The Book of the States* is unique, providing the most relevant, up-to-date information on the issues that are impacting the priorities of our members and their constituents. This edition covers a diverse range of topics, from federalism and intergovernmental relations to elections and voter turnout to state fiscal health and public-employee pension systems.

Audrey Wall is CSG's managing editor for *The Book of the States* and oversees its publication with the assistance of Heather Perkins and Chris Pryor. Kelley Arnold, CSG's chief communications officer, and her team manage the design and editing. The CSG policy and research team also support the publication of this book. CSG's dedication to the accuracy and utility of *The Book of the States* ensures it continues to be a valued resource.

This book would not be possible without the partnership of the states, territories and federal agencies that collected and shared valuable data contained in this volume.

To those who will utilize this book to improve the lives of the American people, either through state elected or appointed positions or as researchers or academics, I thank you for your efforts and I hope your work will be bolstered by what you read here.

Yours truly,



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.

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## Staff Acknowledgements

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## The Book of the States 2018

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The views and opinions expressed in these articles are those of the authors and may not necessarily reflect the opinions or member-endorsed policies of The Council of State Governments.



# Table of Contents

## CHAPTER ONE

### State Constitutions

#### TABLES

1.1	State Constitutional Amendments in 2017 .....	3
1.2	General Information on State Constitutions (As of January 1, 2018).....	4
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> .....	6
1.3	Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By the Legislature, Constitutional Provisions .....	7
1.4	Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By Initiative, Constitutional Provisions .....	9
1.5	Procedures for Calling Constitutional Conventions, Constitutional Provisions .....	10

## CHAPTER TWO

### Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations

#### TABLES

2.1	Summary of State Intergovernmental Expenditures: 1944-2016 .....	15
2.2	Summary of State Intergovernmental Expenditures, By State: 2007-2016.....	17
2.3	State Intergovernmental Expenditures, By Function and By State: 2016 .....	18
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> .....	19
2.4	State Intergovernmental Expenditures, By Type of Receiving Government and By State: 2016.....	20
2.5	State Intergovernmental Revenue from Federal and Local Governments: 2016 .....	21

## CHAPTER THREE

### State Legislative Branch

#### TABLES

3.1	Names of State Legislative Bodies and Convening Places .....	25
3.2	Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions.....	26
3.3	The Legislators: Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations: 2018 .....	30
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> .....	32
3.4	Membership Turnover in the Legislatures: 2017 .....	33
3.5	Legislators: Qualifications for Election .....	34

## CONTENTS

3.6	Senate Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection .....	37
3.7	House/Assembly Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection .....	41
3.8	Method of Setting Legislative Compensation .....	45
3.9	Legislative Compensation and Living Expense Allowances During Sessions, 2018 .....	46
3.10	Legislative Compensation: Other Payments and Benefits .....	48
3.11	Additional Compensation for Senate Leaders.....	53
3.12	Additional Compensation for House/Assembly Leaders.....	55
3.13	State Legislative Retirement Benefits.....	57
3.14	Bill Pre-Filing, Reference and Carryover .....	63
3.15	Time Limits on Bill Introduction .....	66
3.16	Enacting Legislation: Veto, Veto Override and Effective Date.....	69
3.17	Legislative Appropriations Process: Budget Documents and Bills .....	73
3.18	Fiscal Notes: Content and Distribution.....	75
3.19	Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2017 Regular Sessions .....	77
3.20	Bill and Resolution Introductions And Enactments: 2017 Special Sessions .....	79
3.21	Staff for Individual Legislators.....	81
3.22	Staff for Legislative Standing Committees .....	84
3.23	Standing Committees: Appointment and Number.....	86
3.24	Rules Adoption and Standing Committees: Procedure.....	88
3.25	Legislative Review of Administrative Regulations: Structures and Procedures .....	93
3.26	Legislative Review of Administrative Rules/Regulations: Powers.....	96
3.27	Summary of Sunset Legislation.....	100

## CHAPTER FOUR

### State Executive Branch

#### TABLES

4.1	The Governors, 2018.....	107
4.2	The Governors: Qualifications for Office .....	109
4.3	The Governors: Compensation, Staff, Travel and Residence .....	110
4.4	The Governors: Powers.....	112
4.5	Gubernatorial Executive Orders: Authorization, Provisions, Procedures .....	114
4.6	State Cabinet Systems.....	116



## CONTENTS

4.7	The Governors: Provisions and Procedures for Transition.....	118
4.8	Impeachment Provisions in the States .....	120
4.9	Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for Number of Consecutive Terms of Elected State Officials.....	122
4.10	Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection.....	124
4.11	Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries .....	132
4.12	The Lieutenant Governors, 2018 .....	140
4.13	Lieutenant Governors: Qualifications and Terms .....	142
4.14	Lieutenant Governors: Powers and Duties .....	144
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> .....	147
4.15	The Secretaries of State, 2018 .....	148
4.16	Secretaries of State: Qualifications for Office .....	150
4.17	Secretaries of State: Election and Registration Duties.....	152
4.18	Secretaries of State: Custodial, Publication and Legislative Duties .....	154
4.19	The Attorneys General, 2018 .....	156
4.20	Attorneys General: Qualifications for Office .....	158
4.21	Attorneys General: Prosecutorial and Advisory Duties.....	160
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> .....	162
4.22	Attorneys General: Consumer Protection Activities, Subpoena Powers and Antitrust Duties.....	166
4.23	Attorneys General: Duties to Administrative Agencies and Other Responsibilities .....	168
4.24	The Treasurers and Other Chief Financial Officers: 2018 .....	170
4.25	Treasurers: Qualifications for Office .....	172
4.26	Responsibilities of the Treasurer's Office.....	173
4.27	State Auditors, 2018.....	175
4.28	State Auditors: Audit of Basic Financial Statements and Single Audit .....	177
4.29	State Auditors: Audits of Local Governments.....	180
4.30	State Comptrollers, 2018.....	183
4.31	State Comptrollers: Qualifications for Office .....	185
4.32	State Comptrollers: Duties, Responsibilities and Functions.....	187

## CONTENTS

### CHAPTER FIVE

## State Judicial Branch

### TABLES

5.1	State Courts of Last Resort.....	193
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> .....	195
5.2	State Intermediate Appellate Courts and General Trial Courts: Number of Judges and Terms .....	196
5.3	Qualifications of Judges of State Appellate Courts and General Trial Courts.....	198
5.4	Compensation of Judges of Appellate Courts and General Trial Courts.....	200
5.5	Selected Data on Court Administrative Offices .....	202
5.6	Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges .....	204
5.7	Selection and Retention of Trial Court Judges .....	207
5.8	Judicial Discipline: Investigating and Adjudicating Bodies.....	212

### CHAPTER SIX

## Elections

### TABLES

6.1	State Executive Branch Officials to be Elected: 2018-2022.....	217
6.2	State Legislature Members to be Elected: 2018-2022 .....	219
6.3	Methods of Nominating Candidates for State Offices.....	221
6.4	Election Dates for National and State Elections (Formulas and Dates of State Elections).....	223
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> .....	227
6.5	Polling Hours: General Elections .....	228
6.6	Voter Registration Information.....	230
6.6A	Voting Information.....	232
6.7	Voting Statistics for Gubernatorial Elections.....	235
6.8	Voter Turnout for Presidential Elections: 2008, 2012, and 2016 .....	238
6.9	Statewide Initiative and Referendum .....	239
6.9A	State Ballot Questions in 2017.....	241
6.10	State Initiatives: Requesting Permission to Circulate a Petition .....	243
6.11	State Initiatives: Circulating the Petition .....	245
6.12	State Initiatives: Preparing the Initiative to be Placed on the Ballot.....	247

## CONTENTS

6.13	State Initiatives: Voting on the Initiative .....	249
6.14	State Referendums: Requesting Permission to Circulate a Citizen Petition .....	251
6.15	State Referendums: Circulating the Citizen Petition .....	253
6.16	State Referendums: Preparing the Citizen Petition Referendum to be Placed on Ballot ..	255
6.17	State Referendums: Voting on the Citizen Petition Referendum .....	257
6.18	State Recall Provisions.....	259
6.19	State Recall Provisions: Applicability to State Officials and Petition Circulation.....	261
6.20	State Recall Provisions: Petition Review, Appeal and Election .....	263

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### State Finance

#### TABLES

7.1	Fiscal 2016 General Fund, Actual .....	269
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> .....	273
7.2	Fiscal 2017 General Fund, Preliminary Actual.....	275
7.3	Fiscal 2018 General Fund, Enacted.....	279
7.4	Fiscal 2017 Tax Collections Compared With Projections Used in Adopting Fiscal 2017 Budgets .....	282
7.5	Comparison of Tax Collections in Fiscal 2016, Fiscal 2017 and Enacted Fiscal 2018 .....	283
7.5A	General Fund Revenue Collections Compared to Projections, Fiscal 2017 and Fiscal 2018 .....	285
7.6	Total State Expenditures—Capital Inclusive .....	286
7.7	Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures.....	290
7.8	Medicaid Expenditures.....	294
7.9	Higher Education Expenditures—Capital Inclusive.....	296
7.10	Total Public Assistance Expenditures.....	298
7.11	Corrections Expenditures—Capital Inclusive .....	300
7.12	Transportation Expenditures—Capital Inclusive .....	302
7.13	All Other Expenditures—Capital Inclusive.....	304
7.14	State Tax Amnesty Programs, 1982-2018.....	306
7.15A	State Excise Tax Rates (As of January 1, 2018).....	310
7.15B	State Excise Tax Rates (As of January 1, 2017).....	312
7.16A	State Sales Tax Rates and Food and Drug Exemptions (As of January 1, 2018).....	314

## CONTENTS

7.16B	State Sales Tax Rates and Vendor Discounts (As of January 1, 2018).....	315
7.17	State Individual Income Taxes (Tax rates for the tax year 2018—as of January 1, 2018) ....	317
7.18	State Personal Income Taxes: Federal Starting Points (As of January 1, 2018).....	319
7.19	Range of State Corporate Income Tax Rates (For tax year 2017—as of January 1, 2017) ..	320
7.20	State Severance Taxes: 2018.....	322
7.21	State Government Tax Revenue, By Selected Types of Tax: 2016 .....	327
7.22	State Government Sales and Gross Receipts Tax Revenue: 2016 .....	328
7.23	State Government License Tax Revenue: 2016.....	329
7.24	Summary of Financial Aggregates, By State: 2016 .....	331
7.25	National Totals of State Government Finances for Selected Years: 2006–2016 .....	334
7.26	State General Revenue, By Source and By State: 2016 .....	337
7.27	State Expenditure, By Character and Object and By State: 2016 .....	340
7.28	State General Expenditure, By Function and By State: 2016 .....	343
7.29	State Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year, By State: 2016 .....	346
7.30	Membership of State Public-Employee Pension Systems By State: Fiscal Year 2016 .....	347
7.31	Finances of State-Administered Public-Employee Pension Systems, By State: Fiscal Year 2016 .....	349
7.32	National Summary of State-Administered Defined Benefit Pension System Finances: Fiscal Years, 2014–2016.....	351

## CHAPTER EIGHT

# State Management, Administration and Demographics

## TABLES

8.1	Summary of State Government Employment: 1954–2016.....	355
8.2	Employment and Payrolls of State and Local Governments by Function: March 2016 .....	357
8.3	State and Local Government Employment, By State: March 2016 .....	358
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> .....	359
8.4	State and Local Government Payrolls and Average Earnings of Full-Time Employees, By State: March 2016 .....	360
8.5	State Government Employment (Full-Time Equivalent) for Selected Functions, By State: March 2016 .....	361
8.6	State Government Payrolls for Selected Functions, By State: March 2016 .....	362

8.7	State Employees: Paid Holidays .....	364
8.8	Women Governors Throughout History .....	368
8.9	Women in State Legislatures: 2018.....	369
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> Proportion of Women among State Legislators.....	370
8.10	Women Statewide Elected Officials: 2018.....	371
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> Proportion of Women among Statewide Elected Officials.....	372

## CHAPTER NINE

**Selected State Policies and Programs**

## TABLES

9.1	Number of Operating Public Schools and Districts; State Enrollment, Teacher and Pupil Teacher Ratio by State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2014-15 .....	375
9.2	Number of City, Suburban, Town, and Rural Regular Public Elementary and Secondary Schools with Membership and Percentage Distribution of Students in Membership, by State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2014-2015 .....	377
9.3	Number of Operating Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by School Type, Charter, Magnet, Title I, and Title I Schoolwide Status, and State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2014-15.....	379
9.4	Public High School Graduates, By Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and State or Jurisdiction: 2012-13 .....	381
9.5	Expenditures for Instruction in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Subfunction and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14 .....	385
9.6	Total Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education and Other Related Programs, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14.....	387
9.7	Total and Current Expenditures per Pupil in Fall Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14.....	390
9.8	Average Undergraduate Tuition and Fees and Room and Board Rates Charged for Full-Time Students in Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Level of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2014-15 and 2015-16.....	393
9.9	Average Total Cost of Attendance for First-Time, Full-Time Undergraduate Students in Public Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Level of Institution, Living Arrangement, Component of Student Costs, and State: 2014-15.....	396
9.10	Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Classification of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2015-16.....	399
9.11	Average Salary of Full-time Instructional Faculty on 9-Month Contracts in 4-Year Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Classification of Institution, Academic Rank of Faculty, and State or Jurisdiction: 2015-2016.....	402

## CONTENTS

9.12	Number and Percent of Children under 18 by Health Insurance Coverage and State: 2016.....	404
9.13	Number and Percent of Adults, 18-64 Years Old, by Health Insurance Coverage and State: 2016.....	405
	<b>INFOGRAPHIC</b> .....	406
9.14	Revenues Used by States for Highways: 2015.....	407
9.15	State Disbursements for Highways: 2015.....	409
9.16	Public Road Length Miles by Ownership: 2016.....	411
9.16A	Number of Highway Bridges and Structural Classification .....	413
9.17	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.....	414
9.18	Monthly Gasoline/Gasohol Reported by States: 2016 .....	415
9.19	Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline: 2016.....	417
9.20	Sentenced Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Sex: December 31, 2015 and 2016 .....	419
9.21	Admissions and Releases of Sentenced Prisoners Under Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, 2015 and 2016.....	421
9.22	Prison Facility Capacity, Custody Population, and Percent Capacity, December 31, 2016 .....	423
9.23	Adults on Probation, 2016.....	425
9.24	Adults on Parole, 2016.....	427
9.25	Adults Under Community Supervision, 2016 .....	429
9.26	Capital Punishment .....	431

## CHAPTER TEN

### State Pages

#### TABLES

10.1	Official Names of States and Jurisdictions, Capitals, Zip Codes and Central Switchboards...	437
10.2	Historical Data on the States .....	438
10.3	State Statistics .....	440
10.4	Personal Income, Population, and Per Capita Personal Income, by State, 2016-2017 .....	443
10.5	Earnings Growth by Industry, State and Region, 2016-2017 .....	444

CHAPTER ONE STATE CONSTITUTIONS .....	1
CHAPTER TWO FEDERALISM AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS .....	13
CHAPTER THREE STATE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH .....	23
CHAPTER FOUR STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH .....	105
CHAPTER FIVE STATE JUDICIAL BRANCH .....	191
CHAPTER SIX ELECTIONS .....	215
CHAPTER SEVEN STATE FINANCE .....	267
CHAPTER EIGHT STATE MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS .....	353
CHAPTER NINE SELECTED STATE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS .....	373
CHAPTER TEN STATE PAGES .....	435
INDEX .....	553







CHAPTER ONE

# **STATE CONSTITUTIONS**



Additional information is available online at [www.csg.org](http://www.csg.org).



TABLE 1.1

**State Constitutional Amendments In 2017**

State	Legislative Proposal			Constitutional Initiative		
	Number placed on ballot	Number adopted	Percentage adopted	Number placed on ballot	Number adopted	Percentage adopted
Alabama	3 (a)	2	66.7			
Delaware	(b)	3	(b)			
Louisiana	3	3	100.0			
Maine	1	1	100.0			
New Jersey	1	1	100.0			
New York	2	2	100.0			
Ohio				1	1	100.0
Pennsylvania	1	1	100.0			
Texas	7	7	100.0			
West Virginia	1	1	100.0			
Totals	19	21	94.7 (c)	1	1	100.0

Source: John Dinan, January 2018.

(a) All three Alabama amendments were local amendments that appear on the ballot of the affected localities but are added to the state constitution if approved.

(b) Delaware does not provide for submission of amendments to voters. All three amendments adopted in 2017 were approved by the legislature in consecutive sessions.

(c) In calculating the percentage of amendments adopted, the three legislature-enacted amendments in Delaware are excluded.

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1.2

### General Information On State Constitutions (As of January 1, 2018)

State or other jurisdiction	Number of constitutions <sup>†</sup>	Dates of adoption	Effective date of present constitution	Estimated length (number of words) <sup>††</sup>	Number of amendments	
					Submitted to voters	Adopted
Alabama	6	1819, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1875, 1901	Nov. 28, 1901	388,882 (a)	1,261	928 (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)	149
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	275	190
Maine	1	1819	March 15, 1820	16,313	206	173 (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	88	72
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	305	229
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	292	176
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	39 (r)	33 (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	676 (v)	498
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	124	73
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)
CNMI*	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

TABLE 1.2

**General Information On State Constitutions (As of January 1, 2018) (continued)**

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments, with research assistance from Wake Forest students Bradley Harper and Alec Papovich.

<sup>†</sup>The constitutions referred to in this table include those Civil War documents customarily listed by the individual states.

<sup>\*\*</sup>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.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.

Table 1.2 | State Constitutions

70%

of Alabama's  
constitution

is made up of local  
amendments that  
apply to only one  
county.

Constitution Length by Word Count

LONGEST

Alabama • 388,882

Texas • 86,936

Oklahoma • 81,666

Louisiana • 69,876

Missouri • 69,394

SHORTEST

Vermont • 8,565

Iowa • 11,089

Rhode Island • 11,407

Indiana • 11,476

Minnesota • 11,734

Amendments Submitted

HIGHEST

- #1 Alabama • 1,261
- #2 California • 903
- #3 South Carolina • 689
- #4 Texas • 676
- #5 Oregon • 501

LOWEST

- #1 Rhode Island • 14
- #2 Illinois • 22
- #3 Connecticut • 33
- #4 Pennsylvania • 39
- #5 Alaska • 43

Amendments Adopted

HIGHEST

- #1 Alabama • 928
- #2 California • 535
- #3 South Carolina • 500
- #4 Texas • 498
- #5 Oregon • 257

LOWEST

- #1 Rhode Island • 12
- #2 Illinois • 15
- #3 Alaska • 29
- #4 Michigan • 30
- #5 Connecticut • 31

Amendments  
Adopted Per Year

HIGHEST

- #1 Alabama • 8.0
- #2 Louisiana • 4.5
- #3 South Carolina • 4.1
- #4 California • 3.9
- #5 Texas • 3.5

LOWEST

- #1 Vermont • 0.2
- #2 Indiana • 0.3
- #3 Tennessee • 0.3
- #4 Illinois • 0.3
- #5 Kentucky • 0.3

Highest Number of Constitutions



LOUISIANA • 11



GEORGIA • 10



SOUTH CAROLINA • 7

TABLE 1.3

**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
CNMI*	3/4	No	Majority vote on amendment	None
Puerto Rico	2/3 (v)	No	Majority vote on amendment	3

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1.3

### Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By the Legislature, Constitutional Provisions (continued)

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments.

Key:

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

- (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 that 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.



TABLE 1.4

**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 vote cast at election.
<b>Missouri</b>	8% of legal voters for all candidates for governor at last election.	The 8% must be in each of 2/3 of the congressional districts in the state.	Majority vote on amendment.
<b>Montana</b>	10% of qualified electors, the number of qualified voters to be determined by number of votes cast for governor in preceding election in each county and in the state.	The 10% to include at least 10% of qualified voters in 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 super-majority 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>CNMI*</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.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.

## STATE CONSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1.5

### 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	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; 2017	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)
CNMI*	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

TABLE 1.5

**Procedures for Calling Constitutional Conventions, Constitutional Provisions** (continued)

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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**



TABLE 2.1

**Summary of State Intergovernmental Expenditures: 1944-2016 (In thousands of dollars)**

Fiscal year	Total	To local governments						
		To Federal government(a)	Total	For specified purposes				
				For general local government support	Education	Public welfare	Highways	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	2,882,000	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	131,968,258	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	138,823,310	14,245,089	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
1990	175,027,632	3,243,634	171,783,998	16,565,106	109,438,131	18,403,149	7,784,316	19,593,296
1991	186,398,234	3,464,364	182,933,870	16,977,032	116,179,860	20,903,400	8,126,477	20,747,101
1992	201,313,434	3,608,911	197,704,523	16,368,139	124,919,686	25,942,234	8,480,871	21,993,593
1993	214,094,882	3,625,051	210,469,831	17,690,986	131,179,517	31,339,777	9,298,624	20,960,927
1994	225,635,410	3,603,447	222,031,963	18,044,015	135,861,024	30,624,514	9,622,849	27,879,561
1995	240,978,128	3,616,831	237,361,297	18,996,435	148,160,436	30,772,525	10,481,616	28,926,886
1996	252,079,335	3,896,667	248,182,668	20,019,771	156,954,115	31,180,345	10,707,338	18,530,703
1997	264,207,209	3,839,942	260,367,267	21,808,828	164,147,715	35,754,024	11,431,270	15,453,241
1998	278,853,409	3,515,734	275,337,675	22,693,158	176,250,998	32,327,325	11,648,853	20,037,843
1999	308,734,917	3,801,667	304,933,250	25,495,396	192,416,987	35,161,151	12,075,195	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	16,518,461
2002	364,789,480	4,370,330	360,419,150	28,927,053	227,336,087	47,112,496	12,949,850	20,816,777
2003	382,781,397	4,391,095	378,390,302	30,766,480	240,788,692	49,302,737	13,337,114	20,241,742
2004	388,559,152	4,627,356	383,931,796	29,718,225	249,256,844	42,636,305	14,008,581	19,959,396
2005	405,925,287	4,620,167	401,305,120	28,320,648	263,625,820	48,370,718	14,500,232	17,515,138
2006	432,265,206	6,502,059	425,763,147	30,486,739	280,090,982	48,409,237	15,495,306	18,144,795
2007	459,742,295	4,760,648	455,071,647	31,207,955	301,062,065	56,899,141	14,881,789	20,067,198
2008	478,530,574	4,675,734	473,764,840	32,035,268	315,424,647	57,730,369	16,549,366	20,342,928
2009	490,887,391	4,894,977	485,992,414	30,421,570	324,374,036	58,741,316	16,492,780	21,019,353
2010	485,557,187	4,339,166	481,218,021	27,821,681	317,389,500	58,858,443	18,043,061	18,274,329
								40,831,007

See footnotes at end of table

## FEDERAL AID

TABLE 2.1

### Summary of State Intergovernmental Expenditures: 1944-2016 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Fiscal year	To local governments								
	Total	To Federal government(a)	Total	For general local government support	For specified purposes				
					Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	Miscellaneous and combined
2011	\$496,832,436	\$4,295,922	\$492,536,514	\$27,577,126	\$330,482,270	\$56,678,841	\$17,243,590	\$18,745,863	\$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	19,350,451	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	20,242,808	38,015,987
2014	498,710,149	3,389,399	495,320,750	30,459,571	330,140,870	54,781,687	20,992,876	19,979,130	38,966,616
2015	515,045,908	3,408,376	511,637,532	32,193,005	345,859,861	52,704,375	20,420,805	18,739,461	41,720,025
2016	532,665,290	3,388,085	529,277,205	31,189,834	360,117,773	57,049,413	19,675,932	19,529,120	41,715,133

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Finance (years ending in "2" and "7"), and Annual Survey of State Government Finances (remaining years).

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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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

**Summary of State Intergovernmental Expenditures, By State: 2007-2016 (In thousands of dollars)**

State	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
<b>United States</b>	\$532,665,290	\$515,045,908	\$498,710,149	\$488,782,863	\$481,883,230	\$496,832,436	\$485,557,187	\$490,887,391	\$478,530,574	\$459,742,295
Alabama	6,672,049	6,612,535	6,474,302	6,476,073	6,563,313	6,800,787	6,604,013	6,535,634	6,720,814	6,088,940
Alaska	2,038,078	2,036,112	2,059,333	2,032,061	1,897,331	1,723,023	1,655,467	1,616,689	1,487,649	1,365,793
Arizona	10,904,370	7,832,147	7,448,459	8,209,708	8,023,697	8,668,387	9,179,514	9,618,970	10,320,506	10,341,643
Arkansas	5,882,840	5,214,039	5,199,089	4,937,560	5,047,345	5,151,981	5,057,598	4,698,889	4,392,340	4,300,048
California	103,512,395	97,968,328	91,869,167	95,069,461	85,425,616	91,501,553	90,530,131	94,909,240	94,872,980	93,537,044
Colorado	7,310,747	7,151,882	6,749,839	6,291,390	6,105,130	6,334,861	6,513,704	6,403,127	5,912,545	5,683,332
Connecticut	5,438,230	5,338,357	4,899,005	4,908,546	4,614,954	4,485,808	4,846,870	4,316,376	4,193,874	3,802,923
Delaware	1,511,805	1,454,859	1,390,686	1,271,359	1,161,381	1,293,106	1,235,608	1,205,247	1,172,083	1,157,652
Florida	20,407,866	19,173,628	18,707,624	17,809,542	17,340,127	19,725,217	18,478,449	17,677,928	19,703,095	19,680,891
Georgia	11,835,632	11,088,286	10,557,747	10,361,359	10,223,211	10,600,099	10,747,620	10,816,572	10,415,395	10,515,856
Hawaii	134,933	267,863	255,885	220,844	194,791	207,988	177,624	159,452	137,771	138,054
Idaho	2,277,298	2,156,220	2,015,071	1,981,659	1,956,717	2,036,312	2,022,896	2,077,028	2,037,507	1,931,829
Illinois	18,109,138	18,558,946	18,638,884	15,549,167	15,866,914	15,711,057	15,530,746	15,034,787	14,585,898	14,079,487
Indiana	9,711,681	9,548,136	9,314,957	9,292,344	9,313,044	9,265,386	9,705,254	8,214,991	7,976,702	8,184,884
Iowa	5,470,729	5,298,032	4,963,899	4,753,646	4,804,976	5,151,627	4,528,319	4,660,802	4,142,960	3,892,136
Kansas	4,799,630	4,849,983	4,108,481	4,057,504	3,953,778	4,208,664	4,176,958	4,314,940	4,214,475	3,869,984
Kentucky	4,780,430	4,709,948	4,649,395	4,802,691	5,029,106	5,069,137	5,078,845	4,769,871	4,700,971	4,526,996
Louisiana	5,766,006	5,726,498	6,053,019	6,241,308	6,387,767	6,580,164	6,658,397	6,505,389	6,022,791	6,175,010
Maine	1,288,779	1,254,898	1,285,064	1,238,618	1,286,233	1,301,692	1,346,639	1,325,723	1,335,469	1,272,764
Maryland	9,398,276	9,158,679	8,733,983	8,641,281	8,380,215	8,124,451	8,592,779	8,654,935	8,509,003	7,568,283
Massachusetts	9,080,507	9,379,933	9,811,813	9,401,248	9,291,231	8,826,190	9,107,483	8,850,935	8,840,769	8,909,899
Michigan	20,788,310	20,487,354	19,779,302	19,249,754	19,021,267	19,878,322	19,410,018	19,656,877	19,519,271	19,395,333
Minnesota	13,143,647	12,827,108	12,620,852	12,975,915	10,833,320	11,102,449	10,427,657	11,199,230	11,188,797	10,686,237
Mississippi	5,251,972	5,138,598	4,919,968	5,053,070	5,138,081	5,253,307	5,272,442	5,156,650	5,111,703	5,086,220
Missouri	6,172,736	5,987,018	5,785,229	5,771,802	5,877,847	5,948,493	6,227,955	5,936,688	5,743,498	5,559,734
Montana	1,094,338	1,395,263	1,382,045	1,373,069	1,316,548	1,352,917	1,334,478	1,276,112	1,318,649	1,175,674
Nebraska	2,417,506	2,303,467	2,202,196	2,170,630	2,170,016	2,306,692	2,192,338	2,064,173	1,981,940	1,793,817
Nevada	4,429,481	4,336,630	4,169,439	4,214,581	4,120,103	3,905,016	3,703,574	3,864,223	3,860,236	3,826,539
New Hampshire	460,600	573,048	1,268,583	1,300,770	1,226,012	1,191,097	1,261,454	1,278,589	1,451,976	1,408,445
New Jersey	11,672,318	12,470,093	12,104,168	11,102,269	11,789,109	11,167,301	11,877,592	11,135,809	10,927,571	10,671,445
New Mexico	4,986,006	4,871,707	4,604,669	4,500,634	4,450,387	4,325,766	4,322,463	4,766,207	4,363,063	4,160,932
New York	61,639,619	58,063,694	58,134,561	56,236,537	57,406,012	59,697,916	54,318,363	55,107,082	52,820,634	50,527,547
North Carolina	12,858,738	12,771,155	13,172,777	13,172,640	13,514,695	13,633,379	13,429,946	13,562,079	13,152,908	12,499,778
North Dakota	2,111,716	2,555,758	2,261,886	1,632,316	1,643,402	1,300,989	1,245,686	933,974	805,351	741,533
Ohio	18,552,156	17,872,592	16,647,880	16,517,064	17,932,406	18,488,325	18,348,743	18,963,232	18,080,744	18,042,563
Oklahoma	4,458,922	4,342,470	4,278,505	4,213,211	4,230,427	4,477,819	4,546,446	4,506,456	4,391,706	4,014,883
Oregon	5,551,653	6,209,293	6,007,393	5,495,337	5,657,912	5,774,682	5,864,882	5,703,775	5,640,993	5,047,346
Pennsylvania	20,050,597	19,407,646	18,835,531	18,834,325	18,526,116	19,944,576	18,871,434	19,144,305	17,826,902	17,058,314
Rhode Island	1,236,874	1,226,790	1,198,256	1,170,440	1,143,486	1,074,302	1,193,600	1,002,915	1,067,849	1,076,589
South Carolina	6,393,932	5,955,882	5,581,255	5,454,008	5,312,018	5,585,665	5,369,519	5,520,979	5,719,235	4,870,680
South Dakota	775,059	784,855	745,993	740,104	753,622	774,778	737,190	707,862	679,868	652,117
Tennessee	7,617,664	7,233,618	7,221,663	7,074,682	7,181,421	7,104,790	6,664,828	6,797,935	6,516,598	6,034,661
Texas	31,763,445	29,951,157	29,191,904	27,590,295	29,860,716	29,665,803	27,461,315	29,252,364	26,089,474	21,919,511
Utah	3,511,958	3,344,201	3,266,053	3,069,082	3,029,283	3,106,230	3,027,680	3,120,527	3,050,173	2,601,367
Vermont	1,771,590	1,725,060	1,695,983	1,501,657	1,636,024	1,552,853	1,518,129	1,532,766	1,340,755	1,415,922
Virginia	12,466,977	12,584,936	11,792,595	11,255,705	11,653,818	11,489,163	10,959,394	11,894,394	11,260,089	10,585,635
Washington	11,871,289	11,017,248	10,438,534	9,777,797	9,530,116	9,346,712	9,798,444	10,043,789	9,143,766	8,602,204
West Virginia	2,385,313	2,344,701	2,413,663	2,469,535	2,618,032	2,533,582	2,382,633	2,232,558	2,131,100	2,074,429
Wisconsin	9,031,939	10,387,801	9,890,474	9,637,247	9,741,343	10,428,954	10,253,124	10,199,520	9,881,119	9,620,506
Wyoming	1,867,516	2,097,456	1,913,090	1,681,018	1,702,814	1,653,068	1,760,946	1,919,231	1,769,009	1,568,884

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Finance (years ending in '2' and '7'), and Annual Survey of State Government Finances (remaining years).

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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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

## FEDERAL AID

TABLE 2.3

### State Intergovernmental Expenditures, By Function and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Specified functions					Miscellaneous and combined
		General local government support	Education	Public Welfare	Highways	Health	
United States	\$532,665,290	\$31,189,834	\$360,117,773	\$57,049,413	\$19,675,932	\$19,529,120	\$45,103,218
Alabama	6,672,049	363,858	5,028,250	87,849	37,356	96,238	1,058,498
Alaska	2,038,078	42,131	1,168,446	141,916	718	84,055	600,812
Arizona	10,904,370	2,338,621	7,149,929	379,074	744,059	79,481	213,206
Arkansas	5,882,840	303,971	5,110,255	15	260,827	1,137	206,635
California	103,512,395	329,960	59,882,160	27,233,484	3,269,515	7,179,612	5,617,664
Colorado	7,310,747	183,387	5,000,933	973,950	494,476	112,503	545,498
Connecticut	5,438,230	310,113	4,119,520	323,243	82,832	274,521	328,001
Delaware	1,511,805	0	1,360,487	8,278	5,145	17,918	119,977
Florida	20,407,866	2,961,251	15,184,125	0	1,151,715	0	1,110,775
Georgia	11,835,632	0	10,420,327	427,455	206,020	225,606	556,224
Hawaii	134,933	26,895	194	1,839	2,878	30	103,097
Idaho	2,277,298	287,458	1,774,883	2,262	162,084	3,438	47,173
Illinois	18,109,138	3,788,918	9,093,847	2,348,554	699,084	138,305	2,040,430
Indiana	9,711,681	544,899	7,972,937	54,944	837,665	26,779	274,457
Iowa	5,470,729	334,206	3,728,769	120,785	672,207	131,631	483,131
Kansas	4,799,630	138,602	4,244,619	2,286	222,856	52,681	138,586
Kentucky	4,780,430	0	4,100,015	100,630	143,688	117,342	318,755
Louisiana	5,766,006	150,421	4,278,850	178,565	72,296	0	1,085,874
Maine	1,288,779	50,684	1,120,794	9,444	23,547	217	84,093
Maryland	9,398,276	129,820	6,818,497	2,039	186,039	943,590	1,318,291
Massachusetts	9,080,507	1,035,821	6,392,154	310,942	283,088	33,516	1,024,986
Michigan	20,788,310	1,250,881	13,951,245	2,971,370	1,435,516	119,848	1,059,450
Minnesota	13,143,647	1,667,004	8,989,411	728,288	1,050,140	111,230	597,574
Mississippi	5,251,972	641,792	3,381,512	406,442	381,257	107,727	333,242
Missouri	6,172,736	211,843	5,559,032	3,372	140,231	3,700	254,558
Montana	1,094,338	201,765	857,338	0	16,741	6,452	12,042
Nebraska	2,417,506	569,048	1,605,210	43,415	13,470	42,424	143,939
Nevada	4,429,481	1,217,453	2,886,755	164,155	97,267	15,621	48,230
New Hampshire	460,600	63,805	251,975	61,474	55,998	0	27,348
New Jersey	11,672,318	1,332,110	7,491,889	1,775,308	133,916	49,358	889,737
New Mexico	4,986,006	1,447,511	3,273,192	2,029	38,589	20,762	203,923
New York	61,639,619	1,386,907	32,799,533	9,180,625	814,664	5,478,531	11,979,359
North Carolina	12,858,738	0	10,668,240	1,352,952	245,674	194,069	397,803
North Dakota	2,111,716	366,938	1,127,401	30,729	299,196	12,703	274,749
Ohio	18,552,156	1,626,573	11,979,078	2,285,814	623,133	452,743	1,584,815
Oklahoma	4,458,922	134,689	3,585,012	36,313	404,619	145,747	152,542
Oregon	5,551,653	100,403	4,688,643	188,022	18,870	53,072	502,643
Pennsylvania	20,050,597	234,947	12,995,950	1,816,506	891,196	1,002,712	3,109,286
Rhode Island	1,236,874	67,657	1,058,970	88,727	10,429	0	11,091
South Carolina	6,393,932	1,916,031	3,834,222	99,220	194,017	51,855	298,587
South Dakota	775,059	27,792	592,187	2,206	70,155	9,889	72,830
Tennessee	7,617,664	364,816	5,367,814	946,161	177,275	86,410	675,188
Texas	31,763,445	274,486	28,008,732	1,004,185	225,090	311,330	1,939,622
Utah	3,511,958	0	3,320,183	23,742	80,678	47,915	39,440
Vermont	1,771,590	24,432	1,633,397	0	60,128	0	53,633
Virginia	12,466,977	1,029,498	7,134,255	653,265	1,279,610	486,351	1,883,998
Washington	11,871,289	136,680	9,428,973	955	724,577	855,314	724,790
West Virginia	2,385,313	117,941	2,028,125	23,952	10,420	58,361	146,514
Wisconsin	9,031,939	982,239	6,398,972	452,405	606,752	277,549	314,022
Wyoming	1,867,516	473,577	1,270,536	227	18,229	8,847	96,100

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 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 sub-

ject 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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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

## Table 2.3 | State Intergovernmental Expenditures

### Total State Intergovernmental Expenditures (in thousands of dollars)

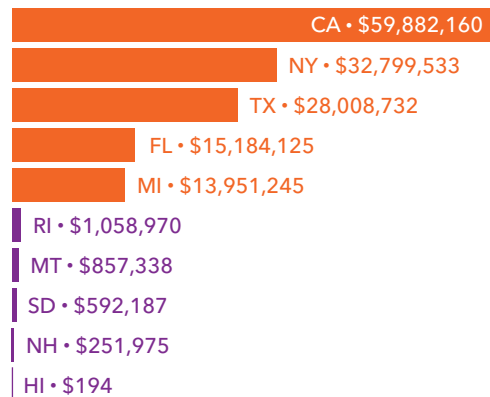
HIGHEST

LOWEST

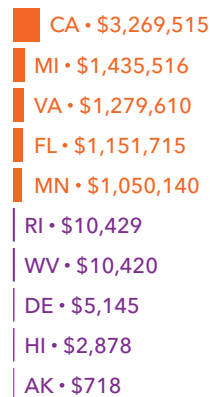


### Highest and Lowest Spending by Category (in thousands of dollars)

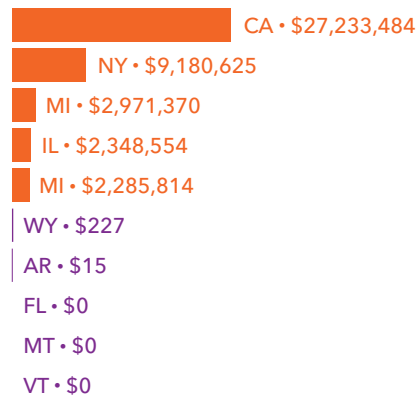
EDUCATION



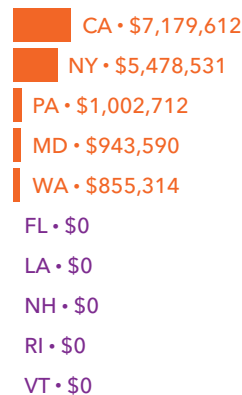
HIGHWAYS



PUBLIC WELFARE



HEALTH



## FEDERAL AID

TABLE 2.4

### State Intergovernmental Expenditures, By Type of Receiving Government and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental expenditure	Federal	School districts	Other local governments
United States	\$532,665,290	\$3,388,085	\$295,158,890	\$234,118,315
Alabama	6,672,049	0	4,844,347	1,827,702
Alaska	2,038,078	0	0	2,038,078
Arizona	10,904,370	0	7,125,612	3,778,758
Arkansas	5,882,840	214	5,110,255	772,371
California	103,512,395	2,811,529	56,017,958	44,682,908
Colorado	7,310,747	4,782	5,000,933	2,305,032
Connecticut	5,438,230	0	40,877	5,397,353
Delaware	1,511,805	252	1,340,293	171,260
Florida	20,407,866	0	14,894,286	5,513,580
Georgia	11,835,632	0	10,419,690	1,415,942
Hawaii	134,933	382	0	134,551
Idaho	2,277,298	0	1,772,420	504,878
Illinois	18,109,138	4,543	9,048,501	9,056,094
Indiana	9,711,681	3,289	7,972,864	1,735,528
Iowa	5,470,729	0	3,728,568	1,742,161
Kansas	4,799,630	723	4,244,619	554,288
Kentucky	4,780,430	0	3,993,068	787,362
Louisiana	5,766,006	0	4,268,539	1,497,467
Maine	1,288,779	0	802,433	486,346
Maryland	9,398,276	0	0	9,398,276
Massachusetts	9,080,507	200,735	867,847	8,011,925
Michigan	20,788,310	8,025	13,951,245	6,829,040
Minnesota	13,143,647	0	8,985,072	4,158,575
Mississippi	5,251,972	0	3,381,512	1,870,460
Missouri	6,172,736	42,346	5,558,696	571,694
Montana	1,094,338	0	857,338	237,000
Nebraska	2,417,506	43,415	1,605,210	768,881
Nevada	4,429,481	5,582	2,886,755	1,537,144
New Hampshire	460,600	0	156,790	303,810
New Jersey	11,672,318	13,000	5,507,481	6,151,837
New Mexico	4,986,006	0	3,273,145	1,712,861
New York	61,639,619	0	17,609,072	44,030,547
North Carolina	12,858,738	0	0	12,858,738
North Dakota	2,111,716	0	1,115,766	995,950
Ohio	18,552,156	43,464	11,972,496	6,536,196
Oklahoma	4,458,922	46,462	3,576,735	835,725
Oregon	5,551,653	0	4,677,792	873,861
Pennsylvania	20,050,597	127,805	12,440,484	7,482,308
Rhode Island	1,236,874	18,459	63,538	1,154,877
South Carolina	6,393,932	0	3,801,058	2,592,874
South Dakota	775,059	0	592,187	182,872
Tennessee	7,617,664	1,488	322,059	7,294,117
Texas	31,763,445	0	27,834,028	3,929,417
Utah	3,511,958	86	3,320,183	191,689
Vermont	1,771,590	0	1,633,397	138,193
Virginia	12,466,977	425	0	12,466,552
Washington	11,871,289	4,483	9,383,839	2,482,967
West Virginia	2,385,313	0	2,017,192	368,121
Wisconsin	9,031,939	0	5,872,174	3,159,765
Wyoming	1,867,516	6,596	1,270,536	590,384

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 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 sub-

ject 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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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

TABLE 2.5

## State Intergovernmental Revenue from Federal and Local Governments: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government				From local governments				
		Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Heath & hospitals	Highways	Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals
United States	\$637,256,254	\$621,597,499	\$83,018,756	\$417,307,189	\$25,984,008	\$44,931,663	\$15,658,755	\$5,029,398	\$3,731,882	\$1,281,478
Alabama	9,521,969	9,390,697	1,614,338	6,208,427	232,682	734,776	131,272	23,124	0	21,270
Alaska	2,853,202	2,845,781	263,343	1,346,138	67,805	616,573	7,421	6,007	0	0
Arizona	14,629,039	14,320,794	1,705,240	10,857,703	315,639	897,489	308,245	42,285	147,710	80,937
Arkansas	7,431,541	7,387,381	780,032	4,968,032	191,768	548,400	44,160	42,885	0	126
California	94,336,283	91,204,902	10,652,567	69,295,352	1,697,263	5,532,623	3,131,381	306,395	1,571,109	4,387
Colorado	8,703,745	8,439,520	1,421,247	4,182,952	1,280,177	854,573	264,225	31,620	350	10
Connecticut	7,320,793	7,302,804	667,583	4,998,636	262,158	594,260	17,989	1,757	0	0
Delaware	2,231,253	2,163,252	235,476	1,425,483	87,658	202,900	68,001	65,065	0	0
Florida	27,390,107	27,071,440	4,304,262	16,669,859	2,195,200	2,447,251	318,667	11,459	0	235,053
Georgia	14,571,741	14,516,751	2,802,622	7,426,655	1,746,364	1,510,774	54,990	10,077	0	0
Hawaii	2,943,334	2,935,991	521,762	1,804,885	8,224	155,196	7,343	0	0	0
Idaho	2,721,730	2,696,745	379,039	1,739,502	14	287,266	24,985	306	13,881	0
Illinois	20,264,895	19,825,144	3,197,183	12,872,065	545,753	1,567,676	439,751	54,157	244,067	0
Indiana	13,041,760	12,972,492	1,633,257	9,202,687	310,168	1,036,864	69,268	11,057	10,556	2,565
Iowa	6,645,648	6,620,014	1,035,120	4,200,036	155,511	514,424	25,634	177	(143)	5,445
Kansas	3,828,203	3,789,934	718,302	2,210,043	278,191	263,197	38,269	12,532	316	1,255
Kentucky	11,563,609	11,526,207	1,227,267	8,424,699	253,566	757,190	37,402	24,285	0	0
Louisiana	10,361,925	10,291,164	1,344,943	6,151,539	327,010	889,900	70,761	2,619	0	0
Maine	2,893,648	2,834,356	281,489	1,953,094	52,137	221,656	59,292	11,297	0	0
Maryland	12,290,258	11,910,659	1,703,321	6,648,464	1,839,240	671,581	379,599	20,838	0	155,012
Massachusetts	16,401,221	15,812,945	1,634,874	10,231,185	627,386	651,673	588,276	22,677	0	0
Michigan	20,908,261	20,726,092	3,239,807	13,299,660	1,511,044	884,742	182,169	9,569	47,773	63,981
Minnesota	11,321,336	11,008,186	1,306,133	8,109,074	245,159	730,022	313,150	13,955	166,042	0
Mississippi	8,299,349	8,209,556	1,054,177	5,695,301	183,934	508,083	89,793	3,092	31	0
Missouri	10,987,857	10,750,947	1,248,999	6,333,137	1,619,623	845,535	236,910	1,260	135,895	15,353
Montana	2,445,647	2,440,143	305,603	1,132,311	193,207	468,905	5,504	0	5,011	0
Nebraska	3,162,157	3,089,395	187,501	2,257,876	44,810	343,299	72,762	52,080	286	142
Nevada	4,558,408	4,358,404	501,778	2,961,924	101,256	370,464	200,004	34,583	128,758	7,726
New Hampshire	2,609,075	2,231,185	217,316	1,357,051	32,697	159,971	377,890	4,578	359,229	5
New Jersey	17,976,242	17,303,388	1,940,031	9,886,949	488,000	904,602	672,854	291,501	0	93,114
New Mexico	7,030,082	6,815,992	790,694	5,150,839	141,775	391,315	214,090	58,666	0	155,424
New York	56,822,852	55,733,624	5,551,781	41,341,733	1,249,884	1,969,560	1,089,228	277,313	4,996	39,611
North Carolina	15,908,501	15,705,103	2,537,954	10,343,666	543,873	1,098,915	203,398	9,730	120,425	24,674
North Dakota	1,641,468	1,592,258	255,877	926,228	6,910	229,597	49,210	1	5,887	4,202
Ohio	24,257,560	23,650,473	2,473,164	18,213,355	436,052	1,346,661	607,087	27,560	369,537	30,643
Oklahoma	7,246,312	7,101,755	980,709	3,726,076	1,284,500	661,390	144,557	1,502	550	2,212
Oregon	10,027,193	10,005,837	1,264,052	7,217,833	454,264	473,722	21,356	16,938	0	0
Pennsylvania	26,240,030	26,030,549	2,824,637	19,488,660	421,000	1,956,247	209,481	189,255	0	825
Rhode Island	2,518,206	2,465,341	296,070	1,383,952	214,138	227,095	52,865	600	0	0
South Carolina	8,272,305	7,693,124	1,392,049	4,882,841	220,216	641,854	579,181	86,547	319,256	6,875
South Dakota	1,475,385	1,443,181	230,743	586,868	88,423	330,656	32,204	13,721	0	8,645
Tennessee	11,238,782	11,178,804	1,389,893	7,562,580	277,320	867,664	59,978	18,179	1,999	3,163
Texas	43,750,542	41,174,591	7,230,028	25,544,827	1,415,774	4,315,918	2,575,951	2,391,799	5,577	176,992
Utah	4,233,941	4,225,401	883,909	2,541,225	172,122	332,597	8,540	5,131	0	187
Vermont	2,139,158	2,136,903	247,392	1,363,371	55,622	236,725	2,255	0	0	0
Virginia	10,227,735	9,582,243	1,949,676	5,450,678	487,900	1,153,302	645,492	420,000	0	65,014
Washington	13,704,988	13,289,208	2,281,514	7,845,045	1,312,276	1,030,885	415,780	186,197	0	25,749
West Virginia	4,845,755	4,760,569	547,840	3,288,546	94,967	392,800	85,186	2,889	0	0
Wisconsin	9,317,942	9,097,918	1,383,634	6,205,585	172,406	753,187	220,024	15,522	72,784	48,605
Wyoming	2,143,281	1,938,356	382,528	392,562	40,942	349,708	204,925	196,611	0	2,276

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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

Key:

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





CHAPTER THREE

**STATE  
LEGISLATIVE  
BRANCH**





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
CNMI*	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.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.2

### Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions

State or other jurisdiction	Regular sessions			
	Legislature convenes			Limitation on length of session (a)
	Year	Month	Day	
Alabama	Annual	Jan.; Mar.; Feb.	2nd Tues. (b); 1st Tues. (c); 1st Tues. (d)(e)	30 L in 105 C
Alaska	Annual	Jan.	3rd Tues. (g)	121 C; 90 Statutory (g)
Arizona	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	(h)
Arkansas	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.; 2nd Mon.	60 C (i); 30 C (i)
California	Biennium (k)	Jan.	1st Mon. (d)	None
Colorado	Annual	Jan.	No later than 2nd Wed.	120 C
Connecticut	Annual	Jan. (odd yrs.); Feb. (even yrs.)	Wed. after 1st Mon.	(m)
Delaware	Biennium	Jan.	2nd Tues.	June 30
Florida	Annual	Mar.	1st Tues. after 1st Mon. (o)	60 C (i)
Georgia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	40 L
Hawaii	Annual	Jan.	3rd Wed.	60 L (i)
Idaho	Annual	Jan.	Mon. on or nearest 9th day	None
Illinois	Biennium	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None (q)
Indiana	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon. (r)	odd–61 C or Apr. 29; even–30 C or Mar. 14
Iowa	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None (bbb)
Kansas	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd–None; even–90 C (i)
Kentucky	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues. after 1st Mon.	even–60 L; odd–30 L (s)
Louisiana	Annual	Mar. (even years); Apr. (odd years)	second Mon. (even and odd yrs.)	even–60 L in 85 C; odd–45 L in 60 C
Maine	(t)	Dec. (even years); January (subsequent even-year)	1st Wed. (quadrennial election yrs.); Wed. after 1st Tues.	Calendar days set by statute (u)
Maryland	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	90 C
Massachusetts	Biennium	Jan.	1st Wed.	(v)
Michigan	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	None
Minnesota	Biennium	Jan.	1st Tues. after 1st Mon. (odd yrs.)	120 L
Mississippi	Annual	Jan.	Tues. after 1st Mon.	125 C (y); 90 C (y)
Missouri	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	May 30
Montana	Biennial-	Jan.	1st Mon. (vw)	90 L
Nebraska	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon.	odd–90 L; even–60 L
Nevada	Biennial-	Feb.	1st Mon.	120 C
New Hampshire	Annual	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Tues.	45 L
New Jersey	Biennium	Jan.	2nd Tues. of even yr.	None
New Mexico	Annual	Jan.	3rd Tues.	odd–60 C; even–30 C
New York	Annual	Jan. (dd)	Wed. after 1st Mon.	None
North Carolina	(ee)	Jan.	3rd Wed. after 2nd Mon. (odd yrs.)	None
North Dakota	Biennial–odd year	Jan.	First Tues. after the 3rd day in Jan.	80 L in the biennium
Ohio	Biennium	Jan.	1st Mon. (gg)	None
Oklahoma	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon.	last Fri. in May
Oregon	Annual	Feb.	1st Mon.	(ff)
Pennsylvania	Biennium (hh)	Jan.	1st Tues.	None
Rhode Island	Annual	Jan.	1st Tues.	None
South Carolina	Biennium	Jan.	2nd Tues.	(ii)
South Dakota	Annual	Jan.	2nd Tues.	odd–40 L; even–40 L
Tennessee	Biennium (kk)	Jan.	2nd Tues.	90 L (ll)
Texas	Biennial–odd year	Jan.	2nd Tues.	140 C
Utah	Annual	Jan.	4th Mon.	45 C
Vermont	Annual (yy)	Jan.	Wed. after 1st Mon. (yy)	None
Virginia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	odd–30 C (i); even–60 C (i)
Washington	Annual	Jan.	2nd Mon.	odd–105 C; even–60 C
West Virginia	Annual	Jan.	2nd Wed.	60 C (i)
Wisconsin	Biennium	Jan.	1st Mon.	None
Wyoming	Biennium	Jan. (odd yrs.); Feb. (even yrs.)	2nd Tues. (odd yrs.); 2nd Mon. (even yrs.)	odd–40 L; even–20 L; biennium–60 L
Dist. of Columbia	(oo)	Jan.	2nd day	None
American Samoa	Annual	Jan.; July	2nd Mon.; 3rd Mon.	45 L; 45 L
Guam	(pp)	Jan.	2nd Mon.	None (pp)
CNMI*	Annual	(rr)	(d)(rr)	90 L (qq)
Puerto Rico	Annual (rr)	Jan.; Aug.	2nd Mon.; 3rd Mon.	5 mo.; 4 mo.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Annual	Jan. (ss)	2nd Mon. (ss)	None

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.2

**Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions (continued)**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Special sessions</i>		
	<i>Legislature may call</i>	<i>Legislature may determine subject</i>	<i>Limitation on length of session</i>
Alabama	No	Yes (f)	12 L in 30 C
Alaska	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 C
Arizona	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Arkansas	No	No	None (j)
California	No	No	None
Colorado	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l)	None
Connecticut	By petition, majority, each house (n)	Yes	None
Delaware	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None
Florida	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses or by petition	Yes	20 C (zz)
Georgia	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	No (p)	40 L
Hawaii	By petition, 2/3 members, each house (uu)	Yes	30 L (i)
Idaho	No	No	20 C
Illinois	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses; Governor also may call	Yes	None
Indiana	No	Yes	30 L or 40 C
Iowa	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Kansas	Petition to governor of 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Kentucky	No	No	None
Louisiana	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	30 C
Maine	Joint call, presiding officers of both houses with the consent of a majority of the members of each political party	Yes	None
Maryland	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	30 C
Massachusetts	By petition (w)	Yes	None
Michigan	No	No	None
Minnesota	No (x)	Yes	None
Mississippi	No	No	None
Missouri	By petition, 3/4 members, each house	Yes (l)	30 C (z)
Montana	By petition, majority, each house (ww)	Yes	None
Nebraska	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Nevada	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (aa)	20 C (aa)
New Hampshire	By petition, (xx)	Yes	15 L (bb)
New Jersey	By petition, majority, each house (cc)	Yes	None
New Mexico	By petition, 3/5 members, each house (l)	Yes (l)	30 C
New York	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (l)	None
North Carolina	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes	None
North Dakota	No	Yes	None
Ohio	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None
Oklahoma	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
Oregon	By petition, majority, each house	Yes	None
Pennsylvania	Governor may call	No	None
Rhode Island	Joint call, presiding officers, both houses	Yes	None
South Carolina	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	None
South Dakota	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes (jj)	None
Tennessee	By petition, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 L (ll)
Texas	No	No	30 C
Utah	No	No	30 C
Vermont	No	Yes	None
Virginia	(tt)	Yes	None (mm)
Washington	By vote, 2/3 members, each house	Yes	30 C
West Virginia	By petition, 3/5 members, each house	Yes (l)	None
Wisconsin	(nn)	No	None
Wyoming	By petition, majority members, each house	Yes	20 L (aaa)
Dist. of Columbia	...	...	...
American Samoa	No	No	None
Guam	Only the governor may call	No	None (pp)
CNMI*	Upon request of presiding officers, both houses	Yes (j)	10 C
Puerto Rico	No	No	20 C
U.S. Virgin Islands	No, governor calls	No	None

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.2

### Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments survey January 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

Annual—holds legislative sessions every year.

Biennial—odd year—holds legislative sessions every other year.

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

C—Calendar day

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

(a) Applies to each year unless otherwise indicated.

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

(c) 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.

Commonwealth of Northern 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 15 C days by a 2/3 vote of both houses.

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

(l) Only if legislature convenes itself. In 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

TABLE 3.2

**Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions** (continued)

- into session, it is considered "special" or "executive," even though the regular session is ongoing.
- (ee) Legal provision for session in odd-numbered year; however, legislature may divide, and in practice has divided, to meet in even-numbered years as well.
- (ff) 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 sessions 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 for 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.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.3

### The Legislators: Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations: 2018

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	834	1,146	11	15	2,069*	...	2,355	3,051	38	37	5,503	...	7,571*
State totals	791	1,112	6	15	1,972*	...	2,339	3,002	32	37	5,401	...	7,383*
Alabama	7	26	1 (b)	1	35	4	32	70	...	3	105	4	140
Alaska	6	14	...	...	20	4	17	21	2 (k)	...	40 (k)	2	60
Arizona	13	17	...	...	30	2	25	35	...	...	60	2	90
Arkansas	9	23	...	3	35	4	24	75	...	1	100	2	135
California	27	13	...	...	40	4	52	25	...	3	80	2	120
Colorado	16	18	1	...	35	4	36	29	...	...	65	2	100
Connecticut	18	18	...	...	36	2	80	71	...	...	151	2	187
Delaware	11	10	...	...	21	4 (g)	25	16	...	...	41	2	62
Florida	16	23	...	1	40	4	40	75	...	5	120	2	160
Georgia	19	37	...	...	56	2	64	116	...	...	180	2	236
Hawaii	25	0	...	...	25	4	46	5	...	...	51	2	76
Idaho	6	29	...	...	35	2	11	59	...	...	70	2	105
Illinois	37	22	...	...	59	(a)	67	51	...	...	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	...	(q)	125	2	165
Kentucky	11	27	...	...	38	4	37	63	...	...	100	2	138
Louisiana (r)	14	25	...	...	39	4	41	61	3 (b)	...	105	4	144
Maine	17	18	...	...	35	2	74	70	7 (c)	...	151	2	186
Maryland	32	14	...	1	47	4	91	50	...	...	141	4	188
Massachusetts	32	7	...	1	40	2	121	34	2	3	160	2	200
Michigan	11	27	...	...	38	4 (p)	46	63	...	1	110	2 (p)	148
Minnesota	33 (d)	34	...	...	67	4	57 (d)	77	...	...	134	2	201
Mississippi	19	33	...	...	52	4	48	73	...	1	122	4	174
Missouri	9	24	...	1	34	4	47	115	...	1	163	2	197
Montana	18	32	...	...	50	4	41	59	...	...	100	2	150
Nebraska	----- Nonpartisan election -----				49	4	----- Unicameral -----				49		
Nevada	10	8	1	2	21	4	27	14	...	1	42	2	63
New Hampshire	10	14	...	...	24	2	175	218	3 (b)	4	400	2	424
New Jersey	25	15	...	...	40	4 (f)	54	26	...	...	80	2	120
New Mexico	26	16	...	...	42	4	38	32	...	...	70	2	112
New York	30	31	...	2 (s)	63	2	103	37	1	9 (s)	150	2	213
North Carolina	15	35	...	...	50	2	45	75	...	...	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	8	40	...	1	48	4	28	72	...	1	101	2	149
Oregon	17	13	...	...	30	4	35	25	...	...	60	2	90
Pennsylvania	16	34	...	...	50	4	81	120	...	1	203	2	253
Rhode Island	33	4	...	1	38	2	64	11	...	...	75	2	113
South Carolina	18	28	...	...	46	4	44	79	...	1	124	2	170
South Dakota	6	29	...	...	35	2	10	60	...	...	70	2	105
Tennessee	5	28	...	...	33	4	25	74	...	...	99	2	132
Texas	11	20	...	...	31	4	56	93	...	1	150	2	181
Utah	5	24	...	...	29	4	13	62	...	...	75	2	104
Vermont	21	7	2	...	30	2	83	53	14 (t)	...	150	2	180
Virginia	19	21	...	...	40	4	49	51	...	...	100	2	140
Washington	26	23	...	...	49	4	50	48	...	...	98	2	147
West Virginia	12	22	...	...	34	4	36	64	...	...	100	2	134
Wisconsin	13	19	...	1	33 (h)	4	35	63	...	1	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 -----				18 (j)	4	----- Nonpartisan election -----				21 (j)	2	38
Guam	9	6	...	...	15	2	----- Unicameral -----				15		
CNMI**	...	7	2 (b)	...	9	4	...	15	5 (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

TABLE 3.3

**The Legislators: Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations: 2018** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments, January 2018.

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

\*\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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) Six Independent and one Green.

(d) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

(e) Independence Party.

(f) All 40 Senate terms are on a 10-year cycle which is made up of a 2-year term, followed by two consecutive 4-year terms, beginning after the decennial census.

(g) Some terms of 2 years occur during reapportionment.

(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. The House is controlled by a coalition giving functional control to Democrats.

(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.

(p) If a person is elected or appointed to fill a vacancy for more than one-half of a term, it shall be counted as one of the 2 times.

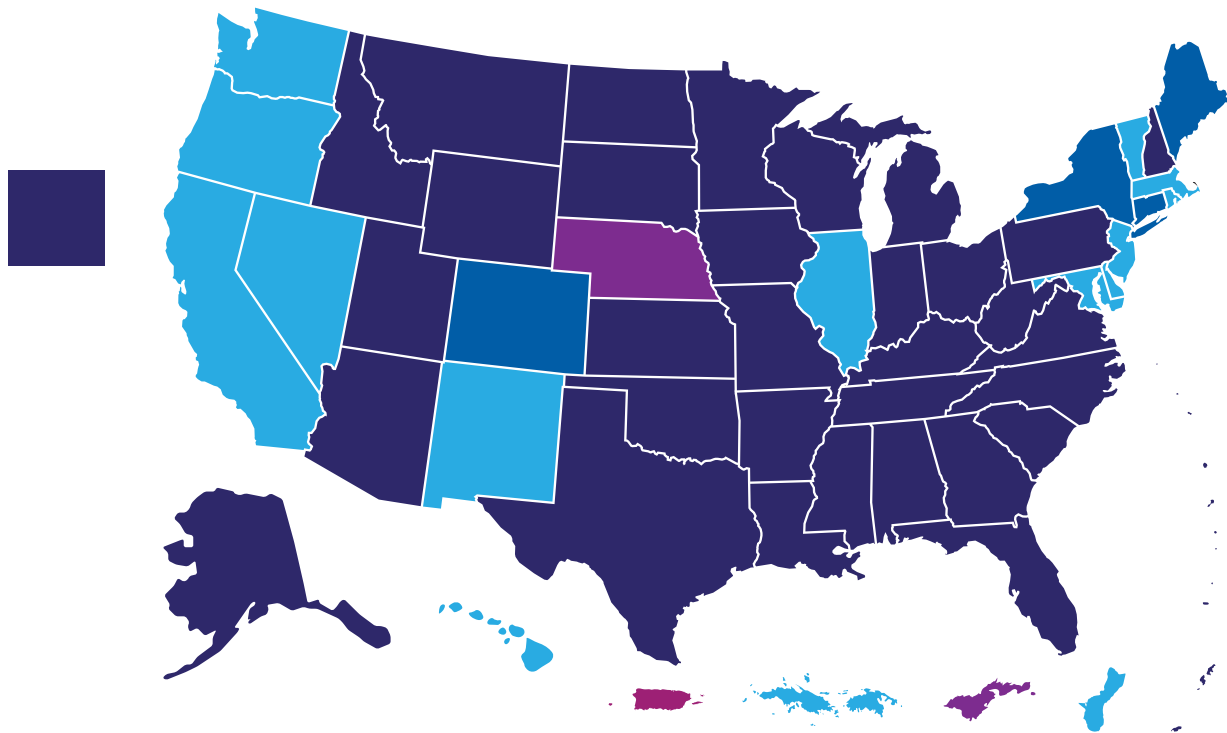
(q) In June 2017 (during the Legislative Session), Rep. Patsy Terrell passed away (replaced by Rep. Jason Probst). One member resigned in June and was replaced prior to the end of the 2017 Session; one member announced his resignation on Sine Die; two members have resigned during the 2018 Session (one member's replacement was selected 02/15, but has not been sworn in as a member of the House).

(r) Elections for all occurred in Fall 2015 and took office January 2016.

(s) Senate: A special election will be held on April 24, 2018, to fill two vacant Senate seats. House/Assembly: A special election will be held on April 24, 2018, to fill nine vacant Assembly seats.

(t) 7 Independents and 7 Progressives.

Table 3.3 | Legislative Partisan Control



**NEBRASKA IS THE ONLY STATE to have both a nonpartisan and unicameral legislature. It is also the smallest at 49 members.**

Legislatures with highest percentage of Democrats



Legislatures with highest percentage of Republicans





TABLE 3.4  
**Membership Turnover in the Legislatures: 2017**

State or other jurisdiction	Senate			House/Assembly		
	Total number of members	Number of membership changes	Percentage change of total	Total number of members	Number of membership changes	Percentage change of total
Alabama	35	1	3	105	4	4
Alaska	20	0	0	40	0	0
Arizona	30	1	3	60	1	2
Arkansas	35	2	6	100	1	1
California	40	0	0	80	3	4
Colorado	35	0	0	65	1	2
Connecticut	36	0	0	151	1	1
Delaware	21	0	0	41	0	0
Florida	40	2	5	120	4	3
Georgia	56	4	7	180	7	4
Hawaii	25	0	0	51	1	2
Idaho	35	1	3	70	2	3
Illinois	59	1	2	118	4	3
Indiana	50	2	4	100	0	0
Iowa	50	1	2	100	3	3
Kansas	40	1	3	125	2	2
Kentucky	38	0	0	100	2	2
Louisiana	39	2	5	105	5	5
Maine	35	0	0	151	0	0
Maryland	47	0	0	141	1	1
Massachusetts	40	1	3	160	1	1
Michigan	38	0	0	110	2	2
Minnesota	67	0	0	134	1	1
Mississippi	52	2	4	122	7	6
Missouri	34	2	6	163	3	2
Montana	50	0	0	100	1	1
Nebraska	49	1	2	----- Unicameral -----		
Nevada	21	1	5	42	1	2
New Hampshire	24	0	0	400	5	1
New Jersey	40	5	13	80	9	11
New Mexico	42	0	0	70	0	0
New York	63	2	3	150	9	6
North Carolina	50	0	0	120	2	2
North Dakota	47	0	0	94	0	0
Ohio	33	1	3	99	4	4
Oklahoma	48	3	6	101	5	5
Oregon	30	1	3	60	3	5
Pennsylvania	50	0	0	203	3	1
Rhode Island	38	0	0	75	0	0
South Carolina	46	1	2	124	8	6
South Dakota	35	0	0	70	1	1
Tennessee	33	3	9	99	5	5
Texas	31	0	0	150	0	0
Utah	29	1	3	75	2	3
Vermont	30	0	0	150	0	0
Virginia	40	0	0	100	19	19
Washington	49	3	6	98	2	2
West Virginia	34	1	3	100	4	4
Wisconsin	33	2	6	99	2	2
Wyoming	30	0	0	60	2	3
Dist. of Columbia	13	0	0	----- Unicameral -----		
American Samoa	18	0	0	20	0	0
Guam	15	0	0	----- Unicameral -----		
CNMI*	9	0	0	18	0	0
Puerto Rico	30	0	0	51	1	2
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	0	0	----- Unicameral -----		

Source: The Council of State Governments, January 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.5

### Legislators: Qualifications for Election

State or other jurisdiction	House/Assembly			
	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)(a)	State resident (years)(b)	District resident (years)
Alabama	21	...	3 (c)	1
Alaska	21	★	3	1
Arizona	25	★	3	1
Arkansas	21	★	2	1
California	18	3	3	1
Colorado	25	★	1	1
Connecticut	18	★	★	★
Delaware	24	★	3	1
Florida	21	...	2	★
Georgia	21	★	2 (c)	1
Hawaii	18	★	3	★
Idaho	21	★	1	1
Illinois	21	★	2	2 (d)
Indiana	21	★	2	1
Iowa	21	★	1	60 days
Kansas	18	★	★(c)	★
Kentucky	24	★	2 (c)	1
Louisiana	18	★	2	1
Maine	21	5	1	3 mo.
Maryland	21	...	1 (c)	6 mo. (e)
Massachusetts	18	...	...	1
Michigan	21	★	★	(f)
Minnesota	18	...	1	6 mo..
Mississippi	21	...	4 (c)	2
Missouri	24	★	★	1
Montana	18	...	1	6 mo. (g)
Nebraska	U	U	U	U
Nevada	21	★	1 (c)	30 days (h)
New Hampshire	18	...	2 (c)	★
New Jersey	21	★	2 (c)	1
New Mexico	21	★	★	★
New York	18	★	5	1 (i)
North Carolina	21	...	...	1
North Dakota	18	...	1	30 days in precinct
Ohio	18	★	30 days	1 (o)
Oklahoma	21	★	★(c)	★
Oregon	21	★	...	1
Pennsylvania	21	...	4 (c)	1
Rhode Island	18	★	30 days	30 days
South Carolina	21	...	...	★(j)
South Dakota	21	★	2	★
Tennessee	21	★	(c)	1
Texas	21	★	2	1
Utah	25	★	3 (c)	6 mo.
Vermont	18	★	2	1
Virginia	21	★	★	★
Washington	18	★	...	...
West Virginia	18	1	1 (c)	1
Wisconsin	18	★	1	★(k)
Wyoming	21	★	★(c)	1
Dist. of Columbia	U	U	U	U
American Samoa	25	★(l)	5	1
Guam	U	U	U	U
CNMI*	21	...	3	(f)
Puerto Rico	25	★	2	1 (n)

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.5

**Legislators: Qualifications for Election** (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Senate			
	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)(a)	State resident (years)(b)	District resident (years)
Alabama	25	...	3 (c)	1
Alaska	25	★	3	1
Arizona	25	★	3	1
Arkansas	25	★	2	1
California	18	3	3	1
Colorado	25	★	1	1
Connecticut	18	★	★	★
Delaware	27	★	3 (c)	1
Florida	21	...	2	★
Georgia	25	★	2 (c)	1
Hawaii	18	★	3	★
Idaho	21	★	1	1
Illinois	21	★	2	2 (d)
Indiana	25	2	2	1
Iowa	25	★	1	60 days
Kansas	18	★	★(c)	★
Kentucky	30	★	6 (c)	1
Louisiana	18	★	2	1
Maine	25	5	1	3 mo.
Maryland	25	...	1 (c)	6 mo. (e)
Massachusetts	18	...	5	5
Michigan	21	★	★	(f)
Minnesota	21	...	1	6 mo.
Mississippi	25	...	4 (c)	2
Missouri	30	★	★	1
Montana	18	...	1	6 mo. (g)
Nebraska	21	★	★(c)	1
Nevada	21	★	1 (c)	30 days (h)
New Hampshire	30	...	7 (c)	★
New Jersey	30	★	2 (c)	1
New Mexico	25	★	★	★
New York	18	★	5	1 (i)
North Carolina	25	...	2	1
North Dakota	18	...	1	30 days in precinct
Ohio	18	★	30 days	1 (o)
Oklahoma	25	★	★(c)	★
Oregon	21	★	★	1
Pennsylvania	25	...	4 (c)	1
Rhode Island	18	★	30 days	30 days
South Carolina	25	...	...	★(j)
South Dakota	21	★	2	★
Tennessee	30	★	3	1
Texas	26	★	5	1
Utah	25	★	3 (c)	6 mo.
Vermont	18	★	2	1
Virginia	21	★	★	★
Washington	18	★	...	...
West Virginia	25	5	5 (c)	1
Wisconsin	25	★	1	★(k)
Wyoming	25	★	★(c)	1
Dist. of Columbia	18	...	1	★
American Samoa	30 (m)	★(l)	5	1
Guam	25	★	5	...
CNMI*	25	...	5	(f)
Puerto Rico	30	★	2	1 (n)

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.5

Legislators: Qualifications for Election (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, January 2018 and state websites 2018.

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.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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 matai.
- (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>
Alabama (b)	(a)	ES	(b)	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	ES	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Arizona	ES	AP	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Arkansas	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
California	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Colorado	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Connecticut	(a)	ES (oo)	EC (pp)	AT (qq)	...	...	...	...
Delaware	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Florida (mm)	EC/ES	ES	AP	AL	...	...	...	...
Georgia	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii	ES	ES (e)	EC	...	EC	...	EC	EC (f)
Idaho	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	ES	AP	AP	AP	...	...	AP	AP
Indiana	(a)	ES	...	...	AT	AT	AT	EC
Iowa	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Kansas	ES	ES (e)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky (i)	ES	ES	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Louisiana	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine (ll)	ES	ES	EC	EC	(j)	(j)	(k)	...
Maryland	ES	ES	AP (n)	AP (n)	(n)	(n)	AP	...
Massachusetts	EC	...	AP	AP	...	...	...	(p)
Michigan (q)	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	AL	...
Mississippi	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri (d)	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana	ES	ES	EC	...	EC (j)	...	EC	...
Nebraska (U)(g)	(a)	ES (r)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada (s)	(a)	ES	...	...	EC	EC	EC (s)	...
New Hampshire	ES	AP	AP	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	ES	ES	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA
New Mexico	(a)	ES	EC (t)	...	EC (t)	...	EC	EC
New York (u)	(a)	ES	(v)	AT (v)	AT (v)	...	AT	AT (v)
North Carolina	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
North Dakota	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Ohio (w)(x)	ES (x)	ES	...	...	ES	...	ES	...
Oklahoma	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Oregon	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Pennsylvania	ES	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Rhode Island (y)	ES	ES	EC	AL	...	...	AL	...
South Carolina	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	(a)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Tennessee	ES	AP	EC	...	EC	EC	...	EC
Texas	(a)	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	ES	AL (z)	EC	...	...	EC (z)	EC	...
Vermont	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)
Virginia	(a)	ES	EC (bb)	...	EC (bb)	...	...	EC
Washington (cc)	(a)	ES	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
West Virginia	ES	AP	AP	...	...	...	AP	...
Wisconsin	ES (dd)	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming	ES	ES (e)	...	...	EC	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia (U)	(ee)	(ff)	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	ES	ES	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam (U)(gg)	ES (r)	ES (e)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...
CNMI*	ES (hh)	...	(hh)	...	ES (ii)	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	ES (p)	EC	EC	...	EC (jj)	...	...	(kk)
U.S. Virgin Islands (U)	ES	...	ES	...	...	...	...	ES

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.6

### Senate Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection (continued)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chair</i>
Alabama (b)	(b)	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Arizona	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Arkansas	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
California	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Colorado	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Connecticut	EC (rr)	AL (ss)	...	...	AL (c)	...
Delaware	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Florida (mm)	EC	EC	...	...	AL	AL
Georgia	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii	EC	...	EC	...	...	...
Idaho	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	EC	AL	...	...	AL	AL
Indiana	EC	...	EC	(h)	(h)	EC
Iowa	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Kansas	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky (i)	...	...	EC	...	EC	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine (ll)	EC	EC	(l)	(l)	(m)	...
Maryland	EC (o)	...	(o)	...	EC	...
Massachusetts	EC	...	...	...	...	(p)
Michigan (q)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri (d)	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana	EC	...	EC (l)	...	EC	...
Nebraska (U)(g)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada (s)	...	...	EC	EC	EC	(nn)
New Hampshire	EC	...	...	...	AL	...
New Jersey	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI
New Mexico	EC (t)	...	EC (t)	...	EC	EC
New York (u)	EC (v)	AL (v)	AL (v)	AL (v)	AL (v)	AL (v)
North Carolina	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
North Dakota	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Ohio (w)(x)	ES (x)	ES	...	...	ES	...
Oklahoma	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Oregon	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Pennsylvania	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Rhode Island (y)	EC	AL	...	...	AL	...
South Carolina	EC	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Tennessee	EC	...	EC	...	...	EC
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	EC	...	...	EC (z)	EC	EC (z)
Vermont	EC	EC	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)
Virginia	EC	...	EC	...	...	EC
Washington (cc)	EC	EC	EC	EC	...	EC
West Virginia	EC	...	...	...	AL	...
Wisconsin	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Dist. of Columbia (U)	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam (U)(gg)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...
CNMI*	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	EC (p)	...	EC (jj)	...	...	(p)
U.S. Virgin Islands (U)	ES	...	...	...	...	ES

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.6

**Senate Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2018 and state websites 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.

Key:

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

EC—Elected by party caucus.

AP—Appointed by president.

AT—Appointed by president pro tempore.

AL—Appointed by party leader.

MA—Elected by majority party.

MI—Elected by minority party.

(U)—Unicameral legislative body.

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

(a) Lieutenant governor is president of the Senate by virtue of the office. (Idaho Const. art.IV, § 13, Senate Rule 1.)

(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) Evenly split—Senate Republican caucus has 3 Senate Republican Majority Whips.

(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 appointed 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; cloakroom keeper; and pages.

(j) Same position as majority leader.

(k) Same position as assistant majority leader.

(l) Same position as minority leader.

(m) Same position as assistant minority leader.

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

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

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

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

(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).

(y) Additional positions include deputy president pro tempore.

(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.

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

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

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

(dd) Caucus nominee elected by whole membership.

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

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

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

(hh) Speaker also serves as majority leader.

(ii) Official title is floor leader.

(jj) Official title is alternate floor leader.

(kk) Official title is caucus chair.

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.6  
**Senate Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection** (continued)

(ll) Secretary of the Senate and Assistant Secretary of the Senate, both elected by the Senate membership.	(rr) Evenly split—Senate Republican caucus elects Senate Republican President Pro Tempore.
(mm) All positions other than president, president pro tempore and majority leader are party caucus designations.	(ss) Evenly split—Senate Republican caucus has 1 Deputy Senate Republican President Pro Tempore, 3 Chief Deputy Senate Republican Majority Leaders, 3 Deputy Senate Republican Majority Leaders and 7 Assistant Senate Republican Majority Leaders.
(nn) Co-Minority Caucus Coordinators elected by party caucus.	
(oo) Evenly split—Senate held by Democratic senator.	
(pp) Evenly split—Senate Democratic caucus elects Majority Leader.	
(qq) Evenly split—Senate Democratic caucus has 1 Chief Deputy President Pro Tempore, 8 Deputy Presidents Pro Tempore and 7 Deputy Majority Leaders.	



TABLE 3.7

**House/Assembly Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Speaker pro tem</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority leader</i>	<i>Majority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant majority floor leader</i>	<i>Majority whip</i>	<i>Majority caucus chair</i>
Alabama	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	EH	...	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Arizona	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Arkansas	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
California	EH	AS	...	...	AS	AS	AS	EC
Colorado (a)	EH	AS	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Connecticut	EH	AS (b)	EC	(b)	...	AS	AS (b)	AS (b)
Delaware	EH	(hh)	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Florida	EH	EH	AS	AS (ee)	...	...	AS (ee)	...
Georgia	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii (c)	EH	EH (d)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...
Idaho	EH	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	EH	...	AS	AS (e)	...	...	...	AS (e)
Indiana	EH	AL	EC	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL
Iowa	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Kansas (f)	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky (g)	EH	EH	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Louisiana	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine (bb)	EH	AS (h)	EC (h)	EC (h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	...
Maryland (cc)	EH	EH (i)	AS (j)	AS (j)	(j)	AS	AS	(k)
Massachusetts	EC	...	AS	AS	...	...	...	...
Michigan (n)	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota	EH	AS	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Mississippi	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri (ff)	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana	EH	EH	...	...	...	...	EC	...
Nebraska	(o)-----							
Nevada (gg)	EH	EH	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire	EH	AS (d)	AS	AS (dd)	...	...	AS	...
New Jersey	EH	EH	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA
New Mexico	EH	...	EC	...	EC (m)	...	EC	EC
New York (p)	EH	AS	AS	AS	(p)	...	AS	AS (q)
North Carolina	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
North Dakota	EH	...	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Ohio (r)	EH (k)	EH	...	...	EH	EH	EH	...
Oklahoma	EH	EH	AS	AS	AS	AS	AS	EC
Oregon	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Pennsylvania	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Rhode Island	EH	EH	EC	AL	...	...	AL	...
South Carolina	EH	EH	EC	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	EH	EH	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Tennessee	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	...	EC	EC
Texas	EH	AS	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	EH	AS	EC	EC (s)	...	...	EC	...
Vermont	EH	...	EC	EC	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)
Virginia (u)	EH	...	EC (v)	...	EC (v)	...	EC	EC
Washington	EH	EH	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
West Virginia	EH	AS	AS	AS	...	...	AS	AS
Wisconsin	EH (x)	EH (x)	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming	EH	EH	...	...	EC	...	EC	...
Dist. of Columbia	(o)-----							
American Samoa	EH	EH (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	(o)-----							
CNMI*	EH (y)	...	(y)	...	EH (z)	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	EH (k)	EH (d)	EC	...	EC (aa)	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	(o)-----							

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.7

### House/Assembly Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection (continued)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority leader</i>	<i>Minority floor leader</i>	<i>Assistant minority floor leader</i>	<i>Minority whip</i>	<i>Minority caucus chair</i>
Alabama	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Arizona	EC	EC	...	EC	EC	...
Arkansas	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
California	EC	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Colorado (a)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Connecticut	EC	AL(b)	...	...	AL(b)	AL(b)
Delaware	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Florida	EC	EC (ee)	AL	...	AL (ee)	AL (ee)
Georgia	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
Hawaii (c)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	...
Idaho	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Illinois	EC	(e)	...	...	...	AL(e)
Indiana	EC	AL	EC	AL	AL	AL
Iowa	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
Kansas (f)	EC	EC	...	...	EC	EC
Kentucky (g)	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine (bb)	EC (h)	EC (h)	(h)	(h)	(h)	...
Maryland (cc)	EC (l)	EC	EC (l)	EC (l)	EH	(k)
Massachusetts	EC	AL	...	...	...	...
Michigan (n)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota	EC	AL	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri (ff)	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Nebraska	(o)-----					
Nevada (gg)	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire	AS	AL(dd)	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI	MI
New Mexico	EC	...	EC (m)	...	EC	EC
New York (p)	EH	AL	...	...	AL	AL(q)
North Carolina	EC	...	...	...	EC	EC
North Dakota	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Ohio (r)	EH (k)	EH	...	...	EH	...
Oklahoma	EC	...	AL	AL	AL	EC
Oregon	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Pennsylvania	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Rhode Island	EC	AL	...	...	AL	...
South Carolina	EC	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Tennessee	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	EC	...	...	EC(s)	EC	EC(s)
Vermont	EC	EC	(t)	(t)	(t)	(t)
Virginia (u)	EC (w)	...	EC (w)	...	AL	EC
Washington	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
West Virginia	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	EC	EC	...	...	...	EC
Wyoming	...	...	EC	...	EC	EC
Dist. of Columbia	(o)-----					
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	(o)-----					
CNMI*	EC	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	EC (k)	...	EC	...	...	(k)
U.S. Virgin Islands	(o)-----					

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.7

**House/Assembly Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2018 and state websites 2018.

Note: In some states, the leadership positions in the House are not empowered by the law or by the rules of the chamber, but rather by the party members themselves.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

EH—Elected or confirmed by all members of the House.

EC—Elected by party caucus.

AS—Appointed by speaker.

AL—Appointed by party leader.

MA—Elected by majority party.

MI—Elected by minority party.

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

- (a) Additional positions include deputy majority whip (EC) and assistant majority caucus chair (EC).
- (b) Speaker pro tem—1 Deputy Speaker Pro Tempore, 8 Deputy Speakers and 3 Assistant Deputy Speakers. Assistant majority leader—Majority leader appoints 7 Deputy Majority Leaders; Speaker appoints 12 Assistant Minority Leaders (in consultation with Majority Leader). Majority Whip—1 Chief Majority Whip, 1 Majority Whip At-Large, 1 Deputy Majority Whip At-Large and 6 Assistant Majority Whips (in consultation with Majority Leader). Majority caucus chair—selected in consultation with Majority Leader. Assistant Minority Leader—1 Deputy Minority Leader, 3 Deputy Minority Leaders At-Large and 12 Assistant Minority Leaders. Minority Whip—1 Chief Minority Whip, 2 Senior Minority Whips and 7 Minority Whips. Minority Caucus Chair—1 Minority Caucus Chair and 1 Deputy Minority Caucus Chair.
- (c) Other positions in Hawaii include speaker emeritus, majority policy leader (EC) and minority leader emeritus.
- (d) Official title is deputy speaker. In Hawaii, American Samoa and Puerto Rico, vice speaker.
- (e) Assistant Majority Leader, Majority Caucus Chair, Minority Caucus Chair—The two deputy majority leaders appointed by the speaker are among eight assistant majority leaders; and the two deputy Republican (minority) leaders appointed by the Republican (minority) leader are among the eight assistant leaders. (The term "Minority" is in the state Constitution, but has not been recently used by the leadership of the Republican (minority) party).
- (f) Additional positions include minority agenda chair (EC) and minority policy chair (EC).
- (g) In each chamber, the membership elects chief clerk; assistant chief clerk; enrolling clerk; sergeant-at-arms; doorkeeper; janitor; cloakroom keeper; and pages.
- (h) Speaker pro tem each occurrence. Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; assistant majority leader also serves as assistant majority floor leader and majority whip; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader; assistant minority leader also serves as assistant minority floor leader and minority whip.
- (i) There is also a deputy speaker pro tem.
- (j) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader. Official title of assistant majority leader is deputy majority leader. There are also an assistant majority floor leader, majority whip, chief deputy majority whips, and deputy majority whips.

- (k) Speaker and minority leader are also caucus chairs.
- (l) Minority leader also serves as the minority floor leader. There are also a minority whip, assistant minority leader, a chief deputy minority whip, an assistant minority whip, and several deputy minority whips.
- (m) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader.
- (n) Other positions include: two associate speakers pro tempore (EH); majority caucus chair (EC); assistant majority whip (EC); assistant associate minority floor leader (EC); minority assistant caucus chair (EC); assistant minority whip (EC).
- (o) Unicameral legislature; see entries in Table 3.6, "Senate Leadership Positions—Methods of Selection."
- (p) Majority floor leader duties assumed by majority leader. Additional majority positions appointed by the speaker: deputy speaker, assistant speaker, deputy majority leader, deputy majority whip, assistant majority whip Steering Committee chair, various deputies and assistants. Minority leader voting along conference lines, the member with the second highest number of votes; minority floor leader duties are assumed by minority leader pro tem. Additional minority positions appointed by the minority leader: deputy minority leader, assistant minority leader, deputy minority whip, assistant minority whip, various deputies and assistants.
- (q) Official titles: the majority caucus chair is majority conference chair; minority caucus chair is minority conference chair.
- (r) While the entire membership actually votes on the election of leaders, selections generally have been made by the members of each party prior to the date of this formal election. Additional positions include assistant majority whip, the 6th ranking majority leadership position (EH) and assistant minority whip, the 4th ranking minority leadership position (EH).
- (s) Assistant majority leader is known as majority assistant whip; assistant minority floor leader known as minority assistant whip; minority caucus chair known as minority caucus manager.
- (t) Majority leader also serves as majority floor leader; assistant majority leader also serves as assistant majority floor leader and majority whip; minority leader also serves as minority floor leader; assistant minority leader also serves as assistant minority floor leader and minority whip.
- (u) The majority caucus also has a secretary, who is appointed by the speaker; the minority caucus has 2 vice-chairs, 1 vice-chair/treasurer and an interim sergeant-at-arms.
- (v) The title of majority leader is not used in Virginia; the title is majority floor leader.
- (w) The title of minority leader is not used in Virginia; the title is minority floor leader.
- (x) Caucus nominee elected by whole membership.
- (y) Speaker also serves as majority leader.
- (z) Official title is floor leader.
- (aa) Official title is alternate floor leader.
- (bb) Clerk of the House and Assistant Clerk of the House, both elected by the House leadership.
- (cc) There is a parliamentarian for the majority appointed by the Speaker and a minority parliamentarian elected by the minority party caucus.

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.7  
**House/Assembly Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection** (continued)

(dd) Assistant majority leader official title is deputy majority leader. Assistant minority leader official title is deputy minority leader. Additional position is deputy majority whip (AS).	(ff) Additional positions of minority and majority caucus secretaries (EC).
(ee) The position of assistant majority leader is known as deputy majority leader. In addition to a majority whip, deputy whips are also appointed by the speaker. The position of assistant minority leader is known as minority leader pro tem. In addition to a minority whip, deputy whips are appointed by the party leader. There is no minority caucus chair—instead there is a policy chair.	(gg) Co-assistant leaders, called deputy minority floor leaders, elected for 2017 session and two minority whips elected for the 2017 session; a chief deputy majority whip and 2 assistant majority whips elected for 2017 session.
	(hh) The most Senior member of the Majority Party.

TABLE 3.8  
Method of Setting Legislative Compensation

State	Method
Alabama	Constitutional Amendment 57
Alaska	Compensation Commission; Alaska Stat. §24.10.100, §24.10.101; §39.23.200 thru 39.23.260
Arizona	Compensation Commission Send to a Public Vote Arizona Revised Statutes 41-1103 and 41-1904
Arkansas	Amendment 70, Ark. Stat. Ann. §10-2-212 et seq.
California	State Constitution—Art. III, §8, which establishes a compensation commission.
Colorado	Colorado Stat. 2-2-307 (1)
Connecticut	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. §2-9a; The General Assembly takes independent action pursuant to recommendations of a compensation commission.
Delaware	Del. Code Ann. Title 29, §710 et seq.; §53301-3304; Are implemented automatically if not rejected by resolution.
Florida	Florida Statutes §11.13(1); statute provides members same percentage increase as state employees.
Georgia	Ga. Code Ann. §45-7-4 and §28-1-8
Hawaii	Hawaii State Constitution Article XVI §3.5; Legislative Salary Commission recommendations take effect unless rejected by concurrent resolution.
Idaho	Idaho Code 67-406a and 406b; Citizen's Committee on Legislative Compensation makes recommendations that the legislature can reduce or reject, but not increase.
Illinois	25 ILCS 120-Compensation Review Act and 25 ILCS 115-General Assembly Compensation Act
Indiana	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.
Iowa	Iowa Code Ann. §2.10; Iowa Code Ann. §2A.1 thru 2A.5
Kansas	Kan. Stat. Ann. §46-137a et seq.; §75-3212
Kentucky	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.
Louisiana	La. Rev. Stat. 24:31 & 31.1
Maine	Maine Constitution Article IV, part third, §7 and 3 MRSA, §2 and 2-A. Increase in compensation is presented to the legislature as legislation; the legislature must enact and the governor must sign into law. Takes effect only for subsequent legislatures.
Maryland	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.
Massachusetts	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.
Michigan	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.
Minnesota	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.
Mississippi	Miss. Code Ann. 5-1-41
Missouri	Art. III, §§16, 34; Mo. Ann. Stat. §21.140; Recommendations are adjusted by legislature or governor if necessary.
Montana	Mont. Laws 5-2-301; Tied to executive broadband pay plan.
Nebraska	Neb. Const. Art. III, §7; Neb. Rev. Stat. 50-123.01
Nevada	§218.210–§218.225
New Hampshire	Art. XV, part second
New Jersey	Article IV Sec. IV 7, 8; NJSA 52:10A-1; NJSA 52:14-15.111-114
New Mexico	Art. IV. §10; 2-1-8 NMMSA
New York	Constitution—Art. 3, §6; Consolidated Laws of NY—Legislative Law, Section 5.
North Carolina	N.C.G.S. 120-3
North Dakota	NDCC 54-03-10 and 54-03-20
Ohio	Art. II, §31; Ohio Rev. Code Ann. title 1 ch. 101.27 thru 101.272
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. Ann. title 74, §291 et seq.; Art V, §21; Title 74, §291.2 et seq.; Legislative Compensation Board
Oregon	Or. Rev. Stat. §171.072
Pennsylvania	Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. 46 PS §5; 65 PS §366.1 et seq.; Legislators receive annual cost of living increase that is tied to the Consumer Price Index.
Rhode Island	Art. VI, §3
South Carolina	S.C. Code Ann. 2-3-20 and the annual General Appropriations Act
South Dakota	Art. III, §6 and Art. XXI, §2; S.D. Codified Laws Ann. §20402 et seq.
Tennessee	Art. II, §23; Tenn. Code Ann. §3-1-106 et seq.
Texas	Art. III, §24; In 1991, a constitutional amendment was approved by voters to allow Ethics Commission to recommend the salaries of members. Any recommendations must be approved by voters to be effective. The provision has yet to be used.
Utah	Art. VI, §9; Utah Code Ann. §36-2-2, et seq.
Vermont	Vt. Stat. Ann. title 32, §1051 and §1052
Virginia	Art. IV, §5; Va. Code Ann. §30-19.11 thru §30-19.14
Washington	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.
West Virginia	Art. 6, §33; W. Va. Code §4-2A-1 et seq.; Submits by resolution and must be concurred by at least four members of the commission. The Legislature must enact the resolution into law and may reduce, but shall not increase, any item established in such resolution.
Wisconsin	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.
Wyoming	Wyo. Stat. §28-5-101 thru §28-5-105

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures 2016.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.9

### Legislative Compensation and Living Expense Allowances During Sessions, 2018

State	Salaries		Annual salary	Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Regular sessions	Limit on days			
	Per diem salary				
Alabama	...	...	\$46,257	54.5/mile.	(a)
Alaska	...	...	\$50,400	54.5/mile.	\$275/day. Tied to the federal rate.
Arizona	...	...	\$24,000	53.5/mile	\$35/d for legislators who live in Maricopa County; \$60/d for legislators who live outside of Maricopa County.
Arkansas	...	...	\$40,188	54.5/mile.	\$155 for legislators who live more than 50 miles from the Capitol; \$59 for legislators who live less than 50 miles from the Capitol.
California	...	...	\$107,241	53/mile.	\$192/d for each day in session.
Colorado	...	...	\$30,000	49/mile.	85% of federal per diem for members living outside Denver; \$45/d for members who live 50 or fewer miles from the capitol (V). Set by the legislature.
Connecticut	...	...	\$28,000	54.5/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 Tallahassee (V).
Georgia	...	...	\$17,342	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$173/d (U). Set by the Legislative Services Committee.
Hawaii	...	...	\$62,604	(b)	\$225/d
Idaho	...	...	\$17,358	54.5/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	...	...	\$25,945	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$173/d (U)
Iowa	...	...	\$25,000	39/mile.	\$168/d
Kansas	\$88.66/d (C)	...	...	54.5/mile.	\$144/d
Kentucky	\$188.22/d	...	...	54.5/mile	158/d
Louisiana	...	...	\$22,800	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$164/d
Maine	...	...	\$10,131	44/mile.	\$38/d lodging (or mileage and tolls up to \$38/d in lieu of housing). \$32/d meals. Set by statute.
Maryland	...	...	\$50,330	54.5/mile	\$47/d meals. \$106/d lodging.
Massachusetts	...	...	\$62,548	(c)	No per diem is paid.
Michigan	...	...	\$71,685	54.5/mile	\$10,800/y expense allowance for session and interim (V). Set by the compensation commission.
Minnesota	...	...	\$45,000	Tied to federal rate. (d)	\$86/d for senators; \$66/d for representatives.
Mississippi	...	...	\$23,500	54.5/mile.	\$144/day
Missouri	...	...	\$35,915	37/mile	\$115.20/day
Montana	\$90.64 (L)	...	...	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$114/d
Nebraska	...	...	\$12,000	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$144/d for members residing 50 miles or more from the capitol; \$51/d for members residing inside the 50-mile radius.
Nevada	\$150.71/d for legislators elected in 2016, \$146.29/d for midterm legislators.	Up to 60 days.	...	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$142/d.
New Hampshire	...	...	\$200/2-y term.	(e)	No per diem is paid.
New Jersey	...	...	\$49,000	None	No per diem is paid.
New Mexico	...	...	...	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$161/day
New York	...	...	\$79,500	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$174/d (including overnight) or \$59/d (no overnight).
North Carolina	...	...	\$13,951	29/mile. One roundtrip per wk.	\$104/d (U). Set by statute.
North Dakota	\$177/d (C)	...	...	54/mile. One roundtrip per wk. Tied to federal rate.	Up to \$1,682/m lodging (V).
Ohio	...	...	\$60,584	52/mile. (f)	No per diem is paid.
Oklahoma	...	...	\$38,400	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$154/d
Oregon	...	...	\$24,216	54.5/mile. (miles more than 300 get paid out as an extra day of per diem)	\$144/d
Pennsylvania	...	...	\$87,180	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$183/d
Rhode Island	...	...	\$15,630	54.5/mile	No per diem is paid.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.9

**Legislative Compensation and Living Expense Allowances During Sessions, 2018** (continued)

State	Salaries		Annual salary	Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Regular sessions	Limit on days			
South Carolina	...	...	\$10,400	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$202.03 (L)
South Dakota	...	...	\$6,000/session	(g)	\$144/d (L) (U).
Tennessee	...	...	\$22,667	47/mile.	\$229/d
Texas	...	...	\$7,200	50/mile. \$1.21/mile for single, twin and turbo engine airplanes. Set by general appropriations bill.	\$190/d (U). Set by ethics commission.
Utah	\$273/d (C)	...	...	53/mile.	Up to \$100 plus tax/d (C) lodging; up to \$42/date meals (V). Tied to in-state lodging and meal reimbursement rates.
Vermont	...	...	723.27/week	54.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$125/d lodging (including overnight) or \$69/d (no overnight).
Virginia	...	...	\$18,000/y Senate; \$17,640/y House.	54.5/mile.	\$203/d
Washington	...	...	\$47,776/y; increases to \$48,731/y eff. 9/1/2018.	54.5/mile.	\$120/d.
West Virginia	...	...	\$20,000	48.5/mile.	\$131/d (U). Set by compensation commission.
Wisconsin	...	...	\$50,950	51/mile. One roundtrip per wk.	Senate—up to \$115/d (\$57.50/d Senators living in Dane County). Assembly—up to \$157/d (including overnight) or up to \$78.50/d (no overnight). The maximum number of days per year that per diem can be claimed is 90 days.
Wyoming	\$150/d	...	...	54.5/mile	\$109/d (V). Set by legislature.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2018.

Key:

C—Calendar day

L—Legislative day

(U)—Unvouchered

(V)—Vouchered

...—Not applicable

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) Massachusetts. \$10–\$100/d depending on distance from State House (V). Set by the legislature.

(d) Minnesota. Senate: a reasonable allowance. House: range of \$100–\$1,650 per month for mileage reimbursement for travel in the Legislative district during interim. During session, House members can request up to one round trip per week if they live more than 50 miles from the Capitol.

(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) Ohio. One roundtrip per wk from home to the state House for legislators outside Franklin County only.

(g) South Dakota. 42/mile for one roundtrip from capital to home each weekend. One trip is paid at 5/mile.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.10

### Legislative Compensation: Other Payments and Benefits

State	Legislator's compensation for office supplies, district offices and staffing	Phone allowance	Insurance benefits				
			Health	Dental	Vision	Disability insurance	Life insurance benefits
Alabama	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
Alaska	\$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.
Arizona	None	(a)	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.P.P.	S.P.P.
Arkansas	None	No	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.
California	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.
Colorado	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.
Connecticut	\$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.
Delaware	\$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.
Florida	\$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.
Georgia	\$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.
Hawaii	\$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.
Idaho	\$2,500/y for uncoupled 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.
Illinois	\$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.	S.P.	S.A., S.P.P.
Indiana	None	No	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	None	S.A.

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 3.10

**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
Iowa	\$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's expense.
Kansas	\$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.
Kentucky	\$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.
Louisiana	\$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 50% and legislator pays 50%.	O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., S.P.P.—State pays 50% and legislator pays 50%.
Maine	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.
Maryland	\$18,965/y normal expenses of a district office with limits on staffing, postage, telephone and publications. \$6,200-\$15,500/y staff salaries & 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.
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.

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.10

### 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>Nevada</b>	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.
<b>New Hampshire</b>	None	No	O.P.	O.P.	None	None	None
<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.	Included in health benefit			S.A. State pays basic life for \$20,000. Supplemental life is optional at legislator's expense.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.10

**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
Oregon	\$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.	S.A., O.P.
Pennsylvania	Staffing is determined by leadership.	No	(n)	(n)	(n)	None	Group life policy up to amount of salary.
Rhode Island	None	No	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.
South Carolina	\$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.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A., O.P.
South Dakota	None	Yes (p)	None	None	None	S.P.–accidental death/ dismemberment ins. only.	None
Tennessee	\$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.
Texas	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.
Utah	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.
Vermont	None	Yes	None	None	None	None	None
Virginia	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.
Washington	\$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.
West Virginia	None	Yes	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	None	S.A., O.P.
Wisconsin	Senate: \$214,950/2-y period staffing allowance. \$55,955/2-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.
Wyoming	\$750/quarter through constituent service allowance.	No	None	None	None	None	None

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.10

### Legislative Compensation: Other Payments and Benefits (continued)

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2017.

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**

<i>State</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders</i>
Alabama	None	None	None
Alaska	None	None	None
Arizona	None	None	None
Arkansas	None	None	\$5,600/y pres. pro tem.
California	\$15,616	\$15,616	\$7,808
Colorado	(b)	(b)	(b)
Connecticut	\$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	\$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	None	None	None
Georgia	\$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	None	None	None
Idaho	None	None	None
Illinois	\$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. cmte. spokespersons.
Indiana	\$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). Committee chairs: \$5,500/y each for app. chair, tax & fiscal policy chair. \$2,000/y each for app. ranking maj. member, tax & fiscal policy ranking maj. member, app. ranking min. member, tax & fiscal policy ranking min. member. \$1,000/y each for 21 other cmte. 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).
Iowa	\$12,500	\$12,500	President pro tem: \$2,000
Kansas	\$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.
Kentucky	\$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.
Louisiana	None	None	President: \$15,200. President pro tem: \$7,700.
Maine	25% of base salary/y	25% of base salary/y	None
Maryland	None	None	None
Massachusetts	\$22,500/year	\$22,500/year	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.
Michigan	\$23,400/y	\$19,800/y	Leaders: \$10,800/y maj. floor ldr. \$9,000/y min. flr. ldr. \$4,962/y pres. pro tem. Committee chairs: \$6,300/y app. chairs.
Minnesota	\$12,455/y	\$12,455/y	Leaders: \$4,151/y maj. whip. Committee chairs: \$4,151/y each for tax chair, fin. chair.
Mississippi	None	None	\$5,000/y pres. pro tem.
Missouri	None	None	None
Montana	None	None	None
Nebraska	None	None	None
Nevada	\$900/session + \$64/special session	\$900/session + \$64/special session	\$900/session for pres. and pres. pro tem.
New Hampshire	None	None	\$50/two-year term for president.
New Jersey	None	None	None
New Mexico	None	None	None

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.11

### Additional Compensation for Senate Leaders (continued)

State	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other leaders
New York	(c)	\$34,500/year	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. 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.
North Carolina	\$17,048/y	\$17,048/y	Leaders: \$38,151/y pres. pro tem. \$21,739/y deputy pres. pro tem. Committee chairs: None
North Dakota	\$15/d during legislative sessions, plus \$345/m during term of office.	\$15/d during legislative sessions, plus \$345/m during term of office.	Leaders: \$10/d during session asst. ldrs. Committee chairs: \$10/d all substantive standing cmtes.
Ohio	\$20,579/y maj. flr. 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.
Oklahoma	\$12,364/y	\$12,364/y	Leaders: \$17,932/y pres. pro tem. Committee chairs: \$12,364 each for app. chair, budget chair.
Oregon	None	None	None
Pennsylvania	\$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.
Rhode Island	None	None	None
South Carolina	None	None	Leaders: \$11,000/y pres. pro tem.
South Dakota	None	None	None
Tennessee	None	None	None
Texas	None	None	None
Utah	\$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.
Vermont	None	None	Leaders: \$11,296/y, plus \$730.66/w during session pres. pro tem. Committee chairs: None
Virginia	None	None	None
Washington	\$9,077/y increases to \$9,259/y as of 9/1/2018	\$4,538/y increases to \$4,629/y as of 9/1/2018	None
West Virginia	\$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: \$150.00/d (up to 30 days) fin. & judiciary chairs.
Wisconsin	None	None	None
Wyoming	None	None	None

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2017.

Key:

d=day.

m=month.

w=week.

y=year.

app.=Appropriations.

w&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
Alaska	\$500/y	None	None	None
Arizona	(a)	(a)	(a)	None
Arkansas	\$5,600/y	None	None	None
California	\$15,016/y	\$7,508/y	\$15,016/y	Leaders: \$7,508/y second ranking min. ldr. Committee chairs: None.
Colorado	(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.
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.
Florida	\$11,484/y	None	None	None
Georgia	\$6,811/m	\$200/m	\$200/m	Leaders: \$400/m for spkr. pro tem. \$200/m for gov.'s flr. ldr. \$100/m for asst. floor ldr. Committee chairs: None.
Hawaii	\$7,500/y	None	None	None
Idaho	\$4,000/y	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.
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. flr. 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.
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.
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. flr. ldr. \$10,000/y min. flr. 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 -----
Nevada	\$2/d	None	None	None
New Hampshire	\$50/2-y term	None	None	None
New Jersey	1/3 above annual base salary	None	None	None
New Mexico	None	None	None	None
New York	\$41,500/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	\$24,200/y	\$3,097/y	\$3,097/y	Leaders: \$7,788/y spkr. pro tem. Committee chairs: None.
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

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.12

### Additional Compensation for House/Assembly Leaders (continued)

State	Presiding officer	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other leaders and committee chairs
Ohio	\$33,853/y	\$20,579/y maj. flr. ldr.	\$25,581/y	Leaders: \$25,581/y spkr. pro tem. \$18,084/y asst. maj. flr. 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.
Oklahoma	\$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.
Oregon	\$23,568/y	None	None	None
Pennsylvania	\$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.
Rhode Island	\$15,414/y	None	None	None
South Carolina	\$11,000/y	None	None	Leaders: \$3,600/y spkr. pro tem. Committee chairs: None.
South Dakota	None	None	None	None
Tennessee	\$41,768/y	None	None	None
Texas	None	None	None	None
Utah	\$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.
Vermont	\$11,296/y. \$730.66/lw during session.	None	None	None
Virginia	\$18,681/y	None	None	None
Washington	\$9,077/y; increases to \$9,259/y eff. 9/1/2018.	None	\$4,538/y; increases to \$4,629/y eff. 9/1/2018.	None
West Virginia	\$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: \$150.00/d (up to 30 days) fin. & judiciary chairs.
Wisconsin	\$25/m	None	None	None
Wyoming	\$3/d	None	None	None

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2017.

Key:

d—day.

m—month.

w—week.

y—year.

app.—Appropriations.

w&m—Ways and means.

N/A—Not applicable.

(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

State	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Employee contribution rate	Benefit formula
<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%	(1.33% 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.
<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.

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.13

### State Legislative Retirement Benefits (continued)

State	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Employee contribution rate	Benefit formula
<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 survivors 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.
<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.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.13

**State Legislative Retirement Benefits** (continued)

<i>State</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<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 re-election 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.
<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%
<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.			

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.13

### State Legislative Retirement Benefits (continued)

State	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Employee contribution rate	Benefit formula
<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 2111 the benefit would be \$1,129 per year of credited service. Annual 3% COLA.
<b>New York</b>	Detailed information set forth in Your Retirement Plan: Legislative and Executive Plan, published by New York State Office of the State Comptroller.	Detailed information set forth in Your Retirement Plan: Legislative and Executive Plan, published by New York State Office of the State Comptroller.	Detailed information set forth in Your Retirement Plan: Legislative and Executive Plan, published by New York State Office of the State Comptroller.	Detailed information set forth in Your Retirement Plan: Legislative and Executive Plan, 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 Legislative Benefits, Privileges, and Restrictions of Office.	Varies depending upon plan. Detailed information set forth in Legislative Benefits, Privileges, and Restrictions of Office.	Varies depending upon plan. Detailed information set forth in Legislative Benefits, Privileges, and Restrictions of Office.
<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. S.B. 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). S.B. 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.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.13

**State Legislative Retirement Benefits** (continued)

<i>State</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Requirements for regular retirement</i>	<i>Employee contribution rate</i>	<i>Benefit formula</i>
<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.			
<b>South Carolina</b>	Optional	Age 60 with 8 years of service. 30 years of service regardless of age. (Same as state employee retirement plan) 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. (same as state) 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. (same as state plan)
<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. \$55.00 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.

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.13

### State Legislative Retirement Benefits (continued)

State	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Employee contribution rate	Benefit formula
Utah	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.
Vermont	None available. Deferred compensation plan available.			
Virginia	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).
Washington	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.
West Virginia	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.
Wisconsin	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.
Wyoming	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 (e)	(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	★	Sec. 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	★
CNMI*	★	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

TABLE 3.14

### Bill Pre-Filing, Reference and Carryover (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2018 and update from state websites 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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. Senate Rule 14. House Rule 43.

(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 carry-over 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".



TABLE 3.14

**Bill Pre-Filing, Reference and Carryover** (continued)

- (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). In the House the "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, 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 referred 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: 29th day of regular session; 10th day of special session. Senate: 22nd day of regular session; 10th day of special session.	House: Permission of rules committee. Senate: Permission of rules committee.
<b>Arkansas</b>	55th day of regular session (50th day for appropriations bills). Retirement and health care legislation affecting licensures shall be introduced during the 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.
<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.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.15  
**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>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 & resolutions: 12th L day; revenue bills: 17th L day; committee bills & 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.
<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.
<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 and 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>	12:00 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 and Senate: 15th 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.	

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.15  
Time Limits on Bill Introduction (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Time limit on introduction of bills	Procedures for granting exception to time limits
Guam	Public hearing on bill must be held no more than 120 days after date of bill introduction.	
CNMI*	No limit.	
Puerto Rico	1st session—within first 125 days; 2nd session—within first 60 days.	None.
U.S. Virgin Islands	No limit.	

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2018 and updates from state websites 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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 and 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)		
	Amount	Other (b)	During session Bill becomes law unless vetoed	After session	
				Bill becomes law unless vetoed	Bill dies unless signed
Alabama	★(e)	...	6 (f)	10A	
Alaska	★	...	15	20P	
Arizona	★	★	5	10A	
Arkansas	★	...	5	20A	
California	★(i)	...	12 (j)	30A	
Colorado	...	(l)	10P (ggg)	30A (m)	
Connecticut	★	...	5	15P	(o)
Delaware	...	...	10P	10P	30A
Florida	...	★	7 (ddd)	15P (m)	
Georgia	★	★	6	40A	
Hawaii (q)	★(r)	...	10 (s)	45A (s)(p)	10P (p)
Idaho	★	★	5	10P	
Illinois	★	...	60 (m)	60P (m)	
Indiana	...	...	7	7P	
Iowa	★	★	3		30A
Kansas	★	★	10 (m)		10P
Kentucky	★	...	10	90A	
Louisiana (q)	★	★	10 (m)	20P (m)	
Maine	★	...	10		(v)
Maryland	★(w)	★	6 (x)	30P (y)	(z)
Massachusetts	★	★	10	10P	10A
Michigan	★	★	14 (m)		14P
Minnesota	★	(i)	3P	14A, 3P	3A, 14P
Mississippi	★	...	5	15P (dd)	
Missouri	★	...	15	45A	
Montana (q)	★	★	10 (m)	25A (m)	
Nebraska	★	...	5	5A, 5P	(ff)
Nevada	...	...	5 (gg)	10A (gg)	
New Hampshire	...	...	5	5P	
New Jersey	★	...	45		
New Mexico	★	★	3 (hh)		20A
New York	★	...	10 (ii)	(ii)	30A
North Carolina	...	...	10	30A	
North Dakota	★	...	3	15A	
Ohio	★	★	10	10P	10A
Oklahoma	★	...	5 (mm)		15A (mm)
Oregon	★	...	5	30A (s)	
Pennsylvania	★	★	10	30A	
Rhode Island	...	...	6	10P (oo)	(oo)
South Carolina	★	...	5	(qq)	
South Dakota	★	...	5 (rr)	15P (rr)	
Tennessee	★	...	10	(ss)	
Texas	★	★(iii)	10	20A	
Utah	★	...	10P	20A	
Vermont	...	...	5	5A	(fff)
Virginia	★	★(tt)	7 (m)	30A (uu)	
Washington	★	★	5	20A	
West Virginia	...	(i)	5	15A (xx)	
Wisconsin	★	★(eee)	6	6P	
Wyoming	★	★	3	15A	
American Samoa	★	...	10		30A
Guam	★	★	10	10P	30P (zz)
CNMI*	★	★	40 (m)(aaa)		
Puerto Rico	★	...	10		30P
U.S. Virgin Islands	★(ccc)	★(ccc)	10	10P	30A

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.16

### Enacting Legislation: Veto, Veto Override and Effective Date (continued)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Votes required in each house to pass bills or items over veto (c)</i>	<i>Effective date of enacted legislation (d)</i>
Alabama	Majority of elected body	Date signed by governor, unless otherwise specified.
Alaska	2/3 elected (g)	90 days after enactment or the specified effective date.
Arizona	2/3 elected (h)	90 days after adjournment
Arkansas	Majority elected	91st day after adjournment
California	2/3 elected (hhh)	(k)
Colorado	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment (n)
Connecticut	2/3 elected	Oct. 1, unless otherwise specified.
Delaware	3/5 elected	Immediately or enactment clause.
Florida	2/3 members present in each house	60 days after adjournment sine die or on specified date.
Georgia	2/3 elected	Unless other date specified, July 1 for generals, date signed by governor for locals.
Hawaii (q)	2/3 elected	Immediately or on the prospective date stated in the legislation.
Idaho	2/3 present	July 1
Illinois	3/5 elected (g)	Usually Jan. 1 of next year (t)
Indiana	Majority elected	(u)
Iowa	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	2/3 membership	Upon publication or specified date after publication.
Kentucky	Majority elected	90 days after adjournment sine die. Unless the bill contains an emergency clause or special effective date.
Louisiana (q)	2/3 elected	Aug. 1
Maine	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment unless enacted as an emergency.
Maryland	3/5 elected (aa)	June 1 (bb)
Massachusetts	2/3 present	90 days after enactment
Michigan	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	2/3 elected—90 House; 45 Senate	Aug. 1 (cc)
Mississippi	2/3 elected	July 1 unless specified otherwise.
Missouri	2/3 elected	Aug. 28 (ee)
Montana (q)	2/3 present	Oct. 1 (cc)
Nebraska	3/5 elected	90 days following adjournment sine die. Unless bill contains an emergency clause.
Nevada	2/3 elected	Oct. 1, unless measure stipulates a different date.
New Hampshire	2/3 present	60 days after enactment, unless otherwise noted.
New Jersey	2/3 elected	Dates usually specified
New Mexico	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	2/3 present	20 days after enactment unless otherwise prescribed in the bill.
North Carolina	3/5 elected	60 days after adjournment
North Dakota	2/3 elected	(jj)
Ohio	3/5 elected (kk)	91st day after filing with secretary of state. (ll)
Oklahoma	2/3 elected	90 days after adjournment unless specified in the bill.
Oregon	2/3 present	Jan. 1st of following year. (nn)
Pennsylvania	2/3 majority	60 days after signed by governor
Rhode Island	3/5 present	Immediately (pp)
South Carolina	2/3 vote of the members present and voting	Date of signature
South Dakota	2/3 elected	July 1
Tennessee	Constitutional majority	40 days after enactment unless otherwise specified
Texas	2/3 present	90 days after adjournment unless otherwise specified
Utah	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment of the session at which it passed.
Vermont	2/3 present	July 1 unless otherwise specified.
Virginia	2/3 present (vv)	July 1 (ww)
Washington	2/3 present	90 days after adjournment
West Virginia	Majority elected	90 days after enactment
Wisconsin	2/3 present	Day after publication date unless otherwise specified
Wyoming	2/3 elected	Specified in act
American Samoa	2/3 elected	60 days after adjournment (yy)
Guam	10 votes to override	Immediately (bbb)
CNMI*	2/3 elected	Upon signing by the governor.
Puerto Rico	2/3 elected	Specified in act
U.S. Virgin Islands	2/3 elected	Immediately

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.16

**Enacting Legislation: Veto, Veto Override and Effective Date** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2018 and state websites 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.

(t) 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 presentment 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 presentment. 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 presentment 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

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.16

### Enacting Legislation: Veto, Veto Override and Effective Date (continued)

- 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 effected 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.
- (iii) The governor has also vetoed budget riders.



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							Not until cmte. review of budget document
	Constitutional	Statutory	Prior to session	Within one week	Within two weeks	Within one month	Over one month	Same time as budget document	Another time	
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	...	★	...	...	...	...	★(a)	...	...	★
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)	...	★	...	...
CNMI*	★	★	April 1	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Puerto Rico	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	★	May 30	...	...	...	...	...	★	...

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.17

### Legislative Appropriations Process: Budget Documents and Bills (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2018 and state websites, 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.

Idaho—September 1 (I.C. § 67-3502).

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 govt.	Other	Legislators						Executive budget staff		
							All	Available on request	Bill sponsor	Appropriations committee				Fiscal staff	
											Members	Chair only	Fiscal staff		
Alabama	★	★	...	★	★	★(a)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	
Alaska	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	
Arizona	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	
Arkansas (b)	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
California	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	
Colorado	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Connecticut	★	★	★	★	★	...	(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Delaware	★	★	★	★	★(m)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Florida	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	
Georgia	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	★(hh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Idaho	★	★	★	★	★	(ll)	★	...	...	...	...	...	(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)	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	
CNMI*	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	
Puerto Rico	(gg)							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.18

### Fiscal Notes: Content and Distribution (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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. Joint Rule 18.

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

(g) Fiscal notes are available to everyone.

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

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

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

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

(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) In regards to Impact on Local Government, Fee Impact Statements are written.

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

(o) And committee to which bill referred.

(p) Mechanical defects in bill.

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

(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 website.

(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.

(ll) Joint Rule 18.

TABLE 3.19

**Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2017 Regular Sessions**

State	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments/adoptions		Measures vetoed by governor (a)(b)	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*		
Alabama	Feb. 7-May 19, 2017	1,030	646	299	168	0	30L
Alaska	Jan. 17-May 17, 2017	376	141	26	58	0	121C
Arizona	Jan. 9-May 10, 2017	1,079	101	344	42	11	122L
Arkansas	Jan. 9-May 1, 2017	2,069	38	1,126	0	N.A.	123L
California (c)	Dec. 5, 2016-Sept. 15, 2017	2,584	396	862	211	118	(d)
Colorado	Jan. 11-May 10, 2017	681	3	423	1	2	149C
Connecticut (e)	Jan. 4-June 7, 2017	3,396	209	266	1 (f)	4 (b)	155C
Delaware	Jan. 10-Jun. 30, 2017	399	128	199	NA	1	46L
Florida	Mar. 17-May 8, 2017	3,052 (g)	(g)	249 (g)	(g)	N.A.	63C
Georgia	Jan. 9-Mar. 30, 2017	950	1,440	284	1,262	9	80C
Hawaii	Jan. 18-May 4, 2017	2,918	648	230	159	13	N.A.
Idaho	Jan. 9-Mar. 29, 2017	540	75	345	49	8	80C
Illinois	Jan. 24-May 31, 2017 (h)	9,405	2,535	579	5,150	44 (b)	N.A.
Indiana	Jan. 4-Apr. 21, 2017	1,245	313	271	N.A.	0	107C
Iowa	Jan. 9-Apr. 28, 2017	1,661	107	311	0	0	N.A.
Kansas	Jan. 9-Jun. 10, 2017	688	118	104	101	4(a)(b)	114C
Kentucky	Jan. 3-Mar. 30, 2017	253	519	185	N.A.	8(a)(b)	30L
Louisiana	Apr. 10-June 8, 2017	940	717	433	687	8	45L
Maine	Dec. 7, 2016-July 3, 2017	688	21	491	N.A.	16	N.A.
Maryland	Jan. 11-Apr. 10, 2017	2,861	18	935	5	0	86C
Massachusetts (i)	Jan. 4-Dec. 31, 2017; Jan. 3-Dec. 31, 2018	7,104	0	248	0	3	N.A.
Michigan	Jan. 11-Dec. 28, 2017	2,115	442	267	229	5 (a)(b)	103L (j)
Minnesota	Jan. 3-May 22, 2017	2,722	103L (j)0	82	103L (j)0	17	140C
Mississippi	Jan. 3-Apr. 2, 2017	2,854	534	314	N.A.	4 (a)	N.A.
Missouri	Jan. 4-May 12, 2017	1,664	169	65	24	3	N.A.
Montana	Jan. 2-Apr. 28, 2017	4 (a)2918	648	217	159	13	88L
Nebraska (U)	Jan. 4-May 23, 2017	1,680	N.A.	560	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Nevada	Feb. 6-Jun. 25, 2017	1,084	N.A.	648	50	41	N.A.
New Hampshire	Jan. 4-Jun. 22, 2017	689	N.A.	258	N.A.	0	N.A.
New Jersey	Jan. 12, 2016-Jan. 9, 2018 (k)	8,823	703	490	65	130 (a)	(k)
New Mexico	Jan. 17-Mar. 18, 2017	1,473	271	147	N.A.	74 (l)	N.A.
New York	Jan. 4, 2017-Jan. 3, 2018	16,038	N.A.	505	3,653	98 (a)	365C
North Carolina	Jan. 11-Jul, 2017	384	N.A.	38	N.A.	7	93L
North Dakota	Jan. 3-April 27, 2017	779	54	443	28	4 (a)	77L
Ohio	Jan. 2-(m)	702	803	41	N.A.	N.A.	(m)
Oklahoma	Feb. 6-May 26, 2017	2,384	NA	392	NA	10	NA
Oregon	Feb. 1-Jul. 7, 2017	1,436	N.A.	497	N.A.	N.A. 0	N.A.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 3-June 30, 2017	3,007 (n)	724 (n)	82	1	3	N.A.
Rhode Island	Jan. 3-June 20, 2017	2,417	390	629	N.A.	3	N.A.
South Carolina	Jan. 10-May 11, 2017	3,550	N.A.	1,562	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
South Dakota	Jan. 10-Mar. 27, 2017	535	138	223	N.A.	N.A.	38L
Tennessee	Jan. 10-May 10, 2017	2,920	1,352	524	(o)	(o)0	(p)
Texas	Jan. 10, -May 29, 2017	6,631	371	1211	106	50 (a)	140C
Utah	Jan. 23-Mar. 9, 2017	740	75	535	65	1 (a)	45C
Vermont	Jan. 4-May 18, 2017	691	50	50	50	4	134C
Virginia	Jan. 11-Feb. 25, 2017	1,904	1,060	880	892	49	N.A.
Washington	Jan. 9-Apr. 23, 2017	2,139	55	332	4	7 (a)	120C
West Virginia	Feb. 8-April 8, 2017	1,802	334	245	154	17	60C
Wisconsin (q)	Jan. 3-Feb. 6, 2018	1,690	227	124	84	0 (a)	65L
Wyoming	Jan 10-Mar. 3, 2017	466	(r)	120	(r)	4(a)(b)	37L

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.19

### Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2017 Regular Sessions (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of legislative agencies and state Web sites, March 2018.

\*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: Kansas—2; Kentucky—2; Michigan 2 partial line vetoes took place in 2018. Mississippi—3; New Jersey—2; New York—154; North Dakota—9; Texas 13; Utah—1; Washington -8; Wisconsin—1; Wyoming—4.

(b) Number of vetoes overridden: Connecticut—1; Illinois—24; Kansas—1; Kentucky—4; Michigan 2 partial/line item vetoes took place in 2018. Wyoming—1.

(c) Information reported for a full 2 year session. The number of bill introductions and enactments includes constitutional amendments.

(d) Assembly 128 legislative days and Senate 126 legislative days.

(e) 1. 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. 2. 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.

(f) This reflects the resolution proposing an amendment to the state constitution that passed both Senate and House, but does not reflect any executive or judicial nomination resolutions that passed both Senate and House.

(g) This includes both bills and resolutions.

(h) First year of 100th General Assembly.

(i) The numbers given are the totals as of May 15, 2018 for the biennium session.

(j) Senate 103L—House 98L.

(k) New Jersey has a two year session. All numbers reflect totals of the two year session.

(l) Plus 56 pocket vetoes.

(m) These numbers are for the first year of the Ohio 2-year term.

(n) Bill Introductions—Senate—1,006 House—2,001 Resolution introductions—Senate—251, House—656.

(o) Tenn. does not track the number of resolutions adopted.

(p) The Senate used 37 Legislative Days, the House used 38 Legislative Days.

(q) Wisconsin session is of a 2 year duration. Numbers above are based on current session as of February 6, 2018.

(r) Resolution introductions are included in Bill introductions and Resolution enactments are included in Bill enactments.

TABLE 3.20

**Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2017 Special Sessions**

	Introductions		Enactments/adoptions				
State	Duration of session**	Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*	Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
Alabama			No special session in 2017				
Alaska	May 18–June 16, 2017; June–July 15; July 27, 2017; Oct. 23–Nov. 21, 2017	0; 0; 0; 2		1; 3; 1; 1		0; 0; 0; 0	30C(a); 30C; 1C; 30C
Arizona			No special session in 2017				
Arkansas	May 1–May 3, 2017	10	2	9	2	0	N.A.
California			No special session in 2017				
Colorado	Oct. 2–Oct. 3, 2017	2	0	0	0	0	2L
Connecticut	June 8–Nov. 15, 2017 (b)	5	24	5	0	2 (c)	160C
Delaware	Jul. 1–Jul. 3, 2017 (d)	3	9	0	0	0	2L
Florida	June 7–June 14, 2017	13	0	9	0	0	7L
Georgia			No special session in 2017				
Hawaii	Aug. 28–Sept. 1, 2017						
Idaho			No special session in 2017				
Illinois	June 21–Aug. 28, 2017	3	6	2	6	2 (e)	21L
Indiana			No special session in 2017				
Iowa			No special session in 2017				
Kansas			No special session in 2017				
Kentucky			No special session in 2017				
Louisiana	Feb. 13–Feb. 22, 2017; June 8–June 16, 2017	9; 13	53; 23	2; 6	46; 23	0; 1	10L; 5L
Maine	Oct. 23–Nov. 6, 2017		No information available				
Maryland			No special session in 2017				
Massachusetts			No special session in 2017				
Michigan			No special session in 2017				
Minnesota	May 23–May 25, 2017	(f)	0	7	0	2 (g)	3C
Mississippi	Jun. 5, 2017	9	59	7	24	0	1C
Missouri	May 22–May 26, 2017; June 12–July 26, 2017	12; 24	4; 3	0; 1	1; 1	0; 0	N.A.
Montana	Nov. 14–Nov. 24, 2017	20	4	9	4	2	10C
Nebraska (U)			No special session in 2017				
Nevada			No special session in 2017				
New Hampshire			No special session in 2017				
New Jersey			No special session in 2017				
New Mexico	May 24–May 30, 2017	4	0	3	0	1 (h)	N.A.
New York	June 28, 2017; June 28–June 29, 2017	1; 0	2; 1	1; 0	2; 1	0; 0	1L; 2L
North Carolina	Aug. 3, 2017	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
North Dakota			No special session in 2017				
Ohio			No special session in 2017				
Oklahoma	Sept. 15–Nov. 17, 2017	194	N.A.	4	N.A.	(i)	19L
Oregon			No special session in 2017				
Pennsylvania			No special session in 2017				
Rhode Island			No special session in 2017				
South Carolina	June 6, 2017	40	N.A.	38	N.A.	N.A.	1C
South Dakota	June 12, 2017	1	2	1	1	0	1C
Tennessee			No special session in 2017				
Texas	Jul. 18–Aug. 15, 2017	508	74	12	2	0	29C
Utah	Sept. 20, 2017	3	1	3	1	0	1C
Vermont			No special session in 2017				
Virginia			No special session in 2017				
Washington	Apr. 24–May 22, 2017; May 23–June 20, 2017; June 21–July 20, 2017	19; 34; 44	3; 3; 6	0; 1; 37	3; 3; 3	0; 0; 7	
West Virginia	May 4–June 26, 2017; Oct. 16–Oct. 17, 2017; Dec. 4, 2017	42; 11; 1	13; 4; 5	8; 6; 1	13; 4; 5	1 (j); 0; 0	N.A.
Wisconsin	(k)	44	0	12	0	0	9L
Wyoming			No special session in 2017				

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.20

Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2017 Special Sessions (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state legislative agencies, April 2018.

\* Includes Joint and Concurrent resolutions.

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

Key:

N.A.—Not available.

C—Calendar day.

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

U—Unicameral legislature.

(a) 30C days for Senate and 29C for House.

(b) There was also a 1-day special session on Jan. 8, 2018.

(c) 1 partial or line-item veto. 1 veto overridden by the legislature.

(d) Regular session must go past midnight on June 30th.

(e) One veto overridden by the legislature.

(f) Introductions—8 House and 4 Senate.

(g) Vetoes: 2 line-item vetoes in one bill and 1 regular veto.

(h) Three line-item vetoes.

(i) One line-item veto.

(j) One veto override.

(k) These numbers are from all 3 special sessions in 2017: January 2017, August 2017 and January 2018.



TABLE 3.21  
Staff for Individual Legislators

State or other jurisdiction	Senate			House/Assembly		
	Capitol		District	Capitol		District
	Personal	Shared		Personal	Shared	
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	(hh)	...	(hh)	(hh)	...	(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	(ll)	...	(ll)	(ll)	...	...
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	Unicameral		
CNMI*	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

TABLE 3.21

### Staff for Individual Legislators (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2018.

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

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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 basis.

(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) Staff numbers vary depending on the legislator. Each legislator is allotted an office budget and has independence in using that budget for hiring staff.

TABLE 3.21

**Staff for Individual Legislators** (continued)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>(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.</p> <p>(jj) No personal staff except one administrative assistant for the Speaker and one for the Senate Pro Tempore.</p> <p>(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.</p> | <p>(ll) Staffing levels vary according to majority/minority status and leadership or committee responsibilities. Members may assign staff to work in the district office.</p> <p>(mm) Individual staffing and staff pool arrangements are at the discretion of the individual legislator.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(oo) One clerk provided in capitol. District/Caucus—11 staff persons for Republicans and 9 staff persons for Democrats.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
|--|--|

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.22

### Staff for Legislative Standing Committees

State or other jurisdiction	Committee staff assistance				Source of staff services**							
	Senate		House/Assembly		Joint central agency (a)		Chamber agency (b)		Caucus or leadership		Committee or committee chair	
	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.	Prof.	Cler.
Alabama	●	★	●	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
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 (t)	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	★	★	★	★	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

TABLE 3.22

**Staff for Legislative Standing Committees** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

\*\*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 of the House and Senate on a year-round basis. There are currently 65 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 Cmtes.

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

(t) Committees are joint Senate and House. Professional nonpartisan staff serves committees, individual legislators and legislature as a whole, regardless of chamber or party.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.23

### Standing Committees: Appointment and Number

State or other jurisdiction	Committee members appointed by:		Committee chairpersons appointed by:		Number of standing committees during regular 2017 session	
	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly
Alabama	(v)	S	(v)	S	21	32
Alaska	CC	CC	CC	CC	10	10
Arizona	P	S	P	S	15	19
Arkansas	(a)	(b)	(a)	S	9	10
California	CR	S	CR	S	21	32
Colorado	MjL	S	MjL	S	10	11
Connecticut	PT (y)	S	PT (y)	S	22 (c)	22 (c)
Delaware	PT	S	PT	S	16	24
Florida	P	S	P	S	22	10
Georgia	CC	S	CC	S	30	38
Hawaii	P	S	P	(d)	16	19
Idaho	PT (f)	S	PT	S	10	14
Illinois	P, MnL (w)	S, MnL (w)	P, MnL (w)	S, MnL (w)	22	36
Indiana	PT	S	PT	S	23	25
Iowa	MjL, MnL	S (x)	MjL	S	17	19
Kansas	(g)	(g)	P	S	14	22
Kentucky	CC	CC	CC	CC	15	19
Louisiana	P	S (h)	P	S	17	16
Maine	P	S	P	S	5	6
Maryland	P	S	P	S	5	7
Massachusetts	P	S	P	S	7	9
Michigan	MjL	S	MjL	S	22	25
Minnesota	CR	S	S	S	13	28
Mississippi	P	S	P	S	43	46
Missouri	PT (j)	S	PT	S	18	42
Montana	CC	S	CC	S	16	16
Nebraska	CC	U	E	U	14	U
Nevada	MjL (e)	S	MjL	S	12	12
New Hampshire	P (k)	S (k)	P (k)	S (k)	11	21
New Jersey	CC	CC	CC	CC	14	24
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
Pennsylvania	PT	S	PT	S	22	27
Rhode Island	P	S	P	S	10	11
South Carolina	(n)	S	(o)	E	15	11
South Dakota	PT	S	PT	S	13	13
Tennessee	S	S	S	S	9	14
Texas	P	S (p)	P	S	14	38
Utah	P	S	P	S	11	14
Vermont	CC	S	CC	S	11	14
Virginia	E	S	(q)	S	11	14
Washington	CC	CC	CC (r)	CC (s)	16	21
West Virginia	P	S	P	S	19	18
Wisconsin	MjL	S	MjL	S	19	49
Wyoming	P	S	P	S	12	12
Dist. of Columbia	(t)	U	(t)	U	14	U
American Samoa	P	S	E	S	16	20
Guam	(u)	U	(u)	U	12	U
CNMI*	P	S	P	S	8	8
Puerto Rico	P	S	P	S	23	30
U.S. Virgin Islands	E	U	E	U	10	U

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.23

**Standing Committees: Appointment and Number** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, January 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.
- (y) The Senate is evenly-split. For each committee—President Pro Tempore appoints Senate Democratic chair and members, and Senate Republican President Pro Tempore appoints Senate Republican chair and members.

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.24

### Rules Adoption and Standing Committees: Procedure

State or other jurisdiction	Constitution permits each legislative body to determine its own rules	Committee meetings open to public*		Specific, advance notice provisions for committee meetings or hearings	Voting/roll call provisions to report a bill to floor
		Senate	House/Assembly		
Alabama	★	★	★	Senate: Four hours, if possible. House: Twenty-four hours, except Rules & 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.
Alaska	...	★	★	For meetings, by 4:00 p.m. on the preceding Thurs.; for first hearings on bills, 5 days.	Roll call vote on any measure taken upon request by any member of either house.
Arizona	★	★	★	Senate: 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 and House: roll call vote.
Arkansas	★	★	★	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.
California	★	★	★	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 and House: roll call.
Colorado	★	★	★	Senate: final action on a measure is prohibited unless notice is posted one calendar day prior to its consideration. The prohibition does not apply if the action receives a majority vote of the committee. House: Meeting publicly announced while the House is in actual session as much in advance as possible.	Senate and House: final action by recorded roll call vote.
Connecticut	★	★(i)	★(i)	Senate and House: one day notice for meetings, five days notice for hearings.	Senate and House: roll call required.
Delaware	★	★	★	Senate: agenda released one day before meetings. House: agenda for meetings released four days before meetings.	Senate and House: results of all committee reports are recorded.
Florida	★	★	★	Senate: during session—3 weekdays for first 40 days, 4 hours thereafter. House: two days for first 45 days, 1 day thereafter.	Senate and House: vote on final passage is recorded.
Georgia	★	★	★	Senate: a list of committee meetings shall be posted by 10:00 a.m. the preceding Friday. House: none	Senate and House: bills can be voted out by voice vote or roll call.
Hawaii	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate: 72 hours before 1st referral committee meetings, 48 hours before subsequent referral committee. House: 48 hours.	Senate and House A quorum of committee members must be present before voting.
Idaho	★	★(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 chair 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).
Illinois	★	★(b)	★(b)	Senate and House: 6 days.	Senate and House: votes on all legislative measures acted upon are recorded.
Indiana	★	★	★	Senate: 48 hours. House: prior to adjournment of the meeting day next preceding the meeting or announced during session.	Senate: committee reports—do pass; do pass amended, Reported out without recommendation. House: majority of quorum; vote can be by roll call or consent.

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 3.24  
**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		
Iowa	★	★	★	Senate and House: yes, but can be suspended.	Senate: final action by roll call. House: committee reports include roll call on final disposition.
Kansas	★	★	★	Senate and House: none.	Senate: vote recorded upon request of member. House: total for and against actions recorded.
Kentucky	★	★	★	Senate and House: none.	Senate and House: each member's vote recorded on each bill.
Louisiana	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate: no later than 1:00 p.m. the preceding day. House: no later than 4:00 p.m. the preceding day	Senate and House: any motion to report an instrument is decided by a roll call vote.
Maine	★	★	★	Senate and House: must be advertised two weekends in advance.	Senate and House: recorded vote is required to report a bill out of committee.
Maryland	★	★	★	Senate and House: none (c).	Senate and House: the final vote on any bill is recorded.
Massachusetts	★	★	★	Senate and House: 48 hours for public hearings.	Senate: voice vote or recorded roll call vote at the request of 2 committee members. House: recorded vote upon request by a member.
Michigan	★	★	★	Senate and House: Notice shall be published in the journal in advance of a hearing. Notice of a special meeting shall be posted at least 18 hours before a meeting. Special provisions for conference committees.	Senate: committee reports include the vote of each member on any bill. House: the daily journal reports the roll call on all motions to report bills.
Minnesota	★	★	★	Senate and House: 3 days.	Senate and House not needed.
Mississippi	★	★	★	Senate and House: none	Senate and House: bills are reported out by voice vote or recorded.
Missouri	★	★	★	Senate and House: 24 hours	Senate and House: bills are reported out by a recorded roll call vote.
Montana	★	★	★	Senate and House: 3 legislative days or as circumstances require.	Senate and House: every vote of each member is recorded and made public.
Nebraska	★	★	U	Seven calendar days notice before hearing a bill.	In executive session, majority of the committee must vote in favor of the motion made.
Nevada	★	★	★	Senate and House: by rule—"adequate notice" shall be provided. (d)	Senate and House: recorded vote is taken upon final committee action on bills.
New Hampshire	★	★	★	Senate: 4 days. House: no less than 4 days.	Senate and House: committees report bills out by recorded roll call votes.
New Jersey	★	★	★	Senate and House: 5 days	Senate and House: the chair reports the vote of each member present on a motion to report a bill.
New Mexico	★	★	★	Senate and House: none	Senate and 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 and House: majority vote required.
North Carolina	(f)	★	★	Senate and House: none (e)	Senate: majority vote required. House: roll call vote taken on any question when requested by member & sustained by one-fifth of members present.
North Dakota	★	★	★	Senate and House: Printed and online hearing schedules, electronic signage, floor announcements, rss feeds, handheld device application.	Senate and 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

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.24

### 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		
Ohio	★	★	★	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, 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 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 twenty-four 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 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.
Oklahoma	★	★	★	Senate: 48 hours notice. House: 3 day notice.	Senate and House: roll call vote.
Oregon	★	★	★	Senate: At least 48 hrs. notice except at the end of session when President invokes 1 hr. notice when adjournment sine die is imminent. House: First public hearing on a measure must have at least 72 hours notice, all other meetings at least 48 hours notice except in case of emergency.	Senate and House: affirmative roll call vote of majority of members of committee and recorded in committee minutes.
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	Senate and House: written notice to members containing date, time, place and agenda.	Senate and House: a majority vote of committee members.
Rhode Island	★	★	★	Senate and House: notice required.	Senate and House: majority vote of the members present.
South Carolina	★	★	★	Senate and House: 24 hours	Senate and House: favorable report out of committee (majority of committee members voting in favor).
South Dakota	★	★	★	Senate and House: at least one legislative day must intervene between the date of posting and the date of consideration in both houses.	Senate and House: a majority vote of the members-elect taken by roll call is needed for final disposition on a bill. This applies to both houses.
Tennessee	★	★	★	Senate: 6 days; House: 72 hours.	Senate and House: majority referral to Calendar and Rules Committee, majority of Calendar and Rules Committee referral to floor.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.24

**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		
Texas	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours; House: The House requires five calendar days notice before a public hearing at which testimony will be taken, and two hours notice or an announcement from the floor before a formal meeting (testimony cannot be taken at a formal meeting). 24 hour advance notice is required for a public hearing during special session.	Senate: bills are reported by recorded roll call vote. House: committee reports include the record vote by which the report was adopted, including the vote of each member.
Utah	★	★	★	Senate and House: Not less than 24 hours public notice.	Senate and House: Voice vote accepting the recommendation of the committee.
Vermont	★	★	★	Senate and House: none	Senate and House: vote is recorded for each committee member for every bill considered.
Virginia	★	★(a)	★(a)	Senate and House: none	Senate: recorded vote, except resolutions that do not have a specific vote requirement under the Rules. In these cases, a voice vote is sufficient. House: vote of each member is taken and recorded for each measure.
Washington	★	★	★	Senate and House: 5 days	Senate: bills reported from a committee carry a majority report which must be signed by a majority of the committee. House: every vote to report a bill out of committee is by yeas and nays; the names of the members voting are recorded in the report.
West Virginia	★	★	★	Senate and House: none	Senate and House: majority of committee members voting.
Wisconsin	★	★	★	Senate and House: Monday noon of the preceding week.	Senate: number of ayes and noes, and members absent or not voting are reported. House: number of ayes and noes are recorded.
Wyoming	★	★	★	Senate and House: by 3:00 p.m. of previous day	Senate and House: bills are reported out by recorded roll call vote.
American Samoa	★	★(g)	★(g)	Senate and House: At least 3 calendar days in advance.	Senate and House: There are four methods of ascertaining the decision upon any matter: by raising of hands; by secret ballot, when authorized by law; by rising; and by call of the members and recorded by the Clerk of the vote of each.
Guam	★	★	U	Five days prior to public hearings.	Majority vote of committee members.
CNMI**	★	★	★	Senate: 3 days. House: 1 day.	Senate and House: majority.
Puerto Rico	★	★	★	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.
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★	U	Seven calendar days.	Bills must be reported to floor by Rules Committee.

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.24

### Rules Adoption and Standing Committees: Procedure (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, May 2018.

\*\*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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.

(i) Committees are joint.

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.
<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.

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.25

### Legislative Review of Administrative Regulations: Structures and Procedures (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Type of reviewing committee	Rules reviewed	Time limits in review process
Michigan	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.
Minnesota	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P, E	Minnesota Statute Sec. 3.842, subd. 4a
Mississippi	(a)	...	Administrative Regulations are not reviewed by the Mississippi Legislature.
Missouri	Joint bipartisan, 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.
Montana	Germane joint bipartisan committees	P	Prior to adoption.
Nebraska	Standing committee	P	If an agency proposes to repeal, adopt or amend a rule or regulation, it is required to provide the Executive Board Chair with the proposal at least 30 days prior to the public hearing, as required by law. The Executive Board Chair shall provide to the appropriate standing committee of the legislature, the agency proposal for comment
Nevada	Ongoing statutory committee (Legislative Commission)	P	Proposed regulations are either reviewed at the Legislative Commission's next regularly scheduled meeting (if the regulation is received more than 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	Joint bipartisan	P	Under APA, for regular rulemaking, the joint committee of administrative rules has 45 days to review a final proposed rule from an agency. Otherwise the rule is automatically approved. If JLCAR makes a preliminary or revised objection, the agency has 45 days to respond, and JLCAR has another 50 days to decide to vote to sponsor a joint resolution, which suspends the adoption process. JLCAR may also, or instead, make a final objection, which shifts the burden of proof in court to the agency. There is no time limit on making a final objection. If no JLCAR action in the 50 days to vote to sponsor a joint resolution, the agency may adopt the rule.
New Jersey	Joint bipartisan	...	...
New Mexico	.....	.....	(g) .....
New York	Joint bipartisan commission	P, E	...
North Carolina	Rules Review Commission; Public membership appointed by legislature	P, E	The Rules Review Commission must review a permanent rule submitted to it on or before the 20th of the month by the last day of the next month. The commission must review a permanent rule submitted to it after the 20th of the month by the last day of the second subsequent month.
North Dakota	Interim committee	E	The Administrative Rules Committee meets in each calendar quarter to consider rules filed in previous 90 days.
Ohio	Joint bipartisan	P, E (h)	The committee's jurisdiction is 65 days from date of original filing plus an additional 30 days from date of re-filing. Rules filed with no changes, pursuant to the five-year review, are under a 90 day jurisdiction.
Oklahoma	Standing committee (c)	P, E	The legislature has 30 legislative days to review proposed rules. 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.
Oregon	Office of Legislative Counsel	E	Agencies must copy Legislative Counsel within 10 days of rule adoption.
Pennsylvania	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	Time limits decided by the president pro tempore and speaker of the House.
Rhode Island	.....	.....	(a) .....
South Carolina	Standing committee (e)	P	General Assembly has 120 days to approve or disapprove. If not disapproved by joint resolution before 120 days, regulation is automatically approved. It can be approved during 120 day review period by joint resolution.
South Dakota	Joint bipartisan	P	Rules must be adopted within 75 days of the commencement of the public hearing; emergency rules must be adopted within 30 days of the date of the publication of the notice of intent. Many other deadlines exist; see SDCL 1-26-4 for further details.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.25

**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	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. As an alternative, JCRAR may make an indefinite objection and the agency may not promulgate the rule unless a bill authorizing the promulgation is enacted.
<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 ten 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, February 2018.

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 Legislative Oversight 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:
	Advisory powers only (a)	No objection constitutes approval of proposed rule	Committee may suspend rule	
				Method of legislative veto of rules
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)
Missouri	...	★	★	Concurrent resolution passed by both houses of the General Assembly.
Montana	...	...	★(o)	Statute
Nebraska	★	★	...	...

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 3.26

**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	
				<i>Method of legislative veto of rules</i>
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)
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. As an alternative, JCRAR may make an indefinite objection and the agency may not promulgate the rule unless a bill authorizing the promulgation is enacted.
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.
CNMI*	★	★	★	
U.S. Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	(n).....

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.26

### Legislative Review of Administrative Rules/Regulations: Powers (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, June 2018.

\*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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 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.

TABLE 3.26

**Legislative Review of Administrative Rules/Regulations: Powers** (continued)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(aa) Committee makes recommendations on Major Substantive Rules, but approval or disapproval is by the full Legislature (the instrument used is a resolve).</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(cc) Executive branch agency has more than advisory power.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ee) Joint Administrative Procedures Committee, with approval of the president and speaker, may seek judicial review of validity or invalidity of rules.</p> | <p>(ff) A standing committee can recommend a special session to consider committee's recommendations.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(hh) Commission may hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and compel the production of books, papers, documents and other evidence.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(jj) Final rules previously approved by the Legislature, can still be rejected in a subsequent session.</p> |
|---|---|



## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.27

### Summary of Sunset Legislation

State or other jurisdiction	Scope	Preliminary evaluation conducted by	Other legislative review	Other oversight mechanisms in law	Phase-out period	Life of each agency (in years)	Other provisions
Alabama	C	Dept. of Examiners of Public Accounts	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	No later than Oct. 1 of the year following the regular session or a time as may be specified in the Sunset bill.	(Usually 4)	Schedules of licensing boards and other enumerated agencies are repealed according to specified time tables.
Alaska	C	Budget & Audit Cmte.	...	...	1/y	...	...
Arizona	C	Legislative staff	Joint Cmte.	...	6/m	10	...
Arkansas	D	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	S	Jt. Legis. Sunset Review Cmte. (a)	...	Perf. eval.	...	Established by the Legislature	...
Colorado	R	Dept. of Regulatory Agencies	Legis. Cmtes. of Reference	Bills need adoption by the legislature.	1/y	Up to 15	State law provides certain criteria that are used to determine whether a public need exists for an entity or function to continue and that its regulation is the least restrictive regulation consistent with the public interest.
Connecticut	D (b)	Committee of cognizance of program/ entity being reviewed.	...	per CGS 2c-21: unless otherwise provided, a provision of law creating board/commission/ other body on or after Jan. 4, 1995, with primary purpose of issuing report, is deemed repealed 120 days after the date of required submission of such report	...	...	...
Delaware	C	Agencies under review submit reports to Joint Legislative Oversight Cmte. based on criteria for review and set forth in statute. Cmte. staff conducts separate review.	...	Perf. audit	Dec. 31 of next succeeding calendar year	4	Yearly sunset review schedules must include at least four agencies
Florida	S (f)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	R	Dept. of Audits	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. audit	...	...	A performance audit of each regulatory agency must be conducted upon the request of the Senate or House standing committee to which an agency has been assigned for oversight and review. (d)
Hawaii	R	Legis. Auditor	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	None	Established by the legislature	Schedules various professional and vocational licensing programs for repeal. Proposed new regulatory measures must be referred to the Auditor for sunrise analysis.
Idaho	S (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	R,S	Governor's Office of Mgmt. and Budget	Cmte. charged with re-enacting law	(g)	...	Usually 10	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	No program					
Kansas	(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	R	Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee	Joint committee with subject matter jurisdiction.	Perf. Eval.	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.27  
**Summary of Sunset Legislation** (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Scope	Preliminary evaluation conducted by	Other legislative review	Other oversight mechanisms in law	Phase-out period	Life of each agency (in years)	Other provisions
Louisiana	C	Standing cmtes. of the two houses with subject matter jurisdiction.	...	Perf. eval.	1/y	Up to 6	Act provides for termination of a department and all offices in a department. Also permits committees to select particular agencies or offices for more extensive evaluation. Provides for review by Jt. Legis. Cmte. on Budget of programs that were not funded during the prior fiscal year for possible repeal.
Maine	S (w)	Joint standing cmte. of jurisdiction.	Office of Program Evaluation & Government Accountability	...	...	Generally 10 years	...
Maryland	R	Dept. of Legislative Services	Standing Cmtes.	Perf. eval.	...	Varies (usually 10)	...
Massachusetts	No program						
Michigan	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	S (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	(i)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	R	Oversight Division of Cmte. on Legislative Research	...	...	...	6, not to exceed total of 12	Can be extended.
Montana	(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	D (e) (j)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	C (e) (c)	Sunset Subcommittee	Legislative Commission, Full Legislature	...	...	...	...
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	Stndng cmtes. with jurisdiction over sunset bills (Senate) Jt. Cmtes. With jurisdiction over sunset bills (House)	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 Mngmt. Cmte.	Standing cmtes. as amendments may be made to bill	...	(v)	(v)	...

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.27

### Summary of Sunset Legislation (continued)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</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>Vermont</b>	(s)	Legis. Council staff	Senate and House Government Operations Cmtes.	...	...	...	...
<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>CNMI*</b>			No	Perf. Eval.	1/y		

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.27

**Summary of Sunset Legislation** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, February 2018.

\*Commonwealth of Mariana Islands

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) No longer comprehensive—in 2016, funding for Legislative Program Review and Investigations Committee and staff eliminated; in 2017, provisions of law requiring decennial review of certain programs/entities repealed.

(c) 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.

(d) The automatic sunset setting 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 [billstatus.ls.state.ms.us](http://billstatus.ls.state.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-ting rules or agencies. Oversight mechanisms, including auditing, reporting or performance measures, are discretionary but may be included in specific bills as determined by legislature.

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

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

(r) South Dakota suspended sunset legislation in 1979. 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.

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

(t) Wyoming repealed sunset legislation in 1988.

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

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

(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.





# CHAPTER FOUR

# **STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH**



Additional information is available online at [www.csg.org](http://www.csg.org).



TABLE 4.1  
The Governors, 2018

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 & 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	12/3/1950	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	5/2/1968	IN
Iowa	Kim Reynolds (R) (d)	4	5/2017 (d)	1/2019	...	...	Yes	LG	8/4/1959	IA
Kansas	Jeff Colyer (R)	4	1/2018 (l)	1/2019	...	2-4	Yes	LG	6/3/1960	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	Mark Parson (R)	4	6/2018 (m)	1/2021	...	2A	No	LG	9/17/1955	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	Phil Murphy (D)	4	1/2018	1/2022	...	2-4	Yes	LG	8/16/1957	MA
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 Raimondo (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
South Dakota	Dennis Daugaard (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	Yes	LG	6/11/1953	SD
Tennessee	Bill Haslam (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	No	SpS (g)	8/23/1952	TN
Texas	Greg Abbott (R)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	...	No	LG	3/4/1950	TX
Utah	Gary Herbert (R)	4	8/2009 (h)	1/2021	3	...	Yes	LG	5/7/1947	UT
Vermont	Phil Scott (R)	2	1/2011	1/2019	...	...	No	LG	8/4/1958	VT
Virginia	Ralph Northam (D)	4	1/2018	1/2022	...	1-4	No	LG	9/13/1959	VA
Washington	Jay Inslee (D)	4	1/2013	1/2021	1	...	No	LG	2/9/1951	WA
West Virginia	Jim Justice (R) (k)	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	2-4	(b)	PS (g)	4/27/1951	WV
Wisconsin	Scott Walker (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	...	Yes	LG	11/2/1967	CO
Wyoming	Matt Mead (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-16	(b)	SS	3/11/1962	WY
American Samoa	Lolo Matalasi Moliga (I)	4	1/2013	1/2021	1	2-4	Yes	LG	1949	AS
Guam	Eddie Calvo (R)	4	1/2011	1/2019	1	2-4	Yes	LG	8/29/1961	Guam
CNMI*	Ralph Torres (R)	4	12/28 (i)	1/2019	...	2A	Yes	LG	11/27/1945	CNMI
Puerto Rico	Ricardo Roselló (PNP)	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	...	(b)	SS	3/7/1979	PR
U.S. Virgin Islands	Kenneth Mapp (I)	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	2-4	Yes	LG	11/13/1957	USVI

See footnotes at end of table

## GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.1

### The Governors, 2018 (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments, November 2017.

Key:

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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, eligible for eight out of 12 yrs.

2-16—Two terms, eligible for eight out of 16 yrs.

1-4—One term, re-eligible after four years.

(a) The following also choose candidates for 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 State 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.

(k) Gov. Jim Justice switched parties in August 2017.

(l) Lt. Gov. Colyer was sworn in as governor on Jan. 31, 2018 following Gov. Sam Brownback's appointment as U.S. ambassador-at-large for international religious freedom.

(m) Lt. Gov. Mark Parson was sworn in as governor in June 2018 after Eric Greitens resigned.

TABLE 4.2  
The Governors: Qualifications for Office

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	State citizen (years)	U.S. citizen (years) (a)	State resident (years) (b)	Qualified voter (years)
Alabama	30	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	★
CNMI*	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, September 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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 of the filing period (26 O.S. § 5-105A-A).

## GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.3

### The Governors: Compensation, Staff, Travel and Residence

State or other jurisdiction	Salary	Governor's office staff (a)	Access to state transportation			Receives travel allowance	Reimbursed for travel expenses	Official residence
			Automobile	Airplane	Helicopter			
Alabama	120,395	37	★	★	★	...	★(b)	★
Alaska	145,000	82	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Arizona	95,000	26 (f)	★	★	...	...	★(b)	...
Arkansas	143,820	60	★	★	★	...	★	★
California	195,803	88	★	...	...	...	(d)	★
Colorado	90,000	50	★	★	...	★	★	★
Connecticut	150,000	27	★	...	...	...	...	(e)
Delaware	171,000	28	★	...	...	...	...	★
Florida	130,273 (c)	276 (f)	★	★(j)	...	(b)	(b)	★
Georgia	139,339	56 (f)	★	★	★	...	...	★
Hawaii	155,592	51	★	...	...	★	★	★
Idaho	124,436	17	★	★	...	...	★	...
Illinois	177,412 (c)	91	★	...	...	...	...	★
Indiana	121,233	34	★	★	★	★(b)	★(b)	★
Iowa	130,000	18	★	...	...	...	★	★
Kansas	99,636	24	★	★	★	...	★	★
Kentucky	145,992	45	★	★	★	...	★(b)	★
Louisiana	130,000	93 (f)	★	★	★	...	★	★
Maine	70,000	21	★	...	...	★	★	★
Maryland	170,000	85 (f)	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	★
Massachusetts	151,800	approx. 60	★	...	★	★(b)	★(b)	...
Michigan	159,300 (c)	75	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	★
Minnesota	127,629	37	★	★	★	...	★	★
Mississippi	122,160	29	★	★(k)	...	...	★	★
Missouri	133,821	21	★	★	...	(b)	(d)	★
Montana	115,505	58 (f)	★	★	★	...	★	★
Nebraska	105,000	9	★	★	...	★	★	★
Nevada	149,573	18 (f)	★	★	...	(b)	★(b)	★
New Hampshire	127,443	18	★	...	...	(b)	(d)	(e)
New Jersey	175,000	128	★	...	★	★	★(b)	★
New Mexico	110,000	33	★	★	★	...	★	★
New York	179,000 (c)	180	★	★	★	...	★	★
North Carolina	144,349	59	★	★	...	★	★	★
North Dakota	129,096 (c)	18	★	★	...	...	★	★
Ohio	148,886	58	★	★	★	(b)	(d)	(e)
Oklahoma	147,000	34	★	★	...	... (b)	★(b)	★
Oregon	98,600	65 (f)	★	...	...	★(b)	★(b)	★
Pennsylvania	194,850	68	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Rhode Island	139,695 (c)	39	★	...	★	...	★(b)	...
South Carolina	106,078	16	★	★	...	...	★	★
South Dakota	112,214	18.75	★	★	...	...	★	★
Tennessee	119,116 (c)	37	★	★	★	★(b)	(d)	★
Texas	153,750	277	★	★	★	...	★	★
Utah	150,000	23	★	★	★	...	★	★
Vermont	166,046	14	★	★	...	...	...	...
Virginia	175,000	36	★	★	★	...	★	★
Washington	175,353	36	★	★	...	(b)	(d)	★
West Virginia	150,000	56	★	★	★	(b)	...	★
Wisconsin	146,786	34	★	★	...	...	(d)	★
Wyoming	105,000	18	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
American Samoa	90,000	23	★	...	...	(b)	...	★
Guam	130,000	42	★	...	...	\$218/day	...	★
CNMI*	70,000	16	★	...	...	(b)	...	★
Puerto Rico	70,000	28	★	(g)	(g)	...	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	150,000	84	★	...	...	...	★	★

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.3

**The Governors: Compensation, Staff, Travel and Residence** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, September 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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—\$60/day per diem plus actual lodging expenses.

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

Arizona—Receives up to \$64/day for meals based on location; receives per diem for lodging out of state; default \$41/day for meals and \$93/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.

Commonwealth of the 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:

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.

Michigan—Gov. Rick Snyder returns all but \$1.00 of his salary.

New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo has reduced his salary by 5 percent.

North Dakota—Gov. Burgum is currently not accepting a salary.

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 26 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.

## GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.4

### The Governors: Powers

State or other jurisdiction			Item veto power					Authorization for reorganization through executive order (a)
	Budget making power		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	
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility						
Alabama	★(b)	...	★	...	...	...	★	...
Alaska	★	...	...	★	...	★(v)	...	★
Arizona	★(b)	...	...	★	...	...	(c)	...
Arkansas	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
California	★(b)	...	...	★	...	★	...	★(d)
Colorado	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Connecticut	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★(e)
Delaware	★(b)	...	★	...	...	★	...	★
Florida	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Georgia	★	...	...	★	...	(c)	...	★
Hawaii	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Idaho	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Illinois	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★
Indiana	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	★
Iowa	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Kansas	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★
Kentucky	★(b)	...	...	★	...	...	★	★
Louisiana	...	★	...	★	...	...	★(g)	★(h)
Maine	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Maryland	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★
Massachusetts	★	...	★	...	...	...	★(g)	★(d)
Michigan	★(i)	...	...	★(j)	...	★(g)	...	★
Minnesota	...	★	...	★	...	...	★(g)	★(l)
Mississippi	...	★(k)	...	★	...	...	...	★
Missouri	★(b)	...	...	★	...	★	...	★
Montana	★	...	...	★	...	★(g)	...	★(m)
Nebraska	...	★	...	★	...	★(n)	...	...
Nevada	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	★(o)
New Hampshire	★(b)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
New Jersey	★(b)	...	...	★	...	...	★(g)	★(p)
New Mexico	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
New York	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
North Carolina	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★(q)
North Dakota	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★
Ohio	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Oklahoma	...	★	...	★	...	...	★(g)	★(r)
Oregon	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Pennsylvania	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Rhode Island	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★
South Carolina	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...
South Dakota	★	...	...	★	...	★(s)	...	★
Tennessee	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
Texas	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...
Utah	...	★	★	...	...	★	...	★
Vermont	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Virginia	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★(w)
Washington	★	...	★(t)	...	...	★	...	...
West Virginia	★	...	...	★	...	★(x)	...	...
Wisconsin	★(b)	...	...	★(u)	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	★	...	★	...	★(s)	...	...
American Samoa	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★
Guam	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★
CNMI*	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Puerto Rico	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★(f)
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 4.4

**The Governors: Powers** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governors' offices, September 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.

(v) Three-fourths elected to override on revenue or appropriations bills. Two-thirds required to override on all other legislation.

(w) The governor submits a reorganization plan to the General Assembly which must approve the plan by a vote of a majority of the membership in each house.

(x) Two-thirds elected to override budget item veto.

## GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.5

## Gubernatorial 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 or investigative committees/commissions	Respond to federal programs and requirements	State personnel administration	Other administration	Filing and publication procedures	Subject to administrative procedure act	Subject to legislative review
Alabama	S, I, Case Law	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Alaska	C	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Arizona	I	★(a)	★(a)	★(a)	★(a)	★(a)	★(a)	★(a)	★(a)	★(b)	...	...
Arkansas	I, Common Law	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	I (q)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Colorado	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Connecticut	C, S	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	(b)	...	...
Delaware	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...
Florida	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Georgia	S, I (d)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...
Hawaii	C, S, Common Practice	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Idaho	S	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	...
Illinois	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana	C, S, Case Law	★	★	...	(limited)	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Iowa	(f)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(g)	★	★	★
Kansas	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	(h)
Kentucky	C, S	★	★	★(i)	★	★	★	★	★(j)(k)(l)	★(b)	★	★
Louisiana	C, S (m)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	...
Maine	I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Maryland	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(n)	★	★	★(o)
Massachusetts	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Michigan	C	★	★	★	★(p)	★	★	...	★	★(p)	...	...
Minnesota	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	(r)(bb)	★(b)	★	★(o)
Mississippi	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	(s)	(s)	...
Missouri	C, S, Common Law	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(o)	...	★(o)(t)
Montana	S, I, Common Law	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Nebraska	C, S	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	S, I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(c)	...	...
New Hampshire	S	★	★(a)	★	...	★	★	...	★(k)	★	...	...
New Jersey	C, S, I	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★(u)	★	...	...
New Mexico	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
New York	C, S	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
North Carolina	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★(v)
North Dakota	S, I	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	(l)(r)(u)(w)(x)(y)	...	...	...
Ohio	C, S, I (z)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(ll)	★	...	...
Oklahoma	C	★	★	★	(aa)	★	★	★	...	★	...	...
Oregon	I	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	C, S	★	...	★(n)(bb)(cc)(dd)	...	★	...	...	★(dd)	★(b)(bb)	...	...
Rhode Island	S, I, Case Law	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★(b)	...	...
South Carolina	S	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	...
South Dakota	C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Tennessee	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(b)	...	...
Texas	C, S, I	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Utah	S, I	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Vermont	S, I	★	★	...	★(ee)	★	★	...	...	...	...	★(ff)
Virginia	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★(mm)
Washington	S	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	C, S	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	(kk)	...	...	...
Wisconsin	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(nn)	★	...	...
Wyoming	(gg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(hh)	★(hh)	...
Guam	C	★	★	...	(ii)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
CNMI*	C	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	C, S, I, Case Law	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(jj)	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.5

**Gubernatorial Executive Orders: Authorization, Provisions, Procedures** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, September 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

C—Constitutional

S—Statutory

I—Implied

★—Formal provision.

...—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 clemency.

(h) Only for EROs. When an ERO is submitted the legislature has 30 days to veto the ERO or it becomes law.

(i) To give immediate effect to state regulation in emergencies.

(j) To control administration of state contracts and procedures.

(k) To impound or freeze certain state matching funds.

(l) To reduce state expenditures in revenue shortfall.

(m) Inherent.

(n) To control procedures for dealing with public.

(o) Reorganization plans and agency creation.

(p) Executive reorganizations not effective if rejected by both houses of legislature within 60 calendar days. Executive orders reducing appropriations not effective unless approved by appropriations 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 by constitution 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.

(ll) General power to issue executive orders to execute the authority of the Governor as provided in the Constitution and state statute.

(mm) Some statutes set forward requirements for executive orders, but few established procedures.

(nn) The governor has power to direct the Department of Administration to conduct investigations of any executive or administrative agency in order to determine feasibility of consolidating, creating or rearranging agencies for the purpose of affecting the elimination of unnecessary state functions, avoiding duplication, reducing the cost of administration and increasing efficiency. Wis. Stat. 16.004(3)(a). The governor has power to coordinate services of personnel across state agencies. Wis. Stat. 14.03.

## GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.6  
State Cabinet Systems

State or other jurisdiction	Authorization for cabinet system				Criteria for membership			Number of members in cabinet (including governor)	Frequency of cabinet meetings	Open cabinet meetings
	State statute	State constitution	Governor created	Tradition in state	Appointed to specific office (a)	Elected to specified office (a)	Gubernatorial appointment regardless of office			
Alabama	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	22	Quarterly	...
Alaska	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	17	Gov.'s discretion	★
Arizona	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	37	Quarterly	...
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	(b)
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	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	9	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	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	27	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	★	★	...	...	★(j)	...	...	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	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	17	Gov.'s discretion	★
Wyoming	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	44	Quarterly	...
American Samoa	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	16	Gov.'s discretion	★
Guam	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	55	Bi-monthly	...
CNMI*	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	17	Gov.'s discretion	★
Puerto Rico	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	10 (c)	Every 6 weeks	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	21	Monthly	★

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.6  
State Cabinet Systems (continued)

<p>Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, September 2017.</p> <p>*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands</p> <p>Key:</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) Certain cabinet meetings are open to the public and media.</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.</p>	<p>The Council of State exists as a separate body and is composed independently elected 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>
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## GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.7

### The Governors: Provisions and Procedures for Transition

State or other jurisdiction	Legislation pertaining to gubernatorial transition	Appropriation available to gov-elect	Provision for:					
			Gov-elect's participation in state budget for coming fiscal year	Gov-elect to hire staff to assist during transition	State personnel to be made available to assist gov-elect	Office space in buildings to be made available to gov-elect	Acquainting gov-elect staff with office procedures and routing office functions	Transfer of information (files, records, etc.)
Alabama	...	...	★	•	•	•	•	•
Alaska	•	•	...	•	•	•	•	★
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)	...	...	★	★	★	...
CNMI*	★	Unspecified	...	...	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	100,000	...	★	★	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.7

**The Governors: Provisions and Procedures for Transition** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of governors' offices, September 2017.

\* Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.8

### Impeachment Provisions in the States

State or other jurisdiction	Governor and other state executive and judicial officers subject to impeachment	Legislative body which holds power of impeachment	Vote required for impeachment	Legislative body which conducts impeachment trial	Chief justice presides at impeachment trial (a)	Vote required for conviction	Official who serves as acting governor if governor impeached (b)	Legislature may call special session for impeachment
Alabama	★	H	maj. mbrs. (bb)	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	★	H	...	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Colorado	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Connecticut	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★(f)	2/3 mbrs. must be present	LG	★
Delaware	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs.	LG	...
Florida	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	★(g)	2/3 mbrs. present (h)	LG (i)	★
Georgia	★	H	...	S	★(e)	2/3 mbrs.	...	★(j)
Hawaii	★	H	2/3 mbrs.	S	...	2/3 mbrs.	LG	★
Idaho	★	H	2/3 mbrs.(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	...	(n)	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	...
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. present	S	...	2/3 mbrs. present	LG	★(cc)
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)			
CNMI*	★	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)			

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 4.8

**Impeachment Provisions in the States** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, September 2017.

\* Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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 there 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.
- (bb) Upon majority vote of impeachment, the governor must step down until the conclusion of the trial in the Senate, if Senate votes to reinstate the governor.
- (cc) Two-thirds of both houses may call a special session for any purpose. The Senate may try impeachments in recess; the House may not impeach unless in session.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.9

### Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for Number of Consecutive Terms of Elected State Officials (All terms are four years unless otherwise noted)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Lt. Governor</i>	<i>Secretary of state</i>	<i>Attorney general</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>	<i>Auditor</i>	<i>Comptroller</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Labor</i>	<i>Insurance</i>
Alabama	2 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	...	N	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)	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	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

TABLE 4.9

**Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for Number of Consecutive Terms of Elected State Officials**  
**(All terms are four years unless otherwise noted)** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2018.

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.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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 12 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 16 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 eight years; attorney general is appointed by the state Supreme Court.

(p) Mayor.

(q) State treasurer performs this function.

(r) General services administrator performs function.

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.10

### Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant governor (a-1)	Secretary of state (a-2)	Attorney general (a-3)	Treasurer (a-4)	Adjutant general (a-5)	Admin. (a-6)	Agriculture (a-7)	Auditor (a-8)	Banking (a-9)
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	(b)	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	GS	GS	CE	GS
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
CNMI*	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

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.10

**Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection** (continued)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Budget (a-10)</i>	<i>Civil rights (a-11)</i>	<i>Commerce (a-12)</i>	<i>Community affairs (a-13)</i>	<i>Comptroller (a-14)</i>	<i>Consumer affairs (a-15)</i>	<i>Corrections (a-16)</i>	<i>Economic development (a-17)</i>	<i>Education (a-18)</i>	<i>Election admin. (a-19)</i>
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	G	B	N.A.	A	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	(I)	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	GS	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	AB	AG	GS	GS	GS	B	LG
Vermont	CG	AT	GS	CG	CG	AT	CG	CG	GS	CE
Virginia	GB	AT	GB	GB	GB	A	GB	B	GB	GB
Washington	N.O.	I	GS	N.O.	G	N.O.	GS	N.O.	CE	N.O.
West Virginia	CS	GS	GS	B	(a-8)	(a-13)	GS	(a-13)	B	(a-2)
Wisconsin	A	A	N.O.	N.O.	A	A	GS	CS	CE	B
Wyoming	AG	(a-37)	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
CNMI*	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

See footnotes at end of table

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.10

### Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Emergency management (a-20)	Employment services (a-21)	Energy (a-22)	Environmental protection (a-23)	Finance (a-24)	Fish & wildlife (a-25)	General services (a-26)	Health (a-27)	Higher education (a-28)	Highways (a-29)
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	N.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	GE	(b)	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	G	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	G	GS	AG	A	A	GS	N.O.	(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	N.O.	GS	N.O.	GS	N.O.	GD	N.O.	G	N.O.	N.O.
West Virginia	GS	GS	GS	GS	(a-6)	CS	C	GS	B	GS
Wisconsin	A	GS	A	A	A	(a-35)	GS	A	N.A.	(a-49)
Wyoming	G	GS	G	GS	N.O.	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
CNMI*	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

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.10

## Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Information systems (a-30)	Insurance (a-31)	Labor (a-32)	Licensing (a-33)	Mental health & developmental disabilities (a-34)	Natural resources (a-35)	Parks & recreation (a-36)	Personnel (a-37)	Planning (a-38)	Post audit (a-39)
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	A	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	A	GS	AB	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	GS	GS	N.O.	CE	I	N.O.	N.O.	N.O.
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.	CE
Wyoming	GS	GS	AG	CS	(b)	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
CNMI*	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

See footnotes at end of table

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.10

### Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-audit (a-40)	Public library development (a-41)	Public utility regulation (a-42)	Purchasing (a-43)	Revenue (a-44)	Social services (a-45)	Solid waste mgmt. (a-46)	State police (a-47)	Tourism (a-48)	Transportation (a-49)	Welfare (a-50)
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	GS	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)	(h)	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	A	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	N.O.	N.O.	GS	N.O.	GS	GS	N.O.	G	N.O.	GS	N.O.
West Virginia	(a-8)	B	GS	CS	GS	(a-27)	B	GS	GS	(a-29)	(a-27)
Wisconsin	CE	A	GS	A	GS	A	A	A	GS	GS	A
Wyoming	(a-8)	AG	G	CS	GS	(a-27)	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
CNMI*	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

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 4.10

**Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies and state websites, April 2018.

\*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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 Nebraska, unicameral legislature)
GB—Governor	Both houses
GE—Governor	Either house
GC—Governor	Council
GD—Governor	Departmental board
GLS—Governor	Appropriate legislative committee & Senate
GOC—Governor & Council or cabinet	
LG—Lieutenant Governor	
LGS—Lieutenant Governor	Senate
	(in Nebraska, unicameral legislature)
AT—Attorney General	
ATS—Attorney General	Senate
	(in Nebraska, unicameral legislature)
SS—Secretary of State	
C—Cabinet Secretary	
CG—Cabinet Secretary	Governor
A—Agency head	
AB—Agency head	Board
AG—Agency head	Governor
AGC—Agency head	Governor & Council
AGS—Agency head	Senate
	(in Nebraska, unicameral legislature)
ALS—Agency head	Appropriate legislative committee
ASH—Agency head	Senate president & House speaker
B—Board or commission	
BG—Board	Governor
BGS—Board	Governor & Senate
BS—Board or commission	Senate
	(in Nebraska, unicameral legislature)
BA—Board or commission	Agency head
CS—Civil Service	
LS—Legislative Committee	Senate
	(in Nebraska, unicameral legislature)
(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 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 & Developmental Disabilities.
(a-35) Natural resources.
(a-36) Parks and recreation.
(a-37) Personnel.
(a-38) Planning.
(a-39) Post audit.
(a-40) Pre-audit.
(a-41) Public library development.
(a-42) Public utility regulation.
(a-43) Purchasing.
(a-44) Revenue.
(a-45) Social services.
(a-46) Solid waste management.
(a-47) State police.
(a-48) Tourism.
(a-49) Transportation.
(a-50) Welfare.
(b)
California—Health—Responsibilities shared between Director of Health Care Services, Jennifer Kent, and Director of Public Health, Karen L. Smith, both (GS).
California—Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities—Responsibilities shared between Director of State Hospitals, Pamela Ahlin, (GS) and Director of Developmental Services, Nancy A. Bargmann, (GS).

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.10

### Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection (continued)

Connecticut–Auditors–Responsibilities shared between Robert J. Kane and John C. Geragosian. Positions are filled by the legislature.	Nevada–Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities–Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, MHDS (G).
Connecticut–Fish and Wildlife–Responsibilities shared between Director of Wildlife, Richard Jacobson, (CS), Director of Inland and Marine Fisheries, Peter Aarrestad, (CS).	Nevada–Public Library–Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Tourism and Cultural Affairs (G) and Division Administrator of Library and Archives (A).
Connecticut–Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities–Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Mental Health, Miriam Delphin-Rittmon, (GE) and Commissioner, Dept. of Developmental Services, Jordan Scheff, (GE).	Nevada–Welfare–Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, Welfare and Support Services (AG).
Delaware–Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities–Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health (CG); and Director, Division of Developmental Disabilities Services, same department (CG).	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).
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).	New Jersey–Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities–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).
Hawaii–Administration–The functions are divided amongst the Director of Budget and Finance, Director of Human Resources Development, and the Comptroller.	New Jersey–Commissioner, Dept. of Human Services (GS) and Commissioner, Dept. Of Children and Families (GS).
Hawaii–Finance–Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance, Laurel A. Johnston, (GS) and the Comptroller, Roderick K. Becker, (GS).	New York–Responsibilities shared between Board of Election members. Two co-chairs and two commissioners. (B)
Indiana–Election Administration–Responsibilities shared between Co-Directors, Brad King and Angela Nussmeyer.	New York–Licensing–Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (GS) and Commissioner of State Education Department (B).
Kansas–Emergency management–Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General (GS) and Deputy Director (C).	Ohio–Finance–Responsibilities shared between Assistant Director, Office of Budget and Management (A) and Deputy Director same office (A).
Maryland–Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities–Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Mental Hygiene Administration (A); and Secretary, Department of Disabilities (A).	Ohio–Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities–Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Developmental Disabilities (GS) and Director, Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. (GS).
Massachusetts–Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities–Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Department of Developmental Disabilities (CG); and Commissioner, Department of Mental Health, Executive Office of Human Services (CG).	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).
Michigan–Election Administration–Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, Ruth Johnson, (CE); and Director, Sally Williams, Bureau of Elections (CS).	Oklahoma–Public Utility Regulation–Responsibilities shared between General Administrator Public Utility Division, Corporation Commission (B); and 3 Commissioners, Corporation Commission (SE).
Michigan–Fish and Wildlife–Responsibilities shared between Director, Chief of Fisheries, Jim Dexter, (CS) and Chief of Wildlife, Russ Mason, (CS).	Pennsylvania–Shared between Executive Director (Fish) (B) and Executive Director (Game) (B).
Minnesota–Human/Social Services, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities and Welfare are under the Commissioner of Human Services (GS).	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.
Minnesota–Public Utility Regulation–Responsibilities shared between the five Public Utility Commissioners (G).	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.
Missouri–Fish and Wildlife–Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation; Administrator, Division of Wildlife, same department (AB).	South Carolina–Environmental Protection–Responsibilities shared between two Directors, one selected by (BS) and the other by (B).
Nebraska–Finance–Responsibilities shared between State Tax Commissioner, Department of Revenue (GS); Administrator, Budget Division (A) and the Auditor of Public Accounts (CE).	South Carolina–Health and Human Services (GS) and Director of Health & Environmental Control (GS).
Nevada–Election Administration–Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (CE), Deputy Secretary of State (SS), Chief Deputy, Secretary of State (A).	South Carolina–Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities–Responsibilities shared between Director of Disabilities and Special Needs (B) and Director of Mental Health (B).
Nevada–Health–Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, Health (AG).	Texas–Election Administration–Responsibilities shared between

TABLE 4.10

**Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection** (continued)

Secretary of State (G); and Division Director of Elections, Elections Division, Secretary of State (A).	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.
Virginia—Public Utility Regulation—No single position. Functions are shared between Communication, Energy Regulation and Utility and Railroad Safety, all (B).	(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.
Wyoming—Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities—Responsibilities shared between Director, State Hospital (AG) and Director, Life Resource Center, (AG).	(i) Method not specified.
(c) Department abolished July 1, 2005; responsibilities transferred to office of Management and Budget, General Services and Department of State.	(j) The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation is a quasi-public agency.
(d) Appointed by the House and approved by the Senate.	(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.
(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.	(l) Economic Development is considered corporate and state does not control method of selection or wages for this position.
(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	

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.11

### Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries

State or other jurisdiction	Governor	Lieutenant governor (a-1)	Secretary of state (a-2)	Attorney general (a-3)	Treasurer (a-4)	Adjutant general (a-5)	Admin. (a-6)	Agriculture (a-7)	Auditor (a-8)	Banking (a-9)
Alabama	\$120,395	\$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	142,452	141,156	141,156	106,452	153,760	N.A.
Arizona	95,000	(a-2)	70,000	90,000	70,000	146,000	N.A.	132,000	141,986	130,000
Arkansas	141,000	42,315	91,800	130,000	85,000	118,680	157,182	101,969	85,000	140,552
California	195,806	146,854	146,854	170,080	156,643	190,101	N.O.	201,869	201,869	183,759
Colorado	90,000	153,768	68,496	80,004	68,500	158,880	165,636	162,012	177,972	125,004
Connecticut	150,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	182,132	175,000	132,160	(c)	142,500
Delaware	171,000	80,239	130,111	147,893	113,874	122,321	(c)	119,540	109,032	111,916
Florida	130,273 (d)	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	155,592	151,776	N.O.	151,776	151,776	220,651	(c)	144,452	144,552	119,664
Idaho	124,436	42,909	105,771	124,000	104,207	145,121	95,201	130,936	N.O.	(a-24)
Illinois	177,412 (d)	135,669	156,541	156,541	135,669	115,613	142,339	133,273	157,212	135,081
Indiana	121,331	95,162	82,640	99,418	82,640	139,869	142,041	148,000	82,640	126,072
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	145,992	124,113	124,113	124,113	124,133	137,000	N.O.	124,113	124,113	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)	97,157	122,616	89,149	135,658	135,658	135,658	107,890	111,925
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	111,510	112,410	112,410	174,204	180,089	(a-30)	160,000	173,173	165,000
Minnesota	127,629	82,959	95,722	121,248	(a-24)	179,902	144,991	144,991	108,485	117,179
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	103,180
Montana	115,505	86,990	95,695	137,008	(a-6)	119,613	110,787	110,787	92,236	110,787
Nebraska	105,000	75,000	85,000	95,000	85,000	109,807	118,938	115,001	85,000	105,751
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	128,260	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	N.A.	126,250	N.A.	85,000	90,900
New York	179,000	151,500	120,800	151,500	N.A.	120,800	183,040	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	129,096 (d)	103,221	105,770	157,009	99,881	200,160	N.A.	108,656	105,770	140,004
Ohio	148,886	77,730	109,553	109,553	109,553	134,846	140,649	134,846	109,553	121,950
Oklahoma	147,000	114,713	140,000	132,825	114,713	179,892	110,000	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	194,850	163,672	140,291	162,115	162,115	140,291	155,874	140,291	162,115	140,291
Rhode Island (g)	139,695	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	190,116 (d)	68,001 (e)	201,852	185,064	201,852	158,556	201,852	158,556	(a-14)	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	150,000	135,000	(a-1)	104,405	104,405	131,997	140,004	125,008	104,405	130,000
Vermont	166,046	70,470	158,966	131,019	109,449	121,056	136,448	136,448	109,449	118,726
Virginia	175,000	36,321	163,735	150,000	172,430	139,614	164,555	N.A.	178,950	175,100
Washington	175,353	102,908	122,880	160,989	143,247	179,892	157,236	144,192	122,880	143,520
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	132,001	121,950	122,096	117,686
Wyoming	105,000	(a-2)	92,000	175,000	92,000	139,198	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
CNMI*	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

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.11

**Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries** (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Budget (a-10)	Civil rights (a-11)	Commerce (a-12)	Community affairs (a-13)	Comptroller (a-14)	Consumer affairs (a-15)	Corrections (a-16)	Economic development (a-17)	Education (a-18)	Election admin. (a-19)
Alabama	\$177,266	N.O.	\$162,232	\$164,419	\$138,305	\$72,686	\$71,712	(a-12)	\$250,000	\$72,686
Alaska	194,760	106,452	141,156	(a-12)	137,664	(a-12)	141,156	(a-12)	141,156	129,132
Arizona	130,000	145,000	250,000	N.A.	140,000	133,729	185,000	(a-12)	85,000	142,518
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.	152,632	156,643	183,759	258,180	N.O.	170,080	143,508
Colorado	173,616	120,000	N.O.	80,004	143,376	153,792	166,416	155,004	255,000	135,204
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	151,776	111,120	144,552	N.O.	144,552	116,448	144,552	144,552	240,000	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	137,700	115,400	(a-17)	122,400	(a-8)	105,500	154,400	195,850	98,418	(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	103,955	250,000	150,000	70,000
Louisiana	145,954	86,175	237,500	162,198	(a-6)	114,254	136,719	237,500	275,000	112,195
Maine	115,461	84,490	(a-17)	(a-17)	115,461	127,005	135,658	135,658	135,658	101,774
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	165,000	152,250	(a-32)	N.O.	147,471	N.O.	175,000	175,000	212,221	(c)
Minnesota	(a-24)	144,991	144,991	(a-17)	(a-24)	123,025	150,002	150,002	1,500,002	(a-2)
Mississippi	(a-6)	N.O.	90,000	130,000	(a-6)	107,000	132,761	183,000	300,000	80,000
Missouri	117,300	82,932	128,244	106,935	98,681	116,437	124,139	128,244	N.A.	62,010
Montana	121,200	79,623	110,787	73,101	103,485	75,378	110,796	104,809	107,127	80,000
Nebraska	161,874	78,000	132,188	100,152	108,601	95,000	186,164	142,001	222,932	95,650
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	89,606	123,725	123,725	126,250	85,000
New York	199,547	109,800	120,800	120,800	151,500	127,000	136,000	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	165,000	150,000	160,000	N.A.	N.A.	141,384	135,240	126,005	120,410	53,640
Ohio	178,401	113,963	137,924	141,897	178,401	116,480	147,492	141,897	184,496	109,553
Oklahoma	100,000	N.A.	126,508	N.O.	120,000	125,000	185,000	N.A.	124,373	117,885
Oregon	157,884	112,428	168,276	156,773	N.O.	185,508	185,104	(a-13)	157,581	150,336
Pennsylvania	168,490	144,157	135,179	135,179	154,015	145,976	155,879	148,085	155,879	84,930
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	157,728	116,964	(a-17)	(a-17)	201,852	90,000	152,256	169,392	200,004	141,084
Texas	159,131	117,875	N.O.	172,997	153,750	141,484	266,500	N.A.	220,375	(c)
Utah	158,995	98,176	144,997	70,554	(a-24)	(a-12)	131,997	145,995	230,069	83,200
Vermont	127,088	107,806	136,177	109,907	127,088	107,806	121,056	112,756	136,448	109,449
Virginia	172,699	97,850	171,922	137,296	172,567	105,165	160,742	350,200	N.A.	111,000
Washington	(a-14)	109,560	159,060	(a-12)	179,525	(a-3)	174,396	(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.	122,096	120,016
Wyoming	134,358	(a-37)	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
CNMI*	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

See footnotes at end of table

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.11

### Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Emergency management (a-20)	Employment services (a-21)	Energy (a-22)	Environmental protection (a-23)	Finance (a-24)	Fish & wildlife (a-25)	General services (a-26)	Health (a-27)	Higher education (a-28)	Highways (a-29)
Alabama	\$124,200	\$88,543	\$97,766	\$152,618	\$177,266	\$113,479	\$97,766	\$282,446	\$206,184	\$169,000
Alaska	114,420	129,132	175,000	141,156	146,760	141,156	(a-43)	141,156	325,000	127,260
Arizona	112,500	135,000	N.A.	175,000	(a-14)	160,000	120,000	205,505	120,000	145,000
Arkansas	98,327	147,460	N.O.	130,250	(a-6)	134,056	133,797	219,779	168,810	183,924
California	201,869	184,928	174,000	201,869	201,869	181,818	183,759	(c)	299,928	(a-49)
Colorado	153,804	129,948	125,004	158,124	135,312	148,752	114,000	379,641	163,260	156,228
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	N.A.	104,232(b)	104,232(b)	N.A.	(c)	104,232 (b)	(a-14)	144,552	375,000	N.A.
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	133,110	168,500	81,159	134,415	159,878	88,997	(a-6)	175,000	192,560	(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	69,500	137,000	105,000	137,000	141,750	N.O.	120,000	360,000	120,000
Louisiana	130,000	102,149	124,342	137,197	(a-6)	123,614	(a-6)	236,001	378,560	176,900
Maine	88,608	(a-32)	(a-38)	135,658	(a-6)	135,658	112,216	135,658	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)	140,703	110,000	165,000	(a-10)	(c)	N.O.	175,000	N.O.	(a-49)
Minnesota	154,992	N.O.	136,555	150,002	154,992	131,941	(a-6)	150,002	350,000	154,992
Mississippi	107,868	135,315	90,000	129,347	(a-6)	147,216	N.O.	230,000	300,000	157,000
Missouri	92,437	106,935	102,000	106,091	117,300	(c)	98,681	142,000	175,000	177,480
Montana	90,975	104,773	121,047	110,787	103,485	110,796	96,825	110,787	313,845	(a-49)
Nebraska	93,351	132,188	105,751	124,109	(c)	113,541	118,938	166,650	187,180	149,966
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	125,000	125,000	126,250	103,000	113,000	125,000	126,250	115,000
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	94,200	150,000	160,000	136,116	165,000	128,136	165,000	170,004	372,000	(a-49)
Ohio	113,006	147,576	141,897	143,249	(c)	109,013	105,061	140,525	171,766	144,061
Oklahoma	95,000	115,110	114,000	123,163	171,833	135,000	110,000	189,000	412,031	(a-49)
Oregon	129,936	168,276	145,476	152,652	(a-4)	152,652	(a-6)	185,508	186,084	184,724
Pennsylvania	142,964	135,003	140,187	155,879	168,490	(c)	148,085	155,879	142,553	148,128
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	(c)	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	123,600	152,256	166,032	168,708	201,852	168,708	159,996	176,868	171,600	158,555
Texas	198,164	179,500	N.O.	210,695	(a-14)	195,749	170,824	242,353	205,160	(a-49)
Utah	98,945	147,992	124,176	140,004	139,672	114,004	104,000	202,425	N.O.	(a-49)
Vermont	81,660	121,056	118,726	118,726	127,088	101,920	121,056	148,262	N.O.	118,227
Virginia	148,860	161,679	99,419	190,188	175,980	144,414	167,214	202,023	199,479	212,661
Washington	(a-5)	162,240	N.O.	158,184	(a-14)	156,684	(a-6)	157,452	N.O.	N.O.
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	92,477	108,618	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
CNMI*	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

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.11

**Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries** (continued)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Information systems (a-30)</i>	<i>Insurance (a-31)</i>	<i>Labor (a-32)</i>	<i>Licensing (a-33)</i>	<i>Mental health &amp; developmental disabilities (a-34)</i>	<i>Natural resources (a-35)</i>	<i>Parks &amp; recreation (a-36)</i>	<i>Personnel (a-37)</i>	<i>Planning (a-38)</i>	<i>Post audit (a-39)</i>
Alabama	\$177,266	\$164,419	\$139,859	N.O.	\$152,618	\$141,000	\$100,198	\$168,622	(a-12)	\$241,695
Alaska	142,140	126,984	141,156	129,132	91,272	141,156	106,452	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	183,759	156,643	201,869	173,031	(c)	201,869	173,160	183,759	N.O.	N.O.
Colorado	166,212	125,004	N.A.	150,000	149,508	157,848	157,236	141,588	155,904	(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	203,244	122,940	144,552	99,276 (b)	132,972	144,552	104,232 (b)	144,552	N.A.	104,232 (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	131,402	115,895	115,895	110,376	119,195	125,700	92,302	114,400	N.O.	125,044
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	160,000	103,000	137,000	N.O.	112,212	105,000	113,400	137,000	137,000	124,113
Louisiana	150,000	115,000	137,000	N.O.	130,000	129,210	120,016	142,854	121,306	N.A.
Maine	133,355	111,925	135,658	135,658	(a-45)	135,658	(a-35)	115,461	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)	165,000	(a-32)	147,471	165,000	133,242	178,360	N.O.	(a-8)
Minnesota	135,010	N.A.	144,991	N.A.	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	147,216	135,000	86,407	(a-8)
Missouri	110,000	124,139	128,000	112,200	137,000	124,139	110,000	98,681	117,300	107,746
Montana	127,209	95,695	110,787	100,481	104,507	110,787	95,418	104,739	104,809	104,507
Nebraska	175,821	128,383	132,188	80,120	139,624	149,968	145,001	107,563	137,476	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.	125,000	79,131	105,000	76,198	85,000
New York	170,000	127,000	127,000	(c)	(c)	136,000	127,000	120,800	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	170,004	105,770	150,000	N.O.	101,532	N.O.	112,000	104,424	N.O.	116,400
Ohio	134,368	145,395	97,385	(m)	(c)	144,061	111,737	116,272	141,897	(a-8)
Oklahoma	160,000	126,713	105,053	N.O.	173,318	126,508	126,508	110,000	N.O.	N.O.
Oregon	211,440	129,936	77,000	N.O.	136,488	N.O.	152,652	157,884	N.O.	(a-8)
Pennsylvania	150,006	140,291	155,879	119,433	148,128	148,085	140,715	146,211	148,069	(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	173,400	143,420	127,950	127,950	(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	200,112	158,556	152,256	124,752	158,556	168,708	115,632	158,556	N.O.	(a-14)
Texas	184,792	202,383	179,500	179,375	241,273	210,695	195,749	N.O.	159,131	(a-8)
Utah	131,996	125,008	130,000	119,850	112,736	140,004	113,235	125,590	(a-10)	(a-8)
Vermont	136,448	118,726	121,056	95,097	120,827	136,448	105,476	121,056	N.O.	(a-8)
Virginia	189,263	170,000	139,647	151,759	241,326	163,735	151,577	N.A.	(a-10)	(a-8)
Washington	162,240	125,302	162,240	155,940	(a-45)	135,515	139,068	(a-14)	(a-14)	N.O.
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	96,804	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
CNMI*	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

See footnotes at end of table

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.11

### Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-audit (a-40)	Public library development (a-41)	Public utility regulation (a-42)	Purchasing (a-43)	Revenue (a-44)	Social services (a-45)	Solid waste mgmt. (a-46)	State police (a-47)	Tourism (a-48)	Transportation (a-49)	Welfare (a-50)
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	133,332	115,824	141,156	(a-27)	106,452	141,156	115,824	141,156	120,144
Arizona	(a-14)	73,000	154,320	95,176	175,000	215,250	121,992	197,000	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.	152,474	(a-26)	197,900	234,879	173,160	258,286	N.O.	190,334	(a-45)
Colorado	(a-14)	125,502	136,824	114,612	161,952	166,452	149,136	109,752	123,012	166,456	166,452
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	104,232 (b)	120,000	125,760	120,864	144,552	144,552	97,332 (b)	N.O.	297,684	144,552	99,276 (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	82,640	113,622	127,500	96,900	139,256	190,550	101,999	147,070	112,200	171,600	(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	110,000	86,205	117,265	120,000	90,000	125,000	108,150	137,000	(a-45)
Louisiana	126,880	111,280	137,000	120,141	250,000	129,995	102,000	177,436	115,000	176,900	110,411
Maine	(a-14)	101,067	131,248	N.A.	119,038	135,658	82,826	136,885	(a-17)	135,657	(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	144,200	125,189	175,000	124,421	165,000	N.O.	165,000	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)	94,000	120,745	75,501	134,935	130,000	82,480	138,116	120,000	157,000	130,000
Missouri	98,681	N.A.	108,758	98,681	128,244	128,244	74,690	123,864	N.A.	177,480	100,764
Montana	(a-39)	96,040	101,772	87,870	110,787	(a-27)	84,840	100,481	94,746	110,787	(a-27)
Nebraska	108,601	107,440	135,000	125,002	161,600	206,850	99,142	149,999	104,449	149,966	206,850
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	N.A.	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	110,478	135,000	126,864	170,000	182,004
Ohio	(a-10)	107,598	132,496	105,060	144,061	(c)	95,597	146,994	105,019	144,061	147,576
Oklahoma	(a-14)	85,850	(c)	105,000	150,000	185,000	112,057	136,471	126,508	156,128	185,000
Oregon	(a-10)	138,504	160,285	123,828	168,276	185,508	N.O.	168,276	N.O.	185,103	(a-45)
Pennsylvania	(a-4)	142,553	150,585	140,715	148,085	155,879	140,187	154,248	140,715	155,879	155,879
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	169,820	124,773	174,966	168,043	146,618	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	157,728	136,524	158,352	156,912	163,800	158,556	133,104	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)	117,520	101,836	(a-26)	84,032	131,081	122,928	121,534	123,905	163,425	(a-45)
Vermont	127,088	98,176	150,737	121,056	121,056	136,448	118,726	136,448	99,195	136,448	121,056
Virginia	(a-14)	153,585	(c)	125,000	164,651	209,000	190,188	184,705	183,890	212,661	209,000
Washington	(a-4)	(a-2)	137,064	(a-6)	162,240	183,000	N.O.	185,400	N.O.	174,396	(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)	118,872	128,502	109,158	122,470	123,989	108,618	111,280	109,762	127,026	101,629
Wyoming	(a-8)	105,600	121,692	81,936	126,994	(a-27)	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
CNMI*	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

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 4.11

**Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state personnel agencies and state websites, April 2018.

\*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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.

(a-24) Finance.

(a-25) Fish and wildlife.

(a-26) General services.

(a-27) Health.

(a-28) Higher education.

(a-29) Highways.

(a-30) Information systems.

(a-31) Insurance.

(a-32) Labor.

(a-33) Licensing.

(a-34) Mental Health.

(a-35) Natural resources.

(a-36) Parks and recreation.

(a-37) Personnel.

(a-38) Planning.

(a-39) Post audit.

(a-40) Pre-audit.

(a-41) Public library development.

(a-42) Public utility regulation.

(a-43) Purchasing.

(a-44) Revenue.

(a-45) Social services.

(a-46) Solid waste management.

(a-47) State police.

(a-48) Tourism.

(a-49) Transportation.

(a-50) Welfare.

(b) Salary ranges, top figure in ranges follow:

Hawaii: Employment Services, \$173,508; Energy, \$173,508; Fish and Wildlife, \$173,508; Licensing, \$165,216; Parks and Recreation, \$173,508; Post-Audit, \$173,508; Pre-Audit, \$173,508; Welfare, \$165,216.

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.

Commonwealth of the 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 Jennifer Kent of Health Care Services, \$199,855 and Director Karen L. Smith Department of Public Health \$256,085.

California—Mental health & developmental disabilities—Responsibilities shared between Director Pamela Ahlin of State Hospitals, \$199,850 and Director Nancy A. Baugmann of Developmental Services, \$199,850.

Connecticut—Auditor—Responsibilities shared between John C. Geragosian, \$173,389 and Robert J. Kane, \$145,886.

Connecticut—Fish And Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Director Richard Jacobson of Wildlife, \$144,021 Director Peter Aarrestad of Inland and Marine Fisheries, \$128,962.

Connecticut—Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities—Respon-

## EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.11

### Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries (continued)

sibilities shared between Commissioner Miriam Delphin-Rittmon Mental Health: \$160,000 and Commissioner Jordan Scheff, Dept. of Developmental Services: \$168,000.	Health and Human Services, \$128,998 and Division Administrator, \$125,021.
Delaware—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.	Nevada—Public Library Development—Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, \$118,200 and Division Administrator, Library and Archives, \$98,880.
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.	New Jersey—General Services—Responsibilities shared between Jig- nasa 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.
Delaware—Social Services—Function split between two cabinet posi- tions: Secretary, Dept. of Health and Social Services : \$147,870 and Secretary, Dept. of Svcs. for Children, Youth and their Families, \$133,241.	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 Disabili- ties, Dept. of Human Services, \$128,000.
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.	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.
Hawaii—Finance—Responsibilities shared between Director Laurel A. Johnston of Budget and Finance, \$151,776 and Comptroller Rod- erick K. Becker \$144,552.	New York—Licensing—Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, State Education Department, \$250,000; Secretary of State, Depart- ment of State, \$120,800.
Indiana—Elections Administration—Responsibilities shared between Co-Directors Brad King, \$79,129 and Angela Nussmeyer, \$78,555.	New York—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between Com- missioner of Office for People with Developmental Disabilities, \$136,000 and Commissioner of Office of Mental Health, \$136,000.
Kansas—Emergency Management—Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General, \$106,392 and deputy director, \$75,608.	Ohio—Finance—Responsibilities shared between Kurt Kauffman, Interim Assistant Director of Budget and Management, \$123,199 and Fred Church, Deputy Director, Office of Budget and Manage- ment, \$125,340.
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.	Ohio—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between John L. Martin, Director of Dept. of Developmental Disabilities, \$142,584 and Tracy J. Plouck, Director, Dept. of Mental Health and Addiction Ser- vices, \$138,132.
Massachusetts—Mental Health—Responsibilities shared between Commissioners Joan Mikula, \$157,982 and Elin M. Howe, \$153,511.	Ohio—Social Services—Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Job and Family Services, \$147,576; Superintendent of Dept. of Education, \$184,496; Executive Director Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities, \$117,374 and Director of Dept. of Aging, \$125,008.
Michigan—Elections Administration—Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State Ruth Johnson, \$112,410 and Director of Elections Sally Williams, \$129,780.	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.
Michigan—Fish and Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Chief of Fisheries, Jim Dexter, \$131,812 and Chief of Wildlife, James Russ Mason, \$130,269.	Pennsylvania—Fish and Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Executive Director (Fish), \$144,157 and Executive Director (Game), \$132,010.
Minnesota—Public Utility Regulation—Responsibilities shared between five commissioners with salaries of \$140,000 for each.	Rhode Island—Higher Education—Serves a dual role as Commissioner of Higher Education and as the President of the Community College of Rhode Island.
Missouri—Fish and Wildlife—Responsibilities shared between Larry Yamnitz, Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Con- servation, \$103,380; Jason Sumners, Administrator, Division of Wildlife, same department, \$87,060.	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.
Nebraska—Finance—Responsibilities shared between, Auditor of Public Accounts, Charlie Janssen—\$85,000; Director of Administra- tion, Gerry Oligmueller—\$161,874 and State Tax Commissioner, Tony Fulton—\$161,600.	South Carolina—Environmental protection—Responsibilities shared
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,	

TABLE 4.11

**Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries** (continued)

between Acting Director David Wilson, \$146,618 (BS) and Director Alvin Taylor \$135,072 (B).	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.
South Carolina–Health–Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services Joshua Baker, \$168,043 and Director of Health and Environmental Control David Wilson, \$146,618.	(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.
South Carolina–Mental Health–Responsibilities shared between Interim Director for Disabilities and Special Needs, Patrick Maley, \$106,000 and Director of Mental Health, John Magill \$214,901.	(h) \$68,680 part time.
Texas–Elections Administration–Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$132,924; and Division Director, \$125,447.	(i) Lieutenant Governor receives additional pay when serving as acting governor.
U.S. Virgin Islands–Community Affairs–Responsibilities for St. Thomas, \$74,400; St. Croix, \$76,500; St. John, \$74,400.	(j) This agency is now a self-directed state agency.
Virginia–Public Utility Regulation–Functions shared between William F. “Bill” Stephens; Energy Regulation, \$175,100; Utility and Railroad Safety, Massoud Tahamtani, \$172,134.	(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
Wyoming–Mental Health–Responsibilities shared between State Hospital, Heather Babbitt, \$116,527 and Life Resource Center, Richard Dunkley, \$120,000.	(l) The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation is a quasi-public agency. The salary shown is for the previous director.
(d) These individuals have voluntarily taken no salary or a reduced salary:	(m) Numerous licensing boards, too many to list.
Florida–Governor Scott has refused his salary of \$130,273 since taking office.	(n) Varies by department.
Illinois–Governor Rauner only accepts \$1 of salary and takes no state benefits.	(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.
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.	(p) Commissioner Mark Nunnally waives his salary. The last reported salary for this position was \$158,000.
North Dakota–Governor Doug Burgum has declined his salary of \$129,096.	
Tennessee–Governor Haslam returns his salary to the state.	
(e) In Maine, New Hampshire, Tennessee and West Virginia, the	

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.12

### The Lieutenant Governors, 2018

<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 (l)	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	Donna Lynne (D)	CE	4	5/2016 (n)	1/2019	...	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	Doug Chin (D)	CE	4	2/2018 (e)	12/2018	...	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 (Acting) (R) (m)	CE	4	5/2017	1/2019	...	Yes
Kansas	Tracey Mann (R)	CE	4	2/2018 (o)	1/2019	...	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	Michelle Fischbach (R)	CE	4	5/2018 (p)	1/2021	...	Yes
Mississippi	Tate Reeves (R)	CE	4	1/2012	1/2020	1	No
Missouri	Mike Kehoe (R) (q)	CE	4	(q)	(q)	...	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	Sheila Oliver (D)	CE	4	1/2018	1/2022	...	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	Justin Fairfax (D)	CE	4	1/2018	1/2022	...	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
CNMI*	Victor Hocog (R)	CE	4	12/2015 (j)	1/2019	...	Yes
Puerto Rico	(b)						
U.S. Virgin Islands	Osbert Potter (l)	SE	4	1/2015	1/2019	...	Yes

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.12

**The Lieutenant Governors, 2018** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments, Nov. 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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) Attorney General Chin was sworn in as lieutenant governor on Feb. 2, 2018 following the resignation of Lt. Gov. Shan Tsutsui.
- (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 when Gov. Bentley resigned. The Pres. Pro Tempore of the Senate is next in line of succession.
- (m) Gov. Kim Reynolds appointed Adam Gregg, the state's public defender, as lieutenant governor. However, the state attorney general, had issued an opinion questioning Gov. Reynolds authority to appoint the potential next governor. Gregg will hold the title of lieutenant governor, he will be charged with the ceremonial and administrative tasks of the office, and will draw the salary but will remain outside the gubernatorial line of succession. Should Reynolds leave office, the vacancy would be filled by Senate President Jack Whitver, the No. 3 on the gubernatorial depth chart according to the state constitution.
- (n) Donna Lynne was appointed Lt. governor by Gov. Hickenlooper after Joseph Garcia resigned to become president of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.
- (o) Kansas Lt. Gov. Tracey Mann was sworn in on Feb. 14, 2018 after being appointed to fill the vacancy left when Jeff Colyer assumed the office of governor.
- (p) Michelle Fischbach, as President of the MN Senate, became the Lt. Gov. when Tina Smith was appointed to fill Sen. Al Franken's Senate seat.
- (q) Mike Parson became Governor upon the resignation of Eric Greitens. There is no provision for filling this office. The President Pro Tem of the Missouri Senate is next in line to become governor, followed by Speaker of the House, and Secretary of State. On June 18, 2018, Governor Mike Parson appointed Mike Kehoe (R), as Lieutenant Governor. The appointment comes with legal uncertainty, as the Constitution of Missouri states that the governor can fill all vacancies "other than in the offices of lieutenant governor, state senator or representative ...." However, Parson stated that he believed that the Constitution gave him authority to name Kehoe as lieutenant governor.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.13

### Lieutenant Governors: Qualifications and Terms

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	State citizen (years)	U.S. citizen (years) (a)	State resident (years) (b)	Qualified voter (years)	Length of term (years)	Maximum consecutive terms allowed
Alabama	30	7	10	7	...	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	...	5	★	2	...
Wisconsin	18	★	★	★	★	4	...
Wyoming	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
American Samoa	35	(h)	★	5	★	4	2
Guam	30	...	5	5	★	4	2
CNMI*	35	★	★	★	★	4	2
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	...	5	5	5	4	2

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.13  
**Lieutenant Governors: Qualifications and Terms** (continued)

<i>Source:</i> The Council of State Government's survey of lieutenant governors' offices, September 2017.	
*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	
<i>Note:</i> This table includes constitutional and statutory qualifications.	
<i>Key:</i>	
★—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.	(d) In 1993 a constitutional limit of two lifetime terms in the office was enacted.
(b) In some states you must be a state resident to be an elector, and must be an elector to run.	(e) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.
(c) No lieutenant governor.	(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.



## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.14

### Lieutenant Governors: Powers and Duties

State or other jurisdiction	Presides over Senate	Appoints committees	Breaks roll-call ties	Assigns bills	Authority for governor to assign duties	Member of governor's cabinet or advisory body	Serves as acting governor when governor out of state	Other duties (a)
Alabama	★	...	★	★	...	...	★(b)	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	(c)
Arizona	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Arkansas	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	(c)
California	★(r)	...	★	...	★	...	★	(c)
Colorado	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	(c)
Connecticut	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	(c)
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	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
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)	...	...	...	★	★	★	...
CNMI*	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	(c)
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	★(f)	★	★	...

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 4.14

**Lieutenant Governors: Powers and Duties** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of lieutenant governors' offices, September 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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 referenda; provide constituent care and communications; lend support to governor's legislative and administrative initiatives; sign and file regulations; publish the Alaska 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.
- Arkansas—Lieutenant Governor Tim Griffin gets to appoint a member to two commissions: the Judicial Discipline and Disability Commission and the Ethics Commission.
- 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: chair of the Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs (by statute); may be appointed by the governor to concurrently serve as the head of a department (by statute)."
- Connecticut—The lieutenant governor is a member of the Finance Advisory Committee, the Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation and the Corporation of Yale University.
- 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, Military Economic Development Committee, Governor's Rural Affairs Council, Illinois Farmers Market Task Force, Illinois Local Food, Farms, & Jobs Council, Commission to End Hunger, Illinois Main Street, Housing Task Force, Commission to Eliminate Poverty, ISBE/ROE Service Evaluation Committee, Charitable Trust Stabilization Committee, Opioid Overdose Prevention & Intervention Task Force, Local Government Consolidation & Unfunded Mandates Task Force, and Illinois School Funding Reform Commission.

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 and Board of the Kentucky Housing Corporation. 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—The lieutenant governor is the only statewide elected official that is part of both the executive and legislative branches of state government. Under the constitution, the lieutenant governor is ex officio president of the Missouri Senate. The lieutenant governor is elected independently from the governor, and each can be members of different political parties. Upon the governor's death, conviction, impeachment, resignation, absence from the state or other disabilities, the lieutenant governor shall act as governor. By law, the lieutenant governor is a member of the Board of Public Buildings, Board of Fund Commissioners, Missouri Development Finance Board, Missouri Community Service Commission, Missouri State Capitol Commission, Missouri Housing Development Commission and the Tourism Commission.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.14

### Lieutenant Governors: Powers and Duties (continued)

The lieutenant governor is an advisor to the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education on early childhood education and the Parents-as-Teachers program. The lieutenant governor is the state's official advocate for senior citizens, and serves on the Special Health, Psychological, and Social Needs of Minority Older Individuals Commission.

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.

Commonwealth of the 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.

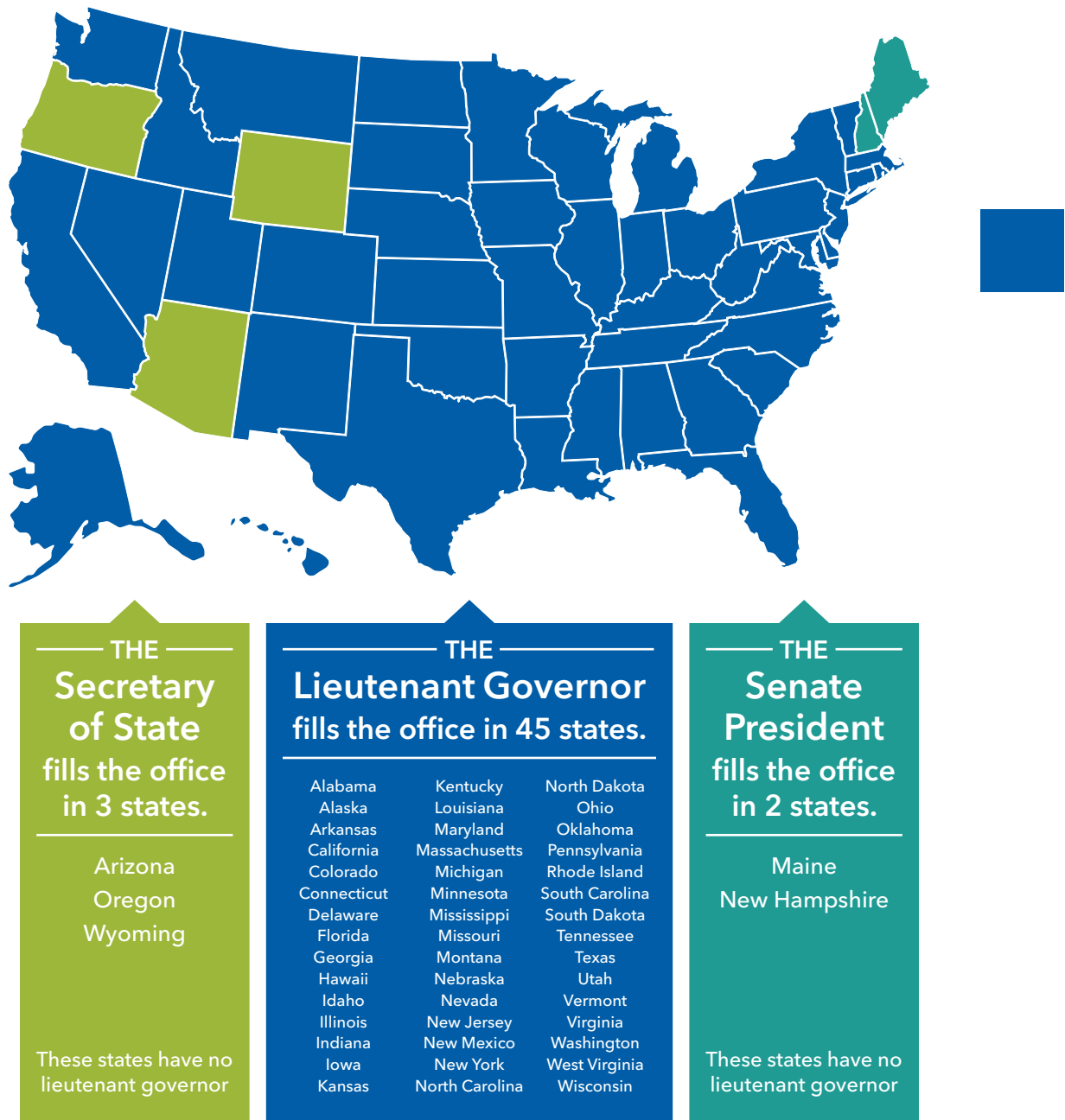
(p) In the event of a vacancy in the office of Governor resulting from the death, resignation or removal of a Governor in office, or the death of a Governor-elect, or from any other cause the Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor, until a new Governor is elected and qualifies.

(q) Only when asked or after 45 days of absence.

(r) Only upon the invitation from the Senate.

Table 4.14 | Gubernatorial Succession

If Something Happens to the Governor, Who Fills the Office?



## SECRETARIES OF STATE

TABLE 4.15

### The Secretaries of State, 2018

State or other jurisdiction	Name and party	Method of Selection	Length of regular term in years	Date of first service	Present term ends	Number of previous terms	Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution
Alabama	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 (b)	4	1/2009	...	...	...
Florida	Kenneth Detzner (R)	A	4	2/2012	...	1	2
Georgia	Brian Kemp (R)	E	4	1/2010	1/2019	1	...
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)	E	4	3/2012	1/2019	1	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	Kyle Ardoin (R) (acting)	E	4	5/2018 (c)	1/2020	...	...
Maine	Matt Dunlap (D)	L	2	1/2005 (d)	1/2019	(d)	5 (e)
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	...	(f)
Nebraska	John Gale (R)	E	4	12/2000	1/2019	3	...
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	Tahesha Way	A	...	1/2018	...	...	...
New Mexico	Maggie Toulouse Oliver (D)	E	4	12/2016 (g)	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	James Williamson (R)	A	4	6/2018 (h)	1/2021	...	...
Oregon	Dennis Richardson (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	...	2
Pennsylvania	Robert Torres (acting)	A	...	10/2017 (i)	...	...	...
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	...	...	...
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 (j)	1/2019	10 (j)	...
Wyoming	Ed Buchanan (R)	E	4	3/2018 (k)	1/2019	...	...
American Samoa	(a)						
Guam	(a)						
CNMI*	(a)						
Puerto Rico	Luis Rivera Marín (NPP)	A	...	1/2017	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	(a)						

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.15  
**The Secretaries of State, 2018** (continued)

<i>Source:</i> The Council of State Governments, July 2018.	
<i>Key:</i>	
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.	(e) Statutory term limit of four consecutive two-year terms.
(b) Appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate.	(f) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.
(c) Ardoin became acting secretary on May 2018. He replaced Tom Schedler.	(g) Secretary Oliver was elected in Nov. 2016 to fill the remaining two years of the unexpired term of Diana Duran who had previously resigned.
(d) 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.	(h) Williamson was appointed by Gov. Mary Fallin on June 1, 2018.
	(i) Torres was named acting secretary upon the resignation of Pedro Cortes in October 2017.
	(j) 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.
	(k) Edward Buchanan was appointed March 5, 2018 to fill Ed Murray's term.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE

TABLE 4.16

### Secretaries of State: Qualifications for Office

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>U.S. citizen (years) (a)</i>	<i>State resident (years) (b)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>	<i>Method of selection to office</i>
Alabama	25	7	5	★	E
Alaska	(c)				
Arizona	25	10	5	★	E
Arkansas	18	★	★	★	E
California	18	★	★	★	E
Colorado	25	★	2	...	E
Connecticut	18	★	★	★	E
Delaware	...	...	...	...	A
Florida	(d)				
Georgia	25	10	4	★	E
Hawaii	(c)				
Idaho	25	2	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	...	★	1	...	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)				
CNMI*	(c)				
Puerto Rico	...	5	5	...	A
U.S. Virgin Islands	(c)				

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.16  
**Secretaries of State: Qualifications for Office** (continued)

<i>Source:</i> The Council of State Governments survey of secretaries of state offices, October 2017.	
*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	
<i>Key:</i>	
★—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	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 trademarks/ marks
Alabama	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Alaska (b)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Arizona (aa)	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★
Arkansas	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★
California	★ (c)	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	(d)	★	★	...	★
Colorado	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Connecticut	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	★
Delaware (g)	...	...	...	(e)	...	...	(f)	...	...	★	★	...	★
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 (bb)	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
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



TABLE 4.17

**Secretaries of State: Election and Registration Duties** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of secretaries of state offices, October 2017.

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) Registration duties include alternative business entities such as LLCs and partnerships.

(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, registers advanced directives for health care, registers guardianship nominations. Charitable organizations soliciting tax deductible charitable contributions must file a charitable solicitation registration statements or claim of exemption before soliciting charitable contributions in Nevada.

(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 limited 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 officiants for civil marriages.

(s) Additional registration duties include: Issues authentications and apostilles.

(t) Materials not ballots.

(u) Both domestic and foreign profit; but only domestic non-profit.

(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.

(aa) Additional registration duties include partnerships, telephonic seller, advance directives and uniform commercial code.

(bb) Also administers the Safe at Home address confidentiality/mail forwarding program; issues authentications and apostilles.

## 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 (x)	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Florida (u)	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Georgia	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Hawaii (b)	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	...
Idaho	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
Illinois	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	H	...	★	★
Indiana	(n)	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	H	...	(n)	...
Iowa (y)	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
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 (z)	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	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)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Vermont (m)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	H	...	★	★
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

TABLE 4.18

**Secretaries of State: Custodial, Publication and Legislative Duties** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of secretaries of state offices, October 2017.

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 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.

(x) Other publication duties include constitutional amendments.

(y) Began administering a Safe at Home address confidentiality program for victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault and other violent crimes. Approves voluntary non-urbanized annexations and files all annexations of territory by Iowa cities.

(z) Files Agency Code of Conduct; Administers Confidential Address Program Publish State Roster of Elected Officials; State Blue Book.

## ATTORNEY'S GENERAL

TABLE 4.19

### The Attorneys General, 2018

<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	Russell Suzuki (D)	A	4 (a)	3/2018 (q)	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	1/2021	1	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	Gubir Grewal (D)	A	4	1/2018	1/2022	0	...
New Mexico	Hector Balderas (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	0	2 (f)
New York	Barbara Underwood (D) (acting)	E	4	5/2018 (e)	1/2019	0	★
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	1/2022	1	(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	...
CNMI*	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

TABLE 4.19

**The Attorneys General, 2018** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments, December 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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) Underwood became acting attorney general on May 8, 2018 after the resignation of Eric Schneiderman.

(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.

(q) Suzuki was confirmed as attorney general on March 29, 2018 after the resignation of Doug Chin.

## 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	...	★	1	...	(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
CNMI*	...	...	3	...	5	...	A
Puerto Rico	...	★	...	...	★	★	A
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	...	★	★	★	★	A

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.20

**Attorneys General: Qualifications for Office** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, October 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

★—Formal provision; number of years not specified.

...—No formal provision.

A—Appointed by governor.

E—Elected by voters.

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

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

(c) No statute specifically requires this, but the State Bar Act can be interpreted as making this a qualification.

(d) No period specified, all licensed attorneys are members of the state bar.

(e) State citizenship requirement.

(f) Chosen biennially by joint ballot of state senators and representatives.

(g) *Crosse v. Board of Supervisors of Elections* 243 Md. 555, 221A.2d431 (1966)—opinion rendered indicated that U.S. citizenship was, by necessity, a requirement for office.

(h) Appointed by the governor and confirmed by the governor and the executive council.

(i) Implied.

(j) Appointed by state supreme court.

(k) Same as qualifications of a judge of a court of record.

(l) Must be confirmed by the Senate.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

TABLE 4.21

### Attorneys General: Prosecutorial and Advisory Duties

State or other jurisdiction	Authority in local prosecutions:				Issues advisory opinions (a):				Reviews legislation (b):	
	Authority to initiate local prosecutions	May intervene in local prosecutions	May assist local prosecutor	May supersede local prosecutor	To state executive officials	To legislators	To local prosecutors	On the constitutionality of bills or ordinances	Prior to passage	Before signing
Alabama	A	A,D	A,D	A	★	★	★	...	★	...
Alaska	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	★	★	...	★	★	★
Arizona	A,D,F	A,D	A,D,F	D,F	★	★	★	★(x)	(u)	(u)
Arkansas	D	...	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,D,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	A,B,D,E,F	A,B,D,E,F	A,B,D,E,F	A,B,D,E,F	★	...	★	★	...	...
New Hampshire	A,E(y)	A,E(y)	A,D,E	A,E	★	...	★	...	(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,G	D,F	G	★	...	...	...	...	...
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	F	...	D	...	(z)	(z)	(z)	(z)	...	...
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
CNMI*	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



TABLE 4.21

**Attorneys General: Prosecutorial and Advisory Duties** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, October 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.

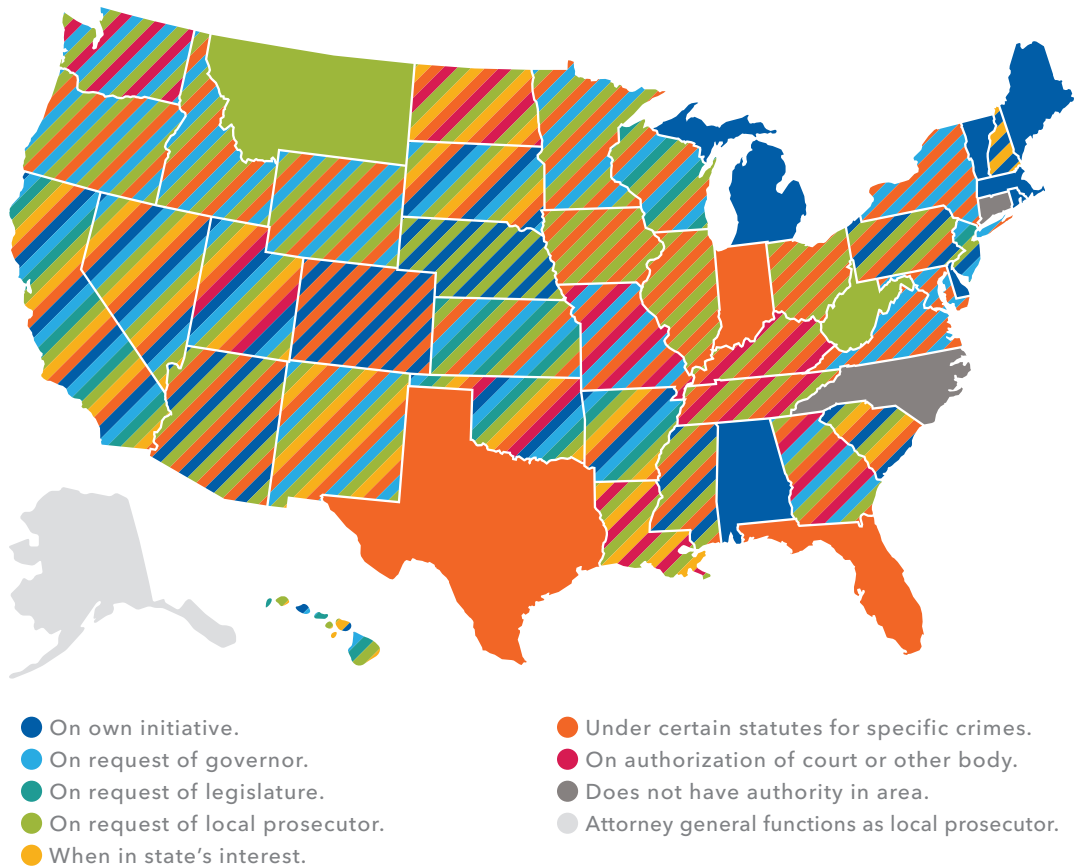
...—Does not have authority in area.

- (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 functions as the local prosecutor.
- (g) Discretion to informally review upon request of legislative or executive branch, but reviews are not legal advice nor formal action.
- (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.
- (x) At the request of one or more members of the legislature, the attorney general shall investigate any ordinance, regulation, order or other official action adopted or taken by the governing body of a county, city or town that the member alleges violates state law or the Constitution of Arizona.
- (y) Attorney general has statewide prosecutorial authority in any court. No request or order is required for the AG to initiate a prosecution. The Attorney General has authority to intervene, no request or order is required, but does not do so except in an extreme circumstance.
- (z) The attorney general's office may issue an opinion on a question affecting the public interest or concerning the official duties of the requesting person. The opinion is a written interpretation of existing law. Authorized requestors are: the governor, head of a department of state government, the head or board or a penal institution, the head or board of an eleemosynary institution, the head of a state board, a regent or trustee of a state educational institution, a committee of a house of the Texas Legislature, a county auditor authorized by law, the chair of the governing board of a river authority and a district or county attorney.

Table 4.21 | Duties of Attorneys General

Authority to Initiate Local Prosecutions



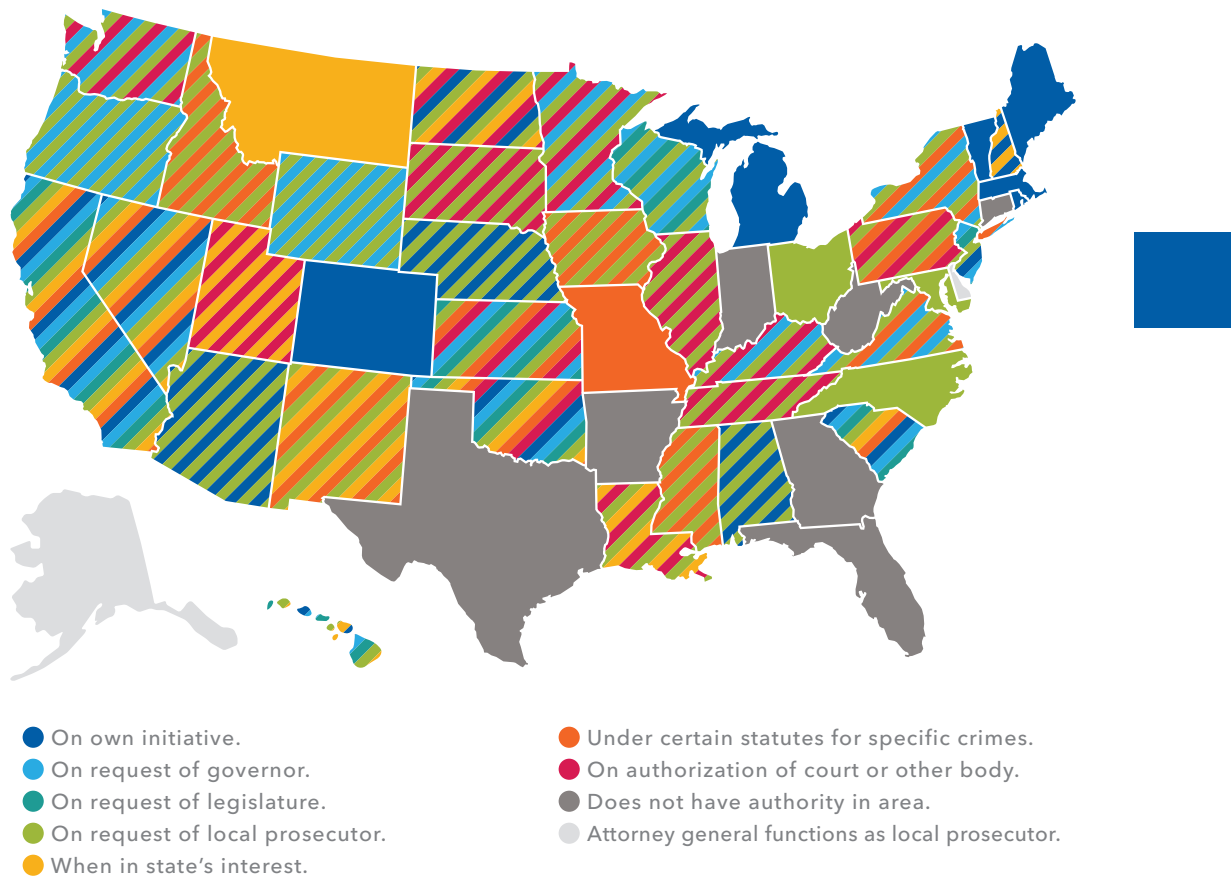
**IN SIX STATES,**  
attorneys general  
are appointed rather  
than elected.

Alaska, Hawaii, New  
Hampshire, New Jersey,  
Tennessee and Wyoming

**IN TENNESSEE,** the Supreme Court  
is responsible for the appointment as  
opposed to the governor.

**IN MAINE,** the attorney general is  
elected by the Legislature.

Table 4.21 | Duties of Attorneys General (cont.)



The length of a regular term for most attorneys general is **FOUR YEARS.**

In Vermont and Maine, the term is only two years.

In Tennessee, the length is eight years.

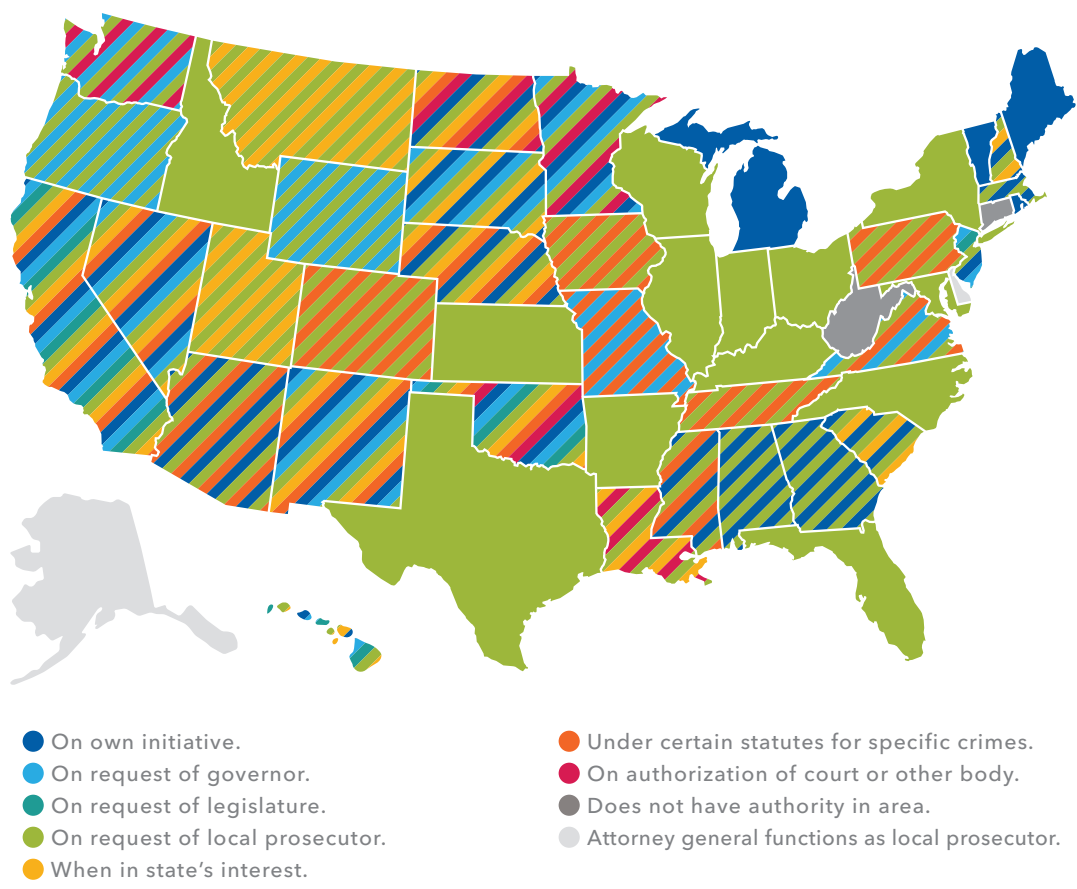
Iowa Attorney General Tom Miller is the longest continuously serving state attorney general.

He has been in office since 1995. He also served from 1979-1991.

The average time in office for the current group of attorneys general is

**5.1 YEARS.**

Table 4.21 | Duties of Attorneys General (cont.)



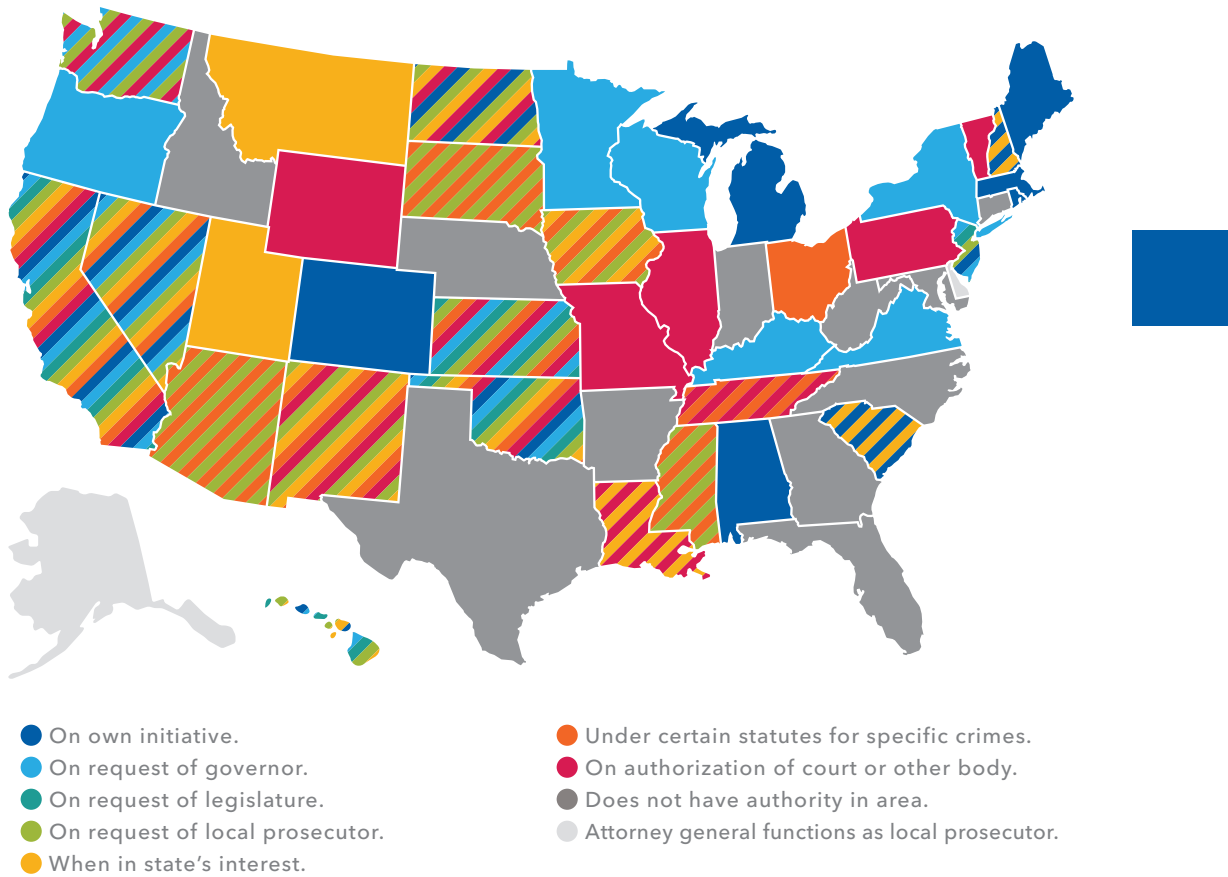
**In seven states, you have to be at least 30 years old to serve as attorney general** (Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia). In Oklahoma, you must be at least 31.

**In 31 states and territories, the attorney general is required to be a licensed attorney.**

**21%**  
**of attorneys**  
**general**  
**currently in**  
**office are**  
**women.**

Table 4.21 | Duties of Attorneys General (cont.)

May Supersede Local Prosecutor



Top 5 Salaries for Current Attorneys General



## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

TABLE 4.22

### Attorneys General: Consumer Protection Activities, Subpoena Powers and Antitrust Duties

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>May commence civil proceedings</i>	<i>May commence criminal proceedings</i>	<i>Represents the state before regulatory agencies (a)</i>	<i>Administers consumer protection programs</i>	<i>Handles consumer complaints</i>	<i>Subpoena powers (b)</i>	<i>Antitrust duties</i>
Alabama	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C
Alaska	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Arizona	★	★	...	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Arkansas	★	...	★	★	★	●	A,B
California	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Colorado	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,C,D
Connecticut	★	(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	★	...	★	★	★	(n)	A,B,D
Maine	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
Maryland	★	★(e)	★	★	★	★	B,C,D
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Minnesota	★	...	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Mississippi	★	★	...	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Montana	★	★	...	★	★	...	A,B
Nebraska	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C,D
Nevada	★	★	★	★	★	●	A,B,C,D
New Hampshire	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B,C
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 (c)	★	...	...	★	★	★	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
CNMI*	★	★	★	★	★	★	A,B
Puerto Rico	★	★	...	...	...	★	A,B,C,D
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★	★	★	★	●	A

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.22

**Attorneys General: Consumer Protection Activities, Subpoena Powers and Antitrust Duties** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, October 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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) 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.

(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) The office can issue Civil Investigative Demands, but would go to court in order to get a subpoena.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL

TABLE 4.23

### Attorneys General: Duties to Administrative Agencies and Other Responsibilities

State or other jurisdiction	Serves as counsel for state	Appears for state in criminal appeals	Issues official advice	Interprets statutes or regulations	Duties to administrative agencies				Involved in rule-making	Reviews rules for legality
					Conducts litigation:		Prepares or reviews legal documents	Represents the public before the agency		
					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	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Illinois	A,B,C	★	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	...
Indiana	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Iowa	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Kansas	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Kentucky	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...
Louisiana	A,B,C	★(m)	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★
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	★(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)
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)	★	★
CNMI*	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★
Puerto Rico	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	A,B	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 4.23

**Attorneys General: Duties to Administrative Agencies and Other Responsibilities** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of attorneys general, state constitutions and statutes, October 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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) Regarding criminal appeals, the Office of Attorney General handles federal habeas corpus appeals only.

(l) The Attorney General serves as counsel for the public before 1 administrative body, but otherwise does not represent the public before agencies.

(m) May appear for the state in criminal appeals either as the actual prosecutor in the case or through the solicitor general if the state has a broader interest.

## TREASURERS

TABLE 4.24

### The Treasurers and Other Chief Financial Officers: 2018

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Method of selection</i>	<i>Length of regular term in years</i>	<i>Date of first service</i>	<i>Present term ends</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution</i>
Alabama	Young Boozer (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
Alaska	Pamela Leary	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2014	...	...
Arizona	Eileen Klein (R)	E	4	4/2018 (i)	1/2019	2
Arkansas	Dennis Milligan (R)	A	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
California	John Chiang (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
Colorado	Walker Stapleton (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
Connecticut	Denise L. Nappier (D)	E	4	1/1995	1/2019	★
Delaware	Ken Simpler (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	★
Florida (a)	Jimmy Patronis (R) (b)	E	4	6/2017 (b)	1/2019	2
Georgia	Steve McCoy	A	Pleasure of the Board	11/2011	...	...
Hawaii (c)	Wesley Machida (D)	A	Governor's Discretion	12/2014	...	...
Idaho	Ron G. Crane (R)	E	4	1/1999	1/2019	★
Illinois	Mike Frerichs (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	★
Indiana	Kelly Mitchell (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	(d)
Iowa	Michael L. Fitzgerald (D)	E	4	1/1983	1/2019	★
Kansas	Jacob LaTurner (R)	E	4	4/2017	1/2019	★
Kentucky	Alison Ball (R)	E	4	1/2016	12/2019	2
Louisiana	John Michael Schroder Sr. (e)	E	4	11/2017 (e)	12/2019	★
Maine	Terry Hayes (I)	L	2	1/2015	1/2019	4
Maryland	Nancy K. Kopp (D)	L	4	2/2002	1/2019	★
Massachusetts	Deb Goldberg (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	★
Michigan	Nick Khouri	A	Governor's Discretion	4/2015	...	...
Minnesota (f)	Myron Frans	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2015	...	...
Mississippi	Lynn Fitch (R)	E	4	1/2012	1/2020	★
Missouri	Eric Schmitt (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	2
Montana	John Lewis	A	Governor's Discretion	4/2017	...	...
Nebraska	Don Stenberg (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
Nevada	Dan Schwartz (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
New Hampshire	William Dwyer	L	2	12/2014	1/2019	★
New Jersey	Elizabeth Muoio	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2018	...	...
New Mexico	Tim Eichenberg (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
New York	Christopher Curtis	A	Governor's Discretion	8/2016	...	...
North Carolina	Dale Folwell (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	★
North Dakota	Kelly L. Schmidt (R)	E	4	1/2005	1/2021	★
Ohio	Josh Mandel (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
Oklahoma	Ken Miller (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	★
Oregon	Tobias Read (D)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	2
Pennsylvania	Joseph Torsella (D)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	2
Rhode Island	Seth Magaziner (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	2
South Carolina	Curtis Loftis (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	★
South Dakota	Richard Sattgast (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2019	2
Tennessee	David H. Lillard Jr.	L	2	1/2009	1/2019	...
Texas (g)	Glenn Hegar (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	★
Utah	David Damschen (R)	E	4	12/2015	12/2021	★
Vermont	Elizabeth Pearce (D)	E	2	1/2011	1/2019	★
Virginia	Manju Ganeriwala	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2009	...	...
Washington	Duane Davidson (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	★
West Virginia	John D. Perdue (D)	E	4	1/1997	1/2021	★
Wisconsin	Matt Adamczyk (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2019	★
Wyoming	Mark Gordon (R) (h)	E	4	10/2012 (h)	1/2019	★
American Samoa	Ueli Tonumaipea	A	4	N.A.	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	Jeffrey Barnett	A	Pleasure of CFO	7/2012	N.A.	...
Guam	Rosita Fejeran	CS	...	N.A.	...	...
CNMI*	Mark Rabauliman	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	...
Puerto Rico	Raul Maldonado	A	4	1/17	N.A.	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	Valdamier Collens	A	4	N.A.	N.A.	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.24

**The Treasurers and Other Chief Financial Officers: 2018** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments, Jan. 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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) Gov. Rick Scott appointed Patronis after Jeff Atwater's resignation.

(c) The Director of Finance performs this function.

(d) Eligible for eight out of any period of twelve years.

(e) John Michael Schroder Sr. won the special election to fill John Kennedy's term after he was elected to the U.S. Senate.

(f) The Commissioner of Management and Budget performs this function.

(g) The Comptroller of Public Accounts performs this function.

(h) Gordon was appointed as state treasurer in October 2012 after the death of Joseph Meyer.

(i) Klein was appointed treasurer in April 2018 after Jeff DeWitt resigned to become NASA's chief financial officer.

## TREASURERS

TABLE 4.25

### Treasurers: Qualifications for Office

State	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years)	Qualified voter (years)
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, Feb. 2018.

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**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Cash management</i>	<i>Banking services</i>	<i>Investment of retirement funds</i>	<i>Investment of trust funds</i>	<i>Deferred compensation</i>	<i>Management of bonded debt</i>	<i>Bond issuance</i>	<i>Debt service</i>	<i>Arbitrage</i>	<i>Unclaimed property</i>	<i>Archives for disbursement of documents</i>	<i>College savings</i>	<i>Collateral programs</i>	<i>Local government investment pool</i>	<i>Other</i>
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	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	(n)
Dist. of Columbia	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

TREASURERS

TABLE 4.26

Responsibilities of the Treasurer's Office (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state treasurers' offices, Jan. 2018.

Key:

★—Responsible for activity.

...—Not responsible for activity.

N.A.—Data not available.

(a) Second Injury Fund.

(b) General Fund account reconciliation.

(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 serves 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.

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.27  
State Auditors, 2018

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
Alabama	Department of Examiners of Public Accounts	Ronald L. Jones	Chief Examiner	S	LC	7 yrs.	★	...	None
Alaska	Division of Legislative Audit	Kris Curtis	Legislative Auditor	C, S	L	(a)	...	...	None
Arizona	Office of the Auditor General	Debra K. Davenport	Auditor General	S	LC	5 yrs.	...	...	None
Arkansas	Division of Legislative Audit	Roger A. Norman	Legislative Auditor	S	LC	Indefinite	★	★	None
California	Bureau of State Audits	Elaine M. Howle	State Auditor	S	G	4 yrs.	★	...	None
Colorado	Office of the State Auditor	Dianne E. Ray	State Auditor	C, S	LC	5 yrs.	...	...	None
Connecticut	Office of the Auditors of Public Accounts	John C. Geragosian and Robert Kane	State Auditors	S	L	4 yrs.	...	...	None
Delaware	Office of the Auditor of Accounts	R. Thomas Wagner, Jr.	Auditor of Accounts	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Florida	Office of the Auditor General	Sherrill F. Norman	Auditor General	C, S	L	(a)	...	...	None
Georgia	Department of Audits and Accounts	Greg S. Griffin	State Auditor	S	L	Indefinite	...	...	None
Hawaii	Office of the Auditor	Les Kondo	State Auditor	C	L	8 yrs.	...	★	None
Idaho	Legislative Services Office—Legislative Audits	April J. Renfro	Division Manager	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
Illinois	Office of the Auditor General	Frank Mautino	Auditor General	C, S	L	10 yrs.	...	...	None
Indiana	State Board of Accounts	Paul D. Joyce	State Examiner	S	GLC	4 yrs.	...	...	None
Iowa	Office of the Auditor of State	Mary Mosiman	Auditor of State	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Kansas	Legislative Division of Post Audit	Justin Stowe	Interim Legislative Post Auditor	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
Kentucky	Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts	Mike Harmon	Auditor of Public Accounts	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	2
Louisiana	Office of the Legislative Auditor	Daryl G. Purpera	Legislative Auditor	C, S	L	(a)	...	★	None
Maine	Department of Audit	Pola A. Buckley	State Auditor	S	L	4 yrs.	...	...	2
Maryland	Office of Legislative Audits	Thomas J. Barnickel III	Legislative Auditor	S	ED	Indefinite	...	...	None
Massachusetts	Office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth	Suzanne M. Bump	Auditor of the Commonwealth	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Michigan	Office of the Auditor General	Doug Ringler	Auditor General	C	L	8 yrs.	...	★	None
Minnesota	Office of the Legislative Auditor	James R. Nobles	Legislative Auditor	S	LC	6 yrs. (a)	...	...	None
Mississippi	Office of the State Auditor	Rebecca Otto	State Auditor	C	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Missouri	Office of the State Auditor	Stacey E. Pickering	State Auditor	C	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Missouri	Office of the State Auditor	Nicole Galloway	State Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Montana	Legislative Audit Division	Angus Maciver	Legislative Auditor	C, S	LC	2 yrs.	...	...	None
Nebraska	Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts	Charlie Janssen	Auditor of Public Accounts	C	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Nevada	Legislative Counsel Bureau, Audit Division	Rocky Cooper	Legislative Auditor	S	LC	Indefinite	...	...	None
New Hampshire	Office of the Legislative Budget Assistant	Michael W. Kane	Legislative Budget Assistant	S	LC	2 yrs. (b)	...	...	None
New Jersey	Office of the State Auditor	Stephen M. Eells	State Auditor	C, S	L	5 yr. term and until successor is appointed	★	★	None
New Jersey	Office of the State Comptroller	Philip Degnan	State Comptroller	S	G	6 yrs.	...	★	2
New Mexico	Office of the State Auditor	Wayne Johnson	State Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	2
New York	Office of the State Comptroller, State Audit Bureau	Thomas P. DiNapoli	State Comptroller	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
North Carolina	Office of the State Auditor	Beth A. Wood	State Auditor	C	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
North Dakota	Office of the State Auditor	Joshua Gallion	State Auditor	C, S	E	Indefinite	...	★	None
Ohio	Office of the Auditor of State	Dave Yost	Auditor of State	C, S	E	4 yrs.	...	...	2
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 Carolina	Office of the State Auditor	George Kennedy	State Auditor	S	SB	Indefinite (c)	...	...	None
South Dakota	Department of Legislative Audit	Martin L. Guindon	Auditor General	S	L	8 yrs. (a)	...	...	None

See footnotes at end of table

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.27

**State Auditors, 2018** (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
Tennessee	Comptroller of the Treasury, Dept. of Audit	Justin P. Wilson	Comptroller of the Treasury	C, S	L	2 yrs.	...	...	None
Texas	Office of the State Auditor	Lisa Collier	State Auditor	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
Utah	Office of the State Auditor	John Dougall	State Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Vermont	Office of the State Auditor	Douglas R. Hoffer	State Auditor	C, S	E	2 yrs.	...	★	None
Virginia	Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts	Martha S. Mavredes	Auditor of Public Accounts	C, S	L	4 yrs.	...	...	None
Washington	Office of the State Auditor	Pat McCarthy	State Auditor	C, S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
West Virginia	Legislative Auditor's Office	Aaron Allred	Legislative Auditor	S	L	(a)	...	...	None
Wisconsin	Legislative Audit Bureau	Joe Chrisman	State Auditor	S	LC	Indefinite (b)	...	...	None
Wyoming	Department of Audit	Jeffrey C. Vogel	Director	S	GC	6 yrs.	...	★	None
Dist. of Columbia	Office of the D.C. Auditor	Kathleen Patterson	District of Columbia Auditor						
American Samoa	AS Territorial Auditor Office	Liua Fatuesi	Territorial Auditor						
Guam	Office of the Public Auditor	Doris Flores Brooks	Public Auditor	S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
CNMI*	Office of the Public Auditor	Michael Pai	Public Auditor	C, S,	GL	6 yrs.	N.A.	N.A.	2
Puerto Rico	Office of the Comptroller	Yesmin M. Valdivieso-Galib	Comptroller	C, S,	GL	10 yrs.	★	★	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	Office of the Inspector General	Steven van Beverhoudt	Inspector General						

Source: *Auditing in the States: A Summary*, 2017 edition, The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

\*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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.



TABLE 4.28

**State Auditors: Audit of Basic Financial Statements and Single Audit**

State or other jurisdiction	Auditing of basic financial statements		
	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency conducts part/CPA firm conducts part—Number of agencies contracted out; % of expenditures to the primary government	CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)
Alabama	★	...	...
Alaska	...	★-7; 13%	...
Arizona	...	★-5; 42.31%	...
Arkansas	...	★-7; 7.68%	...
California	★	...	...
Colorado	...	★	...
Connecticut	...	★-4 significant; 9.2%	...
Delaware	...	...	★
Florida	...	★-7.54%	...
Georgia	★	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	★
Idaho	...	★-28 entities; 31% total revenue	...
Illinois	★	...	...
Indiana	...	★-2% (a component unit and public retirement system)	...
Iowa	...	★-5; 1%	...
Kansas	...	...	★
Kentucky	...	★-1.67% governmental activities, 30.83% business type activities, 92.12% component units	...
Louisiana	...	★-6 CPAs; <1% of expenditures	...
Maine	★	...	...
Maryland	...	...	★
Massachusetts	...	...	★
Michigan	...	★-24 agencies; 15% of expenditures	...
Minnesota	...	...	...
Legislative Auditor	...	★-9 component units and one enterprise fund; 17.4%	...
State Auditor	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	★-21 agencies contracted; 43.6% of expenditures contracted	...
Missouri	...	★-Approximately 29 entities; 30%	...
Montana	★	...	...
Nebraska	...	...	...
Nevada	...	...	★
New Hampshire	...	★-80%	...
New Jersey	...	...	...
State Auditor	...	★-6 agencies and pensions/benefit funds; 24%	...
State Comptroller	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	★-98%	...
New York	...	...	★
North Carolina	★	...	...
North Dakota	...	★-state auditor audits about 90% of basic financial statements	...
Ohio	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	★-81 entities; 42.25% of all expenditures	...
Oregon	...	★-2 agencies; 10%	...
Pennsylvania	...	...	...
Rhode Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
South Carolina	...	...	...
Legislative Audit Council	...	...	...
State Auditor	...	★-50%	...
South Dakota	...	★-2.5% based on statement of activities expenses	...
Tennessee	★	...	...
Texas	...	★-6 entities, 18% (FY 2015)	...
Utah	★	Contract 6 audits of component units/other entity	...
Vermont	...	...	★
Virginia	★	...	...
Washington	★	...	...
West Virginia	...	...	...
Performance Evaluation Research Division	...	...	★
Post Audit Division	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Wisconsin	★	...	...
Wyoming	...	...	★
Guam	...	13 component units	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	★

See footnotes at end of table

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.28

### State Auditors: Audit of Basic Financial Statements and Single Audit (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency conducts part/CPA firm conducts part—% conducted by CPA firm	Conducting the single audit	
			CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)	Selection of auditor if part/all of single audit is contracted out
Alabama	...	★—0.4%	...	Individual departments/agencies
Alaska	...	★—41%	...	State corporations select their own auditor, Department of Administration, Division of Finance selected contractor to audit Department of Health and Social Services FY 15 major federal programs.
Arizona	...	★—61.3%	...	The audited agency selects the auditor with help from the Auditor General's Office.
Arkansas	...	★—5.25%	...	The individual agency receiving a private audit selects the auditor.
California	...	...	★	The state auditor selects the contract auditor.
Colorado	...	★	...	State auditor
Connecticut	★	...	...	
Delaware	...	...	★	Office of Auditor of Accounts
Florida	★	...	...	
Georgia	...	★—approximately 40%	...	The entity selects the CPA firm through a bid process. The cost of audits performed by CPAs are paid by the audited entity, not the Department of Audits.
Hawaii	...	...	★	Office of the Auditor
Idaho	★	...	...	
Illinois	...	...	★	Office of the Auditor General
Indiana	★	...	...	
Iowa	★	...	...	
Kansas	...	...	★	Contract Audit Committee
Kentucky	...	★	...	The Office of the Auditor of Public Accounts has the right of first refusal for all agencies and component units of the state. We decline some agencies/component units and allow the agency to contract with a CPA firm.
Louisiana	...	★—approximately 1% of federal expenditures	...	Legislative auditor
Maine	★	Component unit financial audits contracted out	...	
Maryland	...	...	★	State Comptroller's Office
Massachusetts	...	...	★	The Office of the State Comptroller hires the CPA firm.
Michigan	...	★—7%	...	The auditor general
Minnesota	...	...	...	
Legislative Auditor	...	★—10%	...	The Minnesota State Colleges and Universities Chancellor's Office and each component unit.
State Auditor	...	...	...	
Mississippi	...	★—60%	...	The auditor is selected by the state agencies with input from the State Auditor's Office.
Missouri	★	...	...	
Montana	★	...	...	
Nebraska	★	...	...	
Nevada	...	...	★	Audit Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission
New Hampshire	...	...	★	Legislative budget assistant
New Jersey	...	...	...	
State Auditor	...	...	★	Department of the Treasury, Office of Management and Budget
State Comptroller	...	...	...	
New Mexico	...	★—98%	...	Single audits are done at the department level, not statewide. Each agency selects the auditor from a list of audit firms approved on an annual basis by the Office of the State Auditor.
New York	...	...	★	Office of the State Comptroller and Governor's Division of the Budget
North Carolina	★	...	...	
North Dakota	...	★—10% contracted to CPA firms	...	Office of the State Auditor
Ohio	★	...	...	Auditor of state, with input from component units and other state officials.
Oklahoma	...	★—1.7%	...	It varies depending on statutory requirements.
Oregon	★	...	...	Audits Division
Pennsylvania	...	★—20%	...	Governor's Office of the Budget
Rhode Island	N.A.	...	N.A.	N.A.
South Carolina	...	...	...	
Legislative Audit Council	...	...	...	Office of the State Auditor
State Auditor	...	★—50%	...	Office of the State Auditor

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.28

**State Auditors: Audit of Basic Financial Statements and Single Audit** (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency conducts part/CPA firm conducts part—% conducted by CPA firm	Conducting the single audit	
			CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)	Selection of auditor if part/all of single audit is contracted out
South Dakota	...	★—< 5%	...	Auditor is selected by the state agency, but the auditor and the final report must be approved by the Department of Legislative Audit.
Tennessee	★	...	...	
Texas	...	★—74% (FY 2015)	...	Texas State Auditor's Office
Utah	★	...	...	State auditor or an assigned director over contracting
Vermont	...	...	★	Auditor of accounts
Virginia	★	...	...	
Washington	★	...	...	
West Virginia				
Performance Evaluation Research Division	...	...	★	Office of the Legislative Auditor
Post Audit Division	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Wisconsin	★	CPA firms perform audits of 6 component units/funds	...	
Wyoming	...	...	★	Department of Audit
Guam	...	...	★	The public auditor in conjunction with the audited agencies.
Puerto Rico	...	...	★	The CEO of each agency

Source: *Auditing in the States*, 2017 Edition, The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

Key:

★—Provision for responsibility.

...—No provision for responsibility.

N.A.—Not available.

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.29

### State Auditors: Audits of Local Governments

State or other jurisdiction	Audits local governments	Types of local governments audited				
		Cities	Counties	Non-profit organizations/ for-profits receiving state/ federal awards	Towns & villages	School districts
Alabama	★	...	★(100%)	...	...	★(100% county school districts)
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	★	...	★(63%)	...	...	...
Arkansas	★	★(69.8%)	★(100%)	...	...	★(82.5%)
California	★	★	★	★	...	★
Colorado	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	...	★	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	★	...	...	...	...	★(100%)
Georgia	★	...	...	...	...	★(approx. 90%)
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	★	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	★	★(99%)	★(99%)	...	★(100%)	★(99%)
Iowa	★	★(10%)	★(40%)	...	...	★(1%)
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	★	...	★(approx. 60%)	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	★	★	...	★	★	★
Michigan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Auditor	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Auditor	★	★(69.8%)(3 of 853)	★(70%)(61 of 87)	...	...	...
Mississippi	★	...	★(37%)	...	...	...
Missouri	★	...	★(78)	...	...	★
Montana	...	...	★(18 of 93)	...	...	...
Nebraska	★	...	...	...	★(10 of 520)	...
Nevada	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Auditor	★	...	...	...	...	★(<0.5% a year)
State Comptroller	★	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	★	★(100%)	★(100%)	...	★(94%)	★(100%)
New York	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	★	★(a)	★(a)	...	★(a)	★(a)
Ohio	★	★(6.7%)	★(24%)	★(<1%)	★(23.5%)	★(16.9%)
Oklahoma	★	★(a)	★(100%)	★(a)	★(a)	★(a)
Oregon	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	★	...	...	...	...	★(100%)
Rhode Island	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Audit Council	...	...	...	...	...	...
State Auditor	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	★	★(<1%)	★(100%)	...	...	★(<1%)
Tennessee	★	...	★(94%)	...	...	...
Texas	★	...	...	★	...	★
Utah	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	★	...	★	...	★	★
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Performance Evaluation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research Division	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Audit Division	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	★	...	...	...	★(5% per year or less)	★(20% per year)
Guam	★	...	...	★	★	★
Puerto Rico	★	★	...	★	★	★

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.29

**State Auditors: Audits of Local Governments** (continued)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Types of local governments audited (con't.)</i>	<i>Audit standards used</i>	<i>GAAP required for local government financial statements</i>
<b>Alabama</b>	...	GAAS, GAGAS	★
<b>Alaska</b>	...	...	...
<b>Arizona</b>	Colleges (82%)	GAAS, GAGAS, Uniform Guidance	★
<b>Arkansas</b>	Prosecuting attorneys (100%)	GAAS, GAGAS	No, regulatory basis per Arkansas Code.
<b>California</b>	Any publicly-created entity.	GAGAS	★ Housing authorities are not required to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP.
<b>Colorado</b>	...	GAAS, GAGAS (b)	★
<b>Connecticut</b>	...	GAGAS	...
<b>Delaware</b>	...	...	...
<b>Florida</b>	Cities, towns, etc., as directed by the Legislative Auditing Committee, through citizen petition, or the auditor general's discretion	GAAS, GAGAS	★
<b>Georgia</b>	...	GAGAS	★
<b>Hawaii</b>	...	...	...
<b>Idaho</b>	...	...	...
<b>Illinois</b>	As directed by the General Assembly	GAAS, GAGAS	By statute, GAAP is to be followed to the extent possible. Some smaller units of local government report on a cash basis.
<b>Indiana</b>	Audits all public libraries, townships, special taxing districts, state universities, and 10% of public hospitals.	GAAS, GAGAS (c)	No, regulatory basis.
<b>Iowa</b>	Intergovernmental entities organized under Chapter 28E of the Code of Iowa, landfills, community colleges, area education agencies, merged area schools, hospitals	GAAS, GAGAS	GAAP is required for counties, schools, hospitals, community colleges, area education agencies and merged area schools; cash basis is used for cities, landfills and entities organized under Chapter 28E of the Code of Iowa.
<b>Kansas</b>	...	...	...
<b>Kentucky</b>	Local government fee officials (county clerks 100%, sheriffs 100%)	GAAS, GAGAS	No. Regulatory basis for 115/120 counties; 5 of 120 counties follow GAAP.
<b>Louisiana</b>	...	GAGAS (d)	★ The engagement contracts for CPA firms performing audits of local governments in Louisiana are approved by the legislative auditor. These contracts require financial statements to be prepared in accordance with GAAP.
<b>Maine</b>	...	GAAS, GAGAS	★
<b>Maryland</b>	...	GAAS	★
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Cities, towns and school districts are audited by request. Nonprofit organizations are audited as vendors receiving state funds.	GAAS, GAGAS	★
<b>Michigan</b>	...	GAAS (e)	★
<b>Minnesota</b>	Legislative Auditor State Auditor	...	...
	The Office of the State Auditor also audits regional organizations. The percentage of the population for these entities is undeterminable.	GAGAS	Most entities are required to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Very small entities report on a non-GAAP basis. Entities use both a cash basis and regulatory basis.
<b>Mississippi</b>	...	GAAS, GAGAS	Some counties prepare GAAP financial statements and some prepare OCBOA (cash/modified cash) financial statements.
<b>Missouri</b>	Other political subdivisions such as cities and special districts upon petition by a subdivision's voters. Also, performance audits of transportation development districts and community improvement districts under separate statutory authority.	GAGAS	No. Some local governments use cash basis.
<b>Montana</b>	...	...	★
<b>Nebraska</b>	...	GAAS, GAGAS	No, cash basis
<b>Nevada</b>	...	...	...
<b>New Hampshire</b>	...	...	...
<b>New Jersey</b>	State Auditor	GAGAS	School districts and public authorities follow GAAP; cities and counties follow OCBOA as required by the state's Local Finance Law which mandates a modified cash basis.
	State Comptroller	GAGAS	...
<b>New Mexico</b>	...	GAAS, GAGAS (f)	★ cash basis
<b>New York</b>	Fire districts, water districts, local authorities	GAGAS	★ The city of New York is required by law to prepare GAAP financial statements. School districts and Boards of Cooperative Education Services (BOCES) are required by the State Education Department to prepare GAAP financial statements. All other local governments are encouraged to do so, but are not required.

See footnotes at end of table

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.29

### State Auditors: Audits of Local Governments (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Types of local governments audited (con't.)		Audit standards used	GAAP required for local government financial statements
	Other			
North Carolina	...		...	...
North Dakota	...		GAGAS	No. Counties are required to prepare financial statements. Other local governments are not required to prepare their own financial statements. Cash/modified cash is used.
Ohio	...		GAAS, GAGAS	Ohio Administrative Code 117-2-03 requires counties, cities and school districts, including educational service centers and community schools, and government insurance pools organized pursuant to section 9.833 or 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code to file annual financial reports prepared using GAAP. Regulatory basis and cash/modified cash is used.
Oklahoma	District attorneys - 100%; emergency medical service districts - 100%		GAAS, GAGAS (g)	No. Counties may choose GAAP or regulatory basis.
Oregon	...		GAAS, GAGAS	★
Pennsylvania	Schools are only audited for selected objectives. School audits are not a complete audit of school operations, finances, etc. Also audits select non-profits such as volunteer fire relief associates. Audits approximately 300 municipal pension plans, various county officials, liquid fuel tax funds, and related funds within counties and municipalities.		GAGAS (h)	No. Conducts primarily compliance audits related to state funding. Any financial audits are conducted by other auditors. For some engagements of counties and municipal government, conducts attestation examinations of statements prepared on a regulatory basis. Other audits of local governments are conducted as performance audits with the primary focus on compliance.
Rhode Island	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.
South Carolina	...		...	...
Legislative Audit Council	...		...	...
State Auditor	...		...	...
South Dakota	Internal control reviews of cities with \$100,000 to \$600,000 of annual revenue.		GAGAS	No. Not required of any local governments, but school districts all prepare GAAP statements. Local governments generally use modified cash basis.
Tennessee	Joint venture landfill - 100%		GAGAS	★
Texas	Water districts, river authorities, councils of government, municipal transit authorities		GAAS, GAGAS	★
Utah	...		GAAS, GAGAS	★
Vermont	...		(i)	No. Towns that do not use GAAP usually use cash basis.
Virginia	...		GAAS, GAGAS (j)	★
Washington	Sewer districts		GAAS, GAGAS	Large entities are required to prepare in accordance with GAAP and smaller entities can prepare cash basis.
West Virginia	...		...	...
Performance Evaluation	...		...	...
Research Division	...		...	...
Post Audit Division	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.
Wisconsin	...		...	...
Wyoming	Special districts < 1%		GAGAS	★ Smaller entities can use cash basis.
Guam	...		GAAS, GAGAS	No. Cash/modified cash is used.
Puerto Rico	...		GAAS (k)	★

Sources: *Auditing in the States: A Summary*, 2017 edition. The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers and state constitutions and statutes.

Key:

★—Yes

...—No

N.A.—Did not respond to survey.

GAAP—Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

GAAS—Generally Accepted Auditing Standards

GAGAS—Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards

SAS—Statement on Auditing Standards

(a) Unknown. In Oklahoma, special investigative audits only.

(b) GAGAS is used only when required for single audits.

(c) GAGAS is the standard for single audits only.

(d) The engagement contracts for CPA firms performing audits of local governments in Louisiana are approved by the legislative auditor. These contracts require all local government audits to comply with GAGAS.

(e) If a single audit is required, the audit must be in accordance with GAGAS.

(f) Very small local governments may be eligible for an agreed-upon procedures engagement in lieu of a full audit. The determination is made based on cash basis annual revenue.

(g) Special investigative audits do not follow standards.

(h) Most, but not all, local government audits are conducted in accordance with GAGAS.

(i) Some towns have elected auditors and others hire external auditors (CPA firms). For those towns that hire external auditors, GAGAS is utilized.

(j) Localities are also required to follow the Auditor of Public Accounts Specifications for Audits, which include additional audit procedures specifically related to compliance with state laws and regulations.

(k) For audits started before June 30, 2016, the Office of the Comptroller had its own set of auditing standards. After July 1, 2016, all audits are performed under GAGAS.

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.30  
State Comptrollers, 2018

State	Agency or office	Name	Title	Legal basis for office	Method of selection	Approval or confirmation, if necessary	Length of term	Elected comptrollers maximum consecutive terms	Civil service or merit system employee
Alabama	Office of the State Comptroller	Kathleen Baxter	State Comptroller	S	(c)	AG	(b)	...	★
Alaska	Division of Finance	Kelly O'Sullivan	Division Director	S	(d)	AG	(a)	...	★
Arizona	General Accounting Office	D. Clark Partridge	State Comptroller	S	(d)	AG	(b)	...	...
Arkansas	Dept. of Finance and Administration	Larry Walther	Chief Fiscal Officer, Director	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
	Office of the State Auditor	Andrea Lea	State Auditor						
California	Office of the State Controller	Betty Yee (D)	State Controller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
	Department of Finance	Todd Jerue	Chief Operating Officer						
Colorado	Department of Personnel and Administration	Bob Jaros	State Controller	S	(d)	AG	(o)	...	★
Connecticut	Office of the Comptroller	Kevin P. Lembo (D)	Comptroller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
Delaware	Dept. of Finance	Jane Cole	Director, Division of Accounting	S	G	AL	(a)	...	...
Florida	Dept. of Financial Services	Jimmy Patronis	Chief Financial Officer	C,S	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
Georgia	State Accounting Office	Alan Skelton	State Accounting Officer	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
Hawaii	Dept. of Accounting and General Services	Roderick Becker	State Comptroller	S	G	AS	4 yrs.	...	...
Idaho	Office of State Controller	Brandon Woolf	State Controller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
Illinois	Office of the State Comptroller	Susana Mendoza (D)	State Comptroller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
Indiana	Office of the Auditor of State	Tera Klutz	Auditor of State	C	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
Iowa	State Accounting Enterprise	Jay Cleveland	Chief Operating Officer	S	(d)	...	(i)	...	...
Kansas	Office of Management, Analysis and Standards	DeAnn Hill	Director	S	(d)	...	(b)	...	...
Kentucky	Office of the Controller	Edgar C. Ross	Controller	S	(f)	AG	(i)	...	...
Louisiana	Division of Administration	Afranie Adomako	Director	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
Maine	Office of the State Controller	Douglas Cotnoir	State Controller	S	(f)	AG	(i)	...	...
Maryland	Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury	Peter Franchot (D)	State Comptroller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
Massachusetts	Office of the Comptroller	Thomas Shack III	Comptroller	S	G	...	4 yrs	...	...
Michigan	Office of Financial Management	Michael J. Moody	Director	S	SBD	SBD	(k)	...	★
Minnesota	Department of Finance	Myron Frans	Commissioner	S	G	AS	(a)	...	★
Mississippi	Department of Finance and Administration	Laura Jackson	Director, Office of Fiscal Management	C,S	G	...	(a)	...	...
Missouri	Division of Accounting	Stacy Neal	Director of Accounting	S	(d)	...	(i)	...	...
Montana	State Accounting Division	Cheryl Grey	Administrator	S	(m)	...	(b)	...	★
Nebraska	Accounting Division	Jerry Broz	State Accounting Administrator	S	(d)	...	(b)	...	...
Nevada	Office of the State Controller	Ron Knecht (R)	State Controller	C,S	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
New Hampshire	Department of Administration	Dana Call	State Comptroller	S	G	...	4 yrs.	...	...
New Jersey	Office of Management and Budget	David Ridolfino	State Comptroller	S	G	AS	(a)	...	...
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	...	(a)	...	...
Oklahoma	Office of State Finance	Lynne Bajema	State Comptroller	S	(g)	...	(h)	...	...
Oregon	Chief Financial Office	Robert Hamilton	Manager, Statewide Accounting and Reporting	S	(d)	...	(i)	...	...
Pennsylvania	Office of the Budget/Comptroller Operations	Anna 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	...

See footnotes at end of table

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.30  
State Comptrollers, 2018 (continued)

State	Agency or office	Name	Title	Legal basis for office	Method of selection	Approval or confirmation, if necessary	Length of term	Elected comptrollers maximum consecutive terms	Civil service or merit system employee
South Dakota	Office of the State Auditor Bureau of Financial Management	Steve Barnett (R)	State Auditor	C	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
		Liza Clark	Commissioner	S	(n)	...	(a)	...	...
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	(i)	...	...
Vermont	Department of Finance and Management	Adam Greshen	Commissioner	S	(d)	AG,AS	(i)	...	...
Virginia	Department of Accounts	David A. Von Moll	State Comptroller	S	G	...	4 yrs.	...	...
Washington	Office of Financial Management	David Schumacher	Director	C	G	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	Office of the State Auditor Finance Division, Office of the State Comptroller	John McCuskey (R)	State Auditor	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
		Dave Mullins	Acting Finance Director	S	(d)	AG	(a)(i)	...	...
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*, 2016 edition, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers and The Council of State Governments, March 2018.

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.

AL—Approved by the Legislature.

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. In South Dakota, also serves at the pleasure of the CFO.

(b) Indefinite.

(c) State merit system appointment; selected and recommended by state finance director.

(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) Appointed by the director of management & enterprise services.

(h) Serves at the pleasure of the head of the director of management & enterprise services.

(i) Serves at the pleasure of the head of the financial and administrative services or administration.

(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) Hired through a selection process.

(n) Hired by the chief financial officer.

(o) One year contract similar to other division director.



TABLE 4.31

**State Comptrollers: Qualifications for Office**

State	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years)	State resident (years)	Education years or degree	Professional experience and years	Professional certification and years	Other qualifications
Alabama	...	★	...	(n)	★, 10 yrs.	(a)	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arizona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	30	...	★, 7 yrs.	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	30 days	...	...	...	...
Idaho	25	(b)	★, 2 yrs.	...	...	...	...
Illinois	25	★	★, 3 yrs.	...	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	★(d)	...	...	...
Michigan	...	...	...	★, B.S.	★, 2 yrs.	...	...
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)
Missouri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	...	...	...	★(f)	★, 10 yrs.	★, CPA	...
Nebraska	...	...	...	★(g)	★, 3 yrs.	★, CPA	...
Nevada	25	★	★, 2 yrs.	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
New York	30	★	★(h)	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	★(i)	★	...	★(i)
North Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	21	...	...	★(j)	★, 10 yrs.	★, CPA	...
Rhode Island	...	★	...	★(k)	...	★, CPA	...
South Carolina	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	★(b)	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	★	...	★(l)	★, 6 yrs.	★, CPA	...
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	★, Whole life	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Office of State Auditor	25	★	...	...	...	...	...
Division of Finance, Office of State Comptroller	...	★	...	★(m)	★, 4 yrs.	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	★(j)	...	★, CPA	...
Wyoming	25	★	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.31

State Comptrollers: Qualifications for Office (continued)

Sources: *Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions*, 2016 edition, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers and The Council of State Governments, March 2018.

Key:

★ – Formal provision.

... – No formal provision.

N.A. – Not applicable.

(a) One of the following CPA, CIA, CPM, CGFM or CGFO.

(b) Years not specified.

(c) In part the statute reads "the state controller shall be a person qualified by education and experience for the position and held in high esteem in the accounting community."

(d) Advanced degree in accounting, auditing, financial management, business administration or public administration (M.G.L.C. 7A, S.1).

(e) 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.

(f) Bachelor's degree in accounting.

(g) Four-year degree with a concentration in accounting.

(h) Five preceding elections.

(i) Qualified by education and experience for the office.

(j) Bachelor's degree.

(k) Master's degree in accounting or business administration.

(l) Accounting or related college degree.

(m) College education with a major in business or public administration.

(n) Bachelor's degree with a major in accounting and a master's degree in accounting, business administration or public administration, both of which must be from an accredited college or university that is a member of one of the six regional accreditation associations in the United States.

TABLE 4.32

**State Comptrollers: Duties, Responsibilities and Functions**

<i>State</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>Payroll</i>	<i>Tax reporting</i>	<i>Pre-audit</i>	<i>Post-audit</i>	<i>Operating the financial management system</i>	<i>Financial reporting</i>	<i>Debt management</i>
Alabama	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Alaska	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
Arizona	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Arkansas	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
California	N.A.	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.	N.A.
Delaware	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...
Florida	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Hawaii	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Idaho	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Illinois	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Indiana	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Kansas	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Kentucky	★	...	...	★	...	★	★	★
Louisiana	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
Maine	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Maryland	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Massachusetts	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
Minnesota	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★
Mississippi	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Missouri	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Montana	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Nebraska	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Nevada	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
New Hampshire	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Jersey	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
New York	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
North Dakota	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
Ohio	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Oregon	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
Pennsylvania	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Rhode Island	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
South Carolina	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	...
Texas	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Utah	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★
Vermont	★	...	...	...	...	★	★	...
Virginia	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Wisconsin	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Wyoming	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...

See footnotes at end of table

## AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.32

### 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	...	...	★	...	★	★	...
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	...	★	★	★	★	...	(b)
Florida	★	...	★	...	★	★	(c)
Georgia	...	★	...	...	★	...	(d)
Hawaii	...	★	...	...	★	★	(e)
Idaho	...	...	★	...	★	★	(f)
Illinois	...	...	★	★	...	...	...
Indiana	...	...	★	...	★	★	(g)
Iowa	...	...	...	...	★	★	(h)
Kansas	...	★	★	...	...	...	(i)
Kentucky	★	...	★	...	★	★	(j)
Louisiana	...	...	★	...	★	★	(k)
Maine	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Maryland	...	...	★	★	...	★	(l)
Massachusetts	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Michigan	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	...	★	★	...	★	★	(m)
Mississippi	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Missouri	...	★	★	...	★	...	(n)
Montana	...	...	...	★	★	★	(o)
Nebraska	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
Nevada	...	...	★	...	★	★	...
New Hampshire	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Jersey	...	...	★	★	★	...	...
New Mexico	...	★	...	...	★	...	(p)
New York	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
North Dakota	...	...	★	...	★	★	(q)
Ohio	...	★	★	★	★	...	(r)
Oklahoma	...	...	★	★	★	...	...
Oregon	...	...	...	★	★	★	(s)
Pennsylvania	...	★	★	★	★	★(t)	(u)
Rhode Island	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	★	★	★	★	(v)
South Dakota	...	★	...	...	...	...	(w)
Tennessee	...	...	★	★	...	...	(x)
Texas	★	...	★	...	★	★	...
Utah	...	★	★	...	★	★	(y)
Vermont	...	★	...	...	★	...	(z)
Virginia	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	(aa)
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	(ab)
Wisconsin	...	★	★	★	★	...	(ac)
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.32

**State Comptrollers: Duties, Responsibilities and Functions** (continued)

Source: *State Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions*, 2016 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. Performs accounting for the Department of Revenue debt manager, but does not actually manage the debt program.
- (b) Payroll compliance (not processing).
- (c) State treasury–deposit security and funds management, risk management, and unclaimed property.
- (d) Payroll shared services, state travel office and a/p shared services.
- (e) Archives, records management, risk management, land survey, public works, office leasing, central services–repairs, custodial, district offices–school repairs and maintenance, motor pool and parking.
- (f) Data center.
- (g) Distributions to local governments. Administers the state's deferred compensation plan, Hoosier Start.
- (h) Income offsets, CMIA and SWCAP.
- (i) Municipals statewide, audit of agencies–new audit plan, internal control/systems monitoring. Tax reporting includes payroll tax withholding and remittance.
- (j) State risk pools (fire and auto).
- (k) Planning and budgeting, and facility planning and control (capital outlay).
- (l) Tax collection, tax compliance, and revenue estimates.
- (m) Budget, human resources, cash management and management consulting.
- (n) State Social Security administrator.

- (o) Treasury–deposits and recons, state procurement and contract services, local government audit and reporting, and Social Security administrator.
- (p) Systems functions are shared with the Department of Information Technology.
- (q) Purchasing card program administration.
- (r) Budget, accounting and shared services, and 1099 reporting.
- (s) Purchase card program administration. Statewide accounts receivable management.
- (t) The comptroller maintains reporting hierarchies for the CAFR in the data warehouse.
- (u) Employee travel planning and reimbursement, policy/planning, payable service center, contract review and internal audits.
- (v) P-card administration (with state procurement) and state employee unemployment insurance program.
- (w) Bureau of Finance and Management also performs numerous comptroller functions.
- (x) Policy development, technical accounting training, CMIA and certain banking relationships.
- (y) Loan servicing, debt collection, debt service, statewide accounting policies, CMIA, P-card administration, consolidated budget accounting for department, 1099 reporting. Shares system responsibilities with the Department of Technical Services.
- (z) Developing statewide budget, statewide accounting policies, SWCAP, SMIA, CAFR, Single Audit, train users in uses of statewide accounting system and 1099 reporting.
- (aa) Developing statewide budget, setting statewide admin. policies and procedures, HR policies/Labor Relations Office, and forecasting statewide population.
- (ab) Statewide accounting policies, SWCAP, Single Audit, and 1099 reporting.
- (ac) Treasury management, capital accounting and federal cash draws.



CHAPTER FIVE

# STATE JUDICIAL BRANCH







TABLE 5.1  
State Courts of Last Resort

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court	Justices chosen (a)		No. of judges (b)	Term (in years) (c)	Chief justice	
		At large	By district			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.	★		7	6	By court	5 years
Arkansas	S.C.	★		7	8	Nonpartisan 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 executive council	To age 70
Michigan	S.C.	★		7	8	By court	2 years
Minnesota	S.C.	★		7	6	Nonpartisan popular election	Duration of service
Mississippi	S.C.		★(g)	9	8	By seniority of service	Duration of service
Missouri	S.C.	★		7	12	By court	2 years
Montana	S.C.	★		7	8	Nonpartisan popular election	8 years
Nebraska	S.C.	★(h)	★(h)	7	6	Gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission	Duration of service
Nevada	S.C.	★		7	6	Rotation by seniority	(i)
New Hampshire	S.C.	★		5	To age 70	Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council	To age 70
New Jersey	S.C.	★		5	7/To age 70 (j)	Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the Senate	7 years, plus tenure, to age 70
New Mexico	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	2 years
New York	C.A.	★		7	14	Gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission with consent of the Senate	14 years
North Carolina	S.C.	★		7	8	Partisan popular election	8 years
North Dakota	S.C.	★		5	10	By Supreme and District Court judges	5 years
Ohio	S.C.	★		7	6	Popular election (k)	6 years
Oklahoma	S.C.		★	9	6	By court	2 years
	C.C.A.		★	5	6	By court	2 years
Oregon	S.C.	★		7	6	By court	6 years
Pennsylvania	S.C.	★		7	10	Seniority	To age 70
Rhode Island	S.C.	★		5	Life	Gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission with consent of the Legislature	Hold office during good behavior
South Carolina	S.C.	★		5	10	Legislative appointment	10 years
South Dakota	S.C.	★(l)	★(l)	5	8	By court	4 years
Tennessee	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	4 years / 2 years (m)
	S.C.	★		9	6	Partisan election	6 years
Texas	C.C.A.	★		9	6	Partisan election	6 years
Utah	S.C.	★		5	10	By court	4 years
Vermont	S.C.	★		5	6	Gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission with consent of the Legislature	6 years
Virginia	S.C.	★		7	12	By court	4 years
Washington	S.C.	★		9	6	By court	4 years
West Virginia	S.C.A.	★		5	12	By court	1 year
Wisconsin	S.C.	★		7	10	By court	2 years
Wyoming	S.C.	★		5	8	By court	4 years
Dist. of Columbia	C.A.	★		9	15	Judicial Nominating Commission appointment	4 years
Puerto Rico	S.C.	★		9	To age 70	Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the Legislature	To age 70

See footnotes at end of table

JUDICIARY

TABLE 5.1  
State Courts of Last Resort (continued)

Sources: National Center for State Courts. January 1, 2018.	
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.	(g) Three justices chosen from each of three districts.
(b) Number includes chief justice.	(h) Chief justice chosen statewide; associate judges chosen by district.
(c) The initial term may be shorter. See Table 5.6, entitled, “Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges,” for more detail.	(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.
(d) Elected statewide, but each of 5 regional appellate districts entitled to at least 1 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.
(e) Three justices chosen from First District (Cook County), rest from other Districts.	(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) Four years for initial term; two years for additional terms.

## Table 5.1 | State Courts of Last Resort

### Number of Judges

#### 9 JUDGES



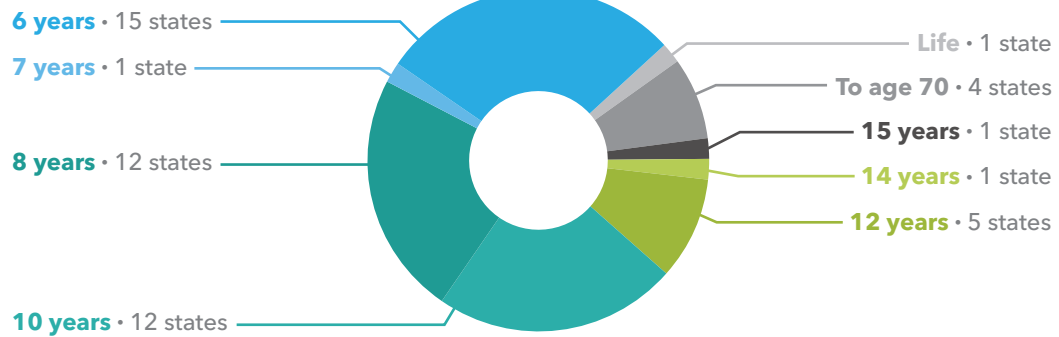
#### 7 JUDGES



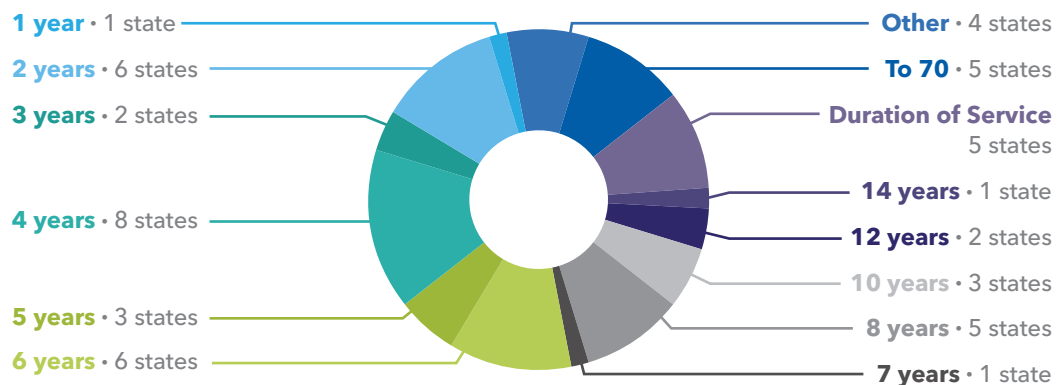
#### 5 JUDGES



### Term of Office for Judges



### Term of Office for Chief Justices



## JUDICIARY

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	2017 No. of judges	Term (years)	Name of court	2017 No. of judges	Term (years)
Alabama	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6	Circuit Court	144	6
	Court of Civil Appeals	5	6			
Alaska	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior Court	42	6
Arizona	Court of Appeals	22	6	Superior Court	180	4
				Tax Court	1	4 (a)
Arkansas	Court of Appeals	12	8	Circuit Court	121	6
California	Courts of Appeal	99	12	Superior Court	1,680	6
	Court of Appeals	22	8	District Court	177 (b)	6
Colorado				Denver Juvenile Court	3	6
				Denver Probate Court	1	6
Connecticut	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior Court	163	8
Delaware	...	...	...	Superior Court	21	12
				Court of Chancery	5	12
Florida	District Courts of Appeals	64	6	Circuit Court	599	6
Georgia	Court of Appeals	15	6	Superior Court	213	4
Hawaii	Intermediate Court of Appeals	6	10	Circuit Court	30	10
Idaho	Court of Appeals	4	6	District Court	45	4
Illinois	Appellate Court	54	10	Circuit Court	934 (c)	6
	Court of Appeals	15	10	Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court	317	6
Indiana	Tax Court	1	10			
Iowa	Court of Appeals	9	6	District Court	337 (d)	6
Kansas	Court of Appeals	14	4	District Court	245 (e)	4
Kentucky	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit Court	95	8
				Family Court	52	8
Louisiana	Courts of Appeal	53	10	District Court	218	6
				Juvenile & Family Court	18	6
Maine	...	...	...	Superior Court	17	7
				District Court	36	7
Maryland	Court of Special Appeals	15	10	Circuit Court	162	15
Massachusetts	Appeals Court	25	To age 70	Superior Court	77	To age 70
Michigan	Court of Appeals	27	6	Circuit Court	214	6
				Court of Claims	4	6
Minnesota	Court of Appeals	19	6	District Court	290	6
Mississippi	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit Court	57	4
Missouri	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit Court	346 (f)	6 (g)
	...	...	...	District Court	46 (h)	6
Montana				Water Court	5	4
				Workers' Compensation Court	1	6
Nebraska	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	55	6
Nevada	Court of Appeals	3	6	District Court	82	6
New Hampshire	...	...	...	Superior Court	22	To age 70
New Jersey	Appellate Division of Superior Court	33	7/To age 70 (i)	Superior Court	386	7/To age 70 (i)
New Mexico	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	94	6
New York	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	53	5 (j)	Supreme Court	269	14
	Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	11	Duration of term	County Court	122	10
North Carolina	Court of Appeals	15	8	Superior Court	104 (k)	8 (l)
North Dakota	Temporary Court of Appeals	3	1 (m)	District Court	51	6
Ohio	Courts of Appeals	69	6	Court of Common Pleas	449	6
Oklahoma	Court of Civil Appeals	12	6	District Court	241 (n)	4 (o)
	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit Court	172	6
Oregon				Tax Court	1	6
Pennsylvania	Superior Court	23	10	Court of Common Pleas	449 (p)	10
	Commonwealth Court	9	10			
Rhode Island	...	...	...	Superior Court	25 (q)	Life
South Carolina	Court of Appeals	9	6	Circuit Court	58	6
South Dakota	...	...	...	Circuit Court	43	8
	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery Court	83	8
Tennessee	Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	Circuit Court	35	8
				Criminal Court	33	8
				Probate Court	2	8
Texas	Courts of Appeals	80	6	District Court	465	4
Utah	Court of Appeals	7	6	District Court	72	6
Vermont	...	...	...	Superior Court	34	6

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 5.2

**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	2017 No. of judges	Term (years)	Name of court	2017 No. of judges	Term (years)
Virginia	Court of Appeals	11	8	Circuit Court	157	8
Washington	Courts of Appeal	22	6	Superior Court	192	4
West Virginia	...	...	...	Circuit Court	70	8
Wisconsin	Court of Appeals	16	6	Circuit Court	249	6
Wyoming	...	...	...	District Court	23	6
Dist. of Columbia	...	...	...	Superior Court	62	15
Puerto Rico	Court of Appeals	39	16	Court of First Instance	338 (r)	12 (s)

Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schauffler, R. LaFountain & K. Holt, eds. State Court Organization. Last uploaded 30 June 2017. 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 rotated 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.

## JUDICIARY

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 reside within court circuit	...	30	7 years state bar	7 years state bar
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

TABLE 5.3

**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. Last uploaded 30 June 2017. National Center for State Courts. [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.

## JUDICIARY

TABLE 5.4

### Compensation of Judges of Appellate Courts and General Trial Courts

State or other jurisdiction	Appellate courts				Judges salaries	General trial courts	Salary
	Court of last resort	Chief Justice salaries	Associate Justice salaries	Intermediate appellate court			
Alabama	Supreme Court	\$181,127	\$167,685	Court of Criminal Appeals	\$178,878	Circuit courts	\$134,943
Alaska	Supreme Court	205,776	205,176	Court of Appeals	193,836	Superior courts	189,720
Arizona	Supreme Court	164,836	159,685	Court of Appeals	154,534	Superior courts	149,383
Arkansas	Supreme Court	183,600	169,830	Court of Appeals	164,730	Chancery courts	163,200
California	Supreme Court	256,059	244,179	Court of Appeals	228,918	Superior court	200,042
Colorado	Supreme Court	181,219	177,350	Court of Appeals	170,324	District courts	163,303
Connecticut	Supreme Court	200,599	185,610	Appellate Court	174,323	Superior courts	167,634
Delaware	Supreme Court	204,148	195,245	...	...	Superior courts	183,444
Florida	Supreme Court	178,420	178,420	District Court of Appeals	169,554	Circuit courts	160,688
Georgia	Supreme Court	175,600	175,600	Court of Appeals	174,500	Superior courts	169,265
Hawaii	Supreme Court	231,468	223,200	Intermediate Court	206,652	Circuit courts	201,060
Idaho	Supreme Court	149,700	146,700	Court of Appeals	137,700	District courts	131,700
Illinois	Supreme Court	229,345	229,345	Court of Appeals	215,856	Circuit courts	198,075
Indiana	Supreme Court	173,599	173,599	Court of Appeals	168,752	Circuit courts	144,137
Iowa	Supreme Court	183,001	174,808	Court of Appeals	158,420	District courts	147,494
Kansas	Supreme Court	142,793	139,303	Court of Appeals	134,806	District courts	123,038
Kentucky	Supreme Court	140,508	135,504	Court of Appeals	130,044	Circuit courts	124,620
Louisiana	Supreme Court	177,703	169,125	Court of Appeals	158,147	District courts	151,943
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	154,981	134,056	...	...	Superior courts	125,632
Maryland	Court of Appeals	195,433	176,433	Court of Special Appeals	163,633	Circuit courts	154,433
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	199,989	194,734	Appellate Court	183,837	Superior courts	178,444
Michigan	Supreme Court	164,610	164,610	Court of Appeals	157,544	Circuit courts	145,578
Minnesota	Supreme Court	190,699	173,363	Court of Appeals	163,354	District courts	153,345
Mississippi	Supreme Court	159,000	152,250	Court of Appeals	144,827	Chancery courts	136,000
Missouri	Supreme Court	181,677	173,742	Court of Appeals	158,848	Circuit courts	149,723
Montana	Supreme Court	145,621	144,061	...	...	District courts	132,558
Nebraska	Supreme Court	173,694	173,694	Court of Appeals	165,009	District courts	160,667
Nevada	Supreme Court	170,000	170,000	Court of Appeals	165,000	District courts	160,000
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	167,271	162,240	...	...	Superior courts	152,159
New Jersey	Supreme Court	192,795	185,482	Appellate division of	175,534	Superior courts	165,000
New Mexico	Supreme Court	133,174	131,174	Court of Appeals	124,616	District courts	118,384
New York	Court of Appeals	222,500	215,700	Appellate divisions of	205,400	Supreme courts	194,000
North Carolina	Supreme Court	150,086	146,191	Court of Appeals	140,144	Superior courts	132,584
North Dakota	Supreme Court	161,517	157,009	...	...	District courts	143,869
Ohio	Supreme Court	174,700	164,000	Court of Appeals	152,850	Courts of common pleas	140,550
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	155,820	145,914	Court of Appeals	138,235	District courts	131,835
Oregon	Supreme Court	150,572	147,560	Court of Appeals	144,536	Circuit courts	135,776
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	213,748	207,203	Superior Court	195,978	Courts of common pleas	180,299
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	193,458	175,870	...	...	Superior courts	158,340
South Carolina	Supreme Court	156,234	148,794	Court of Appeals	145,074	Circuit courts	141,354
South Dakota	Supreme Court	137,270	135,270	...	...	Circuit courts	126,346
Tennessee	Supreme Court	190,128	185,064	Court of Appeals	178,908	Chancery courts	172,740
Texas	Supreme Court	170,500	168,000	Court of Appeals	158,500	District courts	149,000
Utah	Supreme Court	180,500	178,500	Court of Appeals	170,350	District courts	162,250
Vermont	Supreme Court	166,130	158,558	...	...	Superior/District/Family	150,738
Virginia	Supreme Court	210,017	197,827	Court of Appeals	181,610	Circuit courts	171,120
Washington	Supreme Court	189,374	186,681	Court of Appeals	177,708	Superior courts	169,187
West Virginia	Supreme Court	136,000	136,000	...	...	Circuit courts	126,000
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	147,403	147,403	Court of Appeals	139,059	Circuit courts	131,187
Wyoming	Supreme Court	165,000	165,000	...	...	District courts	150,000

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 5.4

**Compensation of Judges of Appellate Courts and General Trial Courts** (continued)

*Source:* National Center for State Courts, January 1, 2018.

*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.

## JUDICIARY

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)	126,408
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)	120,543
California	Administrative Director of the Courts	1960	JC	288,888
Colorado	State Court Administrator	1959	SC	174,226
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	137,000
Georgia	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1973	JC	147,084
Hawaii	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	CJ (b)	151,776
Idaho	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	137,700
Illinois	Administrative Director of the Courts	1959	SC	215,856
Indiana	Executive Director, Division of State Court Administration	1975	CJ	144,279
Iowa	Court Administrator	1971	SC	154,000
Kansas	Judicial Administrator	1965	CJ	123,038
Kentucky	Administrative Director of the Courts	1976	CJ	127,122
Louisiana	Judicial Administrator	1954	SC	158,147
Maine	Court Administrator	1975	CJ	125,632
Maryland	State Court Administrator	1955	CJ (b)	166,633
Massachusetts	Chief Justice for Administration & Management	1978	SC	189,378
Michigan	State Court Administrator	1952	SC	166,171
Minnesota	State Court Administrator	1963	SC	188,066
Mississippi	Court Administrator	1974	SC	107,000
Missouri	State Courts Administrator	1970	SC	126,966
Montana	State Court Administrator	1975	SC	112,694
Nebraska	State Court Administrator	1972	CJ	146,029
Nevada	Director, Office of Court Administration	1971	SC	131,347
New Hampshire	Director of the Administrative Office of the Court	1980	SC	111,560
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	210,500
North Carolina	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts	1965	CJ	143,878
North Dakota	Court Administrator	1971	CJ	141,552
Ohio	Administrative Director of the Courts	1955	SC	146,494
Oklahoma	Administrative Director of the Courts	1967	SC	138,235
Oregon	Court Administrator	1971	SC	138,468
Pennsylvania	Court Administrator	1968	SC	195,978
Rhode Island	State Court Administrator	1969	CJ	150,797
South Carolina	Director of Court Administration	1973	CJ	136,591
South Dakota	State Court Administrator	1974	SC	115,515
Tennessee	Director	1963	SC	178,908
Texas	Administrative Director of the Courts	1977	SC	171,216
Utah	Court Administrator	1973	SC	162,250
Vermont	Court Administrator	1967	SC	150,738
Virginia	Executive Secretary to the Supreme Court	1952	SC	196,370
Washington	Administrator for the Courts	1957	SC (e)	152,736
West Virginia	Administrative Director of the Supreme Court of Appeals	1975	SC	135,000
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)	208,000
American Samoa	Administrator/Comptroller	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Guam	Administrative Director of Superior Court	N.A.	CJ	N.A.
CNMI*	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.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 5.5  
**Selected Data on Court Administrative Offices** (continued)

*Source:* National Center for State Courts, January 1, 2018.

*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.

\*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

*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.

## 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
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	SC	GE	GE	(k)	SW
New Jersey	Supreme Court	SC	GL	GL	GL	SW
	Superior Court, Appellate Div.	IA	GL	GL (l)	GL (l)	SW
New Mexico	Supreme Court	SC	GN	PE	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GN	PE	RE	SW
New York	Court of Appeals	SC	GNL	GNL	GNL	SW
	Supreme Ct., Appellate Div.	IA	GN	GN	GN	SW (m)
North Carolina	Supreme Court	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	PE	PE	SW
North Dakota	Supreme Court	SC	GN (n)	NP	NP	SW
	Temporary Court of Appeals	IA	(o)	SC (p)	(o)	SW

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 5.6  
**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		
Ohio	Supreme Court	SC	GU	PE (q)	PE (q)	SW
	Courts of Appeals	IA	GU	PE (q)	PE (q)	DS
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	DS
	Court of Criminal Appeals	SC	GN	GN	RE	DS
	Court of Civil Appeals	IA	GN	GN	RE	DS
Oregon	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	SW
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	SC	GL	PE	RE	SW
	Superior Court	IA	GL	PE	RE	SW
	Commonwealth Court	IA	GL	PE	RE	SW
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	(r)	SW
South Carolina	Supreme Court	SC	LA	LA	LA	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	LA	LA	LA	SW
South Dakota	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	DS and SW (s)
Tennessee	Supreme Court	SC	GL	GL	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	SC	GL	GL	RE	SW
	Court of Criminal Appeals	IA	GL	GL	RE	SW
Texas	Supreme Court	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Court of Criminal Appeals	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Courts of Appeals	IA	GU	PE	PE	DS
Utah	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	GNL	RE	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GNL	GNL	RE	SW
Vermont	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	GNL	LA	SW
Virginia	Supreme Court	SC	GU (t)	LA	LA	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU (t)	LA	LA	SW
Washington	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Courts of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	DS
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	SC	GU (u)	NP	NP	SW
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	SC	GU	NP	NP	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GU	NP	NP	DS
Wyoming	Supreme Court	SC	GN	GN	RE	SW
Dist. of Columbia	Court of Appeals	SC	(v)	(t)	(t)	SW (w)
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	SC	GL	GL	(x)	SW

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE COURTS

TABLE 5.6

### Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges (continued)

Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schauffler, R. LaFountain & K. Holt, eds.  
State Court Organization. Last uploaded 30 June 2017. National  
Center for State Courts. [www.ncsc.org/sco](http://www.ncsc.org/sco).

**Key:**

- SC—Court of last resort
- IA—Intermediate appellate court
- N/S—Not stated
- N.A.—Not applicable
- AP—At pleasure
- CS—Court selection
- DS—District
- DU—Duration of service
- GE—Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council
- GL—Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature
- GN—Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission
- GNE—Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with approval of elected executive council
- GNL—Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature
- GU—Gubernatorial appointment
- ID—Indefinite
- JN—Judicial nominating commission appoints
- LA—Legislative appointment
- NP—Non-partisan election
- PE—Partisan election
- RE—Retention election
- SC—Court of last resort appoints
- SCJ—Chief justice/judge of the court of last resort appoints
- SN—Seniority
- SW—Statewide
- (a) A judge must run for a retention election at the next election, immediately following the third year from the time of initial appointment.
- (b) Five justices are selected by region (based on the District Courts of Appeal) and two justices are selected statewide.
- (c) The person selected by the Supreme Court is prohibited from running for that judgeship; an election is held within one year to serve the remainder of the term.
- (d) Louisiana uses a blanket primary, in which all candidates appear with party labels on the primary ballot. The two top vote getters compete in the general election.
- (e) There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.
- (f) The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of nine people elected by geographical area and presided over by the Lieutenant Governor.

- (g) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.
- (h) Candidates may be nominated by political parties and are elected on a nonpartisan ballot.
- (i) If the justice/judge is unopposed, a retention election is held.
- (j) Chief Justices are selected statewide while Associate Justices are selected by district.
- (k) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.
- (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	Type 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
	District	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Denver Probate	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
Colorado	Denver Juvenile	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Water	GJ	SC (j)	SC (j)	RE	District
	County	LJ	GN	GN (k)	RE	County
Connecticut	Municipal	LJ	MU	MU	RA	Municipality
	Superior	GJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	State
	Probate	LJ	PE	PE	PE	District
Delaware	Superior	GJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	State
	Chancery	LJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	State
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	GNL (l)	GNL (l)	GU	County
	Family	LJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	County
	Common Pleas	LJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	County
	Alderman's	LJ	LD	CC	LD	Town
Florida	Circuit	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
	County	LJ	GN	NP	NP	County
	Superior	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
Georgia	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
	Circuit	GJ	GNL	GNL	JN	State
Hawaii	District	LJ	SCJ (p)	SCJ (p)	JN	Circuit
	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
Idaho	Magistrate's Division	LJ	JN (q)	JN (q)	RE	County
	Circuit	GJ	SC	PE	RE	Circuit/County (r)
Illinois	Associate Division	N.A.	SC	PE	RE	Circuit/County (r)
	Superior	GJ	GU	PE (s)	PE (s)	County
Indiana	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
	District	GJ	GN (u)	GN (u)	RE (u)	District
Iowa	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
Maine	Superior	GJ	GL	GL	GL	State
	District	GJ	GL	GL	GL	State and District (y)
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
Maryland	Circuit	GJ	GNL	GNL	NP	County
	District	LJ	GNL	GNL	RA	District
	Orphan's	LJ	GU	PE (z)	PE (z)	County

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE COURTS

TABLE 5.7

### Selection and Retention of Trial 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		
Massachusetts	Superior	GJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	District	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Probate & Family	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Juvenile	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Housing	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
	Boston Municipal Land	LJ	(aa)	GNE (bb)	(cc)	State
Michigan	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	Circuit
	Claims	GJ	GU	NP	NP	Circuit
	District	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Probate Municipal	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District and Circuit City
Minnesota	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
Mississippi	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Chancery	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	County	LJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Municipality
	Justice	LJ	LD	PE	PE	District in County
Missouri	Circuit	GJ	GU and GN (dd)	PE and GN (ee)	PE and RE (ff)	Circuit/County (gg)
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD	LD	City
Montana	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Workers' Compensation	GJ	GN	GN	RA	State
	Water	GJ	SCJ (hh)	SCJ (hh)	SCJ (ii)	State
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	CO	NP	NP	County
	Municipal	LJ	MU	NP	NP	City
	City	LJ	CC	NP	NP	City
Nebraska	District	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Separate Juvenile	LJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	County	LJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Workers' Compensation	LJ	GN	GN	RE	District
Nevada	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Justice	LJ	CO	NP	NP	Township
	Municipal	LJ	CC	NP	NP	City
New Hampshire	Superior	GJ	GE	GE	(jj)	State
	District	LJ	GE	GE	(jj)	District
	Probate	LJ	GE	GE	(jj)	County
New Jersey	Superior	GJ	GL	GL	GL	County
	Tax	LJ	GL	GL	GL	State
	Municipal	LJ	MA or MU (kk)	MA or MU (kk)	MU	Municipality
New Mexico	District	GJ	GN	PE	RE	District
	Magistrate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	LJ	GN	PE	RE	County
	Municipal	LJ	MU	PE	PE	City
	Probate	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
New York	Supreme	GJ	GL	PE	PE	District
	County	GJ	GL	PE	PE	County
	Claims	GJ	GNL	GNL	GU	State
	Surrogates'	LJ	GNL	PE	PE	County
	Family	LJ	GNL and MU (ll)	PE and MU (ll)	PE and MU (ll)	County and NYC
	District	LJ	(mm)	PE	PE	District
	City	LJ	Elected	Elected	LD	City
	NYC Civil	LJ	MA (nn)	PE	PE	City
	NYC Criminal	LJ	MA	MA	MA	City
North Carolina	Town & Village Justice	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Town or Village
	Superior	GJ	GU	PE	PE	District
North Dakota	District	LJ	GU	PE	PE	District
	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
Ohio	Municipal	LJ	MA	NP	NP	City
	Common Pleas	GJ	GU	PE (oo)	PE (oo)	County
	Municipal	LJ	GU	PE (oo)	PE (oo)	County/City
	County	LJ	GU	PE (oo)	PE (oo)	County
	Claims	LJ	SCJ	SCJ	SCJ	N.A.
	Mayor's	LJ	Elected	PE	PE	City/Village
Oklahoma	District	GJ	GN (pp)	NP (pp)	NP (pp)	District
	Municipal Not of Record	LJ	MM	MM	MM	Municipality
	Municipal of Record	LJ	MU	MU	MU	Municipality
	Workers' Compensation	LJ	GN	GN	GN	State
	Tax Review	LJ	SCJ	SCJ	SCJ	District

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 5.7  
**Selection and Retention of Trial 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		
Oregon	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Tax	GJ	GU	NP	NP	State
	County	LJ	CO	NP	NP	County
	Justice	LJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	Municipal	LJ	CC	CC/Elected	CC/Elected	County (qq)
Pennsylvania	Common Pleas	GJ	GL	PE	RE	District
	Philadelphia Municipal	LJ	GL	PE	RE	City/County
	Magisterial District Judges	LJ	GL	PE	PE	District
	Philadelphia Traffic	LJ	GL	PE	RE	City/County
Rhode Island	Superior	GJ	GN	GN	(rr)	State
	Workers' Compensation	LJ	GN	GN	(rr)	State
	District	LJ	GN	GN	(rr)	State
	Family	LJ	GN	GN	(rr)	State
	Probate	LJ	CC	CC or MA	RA	Town
	Municipal	LJ	CC	CC or MA	CC or MA	Town
South Carolina	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
South Dakota	Municipal	LJ	CC	CC	CC	District
	Circuit	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
Tennessee	Magistrate	LJ	PJS	PJS	PJS	Circuit
	Circuit	GJ	GU	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Chancery	GJ	GU	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Criminal	GJ	GU	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Probate	GJ	(vv)	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Juvenile	LJ	(vv)	PE (uu)	PE	County
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD (uu)	LD	Municipality
	General Sessions	LJ	MU	PE (uu)	PE	County
Texas	District	GJ	GL	PE	PE	District
	Constitutional County	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
	Probate	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
	County at Law	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	CO	PE	PE	Precinct
	Municipal	LJ	CC	LD	LD	Municipality
Utah	District	GJ	(ww)	GNL	RE	District
	Justice	LJ	MM (xx)	MM (xx)	RE and RA (yy)	County/Municipality
	Juvenile	LJ	(ww)	GNL	RE	District
Vermont	Superior (zz)	GJ	GNL	GNL	LA	State
	Judicial Bureau	LJ	PJ	PJ	AP	State
Virginia	Circuit	GJ	GU	LA	LA	Circuit
	District	LJ	CS (aaa)	LA	LA	District
Washington	Superior	GJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	District	LJ	CO	NP	NP	District
	Municipal	LJ	CC	MA/CC	MA/CC (bbb)	Municipality
West Virginia	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	Circuit
	Magistrate	LJ	PJ	NP	NP	County
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Municipality
	Family	LJ	GU	NP	NP	Circuit
Wisconsin	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Municipal	LJ	MU (ccc)	NP	NP	Municipality
Wyoming	District	GJ	GN	GN	RE	District
	Circuit	LJ	GN	GN	RE	Circuit
	Municipal	LJ	MA	MA	LD	Municipality
Dist. of Columbia	Superior	GJ	(ddd)	(ddd)	(ddd)	State (eee)
Puerto Rico	First Instance	GJ	GL	GL	GL	State

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE COURTS

TABLE 5.7

### Selection and Retention of Trial Court Judges (continued)

Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schauffler, R. LaFountain & K. Holt, eds. State Court Organization. Last updated 30 June 2017. 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 appoints
- LA—Legislative appointment
- LD—Locally determined
- MA—Mayoral appointment
- MC—Mayoral appointment with consent of city council
- MM—Mayoral appointment with consent of governing municipal body
- MU—Governing municipal body appointment
- NP—Non-partisan election
- PE—Partisan election
- PJ—Presiding judge of the general jurisdiction court appoints
- PJS—Presiding judge of the general jurisdiction court appoints with approval of the court of last resort
- RA—Reappointment
- RE—Retention election
- SC—Court of last resort appoints
- SCJ—Chief justice/judge of the court of last resort appoints
- (a) The counties of Baldwin, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Madison, Mobile, Shelby, Talladega, and Tuscaloosa use gubernatorial appointment from the recommendations of the Judicial Nominating Commission.
- (b) A judge must run for retention at the next election immediately following the third year from the time of the initial appointment.
- (c) Judges are selected on a statewide basis, but run for retention on a district-wide basis.
- (d) Judges must run for retention at the first general election held more than one year after appointment.
- (e) Maricopa and Pima counties use the gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission process. The method for submitting names for the other 13 counties varies.

- (f) Maricopa and Pima counties use the gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission process. The other 13 counties hold non-partisan elections.
- (g) Municipal court judges are usually appointed by the city or town council except in Yuma, where judges are elected.
- (h) The office can be held until December 31 following the next general election and then the judge must run in a non-partisan election for the remainder of the term.
- (i) If unopposed for reelection, incumbent's name does not appear on the ballot unless a petition was filed not less than 83 days before the election date indicating that a write-in campaign will be conducted for the office. An unopposed incumbent is not declared elected until the election date. This is for the general election; different timing may apply for the primary election (see Elec. Code §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.

TABLE 5.7  
**Selection and Retention of Trial Court Judges** (continued)

(w) Depending on the amount of time remaining, selection may be by election following a Supreme Court appointment.	(rr) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior for a life tenure.
(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.	(ss) The governor may appoint a candidate if the unexpired term is less than one year.
(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.	(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.
(z) Two exceptions are Hartford and Montgomery counties where Circuit Court judges are assigned.	(uu) Each county legislative body has the discretion to require elections to be non-partisan.
(aa) There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.	(vv) The selection method used to fill an unexpired term is established by a special legislative act.
(bb) The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of eight people elected by geographical area and presided over by the lieutenant governor.	(ww) There are no expired terms; each new judge begins a new term.
(cc) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.	(xx) Appointment is by the local government executive with confirmation by the local government legislative body (may be either county or municipal government).
(dd) Gubernatorial appointment occurs in partisan circuits; gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission takes place in non-partisan circuits.	(yy) County judges are retained by retention election; municipal judges are reappointed by the city executive.
(ee) Partisan elections occur in some circuits; gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission with a non-partisan election takes place in others.	(zz) Effective 2011, the Family, District, Environmental and Probate Courts were combined into the Superior Court.
(ff) Partisan elections take place in some circuits; retention elections occur in other circuits.	(aaa) Circuit Court judges appoint.
(gg) Associate circuit judges are selected on a county basis.	(bbb) Full-time municipal judges must stand for non-partisan election.
(hh) Selection occurs through Chief Justice appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission.	(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.
(ii) Other judges are designated by the District Court judges.	(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.
(jj) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.	(eee) The geographic basis for selection is the District of Columbia.
(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.	

## STATE COURTS

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
<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

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 5.8

**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>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(c)	Court of Last Resort	Special Court of Review	When issued by the Commission
<b>Utah</b>	Judicial Conduct Commission	Judicial Conduct Commission (d)	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

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE COURTS

TABLE 5.8

### 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>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

Sources: S. Strickland, R. Schauffler, R. LaFountain & K. Holt, eds. State Court Organization. Last updated 30 June 2017. 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 one year or removal from office, the Judicial Review Council makes a recommendation and the Supreme Court makes the decision.

(c) Decision by the conduct commission cannot be implemented until reviewed and approved by the Supreme Court.

(d) Commission has the authority to issue sanctions, but recommendations of removal must be brought before the Supreme Court.

CHAPTER SIX

# ELECTIONS







TABLE 6.1  
**State Executive Branch Officials to be Elected: 2018-2022**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>
Alabama	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T (a)	...	(a)	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T (a)
Alaska	G,LG	...	...	...	G,LG
Arizona	G,AG,SS,SP,T (b)	...	(b)	...	G,AG,SS,SP,T (b)
Arkansas	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (c)	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (c)
California	G,LG,AG,C,CI,SS,SP,T (d)	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,C,CI,SS,SP,T (d)
Colorado	G,LG,AG,SS,T (e)	...	(e)	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T (e)
Connecticut	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T
Delaware	AG,A,T	...	G,LG,CI	...	AG,A,T
Florida	G,LG,AG,AR,CFO	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,CFO
Georgia	G,LG,AG,AR,CI,SS,SP (f)	...	(f)	...	G,LG,AG,AR,CI,SS,SP (f)
Hawaii	G,LG	...	...	...	G,LG
Idaho	G,LG,AG,C,SS,SP,T	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,SP,T
Illinois	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T
Indiana	A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,SP	...	A,SS,T
Iowa	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T
Kansas	G,LG,AG,CI,SS,T	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,CI,SS,T
Kentucky	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...	...
Louisiana	(g)	G,LG,AG,AR,CI,SS,T	(g)	...	(g)
Maine (h)	G	...	...	...	G
Maryland	G,LG,AG,C	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,C
Massachusetts	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T
Michigan	G,LG,AG,SS (i)	...	(i)	...	G,LG,AG,SS (i)
Minnesota	G,LG,AG,A,SS	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS
Mississippi	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,CI,SS,T	...	...	...
Missouri	A	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	A
Montana	(j)	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP (j)	...	(j)
Nebraska	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (k)	...	(k)	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (k)
Nevada	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,C,SS,T
New Hampshire	G	...	G	...	G
New Jersey	...	...	...	G,LG	...
New Mexico	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (l)	...	(l)	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T (l)
New York	G,LG,AG,C	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,C
North Carolina	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,A,CI,SS,SP,T (m)	...	...
North Dakota	AG,AR,SS (n)	...	G,LG,A,CI,SP,T (n)	...	AG,AR,SS (n)
Ohio	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T
Oklahoma	G,LG,AG,A,CI,SP,T (p)	...	(p)	...	G,LG,AG,A,CI,SP,T (p)
Oregon	G (r)	...	AG,SS,T	...	G (r)
Pennsylvania	G,LG	...	AG,A,T	...	G,LG
Rhode Island	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,SS,T
South Carolina	G,LG,AG,AR,C,SS,SP,T (s)	...	...	...	G,LG,AG,AR,C,SS,SP,T (s)
South Dakota	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP,T (t)	...	(t)	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,SP,T (t)
Tennessee	G	...	...	...	G
Texas	G,LG,AG,AR,C (u)	...	(u)	...	G,LG,AG,AR,C (u)
Utah	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,T	...	...
Vermont	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T	...	G,LG,AG,A,SS,T
Virginia	...	...	...	G,LG,AG	...
Washington	...	...	G,LG,AG,A,CI,SS,SP,T (q)	...	...
West Virginia	...	...	G,AG,AR,A,SS,T	...	...
Wisconsin	G,LG,AG,SS,T	...	...	SP	G,LG,AG,SS,T
Wyoming	G,A,SS,SP,T	...	...	...	G,A,SS,SP,T
American Samoa	...	...	G,LG	...	...
Guam	G,LG,AG	...	A	...	G,LG,AG
CNMI*	G,LG	...	...	...	G,LG
Puerto Rico	...	...	G	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	G,LG	...	...	...	G,LG

See footnotes at end of table

## ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.1

### State Executive Branch Officials to be Elected: 2018-2022 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Totals for year</b>					
Governor	39	3	13	2	39
Lieutenant Governor	33	3	10	2	33
Attorney General	31	3	10	1	31
Agriculture	7	3	2	0	7
Auditor	15	2	9	0	15
Chief Financial Officer	1	0	0	0	1
Comptroller	9	0	0	0	9
Comm. of Insurance	4	2	4	0	4
Secretary of State	26	3	7	0	26
Supt. of Public Inst. or Comm. of Education	8	0	5	1	8
Treasurer	24	3	9	0	24

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election administration offices and Web sites, December 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.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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), 2022–2 seats (associate commissioners).

(b) Corporation Commissioner (5)—4-year term, 2018–2 seats, 2020–3 seats, 2022–2 seats; State Mine Inspector—4-year term, 2018 and 2022.

(c) Commissioner of State Lands—4-year term, 2018 and 2022.

(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)—6-year term, 2018–1 statewide, 2 districts, 2020–3 districts, 2022–1 statewide, 2 districts.

(f) Commissioner of Labor—4-year term, 2018 and 2022; Public Service Commissioner (5)—6-year term, 2018–2, 2020–2, 2022–1.

(g) Public Service Commissioner (5)—6-year term, 2018–1, 2020–2, 2022–2.

(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, 2022–2; University of Michigan regents (8)—8-year term, 2018–2, 2020–2, 2022–2; 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, 2022–2.

(k) Public Service Commissioner (5)—6-year term, 2018–2, 2020–1, 2022–2.

(l) Commissioner of Public Lands—4-year term, 2018 and 2022; Public Education Commission (10)—4-year terms, 2018–5, 2020–5; 2022–5; Public Regulation Commissioner (5)—4-year terms, 2018–1, 2020–2, 2022–1.

(m) Commissioner of Labor—4-year term, 2020.

(n) Tax Commissioner—4-year term, 2018 and 2022; Public Service Commissioner (3)—6-year term, 2018–1, 2020–1, 2022–1.

(p) Commissioner of Labor—4-year term, 2018 and 2022; Corporation Commissioner (3)—6-year term, 2018–1, 2020–1, 2022–1.

(q) Commissioner of Public Lands—4-year term, 2020.

(r) Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, 4-year term, 2018 and 2022.

(s) Adjutant General—4-year term, 2018 and 2022.

(t) The title is Commissioner of Schools and Public Lands; Public Utility Commissioner (3)—6-year term, 2018–1, 2020–1, 2022–1.

(u) Commissioner of General Land Office—4-year term, 2018; railroad commissioners (3)—6-year term, 2018–1, 2020–1, 2022–1.

TABLE 6.2  
**State Legislature Members to be Elected: 2018-2022**

State or other jurisdiction	Total legislators		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Senate	House/ Assembly	Senate	House/ Assembly	Senate	House/ Assembly	Senate	House/ Assembly	Senate	House/ Assembly	Senate	House/ Assembly
Alabama	35	105	35	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	105
Alaska	20	40	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...	10	40
Arizona	30	60	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...	30	60
Arkansas	35	100	18	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	18	100
California	40	80	20 (b)	80	...	...	20 (a)	80	...	...	20 (b)	80
Colorado	35	65	17	65	...	...	18	65	...	...	17	65
Connecticut	36	151	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...	36	151
Delaware	21	41	10	41	...	...	11	41	...	...	10	41
Florida	40	120	20 (b)	120	...	...	20 (a)	120	...	...	20 (b)	120
Georgia	56	180	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...	56	180
Hawaii	25	51	12	51	...	...	13	51	...	...	12	51
Idaho	35	70	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70
Illinois	59	118	39 (f)	118	...	...	20 (e)	118	...	...	39 (f)	118
Indiana	50	100	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100
Iowa	50	100	25 (a)	100	...	...	25 (b)	100	...	...	25 (a)	100
Kansas	40	125	...	125	...	...	40	125	...	...	...	125
Kentucky	38	100	19 (b)	100	...	...	19 (a)	100	...	...	19 (b)	100
Louisiana	39	105	...	...	39	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	35	151 (f)	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...	35	151
Maryland	47	141	47	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	141
Massachusetts	40	160	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...	40	160
Michigan	38	110	38	110	...	...	...	110	...	...	38	110
Minnesota	67	134	...	134	...	...	67	134	...	...	...	134
Mississippi	52	122	...	...	52	122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	34	163	17 (b)	163	...	...	17 (a)	163	...	...	17 (b)	163
Montana	50	100	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100
Nebraska	49	U	24 (b)	U	...	...	25 (a)	U	...	...	24 (b)	U
Nevada	21	42	11	42	...	...	10	42	...	...	11	42
New Hampshire	24	400	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...	24	400
New Jersey	40	80	...	...	...	80	...	...	40	80	...	...
New Mexico	42	70	...	70	...	...	42	70	...	...	...	70
New York	63	150	63	150	...	...	63	150	...	...	63	150
North Carolina	50	120	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...	50	120
North Dakota	47	94	24 (a)	48 (a)	...	...	23 (b)	46 (b)	...	...	24 (a)	48 (a)
Ohio	33	99	17 (a)	99	...	...	16 (b)	99	...	...	17 (a)	99
Oklahoma	48	101	24 (b)	101	...	...	24 (a)	101	...	...	24 (b)	101
Oregon	30	60	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60
Pennsylvania	50	203	25 (b)	203	...	...	25 (a)	203	...	...	25 (b)	203
Rhode Island	38	75	38	75	...	...	38	75	...	...	38	75
South Carolina	46	124	...	124	...	...	46	124	...	...	...	124
South Dakota	35	70	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70
Tennessee	33	99	17 (a)	99	...	...	16 (b)	99	...	...	17 (a)	99
Texas	31	150	15	150	...	...	16	150	...	...	15	150
Utah	29	75	14	75	...	...	15	75	...	...	14	75
Vermont	30	150	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...	30	150
Virginia	40	100	...	...	40	100	...	...	...	100	...	...
Washington	49	98	24	98	...	...	25	98	...	...	24	98
West Virginia	34	100	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	17	100
Wisconsin	33	99	17 (a)	99	...	...	16 (b)	99	...	...	17 (a)	99
Wyoming	30	60	15 (a)	60	...	...	15 (b)	60	...	...	15 (a)	60
Dist. of Columbia	13	U	7	U	...	...	6	U	...	...	7	U
American Samoa	18 (c)	20 (c)	18 (c)	20 (c)	...	...	18 (c)	20 (c)	...	...	18 (c)	20 (c)
Guam	15	U	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U
CNMI* (d)	9	20	6	20	...	...	3	20	...	...	6	20
Puerto Rico (e)	27	51	...	...	...	...	27	51	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U
State Totals	1,972	5,411	1,108	4,958	131	407	1,165	4,710	40	180	1,169	4,958
Totals	2,069	5,502	1,169	4,998	131	407	1,249	4,801	40	180	1,169	4,998

See footnotes at end of table

ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.2  
State Legislature Members to be Elected: 2018-2022 (continued)

<i>Source:</i> The Council of State Governments, November 2017.	
<i>Note:</i> 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.	
*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	
<i>Key:</i>	
...—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.

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.
<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 candidates petition for primary ballot access.
<b>New York</b>	Primary election/petition.
<b>North Carolina</b>	Primary election. Newly recognized parties just granted access submit their first nominees by convention. All established parties use primaries.
<b>North Dakota</b>	Convention/primary election. Political parties hold state conventions for the purpose of endorsing candidates. Endorsed candidates are automatically placed on the primary election ballot, but other candidates may also petition their name on the ballot.
<b>Ohio</b>	Primary election, petition and by declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate.
<b>Oklahoma</b>	Primary election.
<b>Oregon</b>	Primary election. Minor parties hold conventions.

See footnotes at end of table

## ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.3

### Methods of Nominating Candidates for State Offices (continued)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Methods of nominating candidates</i>
<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>CNMI*</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, December 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.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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	General		
Alabama	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	March, 1st T March 6, 2018	6th T AP April 17, 2018	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
Alaska	(d)	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 3rd T Aug. 21, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	(e)
Arizona	T following March 15 March 17, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	10th T prior Aug. 28, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Closed
Arkansas	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	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
California	June,★ June 2, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	June,★ June 5, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Top Two
Colorado	(d)(g) March 3, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, last T June 26, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Closed
Connecticut	April, last T April 28, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug. 2nd T Aug. 14, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed
Delaware	April, 4th T April 28, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Sept., 2nd T after 1st M Sept. 11, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed
Florida	March, 3rd T March 17, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	10th T prior to General Aug. 28, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed
Georgia	(h)	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	24th T prior to General May 22, 2018	9th T after Primary July 24, 2018	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
Hawaii	(d) Rep: March 10, 2020 Dem: TBD	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 2nd S Aug. 11, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
Idaho	(d) Rep: March 10, 2020 Dem: TBD	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	May, 3rd T May 15, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Rep: Closed (i) Dem: Partially Closed
Illinois	March, 3rd T March 17, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	March, 3rd T March 20, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Open
Indiana	May,★ May 5, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	May,★ May 8, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Open
Iowa	(d)	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	June,★ June 5, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Open
Kansas	(d)(j)	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 1st T Aug. 7, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed (k)
Kentucky	May, 1st T after 3rd M May 19, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	May, 1st T after 3rd M May 22, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed
Louisiana	March, 1st S March 7, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Oct., 2nd to last S (l) Oct. 19, 2019	...	Nov., 4th S AP (l) Nov. 16, 2019	Top Two
Maine	(d)	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 2nd T June 12, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed (n)
Maryland	April, 4th T April 28, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, last T June 26, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed (p)
Massachusetts	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	7th T Prior Sept. 18, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Closed
Michigan	March, 2nd T March 10, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug.,★ Aug. 7, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
Minnesota	(d)(r) March 3, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 2nd T Aug. 14, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
Mississippi	March, 2nd T March 10, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug.,★ Aug. 6, 2019	3rd TAP Aug. 27, 2019	Nov.,★ Nov. 5, 2019	(s)
Missouri	March, 2nd T after 1st M March 10, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug.,★ Aug. 7, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
Montana	June,★ June 2, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	June,★ June 5, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Open
Nebraska	May, 1st T After 2nd M May 12, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	May, 1st T After 2nd M May 15, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Top Two
Nevada	(d)	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 2nd T June 12, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed
New Hampshire	(t)	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Sept., 2nd T Sept. 11, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Partially Closed (u)
New Jersey	June,★ June 2, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	June,★ June 4, 2019	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 5, 2019	Closed
New Mexico	June,★ June 2, 2020	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	June,★ June 5, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed
New York	Feb., 1st T (aa)	Nov.,★ Nov. 3, 2020	Sept., 1st T after 2nd M Sept. 11, 2018	...	Nov.,★ Nov. 6, 2018	Closed

See footnotes at end of table

## ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.4

### Election Dates for National and State Elections (Formulas and Dates of State Elections) (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	National (a)		State (b)		Type of primary (c)
	Primary	General	Primary	General	
North Carolina	May, ★ May 5, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	May, ★ May 8, 2018	7 wks. AP June 26, 2018	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Partially Closed
North Dakota	(d)	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 2nd T June 12, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Open
Ohio	March, 2nd T after 1st M March 10, 2020 (v)	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	May, ★(v) May 8, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Partially Open
Oklahoma	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, last T June 26, 2018	Aug., 4th T Aug. 28, 2018	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Dem: Partially Closed Rep: Closed (w)
Oregon	May, 3rd T May 19, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	May, 3rd T May 15, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Closed
Pennsylvania	April, 4th T April 28, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	April, 4th T April 24, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Closed
Rhode Island	April, 4th T April 28, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Sept., 2nd T after 1st M Sept. 11, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Partially Open
South Carolina	(d)	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 2nd T June 12, 2018	2nd TAP June 26, 2018	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Open
South Dakota	June, ★ June 2, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, ★ June 5, 2018	10th TAP (x) Aug. 14, 2018	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Rep: Closed Dem: Partially Closed
Tennessee	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 1st TH Aug. 2, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Open
Texas	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	March, 1st T March 6, 2018	May, 4th T May 22, 2018	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Open
Utah	(y)	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 4th T June 26, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Rep: Closed (z) Dem: Open
Vermont	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 2nd T Aug. 14, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Open
Virginia	March, 1st T March 3, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 2nd T June 11, 2019	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2019 Open
Washington	May, 4th T May 26, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 1st T Aug. 7, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Top Two
West Virginia	May, 2nd T May 12, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	May, 2nd T May 8, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Partially Closed
Wisconsin	April, 1st T April 7, 2020	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 2nd T Aug. 14, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Open
Wyoming	(d)	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	Aug., 1st T after 3rd M Aug. 21, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Closed
Dist. of Columbia	June, 2nd T (q) June 9, 2018	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020	June, 2nd T (q) June 12, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Closed
American Samoa	(d)	(m) ...	(o) ...	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 (o)
Guam	(d)	(m) ...	Aug., last S Aug. 25, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Open
CNMI*	(d)	(m) ...	(o) ...	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 (o)
Puerto Rico	Rep: (f) Dem: June 7, 2020	(m) ...	N.A. March 19, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 3, 2020 Open
U.S. Virgin Islands	(d)	(m) ...	Aug., 1st S Aug. 4, 2018	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 6, 2018 Closed

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 6.4

**Election Dates for National and State Elections (Formulas and Dates of State Elections)** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments, November 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.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.

ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.4

Election Dates for National and State Elections (Formulas and Dates of State Elections) (continued)

- (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 undeclared 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.
- (aa) In the past two election presidential primary cycles, New York has chosen to move their primary to April. The 2020 date is yet to be determined.

## Table 6.4 | State Election Calendar

### State Primaries

#### MARCH

**March 6, 2018** • Alabama, Texas  
**March 19, 2018** • Puerto Rico  
**March 20, 2018** • Illinois

#### APRIL

**April 24, 2018** • Pennsylvania

#### MAY

**May 8, 2018** • Indiana, North Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia  
**May 15, 2018** • Idaho, Nebraska, Oregon  
**May 22, 2018** • Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky

#### JUNE

**June 5, 2018** • California, Iowa, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota  
**June 12, 2018** • Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina, Dist. of Columbia  
**June 26, 2018** • Colorado, Maryland, Oklahoma, Utah

#### AUGUST

**August 2, 2018** • Tennessee  
**August 4, 2018** • U.S. Virgin Islands  
**August 7, 2018** • Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Washington  
**August 11, 2018** • Hawaii  
**August 14, 2018** • Connecticut, Minnesota, Vermont, Wisconsin  
**August 21, 2018** • Alaska, Wyoming  
**August 25, 2018** • Guam  
**August 28, 2018** • Arizona, Florida

#### SEPTEMBER

**September 11, 2018** • Delaware, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island  
**September 18, 2018** • Massachusetts

#### OTHER

**June 4, 2019** • New Jersey  
**June 11, 2019** • Virginia  
**October 19, 2019** • Louisiana  
**August 6, 2019** • Mississippi  
*American Samoa and CNMI\* 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.*

The state  
general  
election in  
most states is

**Nov. 6,  
2018**

However, 4 states and one territory do not have state executive or legislative general elections in 2018.

**Nov. 5, 2019** • Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia

**Nov. 16, 2019** • Louisiana

**Nov. 3, 2020** • Puerto Rico

**Runoff elections  
are held in 9 states.**

**April 17, 2018** • Alabama  
**May 22, 2018** • Texas  
**June 26, 2018** • North Carolina, South Carolina  
**June 12, 2018** • Arkansas

**July 24, 2018** • Georgia  
**August 14, 2018** • South Dakota  
**August 28, 2018** • Oklahoma  
**August 27, 2019** • Mississippi

## 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 11-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.	
<b>Oregon</b>	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Official dropsites open eight 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.	
<b>Tennessee</b>	8 a.m. (may be earlier)	7 p.m. CT/ 8 p.m. ET	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.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 6.5  
**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>Texas</b>	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Utah</b>	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
<b>Vermont</b>	Between 5 and 10 a.m.	7 p.m.	The opening time for polls is set by local boards of civil authority.
<b>Virginia</b>	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
<b>Washington</b>	NA	NA	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>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>CNMI*</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, December 2017.

Note: Hours for primary, municipal and special elections may differ from those noted.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Note: Hours for primary, municipal and special elections may differ from those noted.

(a) In all states, voters standing in line when the polls close are allowed to vote; however, provisions for handling those voters vary across jurisdictions.

## ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.6

### Voter Registration Information

State or other jurisdiction	Closing date for registration before general election (Days)	Same-Day registration	Online registration	Automatic registration (a)	Residency requirements (b)	Registration in other places prohibited (c)	Provision regarding mental competency
Alabama	15	...	★		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	★	★	★	S, 22	★	...
Connecticut	14 by mail, 7 in person or online, Election Day	★	★	★	S, T	★	★
Delaware	24	...	★		S	★	★
Florida	29	...	★(f)		S	...	★
Georgia	30 online, 29 in person, 28 by mail	...	★		S, C	...	★
Hawaii	29	★(g)	★		S	★	★
Idaho	25 or Election Day	★	★(f)		S, C, 30	...	...
Illinois	28 (h)	★	★	★	S, P, 30	★	...
Indiana	29	...	★		S, P, 30	...	...
Iowa	15 by mail, 10 in person or online, Election Day	★	★		S	★	★
Kansas	21	...	★		S	★	...
Kentucky	29	...	★		S, P, 28	★	★
Louisiana	30	...	★		S, Parish, 30	★	★
Maine	21 by mail, up to Election Day in person	★	...		S, M	★	★
Maryland	21 by mail, early voting period in person	★(i)	★		S, 21	★	★
Massachusetts	20	...	★		S	...	★
Michigan	30 by mail, 21 in person	...	(j)		S, M, 30	★	...
Minnesota	21 or Election Day	★	★		S, 20	...	★
Mississippi	30	...	(k)		S, T, 30	★	★
Missouri	28	...	★		S	...	★
Montana	30 by mail or up to Election Day in person	★	...		S, 30	★	★
Nebraska	18 by mail or online, 11 in person	...	★		S	★	★
Nevada	31 by mail, 21 in person or online	...	★		S, C, 30; P, 10	★	★
New Hampshire	10 or Election Day	★	...		S	★	...
New Jersey	21	...	...		S, C, 30	★	★
New Mexico	28	...	(k)		S	...	★
New York	25	...	★		S, P, 30	★	★
North Carolina	25 (l)	...	(l)		S, C, 30	★	...
North Dakota	(m)	(m)	(m)		S, P, 30	(m)	...
Ohio	30 (n)	(n)	(k)		S, 30	★	★
Oklahoma	25	...	★(f)		S	...	★
Oregon	21	...	★	★	S	★	★
Pennsylvania	30	...	★		S, D, 30	★	...
Rhode Island	30	★(d)	★(f)	★	S, T	★	★
South Carolina	30	...	★		S, C, P	★	★
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	29 by mail or online, 8 in person	...	★		S, 30	★	★
West Virginia	21	...	★	★	S, T, 30	★	★
Wisconsin	20 by mail or Election Day	★	★(f)		S, P, 28	...	★
Wyoming	14 by mail or Election Day	★	...		S, P	★	★
Dist. of Columbia	30 by mail, Election Day in person	★	★	★	D, 30	★	★
American Samoa	30	...	...		D	★	...
Guam	10	...	...		Territory	★	★
CNMI*	60	...	...		Territory, 120	★	★
Puerto Rico	50	...	...		Territory (q)	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	...	...		Territory, P, 90	★	★

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 6.6  
**Voter Registration Information** (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments survey of state election websites, December 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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 Gorbea 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  
Voting 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
CNMI*		No	No	No	Excuse required	...	N	★	C
Puerto Rico		No	Yes	No	Excuse required	...	(ee)	...	N/A
U.S. Virgin Islands		No	Yes	No	Excuse required	...	Affidavit	★	C

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 6.6a  
Voting Information (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of state web sites, December 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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 knows 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 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.

ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.6a  
Voting Information (continued)

- (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				Total votes
		Republican	Democrat	3rd Party	Independent	
Alabama	2014	434,525	180,658	0	0	615,183
Alaska	2014	106,648	46,427 (a)	0	0	153,075
Arizona	2014	539,690	271,276 (c)	4,739	0	815,705
Arkansas	2014	179,225	153,343	0	0	332,568
California (d)	2014	1,729,985	2,391,810	119,579	91,654	4,333,028
Colorado	2014	384,749	214,403 (c)	0	0	599,152
Connecticut	2014	79,426	(c)	0	0	79,426
Delaware	2016	30,265	(c)	0	0	30,265
Florida	2014	949,144	837,796	0	0	1,786,940
Georgia	2014	596,218	304,243 (c)	0	0	900,461
Hawaii	2014	43,052	233,179	2,526	0	278,757
Idaho	2014	155,310	25,638	0	0	180,948
Illinois	2014	819,710	447,318	0	0	1,267,028
Indiana	2016	815,699 (c)	547,375 (c)	0	0	1,363,074
Iowa	2014	162,589	72,382	0	0	234,971
Kansas	2014	263,594	66,357 (c)	0	0	329,951
Kentucky	2015	214,193	178,541	0	0	392,734
Louisiana (f)	2015	637,938	463,700	0	12,698	1,114,336
Maine	2014	50,856 (c)	56,286 (c)	0	0	107,142
Maryland	2014	214,935	485,093	0	0	700,028
Massachusetts	2014	156,580	540,733	0	0	697,313
Michigan	2014	617,720 (c)	513,263 (c)	0	0	1,130,983
Minnesota	2014	184,110	191,259	5,822	0	381,191
Mississippi	2015	274,407	299,368	0	0	573,775
Missouri	2016	684,251	325,413	3,515 (c)	0	1,013,179
Montana	2016	145,948	122,419	0	0	268,367
Nebraska	2014	221,020	65,620 (c)	402 (c)	0	287,042
Nevada	2014	117,510 (g)	72,521 (g)	0	0	190,031
New Hampshire	2016	111,271	72,497	0	0	183,768
New Jersey	2017	258,880	527,332	0	0	786,212
New Mexico	2014	64,413 (c)	125,371	0	0	189,784
New York	2014	(c)	574,350	0	0	574,350
North Carolina	2016	1,072,655	1,034,432	0	0	2,107,087
North Dakota	2016	114,415	17,337 (c)	1,095	0	132,847
Ohio	2014	559,671 (c)	440,253	674	0	1,000,598
Oklahoma	2014	264,894	(c)	0	0	264,894
Oregon	2016	304,892	480,852	0	23,332	809,076
Pennsylvania	2014	(c)	1,920,355	0	0	1,920,355
Rhode Island	2014	31,929	128,095	0	0	160,024
South Carolina	2014	(c)	(c)	0	0	0
South Dakota	2014	74,213	27,594	0	0	101,807
Tennessee	2014	651,247	228,025	0	0	879,272
Texas	2014	1,337,875	554,014	0	0	1,891,889
Utah	2016	229,656 (m)	(i)	0	0	229,656
Vermont	2016	46,394	73,160	0	0	119,554
Virginia	2017	365,782	542,816	0	0	908,598
Washington	2016	596,092	756,759	18,989	22,582	1,394,422
West Virginia	2016	161,127 (c)	258,350	0	0	419,477
Wisconsin	2014	240,102 (c)	312,106	141	0	552,349
Wyoming	2014	97,884	15,799 (c)	0	0	113,684
American Samoa	2016	(j)				
Guam	2014	11,034 (c)	7,330 (c)	0	0	18,364
CNMI*	2014	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)	(k)
Puerto Rico	2016	(c)	462,973	0	0	462,973
U.S. Virgin Islands	2014	N/A	9,962	0	0	9,962

See footnotes at end of table

## ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.7  
Voting Statistics for Gubernatorial Elections (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	General election						Independent and Write-In		Total votes
	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	3rd Party	Percent		Percent	
Alabama	750,231	63.6	427,787	36.2	0	0.0	2,395	0.2	1,180,413
Alaska	128,435	45.9	8,985 (b)	3.2	6,987	2.5	135,551 (b)	48.4	279,958
Arizona	805,062	53.4	626,921	41.6	72,769	4.8	1,664	0.1	1,506,416
Arkansas	470,429	55.4	352,115	41.5	26,408	3.1	0	0.0	848,952
California (d)	2,929,213	40.0	4,388,368	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7,317,581
Colorado	938,195	46.0	1,006,433	49.3	96,946	4.7	0	0.0	2,041,574
Connecticut	526,295 (e)	48.2	554,314 (e)	50.7	0	0.0	12,164	1.1	1,092,773
Delaware	166,852	39.2	248,404	58.3	10,528	2.5	0	0.0	425,784
Florida	2,865,343	48.1	2,801,198	47.1	223,356	3.8	61,664	1.0	5,951,561
Georgia	1,345,237	52.7	1,144,794	44.9	60,185	2.4	432	0.0	2,550,648
Hawaii	135,775	37.1	181,106	49.5	49,329	13.5	0	0.0	366,210
Idaho	235,378	53.2	169,595	38.3	25,627	5.8	11,668	2.6	442,268
Illinois	1,833,627	50.4	1,681,343	46.2	121,534	3.3	1,186	0.0	3,637,690
Indiana	1,397,396	51.4	1,235,503	45.4	87,025	3.2	44	0.0	2,719,968
Iowa	666,023	59.0	420,778	37.3	41,140	3.6	1,093	0.1	1,129,034
Kansas	433,196	49.8	401,100	46.1	35,206	4.0	0	0.0	869,502
Kentucky	511,374	52.5	426,620	43.8	0	0.0	35,698	3.7	973,692
Louisiana (f)	505,940	43.9	646,924	56.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,152,864
Maine	294,519	48.2	265,114	43.4	51,515	8.4	79	0.0	611,227
Maryland	884,400	51.2	818,890	47.4	25,382	1.5	303	0.0	1,728,975
Massachusetts	1,044,573	48.4	1,004,408	46.5	71,814	3.3	37,531	1.7	2,158,326
Michigan	1,607,399	50.9	1,479,057	46.9	70,025	2.2	50	0.0	3,156,531
Minnesota	879,257	44.5	989,113	50.1	106,241	5.4	795	0.0	1,975,406
Mississippi	476,697	66.4	231,643	32.3	9,845	0.0	0	0.0	718,185
Missouri	1,424,730	51.3	1,261,110	45.4	61,503	2.2	30,511	1.1	2,777,854
Montana	236,115	46.4	255,933	50.2	17,312	3.4	0	0.0	509,360
Nebraska	308,751	57.2	211,905	39.3	19,001	3.5	0	0.0	539,657
Nevada	386,340	70.6	130,722	23.9	14,536	2.7	15,751 (g)	2.9	547,349
New Hampshire	354,040	48.8	337,589	46.6	31,243	4.3	1,991	0.3	724,863
New Jersey	899,583	41.9	1,203,110	56.0	44,722	2.1	0	0.0	2,147,415
New Mexico	293,443	57.2	219,362	42.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	512,805
New York	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	2,298,880	48.8	2,309,157	49.0	102,977	2.2	0	0.0	4,711,014
North Dakota	259,863	76.5	65,855	19.4	13,230	3.9	653	0.2	339,601
Ohio	1,944,848	63.6	1,009,359	33.0	101,706	3.3	0	0.0	3,055,913
Oklahoma	460,298	55.8	338,239	41.0	0	0.0	26,294	3.2	824,831
Oregon	684,321	43.8	796,006	51.0	46,446	3.0	35,046	2.2	1,561,819
Pennsylvania	1,575,511	45.1	1,920,355	54.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,495,866
Rhode Island	117,428	36.2	131,899	40.7	69,278	21.4	5,450	1.7	324,055
South Carolina	696,645	55.9	516,166	41.4	21,060	1.7	12,432	1.0	1,246,303
South Dakota	195,477	70.5	70,549	25.4	0	0.0	11,377	4.1	277,403
Tennessee	951,796	70.3	309,237	22.8	45,150	3.3	47,545	3.5	1,353,728
Texas	2,796,547	59.3	1,835,596	38.9	85,063	1.8	1,062	0.0	4,718,268
Utah	750,828	66.7	322,462	28.7	34,687	3.1	16,936	1.5	1,124,913
Vermont	166,817	53.0	139,253	44.2	8,912	2.8	0	0.0	314,982
Virginia	1,175,731	45.0	1,409,175	53.9	27,987	6.5	1,389	0.1	2,614,282
Washington	1,476,346	45.6	1,760,520	54.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	3,236,866
West Virginia	301,987	42.3	350,408	49.1	61,463	8.6	0	0.0	713,858
Wisconsin	1,259,706	52.3	1,122,913	46.6	0	0.0	27,695	1.1	2,410,314
Wyoming	99,700	59.4	45,752	27.3	4,040	2.4	18,385	11.0	167,877
American Samoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	(j) .....	.....	.....	.....	12,024
Guam	22,512	63.9	12,712	36.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	35,224
CNMI*	541	3.9	6,342	46.0	0	0.0	6,915	50.1	13,798
Puerto Rico	614,190	38.9	660,510	41.8	39,159	4.4	266,325	16.9	1,580,184
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0.0	10,173 (l)	39.2	0	0.0	15,802 (l)	60.8	25,975

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 6.7  
**Voting Statistics for Gubernatorial Elections** (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state elections websites, December 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

N/A—Not Applicable

- (a) In 2014, the Democratic Primary featured candidates from the Democratic Party and the Libertarian Party.
- (b) In a move endorsed by the Alaska Democratic Party, independent gubernatorial candidate Bill 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 onto 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 runoff when none of the candidates receives more than 50% of the vote. All elections and candidates are nonpartisan, but candidates do identify with specific parties. The vote total in the general election was 12,024. Incumbent Lolo Matalasi Moliga won with 7,235 votes, Faao Aitofele Sunia was next with 4,305 and Tuika Tuika received 484 votes.
- (k) There are no primaries. Instead, the law provides for a runoff 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: 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)
U.S. Total	250,056	191,316	136,665	234,564	153,161	129,140	227,719	189,391	128,628
Alabama	3,770	3,343	2,123	3,647	2,556	2,074	3,504	2,841	2,100
Alaska	3,770	514	319	523	361	300	501	496	326
Arizona	555	3,588	2,624	4,763	2,812	2,299	4,668	2,987	2,321
Arkansas	5,331	1,704	1,131	2,204	1,376	1,069	2,134	1,686	1,087
California	2,287	19,412	14,182	27,959	15,356	13,039	27,169	23,209	13,214
Colorado	4,306	3,838	2,780	3,804	2,635	2,570	3,668	3,209	2,401
Connecticut	2,822	2,358	1,645	2,757	1,760	1,558	2,682	2,210	1,645
Delaware	750	676	444	692	470	414	659	602	391
Florida	16,566	12,959	9,420	14,799	9,102	8,474	14,207	11,248	8,358
Georgia	7,828	5,638	4,115	7,196	4,767	3,898	7,013	5,266	3,924
Hawaii	1,120	750	429	1,056	547	437	997	691	454
Idaho	1,254	805	690	1,139	745	652	1,091	862	655
Illinois	9,867	671	5,536	9,701	6,425	5,242	9,653	7,790	5,578
Indiana	5,063	4,829	2,735	4,876	3,270	2,625	4,758	4,515	2,751
Iowa	2,407	2,171	1,566	2,318	1,745	1,582	2,276	2,076	1,537
Kansas	2,192	1,818	1,184	2,126	1,467	1,160	2,079	1,750	1,751
Kentucky	3,431	3,314	1,924	3,316	2,303	1,797	3,237	2,907	1,827
Louisiana	3,572	3,022	2,029	3,415	2,498	1,994	3,213	2,945	1,961
Maine	1,078	1,058	748	1,054	787	725	1,037	1,000	731
Maryland	4,671	3,963	2,781	4,421	2,888	2,707	4,259	3,429	2,632
Massachusetts	5,442	4,535	3,325	5,129	3,759	3,184	5,016	4,220	3,103
Michigan	7,745	7,514	4,799	7,540	5,620	4,731	7,624	7,471	5,044
Minnesota	4,240	3,269	2,945	4,020	3,085	2,937	3,937	3,200	2,910
Mississippi	2,268	1,879	1,209	2,212	1,794	1,286	2,150	1,873	1,290
Missouri	4,711	4,224	2,809	4,563	3,384	2,757	4,453	4,181	2,925
Montana	818	694	495	766	553	484	738	668	490
Nebraska	1,436	1,211	844	1,367	901	794	1,328	1,157	801
Nevada	2,276	1,686	1,125	2,036	1,176	1,015	1,905	1,208	968
New Hampshire	1,077	1,007	744	1,029	752	711	1,017	864	708
New Jersey	6,960	5,819	3,874	6,727	4,326	3,638	6,622	5,379	3,868
New Mexico	1,591	1,289	798	1,541	978	784	1,469	1,193	830
New York	15,558	12,493	7,721	15,053	8,887	7,117	14,884	12,031	7,675
North Carolina	7,880	6,918	4,742	7,254	5,295	4,505	6,843	6,226	4,311
North Dakota	581		344	523	383 (c)	323	496	(c)	317
Ohio	9,008	7,861	5,496	8,806	6,076	5,581	8,715	8,163	5,698
Oklahoma	2,966	2,157	1,453	2,822	1,806	1,335	2,717	2,184	1,463
Oregon	3,244	2,569	2,001	2,965	2,086	1,789	2,884	2,154	1,828
Pennsylvania	10,108	8,723	6,115	9,910	6,795	5,742	9,646	8,730	5,995
Rhode Island	849	771	464	829	552	446	824	701	470
South Carolina	3,883	3,129	2,103	3,545	2,479	1,964	3,347	2,554	1,921
South Dakota	654	544	370	611	454	364	599	508	382
Tennessee	5,165	4,110	2,508	4,850	3,210	2,459	4,685	3,978	2,600
Texas	20,672	15,101	8,969	18,280	10,749	7,994	17,281	13,575	8,077
Utah	2,145	1,558	1,131	1,893	1,138	1,017	1,828	1,433	905
Vermont	506	465	315	497	357	299	489	454	325
Virginia	6,551	5,530	3,985	6,147	4,210	3,854	5,885	5,044	3,724
Washington	5,692	4,270	3,317	5,143	3,533	3,126	4,932	3,630	3,037
West Virginia	1,453	1,277	713	1,466	982	670	1,424	1,212	713
Wisconsin	4,496	3,559	2,976	4,347	3,318	3,071	4,280	3,405	2,983
Wyoming	446	241	256	428	268	251	397	276	255
Dist. of Columbia	562	480	311	501	385	294	475	427	267

Sources: U.S. Congress, Clerk of the House, Statistics of the Presidential and Congressional Election, 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.

#### 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.

TABLE 6.9  
Statewide Initiative and Referendum

State or other jurisdiction	Changes to constitution			Changes to statutes			
	Initiative		Referendum	Initiative		Referendum	
	Direct (a)	Indirect (a)	Legislative (b)	Direct (c)	Indirect (c)	Legislative	Citizen petition (d)
Alabama	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	...	★	...	★	...	★
Arizona	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Arkansas	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
California	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Colorado	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Connecticut	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Florida	★	...	★	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Idaho	...	...	★	★	...	★	★
Illinois	★	...	★	...	...	★	...
Indiana	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Louisiana	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	...	★	...	★	★	★
Maryland	...	...	★	...	...	★	★
Massachusetts	...	★	★	...	★	★	★
Michigan	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Minnesota	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	★	★	...	...	...	...
Missouri	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Montana	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Nebraska	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Nevada	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
New Hampshire	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
New York	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	★(e)	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Ohio	★	...	★	...	★	★	★
Oklahoma	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Oregon	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Pennsylvania	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Tennessee	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	...	★	★	★	★	★
West Virginia	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	...	★	...	★	...	★
American Samoa	...	...	★	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	★	★	CNMI*	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	...	★	...	...	★	...

See footnotes at end of table

INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.9  
Statewide Initiative and Referendum (continued)

<p><i>Sources:</i> The Council of State Governments' survey of state election website, Initiative &amp; Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia websites, November 2017.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> This table summarizes state provisions for initiatives and referendums. Initiatives may propose constitutional amendments or develop state legislation and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The direct initiative allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures have been secured on a citizen petition. The indirect initiative must be submitted to the legislature for a decision after the required number of signatures has been secured on a petition and prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot. Referendum refers to the process whereby a state law or constitutional amendment passed by the legislature may be referred to the voters before it goes into effect. Three forms of referendums exist: (1) citizen petition, whereby the people may petition for a referendum on legislation which has been considered by the legislature; (2) submission by the legislature (designated in</p>	<p>table as "Legislative"), whereby the legislature may voluntarily submit laws to the voters for their approval; and (3) constitutional requirement, whereby the state constitution may require that certain questions be submitted to the voters.</p> <p>*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands</p> <p><i>Key:</i></p> <p>★—State Provision.</p> <p>...—No state provision.</p> <p>(a) See "Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By Initiative," for more detail.</p> <p>(b) See "Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By the Legislature," for more detail.</p> <p>(c) See tables on State Initiatives, for more detail.</p> <p>(d) See tables on State Referendums, for more detail.</p> <p>(e) Only the legislature can make statutory changes while in session. Proposed constitutional changes must be passed by the legislature and then are submitted to the citizens to be voted on.</p>
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TABLE 6.9a  
State Ballot Questions in 2017

State or other jurisdiction		Type	Date	Result	Vote totals		Subject	Short description
					Yes votes	No votes		
Louisiana	Amendment 1	LRCA	Oct. 14, 2017	Passed	66%	34%	Taxes	Proposed Constitutional Amendment adds an exemption for all property delivered to a construction project site for the purpose of using the property in any tract of land, building, or other construction as a component part until the construction project is complete as defined by law and reasonable industry standards. Once the construction project is complete or a phase is complete, available for its intended use, or operational when the property is assessed by the tax assessor, then the exemption no longer applies.
	Amendment 2	LRCA	Oct. 14, 2017	Passed	67%	33%	Taxes	Authorizes an exemption from ad valorem property tax for the total assessed value of the homestead of an unmarried surviving spouse of a person who died while performing their duties as an emergency medical responder, technician, paramedic, volunteer firefighter, or a law enforcement or fire protection officer.
	Amendment 3	LRCA	Oct. 14, 2017	Passed	53%	47%	Budget	Dedicates any new tax levied on gasoline, diesel, and special fuels into the Construction Subfund, which solely shall be used for project delivery, construction, and maintenance of transportation and capital transit infrastructure projects and not for funding for the payment of employee wages and related benefits or employee retirement benefits.
Maine	Question 1	LR	June 13, 2017	Passed	62%	38%	Bonds	Authorizes a \$50,000,000 bond issue to provide \$45,000,000 in funds for investment in research, development and commercialization in the State to be used for infrastructure, equipment and technology upgrades that enable organizations to gain and hold market share, to increase revenues and to expand employment or preserve jobs for Maine people, to be awarded through a competitive process to Maine-based public and private entities, leveraging other funds in a one-to-one ratio and \$5,000,000 in funds to create jobs and economic growth by lending to or investing in small businesses with the potential for significant growth and strong job creation.
	Question 1	Ind/ISS/CI	Nov. 7, 2017	Failed	17%	83%	Gambling	Do you favor casino or slot machines in York County?
	Question 2	Ind/ISS/CI	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	59%	41%	Healthcare	Do you want Maine to expand Medicaid to provide healthcare coverage for qualified adults under age 65 with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level, which in 2017 means \$16,643 for a single person and \$22,412 for a family of two?
	Question 3	BI/LR	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	72%	28%	Bonds	\$105 million in bonds for highways, bridges, ports, railroads, aviation, transit, and trails.
	Question 4	LR/CA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	63%	37%	Pensions	Resolution that proposes an amendment to the Constitution reducing the volatility in state pension funding.
New Jersey	Question 1	BI	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	60%	40%	Bonds	Approval of this bond act will allow the state to sell \$125 million in state general obligation bonds. Proceeds from the bonds will be used to provide grants to construct, expand, and equip public libraries.
	Question 2	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	69%	31%	Environment	Do you approve amending the Constitution to dedicate all moneys collected by the State relating to natural resource damages in cases of contamination of the environment? The moneys would have to be used to repair, restore, replace, or preserve the State's natural resources. The moneys may also be used to pay legal or other costs incurred by the State in pursuing its claims.
New York	Proposal 1	ConCon	Nov. 7, 2017	Failed	17%	83%	ConCon	Section 2 of Article XIX of the New York Constitution provides for the automatic referral of a constitutional convention question every 20 years, including in 2017. The ballot question is the first step in the process of calling a constitutional convention in New York. If a majority of voters had cast their ballots in favor of holding a convention voters would have begun the process of electing delegates.
	Proposal 2	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	73%	27%	Government Accountability	The proposed amendment to section 7 of Article 2 of the State Constitution would allow a court to reduce or revoke the public pension of a public officer who is convicted of a felony that has a direct and actual relationship to the performance of the public officer's existing duties.
	Proposal 3	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	52%	48%	Preserves/ Parks	The proposed amendment will create a land account of up to 250 acres of forest preserve land. A town, village, or county can apply to the land account if it has no viable alternative to using forest preserve land for certain limited health and safety purposes.

See footnotes at end of table

## INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.9a  
State Ballot Questions in 2017 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Issue	Type	Date	Result	Vote totals		Subject	Short description
					Yes votes	No votes		
Ohio	Issue 1	CICA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	83%	17%	Crime/Law Enforcement	Expands the Constitutional rights of crime victims.
	Issue 2	IndISS	Nov. 7, 2017	Failed	21%	79%	Healthcare	Forbids state agencies from entering into any purchasing agreement with drug manufacturers unless the net cost of the drug was the same or less than that paid by the VA.
Pennsylvania	Allow Local Taxing Authorities to Exempt Full Value of Homestead Amendment	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	54%	46%	Taxes	Shall the Pennsylvania Constitution be amended to permit the General Assembly to enact legislation authorizing local taxing authorities to exclude from taxation up to 100 percent of the assessed value of each homestead property within a local taxing jurisdiction.
Texas	Proposition 1	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	86%	14%	Taxes	The constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for an exemption from ad valorem taxation of part of the market value of the residence homestead of a partially disabled veteran or the surviving spouse of a partially disabled veteran if the residence homestead was donated to the disabled veteran by a charitable organization for less than the market value of the residence homestead and harmonizing certain related provisions of the Texas Constitution.
	Proposition 2	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	69%	31%	Home loans	The constitutional amendment to establish a lower amount for expenses that can be charged to a borrower and removing certain financing expense limitations for a home equity loan, establishing certain authorized lenders to make a home equity loan, changing certain options for the refinancing of home equity loans, changing the threshold for an advance of a home equity line of credit, and allowing home equity loans on agricultural homesteads
	Proposition 3	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	83%	17%	State Executive Branch	Limits how long an officer appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate may serve after his or her term expires.
	Proposition 4	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	65%	35%	State Executive Branch	Courts are required to provide notice to the attorney general of a legal challenge to the constitutionality of a statute.
	Proposition 5	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	60%	40%	Gambling	Expands the definition of "professional sports team" in charitable raffles.
	Proposition 6	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	85%	15%	Taxes	Would authorize a property tax exemption for surviving spouses of first responders killed in the line of duty.
	Proposition 7	LRCA	Nov. 7, 2017	Passed	60%	40%	Banking/Lotteries	Allows credit unions and other financial institutions to offer prizes to promote savings.
Washington	Advisory Vote 16	AQ	Nov. 7, 2017	Failed	46%	54%	Taxes/Fees	Citizens voted to repeal HB 1597, which increased commercial fishing fees.
	Advisory Vote 17	AQ	Nov. 7, 2017	Failed	38%	62%	Taxes	Citizens voted to repeal HB 2163, which made changes to sales and use tax and business and occupation tax.
	Advisory Vote 18	AQ	Nov. 7, 2017	Failed	41%	59%	Taxes/Schools	Citizens voted to repeal HB 2242, which increased the state property tax to fund schools.
West Virginia	Amendment 1	LRCA	Oct. 7, 2017	Passed	73%	27%	Bonds	Provides for the improvement and construction of safe roads in the state by the issuance of bonds not to exceed \$1.6 billion in the aggregate to be paid for from the State Road Fund and the collection of annual state taxes as provided by the Legislature.
Puerto Rico	Statehood, Independence, Free Association, or Current Status Referendum	LRSS	June 11, 2017	Passed	97%	3%	Statehood	Request that the Federal Government immediately begin the process for the decolonization of Puerto Rico with the admission of Puerto Rico as a state of the United States of America. I am aware that the result of this request for Statehood would entail equal rights and duties with the other states, and the permanent union of Puerto Rico with the United States of America. I am also aware that my vote claiming Statehood means my support to all effort towards the admission of Puerto Rico as a state of the Union, and to all state or federal legislation aimed at establishing equal conditions, congressional representation and the presidential vote for the American citizens of Puerto Rico.

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election sites. December 2017.

Key:

AQ—Advisory Question

BI—Bond Initiative

CI—Citizen Initiative

CICA—Citizen Initiated Constitutional Amendment

ConCon—Constitution Convention

IndISS—Indirect Initiated State Statute

LR—Legislatively Referred

LRCA—Legislatively Referred Constitutional Amendment

LRSS—Legislatively Referred State Statute

TABLE 6.10

## State Initiatives: Requesting Permission to Circulate a Petition

State or other jurisdiction	Applied to (a)		Signatures required to request a petition (b)		Request submitted to	Request form furnished by (c)	Restricted subject matter (d)	Individual responsible for petition		Financial contributions reported (e)	Deposits required (f)
	Const. amdt.	Statute	Const. amdt.	Statute				Title	Summary		
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	I	...	100	LG	(p)	Y	LG	LG	Y	\$100
Arizona	D	D	...	...	SS	SS	N	P, SP	P, SP	Y	N
Arkansas	D	D	...	...	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
California	D	D	25 (g)	25 (g)	AG	...	Y	AG	AG	Y	\$200
Colorado	D	D	...	...	SS	SS	N	(i)	(i)	Y	N
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	D	...	...	...	SS	SP	N	SP	SP	Y	N (q)
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	...	D	...	20	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Illinois	D	...	...	...	...	...	Y	...	...	Y	N
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	I	...	6 (j)	SS	SS	Y	P	SS	Y	N
Maryland	...	...	...	(k)	SS (l)	SBE	Y	...	...	Y	N
Massachusetts	I	I	10	10	AG	SS	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Michigan	D	I	...	...	SS	...	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	D	...	...	...	SS	...	Y	AG	AG	Y	\$500
Missouri	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	Y	SS, AG	SS, AG	Y	N
Montana	D	D	...	...	SS (o)	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Nebraska	D	D	...	...	SS	SP	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Nevada	D	I	...	...	SS	SS	Y	P, SP	P, SP	Y	N
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	D	D	25	25	SS	SP	N	SS, AG	SS	Y (e)	N
Ohio	D	I	1,000	1,000	AG	(m)	Y	(m)	(m)	Y	N
Oklahoma	D	D	...	...	SS, AG	O	N	P	P	Y	N
Oregon	D	D	1,000	1,000	SS	SS	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	D	D	...	...	SS	SS	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	D, I	...	5 SP	LG	LG	N	SP	SP	Y	N
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	D, I	...	...	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	\$5
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	I	...	100	SS	SS	Y	SS	SS	Y	\$500
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	D	I	...	...	AG	AG	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Puerto Rico	...	D	...	...	SBE	(n)	N	(n)	(n)	Y	\$500
U.S. Virgin Islands	D	...	...	...	SBE	SBE	Y	SBE	SBE	Y	N

See footnotes at end of table

## INITIATIVES

TABLE 6.10

### State Initiatives: Requesting Permission to Circulate a Petition (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election website, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, December 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...–Not applicable

D–Direct initiative

I–Indirect initiative

EV–Eligible voters

LG–Lieutenant Governor

SS–Secretary of State

SBE–State Board of Elections

(a) An initiative may provide a constitutional amendment or develop a new statute, and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The direct initiative allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures have been secured on a petition. The indirect initiative must first be submitted to the legislature for decision after the required number of signatures have been secured on a petition, prior to placing the proposed measure on the ballot.

(b) Prior to circulating a statewide petition, a request for permission to do so must first be submitted to a specified state officer.

(c) The form on which the request for petition is submitted may be the responsibility of the sponsor or may be furnished by the state.

(d) Restrictions may exist regarding the subject matter to which an initiative may be applied. The majority of these restrictions pertain to the dedication of state revenues and appropriations, and laws that maintain the preservation of public peace, safety, and health. In Illinois, amendments are restricted to "structural and procedural subjects contained in" the legislative article.

(e) In some states, a list of financial contributors and the amount of their contributions must be submitted to the specified state officer with whom the petition is filed. In North Dakota, must report any contributions and/or expenditures in excess of \$100. Must also report the gross total of all contributions received and gross totals of all expenditures made. Must give total cash on hand in the filer's account at the start and close of a reporting period.

(f) A deposit may be required after permission to circulate a petition has been granted. This amount is refunded when the completed petition has been filed correctly.

(g) Signatures required to seek assistance of Office of Legislative Counsel in drafting measure before filing with the Attorney General's office.

(h) The secretary of state charges a 10 cent fee per signature that must be verified for ballot consideration.

(i) Title Setting Board–secretary of state, attorney general, director of legislative legal services.

(j) The signature of six voters.

(k) Three percent of the total qualified voters from the last gubernatorial election.

(l) Secretary of state accepts and turns over to State Board of Elections.

(m) Petitioners. Petitioners must prepare the summary and submit it to the Ohio Attorney General, who then must certify whether the summary fully and accurately describes the proposal.

(n) Office of the Supervisor of Elections Titling Board.

(o) After submitted, the secretary of state transfers it over to the Legislative Services Division.

(p) Division of Elections.

TABLE 6.11

## State Initiatives: Circulating the Petition

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures (see key below)		Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed with	Days prior to election	
	Const. amdt.	Statute				Const. amdt.	Statute
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	10% TV from 3/4 SLD (c)	1 yr.	Y	LG	...	...
Arizona	15% VG	10% VG	2 yr.	Y	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Arkansas	10% VG (d)	8% VG (d)	...	N	SS	120 days	...
California	8% VG	5% VG	150 days	Y	(e)	131 days	131 days
Colorado	5% VSS	5% VSS	6 mos. (3 mos prior to election)	Y	SS	90 days	90 days
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	8% VEP, 8% from 1/2 CD	...	2 yr.	N	SS	Feb. 1 (f)	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	...	6% EV (cc)	(g)	Y	SS	...	4 mos.
Illinois	8% VG	...	18 mos. prior to election	Y	SBE	6 mos.	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	10% VG	1 yr.	...	SS	...	(h)
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	3% VG, no more than 25% from 1 county	3% VG, no more than 25% from 1 county (i)	From 3rd Wed. in Sept. to 1st Wed. in Dec. (k)	Y (j)	SS (k)	(i)	(l)
Michigan	10% VG	8% VG	180 days	N (m)	SS	120 days	160 days
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	(e)	...	...
Mississippi	12% VG (n)	...	1 yr.	Y	SS (e)	90 days prior to LS	...
Missouri	8% VG, 8% each from 2/3 CD	5% VG, 5% each from 2/3 CD	Approx. 18 mos.	Y	SS	6 mos.	6 mos.
Montana	10% VG and 10% in 40 of the SLD	5% VG and 5% in 34 of the SLD	(o)	Y	SS	(o)	(o)
Nebraska	10% EV	7% EV	...	Y	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Nevada	10% TV (p)	10% TV (p)	(q)	Y	SS	90 days	30 days prior to LS
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	4% resident population (r)	2% resident population (r)	1 yr.	N	SS	120 days	120 days
Ohio	10% VG, 5% each from 1/2 counties	3% VG, 1.5% each from 1/2 counties	...	Y	SS	90 days	(s)
Oklahoma	15% VG (t)	8% VG (t)	90 days	Y	SS	60 days	60 days
Oregon	8% VG	6% VG	...	Y (u)	SS	4 mos.	4 mos.
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	10% VG	5% VG	(v)	N	SS	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	10% VEP, 10% each from 26 of 29 senate districts (w)	316 days	Y	LG	...	June 1
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	...	8% VG	6 to 9 mos. (x)	N	SS	...	(y)
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	15% TV, from 2/3 counties	18 mos.	Y	SS	...	120 days
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	50% (z)	20%	(aa)	Y	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	(bb)	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	10% ED	180 days	Y	SS	...	6 mos.

See footnotes at end of table

## INITIATIVES

TABLE 6.11

### State Initiatives: Circulating the Petition (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election website, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, December 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—Not applicable.

VG—Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.

EV—Eligible voters.

VH—Total votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election.

TV—Total voters in last election.

VSS—Total votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the previous general election.

VEP—Total votes cast in the state as a whole on the last presidential election.

ED—Election district.

CD—Congressional district.

SBE—State Board of Elections.

SLD—State legislative district for house.

LG—Lieutenant Governor

SS—Secretary of State

LS—Legislative session

Y—Yes

N—No

T—Tuesday

(a) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.

(b) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must be submitted in writing to the state officer with whom the petition is filed.

(c) Signed by qualified voters who are equal in number to at least ten per cent of those who voted in the preceding general election, who are resident in at least three-fourths of the house districts of the State, and who, in each of those house districts, are equal in number to at least seven percent of those who voted in the preceding general election in the house district.

(d) Distributed across at least 15 counties.

(e) County elections officials.

(f) February 1 of the general election year.

(g) Eighteen months from receipt of ballot title or April 30 of year of election on initiative, whichever occurs first.

(h) To be placed on November ballot, petitions must be submitted to SS by 5:00 p.m. on 50th day after convening of Legislature in 1st regular session, or by 5:00 p.m. on 25th day in 2nd regular session.

(i) First Wednesday in December.

(j) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must be submitted in writing to the local election official before the petition is submitted for certification of signatures.

(k) Petitions first must be submitted to local municipal clerks for signature certification.

(l) After legislative inaction, petitions must be filed no later than the 1st Wednesday in July, signed by not less than 1/2 of 1 percent of the last vote cast for governor.

(m) Not after petition has been filed.

(n) the signatures must be distributed among the state's Congressional districts. If less than the minimum in any one district, the entire petition will be ruled invalid.

(o) There is a maximum of one year to circulate petitions and receive certification from county election officials. The county officials must submit each verified petition to the secretary of state by the final filing deadline, which is the third Friday of the fourth month prior to the election. Proponents must submit their petitions to county officials no sooner than nine months and no later than four weeks prior to the final filing deadline.

(p) In each "petition district" (per SB 212, effective 2009) which are set the same as Congressional districts.

(q) Each have different deadlines and circulation periods. Amendments: Initial filing cannot be made before Sept. 1 of the year preceding the election year and the petition must be filed with the county officials by the third Tuesday in June of an even-numbered year. Statutes: Initial filing cannot be made before Jan. 1 of the year preceding the next regular legislative session and the petition must be filed with county officials by the second Tuesday in November of an even-numbered year.

(r) Percentage of resident population of the state at the last federal decennial census.

(s) Ten days prior to commencement of General Assembly session for initial filing; second petition must be filed within 90 days after General Assembly takes no action, fails to enact or passes amended form; the petition is filed with the secretary of state.

(t) In 2012, voters approved a constitutional amendment placed on the ballot by the legislature that changed the signature requirement from percentage of votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election to percentage of votes cast for position of governor in the last election.

(u) Only by the chief petitioners before submitting signatures for verification. Signatures may not be removed once the signatures have been submitted to the Secretary of State.

(v) No more than 24 months preceding the election date specified on the petition, however petition is submitted 12 months before the election.

(w) Five percent in both categories for indirect.

(x) Six months for direct initiative and nine months for indirect initiative. Signatures for direct initiatives are due at least four month prior to the general election. Signatures for indirect initiatives are due at least 10 days prior to the beginning of the session.

(y) Initiatives to the legislature must be turned in 10 days before the legislature convenes. If the legislature does not act, the initiative goes to the next General Election ballot.

(z) At least 25 percent in each senate district.

(aa) Until 120 days before the date of the election.

(bb) Ten percent district and 41 percent territorial.

(cc) Geographic distribution shall be as follows: 6% of the qualified electors at the time of the last general election in each of at least 18 legislative districts; provided however, the total number of signatures shall be equal to or greater than 6% of the qualified electors in the state at the time of the last general election.

TABLE 6.12

## State Initiatives: Preparing the Initiative to be Placed on the Ballot

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	Number of days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not Accepted (c)		
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Division of Elections	60 days	...	...	Class B misdemeanor	LG
Arizona	County recorder	(e)	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	SS
Arkansas	SS	30 days	30 days	30 days	Class A misdemeanor	SS
California	County clerk	30 days	...	...	Felony or misdemeanor (depending on severity)	SS
Colorado	SS	30 days	10 days	...	(f)	SS
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Supervisor of elections	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	First degree misdemeanor	SS
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	County clerk	60 days	...	10 days	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	SS
Illinois	SBE (g)	...	(h)	(h)	Class 3 felony	SBE
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	Registrar of voters	...	...	...	...	SS
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	Local board of registrar	2 weeks	...	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Michigan	SS	Approx. 60 days	...	...	\$500, 90 days	BSC
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	Circuit clerk	...	10 days	10 days	\$1,000, 1 yr.	CC
Missouri	County clerk	63 days	...	10 days	Class A misdemeanor	SS
Montana	County election administrators	4 weeks	10 days	10 days	\$500, 6 mos.	SS
Nebraska	County clerk	40 days	...	...	...	SS
Nevada	County clerk	(i)	5 days (j)	...	...	SS
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS	35 days	...	...	(k)	SS
Ohio	County board of elections	10 days	10 days	...	5th degree felony	SS
Oklahoma	SS	...	10 days	...	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
Oregon	County clerk	30 days	(l)	...	(m)	SS
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	SS	...	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	SBE
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	County clerk	30 days	...	14 days	Class A misdemeanor	LG
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	SS	...	5 days	5	Fine or imprisonment	SS
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	60 days	30 days	30 days	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	Election Commission	(n)	30 days (o)	119 days	(p)	AG
Puerto Rico	Office of the Supervisor of Elections	15 days	3 days	...	...	SBE
U.S. Virgin Islands	Office of the Supervisor of Elections	15 days	7 days	...	...	Office of the Supervisor of Elections

See footnotes at end of table

## INITIATIVES

TABLE 6.12

### State Initiatives: Preparing the Initiative to be Placed on the Ballot (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election website, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, February 2016.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—Not applicable.

CC—Circuit Clerk.

SS—Secretary of State.

LG—Lieutenant Governor.

BSC—Board of State Canvassers.

SBE—State Board of Elections.

- (a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the initiative is allowed on the ballot.
- (b) If an insufficient number of signatures is submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days after filing. If the necessary number of signatures has not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.
- (c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such a case, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. If the petition is determined to be sufficient, the initiative is required to be placed on the ballot.
- (d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures has been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.
- (e) Removal of petition and ineligible signatures by Secretary of State's office 20 days, certification by County Recorder 15 days after receipt from secretary of State's office.

- (f) Secretary conducts hearing, then turns over to the attorney general for investigation/possible criminal prosecution.
- (g) State Board of Elections and County Clerks or Municipal Boards of Election Commissioners. Individual petition sheets must be from a single jurisdiction. The SBE verifies that all signatures are from a single jurisdiction and the County Clerks or Municipal Boards verify the signatures against their registration files.
- (h) Amendments are not permitted. Judicial review must be sought within ten days after determination by State Board of Elections.
- (i) 1. Within four days county clerk totals the number of signatures and forwards to the secretary of state. 2. The secretary of state immediately notifies county clerks if they are to proceed or not proceed with the signature verification. 3. If ordered by the secretary of state, the county clerks verify signatures within nine days (excluding weekends and holidays).
- (j) In Nevada, appeal must be within 5 working days after SS determines the petition is not sufficient.
- (k) Any violations discovered will be reported to the attorney general for investigation and prosecution.
- (l) Additional signatures may be submitted if signatures were turned in prior to deadline for submitting signatures.
- (m) Whether a penalty is assessed would be based upon what information on the petition was falsified.
- (n) Within 90 days before the date of election.
- (o) 30 days if submitted 150 days before the date of the election. No amendment/appeal if submitted 120 days before the date of election.
- (p) Subject to statute governing fraud and perjury.



TABLE 6.13

## State Initiatives: Voting on the Initiative

State or other jurisdiction	Ballot (a)		Election where initiative voted on	Effective date of approved initiative (b) Const. amdt.	Statute	Days to contest election results (c)	Can an approved initiative be:			Can a defeated initiative be refilled?
	Title by:	Summary by:					Amended?	Vetoed?	Repealed?	
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	LG	LG	GE, PR or SP	...	90 days (d)	10	Y	N	Y (e)	N
Arizona	SS, AG	SS, AG	GE	...	IM(f)	5	(g)	N	N	Y
Arkansas	AG	AG	GE	30 days	30 days	20	Y	N	Y	Y
California	AG	AG	GE	1 day (h)	1 day (h)	5 (d)	Y (i)	N	Y (i)	Y
Colorado	TB (j)	TB (j)	GE, Odd year	30 days	30 days	10	N (k)	N (k)	N (k)	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	SP	SP	GE	(m)	...	10	Y (n)	N	Y (n)	Y
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	AG	AG	GE	...	IM	20	Y	N	Y	Y
Illinois	...	SS (o)	GE	...	...	30	(p)	...	...	Y
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	Sponsor, SS	SS	REG or SP	...	30 days (f)	5	Y	N	Y	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	AG	AG	GE	30 days	30 days	10	Y	Y	Y	after 2 biennial elections
Michigan	BSC	BSC	GE	45 days	10 days	2 (r)	Y	N	Y	Y
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	AG	AG	GE	30 days	...	...	Y (s)	Y (s)	N	after 2 yrs.
Missouri	SS, AG	SS, AG	GE	30 days	IM	30 (r)	Y	N	Y	Y
Montana	AG	AG	GE	Jul. 1	Oct. 1	1 yr.	Y	N	Y	Y
Nebraska	AG	AG	GE	10 days	10 days	40	Y	N	Y	N (t)
Nevada	SS, AG	SS, AG	GE	(u)	(u)	14	(v)	(v)	(v)	Y
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS, AG	SS	PR or GE	30 days	30 days (w)	14	(x)	N	(x)	Y
Ohio	Ohio Ballot Board	(y)	GE	30 days	30 days	15	(z)	N	N	Y
Oklahoma	AG	P	GE or SP	IM	IM	...	Y	Y	Y	after 3 yrs. (aa)
Oregon	AG	AG	GE	30 days	30 days	40	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	AG	AG	GE	(bb)	(bb)	...	Y	N	N	Y
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	LLS	LLS	GE	...	5 days (cc)	40	Y	N	N	after 2 yrs.
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	AG	AG	GE	...	30 days	10 days	Y (l)	...	Y (l)	Y
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	SS, AG	GE 120 days after LS	...	90 days	15 after Canvass	Y	N	after 2 yrs.	after 5 yrs.
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	AG	AG	GE	(q)	(q)	30	...	...	...	Y
Puerto Rico	LC	AG, LLS	GE	...	IM	...	Y	...	...	Y
U.S. Virgin Islands	Office of Supervisor of Elections	Office of Supervisor of Elections	Any election	IM	IM	7	(v)	...	(v)	Y

See footnotes at end of table

## INITIATIVES

TABLE 6.13

### State Initiatives: Voting on the Initiative (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election website, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, December 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

PR—Primary election.

...—Not applicable.

GE—General election.

LG—Lieutenant Governor.

REG—Regular election.

SS—Secretary of State.

SP—Special election.

AG—Attorney General.

IM—Immediately.

P—Proponent.

LS—Legislative session.

LC—Legislative Council.

TB—Title Board.

LLS—Legislative Legal Services.

Y—Yes.

BSC—Board of State Canvassers.

N—No.

SBE—State Board of Elections.

w/i—Within.

(a) In some states, the ballot title and summary will differ from that on the petition.

(b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure. In Massachusetts and Nebraska, apart from satisfying the requisite majority vote, the measure must receive, respectively, 30% and 35% of the total votes cast in favor. An initiative approved by the voters may be put into effect immediately after the approving votes have been canvassed. In California and Nebraska, the measure may specify an enacting date. In Colorado, measures take effect from the date of proclamation by governor, but no later than 30 days after votes have been canvassed and certified by secretary of state. In Nebraska, 10 days after completion of canvass by the State Board of Canvassers.

(c) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on an initiative within a certain number of days after the election including the measure proposed.

(d) After certification of election.

(e) May not be repealed within 2 years of its effective date.

(f) Upon governor's proclamation.

(g) Initiative can be amended by three-fourths of the members of each house of the legislature (AZ Constitution Article 4, Part 1, Section 14).

(h) Unless the measure requires otherwise.

(i) Changes must be submitted to voters unless the measure provided for legislative amendment or repeal.

(j) Ballot title: Drafted by Legislative Council of the General Assembly, then finalized by three board members called the Title Board. Summary by: Legislative Council of the General Assembly.

(k) If it is statutory it can be changed by the legislature.

(l) No initiated statute can be amended or repealed within 2 years without a 2/3s super majority in both chambers. Any initiated law so amended is not subject to veto referendum.

(m) It is effective the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following election unless specified in the amendment.

(n) Amendments or repeal must be voted on by the voters.

(o) Subject to approval of the Attorney General.

(p) Changing a constitutional amendment would require another constitutional amendment.

(q) Effective upon approval by voters and certification of election result by Election Commission: usually 15 days after date of election or later if there is an election contest.

(r) After election is certified.

(s) The approved initiative to amend the Constitution can be adopted, amended or rejected by the legislature or no action can be taken. In all cases, the initiative and alternative adopted are placed on the next statewide general election ballot.

(t) Not on next ballot.

(u) Constitutional amendment—after passed twice by the voters it becomes effective upon the completion of the canvass of votes by the Supreme Court on the fourth Tuesday of November following the election. Statute - effective on the date approved by the governor or the canvass of the vote by the Supreme Court.

(v) It cannot be amended or repealed within three years from the date it takes effect.

(w) An initiative to repeal a statute is effective immediately following the election.

(x) A measure approved by the electors may not be amended or repealed by the legislative assembly for seven years from its effective date, except by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house; majority vote thereafter.

(y) No summary, but the Ohio Ballot Board prescribes the ballot language. Also explanations and arguments for and against the proposal may be prepared by the petitioner and the person(s) appointed by the governor or, if appropriate, the General Assembly. The Ohio Ballot Board must prepare any missing explanation or argument.

(z) Initiated constitutional amendment proposed by petition cannot be vetoed; cannot be amended or repealed except by another constitutional amendment. Initiated statute cannot be vetoed by the governor, but may be amended or repealed after its effective date via legislation or another initiative.

(aa) Three year waiting period unless proponents can gather signatures equal to 25 percent of total vote cast in last governor's election.

(bb) Upon completion of official canvass of votes.

(cc) If an indirect initiative is adopted by the legislature, it takes effect 60 days after the adjournment of the legislative session in which it is passed. Unless otherwise specified in the measure, direct initiatives take effect five days after the governor proclaims the official election results.

TABLE 6.14

State Referendums: Requesting Permission to Circulate a Citizen Petition

State or other jurisdiction	Citizen petition (a)	Signatures required to request a petition (b)	Request submitted to:	Request forms furnished by: (c)	Restricted subject matter (d)	Individual responsible for petition		Financial contributions reported (e)	Deposit required (f)
						Title	Summary		
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Y	100	LG	DV	Y	LG	LG	Y	\$100
Arizona	Y	5% VG	SS	SS	Y	P	P	Y	N
Arkansas	Y	8% VG initiative; 6% referendum VG	AG	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
California	Y	25	AG	LC	Y	AG	AG	N	\$200
Colorado	Y	At least 2 people representing issue	LS, SS	LS	Y	SP	LS	Y	N
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Y	8% of vote in last presidential election & 1/2 of congressional districts	SS	SS	N (g)	SP	SP	Y	N (h)
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	Y	20	SS	SP	N	AG	AG	Y	N
Illinois	Y	...	...	...	Y	P	...	Y, for \$3,000 or more	...
Indiana	(i)	Varies	SS	SS	Y	Varies	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	Y	5	SS	SS	Y	SP,SS	SS (j)	Y	...
Maryland	Y	(k)	SS	SBE	Y	SP	AG	Y	N
Massachusetts	Y	10	AG	SS	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Michigan	Y	8% VG, initiative; 5% VG, referendum VG	SS	SS	Y	Board of State Canvassers	Board of State Canvassers	Y	N
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	Y	Any "qualified elector" may file	SS	SS	Y	AG	AG	Y	\$500
Missouri	Y	...	SS	DV	Y	SS,AG	SS,AG	Y	N
Montana	Y	(l)	LS, SS, AG	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Nebraska	Y	...	SS	...	Y	SP	SP	Y	N
Nevada	Y	(r)	SS	SS	Y	P, SP	P, SP	Y	N
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	Y	25 "qualified voters"	SS	SP	N	SS,AG	SS	Y	N
Ohio	Y	1,000 "qualified electors"	SS,AG	PE	Y	PE	PE (m)	Y	\$25
Oklahoma	Y	(n)	SS	SS	N	P	P	Y	N
Oregon	Y	4% of VG	LC,SS (o)	SS	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	Y	5% of VG	LS	SP	Y	AG	AG	Y	N
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	Y	5 SP	LG	LG	Y (p)	SP	SP	Y	...
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	Y	8% VG, initiative; 4% VG, referendum VG	SS	SS	Y (q)	AG	AG	Y	\$5
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	Y	100	SS	SS	Y	SS	SS	Y	\$500
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	Y	...	...	...	Y	SP	AG	Y	N
Puerto Rico	Y	10% district/41% territorial	Other	SBE	N	SP	Other	Y	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	...	L	L	N	L	L	N	N

See footnotes at end of table

## REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.14

### State Referendums: Requesting Permission to Circulate a Citizen Petition (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election websites, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, November 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—Not applicable.

EV—Eligible voters.

VG—Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.

LG—Lieutenant Governor.

LS—Legislative services.

L—Legislature.

SS—Secretary of State.

SBE—State Board of Elections.

DV—Division of Elections.

(a) Three forms of referenda exist: citizen petition, submission by the legislature, and constitutional requirement. This table outlines the steps necessary to enact a citizen's petition.

(b) Prior to circulating a statewide petition, a request for permission to do so must first be submitted to a specified state officer. Some states require such signatures to only be those of eligible voters.

(c) The form on which the request for petition is submitted may be the responsibility of the sponsor or may be furnished by the state.

(d) Restrictions may exist regarding the subject matter to which a referendum may be applied. The majority of these restrictions pertain to the dedication of state revenues and appropriations, and laws that maintain the preservation of public peace, safety and health. In Kentucky, referenda are only permitted for the establishment of soil and water and watershed conservation districts.

(e) In some states, a list of individuals who contribute financially to the referendum campaign must be submitted to the specified state officer with whom the petition is filed.

(f) A deposit may be required after permission to circulate a petition has been granted. This amount is refunded when the completed petition has been filed correctly.

(g) New fees/taxes requires 2/3 majority vote.

(h) The secretary of state charges a 10 cent fee per signature that must be verified for ballot consideration.

(i) A referendum can only be placed on the ballot if authorized by a state law. As a result, a county or town election board cannot print any referendum on the ballot unless the legislature has already passed a law to permit the referendum. Therefore, each statute is different.

(j) Petition sponsor may submit proposed petition summary for approval to State Administrator of Elections but a formal request to circulate a petition is not required.

(k) No specific requirement to request a petition. Legislative Services receives the request and reviews it, and then the sponsor submits it to the Secretary of State and Attorney General for petition format review and legal and constitutional sufficiency review.

(l) State auditor writes the fiscal note.

(m) Petitioners must prepare the summary, and submit it to the Ohio Attorney General, who then must certify whether the summary fully and accurately describes the proposal.

(n) Five percent of legal voters based upon the total number of votes cast at the last general election for the state office receiving the highest number of votes.

(o) LC must also reasonably expect the measure to be put to a vote w/ verified # of signatures (4% for referendum of VG, statutory/const amends different).

(p) May not challenge laws passed by two-thirds of each house of the legislature; any measure prohibiting/limiting wildlife hunting/management takes two-thirds vote in support.

(q) No bills with an emergency clause.

(r) The information required to be provided includes the name and signature of the person filing the petition, the names of up to three individuals who are authorized to withdraw or amend the petition, and the name of the Political Action Committee (PAC) formed to advocate for the passage of the petition.

TABLE 6.15  
State Referendums: Circulating the Citizen Petition

State or other jurisdiction	Basis for signatures	Maximum time period allowed for petition circulation (a)	Can signatures be removed from petition (b)	Completed petition filed:	
				With	Days after legislative session
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	10% TV, from 3/4 ED	w/i 90 days of LS	Y	LG	90 days
Arizona	5% VG	24 months prior to GE	Y	SS	90 days
Arkansas	8% for initiated act; 6% for referenda VG	...	N	SS	90 days
California	5% VG	90 days; 131 days for initiatives prior to GE	Y	(c)	...
Colorado	5% of votes cast for prior SS election	6 months	Y	SS	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	8% of TV in prior Presidential election	Up to 2 years (d)	...	CES	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	6% EV	w/i 60 days after LS	Y	SS	60 days
Illinois	8% VG (e)	24 months prior to GE	Y	SBE	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	10% VG	18 months	...	SS	50 days for 1st session; 25 days for 2nd session
Maryland	3 % VG	(f)	Y	SS	...
Massachusetts	1.5% VG for emergency 2% or immediate suspension	First state election 60 or more days after filing certified petition	Y (g)	SS	90 days after signed by governor
Michigan	5% VG	90 days after LS	N	SS	90 days after enactment
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	5% VG, from 2/3 ED	w/i 90 days after LS	Y	SS	90 days
Montana	5% EV and 5% from 34 of 100 ED	(h)	Y	SS	6 mos.
Nebraska	5% EV	...	Y	SS	90 days
Nevada	10% EV last GE	(i)	Y	CC, SS	120 prior to next GE
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	2% total population	90 days	N	SS	(j)
Ohio	6% VG, 3% each from 1/2 counties	90 days	Y	SS	90 days
Oklahoma	5% VH	w/i 90 days of LS	Y	SS	90 days
Oregon	4% VG	w/i 90 days of LS	Y (k)	SS	90 days
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	5% VG	24 months prior to GE	N	SS	90 days
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	10% VG	40 days after LS	Y	CC	40 days
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	4%VG	Approx. 90 days	N	SS	90 days
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	15% TV, from 2/3 county	18 months	N	SS	90 days
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	...	Up to 120 days before election	Y	AG	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	No. of registered voters	180 days	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

## REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.15

### State Referendums: Circulating the Citizen Petition (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election website, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, November 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—Not applicable.

VG—Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.  
EV—Eligible voters.

TV—Total voters in the last general election.

VH—Total votes cast for the office receiving the highest number of votes in last general election.

VSS—Total votes cast for all candidates for the office of secretary of state at the previous general election.

ED—Election district.

GE—General election.

LS—Legislative session.

LG—Lieutenant governor.

SBE—State Board of Elections.

SS—Secretary of state.

AG—Attorney General.

CC—County clerk.

CES—County election supervisor.

Y—Yes.

N—No.

w/i—Within.

(a) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to or by the sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.

(b) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must first be submitted in writing to the state officer with whom the petition is filed.

(c) County elections office.

(d) Signatures must be verified by Feb 1 in year of election.

(e) Referenda are advisory only.

(f) No signature may be collected until the final action of the General Assembly. Session ends the second Monday in April. One third of the signatures must be submitted not later than May 31. The remaining signatures are due no later than June 30th.

(g) Should an individual wish to remove his/her name from a petition, a request to do so must first be submitted in writing to the local election official prior to the petition being submitted for certification of signatures.

(h) No specific beginning date for circulation of petitions, so there is no maximum time period. There is an ending deadline of 6 months after legislative session.

(i) Not later than the third Tuesday in May of even-numbered years.

(j) Within 90 days after the legislation is filed in the Secretary of State's office.

(k) Only by the chief petitioners before submitting signatures before verification. Signatures may not be removed once the signatures have been submitted to the secretary of state for verification.

TABLE 6.16

State Referendums: Preparing the Citizen Petition Referendum to be Placed on Ballot

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified by: (a)	Within how many days after filing	No. of days to amend/appeal petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fine, jail term)	Petition certified by: (d)
			Incomplete (b)	Not accepted (c)		
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Division of elections	60	10	10	Class B misdemeanor	LG
Arizona	County recorder	(e)	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	SS
Arkansas	SS	30	...	30	Class D felony	SS
California	County clerk	8 (f)	...	...	Felony or misdemeanor (depending on severity)	SS
Colorado	SS	(g)	15	3 months and 3 weeks before election	Fines up to \$1,000 and forgery is a Class 5 felony	SS
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	Supervisor of Elections	30	...	...	1st degree misdemeanor	SS
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	County clerk	...	...	...	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	SS
Illinois	State Board of Elections	varies	...	...	Class 3 felony	SBE
Indiana	County clerk	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	Registrars of voters	30	...	...	Class E crime	SS
Maryland	Local Board of Elections	20	...	...	Misdemeanor (h)	SS, SBE
Massachusetts	Local boards of registrars	14	...	...	\$1,000, 1 year	SS
Michigan	SS	Approx. 60	...	...	\$500, 90 days	BSC
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	County clerk	(i)	...	10	Class A misdemeanor	SS
Montana	County election administrators	28	10	10	\$500, 6 mos.	SS
Nebraska	County clerk	40	...	...	Penalty up to \$1,000 and 1 year in prison	SS
Nevada	County clerk	(j)	5	...	...	SS
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS	35	...	20	(k)	SS
Ohio	SS	no later than 105 days before election	10	...	5th degree felony	SS
Oklahoma	SS	...	10	...	\$1,000, 1 year	SS, State Supreme Court
Oregon	SS, county clerk	30	...	...	(l)	SS
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	SS	...	...	...	Class 2 misdemeanor	SS
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	County clerks	55 (m)	...	10	Class A misdemeanor	LG
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	SS	(n)	...	10	Class C felony (possible)	SS
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	60	60	60	\$1,000, 1 yr.	SS
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	AG	...	(o)	(o)	(p)	AG
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	Supervisor of Elections	15	...	...	...	Supervisor of Elections

See footnotes at end of table

## REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.16

### State Referendums: Preparing the Citizen Petition Referendum to be Placed on Ballot (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election website, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, November 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—Not applicable.

SS—Secretary of State.

LG—Lieutenant Governor.

BSC—Board of State Canvassers.

SBE—State Board of Elections.

- (a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the referendum is allowed on the ballot.
- (b) If an insufficient number of signatures are submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days after filing. If the necessary number of signatures have not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.
- (c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such cases, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. If the petition is determined to be sufficient, the referendum is required to be placed on the ballot.
- (d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures have been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.
- (e) In Arizona, the secretary of state has 20 days to count signatures and to complete random sample; the county recorder then has 15 days to verify signatures.

- (f) Clerk has 8 days to report raw totals of signatures and 30 days for random sampling to verify signatures.
- (g) At least 30 days for internal review process to conduct random sampling; must verify at least 90% are valid.
- (h) Misdemeanor, punishable by a \$10–\$250 fine or 30 days–six months in jail, or both.
- (i) In Missouri, must be certified as sufficient or insufficient by the 13th Tuesday prior to the general election.
- (j) 1. Within four days county clerks count total number of signatures and forward to the secretary of state. 2. The secretary of state immediately notifies county clerks if they are to proceed or not proceed with the signature verification. 3. If ordered by the secretary of state, the county clerks verify signatures within nine days (excluding weekends and holidays).
- (k) Any violations discovered will be reported to the attorney general for investigation and prosecution.
- (l) Whether a penalty is assessed would be based upon what information on the petition was falsified.
- (m) After the end of the legislative session.
- (n) Not later than the third Tuesday following the primary election.
- (o) Incomplete: 30 or more days if submitted 150 days before date of the election; none if submitted 120 days before date of election. Not accepted: If submitted 119 days or less before the election.
- (p) Subject to statute governing fraud or perjury.



TABLE 6.17  
State Referendums: Voting on the Citizen Petition Referendum

State or other jurisdiction	Ballot (a)		Election where referendum voted on	Effective date of approved referendum (b)	Days to contest election results (c)
	Title by:	Summary by:			
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	LG	LG	1st statewide election 180 days after LS	30 days	10
Arizona	SS, AG	LC	GE	(d)	10
Arkansas	AG	...	GE	...	20
California	AG	AG	GE or PR	1 day	5 (e)
Colorado	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	AG	AG	GE	30 days	20 (e)
Illinois	...	...	GE	Advisory only	30
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	...	GE or SP	IM	...
Louisiana	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	...	...	GE or statewide election more than 60 days after filing	30 days	5
Maryland	SS	LSS	GE	(f)	...
Massachusetts	SS, AG	AG	GE more than 60 days after filing	30 days	10
Michigan	BSC	BSC	GE	10 days	2 (e)
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	SS, AG	SS	GE	IM	30
Montana	AG	AG	GE	(g)	1 yr.
Nebraska	AG	AG	GE	...	...
Nevada	SS, AG	SS, AG	GE	Nov., 4th Tues.	14
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS, AG	SS	PR	30 days	14 (e)
Ohio	...	...	GE more than 60 days after filing.	IM	15 (h)
Oklahoma	LLS, AG	LLS	GE or SP	...	...
Oregon	AG	AG	GE (i)	30 days	40
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	...	...	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	AG	AG	GE	July 1	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	LLS	LLS	GE	5 days	40
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	AG	AG	GE	30 days	10
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	SS	SS, AG	GE more than 120 days after LS	90 days	15
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	AG	AG	GE or special election if specified	(j)	30 days
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

## REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.17

### State Referendums: Voting on the Citizen Petition Referendum (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election website, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, November 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...–Not applicable.

LG–Lieutenant Governor.

AG–Attorney General.

SS–Secretary of State.

BSC–Board of State Canvassers.

LC–Legislative Counsel.

LSS–Legislative Legal Services.

SBE–State Board of Elections.

(a) In some states, the ballot title and summary will differ from that on the petition.

(b) A majority of the popular vote is required to enact a measure in every state. In Arizona, a referendum approved by the voters becomes effective upon the governor's proclamation. In Nebraska, a referendum may be put into effect immediately after the approving votes have been canvassed by the Board of State Canvassers and upon the governor's proclamation. In Massachusetts the measure must also receive at least 30 percent of the total ballots cast in the last election. In Oklahoma, put into effect upon certification of election results by state election board. In Utah, after proclamation by governor and date specified in petition.

(c) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on a referendum within a certain number of days after the election including this matter. In Alaska, five days to request recount with appeal to the court within five days after recount.

(d) Upon proclamation of the governor after the canvas. (AZ Const. Article 4, Part 1, Section 13).

(e) After election is certified.

(f) After the certification of election results. Depends on date Board of State Canvassers meets. They must meet within 35 days after General Election.

(g) Unless specifically provided by the legislature in an act referred by it to the people or until suspended by a petition signed by at least 15% of the qualified electors in a majority of the legislative representative districts, an act referred to the people is in effect as provided by law until it is approved or rejected at the election. An act that is rejected is repealed effective the date the result of the canvass is filed by the secretary of state under 13-27-503. An act referred to the people that was in effect at the time of the election and is approved by the people remains in effect. An act that was suspended by a petition and is approved by the people is effective the date the result of the canvass is filed by the secretary of state under 13-27-503. An act referred by the legislature that contains an effective date following the election becomes effective on that date if approved by the people. An act that provides no effective date and whose substantive provisions were delayed by the legislature pending approval at an election and that is approved is effective October 1 following the election.

(h) After election is certified or if recount conducted, 10 days after recount.

(i) Special election can be held at the request of the Legislative Assembly.

(j) Upon approval by voters and certification of election results by Election Commission, usually 15 days after date of election if no contest.

TABLE 6.18  
State Recall Provisions

State or other jurisdiction	Provision for recall	Officials subject to recall	Constitutional and statutory citations for recall of state officials	Constitutional or statutory language
Alabama	No			
Alaska	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art., 11 § 8; AS § 15.45.510-710, 15.60.010, 29.26.250-350	All elected public officials in the State, except judicial officers, are subject to recall by the voters of the State or political subdivision from which elected.
Arizona	Yes	All	Const. Art. 8, § 1-6; ARS § 19-201 - 19-234	Every public officer in the state of Arizona, holding an elective office, either by election or appointment, is subject to recall from such office by the qualified electors of the electoral district from which candidates are elected to such office.
Arkansas	No			
California	Yes	All	Const. Art. 2, § 13-19; CA Election Code § 11000-11386	Recall is the power of the electors to remove an elective officer. Recall of a state officer is initiated by delivering to the Secretary of State a petition alleging reason for recall. Sufficiency of reason is not reviewable.
Colorado	Yes	All	Const. Art. 21, § 1; CRS § 1-12-101 - 1-12-122, 23-17-120.5, 31-4-501-505	Every elective public officer of the state of Colorado may be recalled from office at any time by the registered electors entitled to vote for a successor of such incumbent through the procedure and in the manner herein provided for, which procedure shall be known as the recall, and shall be in addition to and without excluding any other method of removal by law.
Connecticut	No			
Delaware	No			
Florida	No			
Georgia	Yes	All	Const. Art. 2, § 2.4; GA Code § 21-4-1 et seq.	The General Assembly is hereby authorized to provide by general law for the recall of public officials who hold elective office. The procedures, grounds, and all other matters relative to such recall shall be provided for in such law.
Hawaii	No			
Idaho	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art. 6, § 6; ID Code § 34-1701 - 34-1715	Every public officer in the state of Idaho, excepting the judicial officers, is subject to recall by the legal voters of the state or of the electoral district from which he is elected. The legislature shall pass the necessary laws to carry this provision into effect.
Illinois (b)	Yes	(b)	Const. Art. 3, § 7	The recall of the Governor may be proposed by a petition signed by a number of electors equal in number to at least 15% of the total votes cast for Governor in the preceding gubernatorial election, with at least 100 signatures from each of at least 25 separate counties. A petition shall have been signed by the petitioning electors not more than 150 days after an affidavit has been filed with the State Board of Elections providing notice of intent to circulate a petition to recall the Governor. The affidavit may be filed no sooner than 6 months after the beginning of the Governor's term of office. The affidavit shall have been signed by the proponent of the recall petition, at least 20 members of the House of Representatives, and at least 10 members of the Senate, with no more than half of the signatures of members of each chamber from the same established political party.
Indiana	No			
Iowa	No			
Kansas	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art. 4, § 3; KSA § 25-4301 - 25-4331	All elected public officials in the State, except judicial officers, shall be subject to recall by voters of the state or political subdivision from which elected. Procedures and grounds for recall shall be prescribed by law.
Kentucky	No			
Louisiana	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art. 10, § 26; LRS § 18:1300.1 - 18:1300.17	The legislature shall provide by general law for the recall by election of any state, district, parochial, ward, or municipal officer except judges of the courts of record. The sole issue at a recall election shall be whether the official shall be recalled. However, no recall petition may be submitted for certification to or accepted for certification by the registrar of voters or any other official if less than six months remain in the term of office.
Maine	No			
Maryland	No			
Massachusetts	No			
Michigan	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art. 2, § 8; MCL § 168.951 - 168.975	Laws shall be enacted to provide for the recall of all elective officers except judges of courts of record upon petition of electors equal in number to 25 percent of the number of persons voting in the last preceding election for the office of governor in the electoral district of the officer sought to be recalled. The sufficiency of any statement of reasons or grounds procedurally required shall be a political rather than a judicial question.
Minnesota	Yes	(c)	Const. Art. 8, § 6; MS § 211C.01 et. seq.	A state officer other than a judge may be subject to recall for serious malfeasance or nonfeasance during the term of office in the performance of the duties of the office or conviction during the term of office for a serious crime.
Mississippi	No			
Missouri	No			
Montana	Yes	All	Mont. Code § 2-16-601 - 2-16-635	Every person holding a public office of the state or any of its political subdivisions, either by election or appointment, is subject to recall from such office.

See footnotes at end of table

## RECALL

TABLE 6.18

### State Recall Provisions (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Provision for recall	Officials subject to recall	Constitutional and statutory citations for recall of state officials	Constitutional or statutory language
Nebraska	No			
Nevada	Yes	All	Const. Art. 2, § 9; NRS § 294A.006, Chapter 306	Every public officer in the State of Nevada is subject, as herein provided, to recall from office by the registered voters of the state, or of the county, district, or municipality which he represents.
New Hampshire	No			
New Jersey	Yes	All	Const. Art. 1, § 2; NJRS § 19:27A-1 - 19:27A-18	The people reserve unto themselves the power to recall, after at least one year of service, any elected official in this State or representing this State in the United States Congress.
New Mexico	No			
New York	No			
North Carolina	No			
North Dakota	Yes	All (d)	Const. Art. 3, § 1 and 10; ND Century Code § 16.1-01-09.1	Any elected official of the state, of any county or of any legislative or county commissioner district shall be subject to recall by petition of electors equal in number to twenty-five percent of those who voted at the preceding general election for the office of governor in the state, county, or district in which the official is to be recalled.
Ohio	No			
Oklahoma	No			
Oregon	Yes	All (d)	Const. Art. 2, § 18; ORS § 249.865 - 249.880	Every public official in Oregon is subject, as herein provided, to recall by the electors of the state or of the electoral district from which the public official is elected.
Pennsylvania	No			
Rhode Island	Yes	(e)	Const. Art. 4, § 1	Recall is authorized in the case of a general officer who has been indicted or informed against for a felony, convicted of a misdemeanor, or against whom a finding of probable cause of violation of the code of ethics has been made by the ethics commission.
South Carolina	No			
South Dakota	No			
Tennessee	No			
Texas	No			
Utah	No			
Vermont	No			
Virginia	No (f)			
Washington	Yes	All (a)	Const. Art. 1, Sec. 33-34; WRC §29.82.010 - 29.82.220	Every elective public officer of the state of Washington except judges of courts of record is subject to recall and discharge by the legal voters of the state, or of the political subdivision of the state, from which he was elected whenever a petition demanding his recall, ... is filed with the officer with whom a petition for nomination, or certificate for nomination, to such office must be filed under the laws of this state, and the same officer shall call a special election as provided by the general election laws of this state and the result determined as therein provided.
West Virginia	No			
Wisconsin	Yes	All	Const. Art. 13, §12; Wisc. Stat. §9.10	The qualified electors of the state, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the nomination petition is filed, demanding the recall of the incumbent.
Wyoming	No			
CNMI*	Yes	All	Const. Art. 9, § 3; 2 CMC §6502	Elected public officials are subject to recall by the voters of the Commonwealth or of the island, islands or district from which elected.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Yes	All	U.S.C., Title 48, Ch. 12, Subchapter IV, § 1593	An elected public official of the Virgin Islands may be removed from office by a recall election carried out under this subsection. The grounds for recall are any of the following: lack of fitness, incompetence, neglect of duty, or corruption.

Sources: The Council of State Governments, state constitutions and statutes, Oct. 2017.

Note: This table refers only to officials elected to statewide office.

Many local governments allow recall of elected officials.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

N.A. – Not available

(a) Except judicial.

(b) Illinois allows for recall of the governor.

(c) State executive officers, legislators, and judicial officers.

(d) Except for U.S. Congress.

(e) Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General.

(f) Virginia permits a recall trial not a recall election. See Virginia Code §24.2-233.

TABLE 6.19

## State Recall Provisions: Applicability to State Officials and Petition Circulation

State or other jurisdiction	Officers to whom recall is applicable (a)	No. of times recall can be attempted	Recall may be initiated after official has been in office	Recall may not be initiated with days remaining in term	Basis for signatures (b) (see key below)		Maximum time allowed for petition circulation (c)
					Statewide officers	Others	
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	All but judicial officers	...	120 days	180	25% VO	25% VO	...
Arizona	All elected officials	1 (d)	6 mos./5 days legislators	...	25% VO (e)	25% VO (e)	120 days
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	All elected officials	(f)	90 days	6 mos.	12% VO, 1% from 5 counties	20% VO	160 days
Colorado	All elected officials	(g)	6 mos	6 mos.	25% VO	25% VO	60 days
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	All state level officials, county and city elected officials	...	180 days	180	15% EV (h), 1/15 from each congressional district	30% EV (h)	(i)
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	All but judicial officers	(d)	90 days	...	20% Evg	50% VO	60 days
Illinois	Governor	...	...	...	15% VO from 25 counties	20 state Rep. and 10 state Sen.	150 days
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	All but judicial officers	1	120 days	180	40% VO	40% VO	90 days
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	All but judicial officers	(j)	1 day	6 mos.	33 1/3% EV (k)	40% EV (k)	180 days
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	All but judicial officers	No limit	1 year	1 year	25% VG in district	25% VG in district	60 days
Minnesota	All state level officials	No limit	...	6 mos.	25% VO	25% VO	90 days
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	All state level officers & elected officials	(l)	2 mos.	...	10% EV	(m)	3 mos.
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	All but judicial officers	(d)	6 mos. (n)	...	25% VO in given jurisdiction	25% VO in given jurisdiction	90 days
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	All elected officials	(o)	(p)	(q)	25% EV in given jurisdiction	25% EV in given jurisdiction	(r)
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	All elected state officials	1	...	190	25% Evg	25% Evg	...
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	All elected state officials	No limit	180 days (s)	...	15% (t)	15% (t)	90 days
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	Gov., lt. gov., atty. gen., sec. of state, treasurer	...	6 mos.	...	15% VO	...	90 days
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	All but judges of courts of record	...	IM	180	25% VO	35% VO	(u)
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	All elected officials	1	1 yr.	...	25% VG (v)	25% VG (v)	60 days
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	All elected officials	(w)	180 days	...	40% EV (x)	...	(y)
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	All elected officials	Unlimited	1 year	365	...	Registered electors	180 days

See footnotes at end of table

## RECALL

TABLE 6.19

### State Recall Provisions: Applicability to State Officials and Petition Circulation (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments, Oct. 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—Not applicable.

All—All elective officials.

VO—Number of votes cast in the last election for the office or official being recalled.

EVg—Number of eligible voters in the last general election for governor.

EV—Eligible voters.

VG—Total votes cast for the position of governor in the last election.

VP—Total votes cast for position of president in last presidential election.

IM—Immediately.

(a) An elective official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for the recalled official's successor. An appointed official may be recalled by qualified voters entitled to vote for the successor(s) of the elective officer(s) authorized to appoint an individual to the position.

(b) Signature requirements for recall of those other than state elective officials are based on votes in the jurisdiction to which the said official has been elected.

(c) The petition circulation period begins when petition forms have been approved and provided to sponsors. Sponsors are those individuals granted permission to circulate a petition, and are therefore responsible for the validity of each signature on a given petition.

(d) Additional recall attempts can be made provided that the state treasury is reimbursed the cost of the previous recall attempt(s). The specific reason for recalling on one petition cannot be the basis for a second recall petition during the current term of office.

(e) 25% of the number of votes cast at the preceding general election for all candidates for the office held by the officer, even if the officer was not elected at that election, divided by the number of offices that were being filled at that election. (A.R.S. § 19-201.

(f) Open ended.

(g) One attempt unless a second petition is circulated and valid signatures gathered are at least 50% of votes cast for all candidates in last election.

(h) Eligible voters for office at last general election to fill office.

(i) For any statewide office, 90 days. Any officer holding an office other than statewide office and for whom no less than 5,000 signatures are required for the recall petition, 45 days. Any officer holding an office other than statewide office and for whom less than 5,000 are required, 30 days.

(j) Unlimited. Once every 18 months.

(k) Basis for signatures 33 1/3 percent if over 1,000 eligible voters; 40 percent if under 1,000 eligible voters.

(l) No recall petition may be filed against an officer for whom a recall election has been held for a period of 2 years during his term of office unless the state or political subdivisions financing such recall election is first reimbursed for all expenses of the preceding election.

(m) 15 percent of eligible for district offices.

(n) For legislators, anytime after 10 days from the beginning of the first legislative session after their election.

(o) An elected official sought to be recalled who is not recalled as the result of a recall election shall not again be subject to recall until after having served one year of a term calculated from the date of the recall election.

(p) The recall drive may not commence before the 50th day preceding the completion of the elected official's first year of the current term.

(q) No election to recall an elected official shall be held after the date occurring six months prior to the general election or regular election for that office, as appropriate, in the final year of the official's term.

(r) The maximum time allowed for petition circulation is 320 days for a governor or U.S. Senator or 160 days for other elected officials.

(s) Unless it is a state senator or representative and then it is anytime after fifth day from the beginning of legislative session or after election of legislator.

(t) 15 percent of the total number of votes cast in the public officer's electoral district for all candidates for governor at the last election at which a candidate for governor was elected to a full term.

(u) Statewide officials 270 days; others 180 days.

(v) At least 25 percent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last election within the same district or territory as that of the officeholder being recalled.

(w) Not more than once a year or not during the first six months in office.

(x) Grounds for recall must be stated and must be signed by 40% of voters represented by the elected official.

(y) Until 120 days before the election.

TABLE 6.20  
State Recall Provisions: Petition Review, Appeal and Election

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified (a) by:	Days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fines, jail time)	Days allowed for petition to be certified (d)	Days to step down after certification (e)	Voting on the recall (f)		Days to contest election results (g)
		Incomplete (b)	Not accepted (c)				Election held	Election type	
Alabama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	Division of Elections	20	20	Class B misdemeanor	30	1	60-90 days after cert.	GE,PR,SP	10
Arizona	County recorder	...	...	Class 1 misdemeanor	70	5	(h)	(i)	5
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California	County clerk/ registrar of voters	10	10	...	10	(j)	60-80 days after cert.	GE	5
Colorado	SS	...	15 (k)	...	10	5	45-75 days after cert.	SP or GE	10
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	Registrar of voters	...	...	Misdemeanor	30-45	...	30-45 days after cert.	SP	5
Hawaii	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	County clerk	30	...	\$5,000, 2 yrs.	10	5	45+ days after cert. (l)	SP, PR, GE (l)	20 (m)
Illinois	SBE	...	...	...	...	...	100 days after cert.	SP	...
Indiana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kansas	County clerk	...	...	Class B misdemeanor; up to \$1,000, up to one year or both.	30	Next day	60-90 days after cert.	SP	5 (m)
Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	Registrar of voters	(n)	(n)	...	15-20 days	(o)	(p)	SP	(q)
Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan	SS, local election officials (r)	...	...	\$500, 90 days	35	...	(s)	SP	2 (m)
Minnesota	SS	90	...	Felony	10	...	(t)	GE	7
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montana	County election administrators	10	10	\$500 or six months in county jail, or both.	(u)	5	(v)	SP or GE (dd) (v)	12 mos.
Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	County clerk, registrar of voters	5	...	Misdemeanor	(w)	5	(x)	SP	(y)
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	Recall elections official	...	...	Crime of the 4th degree	10	5	(z)	SP or GE	(aa)
New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Dakota	SS	...	...	...	30	10	50-60	SP	14 (bb)
Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	County clerk	(cc)	...	(dd)	10	5	w/i 35 days after resignation period	SP	40
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	SBE	w/i 90 days	...	Misdemeanor and/or felony	90	...	...	SP	...
South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

## RECALL

TABLE 6.20

### State Recall Provisions: Petition Review, Appeal and Election (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Signatures verified (a) by:	Days to amend/appeal a petition that is:		Penalty for falsifying petition (denotes fines, jail time)	Days allowed for petition to be certified (d)	Days to step down after certification (e)	Voting on the recall (f)		Days to contest election results (g)
		Incomplete (b)	Not accepted (c)				Election held	Election type	
Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	SS	30	...	Class B felony or misdemeanor	not specified	...	45-60 days after cert. (ee)	SP	3
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	SBE	...	...	Class 1 felony-\$10,000, 3 yrs. prison or both.	31	10	6 weeks after cert.	GE or PR	3 (ff)
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	AG	150 days	...	Statute governs fraud or perjury.	15 days	...	(gg)	GE, SP	30
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	Office of the Supervisor of Elections	...	...	...	10	IM	...	GE	5

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 6.20

**State Recall Provisions: Petition Review, Appeal and Election (continued)**

Sources: The Council of State Governments Oct. 2017.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...–Not applicable.

SBE–State Board of Elections.

SS–Secretary of State.

SP–Special election.

GE–General election.

PR–Primary election.

IM–Immediate and automatic removal from office.

w/i–Within.

N.A.–Information not available.

- (a) The validity of the signatures, as well as the correct number of required signatures must be verified before the recall is allowed on the ballot.
- (b) If an insufficient number of signatures are submitted, sponsors may amend the original petition by filing additional signatures within a given number of days. If the necessary number of signatures have not been submitted by this date, the petition is declared void.
- (c) In some cases, the state officer will not accept a valid petition. In such a case, sponsors may appeal this decision to the Supreme Court, where the sufficiency of the petition will be determined. When this is declared, the recall is required to be placed on the ballot.
- (d) A petition is certified for the ballot when the required number of signatures has been submitted by the filing deadline, and are determined to be valid.
- (e) The official to whom a recall is proposed has a certain number of days to step down from his position before a recall election is initiated, if he desires to do so.
- (f) A majority of the popular vote is required to recall an official in each state.
- (g) Individuals may contest the results of a vote on a recall within a certain number of days after the results are certified. In Alaska, an appeal to courts must be filed within five days of the recount.
- (h) The election order is issued within 15 days if the officer does not resign within five days after certification.
- (i) To be held on the next consolidated election date pursuant to § 16-204 that is 90 days or more after the order calling the election (A.R.S. § 19-209(A)).
- (j) Prior to election being called.
- (k) After determination of sufficiency.
- (l) In Idaho, the dates on which elections may be conducted are the first Tuesday in February, the fourth Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in August, or the Tuesday following the first Monday in November. In addition, an emergency election may be called upon motion of the governing board of a political subdivision. Recall elections conducted by any political subdivision shall be held on the nearest of these dates which falls more than 45 days after the clerk of the political subdivision orders that the recall election shall be held.
- (m) After election is certified. In Michigan, if a petition is filed against a local officer, a recount can be requested up to 6 days after certification of recall election.
- (n) The Registrar of Voters shall honor the written request of any voter who either desires to have his handwritten signature stricken from or added to the petition at any time prior to certification of the petition, or within five days after receipt of such signed petition, whichever is earlier.
- (o) Election returns are certified on the fifth day after the election, and the office is immediately vacant.
- (p) The local registrar of voters sends the original certified recall petition to the governor, who issues, within 15 days, a proclamation calling a special election, placing the special election on the next regularly scheduled election date.
- (q) Not later than 4:30 p.m. of the 30th day after the official promulgation of the results of the election. Promulgation is on or before the 12th day after the election.
- (r) Secretary of state if filed on the state level; county or local clerks if filed on county level.
- (s) Under Michigan's consolidated elections, the recall elections held on the next fixed election date that falls at least 95 days after the recall petition is filed.
- (t) An election will not be held in the last 6 mos. of a term after certification.
- (u) County election administrators have 30 days; sponsor has three mos. to submit the petition from the date of certification.
- (v) A special election is called unless the filing is within 90 days of a general election.
- (w) Within four days, county clerks count signature totals and forward to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State immediately notifies the clerks if they are to proceed with signature verification.
- (x) In Nevada, a recall election is held 10-20 days after the Secretary of State completes notification of the petition sufficiency unless a complaint is filed, the clerk shall issue a call for the election which is to be held within 30 days after the issuance of the call.
- (y) Five days after recount is completed or 14 days after the election if no recount is demanded.
- (z) New Jersey Permanent Statutes, 19:27A-13, In the case of an office which is ordinarily filled at the general election, a recall election shall be held at the next general election occurring at least 55 days following the fifth business day after service of certification, unless it was indicated in the notice of intention to recall that the recall election shall be held at a special election in which case the recall election official shall order and fix the date for holding the recall election to be the next Tuesday occurring during the period beginning with the 55th day and ending on the 61st day following the fifth business day after service of the certification of the petition.
- (aa) New Jersey Permanent Statutes, 19:27A-16.
- (bb) Fourteen days after the canvas board has certified the results.
- (cc) Chief petitioners may submit additional signatures if the deadline for submitting signatures has not passed.
- (dd) Whether a penalty is assessed would depend on what information on the petition was falsified.
- (ee) If possible to be held on a regularly scheduled election; cannot be held between the primary and general.
- (ff) Business days.
- (gg) The election is held at the next regular general election or at a special election set forth in the recall petition.



CHAPTER SEVEN

# STATE FINANCE





TABLE 7.1

**Fiscal 2016 General Fund, Actual (millions)**

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending balance	Rainy day fund balance
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$44,626</b>	<b>\$780,153</b>		<b>\$828,128</b>	<b>\$784,396</b>		<b>\$37,968</b>	<b>\$51,586</b>
Alabama (a)	215	7,882	36	8,133	7,808	140	185	530
Alaska (b)	0	1,533	-44	1,489	5,475	-265	-3,721	7,109
Arizona	312	9,484	0	9,797	9,513	0	284	461
Arkansas (c)	0	5,368	0	5,368	5,190	0	177	N.A.
California (d)	3,445	115,661	141	119,246	114,465	277	4,504	7,224
Colorado*	690	9,971	25	10,686	10,231	-57	513	513
Connecticut	0	17,781	0	17,781	17,953	-2	-170	236
Delaware*	537	3,945	0	4,482	3,914	0	568	215
Florida	2,540	28,534	0	31,074	29,182	0	1,892	1,354
Georgia* (e)	1,451	22,237	271	23,959	21,911	0	2,048	2,033
Hawaii	828	7,082	0	7,910	6,882	0	1,028	101
Idaho (f)	45	3,184	-151	3,078	3,039	-11	51	259
Illinois* (g)	942	29,709	1,581	32,232	27,440	3,824	967	277
Indiana (h)	887	15,041	17	15,945	14,991	178	776	1,468
Iowa (i)	0	6,921	367	7,288	7,244	0	44	729
Kansas	72	6,081	0	6,152	6,115	0	37	N.A.
Kentucky (j)	221	10,429	244	10,894	10,320	293	281	236
Louisiana (k)	-117	7,914	599	9,395	8,704	5	-314	359
Maine (l)	26	3,356	23	3,405	3,331	3	71	122
Maryland (m)	320	16,198	22	16,541	16,642	-485	385	832
Massachusetts*	1,571	40,366	0	41,936	40,454	0	1,482	1,292
Michigan (n)	695	10,976	-1,382	10,289	9,684	0	604	612
Minnesota* (o)	2,103	21,151	0	23,254	20,152	0	3,102	1,969
Mississippi (p)	48	5,527	166	5,741	5,735	0	7	350
Missouri (q)	278	8,787	117	9,182	9,029	0	153	291
Montana (r)	455	2,121	-4	2,573	2,318	-2	257	N.A.
Nebraska (s)	732	4,308	-313	4,727	4,196	0	532	731
Nevada (t)	242	3,694	94	4,029	3,603	9	418	0
New Hampshire (u)	49	1,529	31	1,609	1,384	136	89	93
New Jersey (v)	817	32,623	742	34,181	33,708	0	473	0
New Mexico* (w)	613	5,777	288	6,679	6,307	226	146	148
New York*	7,300	69,676	0	76,976	68,042	0	8,934	1,798
North Carolina (x)	265	21,965	-237	21,992	21,205	207	580	1,575
North Dakota (y)	730	1,886	657	3,272	3,009	0	263	573
Ohio (z)	1,712	33,931	0	35,642	34,449	0	1,193	2,005
Oklahoma (aa)	0	5,934	181	6,115	6,115	0	0	241
Oregon (bb)	724	8,732	180	9,276	8,992	0	284	550
Pennsylvania (cc)	274	30,902	-1,047	30,129	30,127	0	2	0
Rhode Island (dd)	168	3,664	-108	3,724	3,548	8	168	192
South Carolina* (ee)	1,182	7,271	77	8,530	7,181	218	1,131	459
South Dakota (ff)	22	1,438	37	1,497	1,461	22	14	143
Tennessee (gg)	873	13,823	-170	14,526	12,645	491	1,390	568
Texas (hh)	8,342	50,783	0	59,125	53,968	879	4,278	9,715
Utah	442	6,031	0	6,473	6,308	0	165	493
Vermont (ii)	0	1,476	8	1,484	1,479	5	0	78
Virginia	1,035	18,691	0	19,726	19,102	0	623	236
Washington (jj)	991	18,578	-25	19,544	18,171	0	1,373	550
West Virginia (kk)	420	4,106	27	4,552	4,175	6	371	779
Wisconsin (ll)	136	15,098	609	15,842	15,851	-340	331	281
Wyoming (mm)	0	1,001	649	1,651	1,651	0	0	1,811

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.1

### Fiscal 2016 General Fund, Actual (millions) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2017.

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:

N.A.—Data are not available.

\*—The ending balance includes the balance in the rainy day fund.

(a) Revenue adjustments include one-time settlement proceeds from TransOcean of \$20,000,000 and BP Settlement funds of \$50,000,000. Expenditure adjustments include transfers to the ETF Budget Stabilization Fund of \$118,305,984 and to the ETF Advancement and Technology Fund of \$21,810,211.

(b) Revenues: Spring 2017 Revenue Sources Book (Total Revenue) Revenue Adjustments: SLA2016 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Lines 3 and 4) Rainy Day Balance: State of Alaska Legislative Finance Fiscal Summary FY17 and FY18 (Part 2)

(c) Arkansas' ending balance is transferred to a separate account that is used to fund one-time projects in the next biennium.

(d) Revenue and expenditure adjustments to the beginning fund balance consist primarily of adjustments made to major taxes and K-12 spending. The ending balance includes the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (SFEU) but excludes the Budget Stabilization Account (BSA) (a rainy day reserve held in a separate fund). The BSA amount is \$3,699.4 million at the end of FY 2016. Adding this amount to the FY 2016 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$8,203.5 million in FY 2016. 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.

(e) FY16 beginning balance reflect general fund balances as of June 30, 2015 for Revenue Shortfall Reserve as reported on the Combined Balance Sheet of the Budgetary Compliance Report and Georgia Revenues and Reserves Report. Revenue Shortfall Reserve fund balance includes \$204.3 million for the FY16 Appropriation of Mid Year Adjustment for Education. Adjustments to Revenues include FY agency surplus returned and early remittance of FY 15 surplus from state agencies. FY 2016 Actual Expenditures include \$21,019.4 million in State general fund expenditures plus \$204.3 million for the mid year adjustment (Total expenditures were \$21,223.7 million as reported on the 2016 Expenditure Survey). Methodology change: Beginning fund balance reflects Revenue Shortfall Reserve only. Previous surveys included Guaranteed Revenue Debt Common Reserve Fund and State Revenue Collections.

(f) FY 2016 transfers out include \$1,750,000 to the Idaho Opportunity Fund; \$400,000 to the Wolf Control Fund; \$20,000,000 to the Economic Recovery Reserve Fund; \$500,000 to the Secondary Aquifer Planning, Management, and Implementation Fund; \$87,000,000 to the Fire Suppression Deficiency Fund; \$16,400 to Idaho State Police—Federal Grant Fund; \$2,000,000 to the Constitutional Defense Fund; \$8,000,000 to the Legislative Legal Defense Fund; \$13,140,000 to the Group Insurance Fund; \$4,657,800 to the Budget Stabilization Fund (statutory transfer); \$10,965,600 to the Budget Stabilization Fund (surplus eliminator); \$10,965,600 to the

Strategic Initiatives Fund (surplus eliminator); and \$134,900 to the Opportunity Scholarship Fund. Transfers in include \$780,000 from the Consolidated Election Fund. Miscellaneous adjustments (revenue) include \$8,351,500 for Department of Health and Welfare prior year reversion and \$210,900 in negative end-of-year adjustments. Miscellaneous adjustments (expenditures) include \$19,997,600 for prior year reappropriation and \$332,800 in end-of-year adjustments. Deficiency warrants include \$324,000 for the Agriculture Pest Control Fund.

(g) Revenue adjustments include transfers into the general fund. Expenditure adjustments include transfers out of the general fund and the change in accounts payable. In FY18, three new funds were added to the definition of general fund. FY16 Actual has been restated to include those funds.

(h) 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.

(i) 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. 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.

(j) 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 and budgeted balances to be expended in the next fiscal year. Rainy Day balance includes a deposit of \$26.3 million from the fiscal year 2016 general fund surplus.

(k) Revenues adjustments—Includes \$438.1 from various funds, \$93.7 Mid-Year Deficit action, \$66.8 Bond Premiums. Expenditure adjustments—Includes \$5.1 in other transfers out.

(l) 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).

(m) 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.

(n) Fiscal 2016 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes (-\$960.2 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

TABLE 7.1

**Fiscal 2016 General Fund, Actual (millions) (continued)**

- 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.
- (o) Ending balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million, budget reserve account of \$1,596.522 million, and stadium reserve of \$22.535 million.
- (p) State statute requires the governor to impose budget cuts when revenue collections are below estimates. In addition, the governor has the authority to transfer up to a certain amount from the Working Cash Stabilization Reserve Fund to the general fund. Legislation was also passed requiring certain special funds to be deposited into the general fund.
- (q) 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.
- (r) Revenue adjustments reflect prior year revenue activity, whereas expenditure adjustments reflect prior year expenditure activity and direct entries to fund balance through the CAFR reconciliation process.
- (s) 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 for property tax relief.
- (t) Revenue adjustments are restricted revenue, reversions, Rainy Day Fund transfers in and reserve transfers in. Expenditures adjustments are restricted transfers out.
- (u) Revenue Adjustments: A settlement with Exxon Mobil recognized \$30.7 million in additional revenue to be placed in the Revenue Stabilization Reserve Account (Rainy Day Fund) in FY 2016. Expenditure Adjustments: \$28.1 million was moved to the Education Trust Fund; \$7 million was moved to the Fish and Game Fund, and \$70.7 million was moved to the Rainy Day Fund at year end. (Adjustments totaling \$36.7 million were made for GAAP and Other also.)
- (v) Budget vs. GAAP adjustments; reservation of fund balance; lapses and transfers to other funds.
- (w) The Rainy Day Fund Balance is \$2.1 million different than the Ending Balance due to audit adjustments. Expenditure Adjustments are the result of sanding of agency budgets, and the revenue adjustments are the result of sweeping fund balances.
- (x) The most significant adjustments to revenue include: repealing an annual transfer from the state Highway Fund (-\$215.9 million), reducing the income tax rate from 5.75% to 5.499% and increasing the standard deduction (-\$117.3 million), and expanding the sales tax base (+\$44.5 million). –Expenditure Note: The North Carolina 2015–17 biennial budget (Session Law 2015-241), reserved \$75 million 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. Remaining expenditures are for facility repair and renovation reserved from year ending credit balance.
- (y) Revenue adjustments are a \$657.0 million transfer from the tax relief fund to the general fund.
- (z) 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 FY2015 surplus GRF balance, including \$425.5 million in transfers to the Budget Stabilization Fund. 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 will tend to make Ohio's GRF revenue and expenditures look higher relative to most other states that don't follow this practice.
- (aa) Revenue adjustments represent the amount of the difference in cash flow.
- (bb) Revenue adjustments include: a revenue adjustment for a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief, a transfer 2013–15 biennium ending GF balance to Rainy Day Fund (up to 1% of total biennial budget appropriation); 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").
- (cc) Revenue adjustments include a \$18 million adjustment to the beginning balance, \$221 million in prior year lapses and \$1.25 billion of refunds. The year-end transfer to the Rainy Day Fund (25% of the ending balance) was suspended for FY 2016.
- (dd) Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer of \$114.9 million to the Budget Reserve (Rainy Day) Fund, offset by reappropriation of \$6.9 million from FY 2015. Expenditure adjustments reflect reappropriations to the following fiscal year.
- (ee) Revenue Adjustments: \$27.8 million transfer from Litigation Recovery Account and \$49.5 million transfer from Unclaimed Property. Expenditure Adjustments: Prior Year 2% Capital Reserve (\$127.7 million) transferred to state agencies, \$40.0 million to Farm Recovery Fund (2015 Severe Flood), \$50.0 million to State's Infrastructure Bank.
- (ff) 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 is 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.
- (gg) Revenue adjustments include: \$108.1 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations; -\$76.5 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund; -\$201.2 million transfer to dedicated revenue reserves. Expenditure adjustments include: \$156.3 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund; \$180.1 million

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.1

### Fiscal 2016 General Fund, Actual (millions) (continued)

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; \$0.1 million transfer to Systems Development Fund; \$0.4 million transfer to Sentencing Act Reserve; \$149.1 million transfer to reserves for unexpended appropriations. Ending balance includes: \$733.5 million reserve for appropriations 2016-2017 and \$656.4 million unappropriated budget surplus at June 30, 2016.

(hh) Expenditure adjustment of \$879 million reserved for transfer (50/50) to the Rainy Day Fund and State Highway Fund. The beginning balance for FY 2016 can be found in the Comptroller's Biennial Revenue Estimate (BRE) in Table A-2. FY 2016 expenditures are from the Legislative Budget Estimates. FY 2016 Rainy Day Fund ending balance found in BRE in Table A-8. Revenue for Fiscal Years 2016, 2017 and 2018 can be found in the Comptroller's Certification Revenue Estimate (CRE).

(ii) Adjustments—net transfers in/out of the general fund

(jj) Revenue adjustments include fund transfers and other adjustments.

(kk) Fiscal Year 2016 Beginning balance includes \$368.2 million in Reappropriations from previous fiscal years, Unappropriated Surplus Balance of \$12.8 million, \$0.2 million of cash balance

adjustments, and FY 2015 13th month expenditures of \$38.4 million. Total Revenues show FY 2016 actual general revenue collections. Adjustments (Revenues) are prior year redeposits of \$0.3 million and special revenue expirations of \$26.7 million. Total Expenditures include current year appropriated expenditures of \$3,939.3 million, reappropriated expenditures of \$164.3 million, surplus appropriated expenditures of \$30.0 million, \$38.4 million of 31 day prior year expenditures, \$3.1 million of reappropriations transferred to FY 2016 collections, and \$-0.5 million of cash balance adjustments. Expenditure adjustment represents the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund at the end of FY 2015 of \$6.4 million. The Ending Balance includes \$283.0 million of 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.

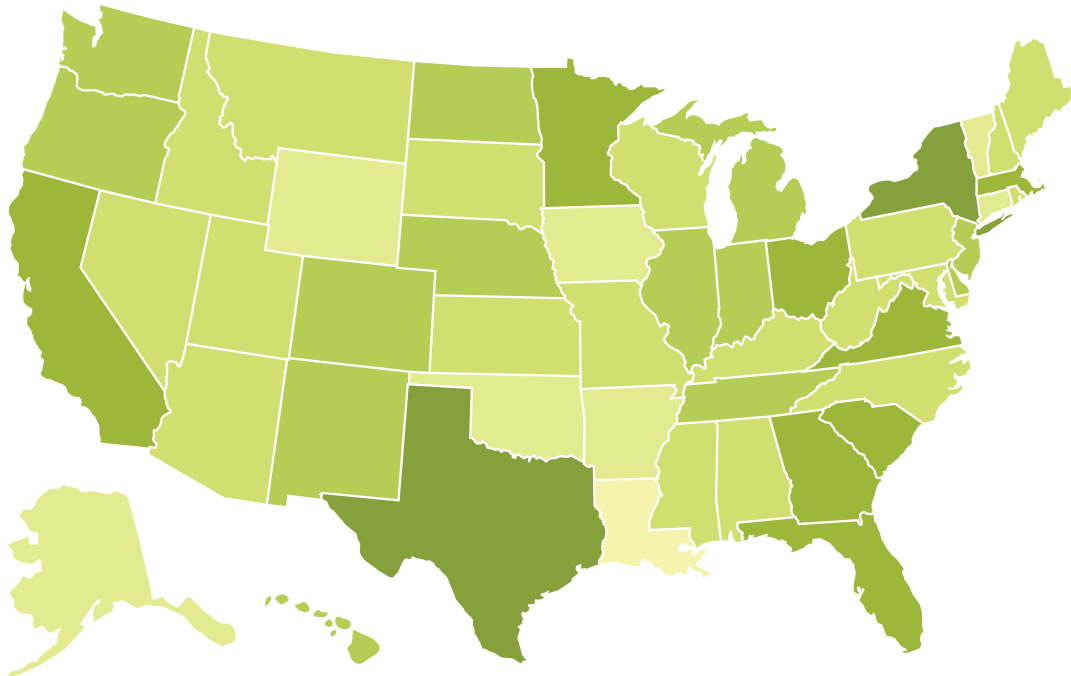
(ll) Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$26.2 million; Prior Year Designated Balance, \$91.3 million; and Other Revenue, \$491.5 million. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers to Transportation fund, \$38.0 million; Lapses, -\$378.9 million; and Compensation Reserves, \$1.0 million.

(mm) The State of Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis; to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.



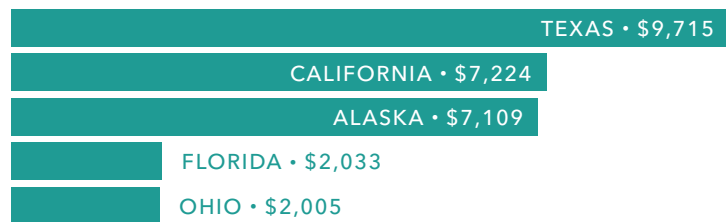
## Table 7.1 | Fiscal 2016 General Fund

### 2016 Beginning Balances (millions)



- Less than 0
- 0
- 1 to 499
- 500 to 999
- 1000 to 5000
- More than 5000

### Highest Rainy Day Fund Balance Fiscal 2016 (in millions)



**California's Fiscal 2016 general fund ending balance was 24% HIGHER than its beginning balance.**

**Illinois' Fiscal 2016 revenues were 8% HIGHER than its expenditures.**

# Table 7.1 | Fiscal 2016 General Fund *(cont.)*

## 2016 Ending Balances (millions)

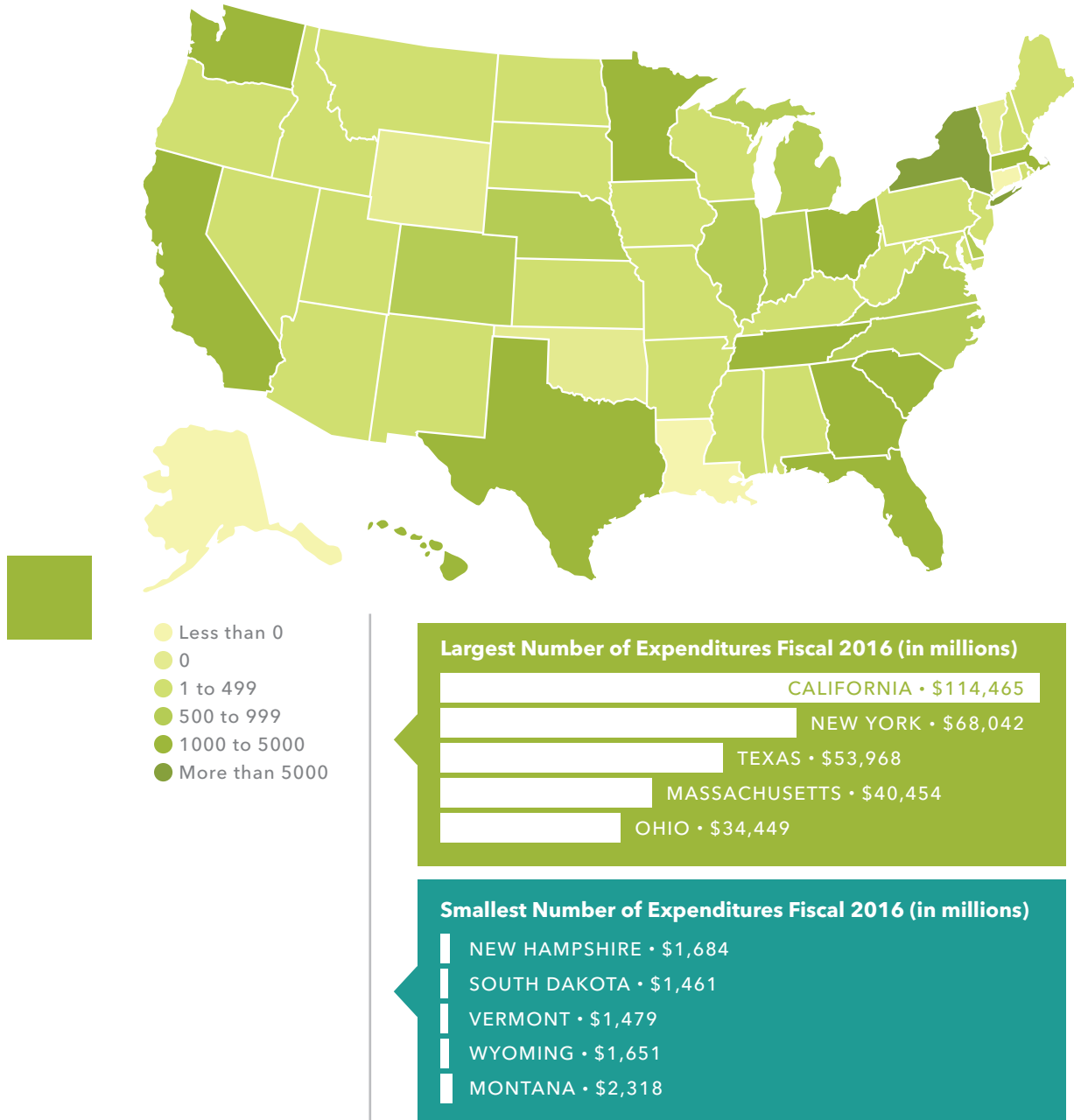


TABLE 7.2  
**Fiscal 2017 General Fund, Preliminary Actual (millions)**

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending Balance	Rainy day fund balance
<b>Total</b>	\$41,640	\$797,717		\$840,246	\$811,629		\$26,763	\$49,324
Alabama (a)	185	8,195	50	8,429	8,237	116	76	765
Alaska (b)	0	1,646	745	2,391	4,498	764	-2,870	4,717
Arizona	284	9,503	0	9,787	9,559	0	228	461
Arkansas (c)	0	5,349	0	5,349	5,323	0	26	123
California (d)	4,504	118,539	0	123,043	121,421	0	1,622	7,355
Colorado* (e)	513	10,276	45	10,833	10,430	-210	613	613
Connecticut (f)	0	17,703	0	17,703	17,727	-1	-23	213
Delaware*	568	4,013	0	4,581	4,106	0	475	221
Florida	1,892	29,976	0	31,868	30,504	0	1,364	1,384
Georgia (g)	2,048	23,273	211	25,532	23,128	0	2,404	N.A.
Hawaii	1,028	7,352	0	8,379	7,486	0	894	311
Idaho (h)	51	3,448	-129	3,370	3,278	-9	101	319
Illinois* (i)	967	28,791	1,542	31,300	30,061	-129	1,368	10
Indiana (j)	776	15,497	0	16,273	15,455	516	303	1,474
Iowa (k)	0	7,096	162	7,258	7,258	0	0	605
Kansas (l)	37	6,339	0	6,376	6,277	0	100	0
Kentucky (m)	281	10,571	581	11,433	11,169	149	115	151
Louisiana (n)	-314	9,625	-167	9,144	9,623	-479	-0	287
Maine (o)	71	3,413	39	3,524	3,404	63	57	209
Maryland (p)	385	16,701	232	17,318	17,289	-230	259	832
Massachusetts*	1,482	41,186	0	42,668	41,240	0	1,428	1,300
Michigan (q)	604	11,180	-1,463	10,321	10,054	0	267	709
Minnesota* (r)	3,102	21,284	0	24,386	21,678	0	2,708	1,978
Mississippi (s)	7	5,602	195	5,804	5,798	0	5	279
Missouri (t)	153	9,053	199	9,406	9,210	0	195	294
Montana (u)	257	2,142	-2	2,396	2,361	-12	48	0
Nebraska (v)	532	4,263	-217	4,577	4,329	0	248	681
Nevada (w)	418	3,838	98	4,354	3,993	74	287	39
New Hampshire (x)	89	1,504	0	1,592	1,511	62	19	100
New Jersey (y)	473	33,576	803	34,851	34,417	0	435	0
New Mexico*	148	6,346	0	6,494	6,156	0	337	337
New York*	8,934	66,895	0	75,829	68,080	0	7,749	1,798
North Carolina (z)	580	22,228	-108	22,700	22,085	144	471	1,838
North Dakota (aa)	263	1,579	828	2,669	2,600	4	65	38
Ohio (bb)	1,193	34,178	0	35,371	34,814	0	557	2,005
Oklahoma (cc)	0	5,706	114	5,820	5,737	0	84	93
Oregon	284	9,824	-28	10,080	9,020	0	1,060	777
Pennsylvania (dd)	2	32,776	-2,375	30,403	31,942	0	-1,539	1
Rhode Island (ee)	168	3,684	-108	3,744	3,670	10	64	193
South Carolina* (ff)	1,131	7,582	139	8,853	7,646	131	1,076	487
South Dakota (gg)	14	1,541	15	1,570	1,548	14	8	157
Tennessee (hh)	1,390	14,212	-149	15,453	13,637	510	1,306	668
Texas (ii)	4,278	52,285	-528	56,035	53,683	1,469	883	10,297
Utah	165	6,304	0	6,469	6,411	0	58	493
Vermont (jj)	0	1,574	0	1,574	1,540	34	0	107
Virginia	623	19,619	0	20,243	20,115	0	128	549
Washington (kk)	1,373	19,730	-1,038	20,065	19,339	0	726	1,638
West Virginia (ll)	371	4,191	98	4,660	4,248	14	398	652
Wisconsin (mm)	331	15,518	679	16,528	17,099	-1,150	579	283
Wyoming (nn)	0	1,013	425	1,437	1,437	0	0	1,481

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.2

### Fiscal 2017 General Fund, Preliminary Actual (millions) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2017.

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:

N.A.—Data are not available.

\*—The ending balance includes the balance in the rainy day fund.

- (a) Revenue adjustments include one-time BP Settlement funds of \$50,000,000. Expenditure adjustments include transfers to the ETF Budget Stabilization Fund of \$59,595,211 and to the ETF Advancement and Technology Fund of \$56,386,922.
- (b) Revenues: Spring 2017 Revenue Sources Book (Total Revenue) Revenue Adjustments: SLA2017 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Lines 3–7) Expenditures: SLA2017 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Line 48) Expenditure Adjustments: SLA2017 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Lines 49 and 52) Rainy Day Balance: State of Alaska Legislative Finance Fiscal Summary FY17 and FY18 (Part 2).
- (c) Arkansas's ending balance is transferred to a separate account that is used to fund one-time projects in the next biennium.
- (d) The ending balance includes the SFEU but excludes the BSA. The BSA amounts is 6,713.4 million at the end of FY 2017. Adding this amount to the FY 2017 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$8,335.2 million in FY 2017. 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.
- (e) Note that the expenditure adjustment of \$209.6M shown is per the OSPB September 2017 forecast, Table 4, page 45.
- (f) Expenditure adjustments include miscellaneous adjustments/rounding.
- (g) FY17 figures are preliminary and are subject to change pending final audit. Rainy Day Fund balance is pending final audit.
- (h) FY 2017 transfers out include \$400,000 to the Wolf Control Fund; \$2,000,000 to the STEM Education Fund; \$5,000,000 to the Higher Education Stabilization Fund, Community College Start-up Account; \$34,500,000 to the Fire Suppression Deficiency Fund; \$100,400 to Idaho Department of Water Resources Miscellaneous Revenue Fund, Priest Lake Outlet Subaccount; \$2,700,000 to Broadband Infrastructure Improvement Grant Fund; \$50,000,000 to the Emergency Relief Fund; \$2,000,000 to the Disaster Emergency Fund; and \$31,836,900 statutory transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund, and \$27,464,200 surplus eliminator to the Budget Stabilization Fund. Miscellaneous adjustments (revenue) include \$7,004,400 for prior year reappropriation; \$19,112,600 for Department of Health and Welfare prior year reversion; \$1,096,800 in cancelled prior-year encumbrances, and \$58,600 in negative end-of-year adjustments. Miscellaneous adjustments (expenditures) include \$307,300 in receipts to appropriation and misc. adjustments. Deficiency warrants include \$38,900 for the Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Fund and \$342,600 for the Agriculture Pest Control Fund.
- (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. In FY18, three new funds

were added to the definition of General Fund. FY17 Preliminary Actual has been restated to include those funds.

- (j) Expenditure adjustments include reversions from distributions, capital, and reconciliations; transfer to the Major Moves 2020 trust fund; a transfer to the Bicentennial Capital Account; state agency and university line item capital projects; and a transfer of excess reserves for state (\$235.3 million) and local (\$192.6 million) roads and bridges. This one-time excess reserve transfer of \$427.9 million was a move by the Governor and General Assembly to support infrastructure projects.
- (k) Revenue adjustments include an estimated \$18.2 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. Also included is \$131.1 million transferred from the Cash Reserve Fund as authorized by the Legislature under SF 516. Also included is a \$13.0 million transferred authorized by Governor Reynolds with the issuance of an Official Proclamation to bring the General Fund into balance.
- (l) FY 2017 expenditures had to be reduced because of budget gap. FY 2017 revenue was reduced in the on-going estimating process.
- (m) Revenue includes \$93.4 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes \$240.2 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$340.6 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures includes a transfer of \$52.7m with half of that amount going to a newly established Permanent Pension Fund and the other half to the Rainy Day Fund.
- (n) Revenues adjustments—Includes \$18.5 in carryforwards, \$99 Budget Stabilization Fund, \$53.87 Mid-Year Deficit action, and \$303 Decline in revenue estimating conference forecast. Expenditure adjustments—Mid-Year Adjustments. FY17 numbers are budgeted and not actuals.
- (o) Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers. Rainy Day Fund balance reflects the total of the Budget Stabilization Fund (\$196.3M) and the Reserve for Operating Capital (\$12.4M).
- (p) Revenue adjustments include \$29.5 million in transfers from tax credit reserves, \$32.5 million in transfers from other funds, and \$170 million transfer from the Revenue Stabilization Account (Rainy Day). Expenditure adjustments represent \$229.9 million in reversions to the unappropriated General Fund balance.
- (q) Fiscal 2017 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes (-\$1,068.8 million); revenue sharing payments to local government units (-\$471.1 million); deposits from restricted funds (\$ 79.6 million); and deposit to rainy day fund (\$ 75.0 million). Fiscal 2017 expenditures include \$459.8 million in one-time spending financed from one-time revenue.
- (r) Ending balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million, budget reserve account of \$1,603.443 million, and stadium reserve of \$24.951 million. This data is as of End of Session (i.e., projected).

TABLE 7.2

**Fiscal 2017 General Fund, Preliminary Actual (millions) (continued)**

- (s) State statute requires the Governor to impose budget cuts when revenue collections are below estimates. In addition, the Governor has the authority to transfer up to a certain amount from the Working Cash Stabilization Reserve Fund to the General Fund.
- (t) 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.
- (u) Revenue adjustments reflect prior year revenue activity, whereas expenditure adjustments reflect prior year expenditure activity and direct entries to fund balance through the CAFR reconciliation process.
- (v) 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 for property tax relief.
- (w) Revenue adjustments are restricted revenue, reversions, Rainy Day Fund transfers in and reserve transfers in. Expenditures adjustments are restricted transfers out and rainy day funds.
- (x) Expenditure Adjustments: \$62.2 million was moved to the Education Trust Fund; \$7 million was moved to the Fish and Game Fund; \$13.9 million was moved to the Highway Fund, and \$7.0 million was moved to the Rainy Day Fund at year end. (Adjustments totaling \$22.0 million were made for GAAP and Other also.)
- (y) Estimated lapses, and reservation of fund balance.
- (z) The most significant adjustments to revenue include: increasing the standard deduction (-\$145 million), expanding the sales tax base (+\$22.4 million), and repealing a scheduled sales tax transfer to local governments (+\$17.6 million). Expenditure adjustment due to capital repair and renovation taken from FY 2017 year ending cash balance.
- (aa) Revenue adjustments are transfers of \$572.5 million from the budget stabilization fund, \$155.0 million from the strategic investment and improvements fund and \$100.0 million from other special fund sources, to the general fund. Expenditure adjustments include miscellaneous adjustments and transfers.
- (bb) FY 2017 expenditures include expenditures against prior year encumbrances as well as \$310.8 million in transfers out of the GRF. 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 will tend to make Ohio's GRF revenue and expenditures look higher relative to most other states that don't follow this practice.
- (cc) Revenues are based upon reconciled, but yet uncertified FY-2017 collections. Revenue adjustments represent the difference in cash flow. No deposit was made into the Rainy Day Fund; \$147 million was used from Rainy Day funds.
- (dd) Revenue adjustments include a \$3 million adjustment to the beginning balance, \$78.3 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 2017.
- (ee) Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer of \$115.6 million to the Budget Reserve (Rainy Day) Fund, offset by reappropriation of \$7.8 million from FY 2016. Expenditures adjustments reflect reappropriations to the following fiscal year.
- (ff) Revenue Adjustments: \$139.2m transfer from Litigation Recovery Account. Expenditure Adjustments: Prior Year 2% Capital Reserve (\$131m) transferred to state agencies.
- (gg) The beginning balance of \$14.1 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance that is transferred to the rainy day fund. Adjustments to revenue of \$15.4 million is from one-time receipts. The ending balance of \$7.9 million is cash that is obligated to the Budget Reserve fund the following fiscal year. This \$7.9 million is not included in the total rainy day fund balance of \$157.4 million.
- (hh) Revenue adjustments include: \$83.9 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations; -\$132.6 million transfer to Highway Fund; and -\$100.0 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure adjustments include: \$420.0 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund; \$85.1 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. Ending balance includes \$1,306.3 million unappropriated budget surplus as of June 30, 2016.
- (ii) Revenue adjustment of -\$27.7m from general fund dedicated account balances. Expenditure adjustment of \$1,468.8m reserved for transfer (50/50) to the Rainy Day Fund and State Highway Fund. The beginning balance for FY 2017 can be found in the Biennial Revenue Estimate (BRE) on Table A-1. Estimated revenue numbers were located in Table A-12 in the BRE. FY 2017 expenditures are estimated, found in the BRE on Table A-1. FY 2017 expenditure adjustment is reserved for transfer to state highway fund and rainy day fund per Table A-8 of BRE. Ending balance for the Rainy Day Fund (ESF) can be found in Table A-8 of the CRE.
- (jj) Adjustments—net transfers in/out of the General Fund.
- (kk) Revenue adjustments include fund transfers and other adjustments.
- (ll) Fiscal Year 2017 Beginning balance includes \$283.0 million of 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. Total Revenues show the FY 2017 actual general revenue collections of \$4,191.0 million. Adjustments (Revenue) are prior year redeposits of \$0.4 million and special revenue expirations of \$97.3 million. Total Expenditures include current year general revenue appropriated expenditures of \$3,997.1 million, surplus appropriation expenditures of \$54.8 million, reappropriation expenditures of \$112.5 million, \$-0.2 million of cash adjustments, \$24.5 million of reappropriations transferred to FY 2017 collections, and \$58.9 million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Adjustment (Expenditures) represent \$14.4 million which was the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund per 1/2 of the FY 2016 surplus. The Ending Balance is mostly the historically carried forward reappropriation from previous fiscal years (estimated amounts that will remain and be reappropriated to the next fiscal year),

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.2

**Fiscal 2017 General Fund, Preliminary Actual (millions)** (continued)

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the estimated 13th month expenditures applicable to the current fiscal year & the any unappropriated surplus balance (estimated) from the current fiscal year.

(mm) Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$27.4; Prior Year Designated Balance, \$132.0; and Other Revenue, \$520.1. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers to Transportation fund, \$39.5; Lapses, -\$1,190.7; and Compensation Reserves, \$1.2.

(nn) The State of Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis; to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.

TABLE 7.3

**Fiscal 2018 General Fund, Enacted (millions)**

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending balance	Rainy day fund balance
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$29,596</b>	<b>\$829,551</b>		<b>\$866,450</b>	<b>\$830,217</b>		<b>\$23,505</b>	<b>\$49,656</b>
Alabama	76	8,405	0	8,481	8,264	0	217	788
Alaska (a)	0	1,832	809	2,641	4,336	802	-2,497	2,400
Arizona	228	9,682	0	9,910	9,815	0	95	461
Arkansas (b)	0	5,453	0	5,453	5,453	0	0	123
California (c)	1,622	125,881	0	127,502	125,096	0	2,406	9,913
Colorado* (d)	613	11,112	90	11,815	11,133	0	681	681
Connecticut	0	18,739	0	18,739	18,690	0	49	262
Delaware* (e)	475	4,209	0	4,684	4,134	0	549	232
Florida	1,364	31,706	0	33,070	31,611	0	1,458	1,417
Georgia (f)	2,404	23,713	0	26,117	23,713	0	2,404	N.A.
Hawaii	894	7,329	0	8,223	7,413	0	810	317
Idaho (g)	101	3,579	-50	3,630	3,451	0	179	319
Illinois* (h)	1,368	34,186	6,819	42,373	32,971	9,088	314	10
Indiana (i)	303	15,780	54	16,137	15,660	70	407	1,434
Iowa (j)	0	7,369	1	7,371	7,259	13	98	624
Kansas (k)	100	6,705	0	6,805	6,592	30	183	0
Kentucky (l)	116	10,967	476	11,559	11,395	164	-0	153
Louisiana	0	9,442	0	9,442	9,442	0	0	287
Maine (m)	57	3,449	33	3,538	3,514	6	19	142
Maryland (n)	259	17,169	39	17,467	17,240	-30	256	859
Massachusetts*	1,428	42,467	0	43,895	42,465	0	1,430	1,379
Michigan (o)	267	11,586	-1,834	10,019	10,006	0	13	886
Minnesota* (p)	2,708	21,976	0	24,684	22,488	0	2,196	1,985
Mississippi (q)	5	5,602	-56	5,551	5,551	0	0	277
Missouri (r)	194	9,398	102	9,695	9,329	0	366	304
Montana	48	2,371	0	2,418	2,344	0	74	0
Nebraska (s)	248	4,605	-110	4,743	4,398	239	107	438
Nevada (t)	287	3,920	86	4,293	3,981	85	227	108
New Hampshire (u)	0	1,520	-2	1,518	1,482	35	1	100
New Jersey (v)	435	34,442	-92	34,785	34,376	0	409	0
New Mexico*	337	6,016	0	6,354	6,140	0	214	214
New York*	7,749	69,834	0	77,583	71,199	0	6,384	1,798
North Carolina (w)	471	23,153	-19	23,605	23,031	75	499	1,838
North Dakota (x)	65	1,753	377	2,195	2,155	0	40	72
Ohio (y)	557	32,273	0	32,830	32,633	0	197	2,005
Oklahoma (z)	84	5,849	0	5,933	5,846	0	87	N.A.
Oregon	1,060	9,389	-216	10,234	9,731	0	503	957
Pennsylvania (aa)	-1,539	34,642	-1,327	31,776	31,736	10	30	11
Rhode Island (bb)	50	3,835	-117	3,768	3,768	0	0	194
South Carolina* (cc)	1,076	7,935	16	9,027	7,947	4	1,076	509
South Dakota (dd)	8	1,590	0	1,598	1,590	8	0	165
Tennessee (ee)	1,306	14,244	-217	15,333	14,540	791	3	800
Texas (ff)	883	54,585	989	56,458	54,754	1,554	149	10,457
Utah	58	6,636	0	6,694	6,679	0	15	493
Vermont (gg)	0	1,584	0	1,584	1,562	22	0	126
Virginia	128	20,235	0	20,363	20,355	0	8	282
Washington (hh)	726	20,074	508	21,308	20,302	0	1,006	1,372
West Virginia (ii)	398	4,225	0	4,623	4,299	38	287	700
Wisconsin (jj)	579	16,078	519	17,176	16,896	-275	555	285
Wyoming (kk)	0	1,028	425	1,453	1,453	0	0	1,481

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.3

### Fiscal 2018 General Fund, Enacted (millions) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2017.

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:

N.A.—Data are not available.

\*—The ending balance includes the balance in the rainy day fund.

- (a) Revenues: Spring 2017 Revenue Sources Book (Total Revenue) Revenue Adjustments: SLA2017 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Lines 3-7) Expenditures: SLA2017 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Line 48) Expenditure Adjustments: SLA2017 Enacted Fiscal Summary (Lines 49 and 52) Rainy Day Balance: State of Alaska Legislative Finance Fiscal Summary FY17 and FY18 (Part 2).
- (b) Arkansas's ending balance is transferred to a separate account that is used to fund one-time projects in the next biennium.
- (c) The ending balance includes the SFEU but excludes the BSA. The BSA amounts is \$8,486.4 million at the end of FY 2018. Adding this amount to the FY 2018 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$10,892.4 million in FY 2018. 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.
- (d) Per the OSPB September 2017 forecast.
- (e) Beginning balance reflects FY 2017 actual ending balance. FY 2018 Revenues includes DEFAC estimates as of the June, 2017 meeting plus enacted revenue adjustments.
- (f) FY18 beginning balance is based on the preliminary ending balance for FY17. Revenues reflect FY18 Estimated State General Fund Receipts. Georgia is required by its constitution to maintain a balanced report. Ending fund balance for FY18 reflect 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.
- (g) FY 2018 transfers out include \$2,500,000 to the Idaho Opportunity Fund; \$2,000,000 to the Workforce Development Training Fund; \$400,000 to the Wolf Control Fund; and \$45,296,200 to the Permanent Building Fund. Transfers in include \$31,800 from the Department of Commerce—Indirect Cost Recovery Fund.
- (h) Revenues include estimated receipts from the income tax rate increases. Revenue adjustments include transfers in to the general fund, including potential interfund borrowing and fund reallocations. Also included is receipts from a general obligation borrowing to pay down the General Funds backlog. Expenditure adjustments include transfers out of the general fund and the change in accounts payable.
- (i) Revenue adjustments include a transfer from local revenues to cover a portion of the new integrated tax system and a net transfer from the Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure adjustments include reversions from distributions, capital, and reconciliations; state agency and university line item capital projects; and the cost of a 13th check for pension recipients.

- (j) \$13.0 million additional appropriation occurred when Governor Reynolds issued an Official Proclamation to bring FY2017 back into balance. An automatic appropriation is established in the subsequent fiscal year when such action is taken.
- (k) Expenditure Adjustments equal the amount of FY 2017 underspending that reappropriated for FY 2018 expenditure.
- (l) Revenue includes \$92.8 million in Tobacco Settlement funds. Adjustment for Revenues includes \$220.7 million that represents appropriation balances carried over from the prior fiscal year, and \$255.5 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Adjustment to Expenditures represents appropriation balances forwarded to the next fiscal year and budgeted balances to be expended in 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 (\$129.3M) and the Reserve for Operating Capital (\$12.4M).
- (n) Revenue adjustments include \$23.4 million in transfers from tax credit reserves and \$15.7 million in transfers from other funds. Expenditure adjustments represent \$30 million in reversions to the unappropriated General Fund balance.
- (o) Fiscal 2018 revenue adjustments include the impact of federal and state law changes (-\$1,177.7 million); revenue sharing payments to local government units (-\$471.1 million); and deposit to rainy day fund (\$ 150.0 million).
- (p) Ending balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million, budget reserve account of \$1,603.443 million, and stadium reserve of \$31.833 million.
- (q) State statute requires 2% of the revenue estimate plus beginning cash (excluding reappropriated amounts) be set aside prior to legislature appropriations. However, legislation was passed during the 2017 Regular Session that modified the 2% set-aside for FY 2018 to 1% set-aside.
- (r) 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.
- (s) Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Among others, includes a \$221 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund for property tax relief and a \$125 million transfer from the Cash Reserve Fund to the General Fund for budget stabilization. Expenditure adjustments include a net \$233.5 million for authorized reappropriations and carryover obligations from FY 2017 and \$5 million reserved for potential deficit appropriations.
- (t) Revenue adjustments are restricted revenue, reversions, Rainy Day Fund transfers in and reserve transfers in. Expenditures adjustments are restricted transfers out and rainy day funds.
- (u) Revenue Adjustments: An increase in Liquor Revenue is expected due to expenditure reductions of \$.8 million with additional Liquor Revenue moving to the Governor's Commission on Alcohol Abuse totaling \$3.4 million. Additional Dept. of



TABLE 7.3  
**Fiscal 2018 General Fund, Enacted (millions) (continued)**

<p>Revenue Audit income is expected, totaling \$.4 million, as well as a reduction in Restricted Airways Toll income of \$.2 million. Expenditure Adjustments: \$35.3 million is anticipated to be moved to the Education Trust Fund at year end.</p>	<p>(cc) Revenue Adjustments: Exceptional Needs Children Tax Credit -\$1m, EMS Civil Monetary Penalty Retention -\$5k, Deed Recording Fee transferred from Conservation Bank \$16.9m. Expenditure Adjustments: Pending gubernatorial vetoes of \$3.6m.</p>
<p>(v) Transfers to other funds, and reservation of fund balance.</p>	<p>(dd) The beginning balance of \$7.9 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance which is transferred to the rainy day fund.</p>
<p>(w) The most significant adjustments to revenue include: transferring sales tax revenues from rentals and short-term leases to the Highway Fund (-\$10 million) and increasing the transfer of Master Settlement Agreement funds to an economic development fund (-\$7.5 million). Expenditure—The North Carolina 2017–18 biennial budget (Session Law 2017-57), reserved \$75 million dollars from FY 2017 year ending credit balance. The funds reserved in this subsection shall be transferred and deposited in the Medicaid Transformation Fund. 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. The remaining expenditures are due to capital repair and renovation funds from FY 2017 year ending credit balance.</p>	<p>(ee) Revenue adjustments include: -\$132.0 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund; -\$85.0 million transfer to Highway Fund. Expenditure adjustments include: \$644.6 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund; \$141.7 million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund; \$3.5 million transfer to debt service fund; and \$1.0 million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations. Ending balance includes \$2.7 million undesignated balance.</p>
<p>(x) Revenue adjustments are transfers of \$183.0 million from the tax relief fund, \$124.0 million from the strategic investment and improvements fund and \$70.0 million from other special fund sources, to the general fund.</p>	<p>(ff) Revenue adjustment of \$988.8m in general fund dedicated account balances. Expenditure adjustment of \$1,554.2m reserved for transfer (50/50) to the Rainy Day Fund and the State Highway Fund. FY 2018 Beginning Fund Balance, Revenue, expenditures (disbursements) and adjustments found in Table A-1 of CRE. Adjustments totals can be found in Table A-8 of the BRE.</p>
<p>(y) FY 2018 expenditures include anticipated expenditures against prior year encumbrances (\$386.2 million) as well as \$66.0 million in anticipated transfers out of the GRF. 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 will tend to make Ohio's GRF revenue and expenditures look higher relative to most other states that don't follow this practice.</p>	<p>(gg) Adjustments—net transfers in/out of the General Fund</p> <p>(hh) Revenue adjustments include fund transfers and other adjustments.</p>
<p>(z) Revenue and expenditure adjustments cannot be calculated at this time; nor can use of the Rainy Day funds.</p>	<p>(ii) Total Revenue is the official estimate for FY 2018 Total General Revenue collections. Total Expenditures are FY 2018 general revenue appropriations of \$4,225.1 million, FY 2018 surplus appropriations of \$38 million, and estimated 13th month expenditures of \$35.4 million. Adjustment (Expenditures) represents the \$38 million transferred in August 2017 to the Rainy Day Fund from 1/2 of the FY 2017 surplus. 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 from the previous fiscal year and any unappropriated surplus balance.</p>
<p>(aa) Revenue adjustments include \$1.4 billion of refunds and \$210 million in prior year lapses. Expenditure adjustment reflects a transfer of \$10 million (25% of ending balance) to the Rainy Day Fund.</p>	<p>(jj) Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$26.2; and Other Revenue, \$493.1. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers to Transportation fund, \$40.2; Lapses, -\$318.5; and Compensation Reserves, \$3.1.</p>
<p>(bb) Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer of \$116.5 million to the Budget Reserve (Rainy Day) Fund.</p>	<p>(kk) The State of Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis; to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates were required.</p>

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.4

### Fiscal 2017 Tax Collections Compared with Projections Used in Adopting Fiscal 2017 Budgets (millions)

State	Sales tax		Personal income tax		Corporate income tax	
	Original estimate	Current estimate	Original estimate	Current estimate	Original estimate	Current estimate
Total	\$258,911	\$254,741	\$358,500	\$354,266	\$49,071	\$45,379
Alabama	2,296	2,297	3,522	3,615	422	382
Alaska	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	129	251
Arizona	4,452	4,476	4,119	4,131	421	368
Arkansas	2,335	2,338	3,212	3,215	429	434
California	25,727	24,494	83,393	83,161	10,992	10,210
Colorado	2,950	2,727	6,822	6,761	604	509
Connecticut	4,329	4,192	9,519	8,989	839	1,038
Delaware	N.A.	N.A.	1,334	1,333	157	121
Florida	23,243	22,987	N.A.	N.A.	2,164	2,366
Georgia	5,659	5,716	10,716	10,978	1,023	972
Hawaii	3,373	3,239	2,130	2,095	81	174
Idaho	1,345	1,382	1,606	1,651	222	214
Illinois	8,310	8,043	12,618	13,661	2,343	1,332
Indiana	7,840	7,490	5,283	5,435	994	979
Iowa	2,850	2,812	4,742	4,469	532	550
Kansas	2,652	2,671	2,305	2,304	270	325
Kentucky	3,540	3,485	4,411	4,394	579	497
Louisiana	4,230	4,180	3,088	2,881	510	412
Maine	1,388	1,391	1,462	1,514	166	164
Maryland (a)	4,601	4,539	9,270	9,019	864	796
Massachusetts	6,345	6,211	14,918	14,684	2,179	2,197
Michigan	7,530	7,695	9,752	9,696	218	150
Minnesota	5,484	5,360	11,123	10,928	1,227	1,201
Mississippi	2,113	2,055	1,887	1,782	565	564
Missouri	2,102	2,112	6,521	6,240	381	276
Montana	60	60	1,230	1,168	180	126
Nebraska	1,607	1,548	2,427	2,225	310	264
Nevada	1,115	1,091	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Hampshire	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	361	401
New Jersey	9,784	9,449	13,982	13,838	2,643	2,393
New Mexico	2,829	2,607	1,455	1,285	220	50
New York	12,962	12,967	49,464	47,566	5,750	4,762
North Carolina	6,971	6,998	11,618	11,970	912	748
North Dakota	1,490	793	393	313	186	69
Ohio (b)	10,808	10,615	8,260	7,607	1,414	1,302
Oklahoma	1,936	1,850	1,887	1,882	296	131
Oregon	N.A.	N.A.	8,105	8,441	534	596
Pennsylvania	10,205	10,005	13,052	12,664	2,982	2,751
Rhode Island (c)	1,017	998	1,249	1,244	165	119
South Carolina	2,875	2,896	3,537	3,581	337	270
South Dakota	1,007	951	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tennessee	8,273	8,550	296	250	2,133	2,622
Texas	28,695	28,797	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Utah	1,851	1,872	3,586	3,606	326	333
Vermont	392	377	794	757	93	96
Virginia	3,501	3,357	13,230	13,053	765	827
Washington	9,807	10,159	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
West Virginia	1,339	1,280	1,944	1,844	137	116
Wisconsin	5,224	5,224	8,238	8,040	1,016	921
Wyoming	471	405	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2017.

Note: Unless otherwise noted, original estimates reflect the figures used when the fiscal 2017 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) Information for FY 2017 estimates based on estimates available as of June 2016.

(b) Revenue estimates provided in the "adopted FY 2017" column were updated in July 2016 to reflect both law changes and baseline revisions to the original fiscal year forecast (completed in July 2015).

(c) Preliminary unaudited revenue figures for FY 2017 were above final estimates for FY 2017, but this was due entirely to a one-time, unanticipated estate tax payment of \$58.0 million. If this payment had not been received, total revenues would have been lower than estimates by approximately \$50.0 million.

TABLE 7.5

## Comparison of Tax Collections in Fiscal 2016, Fiscal 2017 and Enacted Fiscal 2018

State	Sales Tax			Personal Income Tax			Corporate Income Tax		
	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018	Fiscal 2016	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2018
Total	\$247,738	\$254,741	\$260,931	\$343,971	\$354,266	\$374,964	\$47,756	\$45,379	\$48,081
Alabama	2,251	2,297	2,386	3,489	3,615	3,721	333	382	357
Alaska	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	31	251	394
Arizona	4,299	4,476	4,672	3,957	4,131	4,276	550	368	396
Arkansas	2,290	2,338	2,445	3,148	3,215	3,319	487	434	475
California	24,871	24,494	24,470	78,735	83,161	88,821	10,460	10,210	10,894
Colorado	2,585	2,727	2,940	6,527	6,761	7,343	652	509	621
Connecticut	4,182	4,192	4,221	9,182	8,989	9,183	880	1,038	933
Delaware	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,287	1,333	1,373	143	121	108
Florida	21,998	22,987	24,153	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,272	2,366	2,266
Georgia	5,480	5,716	5,849	10,440	10,978	11,455	981	972	1,043
Hawaii	3,206	3,239	3,460	2,116	2,095	2,197	94	174	83
Idaho	1,303	1,382	1,447	1,513	1,651	1,667	187	214	216
Illinois	8,063	8,043	7,970	13,806	13,661	17,250	1,973	1,332	1,882
Indiana	7,223	7,490	7,630	5,218	5,435	5,661	984	979	949
Iowa	2,811	2,812	2,981	4,356	4,469	4,743	521	550	526
Kansas	2,659	2,671	2,667	2,249	2,304	2,927	355	325	275
Kentucky	3,463	3,485	3,638	4,282	4,394	4,589	527	497	553
Louisiana	3,280	4,180	4,180	2,878	2,881	2,881	249	412	412
Maine (a)	1,319	1,391	1,460	1,543	1,514	1,508	138	164	166
Maryland (b)	4,445	4,539	4,727	8,518	9,019	9,396	875	796	827
Massachusetts	6,055	6,211	6,472	14,394	14,684	15,316	2,312	2,197	2,107
Michigan	7,300	7,695	7,929	9,369	9,696	10,043	45	150	195
Minnesota	5,233	5,360	5,791	10,739	10,928	11,780	1,473	1,201	1,241
Mississippi	2,062	2,055	2,130	1,769	1,782	1,896	596	564	587
Missouri	2,062	2,112	2,149	6,126	6,240	6,644	281	276	275
Montana	64	60	62	1,185	1,168	1,321	118	126	169
Nebraska	1,528	1,548	1,625	2,221	2,225	2,425	308	264	265
Nevada	1,037	1,091	1,155	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Hampshire	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	441	401	418
New Jersey	9,268	9,449	9,851	13,356	13,838	14,382	2,477	2,393	2,579
New Mexico	2,554	2,607	2,758	1,327	1,285	1,375	119	50	88
New York	12,485	12,967	13,641	47,055	47,566	49,382	5,647	4,762	5,718
North Carolina	6,560	6,998	7,335	11,905	11,970	12,341	1,058	748	732
North Dakota	925	793	819	354	313	341	98	69	55
Ohio (c)	10,348	10,615	10,028	7,799	7,607	7,977	1,255	1,302	1,494
Oklahoma	1,894	1,850	2,047	1,931	1,882	1,902	260	131	102
Oregon	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7,582	8,441	8,247	598	596	510
Pennsylvania	9,795	10,005	10,341	12,506	12,664	13,305	2,842	2,751	3,119
Rhode Island	972	998	1,059	1,217	1,244	1,302	135	119	159
South Carolina	2,819	2,896	3,041	3,312	3,581	3,754	361	270	288
South Dakota	861	951	989	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tennessee (d)	8,267	8,550	8,746	322	250	218	2,312	2,622	2,377
Texas (e)	28,138	28,797	28,067	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Utah	1,779	1,872	1,944	3,370	3,606	3,805	338	333	344
Vermont	371	377	397	747	757	795	117	96	87
Virginia	3,296	3,357	3,635	12,556	13,053	13,836	765	827	736
Washington	9,563	10,159	10,501	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
West Virginia	1,281	1,280	1,320	1,846	1,844	1,890	148	116	109
Wisconsin	5,066	5,224	5,384	7,741	8,040	8,380	963	921	951
Wyoming	432	405	420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.5

Comparison of Tax Collections in Fiscal 2016, Fiscal 2017 and Enacted Fiscal 2018 (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2017.

Note: Unless otherwise noted, fiscal 2016 figures reflect actual tax collections, fiscal 2017 figures reflect preliminary actual tax collections estimates, and fiscal 2018 figures reflect the estimates used in enacted budgets.

Key:

N.A.—Indicates data are not available because, in most cases, these states do not have that type of tax.

(a) The Spring 2017 Fiscal Survey reported estimated personal income tax at \$1,551M. A referendum passed in November of 2016 that imposed a 3% additional tax, referred to as a surcharge, on Maine taxable income in excess of \$200,000 for tax years beginning on or after January 2017. This referendum became Initiated Bill 2015, chapter 4, which increased the estimated personal income tax by \$152M to \$1,703M. However, the first payment for tax year 2017 was lower than estimated, and in

May of 2017 the Revenue Forecasting Committee reduced the estimated personal income tax by \$19M to \$1,684M. Tax reform, included in the State's biennial budget that passed in July of 2017, repealed the surcharge, and Part D of Public Law 2017, chapter 284 reduced the estimated personal income tax by \$176M to the current forecasted amount of \$1,508.

(b) Information for FY 2017 estimates based on estimates available as of June 2016.

(c) The fiscal year 2018 reduction in estimated sales tax collections is the result of the repeal of the sales tax collected by Medicaid health insuring corporations on health care service transactions.

(d) Sales tax, personal income tax, corporate income tax, and fuel taxes are shared with local governments. Corporate income tax includes franchise tax.

(e) Sales tax collections can be found in the Monthly Revenue watch on the Comptroller's website.

TABLE 7.5A

## General Fund Revenue Collections Compared to Projections, Fiscal 2017 and Fiscal 2018

State	Fiscal 2017			Fiscal 2018		
	On target	Lower	Higher	On target	Lower	Higher
Total	5	27	18	26	14	7
Alabama	...	...	★	...	...	...
Alaska	...	...	★	★	...	...
Arizona	...	★	...	...	...	★
Arkansas	...	...	★	★	...	...
California	★	...	...	★	...	...
Colorado	...	★	...	★	...	...
Connecticut	...	★	...	...	★	...
Delaware	...	★	...	...	...	★
Florida	...	...	★	...	...	★
Georgia	★	...	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	★	...	★	...	...
Idaho	...	...	★	...	...	★
Illinois	...	★	...	★	...	...
Indiana	...	★	...	...	★	...
Iowa	...	★	...	★	...	...
Kansas	...	...	★	...	...	★
Kentucky	...	★	...	...	★	...
Louisiana	...	★	...	★	...	...
Maine	...	...	★	...	★	...
Maryland	...	★	...	...	★	...
Massachusetts	...	★	...	★	...	...
Michigan	...	...	★	...	...	...
Minnesota	★	...	...	★	...	...
Mississippi	...	★	...	...	★	...
Missouri	...	★	...	...	★	...
Montana	...	★	...	...	★	...
Nebraska	...	★	...	...	★	...
Nevada	...	...	★	★	...	...
New Hampshire	...	...	★	★	...	...
New Jersey	...	★	...	★	...	...
New Mexico	...	...	★	★	...	...
New York	...	★	...	...	★	...
North Carolina	...	...	★	...	★	...
North Dakota	...	★	...	★	...	...
Ohio	...	★	...	★	...	...
Oklahoma	...	★	...	★	...	...
Oregon	...	...	★	★	...	...
Pennsylvania	...	★	...	★	...	...
Rhode Island (a)	...	...	★	...	★	...
South Carolina	★	...	...	★	...	...
South Dakota	...	★	...	★	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	★	★	...	...
Texas	...	...	★	★	...	...
Utah	★	...	...	★	...	...
Vermont	...	★	...	...	★	...
Virginia	...	...	★	...	...	★
Washington	...	...	★	...	...	★
West Virginia	...	★	...	★	...	...
Wisconsin	...	★	...	★	...	...
Wyoming	...	★	...	...	★	...

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2017.

Note: Fiscal 2017 reflects whether general fund revenues from all sources came in higher, lower, or on target with original projections used when the fiscal 2017 budget was adopted. Fiscal 2018 reflects whether Fiscal 2018 collections thus far have been coming in higher, lower, or on target with projections. Not all states were able to report on fiscal 2018 collections.

Key:

(a) Preliminary unaudited revenue figures for FY 2017 were above final estimates for FY 2017, but this was due entirely to a one-time, unanticipated estate tax payment of \$58.0 million. If this payment had not been received, total revenues would have been lower than estimates by approximately \$50.0 million.

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.6

### Total State Expenditures: Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2015				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
<b>Total</b>	\$745,225	\$567,303	\$495,103	\$37,006	\$1,844,637
Alabama (a)	7,649	9,385	7,480	673	25,187
Alaska	5,982	2,945	4,337	172	13,436
Arizona	9,269	13,156	16,756	106	39,287
Arkansas	5,061	7,095	11,478	171	23,805
California	113,448	90,049	41,702	5,145	250,344
Colorado	9,553	8,761	16,125	0	34,439
Connecticut	17,419	5,919	3,901	2,976	30,215
Delaware	3,832	2,063	3,523	351	9,769
Florida	27,600	23,888	17,894	1,661	71,043
Georgia (b)	19,722	13,329	11,080	878	45,009
Hawaii	6,413	2,257	3,434	769	12,873
Idaho	2,864	2,662	1,518	0	7,044
Illinois (c)	28,902	14,365	19,195	2,481	64,943
Indiana	15,346	10,305	3,691	0	29,342
Iowa	7,050	6,295	8,832	28	22,205
Kansas	6,238	3,960	4,511	381	15,090
Kentucky	10,046	11,827	8,938	0	30,811
Louisiana	8,715	8,762	9,614	663	27,754
Maine	3,165	2,421	2,028	115	7,729
Maryland (d)	15,902	11,917	10,925	1,247	39,991
Massachusetts	28,583	10,014	16,315	3,437	58,349
Michigan (e)	9,649	20,717	22,508	309	53,183
Minnesota	20,293	9,888	4,844	767	35,792
Mississippi	5,454	7,753	5,579	1,043	19,829
Missouri	8,772	7,495	7,830	1	24,098
Montana	2,138	2,189	2,056	0	6,383
Nebraska	4,030	2,923	4,027	0	10,980
Nevada	3,400	3,795	4,413	78	11,686
New Hampshire	1,258	1,935	2,201	58	5,452
New Jersey	32,261	16,079	7,100	1,588	57,028
New Mexico	6,139	6,580	4,376	5	17,100
New York	62,856	45,743	31,768	3,524	143,891
North Carolina	20,666	13,159	9,870	101	43,796
North Dakota	3,338	1,713	2,853	19	7,923
Ohio (f)	30,831	13,994	17,762	2,509	65,096
Oklahoma	6,822	7,372	8,018	176	22,388
Oregon	7,453	10,023	19,732	129	37,337
Pennsylvania	29,152	25,325	17,596	831	72,904
Rhode Island	3,454	2,895	2,044	90	8,483
South Carolina	6,969	7,715	7,931	0	22,615
South Dakota	1,387	1,356	1,188	60	3,991
Tennessee (g)	12,837	12,052	5,867	84	30,840
Texas (h)	49,416	42,237	19,311	1,634	112,598
Utah	5,749	3,497	3,620	0	12,866
Vermont	1,421	1,939	1,975	98	5,433
Virginia	18,598	9,706	17,658	1,089	47,051
Washington	16,671	11,501	10,428	1,482	40,082
West Virginia	4,237	4,306	7,328	77	15,948
Wisconsin	15,334	11,063	19,686	0	46,083
Wyoming (i)	1,881	978	2,257	0	5,116

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.6

**Total State Expenditures: Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)** (continued)

State	Actual fiscal 2016				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
<b>Total</b>	\$768,985	\$588,730	\$493,508	\$34,419	\$1,885,642
Alabama (a)	7,911	9,635	7,732	560	25,838
Alaska	5,474	3,277	1,274	7	10,032
Arizona	9,514	14,617	15,933	68	39,682
Arkansas	5,178	7,398	11,327	58	23,961
California	114,465	90,690	42,100	3,644	250,899
Colorado	10,426	9,517	16,784	0	36,727
Connecticut	17,921	6,216	4,013	3,692	31,842
Delaware	3,914	2,151	3,694	477	10,236
Florida	28,813	25,306	16,541	1,659	72,319
Georgia (b)	21,224	13,896	11,315	1,099	47,534
Hawaii	6,882	2,563	3,430	961	13,836
Idaho	3,028	2,686	1,621	0	7,335
Illinois (c)	23,791	15,743	14,014	799	54,347
Indiana	15,168	12,448	3,790	0	31,406
Iowa	7,247	6,328	9,506	13	23,094
Kansas	6,115	3,635	4,959	414	15,123
Kentucky	10,229	12,182	10,288	0	32,699
Louisiana	8,697	9,256	9,200	582	27,735
Maine	3,272	2,536	2,131	101	8,040
Maryland (d)	16,239	12,034	11,305	1,201	40,779
Massachusetts	29,793	11,047	16,937	3,508	61,285
Michigan (e)	10,096	20,872	23,236	209	54,413
Minnesota	20,152	10,317	5,451	878	36,798
Mississippi	5,639	7,866	5,741	520	19,766
Missouri	9,018	7,677	7,862	71	24,628
Montana	2,237	2,370	1,777	0	6,384
Nebraska	4,196	2,989	4,425	0	11,610
Nevada	3,602	4,651	4,557	108	12,918
New Hampshire	1,385	2,158	2,228	63	5,834
New Jersey	33,151	14,354	7,425	1,610	56,540
New Mexico	6,220	7,375	4,481	7	18,083
New York	68,042	49,476	29,441	3,748	150,707
North Carolina	21,205	13,007	10,031	196	44,439
North Dakota	3,013	1,607	2,832	7	7,459
Ohio (f)	33,591	12,450	18,918	2,491	67,450
Oklahoma	6,555	7,656	8,233	275	22,719
Oregon	8,992	10,317	17,815	142	37,266
Pennsylvania	30,128	27,073	18,636	517	76,354
Rhode Island	3,548	2,877	2,080	122	8,627
South Carolina	7,320	7,614	8,014	0	22,948
South Dakota	1,462	1,371	1,248	91	4,172
Tennessee (g)	13,256	12,567	5,672	438	31,933
Texas (h)	53,968	45,913	21,119	1,754	122,754
Utah	6,191	3,582	3,870	0	13,643
Vermont	1,457	1,992	2,022	91	5,562
Virginia	19,672	9,838	18,477	1,102	49,089
Washington	18,171	11,807	10,742	1,059	41,779
West Virginia	4,195	4,506	7,394	77	16,172
Wisconsin	15,341	10,759	19,630	0	45,730
Wyoming (i)	1,881	978	2,257	0	5,116

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.6

### Total State Expenditures: Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Estimated fiscal 2017				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
<b>Total</b>	\$799,614	\$619,976	\$524,357	\$38,940	\$1,982,887
Alabama (a)	8,086	9,911	7,438	739	26,174
Alaska	4,461	3,830	1,799	0	10,090
Arizona	9,644	14,924	16,759	117	41,444
Arkansas	5,235	7,697	11,606	0	24,538
California	121,421	96,195	46,343	6,573	270,532
Colorado	10,488	9,121	14,337	0	33,946
Connecticut	17,653	6,153	4,099	2,954	30,859
Delaware	4,106	2,171	4,000	398	10,675
Florida	30,315	26,777	23,453	1,740	82,285
Georgia (b)	23,146	13,677	11,459	952	49,234
Hawaii	7,486	2,571	3,927	682	14,666
Idaho	3,279	3,004	2,521	0	8,804
Illinois (c)	29,308	16,387	19,664	1,858	67,217
Indiana	16,006	12,580	3,536	0	32,122
Iowa	7,260	6,664	9,208	13	23,145
Kansas	6,302	3,834	5,435	393	15,964
Kentucky	11,167	12,353	10,230	0	33,750
Louisiana	9,144	12,255	10,307	338	32,044
Maine	3,347	2,603	2,187	114	8,251
Maryland (d)	17,132	12,876	10,237	1,136	41,381
Massachusetts	29,788	11,490	17,497	3,189	61,964
Michigan (e)	10,130	22,874	21,453	86	54,543
Minnesota	21,678	10,868	6,194	652	39,392
Mississippi	5,757	9,195	6,317	1,107	22,376
Missouri	9,153	8,186	8,046	164	25,549
Montana	2,333	2,810	1,814	0	6,957
Nebraska	4,329	3,030	4,507	0	11,866
Nevada	3,993	4,476	4,774	415	13,658
New Hampshire	1,511	2,221	2,154	107	5,993
New Jersey	34,106	16,143	8,195	2,000	60,444
New Mexico	6,213	7,635	4,582	0	18,430
New York	68,080	52,985	31,518	4,431	157,014
North Carolina	22,143	13,274	10,707	547	46,671
North Dakota	2,499	1,886	2,817	24	7,226
Ohio (f)	34,502	12,528	18,657	2,586	68,273
Oklahoma	6,043	7,144	9,685	406	23,278
Oregon	8,954	10,179	20,759	101	40,003
Pennsylvania	31,766	29,406	19,108	513	80,793
Rhode Island	3,686	3,185	2,330	104	9,305
South Carolina	7,829	8,184	8,560	0	24,573
South Dakota	1,548	1,419	1,242	20	4,229
Tennessee (g)	14,728	13,420	5,597	0	33,745
Texas (h)	54,974	46,870	22,471	2,077	126,392
Utah	6,275	4,312	4,278	0	14,865
Vermont	1,498	1,914	2,096	49	5,557
Virginia	20,227	10,308	18,805	962	50,302
Washington	19,357	12,034	11,621	1,316	44,328
West Virginia	4,225	4,406	7,298	77	16,006
Wisconsin	15,858	10,993	20,141	0	46,992
Wyoming (i)	1,445	1,008	2,589	0	5,042

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 7.6

**Total State Expenditures: Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars) (continued)**

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016 *State Expenditure Report*.

Notes: 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. "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. For all states, Medicaid reflects provider taxes, fees, assessments, donations, and local funds in Other State Funds.

Key:

- (a) Amounts shown in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 are based on actual expenditures during these years, regardless of the year appropriated. Fiscal 2017 amounts shown are equal to actual expenditures through 9 months (June 30, 2017) and then annualized for the year. The state of Alabama implemented a new ERP system in FY16. This affected the accuracy of some reports for the 13th Accounting period of FY15. Those issues have been resolved, but there will be some variance for FY15 reported expenditures between last year's survey and this survey. Higher education capital expenditures are not captured/available at state budget level. Environmental and All Other capital expenditures from Federal and Other State Funds are not reported separately; combined amounts are included in the Other State Funds.
- (b) Capital expenditures for debt service are included under All Other State Expenditures.
- (c) Illinois ended Fiscal Year 2016 without a fully enacted General Funds budget in place. Certain areas of the budget did not receive funding at the same levels as seen historically, including state employee health insurance, some agency operational costs, certain social service programs, and higher education.
- (d) Capital expenditure figures reflect authorizations; meaningful data for expenditures by fiscal year are not available. Total for bonds is not net of de-authorizations. "Bond Funds" include GO and Academic Revenue Bonds. Bond funds include new projects funded with de-authorizations of prior year appropriations.
- (e) Higher education capital expenditures made from own-source funds (non-state funds) are excluded.
- (f) 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. Also, inherent in Ohio's budgetary accounting environment are significant overstatements of total state spending due to two phenomena. First, fiduciary fund expenditures represent the distribution of funds collected by the state on behalf of other entities. These are not operating, program, or subsidy expenditures of the state. Examples of this would be the collection and distribution of county and local permissive sales taxes or motor vehicle registration taxes. Fiduciary fund group expenditures totaled \$7,167.1 million in fiscal 2016. Second, "double counting" of revenue and expenditures related to intrastate transactions overstates overall state expenditure activity. Intrastate transactions totaled \$761.4 million in fiscal 2016. These accounting practices will tend to make Ohio's "All-Other" expenditures look higher, on a dollar and percentage basis, and conversely make Ohio's other categories look lower, on a percentage basis, relative to other states that don't follow similar practices.
- (g) 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. Bond estimates represent bond authorizations, while actual bonds represent bond proceeds utilized.
- (h) Regarding housing capital expenditures, other state funds capital expenditures include purchases of Mortgage Backed Securities or Loans Issued as reflected in the Audited Financial Statements. Federal capital expenditures include Federal Loans Issued as reflected in the Audited Financial Statements. No bond funds for FY15 due to TMP Program.
- (i) Part of Wyoming's yearly variation in expenditure totals is due to the fact that the state budgets on a two-year cycle.

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.7

### Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2015				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
<b>Total</b>	\$264,202	\$51,181	\$43,386	\$2,636	\$361,405
Alabama (a)	4,109	964	185	0	5,258
Alaska	1,405	214	33	0	1,652
Arizona	3,780	1,141	692	0	5,613
Arkansas	2,181	534	761	0	3,476
California	46,212	6,519	-161	1,054	53,624
Colorado (b)	3,357	591	4,675	0	8,623
Connecticut	3,277	489	2	528	4,296
Delaware	1,278	209	747	98	2,332
Florida	10,229	1,838	1,297	0	13,364
Georgia	8,129	2,321	367	273	11,090
Hawaii	1,582	241	68	0	1,891
Idaho	1,397	282	92	0	1,771
Illinois (c)	6,563	2,123	242	0	8,928
Indiana	7,705	968	142	0	8,815
Iowa (d)	3,006	447	73	0	3,526
Kansas	3,132	471	950	0	4,553
Kentucky	4,390	802	35	0	5,227
Louisiana	3,543	1,031	651	0	5,225
Maine	1,137	192	30	0	1,359
Maryland	5,857	1,051	403	0	7,311
Massachusetts	4,993	980	769	0	6,742
Michigan (e)	72	1,686	11,669	0	13,427
Minnesota	8,188	753	42	0	8,983
Mississippi	2,144	650	388	4	3,186
Missouri	3,141	958	1,409	0	5,508
Montana	758	167	82	0	1,007
Nebraska	1,209	322	59	0	1,590
Nevada	1,304	256	316	0	1,876
New Hampshire	0	179	946	1	1,126
New Jersey	12,140	906	22	0	13,068
New Mexico	2,696	414	2	0	3,112
New York	20,534	3,433	3,348	15	27,330
North Carolina	8,047	1,522	676	0	10,245
North Dakota	891	131	69	0	1,091
Ohio (f)	7,617	1,871	1,098	378	10,964
Oklahoma	2,132	603	863	0	3,598
Oregon	3,408	648	399	0	4,455
Pennsylvania	10,287	2,439	850	0	13,576
Rhode Island	1,003	197	33	0	1,233
South Carolina	2,567	879	790	0	4,236
South Dakota	405	169	6	0	580
Tennessee (g)	4,336	1,140	106	0	5,582
Texas (h)	19,556	4,933	4,354	2	28,845
Utah	2,756	415	90	0	3,261
Vermont	388	117	1,210	10	1,725
Virginia	5,471	906	939	0	7,316
Washington (i)	7,647	828	374	250	9,099
West Virginia	1,958	402	129	23	2,512
Wisconsin	6,284	849	258	0	7,391
Wyoming (j)	1	0	806	0	807

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.7

**Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures (In millions of dollars) (continued)**

State	Actual fiscal 2016				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
<b>Total</b>	\$273,081	\$51,932	\$43,299	\$1,993	\$370,305
Alabama (a)	4,157	1,008	189	0	5,354
Alaska	1,383	208	52	0	1,643
Arizona	3,946	1,130	872	0	5,948
Arkansas	2,229	540	760	0	3,529
California	45,118	6,416	44	266	51,844
Colorado (b)	2,478	628	4,598	0	8,704
Connecticut	3,332	525	6	896	4,759
Delaware	1,337	200	763	102	2,402
Florida	10,639	1,774	1,141	0	13,554
Georgia	8,670	2,317	378	272	11,637
Hawaii	1,680	227	62	0	1,969
Idaho	1,499	278	78	0	1,855
Illinois (c)	6,525	2,324	488	0	9,337
Indiana	7,880	1,042	149	0	9,071
Iowa (d)	3,094	458	72	0	3,624
Kansas	3,009	472	968	0	4,449
Kentucky	4,455	839	34	0	5,328
Louisiana	3,566	1,058	695	0	5,319
Maine	1,153	201	32	0	1,386
Maryland	5,925	1,036	401	0	7,362
Massachusetts	5,128	981	805	0	6,914
Michigan (e)	98	1,661	11,952	0	13,711
Minnesota	8,507	749	58	11	9,325
Mississippi	2,236	724	339	0	3,299
Missouri	3,236	978	1,461	0	5,675
Montana	788	168	55	0	1,011
Nebraska	1,248	340	60	0	1,648
Nevada	1,389	267	771	0	2,427
New Hampshire	0	181	957	5	1,143
New Jersey	12,861	837	21	0	13,719
New Mexico	2,723	414	6	0	3,143
New York	22,254	3,906	3,299	17	29,476
North Carolina	8,344	1,502	645	0	10,491
North Dakota	823	140	184	0	1,147
Ohio (f)	7,966	1,856	1,231	230	11,283
Oklahoma	2,095	593	816	0	3,504
Oregon	3,736	636	258	0	4,630
Pennsylvania	10,766	2,467	622	0	13,855
Rhode Island	1,065	191	33	0	1,289
South Carolina	2,688	951	739	0	4,378
South Dakota	432	164	5	0	601
Tennessee (g)	4,467	1,078	122	0	5,667
Texas (h)	21,539	5,005	3,578	0	30,122
Utah	2,871	431	190	0	3,492
Vermont	402	125	1,246	0	1,773
Virginia	5,593	962	702	0	7,257
Washington (i)	8,679	757	182	171	9,789
West Virginia	1,894	424	121	23	2,462
Wisconsin	6,177	763	253	0	7,193
Wyoming (j)	1	0	806	0	807

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.7

### Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Estimated fiscal 2017				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
<b>Total</b>	\$283,389	\$54,169	\$45,794	\$1,460	\$384,812
Alabama (a)	4,373	1,424	191	0	5,988
Alaska	1,356	239	57	0	1,652
Arizona	4,089	1,162	889	0	6,140
Arkansas	2,245	539	763	0	3,547
California	46,491	6,947	475	190	54,103
Colorado (b)	3,764	602	4,703	0	9,069
Connecticut	3,248	528	9	278	4,063
Delaware	1,415	195	795	133	2,538
Florida	10,958	1,735	1,359	0	14,052
Georgia	9,083	2,306	397	252	12,038
Hawaii	1,709	256	55	0	2,020
Idaho	1,613	284	87	0	1,984
Illinois (c)	7,226	2,255	293	0	9,774
Indiana	8,039	1,042	157	0	9,238
Iowa (d)	3,223	485	83	0	3,791
Kansas	3,099	503	1,014	0	4,616
Kentucky	4,974	879	38	0	5,891
Louisiana	3,579	1,122	700	0	5,401
Maine	1,193	213	30	0	1,436
Maryland	6,007	1,171	500	0	7,678
Massachusetts	5,210	986	749	0	6,945
Michigan (e)	227	1,839	12,155	0	14,221
Minnesota	8,916	827	55	2	9,800
Mississippi	2,260	805	366	0	3,431
Missouri	3,297	1,013	1,504	0	5,814
Montana	819	175	47	0	1,041
Nebraska	1,268	324	54	0	1,646
Nevada	1,471	291	523	0	2,285
New Hampshire	0	190	967	12	1,169
New Jersey	13,405	903	17	0	14,325
New Mexico	2,671	414	6	0	3,091
New York	23,261	3,763	3,460	50	30,534
North Carolina	8,623	1,507	758	0	10,888
North Dakota	879	133	154	0	1,166
Ohio (f)	8,253	1,901	1,250	239	11,643
Oklahoma	1,599	674	1,167	0	3,440
Oregon	3,737	610	444	0	4,791
Pennsylvania	11,432	2,602	624	0	14,658
Rhode Island	1,113	208	35	0	1,356
South Carolina	2,978	976	906	0	4,860
South Dakota	522	168	6	0	696
Tennessee (g)	4,765	1,118	122	0	6,005
Texas (h)	21,873	5,197	3,878	0	30,948
Utah	3,079	550	220	0	3,849
Vermont	417	129	1,269	1	1,816
Virginia	5,745	1,040	809	0	7,594
Washington (i)	9,234	783	228	280	10,525
West Virginia	1,907	347	91	23	2,368
Wisconsin	6,744	809	276	0	7,829
Wyoming (j)	0	0	1,059	0	1,059

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.7

**Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures (In millions of dollars) (continued)**

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *2016 State Expenditure Report*.

Notes: Small dollar amounts, when rounded, cause an aberration in the percentage determine the exact percentage increase. "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. Medicaid reflects provider taxes, fees, assessments, donations, and local funds in Other State Funds.

## Key:

- (a) Amounts shown in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 are based on actual expenditures during these years, regardless of the year appropriated. Fiscal 2017 amounts shown are equal to actual expenditures through 9 months (June 30, 2017) and then annualized for the year. The State of Alabama implemented a new ERP system in FY16. This affected the accuracy of some reports for the 13th Accounting period of FY15. Those issues have been resolved, but there will be some variance for FY15 reported expenditures between last year's survey and this survey. Federal Funds received directly by local school systems are not reported at state budget level. Totals include capital expenditures.
- (b) 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.
- (c) Illinois ended Fiscal Year 2016 without a fully enacted General Funds budget in place. Certain areas of the budget did not receive funding at the same levels as seen historically, including state employee health insurance, some agency operational costs, certain social service programs, and higher education.
- (d) School personnel are paid at the school district level—state costs for employer contributions to employee pensions and health benefits only reflect State Department personnel. Funds for library-related programs only cover programs that are statewide.
- (e) Totals reflect K–12 education, the Michigan Department of Education (MDE), adult education, and pre-school. Employer contributions to current employees' pensions and health benefits are reported for MDE and partially included for employees of K–12 schools. State funds partially offset employer-paid retirement obligations for employees of K–12 schools.
- (f) 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. Also, inherent in Ohio's budgetary accounting environment are significant overstatements of total state spending due to two phenomena. First, fiduciary fund expenditures represent the distribution of funds collected by the state on behalf of other entities. These are not operating, program, or subsidy expenditures of the state. Examples of this would be the collection and distribution of county and local permissive sales taxes or motor vehicle registration taxes. Fiduciary fund group expenditures totaled \$7,167.1 million in fiscal 2016. Second, "double counting" of revenue and expenditures related to intrastate transactions overstates overall state expenditure activity. Intrastate transactions totaled \$761.4 million in fiscal 2016. These accounting practices will tend to make Ohio's "All-Other" expenditures look higher, on a dollar and percentage basis, and conversely make Ohio's other categories look lower, on a percentage basis, relative to other states that don't follow similar practices. 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.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Funds generated at the local level and Federal Funds drawn down directly to the local governments are not reported as a part of the state's expenditures. General Fund and Other State Fund totals include TRS Funding.
- (i) Figures for Elementary and Secondary Education include Capital expenditures.
- (j) Part of Wyoming's yearly variation in expenditure totals is due to the fact that the state budgets on a two-year cycle.

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.8

### Medicaid Expenditures (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2015				Actual fiscal 2016				Estimated fiscal 2017			
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total
<b>Total</b>	\$145,646	\$316,512	\$53,138	\$515,296	\$151,469	\$334,494	\$55,380	\$541,343	\$162,124	\$351,329	\$60,890	\$574,343
Alabama (a)	700	4,155	1,228	6,083	722	4,393	1,239	6,354	720	4,637	1,254	6,611
Alaska	665	886	4	1,555	634	1,066	2	1,702	602	1,387	6	1,995
Arizona	1,884	8,109	988	10,981	1,836	8,690	995	11,521	1,788	9,039	1,022	11,849
Arkansas (b)	898	4,765	591	6,254	969	5,077	510	6,556	1,033	5,535	598	7,166
California (c)	20,122	52,656	6,834	79,612	20,094	53,337	8,229	81,660	22,170	55,413	12,576	90,159
Colorado	2,313	4,584	849	7,746	2,482	5,382	1,121	8,985	2,533	5,064	1,032	8,629
Connecticut	3,496	3,483	0	6,979	3,612	3,604	0	7,216	3,747	3,536	0	7,283
Delaware	682	1,193	14	1,889	689	1,281	58	2,028	740	1,251	64	2,055
Florida	4,869	12,955	4,726	22,550	5,607	13,539	4,127	23,273	6,485	15,018	4,255	25,758
Georgia (d)	2,959	6,563	335	9,857	2,980	6,623	321	9,924	3,240	6,652	329	10,221
Hawaii	671	1,216	58	1,945	689	1,497	86	2,272	818	1,611	52	2,481
Idaho	446	1,186	247	1,879	469	1,203	265	1,937	497	1,245	250	1,992
Illinois (e)	3,701	9,921	3,589	17,211	2,696	10,706	2,619	16,027	5,189	11,568	3,483	20,240
Indiana	2,009	6,476	677	9,162	2,027	8,553	691	11,271	2,097	8,701	762	11,560
Iowa	1,326	2,903	749	4,978	1,405	2,997	860	5,262	1,320	2,813	886	5,019
Kansas	1,318	1,817	145	3,280	1,175	1,815	227	3,217	1,148	1,801	251	3,200
Kentucky	1,501	7,517	504	9,522	1,578	7,805	510	9,893	1,708	7,695	491	9,894
Louisiana	1,677	4,763	1,215	7,655	2,017	5,220	793	8,030	1,948	7,283	1,053	10,284
Maine (f)	752	1,510	273	2,535	776	1,605	274	2,655	751	1,638	267	2,656
Maryland	2,896	5,686	1,061	9,643	2,823	6,031	1,039	9,893	3,360	6,834	1,006	11,200
Massachusetts	6,032	7,647	174	13,853	6,225	8,623	294	15,142	6,153	9,081	282	15,516
Michigan (g)	2,594	11,528	1,930	16,052	2,692	12,220	2,016	16,928	2,799	12,393	2,022	17,214
Minnesota	4,488	6,075	154	10,717	4,531	6,444	219	11,194	4,580	6,391	162	11,133
Mississippi	657	3,555	664	4,876	747	3,801	605	5,153	683	3,975	603	5,261
Missouri	1,778	4,511	2,419	8,708	2,033	4,730	2,390	9,153	2,110	5,177	2,414	9,701
Montana	271	748	91	1,110	279	909	107	1,295	309	1,340	109	1,758
Nebraska	850	968	37	1,855	924	1,027	32	1,983	982	1,052	37	2,071
Nevada	564	2,249	163	2,976	530	2,476	220	3,226	600	2,805	266	3,671
New Hampshire	515	936	166	1,617	523	1,197	238	1,958	584	1,300	241	2,125
New Jersey	3,831	8,899	1,053	13,783	3,957	9,109	1,092	14,158	3,918	9,577	1,147	14,642
New Mexico	895	4,044	234	5,173	926	4,225	261	5,412	929	4,373	268	5,570
New York	11,161	29,393	5,115	45,669	11,552	31,226	5,317	48,095	11,710	33,672	5,796	51,178
North Carolina	3,594	8,752	1,435	13,781	3,493	8,771	1,507	13,771	3,515	9,022	1,634	14,171
North Dakota	429	673	9	1,111	409	730	7	1,146	523	842	6	1,371
Ohio (h)	14,861	7,541	1,925	24,327	16,996	6,017	2,428	25,441	17,437	5,940	2,284	25,661
Oklahoma	1,503	3,113	751	5,367	1,495	3,151	694	5,340	1,491	3,143	693	5,327
Oregon	362	6,494	1,585	8,441	805	6,419	1,078	8,302	1,257	6,671	1,500	9,428
Pennsylvania	8,556	13,295	3,165	25,016	8,727	15,961	3,220	27,908	9,257	18,663	3,423	31,343
Rhode Island	1,069	1,500	12	2,581	1,064	1,497	9	2,570	1,105	1,613	10	2,728
South Carolina	1,056	4,359	806	6,221	1,020	4,396	843	6,259	1,103	4,615	838	6,556
South Dakota	353	488	4	845	371	485	4	860	363	527	4	894
Tennessee (i)	3,315	6,099	637	10,051	3,393	6,859	726	10,978	3,581	6,881	534	10,996
Texas	11,728	21,403	3,388	36,519	12,825	23,696	4,953	41,474	13,845	22,558	3,684	40,087
Utah	400	1,586	454	2,440	434	1,655	459	2,548	436	1,813	538	2,787
Vermont (j)	302	923	326	1,551	327	971	341	1,639	317	919	362	1,598
Virginia	4,114	4,123	0	8,237	4,550	4,317	3	8,870	4,768	4,610	3	9,381
Washington	2,054	5,401	670	8,125	1,792	5,296	486	7,574	2,309	5,569	385	8,263
West Virginia	520	2,610	400	3,530	520	2,610	400	3,530	525	2,618	405	3,548
Wisconsin	2,652	4,969	1,259	8,880	2,786	4,957	1,438	9,181	2,773	5,165	1,573	9,511
Wyoming (k)	257	286	25	568	263	295	27	585	268	303	30	601

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.8  
**Medicaid Expenditures (In millions of dollars) (continued)**

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016 *State Expenditure Report*.

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 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) For all states, Medicaid reflects provider taxes, fees, assessments, donations, and local funds in Other State Funds.

Key:

(a) Other State Funds includes Medicaid provider taxes in the amounts of: \$370M for FY15; \$391M for FY16; and \$378M for Estimated FY17. Amounts shown in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 are based on actual expenditures during these years, regardless of the year appropriated. Fiscal 2017 amounts shown are equal to actual expenditures through 9 months (June 30, 2017) and then annualized for the year. The State of Alabama implemented a new ERP system in FY16. This affected the accuracy of some reports for the 13th Accounting period of FY15. Those issues have been resolved, but there will be some variance for FY15 reported expenditures between last year's survey and this survey.

(b) DHS numbers for FY 15 and FY 16 were modified to reflect actual final funding and were previously based on estimates.

(c) The major drivers of the change in other state funds for Medicaid, from FY 2016 to FY 2017, are increases in hospital quality assurance fee, managed care organization tax, and tobacco tax initiative funding for new supplemental payments to various providers and Medi-Cal program growth.

(d) State General Funds paid by other agencies to the state Medicaid agency are reflected as State General Funds rather than Other Funds.

(e) Illinois ended Fiscal Year 2016 without a fully enacted General Funds budget in place. Certain areas of the budget did not receive funding at the same levels as seen historically, including state employee health insurance, some agency operational costs, certain social service programs, and higher education.

(f) Medicaid Other State Funds provider taxes are: fiscal 2015, \$172 million; fiscal 2016, \$172 million; and fiscal 2017, \$171 million.

(g) A correction is made for FY 2015 which increases general fund spending by \$88.4 million with offsetting decrease to other state funds. General fund support was decreased for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), reflecting increase in federal match for enhanced ACA known as Healthy Michigan Plan. Other State Funds include local funds of \$65 million and provider taxes of \$993 million for FY 2015, local funds of \$68 million and provider revenues of \$1,138 for FY2016, and estimated local funds of \$64 million and

provider revenues of \$1,141 for FY 2017. Public health and community and institutional care for mentally and developmentally disabled persons are partially reported in the Medicaid totals.

(h) 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. Also, inherent in Ohio's budgetary accounting environment are significant overstatements of total state spending due to two phenomena. First, fiduciary fund expenditures represent the distribution of funds collected by the state on behalf of other entities. These are not operating, program, or subsidy expenditures of the state. Examples of this would be the collection and distribution of county and local permissive sales taxes or motor vehicle registration taxes. Fiduciary fund group expenditures totaled \$7,167.1 million in fiscal 2016. Second, "double counting" of revenue and expenditures related to intrastate transactions overstates overall state expenditure activity. Intrastate transactions totaled \$761.4 million in fiscal 2016. These accounting practices will tend to make Ohio's "All-Other" expenditures look higher, on a dollar and percentage basis, and conversely make Ohio's other categories look lower, on a percentage basis, relative to other states that don't follow similar practices.

(i) Premium revenue: fiscal 2015 totals \$322 million, fiscal 2016 totals \$323 million, and fiscal 2017 totals \$323 million. Certified Public Expenditures—Local fund from Hospitals: fiscal 2015 totals \$124 million, fiscal 2016 totals \$211 million, and fiscal 2017 totals \$200 million. Nursing Home Tax: fiscal 2015 totals \$107 million, fiscal 2016 totals \$107 million, and fiscal 2017 totals \$121 million. ICF/MR 6 percent Gross Receipts Tax: fiscal 2015 totals \$12 million, fiscal 2016 totals \$11 million, and fiscal 2017 totals \$11 million. Intergovernmental Transfers: fiscal 2015 totals \$100 million, fiscal 2016 totals \$100 million, and fiscal 2017 totals \$100 million. Tennessee collects personal income tax on income from dividends on stocks and interest on certain bonds. Tax revenue estimates do not include federal funds and other departmental revenues. However, federal funds and other departmental revenues are included in the budget as funding sources for the general fund, along with state tax revenues.

(j) The breakdown of local funds, etc. included in Other State Funds is as follows for fiscal 2015: provider tax \$145,336,588; employee assessment \$15,879,665; local match provided by schools \$20,649,819; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$33,031,032; other \$111,436,296. The breakdown is as follows for fiscal 2016: provider tax \$151,955,229; employee assessment \$17,896,335; local match provided by schools \$21,663,688; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$29,579,458, other \$120,144,959. The breakdown is as follows for estimated fiscal 2017: provider tax \$158,574,493; employee assessment \$19,159,000; local match provided by schools \$23,456,812; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$29,716,875, other \$131,557,871.

(k) Part of Wyoming's yearly variation in expenditure totals is due to the fact that the state budgets on a two-year cycle.

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.9

### Higher Education Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2015					Actual fiscal 2016					Estimated fiscal 2017				
	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
Alabama (a)	\$1,466	\$1,224	\$2,510	\$0	\$5,200	\$1,493	\$1,175	\$2,634	\$0	\$5,302	\$1,566	\$1,057	\$2,623	\$0	\$5,246
Alaska	490	125	312	158	1,085	362	128	316	0	806	330	153	366	0	849
Arizona	843	645	4,491	0	5,979	721	628	4,933	0	6,282	753	655	5,168	0	6,576
Arkansas	777	9	2,789	0	3,575	772	9	2,691	0	3,472	772	9	2,891	0	3,672
California	12,190	4,907	54	241	17,392	12,948	4,963	23	208	18,142	13,482	5,165	76	338	19,061
Colorado (b)	869	343	3,788	0	5,000	1,016	357	4,038	0	5,411	1,000	346	4,010	0	5,356
Connecticut	731	292	1,451	604	3,078	781	292	1,560	552	3,185	740	294	1,618	337	2,989
Delaware	232	56	118	13	419	236	51	118	16	421	241	47	115	16	419
Florida	3,661	104	3,200	31	6,996	3,839	90	3,088	12	7,029	4,032	114	3,346	45	7,537
Georgia	2,327	65	5,741	273	8,406	2,442	62	6,025	399	8,928	2,613	75	6,292	340	9,320
Hawaii	413	10	563	140	1,126	441	28	742	93	1,304	471	12	565	120	1,168
Idaho	346	6	238	0	590	358	4	253	0	615	394	14	454	0	862
Illinois (c)	1,922	192	54	228	2,396	605	19	48	0	847	1,852	224	312	44	2,432
Indiana	1,935	2	7	0	1,944	1,941	1	11	0	1,953	1,936	0	10	0	1,946
Iowa	857	572	4,166	0	5,595	862	520	4,552	0	5,934	843	496	4,756	0	6,095
Kansas	780	586	1,250	58	2,674	760	587	1,334	69	2,750	760	612	1,461	77	2,910
Kentucky	1,156	797	4,367	0	6,320	1,207	897	5,792	0	7,896	1,141	925	6,143	0	8,209
Louisiana	921	87	1,569	158	2,735	655	67	1,940	155	2,817	913	80	1,650	108	2,751
Maine	272	0	8	14	294	284	0	8	24	316	297	0	8	6	311
Maryland	1,793	348	3,156	374	5,671	1,871	361	3,266	384	5,882	1,961	377	3,469	396	6,203
Massachusetts	1,154	8	4,573	5	5,740	1,190	12	4,880	5	6,087	1,164	9	5,129	22	6,324
Michigan (d)	1,366	111	571	241	2,289	1,521	108	462	161	2,252	1,538	121	498	35	2,192
Minnesota	1,452	5	43	236	1,736	1,529	4	39	143	1,715	1,552	4	52	108	1,716
Mississippi	845	204	2,470	103	3,622	859	194	2,665	96	3,814	852	130	2,862	90	3,934
Missouri	905	1	257	1	1,164	910	1	228	32	1,171	901	1	240	83	1,225
Montana	222	42	397	0	661	242	41	399	0	682	233	42	409	0	684
Nebraska	714	338	1,535	0	2,587	745	365	1,661	0	2,771	756	336	1,782	0	2,874
Nevada	493	3	285	5	786	531	3	315	8	857	542	3	307	8	860
New Hampshire	123	0	4	5	132	124	1	3	10	138	128	1	0	9	138
New Jersey	2,408	15	2,158	0	4,581	2,451	17	2,112	0	4,580	2,551	18	2,434	0	5,003
New Mexico	838	680	1,475	0	2,993	848	660	1,551	0	3,059	828	667	1,569	0	3,064
New York	3,287	327	6,393	811	10,818	2,991	334	6,672	696	10,693	2,876	318	6,745	632	10,571
North Carolina	3,660	48	2,110	0	5,818	3,798	49	2,151	0	5,998	3,957	51	2,293	41	6,342
North Dakota	540	114	631	19	1,304	523	117	635	7	1,282	501	193	870	24	1,588
Ohio (e)	2,380	22	25	235	2,662	2,462	22	31	209	2,726	2,540	22	38	280	2,880
Oklahoma	862	736	3,647	75	5,320	845	754	4,016	75	5,690	810	780	3,981	100	5,671
Oregon (f)	267	41	115	0	423	920	42	253	58	1,273	856	41	574	29	1,500
Pennsylvania	1,635	0	107	278	2,020	1,619	0	158	126	1,903	1,659	0	121	67	1,847
Rhode Island	188	5	855	43	1,091	181	15	886	27	1,109	199	15	922	37	1,173
South Carolina	662	132	3,499	0	4,293	646	115	3,765	0	4,526	690	120	4,088	0	4,898
South Dakota	219	64	415	46	744	256	68	421	90	835	235	70	450	19	774
Tennessee	1,640	191	2,400	28	4,259	1,660	184	2,549	194	4,587	2,018	221	2,562	0	4,801
Texas	6,961	3,962	4,927	0	15,850	7,588	3,860	5,477	0	16,925	8,384	3,759	6,088	0	18,231
Utah	1,007	11	730	0	1,748	1,062	11	786	0	1,859	1,110	8	805	0	1,923
Vermont	84	0	6	3	93	83	0	6	4	93	84	0	6	4	94
Virginia	1,721	1,198	3,613	700	7,232	1,785	1,142	3,796	666	7,389	1,963	1,164	3,838	445	7,410
Washington	1,327	7	3,923	252	5,509	1,507	5	4,317	240	6,069	1,536	5	4,595	302	6,438
West Virginia	500	27	1,539	54	2,120	397	26	1,495	54	1,972	383	20	1,473	54	1,930
Wisconsin	1,746	1,705	3,226	0	6,677	1,653	1,689	3,355	0	6,697	1,700	1,652	3,411	0	6,763
Wyoming	379	1	7	0	387	379	1	7	0	387	203	1	15	0	219
Dist. of Columbia	0	22	117	43	182	0	23	127	15	165	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 7.9

**Higher Education Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars) (continued)**

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016 *State Expenditure Report*.

**Notes:**

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.

"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.

**Key:**

(a) Amounts shown in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 are based on actual expenditures during these years, regardless of the year appropriated. Fiscal 2017 amounts shown are equal to actual expenditures through 9 months (June 30, 2017) and then annualized for the year. The State of Alabama implemented a new ERP system in FY16. This affected the accuracy of some reports for the 13th Accounting period of FY15. Those issues have been resolved, but there will be some variance for FY15 reported expenditures between last year's survey and this survey. Bonds issued and expended directly by institutions are not reported at state budget level.

(b) HED colleges and universities pay pension and health benefits out of their allotments, which include but are not limited to, state general fund appropriations (as well as tuition and other sources). Tuition and fees are paid straight to institutions by the student, or on behalf of the student, and show up as cash funds to the institution in the state budget. Only a small part of research in E&G is funded by the state; for all practical purposes it is funded by outside grants. The College Opportunity Fund (COF) provides some (stipend) funds to students who attend private colleges and universities.

However, this sum is very small relative to the total expenditure; as such, it is categorized as excluded for purposes of this survey.

(c) Illinois ended Fiscal Year 2016 without a fully enacted General Funds budget in place. Certain areas of the budget did not receive funding at the same levels as seen historically, including state employee health insurance, some agency operational costs, certain social service programs, and higher education.

(d) Decrease in overall totals is attributable to decreased capital expenditures. Operating expenditures increased in the periods reported. Federal fund support reflects expenditure of TANF revenue for student financial aid: \$91.6 million (FY 2015), \$93.8 million (FY 2016), and an estimated \$103.3 million (FY 2017). State funds are used to partially offset employer-paid retirement obligations.

(e) Employer contributions to current employees' pensions and employer contributions to employee health benefits are not direct expenditures of the state; however, some of the unrestricted support provided to higher education institutions can be assumed to have been used to help cover these costs. The majority of career-technical education/vocational education is funded through appropriations made to the Ohio Department of Education for career-technical/vocational education for students starting as early as the 7th grade. Ohio provides assistance to private colleges and universities through financial aid to students with the greatest need through the Ohio College Opportunity Grant (OCOG). Students attending private colleges and universities are eligible to receive OCOG.

(f) Beginning in fiscal 2012, the Oregon University System operates as a "public corporation" and as such is no longer considered part of the state budget. The OUS continues to receive General Fund support from the state, as indicated in the survey results, but OF and FF expenditures now only reflect capital expenditures and debt.

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.10

### Total Public Assistance Expenditures (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2015				Actual fiscal 2016				Estimated fiscal 2017			
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total
Alabama (a)	\$0	\$32	\$0	\$32	\$0	\$33	\$0	\$33	\$0	\$33	\$0	\$33
Alaska	94	14	15	123	90	11	15	116	87	21	18	126
Arizona	0	218	0	218	0	220	0	220	0	222	0	222
Arkansas (b)	152	295	32	479	158	324	26	508	150	294	38	482
California	3,433	4,483	2,053	9,969	3,559	4,594	2,147	10,300	3,841	4,900	2,024	10,765
Colorado	0	1,466	0	1,466	0	1,452	0	1,452	0	1,430	0	1,430
Connecticut	388	0	0	388	388	0	0	388	387	0	0	387
Delaware	24	3	1	28	21	4	1	26	21	3	2	26
Florida	148	59	0	207	141	66	0	207	139	61	0	200
Georgia (c)	0	36	0	36	0	37	0	37	0	48	0	48
Hawaii	47	34	0	81	48	19	0	67	45	25	0	70
Idaho	10	4	0	14	13	3	0	16	16	1	0	17
Illinois (d)	176	0	0	176	125	0	0	125	100	0	0	100
Indiana	66	337	0	403	65	328	0	393	62	348	0	410
Iowa	63	26	10	99	57	24	11	92	47	42	10	99
Kansas	1	20	0	21	0	17	0	17	0	15	0	15
Kentucky	74	116	0	190	52	113	0	165	64	99	0	163
Louisiana	0	133	0	133	0	148	0	148	0	148	0	148
Maine	42	29	91	162	45	29	90	164	43	42	93	178
Maryland	73	1,268	7	1,348	57	1,220	11	1,288	65	1,255	14	1,334
Massachusetts	1,164	33	0	1,197	1,147	39	0	1,186	1,112	38	0	1,150
Michigan (e)	139	51	48	238	93	66	46	205	130	62	17	209
Minnesota	311	197	2	510	345	192	2	539	345	228	2	575
Mississippi	34	964	4	1,002	33	908	4	945	28	1,063	5	1,096
Missouri	35	86	32	153	36	52	31	119	36	32	32	100
Montana	11	18	0	29	10	18	0	28	12	27	0	39
Nebraska	16	30	0	46	19	31	0	50	19	35	0	54
Nevada	25	26	0	51	25	19	0	44	25	23	0	48
New Hampshire	53	19	0	72	51	19	0	70	49	22	0	71
New Jersey	246	164	0	410	184	139	0	323	180	63	0	243
New Mexico	1	110	0	111	1	122	0	123	1	131	0	132
New York	1,138	2,633	0	3,771	1,123	2,863	0	3,986	1,130	2,300	0	3,430
North Carolina	61	54	61	176	60	48	61	169	58	44	58	160
North Dakota	0	1	3	4	0	2	3	5	1	1	2	4
Ohio	166	625	0	791	162	641	0	803	162	710	0	872
Oklahoma	78	146	0	224	68	122	0	190	68	122	0	190
Oregon	56	90	1	147	39	93	0	132	57	63	2	122
Pennsylvania	336	679	2	1,017	310	656	2	968	310	810	2	1,122
Rhode Island	29	75	0	104	31	75	0	106	30	82	0	112
South Carolina	22	80	0	102	21	56	1	78	19	62	1	82
South Dakota	9	11	0	20	9	11	0	20	9	11	0	20
Tennessee	14	69	0	83	14	52	0	66	14	99	0	113
Texas	13	52	0	65	50	8	0	58	50	7	0	57
Utah	19	55	2	76	22	68	0	90	23	75	0	98
Vermont	38	67	5	110	22	65	6	93	26	69	2	97
Virginia	39	103	0	142	39	96	0	135	40	91	0	131
Washington	63	320	0	383	48	144	0	192	51	132	0	183
West Virginia	30	88	0	118	30	88	0	118	30	85	0	115
Wisconsin	82	42	15	139	81	12	9	102	82	1	9	92
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	46	18	0	64	43	16	0	59	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.10

**Total Public Assistance Expenditures (In millions of dollars) (continued)**

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *2016 Expenditure Report*.

*Note:*

This table reflects TANF and other cash assistance expenditures.

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.

"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.

*Key:*

(a) Amounts shown in fiscal years 2015 and 2016 are based on actual expenditures during these years, regardless of the year appropriated. Fiscal 2017 amounts shown are equal to actual expenditures through 9 months (June 30, 2017) and then annualized for the year. The State of Alabama implemented a new ERP system in FY16. This affected the accuracy of some reports for the 13th Accounting period of FY15. Those issues have been resolved, but there will be some variance for FY15 reported expenditures between last year's survey and this survey.

(b) DHS numbers for FY 15 and FY 16 were modified to reflect actual final funding and were previously based on estimates.

(c) TANF funds reflect only TANF funds used for cash assistance. An adjustment was made to FY 2015 Actual Federal Funds previously reported; \$36 million reflects actual expenditures as reported in the FY 2015 Budgetary Compliance Report.

(d) Illinois ended Fiscal Year 2016 without a fully enacted General Funds budget in place. Certain areas of the budget did not receive funding at the same levels as seen historically, including state employee health insurance, some agency operational costs, certain social service programs, and higher education.

(e) The overall decrease in public assistance spending in FY 2016 reflects declining caseloads, largely attributable to 48-month lifetime limits. Shifts between general fund and federal fund support for TANF public assistance expenditures reflect year-to-year adjustments based on General Fund need in other budget areas. In addition, FY 2017 estimates reflect increased general fund to replace loss of tobacco settlement funding (other state funds) previously used as funding source. FY 2015 General Fund spending for Other Cash Assistance was revised to reflect post-book closing adjustments.

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.11

### Corrections Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2015					Actual fiscal 2016					Estimated fiscal 2017				
	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
Alabama	\$481	\$22	\$102	\$0	\$605	\$478	\$25	\$94	\$0	\$597	\$521	\$31	\$106	\$0	\$658
Alaska	354	6	16	0	376	330	7	28	0	365	324	9	38	0	371
Arizona	976	7	104	0	1,087	1,017	6	102	0	1,125	1,047	7	110	0	1,164
Arkansas	438	0	57	0	495	450	0	66	0	516	447	0	67	0	514
California	9,926	61	2,402	0	12,389	10,064	80	2,553	0	12,697	10,925	111	2,572	0	13,608
Colorado*	743	3	89	0	835	770	4	95	0	869	762	6	89	0	857
Connecticut	715	4	25	26	770	697	3	25	6	731	628	3	25	21	677
Delaware	283	0	5	3	291	290	1	5	3	299	305	0	5	4	314
Florida	2,517	58	99	0	2,674	2,553	56	111	0	2,720	2,646	88	133	0	2,867
Georgia	1,508	12	48	77	1,645	1,558	13	47	44	1,662	1,680	8	14	67	1,769
Hawaii	235	1	12	0	248	241	1	13	0	255	255	1	15	0	271
Idaho	237	4	36	0	277	241	3	36	0	280	256	4	47	0	307
Illinois	1,428	0	79	23	1,530	1,006	0	70	17	1,093	1,417	0	56	11	1,484
Indiana	724	4	48	0	776	744	3	49	0	796	744	3	59	0	806
Iowa	379	2	77	0	458	384	1	63	0	448	379	2	70	0	451
Kansas	334	5	20	5	364	347	8	24	4	383	359	10	25	4	398
Kentucky	559	15	37	0	611	594	13	43	0	650	626	11	45	0	682
Louisiana	735	2	89	5	831	729	2	89	0	820	746	3	89	1	839
Maine	166	2	5	0	173	177	2	3	0	182	182	3	3	0	188
Maryland	1,381	34	90	64	1,569	1,411	33	90	36	1,570	1,454	36	95	26	1,611
Massachusetts	1,368	1	5	0	1,374	1,390	2	7	0	1,399	1,402	1	6	0	1,409
Michigan (b)	2,062	93	54	0	2,209	2,037	77	54	0	2,168	1,941	56	51	0	2,048
Minnesota	520	3	13	6	542	529	3	15	13	560	565	9	15	4	593
Mississippi	346	0	14	0	360	327	1	32	0	360	326	0	26	0	352
Missouri	649	2	31	0	682	645	2	30	0	677	654	2	30	2	688
Montana	191	1	16	0	208	199	1	14	0	214	200	1	13	0	214
Nebraska	301	1	26	0	328	312	2	27	0	341	319	1	28	0	348
Nevada	244	1	29	16	290	253	1	30	10	294	262	2	29	12	305
New Hampshire	104	0	5	6	115	107	0	5	5	117	109	0	5	28	142
New Jersey	1,516	7	47	0	1,570	1,508	7	47	0	1,562	1,553	12	45	0	1,610
New Mexico	285	0	28	5	318	297	0	28	7	332	294	0	30	0	324
New York	2,809	27	46	208	3,090	2,859	51	60	238	3,208	2,809	47	61	271	3,188
North Carolina	1,727	182	177	0	2,086	1,850	81	100	0	2,031	1,965	99	141	4	2,209
North Dakota	93	3	16	0	112	100	4	11	0	115	100	4	11	0	115
Ohio (c)	1,742	11	81	42	1,876	1,819	10	68	70	1,967	1,880	7	61	77	2,025
Oklahoma	453	2	41	0	496	376	2	185	0	563	425	1	150	0	576
Oregon	871	16	27	0	914	950	15	51	3	1,019	956	15	61	1	1,033
Pennsylvania	2,400	17	117	0	2,534	2,516	17	118	0	2,651	2,677	17	120	0	2,814
Rhode Island	196	2	13	0	211	208	1	15	0	224	214	2	20	0	236
South Carolina	507	6	90	0	603	497	6	88	0	591	544	6	82	0	632
South Dakota	93	7	7	0	107	93	5	12	0	110	98	4	4	0	106
Tennessee	852	0	41	0	893	874	0	38	0	912	957	0	32	0	989
Texas	3,335	15	88	31	3,469	3,487	22	120	3	3,632	3,539	20	102	10	3,671
Utah	352	4	5	0	361	453	4	1	0	458	384	5	27	0	416
Vermont	147	1	7	0	155	142	1	7	0	150	148	1	7	0	156
Virginia	1,226	14	68	19	1,327	1,264	14	71	17	1,366	1,295	37	72	24	1,428
Washington	941	3	8	29	981	1,003	3	6	23	1,035	1,033	3	6	91	1,133
West Virginia	225	0	6	0	231	195	0	6	0	201	191	0	11	0	202
Wisconsin	1,145	1	109	0	1,255	1,112	2	107	0	1,221	1,086	1	109	0	1,196
Wyoming	131	0	9	0	140	131	0	9	0	140	70	0	4	0	74
Dist. of Columbia	231	0	1	9	241	240	0	0	6	246	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.11

**Corrections Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars) (continued)**

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016 *Expenditure Report*.

**Note:**

This table reflects TANF and other cash assistance expenditures. 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. "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.

**Key:**

(a) Juvenile delinquent counseling programs are funded in the Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Corrections (DYC). Funding for the Youthful Offender System (youths convicted as adults) is in the Colorado Dept. of Corrections. Regarding institutions for the criminally insane, San Carlos services significantly mentally ill inmates, but note that the Colorado Dept. of Human Services Forensics Institute serves mentally ill people including those found not guilty by reason of insanity.

(b) Totals include adult inmate and juvenile justice program expenditures. Reduced spending for FY 2016 reflects decline in capital spending.

(c) While employer contributions to current employees' pensions and employer contributions to employee health benefits are included in the expenditure totals, agencies do not receive specific appropriations for these purposes. As of fiscal year 2016, drug recovery services within Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) institutions are provided by the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services. However, DRC continues to fund drug abuse rehabilitation programs in community settings through per-bed or per-diem payments to Halfway Houses and Community Based Correctional Facilities. Also, inherent in Ohio's budgetary accounting environment are significant overstatements of total state spending due to two phenomena. First, fiduciary fund expenditures represent the distribution of funds collected by the state on behalf of other entities. These are not operating, program, or subsidy expenditures of the state. Examples of this would be the collection and distribution of county and local permissive sales taxes or motor vehicle registration taxes. Fiduciary fund group expenditures totaled \$7,167.1 million in fiscal 2016. Second, "double counting" of revenue and expenditures related to intrastate transactions overstates overall state expenditure activity. Intrastate transactions totaled \$761.4 million in fiscal 2016. These accounting practices will tend to make Ohio's "All-Other" expenditures look higher, on a dollar and percentage basis, and conversely make Ohio's other categories look lower, on a percentage basis, relative to other states that don't follow similar practices.

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.12

### Transportation Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2015					Actual fiscal 2016					Estimated fiscal 2017				
	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
Alabama	\$0	\$903	\$576	\$229	\$1,708	\$0	\$882	\$638	\$257	\$1,777	\$0	\$746	\$515	\$200	\$1,461
Alaska	467	1,004	229	15	1,715	308	1,122	201	7	1,638	270	1,217	278	0	1,765
Arizona	0	968	1,895	106	2,969	1	797	2,480	68	3,346	87	797	2,107	117	3,108
Arkansas	3	492	834	74	1,403	1	553	781	0	1,335	0	472	705	0	1,177
California	199	5,197	7,692	2,332	15,420	263	4,786	7,573	1,355	13,977	225	5,147	8,586	675	14,633
Colorado (a)	0	879	1,048	0	1,327	0	744	1,186	0	1,930	0	731	1,243	0	1,974
Connecticut	0	719	1,419	668	2,806	0	774	1,422	963	3,159	0	774	1,447	1,273	3,494
Delaware	0	237	511	0	748	0	218	585	0	803	5	217	567	129	918
Florida	12	2,229	5,845	358	8,444	0	2,536	5,822	384	8,742	3	2,428	7,869	435	10,735
Georgia	802	1,143	523	23	2,491	1,270	1,641	415	186	3,512	1,833	1,593	90	108	3,624
Hawaii	0	250	939	171	1,360	0	185	931	157	1,273	0	137	1,152	42	1,331
Idaho	0	259	398	0	657	0	212	494	0	706	0	357	750	0	1,107
Illinois	5	92	5,650	1,194	6,941	0	108	5,533	723	6,364	0	90	5,393	770	6,253
Indiana	241	668	659	0	1,568	242	936	714	0	1,892	571	931	776	0	2,278
Iowa	0	514	1,367	0	1,881	0	537	1,347	0	1,884	0	515	1,221	0	1,736
Kansas	13	445	523	188	1,169	10	277	530	178	995	10	405	648	195	1,258
Kentucky	14	866	2,087	0	2,967	6	883	1,908	0	2,797	13	900	1,502	0	2,415
Louisiana	53	721	532	244	1,550	38	831	577	171	1,617	3	738	627	124	1,492
Maine	0	226	350	80	656	0	222	423	60	705	0	225	439	92	756
Maryland	0	832	3,488	0	4,320	0	810	3,738	0	4,548	0	1,202	3,912	0	5,114
Massachusetts	618	42	2,596	2,054	5,310	615	47	2,597	2,082	5,341	575	42	2,615	1,879	5,111
Michigan (b)	285	1,414	1,960	16	3,675	400	1,245	2,152	8	3,805	9	1,315	2,737	7	4,068
Minnesota	122	315	3,100	325	3,862	135	335	2,761	404	3,635	142	536	3,251	263	4,192
Mississippi	32	543	608	19	1,202	0	544	643	96	1,283	0	595	929	127	1,651
Missouri	14	76	1,883	0	1,973	18	91	1,779	0	1,888	20	82	1,923	0	2,025
Montana	9	434	305	0	748	10	410	288	0	708	10	382	279	0	671
Nebraska	1	336	505	0	842	1	367	597	0	965	1	340	551	0	892
Nevada	0	309	280	40	629	0	451	283	65	799	0	368	545	379	1,292
New Hampshire	1	291	215	4	511	1	267	196	5	469	1	247	269	14	531
New Jersey	1,442	1,488	954	1,197	5,081	1,413	1,459	879	1,174	4,925	1,595	2,021	1,123	2,000	6,739
New Mexico	0	409	457	0	866	0	406	456	0	862	0	399	468	0	867
New York	117	1,612	6,460	1,267	9,456	130	1,830	6,295	1,180	9,435	107	2,095	6,748	1,559	10,509
North Carolina	0	1,376	3,166	14	4,556	0	1,336	3,320	131	4,787	0	1,330	3,574	431	5,335
North Dakota	703	295	670	0	1,668	544	246	1,036	0	1,826	45	285	595	0	925
Ohio (c)	9	1,393	1,702	234	3,338	11	1,411	1,694	340	3,456	11	1,495	1,534	338	3,348
Oklahoma	0	753	764	0	1,517	0	890	677	0	1,567	0	698	740	119	1,557
Oregon	10	49	2,747	41	2,847	11	47	1,602	29	1,689	11	46	2,123	20	2,200
Pennsylvania	6	2,175	5,111	283	7,575	2	2,278	5,801	350	8,431	1	2,469	5,809	175	8,454
Rhode Island	0	268	303	6	577	0	254	233	5	492	0	273	341	0	614
South Carolina	75	699	614	0	1,388	289	642	1,092	0	2,023	120	855	1,179	0	2,154
South Dakota	1	331	228	0	560	1	348	315	0	664	1	332	263	0	596
Tennessee (d)	0	874	834	0	1,708	0	859	795	0	1,654	0	1,000	876	0	1,876
Texas	189	3,372	5,529	1,239	10,329	226	4,832	6,236	1,405	12,699	287	4,578	6,247	935	12,047
Utah	0	315	828	0	1,143	0	306	853	0	1,159	2	443	998	0	1,443
Vermont	0	336	252	5	593	0	284	256	1	541	0	272	266	0	538
Virginia	12	1,357	4,407	2	5,778	68	1,269	4,944	22	6,303	40	1,252	4,892	123	6,307
Washington	1	766	1,862	448	3,077	1	681	1,832	271	2,785	1	577	2,104	398	3,080
West Virginia	4	993	28	0	1,025	12	1,176	20	0	1,208	6	1,151	17	0	1,174
Wisconsin	100	841	1,981	0	2,922	97	784	1,869	0	2,750	107	752	1,909	0	2,768
Wyoming	158	131	169	0	458	158	131	169	0	458	22	64	181	0	267
Dist. of Columbia	422	202	66	226	916	457	132	92	204	885	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.12

**Transportation Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)** (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2016 *Expenditure Report*.

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.

"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.

Key:

(a) Port authority operations, gasoline tax and fee collections, and motor vehicle licensing are at Dept. of Revenue. State police/highway patrol is funded at the Dept. of Public Safety.

(b) Increased general fund support in FY 2016 is reduced in FY 2017 to reflect partial year of increased fuel and registration revenues from road funding package.

(c) While employer contributions to current employees' pensions and employer contributions to employee health benefits are included in the expenditure totals, agencies do not receive specific appropriations for these purposes. The Ohio Department of Public Safety and the Ohio Public Utilities Commission are responsible for truck enforcement/regulatory programs. A portion of spending by the Ohio Public Works Commission to retire debt for local road and bridge projects is not included in road assistance subsidy programs for local government.

(d) Bond estimates represent bond authorizations, while actual bonds represent bond proceeds utilized.

## STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.13

### All Other Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2015					Actual fiscal 2016					Estimated fiscal 2017				
	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
Alabama	\$893	\$2,085	\$2,879	\$444	\$6,301	\$1,061	\$2,119	\$2,938	\$303	\$6,421	\$906	\$1,983	\$2,749	\$539	\$6,177
Alaska	2,506	696	3,730	0	6,932	2,366	734	661	0	3,761	1,492	805	1,037	0	3,334
Arizona	1,786	2,068	8,586	0	12,440	1,993	2,696	6,551	0	11,240	1,880	3,042	7,463	0	12,385
Arkansas	612	1,001	6,415	97	8,125	600	895	6,494	58	8,047	589	849	6,544	0	7,982
California	21,366	16,226	22,828	1,518	61,938	22,419	16,514	21,531	1,815	62,279	24,287	18,512	20,034	5,370	68,203
Colorado (a)	2,271	895	5,676	0	8,842	2,680	950	5,746	0	9,376	2,429	942	3,260	0	6,631
Connecticut	8,812	932	1,004	1,150	11,898	9,111	1,018	1,000	1,275	12,404	8,903	1,018	1,000	1,045	11,966
Delaware	1,333	365	2,127	235	4,060	1,341	396	2,164	336	4,237	1,379	458	2,452	109	4,398
Florida	6,164	6,645	2,727	1,272	16,808	6,034	7,245	2,252	1,263	16,794	6,052	7,333	6,491	1,260	21,136
Georgia (b)	3,997	3,189	4,066	232	11,484	4,304	3,202	4,129	198	11,834	4,697	2,995	4,337	185	12,214
Hawaii	3,465	505	1,794	458	6,222	3,783	606	1,596	711	6,696	4,188	529	2,088	520	7,325
Idaho	428	921	507	0	1,856	448	983	495	0	1,926	503	1,099	933	0	2,535
Illinois	15,107	2,038	9,581	1,036	27,762	12,834	2,410	5,255	59	20,558	13,524	2,250	10,127	1,033	26,934
Indiana	2,666	1,850	2,159	0	6,675	2,269	1,585	2,176	0	6,030	2,557	1,555	1,772	0	5,884
Iowa	1,419	1,831	2,390	28	5,668	1,445	1,791	2,601	13	5,850	1,448	2,311	2,182	13	5,954
Kansas	660	616	1,623	130	3,029	814	459	1,876	163	3,312	926	488	2,036	117	3,567
Kentucky	2,352	1,714	1,908	0	5,974	2,337	1,632	2,001	0	5,970	2,641	1,844	2,011	0	6,496
Louisiana	1,786	2,024	5,558	256	9,624	1,693	1,930	5,107	256	8,986	1,955	2,881	6,187	105	11,128
Maine (c)	796	462	1,271	21	2,550	837	477	1,301	17	2,632	881	482	1,347	16	2,726
Maryland	3,902	2,698	2,720	809	10,129	4,152	2,543	2,760	781	10,236	4,285	2,001	1,241	714	8,241
Massachusetts	13,254	1,303	8,198	1,378	24,133	14,098	1,343	8,354	1,421	25,216	14,172	1,333	8,716	1,288	25,509
Michigan (d)	3,131	5,834	6,276	52	15,293	3,255	5,495	6,554	40	15,344	3,486	7,088	3,973	44	14,591
Minnesota	5,212	2,540	1,490	200	9,442	4,576	2,590	2,357	307	9,830	5,578	2,873	2,657	275	11,383
Mississippi	1,397	1,836	1,431	917	5,581	1,438	1,694	1,454	329	4,915	1,609	2,627	1,526	890	6,652
Missouri	2,250	1,861	1,799	0	5,910	2,140	1,823	1,943	39	5,945	2,135	1,879	1,903	79	5,996
Montana	676	779	1,165	0	2,620	709	824	913	0	2,446	750	843	957	0	2,550
Nebraska	941	927	1,866	0	3,734	948	857	2,047	0	3,852	986	943	2,055	0	3,984
Nevada	770	951	3,340	17	5,078	874	1,434	2,938	25	5,271	1,093	984	3,104	16	5,197
New Hampshire	462	510	865	42	1,879	579	493	829	38	1,939	640	461	672	44	1,817
New Jersey	10,678	4,600	2,866	391	18,535	10,777	2,786	3,274	436	17,273	10,904	3,549	3,429	0	17,882
New Mexico	1,424	923	2,180	0	4,527	1,425	1,548	2,179	0	5,152	1,490	1,651	2,241	0	5,382
New York	23,810	8,318	10,406	1,223	43,757	27,133	9,266	7,798	1,617	45,814	26,187	10,790	8,708	1,919	47,604
North Carolina	3,578	1,225	2,245	87	7,135	3,660	1,220	2,248	65	7,193	4,025	1,221	2,249	71	7,566
North Dakota	682	496	1,455	0	2,633	614	368	956	0	1,938	450	428	1,179	0	2,057
Ohio (e)	4,056	2,531	12,931	1,620	21,138	4,174	2,492	13,467	1,642	21,775	4,218	2,483	13,491	1,652	21,844
Oklahoma	1,794	2,019	1,952	101	5,866	1,676	2,144	1,845	200	5,865	1,650	1,726	2,954	187	6,517
Oregon	2,479	2,685	14,860	89	20,113	2,530	3,066	14,573	52	20,221	2,080	2,744	16,055	51	20,930
Pennsylvania	5,932	6,720	8,244	270	21,166	6,188	5,694	8,715	41	20,638	6,430	4,845	9,009	271	20,555
Rhode Island	969	848	828	41	2,686	999	844	904	90	2,837	1,025	992	1,002	67	3,086
South Carolina	2,080	1,560	2,132	0	5,772	2,159	1,448	1,486	0	5,093	2,375	1,550	1,466	0	5,391
South Dakota	307	286	528	14	1,135	300	290	491	1	1,082	320	307	515	1	1,143
Tennessee	2,680	3,679	1,849	56	8,264	2,848	3,535	1,442	244	8,069	3,393	4,101	1,471	0	8,965
Texas	7,634	8,500	1,025	362	17,521	8,253	8,490	755	346	17,844	6,996	10,751	2,472	1,132	21,351
Utah	1,215	1,111	1,511	0	3,837	1,349	1,107	1,581	0	4,037	1,241	1,418	1,690	0	4,349
Vermont	462	495	169	80	1,206	481	546	160	86	1,273	506	524	184	44	1,258
Virginia	6,015	2,004	8,631	368	17,018	6,373	2,038	8,962	397	17,770	6,376	2,115	9,191	369	18,051
Washington	4,638	4,176	3,591	503	12,908	5,141	4,921	3,919	354	14,335	5,193	4,965	4,303	245	14,706
West Virginia	1,000	186	5,226	0	6,412	1,147	182	5,352	0	6,681	1,183	185	5,301	0	6,669
Wisconsin	3,326	2,656	12,839	0	18,821	3,435	2,552	12,598	0	18,585	3,365	2,613	12,853	0	18,831
Wyoming	955	560	1,241	0	2,756	949	551	1,239	0	2,739	882	640	1,300	0	2,822
Dist. of Columbia	3,840	674	675	594	5,783	4,228	703	725	610	6,266	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 7.13

**All Other Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)** (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *2016 Expenditure Report*.

**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.

"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.

**Key:**

(a) CHIP is included in "Medicaid" expenditures, all part of the Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

(b) Capital expenditures for debt service are included under All Other State Expenditures.

(c) Prizes paid to lottery winners were excluded as follows: fiscal 2015 \$167 million; fiscal 2016 \$180 million; and fiscal 2017, \$175 million.

(d) Public health and community and institutional care for mentally and developmentally disabled persons are partially reported in the Medicaid totals.

(e) While employer contributions to current employees' pensions and employer contributions to employee health benefits are included in the expenditure totals, agencies do not receive specific appropriations for these purposes. Some expenditures in community and institutional care for the developmentally disabled are included in the Medicaid totals. Most of the expenditures of the Ohio Housing Finance Agency occur outside of the state financial system and are excluded from the housing totals.

## TAXES

TABLE 7.14

### State Tax Amnesty Programs, 1982–2018

State or other jurisdiction	Amnesty period	Legislative authorization	Major taxes covered	Accounts receivable included	Collections (\$ millions) (a)	Installment arrangements permitted (b)
Alabama	1/20/84 - 4/1/84	No (c)	All	No	3.2	No
	2/1/09 - 5/15/09	Yes	Ind. Income, Corp. Income, Business, Sales & Use	N.A.	8.1	N.A.
	6/30/16 - 8/30/16	Yes	All	No	N.A.	No
	7/1/18 - 9/30/18	Yes	All (aa)	No	N.A.	No
Arizona	11/22/82 - 1/20/83	No (c)	All	No	6.0	Yes
	1/1/02 - 2/28/02	Yes	Individual income	No	N.A.	No
	9/1/03 - 10/31/03	Yes	All (t)	N.A.	73.0	Yes
	5/1/09 - 6/1/09	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
Arkansas	9/1/87 - 11/30/87	Yes	All	No	1.7	Yes
	7/1/04 - 12/31/04	Yes	All	N.A.	N.A.	No
California	12/10/84 - 3/15/85	Yes	Individual income	Yes	154.0	Yes
		Yes	Sales	No	43.0	Yes
	2/1/05 - 3/31/05	Yes	Income, Franchise, Sales	N.A.	N.A.	Yes
Colorado	9/16/85 - 11/15/85	Yes	All	No	6.4	Yes
	6/1/03 - 6/30/03	N.A.	All	N.A.	18.4	Yes
	10/1/11 - 11/15/11	Yes	All	No	N.A.	No
Connecticut	9/1/90 - 11/30/90	Yes	All	Yes	54.0	Yes
	9/1/95 - 11/30/95	Yes	All	Yes	46.2	Yes
	9/1/02 - 12/2/02	N.A.	All	N.A.	109.0	N.A.
	5/1/09 - 6/25/09	Yes	All	No	40.0	No
	9/16/13 - 11/15/13	Yes	All	Yes	193.5	No
	10/31/17 - 11/30/18	No	All	No	N.A.	No
Delaware	9/1/09 - 10/30/09	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes
Florida	1/1/87 - 6/30/87	Yes	Intangibles	No	13.0	No
	1/1/88 - 6/30/88	Yes (d)	All	No	8.4 (d)	No
	7/1/03 - 10/31/03	Yes	All	N.A.	80.0	N.A.
	7/1/10 - 9/30/10	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes
Georgia	10/1/92 - 12/5/92	Yes	All	Yes	51.3	No
Hawaii	5/27/09 - 6/26/09	N.A.	All	No	14.0	No
Idaho	5/20/83 - 8/30/83	No (c)	Individual income	No	0.3	No
Illinois	10/1/84 - 11/30/84	Yes	All (u)	Yes	160.5	No
	10/1/03 - 11/17/03	Yes	All	N.A.	532.0	N.A.
	10/1/10 - 11/8/10	Yes	All	Yes	314 (y)	No
Indiana	9/15/05 - 11/15/05	Yes	All	Yes	244.0	Yes
Iowa	9/2/86 - 10/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	35.1	N.A.
	9/4/07 - 10/31/07	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
Kansas	7/1/84 - 9/30/84	Yes	All	No	0.6	No
	10/1/03 - 11/30/03	Yes	All	Yes	53.7	N.A.
	9/1/10 - 10/15/10	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
	9/1/15 - 10/15/15	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
Kentucky	9/15/88 - 9/30/88	Yes (c)	All	No	100.0	No
	8/1/02 - 9/30/02	Yes (c)	All	No	100.0	No
	10/1/12 - 11/30/12	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.14

## State Tax Amnesty Programs, 1982–2018 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Amnesty period	Legislative authorization	Major taxes covered	Accounts receivable included	Collections (\$ millions) (a)	Installment arrangements permitted (b)
Louisiana	10/1/85 – 12/31/85	Yes	All	No	1.2	Yes (f)
	10/1/87 – 12/15/87	Yes	All	No	0.3	Yes (f)
	10/1/98 – 12/31/98	Yes	All	No (q)	1.3	No
	9/1/01 – 10/30/01	Yes	All	Yes	192.9	No
	9/1/09 – 10/31/09	Yes	All	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
Maine	11/16/15 – 12/15/15	Yes	All	Yes		Yes
	11/1/90 – 12/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	29.0	Yes
	9/1/03 – 11/30/03	Yes	All	N.A.	37.6	N.A.
Maryland	9/1/09 – 11/30/09	Yes	All	Yes	16.2	No
	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 & Use	Yes	9.6	Yes
	9/1/15 – 10/30/15	Yes	All	Yes		Yes
Massachusetts	10/17/83 – 1/17/84	Yes	All	Yes	86.5	Yes (h)
	10/1/02 – 11/30/02	Yes	All	Yes	96.1	Yes
	1/1/03 – 2/28/03	Yes	All	Yes	11.2	N.A.
	4/1/10 – 6/1/10	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
Michigan	5/12/86 – 6/30/86	Yes	All	Yes	109.8	No
	5/15/02 – 6/30/02	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
	5/15/11 – 6/30/11	Yes	All	Yes	76.0	No
Minnesota	8/1/84 – 10/31/84	Yes	All	Yes	12.1	No
Mississippi	9/1/86 – 11/30/86	Yes	All	No	1.0	No
	9/1/04 – 12/31/04	Yes	All	No	7.9	No
Missouri	9/1/83 – 10/31/83	No (c)	All	No	0.9	No
	8/1/02 – 10/31/02	Yes	All	Yes	76.4	N.A.
	8/1/03 – 10/31/03	Yes	All	Yes	20.0	N.A.
	9/1/15 – 11/30/15	Yes	All	Yes		No
Nebraska	8/1/04 – 10/31/04	Yes	All	No	7.5	No
Nevada	2/1/02 – 6/30/02	N.A.	All	N.A.	7.3	N.A.
	7/1/08 – 10/28/08	No	Sales, Business, License	Yes	N.A.	No
	7/1/10 – 10/1/10	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
New Hampshire	12/1/97 – 2/17/98	Yes	All	Yes	13.5	No
	12/1/01 – 2/15/02	Yes	All	Yes	13.5	N.A.
	12/1/15 – 2/15/16	Yes	All	Yes	18.9	No
New Jersey	9/10/87 – 12/8/87	Yes	All	Yes	186.5	Yes
	3/15/96 – 6/1/96	Yes	All	Yes	359.0	No
	4/15/02 – 6/10/02	Yes	All	Yes	276.9	N.A.
	5/4/09 – 6/15/09	Yes	All	N.A.	725.0	N.A.
	10/1/14 – 11/17/14	N.A.	All	Yes	N.A.	No
New Mexico	8/15/85 – 11/13/85	Yes	All (i)	No	13.6	Yes
	8/16/99 – 11/12/99	Yes	All	Yes	45.0	Yes
	6/7/10 – 9/30/10	Yes	All	No	N.A.	Yes

See footnotes at end of table

## TAXES

TABLE 7.14

### State Tax Amnesty Programs, 1982–2018 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Amnesty period	Legislative authorization	Major taxes covered	Accounts receivable included	Collections (\$ millions) (a)	Installment arrangements permitted (b)
New York	11/1/85 – 1/31/86	Yes	All (j)	Yes	401.3	Yes
	11/1/96 – 1/31/97	Yes	All	Yes	253.4	Yes (o)
	11/18/02 – 1/31/03	Yes	All	Yes	582.7	Yes (s)
	10/1/05 – 3/1/06	N.A.	Income, Corporate	N.A.	349.0	N.A.
	1/15/10 – 3/15/10	Yes	All	Yes	56.5	No
New York City	10/20/03 – 1/23/04	Yes	All (v)	Yes (w)	N.A.	No
North Carolina	9/1/89 – 12/1/89	Yes	All (k)	Yes	37.6	No
North Dakota	9/1/83 – 11/30/83	No (c)	All	No	0.2	Yes
	10/1/03 – 1/31/04	Yes	N.A.	N.A.	6.9	N.A.
Ohio	10/15/01 – 1/15/02	Yes	All	No	48.5	No
	1/1/06 – 2/15/06	Yes	All	No	63.0	No
	1/1/18–2/15/18	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
Oklahoma	7/1/84 – 12/31/84	Yes	Income, Sales	Yes	13.9	No (l)
	8/15/02 – 11/15/02	N.A.	All (r)	Yes	N.A.	N.A.
	9/15/08 – 11/14/08	Yes	All	Yes	81.0	Yes
	9/14/15 – 11/13/15	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes
Oregon	10/1/09 – 11/19/09	Yes	Personal, Corporate, Inheritance	No	N.A.	No
Pennsylvania	10/13/95 – 1/10/96	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
	4/26/10 – 6/18/10	Yes	All	Yes	261.0	No
	4/21/17 – 6/19/17	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	No
Rhode Island	10/15/86 – 1/12/87	Yes	All	No	0.7	Yes
	4/15/96 – 6/28/96	Yes	All	Yes	7.9	Yes
	7/15/06 – 9/30/06	N.A.	All	Yes	6.5	Yes
	9/2/12 – 11/15/12	Yes	All	Yes	22.3	Yes
	12/1/17 – 2/15/18	Yes	All	Yes	N.A.	Yes
South Carolina	9/1/85 – 11/30/85	Yes	All	Yes	7.1	Yes
	10/15/02 – 12/2/02	Yes	All	Yes	66.2	N.A.
South Dakota	4/1/99 – 5/15/99	Yes	All	Yes	0.5	N.A.
Texas	2/1/84 – 2/29/84	No (c)	All (m)	No	0.5	No
	3/11/04 – 3/31/04	No (c)	All (m)	No	N.A.	No
	6/15/07 – 8/15/07	No (c)	All (m)	No	100	No
	6/12/12 – 8/17/12	No (c)	All (m)	No	100	No
	5/1/18 – 6/29/18	Yes	All (bb)	No	N.A.	No
Vermont	5/15/90 – 6/25/90	Yes	All	Yes	1 (e)	No
	7/20/09 – 8/31/09	Yes	All	N.A.	2.2	N.A.
Virginia	2/1/90 – 3/31/90	Yes	All	Yes	32.2	No
	9/2/03 – 11/3/03	Yes	All	Yes	98.3	N.A.
	10/7/09 – 12/5/09	Yes	All	Yes	102.1	No
Washington	2/1/11 – 4/30/11	Yes	All	Yes	346.0	No
West Virginia	10/1/86 – 12/31/86	Yes	All	Yes	15.9	Yes
	9/1/04 – 10/31/04	Yes	All	N.A.	10.4	Yes
Wisconsin	9/15/85 – 11/22/85	Yes	All	Yes (n)	27.3	Yes
	6/15/98 – 8/14/98	Yes	All	Yes	30.9	N.A.
Dist. of Columbia	7/1/87 – 9/30/87	Yes	All	Yes	24.3	Yes
	7/10/95 – 8/31/95	Yes	All (p)	Yes	19.5	Yes (p)
	8/2/10 – 9/30/10	Yes	All (p)	Yes	N.A.	No
CNMI*	9/30/05 – 3/30/06	Yes	All	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.14

**State Tax Amnesty Programs, 1982–2018** (continued)

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators, April 2018.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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.
- (aa) All taxes except motor fuel, motor vehicle and property taxes.
- (bb) Does not apply to local motor vehicle tax, IFTA taxes, PUC gross receipts assessments or unclaimed property payments.

## TAXES

TABLE 7.15A

### State Excise Tax Rates (As of January 1, 2018)

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	7.25 (b)	287	3.3 (k)	Yes
Colorado	2.9	84	2.28	Yes
Connecticut	6.35	435	5.4 (k)	Yes
Delaware	(a)	210	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	6.5	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	6.625	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)	133	(j)	...
Pennsylvania	6.0	260	(j)	Yes
Rhode Island	7.0	425	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

TABLE 7.15A

**State Excise Tax Rates (As of January 1, 2018) (continued)**

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2018 and The Council of State Governments, February 2018.

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.

(c) Includes statewide tax of 1.25 percent levied by local governments in Utah. A discount of 1 percent is applicable to local taxes.

(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 57.4¢ through Dec. 31, 2018.

(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 44¢.

(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/gallon 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 7.15B

### 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
Federal (a)(b)	18.3	0.1	18.4	24.3	0.1	24.4	13.0	0.1	13.1
Alabama(c)(d)	18.0	...	18.0	19.0	...	19.0	18.0	0.0	18.0
Alaska (e)	8.0	0.95	8.95	8.0	0.95	8.95	8.0	0.95	8.95
Arizona (f)(b)	18.0	1.0	19.0	26.0	1.0	27.0	18.0	1.0	19.0
Arkansas (g)	21.5	0.3	21.8	22.5	0.3	22.8	21.5	0.3	21.8
California (h)(i)	41.7	5.0	46.7	36.0	25.0	61.0	41.7	5.0	46.7
Colorado	22.0	...	22.0	20.5	...	20.5	20.0	...	20.0
Connecticut (i)	25.0	...	25.0	41.7	...	41.7	25.0	...	25.0
Delaware (i)	23.0	...	23.0	22.0	...	22.0	23.0	...	23.0
Florida (j)(i)	17.725	13.7	31.425	18.6	13.7	32.3	17.725	13.7	31.425
Georgia (i)	26.8	...	26.8	30.0	...	30.0	26.8	...	26.8
Hawaii (c)(i)	16.0	...	16.0	16.0	...	16.0	16.0	...	16.0
Idaho (a)(i)	32.0	1	33.0	32.0	1	33.0	32.0	1	33.0
Illinois (c)(l)(i)	19.0	1.1	20.1	21.5	1.1	22.6	19.0	1.1	20.1
Indiana (l)(i)	28.0	...	28.0	26.0	...	26.0	28.0	...	28.0
Iowa	30.5	...	30.5	32.5	...	32.5	29.0	...	29.0
Kansas (d)(g)	24.0	1.03	25.03	26.0	1.03	27.03	24.0	1.03	25.03
Kentucky (l)(m)(g)	24.6	1.4	26.0	21.6	1.4	23.0	24.6	1.4	26.0
Louisiana (d)	20.0	0.125	20.125	20.0	0.125	20.125	20.0	0.125	20.125
Maine	30.0	...	30.0	31.2	...	31.2	30.0	...	30.0
Maryland (k)	33.8	...	33.8	34.55	...	34.55	33.8	...	33.8
Massachusetts	24.0	...	24.0	24.0	...	24.0	24.0	...	24.0
Michigan (i)	26.3	...	26.3	26.3	...	26.3	26.3	...	26.3
Minnesota (d)	28.5	0.1	28.6	28.5	0.1	28.6	28.5	0.1	28.6
Mississippi (g)	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4
Missouri (i)	17.0	0.3	17.3	17.0	0.3	17.3	17.0	0.3	17.3
Montana	31.5	...	31.5	29.25	...	29.25	31.5	...	31.5
Nebraska (k)(i)	28.4	0.9	29.3	28.4	0.3	28.7	28.4	0.9	29.3
Nevada (c)(i)	23.0	0.805	23.805	27.0	0.75	27.75	23.0	0.805	23.805
New Hampshire (i)	22.2	1.625	23.825	22.2	1.625	23.825	22.2	1.625	23.825
New Jersey(i)	10.5	26.6	37.10	13.5	30.7	44.20	10.5	26.6	37.10
New Mexico (i)	17.0	1.875	18.875	21.0	1.875	22.875	17.0	1.875	18.875
New York (i)	8.0	16.9	24.9	8.0	15.15	23.15	8.0	16.9	24.9
North Carolina (k)(n)	35.1	0.25	35.35	35.1	0.25	35.35	35.1	0.25	35.35
North Dakota	23.0	...	23.0	23.0	...	23.0	23.0	...	23.0
Ohio	28.0	...	28.0	28.0	...	28.0	28.0	...	28.0
Oklahoma (g)	16.0	1.0	17.0	13.0	1.0	14.0	16.0	1.0	17.0
Oregon (c)	34.0	...	34.0	34.0	...	34.0	34.0	...	34.0
Pennsylvania (i)(k)	57.6	...	57.6	74.1	...	74.1	57.6	...	57.6
Rhode Island (b)	33.0	1	34.0	33.0	1	34.0	33.0	1	34.0
South Carolina (b)(d)(p)	16.0	0.75	16.75	16.0	0.75	16.75	16.0	0.75	16.75
South Dakota (c)(d)	28.0	2	30.0	28.0	2	30.0	26.6	2	28.6
Tennessee (c)(i)(p)	24.0	1.4	25.4	21.0	1.4	22.4	21.0	1.4	22.4
Texas	20.0	...	20.0	20.0	...	20.0	20.0	...	20.0
Utah (m)	29.4	...	29.4	29.4	...	29.4	29.4	...	29.4
Vermont (k)(i)	12.1	18.62	30.72	28.0	4.0	32.0	12.1	18.62	30.72
Virginia (c)(o)	16.2	...	16.2	20.2	...	20.2	16.2	...	16.2
Washington (i)	49.4	...	49.4	49.4	...	49.4	49.4	...	49.4
West Virginia (i)	20.5	15.2	35.7	20.5	15.2	35.7	20.5	15.2	35.7
Wisconsin (i)	30.9	2.0	32.9	30.9	2.0	32.9	30.9	2.0	32.9
Wyoming (i)	23.0	1	24.0	23.0	1	24.0	23.0	1	24.0
Dist. of Columbia	23.5	...	23.5	23.5	...	23.5	23.5	...	23.5

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 7.15B

**State Excise Tax Rates (As of January 1, 2017) (continued)**

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2018.

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 to 3 cents; HI, 8.8 to 18.0 cents; IL, 5 cents in Chicago and 6 cents in Cook county (gasoline only); NV, 4.0 to 9.0 cents; OR, 1 to 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—13.4 cents, 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 16.5%.

(n) Inspection tax.

(o) Large trucks pay an additional (diesel) 3.5 cents (gasoline) 12.6 cents. Actual rates (gasoline) 5.1%, (diesel) 6%.

(p) On July 1, 2018, the South Carolina fuel excise tax will increase to 18 cents and the Tennessee tax rate will increase to 25 cents (gasoline) and 24 cents (diesel).

## TAXES

TABLE 7.16A

### State Sales Tax Rates and Food and Drug Exemptions (As of January 1, 2018)

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)	7.25	★	★	...
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	6.625	★	★	★
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 (e)	3.0% (e)	★	...
Vermont	6.0	★	★	★
Virginia	5.3 (f)	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 2018.

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) 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 7.16B

## State Sales Tax Rates and Vendor Discounts (As of January 1, 2018)

State or other jurisdiction	State sales tax rate (percent)	Rank	Vendor discount (percent)	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	6.5	9	None	
Kentucky	6.0	16	1.75–1.5 (a)	\$50/month (max)
Louisiana (i)	5.0	32	0.748 (i)	
Maine	5.5	29	None (e)	
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	6.625	8	None	
New Mexico	5.125	31	None	
New York	4.0	41	5.0	\$200/quarter (max)
North Carolina	7.75	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

See footnotes at end of table

## TAXES

TABLE 7.16B

### State Sales Tax Rates and Vendor Discounts (As of January 1, 2018) (continued)

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources. January 2018.

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 tax 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 filed returns.
- (i) On 7/1/18, Louisiana tax rate will decrease to 4% and vendor discount rate will increase to 0.935%.
- (j) Electronic filers only.
- (k) New Hampshire imposes a 9% tax on meals and rooms, with a vendor discount of 3%.

TABLE 7.17

## State Individual Income Taxes (Tax rates for the tax year 2018—as of January 1, 2018)

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 (a)	2.59	– 4.54	5	10,179 (b)	– 152,668 (b)	2,150	4,300	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	8,223 (b)	– 551,473 (b)	114 (c)	228 (c)	353 (c)	...
Colorado	4.63		1	Flat rate		4,150 (d)	8,300 (d)	4,150 (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	7,400	3,000	...
Hawaii	1.4	– 11.0	12	2,400 (b)	– 200,000 (b)	1,144	2,288	1,144	...
Idaho (a)	1.6	– 7.4	7	1,472 (b)	– 11,043 (b)	4,150 (d)	8,300 (d)	4,150 (d)	...
Illinois	4.95		1	Flat rate		2,000	4,000	2,000	...
Indiana	3.23		1	Flat rate		1,000	2,000	2,500 (j)	...
Iowa (a)	0.36	– 8.98	9	1,598	– 71,910	40 (c)	80 (c)	40 (c)	★
Kansas	3.1	– 5.7	3	15,000 (b)	– 30,000 (b)	2,250	4,500	2,250	...
Kentucky	2.0	– 6.0	6	3,000	– 75,001	10 (c)	20 (c)	10 (c)	...
Louisiana	2.0	– 6.0	3	12,500 (b)	– 50,001 (b)	4,500 (k)	9,000 (k)	1,000	★
Maine (a)	5.8	– 7.15	3	21,450 (l)	– 50,750 (l)	4,150 (d)	8,300 (d)	4,150 (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	25,890 (n)	– 160,020 (n)	4,150 (d)	8,300 (d)	4,150 (d)	...
Mississippi	3.0	– 5.0	3	5,000	– 10,001	6,000	12,000	1,500	...
Missouri (a)(o)	1.5	– 5.9	10	1,028	– 9,253	2,100	4,200	1,200	★(p)
Montana (a)	1.0	– 6.9	7	3,000	– 17,900	2,400	4,800	2,400	★(p)
Nebraska (a)	2.46	– 6.84	4	3,150 (b)	– 30,420 (b)	134 (c)	268 (c)	134 (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 (q)	– 500,000 (q)	1,000	2,000	1,500	...
New Mexico	1.7	– 4.9	4	5,500 (r)	– 16,001 (r)	4,150 (d)	8,300 (d)	4,150 (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	38,700 (s)	– 424,950 (s)	4,150 (d)	8,300 (d)	4,150 (d)	...
Ohio (a)	0.0	4.997	8	10,650	– 213,350	2,300 (t)	4,600 (t)	2,300 (t)	...
Oklahoma	0.5	– 5.0	6	1,000 (u)	– 7,200 (u)	1,000	2,000	1,000	...
Oregon (a)	5.0	– 9.9	4	3,450 (b)	– 125,000 (b)	201 (c)	402 (c)	201 (c)	★(p)
Pennsylvania	3.07		1	Flat rate		None			...
Rhode Island (a)	3.75	– 5.99	3	62,550	– 142,150	4,000	8,000	4,000	...
South Carolina (a)	0.0	– 7.0	6	2,970	– 14,860	4,150 (d)	8,300 (d)	4,150 (d)	...
South Dakota	(No state income tax)								...
Tennessee	(State income tax of 3% on dividends and interest income only (y).)					1,250	2,500	0	...
Texas	(No state income tax)								...
Utah	5.0		1	Flat rate		(v)	(v)	(v)	...
Vermont (a)	3.55	– 8.95	5	37,950 (w)	– 416,700 (w)	4,150 (d)	8,300 (d)	4,150 (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	11,450 (x)	– 252,150 (x)	700	1,400	700	...
Wyoming	(No state income tax)								...
Dist. of Columbia	4.0	– 8.95	5	10,000	– 1,000,000	1,675	3,350	1,675	...

See footnotes at end of table

## TAXES

TABLE 7.17

### State Individual Income Taxes (Tax rates for the tax year 2018—as of January 1, 2018) (continued)

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, February 2018.

Key:

★—Yes

...—No

- (a) Nineteen 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. Note, the Tax Cut and Reform Act of 2017 has eliminated personal exemptions from the IRC. These states will need to enact legislation to reinstate a personal exemption for tax year 2018. We have reported here the exemption amounts before the federal tax change.
- (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. The tax rates for lower income taxpayers are scheduled to decrease beginning in tax year 2019.
- (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 brackets reported for Maine are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$42,900 to \$101,550.
- (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 \$37,850 to \$266,700.
- (o) Beginning after tax year 2017, the top Missouri tax rate is scheduled to decrease by 0.1 each year (if revenue gain requirements are met) until it reaches 5.5%.
- (p) 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.
- (q) 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.
- (r) 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.
- (s) 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 \$64,650 to \$424,950.
- (t) Ohio provides an additional tax credit of \$20 per exemption. Exemption amounts reduced for higher income taxpayers.
- (u) 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.
- (v) Utah provides a tax credit equal to 6% of the federal personal exemption amounts (and applicable standard deduction). Note, the Tax Cut and Reform Act of 2017 has eliminated personal exemptions and increased the standard deduction in the IRC. Utah will need to enact legislation to reinstate a personal credit for tax year 2018.
- (w) 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.
- (x) The Wisconsin income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$15,270 to \$336,200.
- (y) Tennessee Hall Tax Rate on Dividends and Interest is being phased out, 1% reduction each year.

TABLE 7.18

**State Personal Income Taxes: Federal Starting Points (As of January 1, 2018)**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Relation to Internal Revenue Code</i>	<i>Federal tax base used as starting point to calculate state taxable income</i>
Alabama	...	...
Alaska	..... No state income tax .....	.....
Arizona	1/1/2017	Adjusted gross income
Arkansas	...	...
California	1/1/2015	Adjusted gross income
Colorado	Current	Taxable income
Connecticut	Current	Adjusted gross income
Delaware	Current	Adjusted gross income
Florida	..... No state income tax .....	.....
Georgia	1/1/2017	Adjusted gross income
Hawaii	12/31/2016	Adjusted gross income
Idaho	1/1/2017	Taxable income
Illinois	Current	Adjusted gross income
Indiana	1/1/2016	Adjusted gross income
Iowa	1/1/2015	Adjusted gross income
Kansas	Current	Adjusted gross income
Kentucky	12/31/2015	Adjusted gross income
Louisiana	Current	Adjusted gross income
Maine	12/31/2016	Adjusted gross income
Maryland	Current	Adjusted gross income
Massachusetts	1/1/2005	Adjusted gross income
Michigan	Current (a)	Adjusted gross income
Minnesota	12/16/2016	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	1/1/2017	Adjusted gross income
North Dakota	Current	Taxable income
Ohio	2/14/2016	Adjusted gross income
Oklahoma	Current	Adjusted gross income
Oregon	12/31/2015	Taxable income
Pennsylvania	...	...
Rhode Island	Current	Adjusted gross income
South Carolina	12/31/2016	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	1/1/2016	Taxable income
Virginia	12/31/2016	Adjusted gross income
Washington	..... No state income tax .....	.....
West Virginia	12/31/2016	Adjusted gross income
Wisconsin	12/31/2016	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. February 2018.

**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 1/1/2012 federal law.

## TAXES

TABLE 7.19

### 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 (b)	...
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	9.5 (h)	----- Flat Rate -----	-----	1		...
Indiana	6.0 (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			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	4.8–5.9	500,000		2	4.8–5.9	...
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	1.41–4.31 (s)	...
Ohio		----- (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 -----			6.0–0.25 (b)	...
Tennessee	6.5	----- Flat Rate -----	-----	1	6.5	...
Texas	(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	8.25 (b)	----- Flat Rate -----	-----	1		...

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 7.19

**Range of State Corporate Income Tax Rates (For tax year 2017—as of January 1, 2017) (continued)**

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources February 2018.

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 10% surtax applies for tax years 2018.
- (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 9.5% is the sum of a corporate income tax rate of 7.0% plus a replacement tax of 2.5%.
- (i) The Indiana Corporate tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 5.75% on July 1, 2018. Bank tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 6.25% on January 1, 2019.
- (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.

## TAXES

TABLE 7.20

### State Severance Taxes: 2018

<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; 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 3½ 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. For timber, \$2.13 per thousand for board fee (Ponderosa) and \$1.51 per thousand board feet (other).
<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 2017/18 is \$0.5038349.
	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 CO <sub>2</sub> produced.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.20  
**State Severance Taxes: 2018** (continued)

<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 (2017–18 rate \$0.172 per MCF); and the sulfur base rate (\$2.43) times the sulfur base rate adjustment each fiscal year for sulfur (2017–18 rate \$4.82 per ton).
	Solid Minerals Tax (e)	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 1,000 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 \$0.03.
<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, 2017 through June 30, 2018 has been set at 11.1 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° 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)	Trees and timber: 2.25% of current stumpage value. Pulpwood: 5% of current stumpage value.
	Mineral Severance Tax (j)	Sulfur, \$1.03 per long ton of 2,240 lbs.; salt, \$0.06 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble, \$0.20 per ton; stone, \$0.03 per ton; sand, \$0.06 per ton; lignite, \$0.12 per ton; salt content in brine, when used in the manufacture of other products and not marketed as salt: \$0.005 per ton.
	Oil Field Site Restoration Fee	\$0.015 per barrel of oil and condensate; \$0.003 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.
<b>Maine</b>	Mining Excise Tax	The greater of a tax on facilities and equipment or a tax on gross proceeds.
<b>Maryland</b>	Mine Reclamation Surcharge	\$15/ton of coal removed by open-pit, strip or deep mine methods. Of the \$15, \$0.06 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 (2018 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 \$0.03 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

## TAXES

TABLE 7.20

### State Severance Taxes: 2018 (continued)

<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 and Gypsum 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.
<b>Nebraska</b>	Electrical Energy Producers License Tax	\$.0002/kilowatt-hour of electrical energy generated, manufactured or produced.
	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%.
<b>Nevada</b>	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.
	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.
<b>New Hampshire</b>	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	\$50/mills/bbl. of oil and 50 mills/50,000 cu. ft. of gas.
	Refined Petroleum Products Tax	0.1% of fair market value.
<b>New Mexico</b>	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.
	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	\$.0096/Mmbtu tax on volume.
<b>North Carolina</b>	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.
	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.
<b>North Dakota</b>	Extracted Energy Minerals Tax	Oil and condensates: 2% of gross price paid. Gas: 0.9% of the market value as determined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-187.78.
	Oil Gross Production Tax	5% of gross value at well.
	Gas Gross Production Tax	\$.0555/MCF rate through June 30, 2018
	Coal Severance Tax	\$.375/ton plus \$.02/ton. (r)
<b>Ohio</b>	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 \$90 for 2018.
	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 three 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

TABLE 7.20  
**State Severance Taxes: 2018** (continued)

<b>Oregon</b>	Forest Products Harvest Tax	\$4.2311/1,000 board ft. harvested from public and private land—through Dec. 31, 2018. 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	\$4.52/1,000 board ft. harvested from land under the Small Tract Forestland Option—through Dec. 31, 2018
	STF Severance Tax—Western Oregon Forestland Option	\$5.81/1,000 board ft. harvested from land under the Small Tract Forestland Option—through Dec. 31, 2018
<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 well's 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 \$.01/1,000 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 1,000 board feet of pine logs. \$.0475 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. Special reclamation taxes at \$.02/clean ton.
	Natural Resource Severance Taxes	5% for sand, gravel, oil, natural gas, coalbed 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 2022.
	Managed Forest Law Tax	Open land \$2.04/acre; close land \$10.20/acre.
<b>Wyoming</b>	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%).

See footnotes at end of table

## TAXES

TABLE 7.20

### State Severance Taxes: 2018 (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments, February 2018.

Note: Severance tax collection totals may be found in the Chapter 7 table entitled "State Government Revenue, By Type of Tax."

Key:

- (a) Application of tax is same as that of title unless otherwise indicated by a footnote.
- (b) Tax rates and applicability for these severance taxes determined by a vote of the appropriate association within the seafood industry, by the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute, or by the Department of Revenue. Proceeds from these elective assessments are customarily appropriated for benefit of the seafood industry.
- (c) 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.
- (d) As of July 1, 2007, set at .0007 mill/\$1.
- (e) Clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells, stone, sand, heavy minerals and rare earths.
- (f) Fee sunsets in 2018 under state law.
- (g) Buyer deducts amount from payment to grower; amount forwarded to Department of Natural Resources.
- (h) Petroleum, oil, gas and other hydrocarbons. Oil inspection fee rate based Department of Revenue factsheet.
- (i) Coal, oil and gas, based on Department of Revenue information.
- (j) Oil inspection fee rate based Department of Revenue factsheet.
- (k) Coal, oil and gas, based on Department of Revenue information.
- (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.
- (m) Metals, precious and semi-precious stones and gems.
- (n) The maximum rate of 0.3% is split between the Oil or Gas Conservation Tax and the Oil, Gas and Coal Natural Resource Account Fund. Currently the Oil or Gas Conservation Tax is .18% and the Oil, Gas and Coal Natural Resource Account fund tax rate is .08%.
- (o) Cement and gypsum or allied products.
- (p) Natural resources except oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide.
- (q) Oil, coal, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, geothermal energy, carbon dioxide and uranium.
- (r) Rate reduced by 50 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.
- (s) Asphalt and ores bearing lead, zinc, jack, gold, silver, copper or petroleum or other crude oil or other mineral oil, natural gas or casinghead gas and uranium ore.
- (t) Any mineral fuel used in the production of energy, including coal, lignite, petroleum, oil, natural gas, uranium and thorium.
- (u) Counties and municipalities also authorized to levy severance taxes on sand, gravel, sandstone, chert and limestone at a rate up to \$.15/ton.
- (v) Fees will not be collected when Oil-Field Cleanup Fund reaches \$20 million, but will again be collected when fund falls below \$10 million.

TABLE 7.21

**State Government Tax Revenue, By Selected Types of Tax: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)**

State	Total taxes	Sales and gross receipts	Licenses	Individual income	Corporation net income	Severance	Property taxes	Death and gift	Documentary and stock transfer	Other
United States	\$922,855,175	\$441,124,249	\$51,984,016	\$343,620,739	\$46,201,841	\$7,649,594	\$15,945,411	\$5,079,338	\$8,687,442	\$2,562,545
Alabama	9,919,794	5,106,102	507,479	3,492,904	376,680	46,622	346,277	0	43,730	0
Alaska	1,042,164	260,846	120,529	0	212,252	336,801	111,736	0	0	0
Arizona	14,676,375	8,680,009	482,362	3,967,924	570,548	15,196	943,008	0	17,328	0
Arkansas	9,452,883	4,590,072	396,891	2,781,458	450,159	48,340	1,119,958	3	38,844	27,158
California	155,231,252	53,365,753	8,551,427	80,753,345	9,902,185	68,500	2,513,157	0	0	76,885
Colorado	12,795,318	4,897,029	702,499	6,485,602	626,109	84,079	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	15,244,947	6,149,782	455,454	7,557,153	719,467	0	0	195,157	167,132	802
Delaware	3,522,301	539,193	1,452,596	1,112,368	318,152	0	0	9,350	89,527	1,115
Florida	37,640,420	30,429,302	2,241,468	0	2,272,230	35,180	20	140	2,662,080	0
Georgia	21,454,446	8,408,456	663,946	10,439,534	981,002	0	961,780	(414)	142	0
Hawaii	6,919,035	4,315,902	263,130	2,116,130	108,169	0	0	49,613	66,091	0
Idaho	4,205,848	2,117,428	372,883	1,521,238	188,996	5,303	0	0	0	0
Illinois	38,907,220	18,524,265	2,745,949	13,806,525	3,367,461	0	60,814	325,230	76,976	0
Indiana	17,587,958	10,608,207	714,634	5,218,166	1,034,367	1,013	10,699	872	0	0
Iowa	9,559,058	4,593,326	925,958	3,553,325	376,865	0	0	88,759	20,825	0
Kansas	8,058,949	4,324,953	396,648	2,231,902	391,877	49,727	663,841	1	0	0
Kentucky	11,778,866	5,603,120	505,377	4,282,080	606,840	149,403	577,544	51,247	3,255	0
Louisiana	9,309,673	5,352,907	400,191	2,866,456	171,579	456,267	62,273	0	0	0
Maine	4,130,242	2,077,913	272,253	1,551,637	137,492	0	35,425	27,198	28,324	0
Maryland	20,894,199	8,939,430	884,363	8,517,529	1,129,008	0	748,389	261,922	200,858	212,700
Massachusetts	27,277,284	8,683,866	1,122,219	14,430,331	2,333,892	0	97	399,429	307,450	0
Michigan	27,436,607	13,239,133	1,660,663	9,303,847	898,213	23,565	2,034,013	23	277,149	1
Minnesota	25,189,128	10,120,647	1,426,235	10,732,570	1,515,697	49,711	849,824	182,499	226,485	85,460
Mississippi	7,660,391	4,777,794	553,510	1,800,053	463,111	39,194	26,725	4	0	0
Missouri	12,245,169	5,302,264	547,326	6,023,701	328,736	9	30,892	56	12,102	83
Montana	2,627,943	562,474	319,020	1,181,042	118,969	164,373	278,497	0	0	3,568
Nebraska	5,117,133	2,362,718	185,082	2,244,719	307,672	2,527	123	0	14,292	0
Nevada	8,025,043	6,347,774	651,067	0	0	102,686	280,055	0	81,683	561,778
New Hampshire	2,641,946	982,832	329,549	87,973	700,237	0	406,394	0	134,961	0
New Jersey	31,546,720	13,173,332	1,499,889	13,355,992	2,229,487	0	4,638	769,688	513,694	0
New Mexico	5,462,105	2,930,004	342,527	1,409,811	113,942	559,296	106,524	1	0	0
New York	81,353,963	24,790,017	1,794,987	46,508,632	4,181,811	0	0	1,364,261	1,299,841	1,414,414
North Carolina	26,201,576	11,149,110	1,869,060	12,042,957	1,066,511	1,961	0	4,493	67,484	0
North Dakota	3,709,105	1,496,824	204,055	351,125	103,069	1,550,122	3,910	0	0	0
Ohio	28,694,883	18,231,167	2,223,747	8,169,197	33,235	35,383	0	2,154	0	0
Oklahoma	8,491,187	3,778,399	1,039,167	2,996,870	327,783	330,824	0	273	17,871	0
Oregon	11,043,311	1,532,190	1,048,709	7,690,019	609,868	13,590	20,587	125,969	2,379	0
Pennsylvania	37,394,589	19,284,374	2,159,170	11,932,232	2,456,231	0	43,124	933,140	562,623	23,695
Rhode Island	3,265,727	1,665,438	120,936	1,236,194	144,269	0	2,544	75,288	21,058	0
South Carolina	9,555,900	4,620,807	499,053	3,869,342	440,489	0	37,518	0	88,691	0
South Dakota	1,747,550	1,440,041	268,227	0	32,684	6,404	0	0	194	0
Tennessee	13,386,169	9,704,247	1,516,966	323,952	1,538,649	1,444	0	62,471	219,188	19,252
Texas	52,132,817	46,370,774	3,414,335	0	0	2,347,708	0	0	0	0
Utah	7,082,961	3,031,819	290,426	3,374,535	333,358	52,823	0	0	0	0
Vermont	3,085,865	1,031,257	117,328	729,986	98,336	0	1,056,323	12,509	35,627	4,499
Virginia	21,219,757	6,886,378	826,306	12,237,996	752,689	2,468	30,367	222	368,747	114,584
Washington	22,280,088	17,636,031	1,461,200	0	0	39,731	2,062,065	136,035	945,026	0
West Virginia	5,127,970	2,566,690	128,478	1,845,711	144,680	424,823	6,957	0	10,631	0
Wisconsin	17,607,733	7,721,707	1,151,656	7,486,676	986,785	10,562	170,537	1,745	65,154	12,911
Wyoming	1,913,607	820,146	157,086	0	0	593,959	338,776	0	0	3,640

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 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 sub-

ject 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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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

## TAXES

TABLE 7.22

### State Government Sales and Gross Receipts Tax Revenue: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)

State	General			Selective sales taxes							
	Total	sales or gross receipts	Total	Motor fuels	Insurance premiums	Public utilities	Tobacco products	Alcoholic beverages	Amusements	Pari-mutuels	Other
United States	\$441,124,249	\$291,472,708	\$149,651,541	\$43,731,888	\$20,388,337	\$13,069,580	\$17,981,249	\$6,613,628	\$7,597,086	\$120,421	\$40,149,352
Alabama	5,106,102	2,596,223	2,509,879	526,763	317,657	695,626	180,301	210,535	6	1,401	577,590
Alaska	260,846	0	260,846	48,773	64,400	4,027	67,918	42,430	10,306	0	22,992
Arizona	8,680,009	6,660,817	2,019,192	898,234	545,124	22,337	317,331	72,281	3,830	160	159,895
Arkansas	4,590,072	3,314,363	1,275,709	479,879	192,020	0	230,527	55,164	56,031	2,616	259,472
California	53,365,753	39,189,007	14,176,746	5,000,539	2,561,932	714,623	840,034	368,699	0	14,537	4,676,382
Colorado	4,897,029	2,840,173	2,056,856	667,037	277,647	11,650	201,187	43,407	116,374	620	738,934
Connecticut	6,149,782	3,752,793	2,396,989	467,749	208,895	298,858	350,723	56,345	305,057	6,876	702,486
Delaware	539,193	0	539,193	125,453	96,279	55,394	111,762	20,274	0	69	129,962
Florida	30,429,302	22,291,157	8,138,145	2,611,492	705,400	2,408,133	1,223,029	396,418	202,942	6,921	583,810
Georgia	8,408,456	5,480,196	2,928,260	1,655,028	428,700	0	219,870	190,536	0	0	434,126
Hawaii	4,315,902	3,206,154	1,109,748	92,591	157,900	152,760	124,890	50,590	0	0	531,017
Idaho	2,117,428	1,559,332	558,096	337,335	87,727	1,876	50,574	9,235	0	0	71,349
Illinois	18,524,265	11,344,480	7,179,785	1,354,039	424,959	1,585,911	844,928	287,865	787,519	6,420	1,888,144
Indiana	10,608,207	7,306,331	3,301,876	845,384	235,024	214,976	443,210	48,310	578,829	1,958	934,185
Iowa	4,593,326	3,162,854	1,430,472	689,693	119,571	28,700	227,901	22,423	298,017	3,666	40,501
Kansas	4,324,953	3,240,354	1,084,599	450,633	305,631	406	146,552	133,709	331	0	47,337
Kentucky	5,603,120	3,462,704	2,140,416	750,034	145,250	64,681	245,581	139,248	229	4,993	790,400
Louisiana	5,352,907	3,186,614	2,166,293	622,234	518,906	8,618	121,200	63,356	702,573	4,338	125,068
Maine	2,077,913	1,359,190	718,723	245,053	102,528	21,674	141,464	18,741	53,255	1,562	134,446
Maryland	8,939,430	4,504,242	4,435,188	1,017,769	552,526	137,537	395,266	31,627	650,293	1,173	1,648,997
Massachusetts	8,683,866	6,089,860	2,594,006	766,553	406,796	24,929	640,839	83,395	66,844	1,326	603,324
Michigan	13,239,133	9,163,542	4,075,591	1,028,780	328,138	28,208	947,194	157,242	111,618	3,878	1,470,533
Minnesota	10,120,647	5,583,910	4,536,737	901,156	457,876	54	650,042	88,352	56,310	522	2,382,425
Mississippi	4,777,794	3,297,760	1,480,034	443,578	317,659	1,602	145,931	42,352	133,847	0	395,065
Missouri	5,302,264	3,536,396	1,765,868	717,178	400,734	0	101,944	36,849	367,814	0	141,349
Montana	562,474	0	562,474	186,083	98,463	43,995	86,289	31,907	60,392	44	55,301
Nebraska	2,362,718	1,783,498	579,220	342,004	65,465	49,288	61,258	30,520	5,800	160	24,725
Nevada	6,347,774	4,266,267	2,081,507	315,897	310,223	23,357	174,663	45,098	930,045	0	282,224
New Hampshire	982,832	0	982,832	144,930	113,473	58,206	226,482	12,850	427	922	425,542
New Jersey	13,173,332	9,267,703	3,905,629	554,473	605,447	964,738	677,216	138,799	209,417	0	755,539
New Mexico	2,930,004	2,085,366	844,638	245,447	214,688	29,552	82,826	37,084	73,000	1,298	160,743
New York	24,790,017	13,534,170	11,255,847	1,612,425	1,539,422	914,309	1,247,078	299,931	1,231	19,778	5,621,673
North Carolina	11,149,110	7,187,844	3,961,266	1,936,102	503,407	122	286,286	378,744	(250)	0	856,855
North Dakota	1,496,824	1,017,269	479,555	196,837	65,113	46,455	30,757	9,026	3,406	1,566	126,395
Ohio	18,231,167	12,226,504	6,004,663	1,855,699	579,408	1,156,646	1,008,798	100,712	269,267	5,628	1,028,505
Oklahoma	3,778,399	2,471,242	1,307,157	463,962	322,604	46,168	316,471	120,099	20,963	1,162	15,728
Oregon	1,532,190	0	1,532,190	517,757	86,283	96,970	268,808	18,375	0	1,980	542,017
Pennsylvania	19,284,374	10,221,593	9,062,781	2,971,950	820,513	1,310,130	962,110	373,004	1,395,968	10,350	1,218,756
Rhode Island	1,665,438	973,585	691,853	90,032	113,993	103,971	144,403	20,399	0	1,070	217,985
South Carolina	4,620,807	3,268,415	1,352,392	565,405	246,059	29,158	27,264	173,138	42,530	0	268,838
South Dakota	1,440,041	968,787	471,254	186,990	86,879	3,624	63,082	16,656	9,256	388	104,379
Tennessee	9,704,247	7,006,376	2,697,871	897,608	885,037	8,268	263,739	174,340	0	0	468,879
Texas	46,370,774	32,131,385	14,239,389	3,500,210	2,171,362	605,487	1,479,863	1,191,961	29,780	6,954	5,253,772
Utah	3,031,819	2,083,671	948,148	419,727	133,157	24,351	119,717	51,563	0	0	199,633
Vermont	1,031,257	371,365	659,892	77,404	59,055	9,012	80,418	25,025	0	0	408,978
Virginia	6,886,378	3,931,717	2,954,661	895,589	491,495	121,749	178,847	268,547	83	0	998,351
Washington	17,636,031	13,560,382	4,075,649	1,457,933	334,663	489,225	450,805	347,642	0	1,840	793,541
West Virginia	2,566,690	1,286,833	1,279,857	396,010	158,315	120,406	100,273	17,936	43,545	2,282	441,090
Wisconsin	7,721,707	5,058,789	2,662,918	1,043,282	196,543	326,990	649,538	58,970	201	0	387,394
Wyoming	820,146	641,495	178,651	115,175	27,991	4,823	24,060	1,919	0	1,963	2,720

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

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



TABLE 7.23

**State Government License Tax Revenue: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)**

<i>State</i>	<i>Total license revenue</i>	<i>Motor vehicle operators</i>	<i>Occupation and business, NEC</i>	<i>Corporation</i>	<i>Motor vehicle</i>
<b>United States</b>	\$51,984,016	\$2,592,794	\$12,912,866	\$5,582,303	\$25,566,382
Alabama	507,479	33,964	56,250	162,117	213,550
Alaska	120,529	0	46,957	0	38,000
Arizona	482,362	31,373	159,454	18,342	228,970
Arkansas	396,891	21,825	143,422	26,703	163,023
California	8,551,427	296,160	3,303,576	75,066	3,996,089
Colorado	702,499	36,751	39,628	19,541	504,010
Connecticut	455,454	48,719	133,427	28,878	224,287
Delaware	1,452,596	6,738	105,868	1,274,897	54,287
Florida	2,241,468	117,146	177,077	315,059	1,552,251
Georgia	663,946	108,475	82,123	51,050	366,897
Hawaii	263,130	349	41,566	1,765	186,742
Idaho	372,883	11,187	79,026	2,502	177,260
Illinois	2,745,949	116,222	469,273	363,019	1,695,934
Indiana	714,634	237,329	55,437	7,534	294,209
Iowa	925,958	16,750	153,278	46,695	610,762
Kansas	396,648	20,189	81,617	27,173	219,463
Kentucky	505,377	16,836	130,826	109,321	207,617
Louisiana	400,191	14,277	99,581	106,104	133,362
Maine	272,253	10,935	110,986	10,100	108,845
Maryland	884,363	36,597	228,582	103,860	492,753
Massachusetts	1,122,219	99,051	324,481	26,922	464,428
Michigan	1,660,663	59,478	162,626	23,703	1,070,548
Minnesota	1,426,235	47,452	499,122	8,201	741,938
Mississippi	553,510	15,272	129,892	144,283	158,029
Missouri	547,326	17,356	143,496	13,430	289,124
Montana	319,020	8,573	107,039	4,282	144,973
Nebraska	185,082	10,838	35,843	16,213	104,287
Nevada	651,067	30,859	242,794	75,726	196,610
New Hampshire	329,549	5,849	100,049	59,010	116,127
New Jersey	1,499,889	55,873	485,336	247,721	642,537
New Mexico	342,527	12,325	41,579	25,706	234,806
New York	1,794,987	158,562	127,046	24,047	1,357,552
North Carolina	1,869,060	134,435	306,808	609,410	714,464
North Dakota	204,055	4,226	59,907	0	119,473
Ohio	2,223,747	78,821	943,758	237,487	769,085
Oklahoma	1,039,167	26,963	57,692	55,082	719,518
Oregon	1,048,709	37,973	353,372	34,825	539,474
Pennsylvania	2,159,170	71,765	901,143	80,943	900,127
Rhode Island	120,936	4,911	58,915	5,131	45,359
South Carolina	499,053	8,686	100,076	88,702	240,551
South Dakota	268,227	5,346	107,967	5,194	89,045
Tennessee	1,516,966	56,063	330,149	773,374	301,635
Texas	3,414,335	137,372	517,411	137,109	2,227,996
Utah	290,426	15,414	53,264	586	184,078
Vermont	117,328	9,550	20,955	3,444	71,626
Virginia	826,306	40,558	202,087	61,138	477,126
Washington	1,461,200	119,671	323,654	35,739	603,519
West Virginia	128,478	95,314	9,928	986	4,295
Wisconsin	1,151,656	40,113	437,933	20,357	493,293
Wyoming	157,086	2,303	30,590	13,826	76,448

See footnotes at end of table

## TAXES

TABLE 7.23

**State Government License Tax Revenue: 2016 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)**

State	Hunting and fishing	Public utility	Alcoholic beverages	Amusements	Other licenses
United States	\$1,595,395	\$1,250,122	\$629,409	\$543,093	\$1,311,652
Alabama	22,931	14,443	4,224	0	0
Alaska	29,500	838	1,919	0	3,315
Arizona	35,059	0	7,416	0	1,748
Arkansas	26,579	8,351	4,624	473	1,891
California	104,698	674,660	57,406	16,767	27,005
Colorado	79,664	14,717	7,367	821	0
Connecticut	5,200	675	9,356	230	4,682
Delaware	3,030	0	1,584	306	5,886
Florida	17,026	25,516	9,132	18,000	10,261
Georgia	26,569	0	3,983	0	24,849
Hawaii	599	20,804	0	0	11,305
Idaho	39,984	57,166	1,662	289	3,807
Illinois	40,354	4,723	13,097	15,442	27,885
Indiana	19,362	0	12,871	5,912	81,980
Iowa	29,246	12,035	15,468	33,156	8,568
Kansas	30,568	4,981	3,672	6,379	2,606
Kentucky	28,455	0	6,616	324	5,382
Louisiana	30,789	11,678	0	0	4,400
Maine	16,731	0	5,445	590	8,621
Maryland	17,883	0	1,446	1,415	1,827
Massachusetts	5,532	0	3,450	14,916	183,439
Michigan	64,214	33,857	17,469	0	228,768
Minnesota	64,581	934	2,580	1,161	60,266
Mississippi	2,731	7,292	1,306	35,337	59,368
Missouri	34,369	19,842	5,359	1,799	22,551
Montana	32,517	12	3,374	7,576	10,674
Nebraska	14,608	0	648	1,589	1,056
Nevada	12,817	0	0	88,907	3,354
New Hampshire	11,742	16,989	18,056	288	1,439
New Jersey	14,062	6,961	4,199	42,181	1,019
New Mexico	25,738	1,720	0	653	0
New York	45,234	19,380	61,706	0	1,460
North Carolina	33,578	20,097	25,140	199	24,929
North Dakota	19,306	6	381	756	0
Ohio	37,695	27,863	42,501	37,833	48,704
Oklahoma	21,082	471	1,224	156,410	725
Oregon	53,978	14,577	4,543	2,834	7,133
Pennsylvania	74,654	80,661	17,741	11,820	20,316
Rhode Island	1,988	0	72	197	4,363
South Carolina	18,284	10,487	12,591	1,266	18,410
South Dakota	30,699	0	530	6,617	22,829
Tennessee	38,848	6,108	1,467	254	9,068
Texas	110,051	20,542	74,711	19,874	169,269
Utah	29,813	0	2,669	0	4,602
Vermont	7,833	0	431	26	3,463
Virginia	27,763	0	13,297	129	4,208
Washington	43,864	22,587	143,858	6,630	161,678
West Virginia	12,096	442	995	3,192	1,230
Wisconsin	67,572	88,707	1,823	545	1,313
Wyoming	33,919	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.24

## Summary of Financial Aggregates, By State: 2016 (In millions of dollars)

State	Revenues			
	Total	General	Utilities and liquor store	Insurance trust (a)
United States	\$2,136,310	\$1,908,997	\$21,912	\$205,401
Alabama	30,133	25,250	325	4,558
Alaska	8,072	7,629	19	424
Arizona	38,321	34,672	29	3,620
Arkansas	21,439	20,346	0	1,093
California	322,332	282,908	775	38,649
Colorado	31,400	27,530	0	3,870
Connecticut	28,139	26,172	35	1,933
Delaware	8,084	7,963	21	100
Florida	85,576	80,261	25	5,290
Georgia	45,859	42,279	6	3,575
Hawaii	13,418	12,919	0	498
Idaho	9,402	8,151	155	1,096
Illinois	75,492	68,847	0	6,645
Indiana	38,688	36,260	0	2,428
Iowa	23,716	21,074	291	2,351
Kansas	17,609	16,460	0	1,149
Kentucky	29,918	28,198	0	1,719
Louisiana	26,842	24,110	13	2,719
Maine	8,987	8,310	175	502
Maryland	42,037	39,160	156	2,721
Massachusetts	60,312	54,701	878	4,732
Michigan	71,189	61,246	1,022	8,921
Minnesota	44,248	41,213	104	2,930
Mississippi	20,881	18,954	338	1,589
Missouri	33,039	28,850	0	4,189
Montana	6,863	6,011	94	758
Nebraska	10,882	10,130	0	752
Nevada	16,809	13,904	49	2,855
New Hampshire	8,344	6,997	671	676
New Jersey	65,689	60,953	1,119	3,617
New Mexico	18,602	16,537	0	2,065
New York	185,620	164,399	8,081	13,140
North Carolina	55,217	51,110	0	4,106
North Dakota	7,324	6,699	0	625
Ohio	78,332	67,466	1,154	9,711
Oklahoma	22,863	20,921	615	1,327
Oregon	32,764	28,109	568	4,087
Pennsylvania	90,792	79,738	1,938	9,116
Rhode Island	8,201	7,430	23	749
South Carolina	28,938	24,905	1,865	2,168
South Dakota	4,537	4,251	0	287
Tennessee	31,428	28,984	0	2,444
Texas	144,219	122,795	0	21,424
Utah	18,165	16,441	361	1,362
Vermont	6,488	6,121	62	305
Virginia	51,656	45,426	737	5,494
Washington	50,775	43,629	0	7,145
West Virginia	13,906	12,845	95	966
Wisconsin	36,853	34,643	0	2,211
Wyoming	5,914	5,090	114	710

See footnotes at end of table

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.24

Summary of Financial Aggregates, By State: 2016 (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Expenditures				Total debt outstanding at end of fiscal year	Total cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year
	Total	General	Utilities and liquor store	Insurance trust		
United States	\$2,238,572	\$1,919,479	\$33,693	\$285,400	\$1,160,489	\$4,345,945
Alabama	30,211	26,349	321	3,541	8,667	42,977
Alaska	12,436	10,873	233	1,330	5,954	74,150
Arizona	42,182	37,885	30	4,267	14,400	58,432
Arkansas	22,911	20,975	0	1,936	4,829	34,073
California	326,838	276,187	1,353	49,298	151,308	654,911
Colorado	34,596	29,100	13	5,483	16,687	73,261
Connecticut	32,202	26,929	759	4,514	37,025	46,950
Delaware	9,379	8,563	137	678	5,045	15,267
Florida	88,220	79,066	262	8,893	33,469	215,699
Georgia	47,866	41,408	86	6,373	13,131	95,924
Hawaii	12,190	10,805	0	1,385	9,217	22,383
Idaho	9,331	8,097	120	1,113	3,543	23,793
Illinois	78,334	63,958	0	14,376	65,792	156,686
Indiana	39,558	36,675	0	2,882	22,471	59,778
Iowa	23,732	21,011	200	2,520	5,956	42,462
Kansas	18,749	16,856	0	1,892	9,538	23,302
Kentucky	35,342	30,914	31	4,396	14,453	39,481
Louisiana	31,444	26,954	9	4,481	17,913	59,602
Maine	9,357	8,336	24	997	4,845	18,568
Maryland	44,090	38,756	990	4,344	27,871	69,670
Massachusetts	63,562	53,641	3,256	6,665	76,861	90,985
Michigan	70,811	62,217	825	7,769	33,745	99,516
Minnesota	46,695	40,870	471	5,353	16,213	78,477
Mississippi	22,247	19,322	279	2,646	7,283	32,635
Missouri	32,778	28,241	0	4,537	19,103	85,170
Montana	7,115	6,071	100	945	3,052	18,743
Nebraska	11,027	10,286	0	740	1,951	19,913
Nevada	15,315	12,686	51	2,579	3,222	39,695
New Hampshire	7,688	6,390	535	762	7,869	13,973
New Jersey	72,618	56,487	2,992	13,139	66,722	115,619
New Mexico	20,158	17,849	0	2,309	6,952	52,199
New York	195,571	160,856	13,117	21,599	137,480	362,347
North Carolina	53,857	47,759	181	5,916	16,919	116,224
North Dakota	8,206	7,369	90	747	2,356	28,849
Ohio	87,017	69,003	814	17,200	33,165	223,088
Oklahoma	24,951	21,228	903	2,820	8,703	44,432
Oregon	34,306	28,512	401	5,393	13,356	91,102
Pennsylvania	96,440	82,457	1,819	12,163	47,099	123,378
Rhode Island	8,625	7,190	163	1,272	9,052	16,650
South Carolina	31,630	26,640	1,568	3,423	16,228	44,008
South Dakota	5,060	4,521	0	539	3,366	15,528
Tennessee	32,459	29,839	1	2,619	6,076	53,132
Texas	148,450	130,549	10	17,891	49,357	350,600
Utah	19,630	17,585	258	1,788	7,014	33,763
Vermont	6,764	6,325	61	378	2,492	7,851
Virginia	53,747	48,164	713	4,871	28,628	96,237
Washington	53,463	46,238	239	6,987	33,060	102,579
West Virginia	14,524	12,939	88	1,497	7,224	21,483
Wisconsin	38,538	33,172	40	5,326	23,052	111,056
Wyoming	6,352	5,374	151	827	776	29,341

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.24  
**Summary of Financial Aggregates, By State: 2016 (In millions of dollars)** (continued)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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

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 7.25

**National Totals of State Government Finances for Selected Years: 2006–2016**  
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
<b>Revenue total</b>	\$2,136,310,326	\$2,203,229,979	\$2,365,153,505	\$2,216,076,231	\$1,905,807,119
General revenue	1,908,997,159	1,853,494,640	1,742,915,609	1,709,786,388	1,629,267,996
Taxes	922,855,175	911,697,759	870,437,041	847,077,345	798,586,949
Intergovernmental revenue	637,256,254	604,627,441	550,721,503	551,464,163	533,655,081
From Federal Government	621,597,499	590,480,568	535,736,745	513,478,951	514,139,109
Public Welfare	417,307,189	389,191,243	332,492,959	307,610,126	296,964,692
Education	83,018,756	82,495,588	82,981,871	84,408,057	90,264,309
Highways	44,931,663	41,748,566	43,287,751	41,431,014	43,199,512
Employment security administration	3,745,803	4,200,959	4,307,823	4,647,159	4,771,326
Other	72,594,088	72,844,212	72,666,341	70,770,258	74,371,641
From local government	15,658,755	14,146,873	14,984,758	37,985,212	19,515,972
Charges and miscellaneous revenue	348,885,730	337,169,440	321,757,065	311,244,880	297,025,966
Liquor stores revenue	8,088,520	7,732,037	7,179,065	7,480,124	7,114,248
Utility revenue	13,823,602	14,714,935	14,310,794	13,574,604	13,626,445
Insurance trust revenue (a)	205,401,045	327,288,367	600,748,037	485,235,115	255,798,430
Employee retirement	135,165,729	251,702,166	515,792,141	388,424,920	152,590,817
Unemployment compensation	46,333,152	52,281,509	62,127,840	74,232,787	80,109,746
Worker compensation	16,146,248	15,712,648	15,169,230	15,295,670	15,526,364
Other	7,755,916	7,592,044	7,658,826	7,281,738	7,571,503
<b>Expenditure total</b>	2,238,572,373	2,192,506,489	2,048,937,368	2,005,911,667	1,981,197,761
General expenditure	1,919,478,613	1,840,867,694	1,738,757,437	1,683,170,060	1,648,195,648
Education	677,231,512	637,315,733	613,747,859	599,151,748	588,340,483
Intergovernmental expenditure	360,117,773	345,859,861	330,140,870	324,995,548	317,839,562
State institutions of higher education	258,132,773	232,811,232	227,411,126	232,678,490	230,296,706
Other education	55,931,789	54,436,132	51,740,480	366,473,258	358,043,777
Public welfare	638,897,229	612,553,893	544,711,480	519,178,293	489,162,351
Intergovernmental expenditure	57,049,413	52,704,375	54,781,687	55,565,254	55,913,067
Cash assistance, other	12,275,724	11,785,784	12,863,087	6,508,047	6,401,260
Other public welfare	600,825,436	576,817,660	507,740,883	484,584,008	453,538,093
Highways	126,682,211	122,472,455	119,270,200	112,174,050	115,296,570
Intergovernmental expenditure	19,675,932	20,420,805	20,992,876	18,158,521	17,787,581
Regular state highway facilities	114,763,236	111,591,023	109,242,610	104,088,029	105,496,969
State toll highways/facilities	11,918,975	10,881,432	10,027,590	8,086,021	9,799,601
Health and hospitals	144,626,375	136,661,426	135,918,963	130,680,311	130,621,569
Hospitals	80,924,025	73,917,087	71,711,969	67,433,480	69,265,569
Health	63,702,350	62,744,339	64,206,994	63,246,831	61,356,000
Natural resources	24,667,924	22,479,104	21,391,208	21,345,804	22,051,093
Corrections	51,871,719	51,725,417	50,218,902	48,407,786	48,439,991
Financial administration	24,959,910	24,050,951	23,304,855	23,136,739	21,771,566
Employment security administration	3,986,729	4,107,385	4,398,411	4,846,304	5,065,317
Police protection	16,480,160	16,108,379	15,668,996	15,106,964	14,275,634
Interest on general debt	44,623,911	44,835,071	45,479,391	46,138,932	47,273,956
Utility expenditure	27,246,160	28,826,069	26,284,373	24,661,698	23,724,473
Insurance trust expenditure	285,400,474	316,628,497	278,190,448	292,447,534	303,669,929
Employee retirement	236,985,953	267,071,846	213,328,101	203,454,835	190,622,956
Unemployment compensation	32,418,562	33,219,048	48,023,325	71,181,425	95,317,830
Other	15,995,959	16,337,603	16,839,022	17,811,274	17,729,143
<b>Total expenditure by character and object</b>	2,238,572,373	2,192,506,489	2,048,937,368	2,005,911,667	1,981,197,761
Direct expenditure	1,705,907,083	1,677,460,581	1,550,227,219	1,517,128,804	1,499,314,531
Current operation	1,198,124,432	1,144,425,741	1,063,609,670	1,020,376,950	986,062,966
Capital outlay	128,546,396	123,904,718	116,582,628	114,980,312	119,668,339
Assistance and subsidies	46,710,250	45,175,756	43,933,607	40,795,280	40,078,288
Interest on debt	47,125,531	47,325,869	47,910,866	48,528,728	49,835,009
Insurance benefits and repayments	285,400,474	316,628,497	278,190,448	292,447,534	303,669,929
Intergovernmental expenditure	532,665,290	515,045,908	498,710,149	488,782,863	481,883,230
<b>Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year</b>	4,345,944,854	4,976,604,515	4,293,957,889	3,837,746,513	3,667,671,249

See footnotes at end of table

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.25

## National Totals of State Government Finances for Selected Years: 2006–2016 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Item	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<b>Revenue total</b>	\$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	1,658,377,770	1,567,206,839	1,493,989,614	1,509,888,971	1,451,775,306	1,391,133,672
Taxes	762,378,532	705,929,253	713,474,529	779,716,635	757,467,232	715,973,170
Intergovernmental revenue	595,028,792	575,371,668	494,782,446	441,972,830	426,590,487	419,640,660
From Federal Government	575,788,668	555,592,308	475,661,252	419,965,984	407,263,017	398,200,459
Public Welfare	332,256,781	315,808,952	280,281,988	240,299,037	230,623,974	224,406,166
Education	104,711,082	105,511,630	82,447,792	74,307,867	73,422,139	72,376,901
Highways	44,245,077	42,969,373	36,518,798	35,722,224	35,200,889	34,187,690
Employment security administration	5,174,051	4,888,356	4,455,882	3,952,385	3,932,896	4,380,567
Other	84,933,214	82,442,778	68,492,747	62,384,943	60,639,547	62,849,135
From local government	19,240,124	19,779,360	19,121,194	22,006,846	19,327,470	21,440,201
Charges and miscellaneous revenue	300,970,446	285,905,918	285,732,639	288,199,506	267,717,587	255,519,842
Liquor stores revenue	6,739,028	6,494,993	6,376,562	6,128,282	5,799,273	5,475,237
Utility revenue	14,991,180	15,121,578	16,471,341	16,521,947	16,735,684	15,816,555
Insurance trust revenue (a)	586,742,446	451,103,159	(383,391,069)	46,788,015	520,948,936	362,223,228
Employee retirement	476,654,285	353,373,854	(449,271,197)	(11,549,775)	457,687,157	295,602,816
Unemployment compensation	87,410,032	75,037,579	41,976,470	34,359,648	34,063,242	36,863,504
Worker compensation	15,032,589	15,311,140	16,618,791	18,574,527	19,785,182	21,906,234
Other	7,645,540	7,380,586	7,284,867	5,403,615	9,413,355	7,850,674
<b>Expenditure total</b>	2,005,947,956	1,943,522,632	1,832,596,801	1,739,303,201	1,637,963,918	1,554,532,874
General expenditure	1,654,428,735	1,593,693,957	1,560,046,263	1,508,097,761	1,426,195,280	1,349,968,143
Education	592,863,150	571,147,157	567,674,062	547,511,580	514,588,891	483,476,753
Intergovernmental expenditure	330,482,270	317,389,500	324,374,036	315,424,647	301,062,065	280,090,982
State institutions of higher education	222,760,979	214,010,622	207,010,341	197,886,661	180,960,143	169,883,923
Other education	370,102,171	357,136,535	360,663,721	349,624,919	333,628,748	313,592,830
Public welfare	494,828,803	462,430,908	438,744,629	411,662,728	393,323,467	376,675,058
Intergovernmental expenditure	56,678,841	58,858,443	58,741,316	57,730,369	56,899,141	54,858,307
Cash assistance, other	6,582,490	6,164,123	6,290,097	5,730,497	4,823,199	4,516,397
Other public welfare	460,117,393	426,985,892	404,409,141	377,848,378	358,156,911	341,847,700
Highways	109,397,936	111,169,808	107,286,437	107,584,368	103,511,290	100,841,813
Intergovernmental expenditure	17,243,590	18,043,061	16,492,780	16,549,366	14,881,789	15,495,306
Regular state highway facilities	101,913,730	102,742,620	98,889,122	99,047,331	95,954,560	93,964,195
State toll highways/facilities	7,484,206	8,427,188	8,397,315	8,537,037	7,556,730	6,877,618
Health and hospitals	126,020,387	122,754,039	120,594,797	115,742,953	107,236,896	96,663,369
Hospitals	65,985,505	64,509,024	58,041,020	54,733,920	49,798,760	45,960,293
Health	60,034,882	58,245,015	62,553,777	61,009,033	57,438,136	50,703,076
Natural resources	21,989,895	21,514,767	22,605,445	22,538,841	22,053,343	20,036,460
Corrections	49,166,999	48,549,551	50,382,439	49,880,748	46,485,220	42,793,514
Financial administration	22,334,533	22,610,662	22,978,925	23,457,406	22,574,672	21,676,940
Employment security administration	5,214,711	5,108,615	4,520,197	4,037,994	3,975,130	4,551,037
Police protection	14,248,537	13,828,055	13,676,971	13,617,829	12,879,814	12,220,732
Interest on general debt	46,653,282	45,259,591	45,281,069	44,838,072	41,694,648	38,231,722
Utility expenditure	25,548,643	23,864,159	26,295,576	24,578,412	24,280,280	24,922,440
Insurance trust expenditure	320,563,723	320,720,833	241,080,311	201,682,378	182,824,248	175,304,033
Employee retirement	180,712,886	166,956,051	156,708,757	148,157,101	136,241,863	127,501,115
Unemployment compensation	121,384,316	134,908,383	65,974,092	35,470,883	28,854,007	28,008,860
Other	18,466,521	18,856,399	18,397,462	18,054,394	17,728,378	19,794,058
<b>Total expenditure by character and object</b>	2,005,947,956	1,943,522,632	1,832,596,801	1,739,303,201	1,637,963,918	1,554,532,874
Direct expenditure	1,509,115,520	1,457,965,445	1,341,709,410	1,260,772,627	1,178,221,623	1,122,267,668
Current operation	984,180,683	934,321,563	901,310,643	866,901,215	810,478,208	774,002,589
Capital outlay	115,570,769	118,010,630	116,989,763	112,695,425	110,483,120	103,253,138
Assistance and subsidies	39,762,087	37,561,512	35,005,215	32,657,676	30,750,791	29,564,773
Interest on debt	49,038,258	47,350,907	47,323,478	46,835,933	43,685,256	40,143,135
Insurance benefits and repayments	320,563,723	320,720,833	241,080,311	201,682,378	182,824,248	175,304,033
Intergovernmental expenditure	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>	3,672,783,154	3,323,047,498	3,082,511,650	3,758,006,530	3,862,584,916	3,443,236,625

See footnotes at end of table

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.25

**National Totals of State Government Finances for Selected Years: 2006–2016**  
**(In thousands of dollars)** (continued)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Finance (years ending in "2" and "7"), and Annual Survey of State Government Finances (remaining years).

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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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

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 7.26

State General Revenue, By Source and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total general revenue (a)	Total (b)	Taxes		
			Sales and gross receipts		
			Total (b)	General	Motor fuels
United States	\$1,908,997,159	\$922,855,175	\$441,124,249	\$291,472,708	\$43,731,888
Alabama	25,249,580	9,919,794	5,106,102	2,596,223	526,763
Alaska	7,628,651	1,042,164	260,846	0	48,773
Arizona	34,671,538	14,676,375	8,680,009	6,660,817	898,234
Arkansas	20,346,096	9,452,883	4,590,072	3,314,363	479,879
California	282,907,926	155,231,252	53,365,753	39,189,007	5,000,539
Colorado	27,529,600	12,795,318	4,897,029	2,840,173	667,037
Connecticut	26,171,704	15,244,947	6,149,782	3,752,793	467,749
Delaware	7,962,885	3,522,301	539,193	0	125,453
Florida	80,261,324	37,640,420	30,429,302	22,291,157	2,611,492
Georgia	42,278,901	21,454,446	8,408,456	5,480,196	1,655,028
Hawaii	12,919,296	6,919,035	4,315,902	3,206,154	92,591
Idaho	8,150,771	4,205,848	2,117,428	1,559,332	337,335
Illinois	68,847,197	38,907,220	18,524,265	11,344,480	1,354,039
Indiana	36,259,733	17,587,958	10,608,207	7,306,331	845,384
Iowa	21,074,247	9,559,058	4,593,326	3,162,854	689,693
Kansas	16,459,697	8,058,949	4,324,953	3,240,354	450,633
Kentucky	28,198,449	11,778,866	5,603,120	3,462,704	750,034
Louisiana	24,110,397	9,309,673	5,352,907	3,186,614	622,234
Maine	8,310,408	4,130,242	2,077,913	1,359,190	245,053
Maryland	39,159,671	20,894,199	8,939,430	4,504,242	1,017,769
Massachusetts	54,701,395	27,277,284	8,683,866	6,089,860	766,553
Michigan	61,246,103	27,436,607	13,239,133	9,163,542	1,028,780
Minnesota	41,213,212	25,189,128	10,120,647	5,583,910	901,156
Mississippi	18,953,932	7,660,391	4,777,794	3,297,760	443,578
Missouri	28,850,421	12,245,169	5,302,264	3,536,396	717,178
Montana	6,011,223	2,627,943	562,474	0	186,083
Nebraska	10,129,757	5,117,133	2,362,718	1,783,498	342,004
Nevada	13,904,474	8,025,043	6,347,774	4,266,267	315,897
New Hampshire	6,996,686	2,641,946	982,832	0	144,930
New Jersey	60,952,881	31,546,720	13,173,332	9,267,703	554,473
New Mexico	16,536,739	5,462,105	2,930,004	2,085,366	245,447
New York	164,398,893	81,353,963	24,790,017	13,534,170	1,612,425
North Carolina	51,110,192	26,201,576	11,149,110	7,187,844	1,936,102
North Dakota	6,699,443	3,709,105	1,496,824	1,017,269	196,837
Ohio	67,466,442	28,694,883	18,231,167	12,226,504	1,855,699
Oklahoma	20,920,581	8,491,187	3,778,399	2,471,242	463,962
Oregon	28,108,614	11,043,311	1,532,190	0	517,757
Pennsylvania	79,737,894	37,394,589	19,284,374	10,221,593	2,971,950
Rhode Island	7,430,240	3,265,727	1,665,438	973,585	90,032
South Carolina	24,904,905	9,555,900	4,620,807	3,268,415	565,405
South Dakota	4,250,719	1,747,550	1,440,041	968,787	186,990
Tennessee	28,984,418	13,386,169	9,704,247	7,006,376	897,608
Texas	122,794,738	52,132,817	46,370,774	32,131,385	3,500,210
Utah	16,441,022	7,082,961	3,031,819	2,083,671	419,727
Vermont	6,121,318	3,085,865	1,031,257	371,365	77,404
Virginia	45,425,587	21,219,757	6,886,378	3,931,717	895,589
Washington	43,629,247	22,280,088	17,636,031	13,560,382	1,457,933
West Virginia	12,845,029	5,127,970	2,566,690	1,286,833	396,010
Wisconsin	34,642,530	17,607,733	7,721,707	5,058,789	1,043,282
Wyoming	5,090,453	1,913,607	820,146	641,495	115,175

See footnotes at end of table

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.26

**State General Revenue, By Source and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)**

State	Taxes (con't.)			Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
	Licenses	Motor vehicle	Individual income			
United States	\$51,984,016	\$25,566,382	\$343,620,739	\$46,201,841	\$637,256,254	\$348,885,730
Alabama	507,479	213,550	3,492,904	376,680	9,521,969	5,807,817
Alaska	120,529	38,000	0	212,252	2,853,202	3,733,285
Arizona	482,362	228,970	3,967,924	570,548	14,629,039	5,366,124
Arkansas	396,891	163,023	2,781,458	450,159	7,431,541	3,461,672
California	8,551,427	3,996,089	80,753,345	9,902,185	94,336,283	33,340,391
Colorado	702,499	504,010	6,485,602	626,109	8,703,745	6,030,537
Connecticut	455,454	224,287	7,557,153	719,467	7,320,793	3,605,964
Delaware	1,452,596	54,287	1,112,368	318,152	2,231,253	2,209,331
Florida	2,241,468	1,552,251	0	2,272,230	27,390,107	15,230,797
Georgia	663,946	366,897	10,439,534	981,002	14,571,741	6,252,714
Hawaii	263,130	186,742	2,116,130	108,169	2,943,334	3,056,927
Idaho	372,883	177,260	1,521,238	188,996	2,721,730	1,223,193
Illinois	2,745,949	1,695,934	13,806,525	3,367,461	20,264,895	9,675,082
Indiana	714,634	294,209	5,218,166	1,034,367	13,041,760	5,630,015
Iowa	925,958	610,762	3,553,325	376,865	6,645,648	4,869,541
Kansas	396,648	219,463	2,231,902	391,877	3,828,203	4,572,545
Kentucky	505,377	207,617	4,282,080	606,840	11,563,609	4,855,974
Louisiana	400,191	133,362	2,866,456	171,579	10,361,925	4,438,799
Maine	272,253	108,845	1,551,637	137,492	2,893,648	1,286,518
Maryland	884,363	492,753	8,517,529	1,129,008	12,290,258	5,975,214
Massachusetts	1,122,219	464,428	14,430,331	2,333,892	16,401,221	11,022,890
Michigan	1,660,663	1,070,548	9,303,847	898,213	20,908,261	12,901,235
Minnesota	1,426,235	741,938	10,732,570	1,515,697	11,321,336	4,702,748
Mississippi	553,510	158,029	1,800,053	463,111	8,299,349	2,994,192
Missouri	547,326	289,124	6,023,701	328,736	10,987,857	5,617,395
Montana	319,020	144,973	1,181,042	118,969	2,445,647	937,633
Nebraska	185,082	104,287	2,244,719	307,672	3,162,157	1,850,467
Nevada	651,067	196,610	0	0	4,558,408	1,321,023
New Hampshire	329,549	116,127	87,973	700,237	2,609,075	1,745,665
New Jersey	1,499,889	642,537	13,355,992	2,229,487	17,976,242	11,429,919
New Mexico	342,527	234,806	1,409,811	113,942	7,030,082	4,044,552
New York	1,794,987	1,357,552	46,508,632	4,181,811	56,822,852	26,222,078
North Carolina	1,869,060	714,464	12,042,957	1,066,511	15,908,501	9,000,115
North Dakota	204,055	119,473	351,125	103,069	1,641,468	1,348,870
Ohio	2,223,747	769,085	8,169,197	33,235	24,257,560	14,513,999
Oklahoma	1,039,167	719,518	2,996,870	327,783	7,246,312	5,183,082
Oregon	1,048,709	539,474	7,690,019	609,868	10,027,193	7,038,110
Pennsylvania	2,159,170	900,127	11,932,232	2,456,231	26,240,030	16,103,275
Rhode Island	120,936	45,359	1,236,194	144,269	2,518,206	1,646,307
South Carolina	499,053	240,551	3,869,342	440,489	8,272,305	7,076,700
South Dakota	268,227	89,045	0	32,684	1,475,385	1,027,784
Tennessee	1,516,966	301,635	323,952	1,538,649	11,238,782	4,359,467
Texas	3,414,335	2,227,996	0	0	43,750,542	26,911,379
Utah	290,426	184,078	3,374,535	333,358	4,233,941	5,124,120
Vermont	117,328	71,626	729,986	98,336	2,139,158	896,295
Virginia	826,306	477,126	12,237,996	752,689	10,227,735	13,978,095
Washington	1,461,200	603,519	0	0	13,704,988	7,644,171
West Virginia	128,478	4,295	1,845,711	144,680	4,845,755	2,871,304
Wisconsin	1,151,656	493,293	7,486,676	986,785	9,317,942	7,716,855
Wyoming	157,086	76,448	0	0	2,143,281	1,033,565

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.26  
**State General Revenue, By Source and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)** (continued)

<p><i>Source:</i> U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> 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 <a href="https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html">https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html</a>.</p>	<p><i>Note:</i> Detail may not add to total due to rounding.</p> <p><i>Key:</i></p> <p>(a) Total general revenue equals total taxes plus intergovernmental revenue plus charges and miscellaneous revenue.</p> <p>(b) Total includes other taxes not shown separately in this table.</p>
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## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.27

### State Expenditure, By Character and Object and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Intergovernmental expenditures	Direct expenditures				
		Total	Current operation	Capital outlay		
				Total	Construction	Other
United States	\$532,665,290	\$1,705,907,083	\$1,198,124,432	\$128,546,396	\$108,251,018	\$20,295,378
Alabama	6,672,049	23,539,404	17,075,253	1,810,752	1,371,929	438,823
Alaska	2,038,078	10,398,106	7,223,114	1,505,040	1,101,977	403,063
Arizona	10,904,370	31,277,407	24,120,276	1,596,599	1,179,465	417,134
Arkansas	5,882,840	17,028,061	13,374,375	1,101,042	970,498	130,544
California	103,512,395	223,325,441	151,325,034	10,333,559	9,181,254	1,152,305
Colorado	7,310,747	27,285,580	18,649,419	1,814,511	1,600,072	214,439
Connecticut	5,438,230	26,764,121	17,888,919	2,305,066	2,010,108	294,958
Delaware	1,511,805	7,867,082	5,970,535	692,112	595,907	96,205
Florida	20,407,866	67,812,572	49,464,098	6,473,452	5,658,994	814,458
Georgia	11,835,632	36,030,708	24,706,272	3,130,936	2,721,583	409,353
Hawaii	134,933	12,055,288	9,461,147	950,020	215,432	734,588
Idaho	2,277,298	7,053,509	5,158,958	480,348	377,439	102,909
Illinois	18,109,138	60,224,538	35,802,788	5,632,178	5,329,738	302,440
Indiana	9,711,681	29,845,884	22,403,006	2,224,190	1,889,044	335,146
Iowa	5,470,729	18,261,043	12,881,622	2,058,930	1,824,935	233,995
Kansas	4,799,630	13,949,085	10,222,601	1,411,413	1,224,996	186,417
Kentucky	4,780,430	30,561,116	21,995,828	2,431,158	2,159,538	271,620
Louisiana	5,766,006	25,678,180	16,915,220	2,423,944	1,956,335	467,609
Maine	1,288,779	8,068,397	6,251,632	473,930	398,390	75,540
Maryland	9,398,276	34,691,437	24,191,917	3,147,303	2,740,639	406,664
Massachusetts	9,080,507	54,481,556	38,749,533	4,562,236	4,316,421	245,815
Michigan	20,788,310	50,022,731	36,926,542	2,287,310	1,916,244	371,066
Minnesota	13,143,647	33,551,154	24,177,528	2,279,139	1,682,436	596,703
Mississippi	5,251,972	16,995,228	12,553,665	1,170,296	1,030,265	140,031
Missouri	6,172,736	26,605,611	19,489,455	1,277,634	1,070,376	207,258
Montana	1,094,338	6,020,988	4,527,163	365,723	329,705	36,018
Nebraska	2,417,506	8,609,429	6,583,818	1,044,511	959,632	84,879
Nevada	4,429,481	10,885,795	7,127,353	626,461	521,021	105,440
New Hampshire	460,600	7,227,243	5,490,969	450,651	381,189	69,462
New Jersey	11,672,318	60,945,266	39,342,903	4,748,484	3,846,157	902,327
New Mexico	4,986,006	15,172,076	11,448,693	860,818	745,430	115,388
New York	61,639,619	133,931,610	95,131,795	9,541,591	7,548,904	1,992,687
North Carolina	12,858,738	40,998,298	29,519,434	3,806,752	3,053,467	753,285
North Dakota	2,111,716	6,094,654	3,999,904	1,016,817	940,029	76,788
Ohio	18,552,156	68,464,715	43,391,956	4,912,026	4,341,763	570,263
Oklahoma	4,458,922	20,491,807	14,401,509	2,267,941	1,945,656	322,285
Oregon	5,551,653	28,753,880	20,956,964	1,392,147	1,078,185	313,962
Pennsylvania	20,050,597	76,389,055	52,170,583	8,045,415	7,101,566	943,849
Rhode Island	1,236,874	7,388,227	5,051,293	459,024	414,340	44,684
South Carolina	6,393,932	25,236,515	18,389,556	1,623,607	1,436,275	187,332
South Dakota	775,059	4,284,876	2,778,061	765,877	700,161	65,716
Tennessee	7,617,664	24,841,460	19,138,728	1,565,050	1,349,350	215,700
Texas	31,763,445	116,686,228	83,146,762	11,166,336	8,716,245	2,450,091
Utah	3,511,958	16,118,341	11,859,866	1,511,457	1,205,150	306,307
Vermont	1,771,590	4,992,349	4,033,417	324,799	292,375	32,424
Virginia	12,466,977	41,280,048	30,497,524	3,034,096	2,469,710	564,386
Washington	11,871,289	41,592,036	28,576,812	2,951,903	2,284,007	667,896
West Virginia	2,385,313	12,138,425	9,139,176	912,647	809,912	102,735
Wisconsin	9,031,939	29,506,505	21,314,092	1,159,267	861,228	298,039
Wyoming	1,867,516	4,484,018	3,127,364	419,898	395,546	24,352

See footnotes at end of table

# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.27

State Expenditure, By Character and Object and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

State	Direct expenditures (con't)			
	Assistance and subsidies	Interest on debt	Insurance benefits and repayments	Exhibit: Total salaries and wages
United States	\$46,710,250	\$47,125,531	\$285,400,474	\$265,784,140
Alabama	773,560	338,355	3,541,484	4,760,946
Alaska	155,125	184,886	1,329,941	1,718,737
Arizona	654,100	639,452	4,266,980	3,973,399
Arkansas	485,634	130,905	1,936,105	3,006,878
California	5,182,384	7,186,920	49,297,544	33,914,171
Colorado	478,980	859,451	5,483,219	5,242,693
Connecticut	563,907	1,492,118	4,514,111	4,576,230
Delaware	327,965	198,061	678,409	1,405,778
Florida	1,987,559	994,814	8,892,649	9,126,839
Georgia	1,185,669	634,872	6,372,959	6,354,544
Hawaii	138,178	120,750	1,385,193	3,233,075
Idaho	146,131	154,770	1,113,302	1,422,187
Illinois	1,178,148	3,235,590	14,375,834	8,200,310
Indiana	1,357,840	978,943	2,881,905	4,425,938
Iowa	593,571	206,491	2,520,429	3,425,661
Kansas	248,499	174,113	1,892,459	2,849,650
Kentucky	1,083,914	653,834	4,396,382	4,323,891
Louisiana	978,447	879,812	4,480,757	4,021,668
Maine	162,784	182,648	997,403	1,055,553
Maryland	1,861,189	1,146,990	4,344,038	5,346,953
Massachusetts	1,278,165	3,226,583	6,665,039	6,890,768
Michigan	1,372,717	1,666,990	7,769,172	9,534,602
Minnesota	1,149,595	591,701	5,353,191	5,439,188
Mississippi	362,632	262,717	2,645,918	2,599,943
Missouri	531,621	769,557	4,537,344	3,926,595
Montana	72,585	111,002	944,515	1,081,620
Nebraska	180,754	59,894	740,452	1,538,887
Nevada	426,281	127,114	2,578,586	1,637,787
New Hampshire	194,596	328,956	762,071	1,113,709
New Jersey	1,534,401	2,180,258	13,139,220	10,081,203
New Mexico	255,283	298,232	2,309,050	2,511,479
New York	2,011,000	5,648,595	21,598,629	17,719,606
North Carolina	1,177,377	578,245	5,916,490	7,601,593
North Dakota	252,276	78,608	747,049	1,082,995
Ohio	1,678,516	1,282,153	17,200,064	8,055,942
Oklahoma	573,921	428,701	2,819,735	3,356,066
Oregon	550,349	461,496	5,392,924	4,233,401
Pennsylvania	2,503,716	1,506,071	12,163,270	9,995,674
Rhode Island	166,674	439,186	1,272,050	1,285,467
South Carolina	1,145,397	654,788	3,423,167	3,939,086
South Dakota	90,801	111,568	538,569	750,526
Tennessee	1,253,017	266,131	2,618,534	3,962,154
Texas	2,966,373	1,515,845	17,890,912	18,568,924
Utah	719,439	240,062	1,787,517	3,336,454
Vermont	153,332	102,703	378,098	906,270
Virginia	1,772,716	1,105,114	4,870,598	7,427,466
Washington	1,636,435	1,439,738	6,987,148	7,982,436
West Virginia	303,787	285,678	1,497,137	1,847,312
Wisconsin	778,645	928,802	5,325,699	4,272,164
Wyoming	74,265	35,268	827,223	719,723

See footnotes at end of table

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.27

State Expenditure, By Character and Object and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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



# REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.28

## State General Expenditure, By Function and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total general expenditures (a)	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Hospitals
United States	\$1,919,478,613	\$677,231,512	\$638,897,229	\$126,682,211	\$80,924,025
Alabama	26,348,626	11,376,230	7,203,252	1,703,656	2,636,578
Alaska	10,873,494	2,864,158	2,372,655	1,308,990	28,295
Arizona	37,885,179	12,805,986	14,280,071	2,204,644	53,321
Arkansas	20,974,796	8,449,234	6,979,738	1,470,283	1,021,700
California	276,187,498	93,606,370	107,043,559	11,113,965	10,968,673
Colorado	29,099,805	11,792,772	8,639,905	1,890,113	914,126
Connecticut	26,929,325	8,528,978	7,726,922	1,444,169	1,416,094
Delaware	8,563,490	3,082,060	2,454,630	630,115	45,578
Florida	79,065,870	26,633,264	25,597,070	8,067,314	957,317
Georgia	41,407,510	18,583,348	12,005,228	2,790,260	1,290,511
Hawaii	10,805,028	3,386,370	2,758,485	466,566	627,076
Idaho	8,097,438	3,042,233	2,429,315	712,122	47,715
Illinois	63,957,842	17,794,527	21,878,017	6,777,535	1,525,969
Indiana	36,675,286	15,894,974	12,709,202	2,567,712	154,233
Iowa	21,010,971	7,524,562	6,500,571	2,195,177	1,784,719
Kansas	16,856,256	7,246,839	4,150,491	1,348,234	2,018,521
Kentucky	30,913,716	10,371,830	11,265,798	2,415,081	1,865,675
Louisiana	26,954,119	9,563,548	8,805,375	1,632,501	461,054
Maine	8,336,209	2,210,624	3,342,542	728,597	78,844
Maryland	38,755,911	12,923,522	11,933,432	2,569,816	551,398
Massachusetts	53,641,097	13,604,676	20,186,031	3,032,060	550,799
Michigan	62,216,940	25,725,807	18,707,348	2,760,250	3,789,047
Minnesota	40,870,370	15,131,545	14,873,839	3,257,325	303,151
Mississippi	19,322,070	6,515,704	6,633,077	1,353,257	1,469,107
Missouri	28,241,003	10,023,638	8,666,452	1,421,809	1,991,846
Montana	6,071,071	1,900,782	1,697,056	647,882	70,494
Nebraska	10,286,483	3,993,210	2,638,151	924,657	178,769
Nevada	12,686,171	4,885,614	4,034,671	742,804	247,890
New Hampshire	6,390,364	1,535,811	2,389,176	486,683	54,828
New Jersey	56,486,798	18,627,835	18,456,912	3,649,569	2,259,610
New Mexico	17,849,032	6,047,870	5,631,240	739,498	1,152,604
New York	160,855,795	47,037,290	63,586,859	5,393,540	5,282,713
North Carolina	47,759,083	20,826,728	12,938,720	3,938,742	2,132,768
North Dakota	7,369,058	2,472,461	1,570,813	1,334,142	27,073
Ohio	69,002,878	22,907,313	25,748,236	4,205,632	3,839,481
Oklahoma	21,227,857	8,488,724	6,572,413	2,210,151	208,434
Oregon	28,512,030	9,254,534	10,390,910	1,196,973	2,416,126
Pennsylvania	82,457,161	25,179,057	27,933,780	8,759,599	4,991,927
Rhode Island	7,189,986	2,164,098	2,701,788	320,535	67,065
South Carolina	26,639,772	9,558,397	7,429,108	1,664,188	1,803,684
South Dakota	4,521,366	1,464,173	1,046,368	743,837	23,145
Tennessee	29,839,161	10,267,929	12,327,422	1,598,100	405,191
Texas	130,548,688	56,423,563	37,548,331	9,597,924	7,649,451
Utah	17,585,122	8,600,936	3,405,959	858,794	1,699,785
Vermont	6,325,020	2,735,875	1,769,967	460,694	20,483
Virginia	48,163,633	16,743,484	11,248,106	4,975,382	4,789,221
Washington	46,237,656	18,876,836	12,654,033	2,982,144	2,724,044
West Virginia	12,938,786	4,436,644	4,452,440	1,178,572	167,187
Wisconsin	33,172,275	12,136,898	10,756,805	1,706,920	2,156,040
Wyoming	5,373,518	1,982,651	824,960	503,698	4,665

See footnotes at end of table

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.28

**State General Expenditure, By Function and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)**

State	Natural resources	Health	Corrections	Financial administration	Employment security administration	Police
United States	\$24,667,924	\$63,702,350	\$51,871,719	\$24,959,910	\$3,986,729	\$16,480,160
Alabama	274,859	517,728	541,525	315,942	47,991	170,514
Alaska	479,705	251,371	332,443	245,349	37,971	140,154
Arizona	287,964	2,640,044	1,073,370	273,998	96,683	247,231
Arkansas	324,202	296,508	429,314	458,515	93,574	119,889
California	6,898,403	9,053,782	9,528,475	3,335,330	313,509	1,920,894
Colorado	338,162	620,427	1,079,854	395,663	56,517	239,939
Connecticut	234,803	1,085,064	693,520	525,497	92,544	241,020
Delaware	88,379	456,558	308,341	228,452	17,064	132,830
Florida	1,120,806	3,612,735	2,308,698	801,121	282,819	566,008
Georgia	475,522	1,451,470	1,230,802	452,580	37,921	436,293
Hawaii	176,518	515,683	266,716	207,218	6,520	38,801
Idaho	233,584	152,781	266,744	288,683	28,241	64,370
Illinois	172,708	1,803,293	1,056,155	595,092	64,459	396,860
Indiana	366,545	568,635	731,005	390,006	22,274	234,088
Iowa	295,745	264,957	294,576	229,032	45,089	102,930
Kansas	239,692	201,034	355,523	200,265	22,837	100,614
Kentucky	438,325	481,814	631,655	373,851	135,815	248,732
Louisiana	795,725	492,242	661,918	389,233	125,756	330,826
Maine	198,999	221,889	166,878	266,517	72,624	96,243
Maryland	524,554	2,284,125	1,476,235	703,567	54,282	615,231
Massachusetts	386,644	1,881,864	1,121,625	581,515	58,426	905,695
Michigan	349,307	1,591,379	1,900,994	745,547	176,033	487,890
Minnesota	674,515	529,725	620,117	425,271	78,026	446,435
Mississippi	258,672	422,536	336,391	151,485	117,110	138,506
Missouri	306,015	1,838,161	814,328	208,737	10,303	230,785
Montana	219,384	221,587	212,206	183,908	46,770	38,763
Nebraska	222,222	552,677	362,811	117,000	40,413	94,821
Nevada	114,354	244,929	283,158	128,174	61,898	84,059
New Hampshire	65,956	152,301	122,052	88,101	30,959	62,254
New Jersey	453,378	1,385,587	1,392,916	691,223	162,344	706,311
New Mexico	214,257	485,089	477,630	218,358	9,958	157,414
New York	420,222	8,506,029	3,388,695	2,175,847	200,617	982,307
North Carolina	527,158	1,204,000	1,256,922	752,414	61,837	725,037
North Dakota	127,361	271,762	100,955	75,790	10,602	27,376
Ohio	442,792	2,422,922	1,758,395	1,277,757	167,861	363,131
Oklahoma	165,643	991,281	571,005	366,306	49,505	232,745
Oregon	591,882	626,975	854,026	637,498	56,057	201,686
Pennsylvania	660,210	3,229,043	2,101,822	1,277,825	103,459	1,045,151
Rhode Island	53,335	182,258	201,516	167,622	21,357	81,380
South Carolina	223,364	1,147,908	502,322	321,968	72,029	184,010
South Dakota	171,797	191,043	126,395	127,007	23,041	46,310
Tennessee	357,678	669,897	954,903	312,977	82,624	260,921
Texas	990,514	2,783,419	4,093,657	1,090,513	195,042	1,038,324
Utah	189,265	388,627	342,621	285,912	14,588	151,844
Vermont	103,741	387,363	139,482	62,719	3,211	88,203
Virginia	264,467	1,452,591	1,806,022	657,038	126,726	577,499
Washington	991,954	1,961,839	1,037,432	521,582	176,110	397,980
West Virginia	261,489	288,367	301,038	200,453	20,448	84,441
Wisconsin	531,463	453,906	1,111,132	269,686	139,341	147,775
Wyoming	363,685	265,145	145,404	163,766	15,544	47,640

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 7.28  
**State General Expenditure, By Function and By State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)** (continued)

<p><i>Source:</i> U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> 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</p>	<p>nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology <a href="https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html">https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html</a>.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Detail may not add to total due to rounding.</p> <p><i>Key:</i></p> <p>(a) Total includes other expenditures not shown separately in this table.</p>
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## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.29

**State Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year, by State: 2016 (In thousands of dollars)**

State	Total	Long-term total	Short-term	Net long-term total (a)
United States	\$1,160,488,556	\$1,151,502,326	\$8,986,230	\$699,584,889
Alabama	8,667,105	8,612,798	54,307	7,148,396
Alaska	5,953,933	5,882,344	71,589	2,219,580
Arizona	14,400,191	14,330,769	69,422	8,521,364
Arkansas	4,828,756	4,828,756	0	3,164,378
California	151,307,658	151,307,658	0	121,426,986
Colorado	16,686,588	16,665,567	21,021	5,066,830
Connecticut	37,024,731	37,024,731	0	22,122,041
Delaware	5,045,161	5,045,161	0	3,368,711
Florida	33,469,117	33,426,507	42,610	28,507,960
Georgia	13,130,551	13,000,317	130,234	9,874,024
Hawaii	9,216,583	9,216,583	0	8,390,292
Idaho	3,542,856	3,532,575	10,281	587,872
Illinois	65,791,900	65,784,111	7,789	34,353,224
Indiana	22,470,543	22,311,544	158,999	2,652,996
Iowa	5,956,424	5,956,424	0	1,460,008
Kansas	9,537,833	9,537,833	0	6,597,334
Kentucky	14,453,423	14,406,405	47,018	8,963,185
Louisiana	17,913,229	17,893,877	19,352	9,851,475
Maine	4,845,408	4,845,408	0	1,318,267
Maryland	27,871,287	27,784,866	86,421	15,763,792
Massachusetts	76,861,071	76,698,031	163,040	44,229,455
Michigan	33,744,508	33,321,928	422,580	16,849,420
Minnesota	16,213,046	16,207,407	5,639	9,849,579
Mississippi	7,283,371	7,261,221	22,150	5,818,506
Missouri	19,103,212	19,033,353	69,859	5,295,213
Montana	3,052,423	3,051,853	570	266,696
Nebraska	1,950,506	1,949,044	1,462	435,518
Nevada	3,222,367	3,222,367	0	2,292,736
New Hampshire	7,869,122	7,869,122	0	3,001,241
New Jersey	66,721,791	66,439,637	282,154	47,085,806
New Mexico	6,951,535	6,927,907	23,628	4,157,036
New York	137,479,990	136,597,692	882,298	92,267,891
North Carolina	16,919,235	16,807,409	111,826	7,157,303
North Dakota	2,355,700	2,355,276	424	884,496
Ohio	33,164,507	32,523,765	640,742	13,138,420
Oklahoma	8,702,914	8,673,166	29,748	5,680,699
Oregon	13,355,878	12,755,878	600,000	8,178,412
Pennsylvania	47,099,314	46,899,227	200,087	26,820,044
Rhode Island	9,052,017	8,975,772	76,245	2,357,740
South Carolina	16,228,097	15,630,577	597,520	12,381,677
South Dakota	3,366,459	3,359,997	6,462	947,328
Tennessee	6,075,745	5,717,649	358,096	1,617,880
Texas	49,357,183	46,116,923	3,240,260	34,518,746
Utah	7,013,698	6,885,473	128,225	4,308,876
Vermont	2,492,083	2,280,816	211,267	(38,950)
Virginia	28,628,254	28,435,349	192,905	14,694,716
Washington	33,059,765	33,059,765	0	22,551,421
West Virginia	7,223,531	7,223,531	0	3,038,779
Wisconsin	23,052,389	23,052,389	0	8,324,300
Wyoming	775,568	775,568	0	115,190

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 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://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/state/technical-documentation/methodology.html>.

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

Key:

(a) Long-term debt outstanding minus long-term debt offsets.

TABLE 7.30

**Membership of State Public-Employee Pension Systems By State: Fiscal Year 2016 (a)**

State	Membership			Total beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments
	Total	Active members	Inactive members	
United States	18,646,889	12,765,184	5,881,705	8,791,392
Alabama	248,770	223,436	25,334	137,797
Alaska	36,275	25,385	10,890	46,894
Arizona	469,828	241,977	227,851	159,974
Arkansas	171,268	137,220	34,048	86,344
California	2,083,705	1,452,470	631,235	1,010,343
Colorado	451,944	218,693	233,251	119,587
Connecticut	131,655	113,874	17,781	91,466
Delaware	47,648	43,586	4,062	27,393
Florida	623,209	515,916	107,293	393,706
Georgia	577,446	360,607	216,839	204,858
Hawaii	75,118	67,377	7,741	45,506
Idaho	100,437	68,572	31,865	44,798
Illinois	797,286	462,483	334,803	370,077
Indiana	318,526	216,619	101,907	147,342
Iowa	240,305	173,056	67,249	119,249
Kansas	202,914	152,175	50,739	96,753
Kentucky	389,529	207,703	181,826	154,817
Louisiana	297,266	189,065	108,201	178,143
Maine	61,361	51,221	10,140	43,448
Maryland	249,432	195,357	54,075	154,288
Massachusetts	266,357	215,567	50,790	147,867
Michigan	290,230	258,997	31,233	310,503
Minnesota	567,230	301,360	265,870	211,935
Mississippi	297,545	154,767	142,778	102,212
Missouri	333,775	247,538	86,237	174,475
Montana	83,057	53,309	29,748	40,097
Nebraska	92,021	61,501	30,520	25,409
Nevada	120,999	105,317	15,682	61,327
New Hampshire	59,439	48,125	11,314	32,838
New Jersey	552,651	447,731	104,920	319,901
New Mexico	175,002	118,188	56,814	80,016
New York	913,749	783,923	129,826	601,844
North Carolina	695,500	487,204	208,296	283,622
North Dakota	40,387	33,366	7,021	18,643
Ohio	1,311,351	657,379	653,972	458,372
Oklahoma	181,357	150,586	30,771	110,400
Oregon	305,160	259,830	45,330	138,407
Pennsylvania	534,652	370,899	163,753	349,572
Rhode Island	41,489	32,397	9,092	27,202
South Carolina	392,846	214,150	178,696	151,351
South Dakota	57,494	39,940	17,554	26,420
Tennessee	347,730	209,508	138,222	142,681
Texas	1,745,132	1,235,142	509,990	614,820
Utah	144,698	101,157	43,541	59,843
Vermont	30,718	25,321	5,397	18,039
Virginia	491,664	341,671	149,993	192,411
Washington	413,577	320,413	93,164	175,767
West Virginia	95,510	74,505	21,005	63,009
Wisconsin	422,039	256,077	165,962	191,795
Wyoming	69,608	42,524	27,084	27,831

See footnotes at end of table

PUBLIC PENSION PLANS

TABLE 7.30  
Membership of State Public-Employee Pension Systems By State: Fiscal Year 2016 (a) (continued)

<p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Annual Survey of Public Pensions: State-Administered Defined Benefit Data.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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 <a href="http://www2.census.gov/govs/retire/2016_survey_methodology.pdf">http://www2.census.gov/govs/retire/2016_survey_methodology.pdf</a>.</p> <p>Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.</p> <p>Note: Pension obligations and Covered payroll for defined benefit pension systems are only collected at the state level.</p> <p>Key:</p> <p>(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 2016 covers the fiscal year ending August 31, 2016 for Texas and September 30, 2016 for Alabama and Michigan. These exceptions are made to better align the data with the Survey of State Government Finances.</p>
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## PUBLIC PENSION PLANS

TABLE 7.31

**Finances of State-Administered Public-Employee Pension Systems, by State: Fiscal Year 2016\***  
(In thousands of dollars)

State and level of government	Receipts during fiscal year						Payments during fiscal year			
	Total receipts	Employee contributions	Government contributions			Earnings on investments (b)	Total payments	Benefits	Withdrawals	Other payments
			Total	From state government	From local government					
United States	\$194,428,001	\$43,184,378	\$107,227,785	\$59,751,410	\$47,476,377	\$44,015,838	\$248,066,006	\$231,905,273	\$5,080,686	\$11,080,053
Alabama (a)	5,176,430	708,716	1,173,368	912,062	261,306	3,294,346	3,382,089	3,231,876	112,904	37,309
Alaska	565,717	139,478	478,865	329,952	148,913	-52,626	1,232,166	1,180,992	11,916	39,258
Arizona	3,425,461	1,256,455	1,692,358	290,278	1,402,080	476,648	4,144,747	3,683,643	304,816	156,287
Arkansas	1,070,748	216,925	831,108	325,606	505,502	22,715	1,824,333	1,689,925	26,663	107,745
California	31,596,072	7,846,520	19,868,893	10,545,999	9,322,894	3,880,659	38,395,451	36,360,671	457,307	1,577,476
Colorado	3,153,416	739,531	1,473,578	626,755	846,823	940,307	4,750,015	4,347,893	164,052	238,070
Connecticut	3,573,592	448,266	2,871,493	2,497,659	373,834	253,833	3,800,248	3,744,980	54,610	658
Delaware	199,202	70,331	255,583	238,717	16,866	-126,712	598,404	592,044	5,351	1,009
Florida	4,000,108	710,717	2,438,659	442,631	1,996,028	850,732	8,957,176	8,372,755	10,644	573,777
Georgia	4,193,158	740,977	2,360,201	1,512,960	847,241	1,091,980	6,029,756	5,841,760	90,688	97,308
Hawaii	862,077	236,802	756,558	567,419	189,139	-131,283	1,297,563	1,232,590	12,928	52,045
Idaho	826,959	221,496	346,180	96,486	249,694	259,283	920,159	837,632	32,308	50,219
Illinois	11,695,924	1,871,168	8,403,658	7,355,141	1,048,518	1,421,098	12,963,774	12,187,093	232,301	544,382
Indiana	2,743,708	334,027	1,917,585	1,222,886	694,699	492,096	2,759,394	2,463,471	78,671	217,252
Iowa	2,052,227	525,204	803,628	145,116	658,512	723,395	2,177,365	2,029,052	50,345	97,968
Kansas	2,312,427	411,113	1,781,049	1,513,515	267,534	120,265	1,746,312	1,594,512	68,123	83,676
Kentucky	1,985,928	622,539	1,540,876	1,064,832	476,044	-177,487	4,001,006	3,764,164	58,733	178,109
Louisiana	3,358,474	731,427	2,586,163	1,105,619	1,480,544	40,884	4,441,490	4,047,524	130,390	263,577
Maine	654,225	167,157	360,958	312,768	48,190	126,110	977,015	869,201	21,970	85,844
Maryland	3,518,044	765,425	1,917,015	1,907,154	9,861	835,604	3,594,520	3,505,533	58,362	30,626
Massachusetts	4,858,277	1,752,729	2,351,074	1,967,904	383,170	754,474	5,471,736	4,970,371	145,606	355,760
Michigan (a)	8,473,613	559,013	4,057,753	983,576	3,074,177	3,856,847	6,977,097	6,867,079	37,091	72,927
Minnesota	2,258,341	1,017,678	1,251,352	281,273	970,079	-10,689	4,559,516	4,440,890	29,641	88,985
Mississippi	1,833,258	574,963	1,055,072	412,246	642,826	203,223	2,655,600	2,433,506	113,010	109,084
Missouri	4,151,579	891,388	2,026,285	670,124	1,356,161	1,233,906	4,698,584	4,050,706	90,360	557,517
Montana	799,968	193,868	328,084	242,063	86,022	278,016	832,574	744,903	19,024	68,648
Nebraska	731,852	223,395	293,109	90,644	202,465	215,348	707,047	568,898	92,889	45,260
Nevada	2,519,600	129,811	1,575,639	234,084	1,341,555	814,150	2,287,691	2,209,498	26,764	51,429
New Hampshire	670,453	204,064	380,743	80,970	299,773	85,646	732,898	676,094	24,200	32,604
New Jersey	3,227,021	2,045,037	3,112,121	3,112,121	0	-1,930,137	10,418,520	10,078,792	282,414	57,314
New Mexico	1,967,452	553,634	784,568	286,248	498,320	629,250	2,182,503	2,014,336	84,025	84,141
New York	10,539,020	431,218	7,342,626	3,880,022	3,462,604	2,765,176	18,770,042	17,754,711	43,028	972,303
North Carolina	3,894,031	1,250,316	1,729,927	1,301,042	428,885	913,788	6,114,212	5,497,405	175,268	441,539
North Dakota	381,525	123,375	216,233	79,760	136,473	41,917	362,132	331,106	13,408	17,618
Ohio	8,350,614	3,256,171	4,005,678	2,162,065	1,843,613	1,088,765	15,710,156	14,795,754	602,969	311,435
Oklahoma	1,464,830	426,111	1,311,307	723,229	588,078	-272,588	2,356,804	2,190,702	55,610	110,493
Oregon	2,531,527	580,665	977,332	154,163	823,169	973,530	5,151,937	4,542,736	13,155	596,045
Pennsylvania	7,127,536	1,380,496	4,598,870	1,379,279	3,219,591	1,148,170	10,203,179	9,487,538	52,050	663,591
Rhode Island	564,466	111,835	441,269	302,441	138,828	11,362	960,217	925,574	7,865	26,779
South Carolina	2,210,213	871,867	1,268,026	543,903	724,123	70,320	3,444,833	3,054,460	112,954	277,419
South Dakota	283,774	114,443	114,090	41,813	72,277	55,241	514,441	487,053	23,443	3,945
Tennessee	2,490,894	294,538	1,002,744	394,260	608,484	1,193,612	2,426,374	2,312,706	45,288	68,380
Texas (a)	20,402,382	4,382,126	5,314,118	2,497,389	2,816,729	10,706,138	14,855,319	13,681,270	749,965	424,083
Utah	1,684,305	40,871	1,136,722	881,196	255,526	506,712	1,439,545	1,423,762	4,772	11,011
Vermont	283,172	84,691	142,808	127,572	15,236	55,673	318,300	300,550	6,551	11,198
Virginia	5,747,885	867,951	2,507,106	877,573	1,629,533	2,372,828	4,898,258	4,356,978	104,552	436,728
Washington	4,938,791	845,092	2,122,434	2,094,425	28,009	1,971,265	4,224,340	3,827,478	57,676	339,186
West Virginia	1,221,246	120,588	781,419	579,405	202,014	319,239	1,072,510	1,027,143	22,101	23,266
Wisconsin	1,541,262	923,027	966,467	304,972	661,495	-348,232	5,186,672	4,766,516	37,648	382,508
Wyoming	315,217	169,143	175,033	52,093	122,940	-28,959	539,986	509,447	24,277	6,262

See footnotes at end of table

## PUBLIC PENSION PLANS

TABLE 7.31

### Finances of State-Administered Public-Employee Pension Systems, by State: Fiscal Year 2016\* (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

*Source:* 2016 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. 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. 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, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey methodology <http://www2.census.gov/govs/retire/2016surveyemeth.pdf>. 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 2016 covers the fiscal year ending August 31, 2016 for Texas and September 30, 2016 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 7.32

**National Summary of State-Administered Defined Benefit Pension System Finances:  
Fiscal Years, 2014–2016\***

	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percentage distribution		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
<b>Total contributions</b>	\$150,412,163	\$140,796,222	\$130,891,509	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employee contributions	43,184,378	40,252,367	38,174,322	28.7	28.6	29.2
Government contributions	107,227,785	100,543,855	92,717,187	71.3	71.4	70.8
State government contributions	59,751,410	58,851,963	51,810,630	39.7	41.8	39.6
Local government contributions	47,476,377	41,691,892	40,906,557	31.6	29.6	31.3
<b>Earnings on investments (a)</b>	44,015,838	128,418,721	436,241,574	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total Payments</b>	248,066,006	232,786,073	223,753,689	100.0	100.0	100.0
Benefits	231,905,273	217,691,896	208,386,611	93.5	93.5	93.1
Withdrawals	5,080,686	4,860,491	4,941,494	2.0	2.1	2.2
Other payments	11,080,053	10,233,688	10,425,588	4.5	4.4	4.7
<b>Total cash and investment holdings</b>	3,054,843,004	3,117,065,549	3,070,022,417	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cash and short-term investments	114,596,418	96,229,047	96,434,760	3.8	3.1	3.1
Total securities	2,525,500,578	2,611,352,539	2,547,059,746	82.7	83.8	83.0
Government securities	232,490,951	230,418,122	261,355,287	7.6	7.4	8.5
Federal government	230,712,702	228,815,769	259,814,407	7.6	7.3	8.5
United States Treasury	148,131,504	152,155,020	162,197,687	4.8	4.9	5.3
Federal agency	82,581,198	76,660,749	97,616,720	2.7	2.5	3.2
State and local government	1,778,240	1,602,359	1,540,881	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nongovernmental securities	2,293,009,627	2,380,934,417	2,285,704,459	75.1	76.4	74.5
Corporate bonds	386,528,055	366,624,550	359,348,788	12.7	11.8	11.7
Corporate stocks	1,108,290,827	1,156,810,160	1,117,621,598	36.3	37.1	36.4
Mortgages	8,407,515	8,844,970	8,783,146	0.3	0.3	0.3
Funds held in trust	32,342,507	43,231,333	57,705,365	1.1	1.4	1.9
Foreign and international	571,309,398	626,255,995	629,044,272	18.7	20.1	20.5
Other nongovernmental securities	186,131,325	179,167,409	113,201,290	6.1	5.7	3.7
Other investments	414,746,008	409,483,963	426,527,911	13.6	13.1	13.9
Real property	117,787,986	137,027,703	140,906,351	3.9	4.4	4.6
Miscellaneous investments	296,958,022	272,456,260	285,621,560	9.7	8.7	9.3

Source: The 2014–2016 Annual Surveys of Public Pensions: State- and Locally-Defined Benefits 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).

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Total Receipts are the sum of earnings on investments and total contributions.

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 cor-

porate 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.

Key:

(a) The total of "net earnings" 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.





## CHAPTER EIGHT

# **STATE MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS**





TABLE 8.1

## Summary of State Government Employment: 1954-2016

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	\$301	\$79	\$222	\$294	\$325	\$283
1955	1,199	333	866	1,081	244	837	326	89	237	302	334	290
1956	1,268	353	915	1,136	250	886	367	109	258	321	358	309
1957 (April)	1,300	375	925	1,153	257	896	373	106	266	320	355	309
1958	1,408	406	1,002	1,259	284	975	447	123	323	355	416	333
1959	1,454	443	1,011	1,302	318	984	485	136	349	373	427	352
1960	1,527	474	1,053	1,353	332	1,021	524	168	356	386	439	365
1961	1,625	518	1,107	1,435	367	1,068	586	192	394	409	482	383
1962	1,680	555	1,126	1,478	389	1,088	635	202	433	429	518	397
1963	1,775	602	1,173	1,558	422	1,136	696	230	466	447	545	410
1964	1,873	656	1,217	1,639	460	1,179	761	258	504	464	560	427
1965	2,028	739	1,289	1,751	508	1,243	849	290	559	484	571	450
1966	2,211	866	1,344	1,864	575	1,289	975	353	622	522	614	483
1967	2,335	940	1,395	1,946	620	1,326	1,106	406	699	567	666	526
1968	2,495	1,037	1,458	2,085	694	1,391	1,257	477	780	602	687	544
1969	2,614	1,112	1,501	2,179	746	1,433	1,431	555	876	655	743	597
1970	2,755	1,182	1,573	2,302	803	1,499	1,612	630	982	700	797	605
1971	2,832	1,223	1,609	2,384	841	1,544	1,742	682	1,060	731	826	686
1972	2,957	1,267	1,690	2,487	867	1,619	1,937	747	1,190	778	871	734
1973	3,013	1,280	1,733	2,547	887	1,660	2,158	822	1,336	843	952	805
1974	3,155	1,357	1,798	2,653	929	1,725	2,410	933	1,477	906	1,023	855
1975	3,271	1,400	1,870	2,744	952	1,792	2,653	1,022	1,631	964	1,080	909
1976	3,343	1,434	1,910	2,799	973	1,827	2,894	1,112	1,782	1,031	1,163	975
1977	3,491	1,484	2,007	2,903	1,005	1,898	3,195	1,234	1,960	1,096	1,237	1,031
1978	3,539	1,508	2,032	2,966	1,016	1,950	3,483	1,333	2,150	1,167	1,311	1,102
1979	3,699	1,577	2,122	3,072	1,046	2,026	3,869	1,451	2,418	1,257	1,399	1,193
1980	3,753	1,599	2,154	3,106	1,063	2,044	4,285	1,608	2,677	1,373	1,523	1,305
1981	3,726	1,603	2,123	3,087	1,063	2,024	4,668	1,768	2,900	1,507	1,671	1,432
1982	3,747	1,616	2,131	3,083	1,051	2,032	5,028	1,874	3,154	1,625	1,789	1,551
1983	3,816	1,666	2,150	3,116	1,072	2,044	5,346	1,989	3,357	1,711	1,850	1,640
1984	3,898	1,708	2,190	3,177	1,091	2,086	5,815	2,178	3,637	1,825	1,991	1,740
1985	3,984	1,764	2,220	2,990	945	2,046	6,329	2,434	3,885	1,935	2,155	1,834
1986	4,068	1,800	2,267	3,437	1,256	2,181	6,801	2,583	4,227	2,052	2,263	1,956
1987	4,115	1,804	2,310	3,491	1,264	2,227	7,298	2,758	4,540	2,161	2,396	2,056
1988	4,236	1,854	2,381	3,606	1,309	2,297	7,842	2,929	4,914	2,260	2,490	2,158
1989	4,365	1,925	2,440	3,709	1,360	2,349	8,443	3,175	5,268	2,372	2,627	2,259
1990	4,503	1,984	2,519	3,840	1,418	2,432	9,083	3,426	5,657	2,472	2,732	2,359
1991	4,521	1,999	2,522	3,829	1,375	2,454	9,437	3,550	5,887	2,479	2,530	2,433
1992	4,595	2,050	2,545	3,856	1,384	2,472	9,828	3,774	6,054	2,562	2,607	2,521
1993	4,673	2,112	2,562	3,891	1,436	2,455	10,288	3,999	6,289	2,722	3,034	2,578
1994	4,694	2,115	2,579	3,917	1,442	2,475	10,666	4,177	6,489	2,776	3,073	2,640
1995	4,719	2,120	2,598	3,971	1,469	2,502	10,927	4,173	6,753	2,854	3,138	2,725
1996	(a)											
1997 (March)	4,733	2,114	2,619	3,987	1,484	2,503	11,413	4,372	7,041	2,968	3,251	2,838
1998 (March)	4,758	2,173	2,585	3,985	1,511	2,474	11,845	4,632	7,213	3,088	3,382	2,947
1999 (March)	4,818	2,229	2,588	4,034	1,541	2,493	12,564	4,957	7,608	3,236	3,544	3,087
2000 (March)	4,877	2,259	2,618	4,083	1,563	2,520	13,279	5,255	8,024	3,374	3,692	3,219
2001 (March)	4,985	2,329	2,656	4,173	1,615	2,559	14,136	5,621	8,516	3,521	3,842	3,362
2002 (March)	5,072	2,414	2,658	4,223	1,659	2,564	14,838	5,997	8,841	3,657	4,007	3,479
2003 (March)	5,043	2,413	2,630	4,191	1,656	2,534	15,116	6,154	8,962	3,751	4,115	3,566
2004 (March)	5,041	2,432	2,609	4,188	1,673	2,515	15,478	6,412	9,066	3,845	4,256	3,631
2005 (March)	5,078	2,459	2,620	4,209	1,684	2,525	16,062	6,669	9,393	3,966	4,390	3,745
2006 (March)	5,128	2,493	2,635	4,251	1,708	2,542	16,769	6,961	9,809	4,098	4,505	3,883
2007 (March)	5,200	2,538	2,663	4,307	1,740	2,566	17,789	7,419	10,370	4,276	4,670	4,063
2008 (March)	5,270	2,593	2,677	4,363	1,780	2,582	18,726	7,883	10,843	4,445	4,853	4,222
2009 (March)	5,346	2,649	2,697	4,408	1,814	2,594	19,425	8,279	11,146	4,565	5,007	4,320
2010 (March)	5,326	2,669	2,656	4,378	1,824	2,554	19,579	8,516	11,063	4,620	5,111	4,342
2011 (March)	5,314	2,704	2,609	4,359	1,847	2,512	19,972	8,813	11,159	4,735	5,233	4,446
2012 (March)	5,285	2,728	2,557	4,315	1,854	2,461	20,169	9,042	11,127	4,840	5,377	4,522
2013 (March)	5,304	2,749	2,554	4,315	1,867	2,449	20,473	9,242	11,231	4,917	5,463	4,589
2014 (March)	5,336	2,779	2,557	4,330	1,880	2,450	21,118	9,564	11,555	5,051	5,599	4,718
2015 (March)	5,353	2,794	2,559	4,342	1,890	2,452	21,591	9,766	11,826	5,159	5,708	4,824

See footnotes at end of table

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8.1  
Summary of State Government Employment: 1954–2016 (continued)

*Source:* U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Governments: Employment (for the years ending in '2' and '7') and the Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll Remaining Years.

*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 technical documentation <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>.

*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.



TABLE 8.2

**Employment and Payrolls of State and Local Governments by Function: March 2016**

Functions	All employees, full-time and part-time (in thousands of dollars)			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>	\$19,406,354	\$5,368,458	\$14,037,896	\$77,324,657,065	\$22,148,678,309	\$55,175,978,756	\$4,890
<b>Education:</b>							
Higher Education	3,260,497	2,675,532	584,965	11,254,722,884	9,505,515,200	1,749,207,684	5,887
Instructional Personnel Only	1,145,941	861,205	284,736	5,199,047,804	4,282,798,303	916,249,501	7,911
Elementary/Secondary Schools	7,717,635	59,481	7,658,154	28,059,477,909	239,643,259	27,819,834,650	4,343
Instructional Personnel Only	5,282,300	43,927	5,238,373	22,052,106,647	192,990,311	21,859,116,336	4,838
Libraries	185,466	811	184,655	466,152,629	2,318,652	463,833,977	4,069
Other Education	91,411	91,411	0	396,812,329	396,812,329	0	4,769
<b>Selected Functions:</b>							
Streets and Highways	509,094	216,836	292,258	2,243,071,104	1,033,982,373	1,209,088,731	4,624
Public Welfare	534,648	245,515	289,133	2,148,361,926	977,318,736	1,171,043,190	4,236
Hospitals	1,078,906	424,953	653,953	5,265,439,067	2,055,340,275	3,210,098,792	5,277
Police Protection	977,613	103,282	874,331	5,418,638,924	623,297,206	4,795,341,718	6,012
Police Officers	722,847	65,259	657,588	4,466,980,457	460,326,633	4,006,653,824	6,436
Fire Protection	434,582	0	434,582	2,226,787,490	0	2,226,787,490	6,520
Firefighters Only	392,076	0	392,076	2,043,929,013	0	2,043,929,013	6,597
Natural Resources	192,112	147,116	44,996	791,640,623	616,349,412	175,291,211	4,718
Corrections	714,102	444,764	269,338	3,263,149,408	2,022,687,441	1,240,461,967	4,656
Social Insurance	73,220	72,662	558	327,526,544	324,132,449	3,394,095	4,573
Financial Admin.	432,493	174,055	258,438	1,965,367,993	843,018,243	1,122,349,750	4,978
Judicial and Legal	438,273	179,223	259,050	2,219,896,943	991,258,194	1,228,638,749	5,402
Other Government Admin.	415,177	56,439	358,738	1,278,537,578	254,916,792	1,023,620,786	4,892
Utilities	526,415	38,856	487,559	2,927,439,307	256,748,790	2,670,690,517	5,892
State Liquor Stores	12,741	12,741	0	31,024,264	31,024,264	0	3,547
Other and Unallocable	1,811,969	424,781	1,387,188	7,040,610,143	1,974,314,694	5,066,295,449	4,782

Source: 2016 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 technical documentation <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>.

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

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8.3

### State and Local Government Employment, By State: March 2016

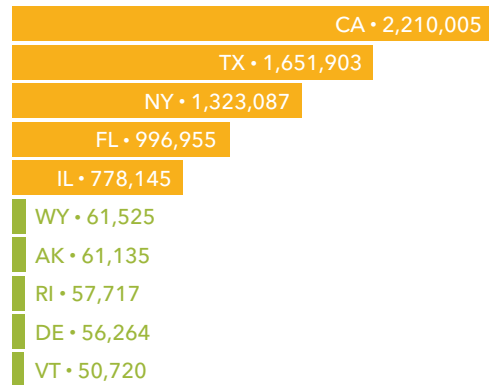
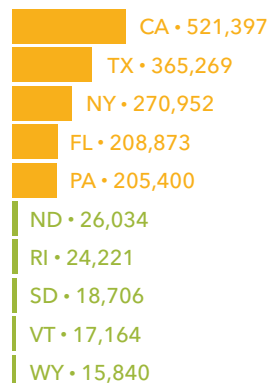
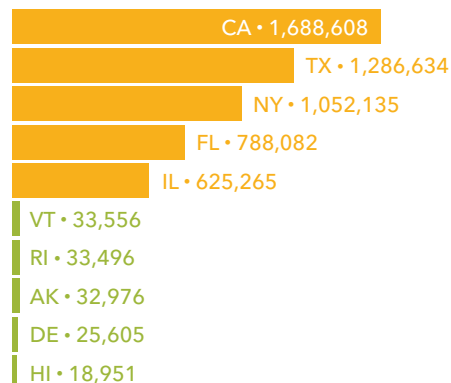
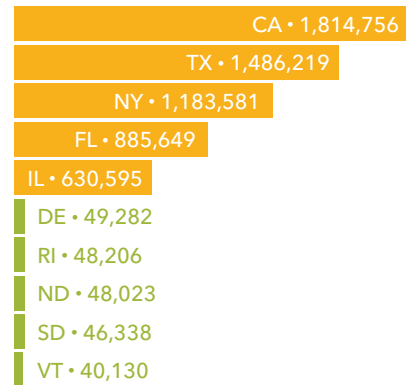
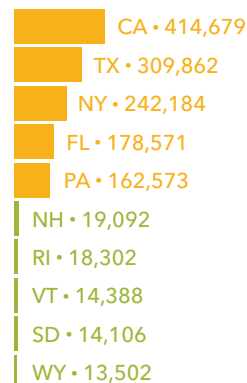
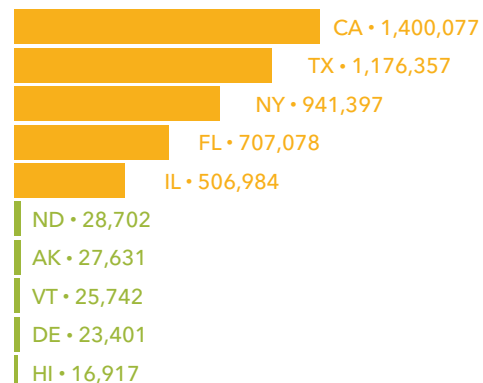
State or other jurisdiction	All employees (full-time and part-time)			Full-time equivalent employment		
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
United States	19,406,354	5,368,458	14,037,896	16,435,105	4,360,635	12,074,470
Alabama	317,324	110,868	206,456	280,681	90,141	190,540
Alaska	61,135	28,159	32,976	52,704	25,073	27,631
Arizona	334,454	91,716	242,738	281,548	72,316	209,232
Arkansas	193,684	73,079	120,605	170,174	62,476	107,698
California	2,210,005	521,397	1,688,608	1,814,756	414,679	1,400,077
Colorado	354,433	108,704	245,729	293,546	87,844	205,702
Connecticut	228,468	77,139	151,329	193,152	62,863	130,289
Delaware	56,264	30,659	25,605	49,282	25,881	23,401
Florida	996,955	208,873	788,082	885,649	178,571	707,078
Georgia	584,252	163,537	420,715	513,462	128,151	385,311
Hawaii	90,812	71,861	18,951	75,694	58,777	16,917
Idaho	105,192	31,205	73,987	82,134	24,025	58,109
Illinois	778,145	152,880	625,265	630,595	123,611	506,984
Indiana	393,322	118,767	274,555	321,390	89,278	232,112
Iowa	241,077	69,683	171,394	184,309	51,005	133,304
Kansas	243,170	64,578	178,592	198,259	52,118	146,141
Kentucky	279,241	99,884	179,357	244,888	85,606	159,282
Louisiana	289,922	86,837	203,085	258,291	73,796	184,495
Maine	87,425	26,153	61,272	69,428	20,647	48,781
Maryland	339,359	90,369	248,990	304,023	85,928	218,095
Massachusetts	398,620	123,513	275,107	336,065	99,315	236,750
Michigan	558,963	187,765	371,198	438,841	144,350	294,491
Minnesota	370,612	102,785	267,827	291,552	82,697	208,855
Mississippi	210,079	65,328	144,751	190,903	56,841	134,062
Missouri	375,429	106,582	268,847	315,244	87,140	228,104
Montana	72,573	26,667	45,906	57,691	20,392	37,299
Nebraska	143,638	36,837	106,801	119,484	31,924	87,560
Nevada	132,148	35,037	97,111	113,355	28,314	85,041
New Hampshire	88,441	26,273	62,168	70,473	19,092	51,381
New Jersey	551,645	156,610	395,035	478,391	139,043	339,348
New Mexico	144,342	54,708	89,634	125,978	45,775	80,203
New York	1,323,087	270,952	1,052,135	1,183,581	242,184	941,397
North Carolina	644,680	167,322	477,358	548,795	140,047	408,748
North Dakota	66,467	26,034	40,433	48,023	19,321	28,702
Ohio	712,493	184,865	527,628	588,550	137,846	450,704
Oklahoma	250,362	86,413	163,949	215,986	68,649	147,337
Oregon	252,545	85,370	167,175	197,696	68,128	129,568
Pennsylvania	665,886	205,400	460,486	562,276	162,573	399,703
Rhode Island	57,717	24,221	33,496	48,206	18,302	29,904
South Carolina	292,025	93,083	198,942	262,417	79,917	182,500
South Dakota	62,565	18,706	43,859	46,338	14,106	32,232
Tennessee	371,508	96,440	275,068	329,029	78,599	250,430
Texas	1,651,903	365,269	1,286,634	1,486,219	309,862	1,176,357
Utah	197,836	77,220	120,616	147,135	57,733	89,402
Vermont	50,720	17,164	33,556	40,130	14,388	25,742
Virginia	536,023	167,538	368,485	447,546	126,741	320,805
Washington	428,593	160,388	268,205	352,641	126,970	225,671
West Virginia	121,427	49,983	71,444	104,609	41,422	63,187
Wisconsin	379,405	107,797	271,608	285,316	72,676	212,640
Wyoming	61,525	15,840	45,685	50,972	13,502	37,470
Dist. of Columbia	48,458	0	48,458	47,698	0	47,698

Source: 2016 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 technical documentation <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>.

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

**Table 8.3 | State & Local Government Employment****Full- and Part-time Employees****TOTAL—HIGHEST AND LOWEST****STATE—HIGHEST AND LOWEST****LOCAL—HIGHEST AND LOWEST****Full-time Equivalent Employment****TOTAL—HIGHEST AND LOWEST****STATE—HIGHEST AND LOWEST****LOCAL—HIGHEST AND LOWEST**

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8.4

### State and Local Government Payrolls and Average Earnings of Full-Time Employees, By State: March 2016

State or other jurisdiction	Amount of Payroll			Percentage of March payroll		Average earnings of full-time state and local government employees (dollars)		
	Total	State government	Local government	State government	Local government	All	State government	Local government
United States	\$77,324,657,065	\$22,148,678,309	\$55,175,978,756	29%	71%	\$4,890	\$5,274	\$4,755
Alabama	1,067,317,371	396,745,520	670,571,851	37%	63%	3,897	4,600	3,589
Alaska	290,331,635	143,228,076	147,103,559	49%	51%	5,689	5,884	5,507
Arizona	1,222,891,231	331,116,548	891,774,683	27%	73%	4,536	4,907	4,414
Arkansas	591,226,858	250,573,128	340,653,730	42%	58%	3,561	4,153	3,229
California	11,440,637,549	2,826,180,917	8,614,456,632	25%	75%	6,697	7,043	6,596
Colorado	1,371,517,655	436,891,101	934,626,554	32%	68%	5,004	5,716	4,763
Connecticut	1,057,212,961	381,352,532	675,860,429	36%	64%	5,736	6,355	5,450
Delaware	226,403,491	117,148,205	109,255,286	52%	48%	4,802	4,645	4,973
Florida	3,641,265,133	760,569,886	2,880,695,247	21%	79%	4,249	4,379	4,217
Georgia	1,938,475,923	529,545,320	1,408,930,603	27%	73%	3,862	4,260	3,737
Hawaii	359,626,682	269,422,896	90,203,786	75%	25%	4,894	4,736	5,393
Idaho	318,077,721	118,515,543	199,562,178	37%	63%	4,019	5,167	3,558
Illinois	3,183,722,482	683,359,197	2,500,363,285	21%	79%	5,344	5,829	5,233
Indiana	1,226,310,669	368,828,152	857,482,517	30%	70%	3,991	4,408	3,835
Iowa	825,718,514	285,471,744	540,246,770	35%	65%	4,856	6,324	4,314
Kansas	763,800,542	237,470,824	526,329,718	31%	69%	3,951	4,672	3,695
Kentucky	900,103,977	360,324,242	539,779,735	40%	60%	3,810	4,473	3,475
Louisiana	966,082,530	335,138,995	630,943,535	35%	65%	3,857	4,743	3,514
Maine	272,432,687	87,962,710	184,469,977	32%	68%	4,058	4,366	3,925
Maryland	1,591,209,209	445,579,441	1,145,629,768	28%	72%	5,432	5,255	5,503
Massachusetts	1,796,106,959	574,230,661	1,221,876,298	32%	68%	5,521	5,914	5,358
Michigan	2,085,208,309	794,550,198	1,290,658,111	38%	62%	5,064	5,821	4,707
Minnesota	1,404,496,243	453,265,630	951,230,613	32%	68%	5,136	5,847	4,853
Mississippi	661,281,720	216,661,950	444,619,770	33%	67%	3,489	3,907	3,317
Missouri	1,147,634,551	327,216,291	820,418,260	29%	71%	3,746	3,897	3,690
Montana	231,223,315	90,135,006	141,088,309	39%	61%	4,202	4,637	3,966
Nebraska	498,040,526	128,240,548	369,799,978	26%	74%	4,418	4,373	4,434
Nevada	567,445,312	136,482,231	430,963,081	24%	76%	5,313	4,964	5,435
New Hampshire	305,887,931	92,809,116	213,078,815	70%	30%	4,641	5,265	4,423
New Jersey	2,795,508,567	840,100,259	1,955,408,308	30%	70%	6,135	6,251	6,087
New Mexico	506,594,966	209,289,943	297,305,023	41%	59%	4,108	4,674	3,798
New York	6,897,674,259	1,476,633,852	5,421,040,407	21%	79%	6,035	6,222	5,987
North Carolina	2,217,985,333	633,466,065	1,584,519,268	29%	71%	4,151	4,668	3,979
North Dakota	208,352,536	90,249,595	118,102,941	43%	57%	4,532	4,865	4,309
Ohio	2,534,859,402	671,328,539	1,863,530,863	26%	74%	4,537	5,393	4,305
Oklahoma	769,104,228	279,672,144	489,432,084	36%	64%	3,649	4,260	3,384
Oregon	978,365,685	352,783,389	625,582,296	36%	64%	5,091	5,131	5,068
Pennsylvania	2,688,478,861	832,972,824	1,855,506,037	31%	69%	4,965	5,104	4,909
Rhode Island	261,809,615	107,122,244	154,687,371	41%	59%	5,601	5,962	5,379
South Carolina	1,004,526,125	328,257,171	676,268,954	33%	67%	3,917	4,245	3,779
South Dakota	173,142,762	62,543,869	110,598,893	36%	64%	3,850	4,591	3,528
Tennessee	1,222,394,898	330,179,474	892,215,424	27%	73%	3,828	4,364	3,666
Texas	6,188,535,698	1,547,410,373	4,641,125,325	25%	75%	4,252	5,146	4,030
Utah	622,028,718	278,037,800	343,990,918	45%	55%	4,542	5,022	4,211
Vermont	178,140,239	75,522,525	102,617,714	42%	58%	4,552	5,204	4,159
Virginia	1,958,968,246	618,955,461	1,340,012,785	32%	68%	4,526	5,075	4,324
Washington	1,961,987,823	665,202,961	1,296,784,862	34%	66%	5,908	5,392	6,213
West Virginia	371,514,824	153,942,648	217,572,176	41%	59%	3,603	3,796	3,480
Wisconsin	1,282,018,864	356,013,656	926,005,208	28%	72%	4,789	5,328	4,616
Wyoming	226,889,382	59,976,909	166,912,473	26%	74%	4,679	4,624	4,700
Dist. of Columbia	324,086,348	0	324,086,348	0	100%	7,053	0	7,053

Source: 2016 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

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both sampling and nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the survey technical documentation <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>.

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



TABLE 8.5

## State Government Employment (Full-Time Equivalent) for Selected Functions, By State: March 2016

State	Education			Selected Functions							
	All functions	Higher education (a)	Other education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial admin.	Judicial and legal admin.
United States	4,360,635	1,783,551	84,437	211,906	241,522	393,745	441,148	101,421	133,938	170,061	175,205
Alabama	90,141	42,883	2,969	4,282	4,220	12,716	4,564	1,291	1,822	2,360	3,048
Alaska	25,073	4,652	253	3,174	1,824	270	2,255	650	2,185	1,078	1,382
Arizona	72,316	34,120	2,832	2,556	6,193	644	9,694	1,932	1,498	2,262	2,383
Arkansas	62,476	26,082	1,302	3,758	4,190	6,671	5,559	1,214	1,894	2,296	1,599
California	414,679	164,365	4,344	18,904	3,941	46,536	57,234	11,216	16,538	27,328	6,329
Colorado	87,844	50,472	1,687	3,068	2,416	6,750	7,409	1,265	1,152	1,961	5,096
Connecticut	62,863	19,298	3,112	3,391	5,530	6,534	5,799	1,938	676	1,765	5,988
Delaware	25,881	7,869	331	1,518	1,391	1,327	2,930	1,095	454	826	1,818
Florida	178,571	65,830	2,877	6,235	9,222	4,001	23,631	4,206	7,867	6,343	19,544
Georgia	128,151	63,496	2,511	4,127	6,762	7,549	16,184	2,593	4,864	3,145	3,521
Hawaii	58,777	11,315	133	853	405	4,308	2,356	0	805	679	2,663
Idaho	24,025	9,013	381	1,323	1,825	588	2,407	490	1,900	1,300	553
Illinois	123,611	57,293	1,912	6,661	8,905	10,847	12,324	3,059	3,076	4,706	2,521
Indiana	89,278	57,901	1,011	3,453	5,773	1,713	5,942	1,844	2,221	1,889	1,484
Iowa	51,005	23,483	1,063	2,188	2,596	8,641	2,785	881	1,562	1,308	2,263
Kansas	52,118	22,665	618	2,651	2,947	9,824	3,429	1,047	781	1,718	2,112
Kentucky	85,606	38,955	2,116	4,528	7,039	6,813	4,074	2,064	2,629	2,460	5,758
Louisiana	73,796	25,761	2,424	4,306	5,253	9,808	5,702	1,791	3,879	2,689	1,647
Maine	20,647	7,041	232	2,030	2,778	476	1,175	429	1,143	1,268	747
Maryland	85,928	28,504	2,005	4,456	6,482	3,443	11,882	2,229	2,054	2,988	5,233
Massachusetts	99,315	32,370	1,124	3,050	7,226	5,692	12,099	2,926	1,259	3,636	9,275
Michigan	144,350	75,252	618	2,700	11,174	16,913	12,568	2,729	3,093	4,151	1,459
Minnesota	82,697	36,541	3,816	4,505	2,944	4,864	4,349	951	3,240	4,705	3,841
Mississippi	56,841	20,262	1,440	3,179	4,385	10,910	2,661	1,242	3,272	1,589	470
Missouri	87,140	31,054	1,639	5,185	6,773	9,983	12,086	2,510	2,199	2,870	4,162
Montana	20,392	7,195	390	2,015	1,793	704	1,218	495	1,577	1,017	746
Nebraska	31,924	12,523	579	1,902	2,556	3,747	2,905	744	2,212	776	784
Nevada	28,314	9,879	160	1,666	2,409	1,353	3,686	830	875	1,502	705
New Hampshire	19,092	7,419	314	1,596	1,922	555	1,052	517	351	774	765
New Jersey	139,043	35,191	2,498	5,697	8,925	13,618	8,477	3,900	1,880	5,245	12,707
New Mexico	45,775	18,056	945	2,203	1,738	7,512	3,786	665	1,055	1,081	3,198
New York	242,184	57,794	4,115	10,564	4,563	40,999	28,614	5,927	2,902	16,548	18,757
North Carolina	140,047	59,578	3,006	9,275	1,101	18,297	20,445	3,180	4,222	3,418	6,492
North Dakota	19,321	8,863	336	1,016	538	921	916	198	1,126	711	664
Ohio	137,846	74,539	2,076	6,119	2,742	14,680	13,190	2,599	2,507	6,318	3,080
Oklahoma	68,649	30,290	1,606	2,873	7,988	1,091	4,801	1,969	1,770	2,825	2,803
Oregon	68,128	24,574	853	3,696	8,183	7,126	5,260	1,438	2,529	4,122	3,082
Pennsylvania	162,573	59,645	5,167	13,302	11,297	11,315	17,749	6,719	5,830	6,754	3,009
Rhode Island	18,302	5,252	468	702	1,315	798	1,448	350	367	908	1,176
South Carolina	79,917	31,764	3,141	4,535	5,385	6,900	7,596	2,083	2,322	3,322	884
South Dakota	14,106	5,324	401	973	1,720	353	781	350	945	460	656
Tennessee	78,599	34,462	1,963	3,235	7,362	3,582	6,927	1,780	3,713	3,340	2,527
Texas	309,862	138,500	4,284	13,164	24,005	23,227	40,474	7,065	10,924	7,749	5,782
Utah	57,733	26,553	1,972	1,562	2,438	10,083	3,258	899	1,309	2,444	1,556
Vermont	14,388	4,859	387	1,040	1,588	246	1,080	598	606	614	678
Virginia	126,741	57,833	2,172	7,507	3,067	12,222	13,651	3,199	2,686	4,436	3,845
Washington	126,970	59,483	2,250	6,585	10,516	10,632	8,452	2,112	5,021	3,155	2,035
West Virginia	41,422	14,906	1,273	5,329	3,441	1,680	3,550	1,042	1,735	1,950	1,683
Wisconsin	72,676	38,430	1,118	1,495	2,191	3,599	9,476	888	2,463	2,544	2,146
Wyoming	13,502	4,162	213	1,774	545	684	1,258	282	948	728	549

Source: 2016 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll.

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

Key:

(a) Includes instructional and other personnel.

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8.6

State Government Payrolls for Selected Functions, By State: March 2016 (In thousands of dollars)

State	All functions	Education		Selected functions		
		Higher education (a)	Other education (a)	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals
United States	\$22,148,678,309	\$9,505,515,200	\$396,812,329	\$1,033,982,373	\$977,318,736	\$2,055,340,275
Alabama	396,745,520	203,805,392	11,740,565	15,579,310	14,193,760	57,160,718
Alaska	143,228,076	26,831,267	1,562,412	18,523,542	8,940,920	1,617,934
Arizona	331,116,548	178,168,657	10,617,403	11,570,081	21,227,327	2,791,836
Arkansas	250,573,128	117,487,976	4,986,914	14,014,666	13,173,329	25,259,440
California	2,826,180,917	1,085,849,255	22,895,836	150,362,174	20,188,102	415,231,921
Colorado	436,891,101	255,639,459	7,657,062	14,776,286	10,890,334	29,162,283
Connecticut	381,352,532	118,821,176	18,256,023	18,581,788	34,968,027	42,093,921
Delaware	117,148,205	42,385,823	1,950,760	4,984,481	5,025,578	4,819,370
Florida	760,569,886	359,538,901	10,206,103	28,655,751	27,976,999	13,300,929
Georgia	529,545,320	302,204,145	12,167,638	14,213,537	20,343,103	29,168,599
Hawaii	269,422,896	54,656,114	555,818	4,284,356	1,776,474	24,888,946
Idaho	118,515,543	40,191,976	2,437,940	5,541,835	7,382,396	2,107,163
Illinois	683,359,197	292,089,847	9,876,996	43,879,157	51,218,027	53,122,316
Indiana	368,828,152	256,726,020	3,615,052	11,945,127	16,815,352	5,817,316
Iowa	285,471,744	136,040,374	6,128,580	11,600,935	13,403,248	47,516,850
Kansas	237,470,824	111,737,386	2,692,068	9,722,189	10,255,314	51,193,182
Kentucky	360,324,242	183,631,652	9,006,353	16,146,337	22,232,454	32,730,176
Louisiana	335,138,995	123,005,508	11,166,080	20,711,707	19,570,312	39,251,380
Maine	87,962,710	29,565,231	985,381	8,167,300	10,606,335	2,166,419
Maryland	445,579,441	155,881,411	10,336,062	23,055,342	28,016,105	16,811,847
Massachusetts	574,230,661	178,121,079	6,865,597	18,614,349	41,058,527	27,112,654
Michigan	794,550,198	428,007,487	3,693,389	14,785,337	53,919,519	95,566,211
Minnesota	453,265,630	210,534,371	20,170,140	23,537,765	12,079,391	21,885,548
Mississippi	216,661,950	93,478,254	4,935,068	9,824,292	12,179,488	38,537,267
Missouri	327,216,291	141,792,203	5,465,870	17,871,476	18,704,334	33,676,752
Montana	90,135,006	31,737,640	1,751,619	9,743,008	7,018,665	2,454,981
Nebraska	128,240,548	52,281,643	2,604,483	7,553,106	8,347,983	14,630,248
Nevada	136,482,231	50,718,277	863,377	7,635,851	8,851,893	6,387,349
New Hampshire	92,809,116	38,937,494	1,481,682	6,570,638	8,295,226	2,499,085
New Jersey	840,100,259	228,596,012	14,854,354	32,226,789	51,523,404	67,640,377
New Mexico	209,289,943	91,682,947	4,009,749	8,603,649	6,349,593	34,232,933
New York	1,476,633,852	332,693,894	22,247,599	56,379,902	23,208,807	226,710,068
North Carolina	633,466,065	299,939,434	14,108,305	36,806,775	4,306,760	80,591,447
North Dakota	90,249,595	43,400,318	1,451,515	5,541,213	1,963,084	2,848,420
Ohio	671,328,539	347,194,937	10,877,957	29,029,882	15,277,677	73,157,389
Oklahoma	279,672,144	134,164,455	6,351,096	10,826,083	24,878,690	3,268,352
Oregon	352,783,389	123,056,433	4,384,338	19,872,363	33,565,663	48,267,049
Pennsylvania	832,972,824	351,283,339	22,028,244	56,761,487	45,654,863	41,370,252
Rhode Island	107,122,244	27,859,605	3,029,980	3,758,006	7,950,506	4,368,861
South Carolina	328,257,171	155,514,387	12,038,934	15,746,432	16,312,543	22,780,108
South Dakota	62,543,869	24,349,721	1,699,526	4,392,778	6,932,639	1,266,485
Tennessee	330,179,474	153,273,693	7,839,197	12,971,942	26,886,516	13,836,552
Texas	1,547,410,373	807,981,603	21,028,481	60,574,006	83,939,641	105,600,515
Utah	278,037,800	143,659,266	8,281,625	7,015,699	8,655,307	45,513,116
Vermont	75,522,525	26,940,834	1,970,492	4,936,336	8,147,819	1,178,064
Virginia	618,955,461	313,050,449	10,967,946	37,205,524	14,161,216	55,978,731
Washington	665,202,961	323,872,977	10,778,992	35,278,024	47,831,128	65,323,464
West Virginia	153,942,648	68,436,597	5,543,640	17,190,975	9,292,045	4,483,445
Wisconsin	356,013,656	190,661,047	5,456,426	8,670,820	9,568,687	15,556,024

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 8.6

**State Government Payrolls for Selected Functions, By State: March 2016 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)**

State	Selected functions, cont.				
	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial admin.	Judicial and legal admin.
United States	\$2,022,687,441	\$623,297,206	\$616,349,412	\$843,018,243	\$991,258,194
Alabama	17,580,108	5,148,440	7,278,619	10,513,424	14,292,146
Alaska	13,558,470	4,289,792	13,078,800	6,939,502	9,241,918
Arizona	34,915,040	9,972,596	6,362,546	9,424,268	11,654,438
Arkansas	18,024,124	4,697,172	6,935,688	9,095,990	6,463,861
California	412,377,114	94,064,448	96,021,403	141,263,440	44,374,198
Colorado	31,707,183	7,559,087	6,032,751	10,259,715	28,588,035
Connecticut	34,246,612	14,228,896	4,118,669	10,909,423	29,354,811
Delaware	12,303,389	7,277,139	1,794,858	2,666,267	8,543,380
Florida	71,515,896	16,615,826	27,362,985	22,813,923	81,600,100
Georgia	45,950,550	10,217,710	17,665,186	12,191,399	16,031,887
Hawaii	12,109,596	0	3,814,234	3,048,752	13,112,380
Idaho	12,887,748	2,456,130	10,109,261	6,978,643	5,216,318
Illinois	74,440,024	22,593,140	15,449,942	23,982,661	23,030,189
Indiana	17,526,086	8,053,242	8,043,075	8,248,917	9,674,470
Iowa	14,429,908	5,813,657	8,318,787	7,301,027	12,869,528
Kansas	10,770,409	4,829,328	3,319,758	6,864,547	9,127,730
Kentucky	12,881,221	7,915,277	9,957,433	9,813,945	20,015,830
Louisiana	22,607,764	12,874,858	17,455,370	13,292,215	7,622,146
Maine	4,752,664	2,523,238	5,108,668	5,234,576	3,765,297
Maryland	57,517,710	14,029,537	10,658,337	14,284,617	30,671,499
Massachusetts	68,542,296	26,484,655	8,363,841	21,827,673	57,546,613
Michigan	64,158,865	15,029,680	15,569,629	24,429,167	10,450,811
Minnesota	20,911,066	4,862,182	16,493,051	30,263,901	21,878,730
Mississippi	6,907,112	4,894,482	10,757,189	6,131,341	2,594,229
Missouri	32,658,968	10,998,854	7,477,489	10,815,580	16,769,442
Montana	4,795,910	2,382,636	6,928,141	4,348,149	3,852,273
Nebraska	10,850,336	3,631,027	7,811,982	3,117,974	4,240,440
Nevada	16,774,103	5,543,144	4,123,695	5,918,755	5,049,510
New Hampshire	5,533,679	2,870,330	1,739,459	3,931,821	4,046,180
New Jersey	50,214,978	29,291,247	11,158,751	27,451,067	80,057,597
New Mexico	13,793,371	3,267,367	4,735,170	4,945,956	14,944,337
New York	181,382,369	52,840,426	16,498,195	95,502,274	140,022,981
North Carolina	69,825,048	15,014,005	16,139,281	16,707,569	31,701,768
North Dakota	3,982,060	1,155,654	4,893,935	3,344,166	3,853,000
Ohio	60,147,739	14,194,516	11,354,603	36,045,957	19,386,486
Oklahoma	15,060,735	10,226,236	6,509,984	11,926,665	13,372,221
Oregon	27,546,436	7,979,652	11,898,176	20,095,077	16,775,848
Pennsylvania	86,521,184	43,118,746	30,103,934	30,816,166	28,371,678
Rhode Island	10,289,777	2,737,936	2,280,650	5,232,003	7,280,669
South Carolina	22,702,090	8,171,312	7,512,748	12,297,037	4,515,148
South Dakota	3,048,299	1,551,072	3,790,739	2,405,278	3,313,398
Tennessee	21,592,646	8,577,792	15,675,546	15,431,724	14,443,754
Texas	135,898,587	48,629,439	49,094,334	39,088,902	32,785,016
Utah	12,048,254	3,842,862	5,288,612	11,899,223	8,213,568
Vermont	5,113,415	3,531,952	3,221,560	3,080,830	3,550,275
Virginia	47,435,402	15,770,087	12,916,082	20,653,019	19,685,258
Washington	36,785,638	11,298,872	23,498,232	17,630,058	12,685,906
West Virginia	9,042,189	4,286,964	6,290,066	5,940,624	7,714,033
Wisconsin	42,362,955	4,529,826	10,882,119	12,780,266	13,733,930

Source: 2016 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 technical documentation <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>.

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

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>
Alabama	★	★(h)	...	...	★(i)	...	★
Alaska	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Arizona	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Arkansas	★	★(h)	...	...	★(i)	...	★
California	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Colorado	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Connecticut	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Delaware	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
Florida	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Georgia	★	★	...	...	(l)	...	★
Hawaii	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Idaho	★	★(h)	...	★	...	...	★
Illinois	★	★	★	...	★	...	★
Indiana	★	★	(m)	...	(m)	★	★
Iowa	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Kansas	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Kentucky	★	★	...	...	...	★(n)	★
Louisiana	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
Maine	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Maryland	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Massachusetts	★	★	...	...	★	...	★
Michigan	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Minnesota	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Mississippi	★	★(h)	...	...	★	...	★(v)
Missouri	★	★	★	...	★	...	★
Montana	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Nebraska	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Nevada	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
New Hampshire	★	★(h)	...	★	...	...	★
New Jersey	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
New Mexico	★	★	...	(o)	...	...	★
New York	★	★	(j)	...	★	...	★
North Carolina	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
North Dakota	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Ohio	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Oklahoma	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Oregon	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Rhode Island	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
South Carolina	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
South Dakota	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Tennessee	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Texas	★	★	...	★	...	(r)	★
Utah	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Vermont	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Virginia	★	★	...	...	★	...	★
Washington	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
West Virginia	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Wisconsin	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Wyoming	★	★	...	★	...	...	★
Dist. of Columbia	★	★	...	...	★	...	★
American Samoa	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Guam	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
CNMI*	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
Puerto Rico	★	★	...	★	...	★	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★	...	★	...	★	★

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 8.7

## State Employees: Paid Holidays\*\* (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Columbus Day (e)	Veteran's Day	Day after Thanksgiving	Day before or after Christmas	Day before or after New Year's	Election Day (f)	Other (g)
Alabama	★	★	(k)	(k)	...	...	★
Alaska	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
Arizona	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	...	★	(k)	Before	...	...	★
California	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Colorado	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Connecticut	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	★	★	...	...	★	★
Florida	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Georgia	★	★	(l)	(l)	...	...	★
Hawaii	...	★	...	...	...	★	★
Idaho	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Indiana	★	★	(m)	(m)	...	★	...
Iowa	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Kansas	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Kentucky	...	★	★	★	★	★(t)	...
Louisiana	...	★	...	...	...	★(u)	★
Maine	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Maryland	★	★	★(aa)	...	...	★	...
Massachusetts	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Michigan	...	★	★	Before	Before	★(z)	...
Minnesota	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Mississippi	...	★	(k)	(k)	...	...	★
Missouri	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Montana	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
Nebraska	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Nevada	...	★	★(cc)	...	...	...	★
New Hampshire	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
New Jersey	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
New Mexico	★	★	(o)	...	...	(w)	...
New York	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
North Carolina	...	★	★	(x)	...	...	...
North Dakota	...	★	...	(p)	...	...	...
Ohio	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	★	★	Before	...	...	...
Oregon	...	★	★	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
South Carolina	...	★	★	Both	...	...	★
South Dakota	(y)	★	...	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	(q)	★	(q)	...	...	...	...
Texas	...	★	★	Both	...	...	★
Utah	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Vermont	...	★	(dd)	...	...	...	★
Virginia	★	★	★	(ee)	...	...	★
Washington	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	(s)	(s)	★	★
Wisconsin	...	...	...	Before	Before	...	...
Wyoming	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
American Samoa	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Guam	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
CNMI*	(ff)	★	...	...	...	...	★
Puerto Rico	★	★	...	Before	...	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	(gg)	★	...	(bb)	...	...	★

See footnotes at end of table

## PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8.7

### 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 websites, 2018.

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.

\*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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), Robert E. Lee's Birthday celebrated with MLK day, 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 Kūhio 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).

Commonwealth of 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 Jose de Diego (third Monday in April), Birthday of Don Luis Muñoz Rivera (third Monday in July), Constitution of Puerto Rico Day (July 25), Birthday of Dr. José Celso Barbosa (July 27), Discovery of Puerto Rico (November 19).

TABLE 8.7

**State Employees: Paid Holidays\*\*** (continued)

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).	(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.
(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.	(s) Half day on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve (closes at noon).
(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.	(t) Tuesday after first Monday in November of presidential election years.
(j) The state has designated Lincoln's birthday as a floating holiday in 2013 for state employees in certain bargaining units.	(u) General Election Day is a state holiday the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years.
(k) At the discretion of the governor.	(v) Also celebrated as Jefferson Davis' Birthday.
(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.	(w) Employees are allowed up to two hours paid administrative leave to vote.
(m) In Indiana, Lincoln's Birthday is observed on the day after Thanksgiving, and Washington's Birthday is observed the day before Christmas.	(x) Three days when Christmas Day falls on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday; two days when Christmas Day falls on Friday or Monday.
(n) In Kentucky, half day.	(y) Celebrated as Native Americans Day.
(o) In New Mexico, President's Day is observed on the day after Thanksgiving.	(z) First Tuesday in November, even-numbered years.
(p) In North Dakota, state offices close at noon on Christmas Eve when it falls on Monday through Thursday.	(aa) Observed as American Indian Heritage Day.
(q) In Tennessee, at the governor's discretion Columbus Day may be observed the day after Thanksgiving.	(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.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

TABLE 8.8

### 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-IA)	2017-present	Elected as lieutenant governor, succeeded governor who resigned

Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.



TABLE 8.9  
**Women in State Legislatures: 2018**

State	Senate			House			Legislature (both houses)	
	Democrats	Republicans	% Women	Democrats	Republicans	% Women	% Women	State rank (a)
Alabama	3	0	11.4 (b)	12	5	15.0	15.0	46
Alaska	1	5	30.0	3	9	30.0	30.0	14
Arizona	6	8	46.7	13	9	36.7	40.0	1
Arkansas	3	4	20.0	3	15	18.0	18.5	40
California	6	3	22.5	15	3	22.5	22.5	32
Colorado	8	2	31.4 (c)	18	9	41.5	38.0	4
Connecticut	7	2	25.0	21	21	27.8	27.3	21
Delaware	3	1	19.0	7	2	22.0	21.0	34
Florida	5	8	32.5	15	13	23.3	25.6	25
Georgia	11	2	23.2	32	18	27.8	26.7	23
Hawaii	7	0	28.0	12	3	29.4	28.9	17
Idaho	4	5	25.7	7	16	32.9	30.5	12
Illinois	13	4	28.8	34	12	39.0	35.6	6
Indiana	2	6	16.0	11	11	22.0	20.0	37
Iowa	5	1	12.0	19	9	28.0	22.7	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	45
Maine	6	4	28.6	35	17	35.1 (f)	33.9	7
Maryland	9	2	23.4	38	11	34.8	31.9	10
Massachusetts	11	0	27.5	30	8	24.4 (g)	25.0	27
Michigan	1	3	10.5	17	16	30.0	25.0	27
Minnesota	10	7	25.4	28	21	36.6	32.8	9
Mississippi	4	5	17.3	10	7	13.9	14.9	47
Missouri	5	2	17.3	18	20	23.3	22.8	30
Montana	11	2	26.0	21	8	29.0	28.0	19
Nebraska (d)	-----Nonpartisan-----		26.5	-----Unicameral-----			26.5	24
Nevada	5	1	33.3 (e)	13	4	40.5	38.1	3
New Hampshire	4	3	29.2	80	39	29.8	29.7	15
New Jersey	8	2	25.0	19	6	31.3	29.2	16
New Mexico	5	2	16.7	17	10	38.6	30.4	13
New York	7	7	22.2	41	3	30.0 (h)	27.7	20
North Carolina	6	7	26.0	17	13	25.0	25.3	26
North Dakota	3	6	19.1	7	10	18.1	18.4	41
Ohio	3	3	18.2	13	10	23.2	22.0	33
Oklahoma	3	4	14.6	6	8	13.9	14.1	49
Oregon	6	2	26.7	19	3	36.7	33.3	8
Pennsylvania	3	4	14.0	20	21	20.2	19.0	39
Rhode Island	11	1	31.6	21	2	30.7	31.0	11
South Carolina	2	2	8.7	12	11	18.5	15.9	43
South Dakota	0	5	14.3	3	13	22.9	20.0	37
Tennessee	2	3	15.2	7	9	16.2	15.9	43
Texas	2	6	25.8	21	8	19.3	20.4	35
Utah	3	3	20.7	9	6	20.0	20.0	36
Vermont	9	2	36.7	40	13	40.7 (i)	40.0	1
Virginia	7	3	25.0	23	5	28.0	27.1	22
Washington	10	9	38.8	25	11	36.7	37.4	5
West Virginia	0	3	8.8	2	14	16.0	14.2	48
Wisconsin	7	2	27.3	14	9	23.2	24.2	29
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 2018.

Key:

- (a) States share the same rank if their proportions of women legislators are exactly equal or round off to be equal (AZ, VT; IN, SD; MA, MI; SC, TN).  
 (b) Includes one Independent.

(c) CO percentage includes one Independent.

(d) Nebraska has a unicameral legislature with nonpartisan elections.

(e) NV percentage includes one nonpartisan member.

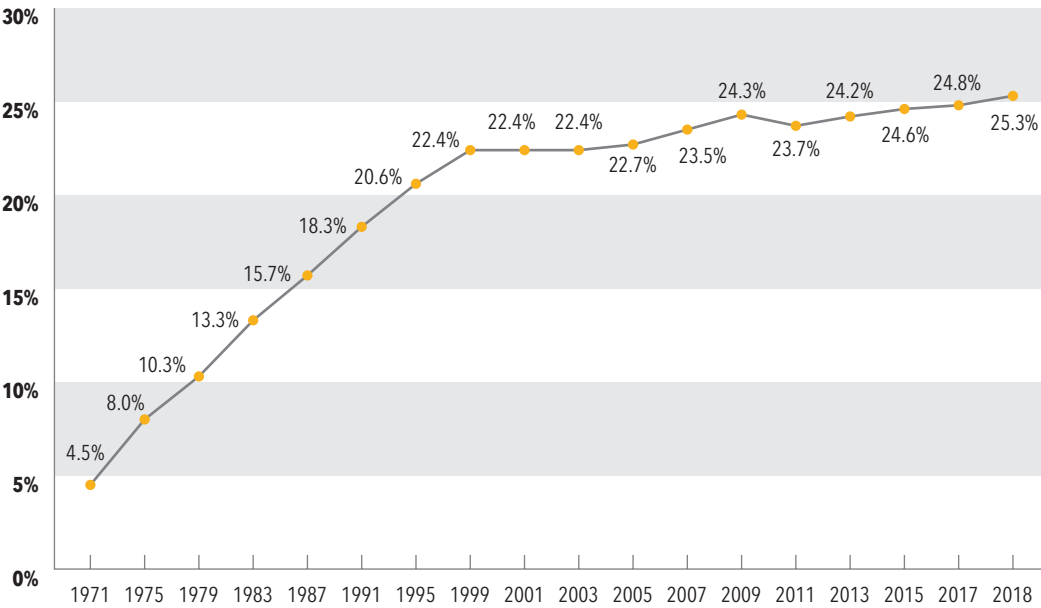
(f) ME percentage includes one Independent.

(g) MA percentage includes one Independent.

(h) NY percentage includes one Working Family Party (WFP) member.

(i) VT percentage includes three Independents and five Progressives.

**Table 8.9 |** Proportion of Women among State Legislators



Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

TABLE 8.10

**Women Statewide Elected Officials: 2018**

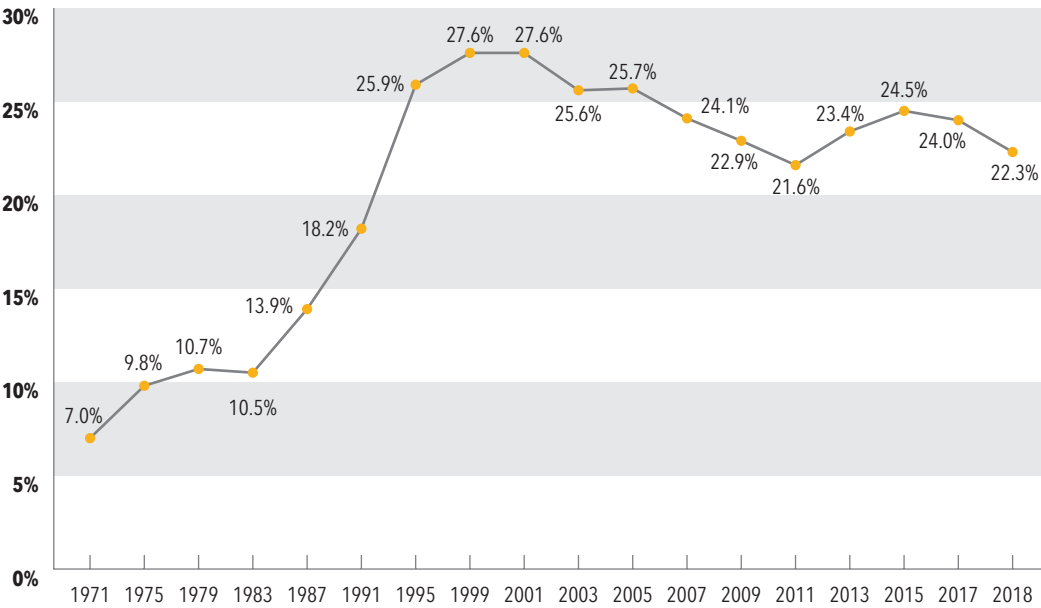
<i>State</i>	<i>Governor</i>	<i>Lieutenant Governor</i>	<i>Attorney General</i>	<i>Secretary of State</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
Alabama	W	★	★	★	★
Alaska	★	★	★	...	...
Arizona	★	...	★	W	★
Arkansas	★	★	W	★	★
California	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado	★	W	W	★	★
Connecticut	★	W	★	W	W
Delaware	★	W	★	...	★
Florida	★	★	W	...	★
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	★	★	★	★	...
Nebraska	★	★	★	★	...
Nevada	★	★	★	W	★
New Hampshire	★	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	★	W	...	...	...
New Mexico	W	★	★	W	★
New York	★	W	★	...	...
North Carolina	★	★	★	W	★
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	W
Ohio	★	W	★	★	★
Oklahoma	W	★	★	...	★
Oregon	W	...	W	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	...	★
Rhode Island	W	★	★	W	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	★
South Dakota	★	★	★	W	★
Tennessee	★	...	...	...	...
Texas	★	★	★	...	...
Utah	★	★	★	...	★
Vermont	★	★	★	★	W
Virginia	★	★	★	...	...
Washington	★	★	★	W	★
West Virginia	★	...	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★	W	★	★	★
Wyoming	★	...	...	★	★

Source: Data for elected officials are current as of February 2018 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.

**Table 8.10 |** Proportion of Women among  
Statewide Elected Officials



Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

CHAPTER NINE

**SELECTED STATE  
POLICIES AND  
PROGRAMS**





TABLE 9.1

**Number of Operating Public Schools and Districts; State Enrollment, Teacher and Pupil Teacher Ratio by State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2014-15**

State or jurisdiction	Number of operational schools (a)	Number of operational districts	State level		
			Membership (b)	Teacher (b)	Pupil/teacher ratio
United States (c)	98,373	18,260	50,312,581	3,132,351	16.1
Alabama	1,519	179	744,164	42,737	17.4
Alaska	507	54	131,176	7,759	16.9
Arizona	2,281	692	1,111,695	48,124	23.1
Arkansas	1,100	287	490,917	35,430	13.9
California	10,303	1,163	6,312,161	267,685	23.6
Colorado	1,843	262	889,006	51,388	17.3
Connecticut	1,299	205	542,678	42,062	12.9
Delaware	219	46	134,042	9,649	13.9
Florida	4,319	76	2,756,944	180,442	15.3
Georgia	2,329	218	1,744,437	111,470	15.6
Hawaii	289	1	182,384	11,663	15.6
Idaho	742	158	290,885	15,609	18.6
Illinois	4,201	1,066	2,050,239	132,456	15.5
Indiana	1,910	411	1,046,269	56,547	18.5
Iowa	1,364	347	505,311	35,684	14.2
Kansas	1,337	317	497,275	37,659	13.2
Kentucky	1,548	185	688,640	41,586	16.6
Louisiana	1,383	139	716,800	46,340	15.5
Maine	616	261	182,470	14,937	12.2
Maryland	1,438	25	874,514	59,194	14.8
Massachusetts	1,866	406	955,844	71,859	13.3
Michigan	3,496	911	1,537,922	85,038	18.1
Minnesota	2,435	554	857,235	55,690	15.4
Mississippi	1,071	157	490,917	32,311	15.2
Missouri	2,414	567	917,785	67,356	13.6
Montana	824	492	144,532	10,234	14.1
Nebraska	1,092	284	312,635	22,988	13.6
Nevada	665	19	459,189	21,656	21.2
New Hampshire	488	296	184,670	14,773	12.5
New Jersey	2,571	693	1,400,579	115,067	12.2
New Mexico	885	152	340,365	22,411	15.2
New York (d)	4,826	982	2,741,185	203,781	13.5
North Carolina	2,594	287	1,548,895	99,320	15.6
North Dakota	513	221	106,586	9,049	11.8
Ohio	3,631	1,106	1,724,810	106,526 (e)	16.2
Oklahoma	1,796	600	688,511	42,073	16.4
Oregon	1,242	220	601,318	27,850	21.6
Pennsylvania	3,055	796	1,743,160	122,030	14.3
Rhode Island	307	63	141,959	9,471	15.0
South Carolina	1,244	102	756,523	49,475	15.3
South Dakota	698	170	133,040	9,618	13.8
Tennessee	1,851	146	995,475	65,341	15.2
Texas	8,798	1,244	5,233,765	342,257	15.3
Utah	1,020	148	635,577	27,374 (e)	23.2
Vermont	316	360	87,311	8,276	10.6
Virginia	2,134	222	1,280,381	89,968	14.2
Washington	2,398	322	1,073,638	59,555	18.0
West Virginia	745	57	280,310	20,029	14.0
Wisconsin	2,255	466	871,432	58,376 (e)	14.9
Wyoming	367	61	94,067	7,615	12.4
Dist. of Columbia	229	64	80,958	6,565	12.3
Dept. of Defense (DoDEA)	179	14	...	...	...
Bur. of Indian Education	174	196	...	...	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	40	1	31,144	2,286	13.6
CNMI*	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	1,378	1	410,950	31,186	13.2
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	2	14,241	1,131	12.6

See footnotes at end of table

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.1

**Number of Operating Public Schools and Districts; State Enrollment, Teacher and Pupil Teacher Ratio by State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2014–15 (continued)**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/ Secondary School Universe Survey", 2014–15, Provisional Version 1a, "Local Education Agency Universe Survey", 2014–15, Provisional Version 1a, and "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education", 2014–15, Provisional Version 1a.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...–Not available.

(a) Total number of operating schools excludes schools also reported by the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). The number of operating schools shared with the BIE include one in Arizona, one in Michigan, and eight in North Dakota.

(b) The membership and staff counts are from the state education agency (SEA) data files referenced in the source notes. Data for teachers are expressed in full-time equivalents (FTE). Counts of public school teachers and enrollment include prekindergarten through grade 13.

(c) U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

(d) For analytical purposes, New York City Public Schools, New York, is treated as a single regular school district.

(e) Ohio, Utah and Wisconsin did not report staff data in time for inclusion in this release of CCD data. The values shown here are growth-rate imputations based on the data these states submitted for 2013–14. Please see Documentation to the 2014–15 Common Core of Data (CCD) Universe Files (NCES 2016077) for a detailed description of growth-rate imputations.



TABLE 9.2

**Number of City, Suburban, Town, and Rural Regular Public Elementary and Secondary Schools with Membership and Percentage Distribution of Students in Membership, by State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2014–2015**

State or jurisdiction	Total number of schools (a)	Total number of students (b)	City		Suburban		Town		Rural	
			Number of schools	Percent of Students	Number of schools	Percent of Students	Number of schools	Percent of students	Number of schools	Percent of students
United States (c)	88,746	49,178,936	23,632	30.2%	28,292	39.8%	11,666	11.4%	25,152	18.6%
Alabama	1,322	741,659	289	23.6	232	21.9	195	14.4	606	40.1
Alaska	457	122,525	84	36.3	13	8.1	75	25.2	285	30.3
Arizona	1,941	1,095,898	909	48.9	471	31.0	262	10.5	299	9.6
Arkansas	1,064	490,108	229	28.2	121	14.3	238	24.2	476	33.3
California	8,753	6,049,964	3,562	42.8	3,593	45.9	634	5.7	963	5.6
Colorado	1,741	869,795	572	38.3	542	39.4	196	9.0	431	13.4
Connecticut	1,047	524,843	296	29.5	555	55.7	40	2.8	156	12.0
Delaware	194	123,553	35	13.7	98	53.0	32	16.7	29	16.7
Florida	3,463	2,692,584	957	25.7	1,866	58.8	216	4.4	424	11.1
Georgia	2,239	1,740,279	413	15.9	851	46.5	276	10.8	699	26.8
Hawaii	287	182,258	69	24.0	105	45.1	73	21.8	40	9.1
Idaho	634	283,716	116	23.5	117	27.8	143	24.0	258	24.7
Illinois	3,932	2,029,591	973	30.1	1,636	49.0	505	10.2	817	10.7
Indiana	1,848	1,044,388	504	30.6	395	26.8	289	14.7	660	27.9
Iowa	1,335	494,299	232	27.5	109	12.5	321	25.6	673	34.3
Kansas	1,328	490,696	244	27.5	152	18.1	331	26.6	601	27.8
Kentucky	1,219	679,271	157	16.0	224	22.0	312	26.0	526	35.9
Louisiana	1,330	713,135	364	29.2	322	29.0	231	14.5	412	27.3
Maine	585	177,271	48	12.5	66	16.6	76	17.1	395	53.8
Maryland	1,329	855,963	303	20.9	759	61.6	56	3.7	211	13.8
Massachusetts	1,801	916,309	327	17.6	1,234	72.0	39	1.5	201	9.0
Michigan	2,973	1,416,830	670	23.7	1,088	43.6	371	11.6	844	21.2
Minnesota	1,655	826,878	323	21.4	419	36.2	323	20.7	590	21.7
Mississippi	913	490,917	102	10.8	89	13.9	267	28.4	455	46.9
Missouri	2,210	912,758	370	18.5	528	34.8	391	20.5	921	26.2
Montana	818	144,447	64	25.3	11	2.0	138	36.8	605	35.9
Nebraska	1,005	312,635	210	38.4	89	15.3	192	21.2	514	25.1
Nevada	610	455,370	254	48.9	178	37.3	70	7.4	108	6.3
New Hampshire	485	183,600	48	14.8	133	37.0	69	14.1	235	34.1
New Jersey	2,370	1,337,551	237	10.0	1,877	80.0	61	2.1	195	7.9
New Mexico	841	334,899	217	34.1	87	14.1	229	27.2	308	24.5
New York	4,618	2,643,046	2,035	45.0	1,485	37.1	353	6.4	745	11.5
North Carolina	2,483	1,526,956	640	28.4	483	23.7	308	10.6	1,052	37.3
North Dakota	468	104,339	59	28.0	23	11.1	63	21.1	323	39.9
Ohio	3,506	1,717,463	770	19.2	1,295	45.3	511	13.4	930	22.2
Oklahoma	1,791	688,300	277	23.6	218	22.2	396	24.1	900	30.2
Oregon	1,205	558,208	327	34.8	253	27.0	293	24.1	332	14.1
Pennsylvania	2,946	1,709,778	571	20.7	1,355	51.2	293	9.2	727	18.9
Rhode Island	291	136,704	69	24.3	185	65.4	0	0.0	37	10.3
South Carolina	1,179	754,725	211	19.7	348	35.6	157	11.8	463	32.9
South Dakota	651	130,683	59	27.6	6	1.7	100	30.7	486	40.0
Tennessee	1,724	991,191	559	32.4	272	20.3	283	16.9	610	30.4
Texas	7,793	5,152,965	2,890	41.7	1,971	32.3	1,013	9.9	1,919	16.0
Utah	915	623,495	150	16.3	484	62.7	116	10.9	165	10.1
Vermont	300	84,437	14	7.8	17	9.1	53	27.2	216	55.9
Virginia	1,848	1,278,161	428	23.1	673	45.2	163	7.1	584	24.6
Washington	1,934	1,028,131	550	32.8	688	42.7	262	12.5	434	12.0
West Virginia	676	279,180	82	15.4	125	20.4	130	22.4	339	41.8
Wisconsin	2,144	864,530	504	29.4	445	28.0	418	19.6	776	22.9
Wyoming	336	93,150	50	25.2	6	2.0	103	45.0	177	27.7
Dist. of Columbia	209	79,504	209	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dept. of Defense (DoDEA)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bur. of Indian Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	1,318	390,306	320	24.9	830	65.2	63	4.4	105	5.6
U.S. Virgin Islands	29	14,241	0	0	0	0	29	100.0	0	0.0

See footnotes at end of table

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.2

**Number of City, Suburban, Town, and Rural Regular Public Elementary and Secondary Schools with Membership and Percentage Distribution of Students in Membership, by State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2014–2015** (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey", Provisional Version 1a, and the NCES Education Demographic and Geographic Estimates (EDGE), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe—Geographic Data," 2014–15.

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. The locales of "city", "suburban", "town", and "rural" are a collapse of the 12 category, urban-centric locale code.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

... Not available.

(a) The total number of schools is limited to regular, operational schools with membership and excludes schools also reported by the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). The number of operating schools shared with the BIE include one in Arizona, one in Michigan, and eight in North Dakota.

(b) Total number of students is the count of students enrolled on October 1 of the reported school year.

(c) U.S. totals include the 50 states and the District of Columbia.



TABLE 9.3

**Number of Operating Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by School Type, Charter, Magnet, Title I, and Title I Schoolwide Status, and State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2014-15**

State or jurisdiction	Total number of operating schools (a)	School type							Title I schoolwide (b)
		Regular	Special education	Vocational education	Alternative education	Charter	Magnet	Title I (b)	
<b>Reporting states (c)</b>	98,373	89,528	1,960	1,408	5,477	6,752	3,285	69,531	54,623
Alabama	1,519	1,333	35	67	84	NA	41	915	899
Alaska	507	461	3	3	40	27	33	375	344
Arizona	2,281	1,971	20	229	61	619	‡	1,730	1,298
Arkansas	1,100	1,064	4	26	6	60	30	997	953
California	10,303	8,886	152	75	1,190	1,177	504	7,245	5,527
Colorado	1,843	1,741	6	6	90	214	27	669	519
Connecticut	1,299	1,053	134	17	95	22	107	613	272
Delaware	219	194	13	6	6	24	3	159	159
Florida	4,319	3,710	179	53	377	651	534	3,056	2,887
Georgia	2,329	2,243	19	0	67	89	80	1,611	1,516
Hawaii	289	287	1	0	1	34	NA	192	192
Idaho	742	634	18	12	78	52	21	575	575
Illinois	4,201	3,956	106	0	139	68	105	3,292	1,899
Indiana	1,910	1,852	22	28	8	80	32	1,489	1,197
Iowa	1,364	1,338	3	0	23	3	0	937	521
Kansas	1,337	1,332	4	0	1	11	33	1,152	899
Kentucky	1,548	1,225	8	121	194	NA	37	1,113	1,077
Louisiana	1,383	1,334	32	12	5	135	79	1,218	1,193
Maine	616	588	1	27	0	6	1	516	399
Maryland	1,438	1,329	37	27	45	47	97	818	696
Massachusetts	1,866	1,801	7	38	20	80	‡	1,070	602
Michigan	3,496	2,993	186	4	313	375	454	2,304	1,499
Minnesota	2,435	1,674	283	9	469	205	80	897	386
Mississippi	1,071	914	1	91	65	0	17	858	843
Missouri	2,414	2,235	53	64	62	62	29	1,860	1,546
Montana	824	818	2	0	4	NA	0	717	415
Nebraska	1,092	1,016	24	0	52	NA	0	463	340
Nevada	665	611	15	0	39	45	37	357	351
New Hampshire	488	488	0	0	0	28	1	426	156
New Jersey	2,571	2,374	63	55	79	87	0	1,680	526
New Mexico	885	847	5	1	32	97	NA	790	764
New York	4,826	4,618	129	24	55	248	‡	4,422	3,156
North Carolina	2,594	2,485	23	8	78	149	111	2,181	2,062
North Dakota	513	470	31	12	0	NA	NA	260	104
Ohio	3,631	3,517	44	70	0	381	...	2,829	2,201
Oklahoma	1,796	1,791	4	0	1	35	0	1,276	1,108
Oregon	1,242	1,209	1	0	32	126	NA	573	483
Pennsylvania	3,055	2,959	4	85	7	185	8	2,316	1,593
Rhode Island	307	291	1	10	5	25	NA	235	147
South Carolina	1,244	1,181	9	42	12	66	141	1,098	1,093
South Dakota	698	654	12	4	28	0	NA	596	348
Tennessee	1,851	1,796	16	17	22	80	129	1,508	1,457
Texas	8,798	7,818	13	0	967	681	253	7,055	6,734
Utah	1,020	920	69	4	27	110	22	316	234
Vermont	316	300	0	15	1	NA	2	253	222
Virginia	2,134	1,866	53	90	125	7	126	727	558
Washington	2,398	1,966	94	20	318	1	...	1,599	1,342
West Virginia	745	682	3	30	30	NA	0	337	333
Wisconsin	2,255	2,146	11	6	92	244	6	1,517	732
Wyoming	367	342	3	0	22	4	0	160	88
Dept. of Defense (DoDEA)	179	179	0	0	0	NA	...	NA	NA
Bur. of Indian Education	174	174	0	0	0	NA	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	229	215	4	0	10	112	5	179	178
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	40	40	0	0	0	NA	...	...	...
CNMI*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	1,378	1,319	19	30	10	NA	0	1,358	1,284
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	29	0	1	0	NA	1	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.3

Number of Operating Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by School Type, Charter, Magnet, Title I, and Title I Schoolwide Status, and State or Jurisdiction: School Year 2014-15 (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," Provisional Version 1a, Table 3.

Note: Every school is assigned a school type based on its instructional emphasis; numbers and types of schools may differ from those published by states. See Appendix B: Glossary. A school may also be included under the Charter, Magnet, and/or Title I statuses, which are independent of one another and of school type.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...-Not available.

NA-Not applicable. Some states/jurisdictions do not have charter school authorization and some states/jurisdictions do not designate magnet schools.

‡-Reporting standards not met. Data missing for more than 80 percent of schools in the state or jurisdiction.

(a) Total number of operating schools excludes schools also reported by the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). The number of operating schools shared with the BIE include one in Arizona, one in Michigan, and eight in North Dakota.

(b) Schools eligible for Title I schoolwide programs are also included in the count of all Title I eligible schools. A Title I eligible school is one in which the percentage of children from low-income families is at least 35 percent of children from low-income families served by the LEA as a whole. A schoolwide Title I eligible school has a percentage of low-income students that is at least 40 percent.

(c) A reporting states total is shown if data for any item in the table were not available for some, but not more than 15 percent, of all schools in the United States.



TABLE 9.4

## Public High School Graduates, By Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and State or Jurisdiction: 2012-13

State or other jurisdiction	Total, male and female								
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or more races
					Total	Asian	Pacific Islander		
United States	3,169,257	1,791,147	461,919	640,413	179,101	168,782	10,319	31,100	65,569
Alabama	44,233	26,963	14,709	1,338	595	574	21	486	142
Alaska	7,860	4,428	271	482	725	567	158	1,495	459
Arizona	62,208	29,357	3,332	23,542	2,313	2,166	147	2,837	827
Arkansas	28,928	19,426	6,007	2,413	513	428	85	180	389
California	422,125	125,492	27,069	198,993	57,667	55,083	2,584	2,998	9,906
Colorado	50,968	31,552	2,441	13,219	1,916	1,797	119	432	1,408
Connecticut	38,722	25,828	4,758	5,838	1,707	1,642	65	142	449
Delaware	8,070	4,334	2,561	805	295	292	≤3	26	46
Florida	158,029	73,953	32,454	42,010	4,804	4,652	152	629	4,179
Georgia	92,416	44,875	32,811	8,275	3,776	3,699	77	207	2,472
Hawaii	10,790	1,379	224	504	8,017	4,753	3,264	42	624
Idaho	17,198	13,883	199	2,375	329	258	71	198	214
Illinois	139,228	80,496	22,016	26,687	6,390	6,278	112	363	3,276
Indiana	66,595	51,519	6,877	4,643	1,209	1,176	33	223	2,124
Iowa	32,548	27,495	1,314	2,228	724	687	37	154	633
Kansas	31,922	22,933	2,235	4,352	801	756	45	369	1,232
Kentucky	42,888	35,865	4,581	1,236	577	550	27	119	510
Louisiana	37,508	19,635	15,307	1,259	747	722	25	272	288
Maine	13,170	12,175	319	191	294	284	10	92	99
Maryland	58,896	27,409	20,361	5,463	3,752	3,700	52	246	1,665
Massachusetts	66,360	47,254	5,870	7,941	3,874	3,800	74	153	1,268
Michigan	104,210	77,503	16,949	3,324	3,087	2,973	114	833	2,514
Minnesota	58,255	46,012	4,231	2,827	3,670	3,644	26	664	851
Mississippi	26,502	12,883	12,740	448	304	297	7	44	83
Missouri	61,407	47,112	9,671	2,317	1,273	1,202	71	283	751
Montana	9,369	8,041	65	281	128	109	19	738	116
Nebraska	20,442	15,329	1,264	2,666	413	393	20	230	540
Nevada	23,038	10,028	1,873	7,548	2,064	1,735	329	230	1,295
New Hampshire	14,262	13,022	261	457	353	344	9	37	132
New Jersey	96,490	54,591	14,930	17,711	8,788	8,555	233	111	359
New Mexico	19,232	5,509	426	10,628	303	288	15	2,146	220
New York (a)	180,351	98,641	30,059	33,532	16,496	16,295	201	785	838
North Carolina	94,339	52,914	25,497	9,078	2,568	2,482	86	1,301	2,981
North Dakota	6,900	6,051	164	134	103	92	11	417	31
Ohio	122,491	96,889	16,229	3,286	2,100	2,054	46	154	3,833
Oklahoma	37,033	21,386	3,434	3,601	928	857	71	6,441	1,243
Oregon	33,899	23,534	848	5,807	1,723	1,535	188	514	1,473
Pennsylvania	129,777	97,199	17,765	8,706	4,429	4,344	85	163	1,515
Rhode Island	9,579	6,582	770	1,740	298	282	16	36	153
South Carolina	42,246	23,802	14,769	2,070	707	647	60	123	775
South Dakota	8,239	7,025	209	229	149	144	5	543	83
Tennessee	61,323	42,682	14,509	2,800	1,185	1,113	72	147	...
Texas	301,390	104,466	38,772	139,783	12,044	11,650	394	1,311	5,014
Utah	33,186	26,757	402	4,100	1,135	669	466	373	419
Vermont	6,491	5,949	135	83	152	143	9	12	160
Virginia	83,279	47,825	18,565	8,055	5,293	5,183	110	265	3,276
Washington	66,066	43,132	2,905	10,092	5,826	5,380	446	740	3,371
West Virginia	17,924	16,572	917	174	134	131	≤3	19	105
Wisconsin	61,425	48,675	4,754	4,155	2,297	2,268	29	682	862
Wyoming	5,489	4,643	62	565	67	55	12	88	64
DoD, overseas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DoD, domestic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	3,961	142	3,028	422	59	54	5	7	303
Bur. of Indian Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	897	7	727	139	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	20

See footnotes at end of table

## EDUCATION

TABLE 9.4

**Public High School Graduates, By Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and State or Jurisdiction: 2012-13** (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Male						
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or more races
United States	1,569,675	899,883	219,989	312,878	90,150	15,407	31,370
Alabama	21,701	13,618	6,815	675	284	246	63
Alaska	3,945	2,224	133	238	379	738	233
Arizona	30,337	14,505	1,635	11,281	1,185	1,348	383
Arkansas	14,369	9,787	2,815	1,235	262	90	180
California	208,126	62,954	13,102	96,324	29,437	1,441	4,868
Colorado	25,170	15,703	1,234	6,434	911	213	675
Connecticut	19,435	13,084	2,368	2,859	831	75	218
Delaware	3,948	2,144	1,229	381	159	13	22
Florida	77,301	36,500	15,484	20,638	2,372	326	1,981
Georgia	44,872	22,315	15,271	4,062	1,954	101	1,169
Hawaii	5,350	659	103	240	3,997	21	330
Idaho	8,524	6,914	102	1,137	168	99	104
Illinois	68,855	40,673	10,235	12,992	3,199	201	1,555
Indiana	32,674	25,530	3,150	2,263	593	106	1,032
Iowa	16,388	13,871	674	1,095	358	76	314
Kansas	16,057	11,654	1,125	2,131	396	196	555
Kentucky	21,653	18,215	2,237	609	297	56	239
Louisiana	17,728	9,529	6,974	600	379	130	116
Maine	6,660	6,162	157	104	145	47	45
Maryland	29,049	13,791	9,715	2,756	1,863	133	791
Massachusetts	33,048	23,642	2,859	3,937	1,934	82	594
Michigan	51,453	38,637	7,974	1,658	1,582	418	1,184
Minnesota	29,164	23,177	2,113	1,398	1,773	322	381
Mississippi	12,382	6,256	5,687	230	154	21	34
Missouri	31,258	24,158	4,764	1,172	666	142	356
Montana	4,794	4,122	34	154	60	366	58
Nebraska	10,340	7,815	615	1,318	207	124	261
Nevada	10,953	4,820	904	3,480	1,030	111	608
New Hampshire	7,176	6,569	143	214	175	15	60
New Jersey	48,698	27,864	7,409	8,736	4,453	48	188
New Mexico	9,390	2,745	218	5,114	155	1,054	104
New York (a)	88,740	49,507	14,149	16,174	8,169	376	365
North Carolina	46,526	26,687	12,125	4,412	1,239	660	1,403
North Dakota	3,486	3,073	81	70	56	194	12
Ohio	61,315	48,901	7,768	1,659	1,030	86	1,871
Oklahoma	18,444	10,761	1,670	1,756	450	3,205	602
Oregon	16,610	11,688	379	2,737	846	232	728
Pennsylvania	65,092	49,267	8,544	4,285	2,207	78	711
Rhode Island	4,749	3,305	371	842	141	19	71
South Carolina	20,566	11,845	6,945	1,022	351	65	338
South Dakota	4,147	3,553	104	101	75	274	40
Tennessee	30,378	21,452	6,836	1,408	601	82	...
Texas	151,002	53,036	19,177	69,495	6,174	701	2,419
Utah	16,436	13,259	212	1,994	613	165	193
Vermont	3,317	3,051	57	43	71	4	91
Virginia	41,383	24,168	8,820	4,000	2,710	130	1,555
Washington	32,368	21,235	1,416	4,860	2,865	381	1,611
West Virginia	9,033	8,344	475	84	69	13	48
Wisconsin	30,832	24,717	2,263	2,024	1,070	341	417
Wyoming	2,721	2,333	34	255	29	40	30
DoD, overseas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DoD, domestic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	1,732	64	1,285	192	26	≤3	164
Bur. of Indian Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	383	≤3	321	55	≤3	≤3	≤3

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.4

**Public High School Graduates, By Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and State or Jurisdiction: 2012-13 (continued)**

State or other jurisdiction	Female						
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or more races
United States	1,599,579	891,264	241,930	327,535	88,959	15,692	34,200
Alabama	22,532	13,345	7,894	663	311	240	79
Alaska	3,915	2,204	138	244	346	757	226
Arizona	31,871	14,852	1,697	12,261	1,128	1,489	444
Arkansas	14,559	9,639	3,192	1,178	251	90	209
California	213,999	62,538	13,967	102,669	28,230	1,557	5,038
Colorado	25,798	15,849	1,207	6,785	1,005	219	733
Connecticut	19,287	12,744	2,390	2,979	876	67	231
Delaware	4,122	2,190	1,332	424	139	13	24
Florida	80,728	37,453	16,970	21,372	2,432	303	2,198
Georgia	47,544	22,560	17,540	4,213	1,822	106	1,303
Hawaii	5,440	720	121	264	4,020	21	294
Idaho	8,674	6,969	97	1,238	161	99	110
Illinois	70,373	39,823	11,781	13,695	3,191	162	1,721
Indiana	33,921	25,989	3,727	2,380	616	117	1,092
Iowa	16,160	13,624	640	1,133	366	78	319
Kansas	15,865	11,279	1,110	2,221	405	173	677
Kentucky	21,235	17,650	2,344	627	280	63	271
Louisiana	19,780	10,106	8,333	659	368	142	172
Maine	6,510	6,013	162	87	149	45	54
Maryland	29,847	13,618	10,646	2,707	1,889	113	874
Massachusetts	33,312	23,612	3,011	4,004	1,940	71	674
Michigan	52,757	38,866	8,975	1,666	1,505	415	1,330
Minnesota	29,091	22,835	2,118	1,429	1,897	342	470
Mississippi	14,120	6,627	7,053	218	150	23	49
Missouri	30,149	22,954	4,907	1,145	607	141	395
Montana	4,575	3,919	31	127	68	372	58
Nebraska	10,102	7,514	649	1,348	206	106	279
Nevada	12,085	5,208	969	4,068	1,034	119	687
New Hampshire	7,086	6,453	118	243	178	22	72
New Jersey	47,792	26,727	7,521	8,975	4,335	63	171
New Mexico	9,842	2,764	208	5,514	148	1,092	116
New York (a)	91,611	49,134	15,910	17,358	8,327	409	473
North Carolina	47,813	26,227	13,372	4,666	1,329	641	1,578
North Dakota	3,414	2,978	83	64	47	223	19
Ohio	61,176	47,988	8,461	1,627	1,070	68	1,962
Oklahoma	18,589	10,625	1,764	1,845	478	3,236	641
Oregon	17,289	11,846	469	3,070	877	282	745
Pennsylvania	64,685	47,932	9,221	4,421	2,222	85	804
Rhode Island	4,830	3,277	399	898	157	17	82
South Carolina	21,680	11,957	7,824	1,048	356	58	437
South Dakota	4,092	3,472	105	128	75	269	43
Tennessee	30,943	21,230	7,673	1,392	584	65	...
Texas	150,388	51,430	19,595	70,288	5,870	610	2,595
Utah	16,750	13,498	190	2,106	522	208	226
Vermont	3,174	2,898	78	40	81	8	69
Virginia	41,896	23,657	9,745	4,055	2,583	135	1,721
Washington	33,698	21,897	1,489	5,232	2,961	359	1,760
West Virginia	8,891	8,228	442	90	68	6	57
Wisconsin	30,593	23,958	2,491	2,131	1,227	341	445
Wyoming	2,768	2,310	28	310	38	48	34
DoD, overseas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DoD, domestic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	2,228	78	1,743	230	34	4	139
Bur. of Indian Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	514	4	406	84	≤3	≤3	17

See footnotes at end of table

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.4

Public High School Graduates, By Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and State or Jurisdiction: 2012-13 (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Dropout and Completion Data File," 2012-13. (This table was prepared January 2016.)

Note: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. DoD = Department of Defense. To protect the confidentiality of individual students, small cell sizes have been bottom coded to less than or equal to three. Detail may not sum to totals because of statistical methods used to prevent the identification of individual students.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:  
...-Not available.  
(a) Distribution of Asian and Pacific Islander students is estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.



TABLE 9.5

**Expenditures for Instruction in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Subfunction and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14 (In thousands of current dollars)**

State or other jurisdiction	2013-14					
	Total	Salaries	Employee benefits	Purchased services (a)	Supplies	Tuition and other
<b>United States</b>	\$336,421,627	\$217,283,226	\$83,938,781	\$15,174,548	\$13,342,733	\$6,682,339
Alabama	3,857,965	2,495,973	929,191	138,778	275,876	18,146
Alaska	1,351,130	688,002	539,442	55,660	57,806	10,221
Arizona	4,450,091	3,039,540	915,571	272,886	193,209	28,885
Arkansas	2,682,962	1,818,164	527,026	107,512	198,566	31,694
California	36,339,035	23,880,539	8,311,544	1,763,556	1,575,298	808,098
Colorado	4,532,344	3,155,520	857,531	116,455	279,866	122,972
Connecticut	6,384,876	3,768,384	1,807,917	219,748	124,377	464,451
Delaware	1,114,418	686,840	347,214	10,797	45,641	23,925
Florida	14,965,309	8,956,541	2,659,520	2,688,847	540,299	120,101
Georgia	9,754,846	6,483,313	2,375,341	285,105	561,404	49,684
Hawaii	1,386,369	880,214	324,728	59,932	99,874	21,621
Idaho	1,162,582	801,330	278,525	41,161	40,252	1,315
Illinois	16,611,477	9,801,210	5,196,496	847,598	409,798	356,375
Indiana	5,696,591	3,580,342	1,833,963	86,869	185,630	9,786
Iowa	3,253,688	2,266,128	754,548	93,197	107,043	32,772
Kansas	3,058,329	2,156,471	648,768	92,257	138,280	22,552
Kentucky	3,650,281	2,568,493	910,228	57,851	101,787	11,922
Louisiana	4,351,146	2,711,577	1,273,092	114,753	209,579	42,147
Maine	1,448,216	919,464	392,420	25,390	31,142	79,799
Maryland	7,656,939	4,759,013	2,189,400	212,796	213,285	282,444
Massachusetts	9,722,197	6,247,063	2,377,754	82,050	269,369	745,961
Michigan	9,486,702	5,331,186	3,018,939	856,182	261,634	18,759
Minnesota	6,302,538	4,294,902	1,412,032	320,409	199,547	75,648
Mississippi	2,286,543	1,567,661	527,815	62,772	108,023	20,274
Missouri	5,390,508	3,745,579	1,108,451	161,269	344,922	30,287
Montana	932,247	614,876	190,430	56,325	65,998	4,618
Nebraska	2,314,124	1,541,816	527,390	121,034	104,816	19,069
Nevada	2,170,930	1,415,331	565,882	45,917	140,619	3,182
New Hampshire	1,736,832	1,048,182	473,539	43,851	36,020	135,241
New Jersey	15,290,871	9,430,180	4,050,774	584,200	484,849	740,869
New Mexico	1,824,229	1,229,083	420,624	64,765	109,585	172
New York	38,596,638	23,257,980	12,447,965	1,555,633	680,980	654,081
North Carolina	7,785,969	5,345,590	1,801,460	237,655	401,263	0
North Dakota	724,952	502,130	170,466	18,122	28,531	5,702
Ohio	11,566,740	7,337,894	2,665,555	692,421	438,661	432,209
Oklahoma	3,006,771	2,102,581	662,910	60,316	168,888	12,075
Oregon	3,281,994	1,897,877	1,083,270	112,832	150,454	37,562
Pennsylvania	14,935,130	9,022,167	4,381,876	750,910	466,611	313,567
Rhode Island	1,331,758	841,424	384,165	11,176	20,129	74,863
South Carolina	4,028,909	2,735,300	943,105	137,167	184,301	29,036
South Dakota	691,983	460,459	141,197	28,092	49,686	12,550
Tennessee	5,305,727	3,564,674	1,189,138	120,190	418,176	13,549
Texas	26,120,024	20,099,881	3,164,655	902,306	1,651,068	302,115
Utah	2,591,929	1,594,179	721,390	87,348	179,245	9,767
Vermont	1,010,159	586,197	264,309	57,416	21,226	81,011
Virginia	8,452,761	5,823,389	2,149,400	161,961	307,515	10,497
Washington	6,313,122	4,197,576	1,470,546	339,118	249,854	56,029
West Virginia	1,845,512	1,112,276	567,594	36,841	124,119	4,681
Wisconsin	5,928,878	3,760,462	1,637,784	89,519	228,366	212,747
Wyoming	867,592	565,066	231,336	29,707	38,527	2,956
Dist. of Columbia	868,763	593,208	114,565	55,899	20,738	84,353
American Samoa	31,260	19,980	4,175	763	2,271	4,072
Guam	146,401	108,935	37,114	13	339	0
CNMI*	26,065	19,648	2,810	2,538	19	1,050
Puerto Rico	1,406,511	1,001,758	251,331	77,888	23,069	52,465
U.S. Virgin Islands	102,082	69,456	27,782	2,066	2,778	0

See footnotes at end of table

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.5

**Expenditures for Instruction in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Subfunction and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14 (In thousands of current dollars)** (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 2012-13 and 2013-14. (This table was prepared July 2016.)

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Note: Excludes expenditures for state education agencies. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

(a) Includes purchased professional services of teachers or others who provide instruction for students.



TABLE 9.6

**Total Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education and Other Related Programs, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14 (In thousands of current dollars)**

State or other jurisdiction	Total expenditures								
	Current expenditures for elementary and secondary programs								
	Total	Elementary/ secondary current expenditures, total	Instruction	Support services					Operation and maintenance
				Total	Student support (d)	Instructional staff (e)	General administration	School administration	
United States	\$625,015,858	\$553,500,792	\$336,421,627	\$193,581,563	\$30,754,740	\$25,354,088	\$11,116,241	\$30,427,632	\$53,049,807
Alabama	7,591,337	6,742,829	3,857,965	2,412,505	392,577	287,144	175,877	417,351	640,112
Alaska	2,736,309	2,418,000	1,351,130	988,582	198,616	164,808	33,463	151,202	281,033
Arizona	9,453,362	8,220,539	4,450,091	3,336,315	593,381	409,223	147,121	443,452	1,020,889
Arkansas	5,363,125	4,778,074	2,682,962	1,816,778	248,010	398,717	118,923	245,322	475,757
California	70,427,920	61,050,894	36,339,035	21,929,057	3,278,053	3,589,174	606,358	4,005,069	6,314,023
Colorado	9,373,238	7,924,319	4,532,344	3,068,489	384,839	456,181	124,333	556,090	725,367
Connecticut	11,063,861	10,050,439	6,384,876	3,359,312	628,889	289,032	213,030	586,157	902,197
Delaware	2,075,065	1,816,383	1,114,418	638,811	84,966	35,373	31,027	111,937	201,903
Florida	27,177,778	24,363,817	14,965,309	8,179,923	1,066,054	1,514,954	218,562	1,340,280	2,439,416
Georgia	17,814,901	15,921,673	9,754,846	5,229,201	732,484	796,215	197,358	968,433	1,212,114
Hawaii	2,504,144	2,316,588	1,386,369	798,676	208,973	78,142	9,936	149,753	227,275
Idaho	2,164,845	1,949,963	1,162,582	681,277	108,412	88,987	46,129	110,370	182,847
Illinois	30,501,283	27,289,963	16,611,477	9,906,808	1,819,444	1,058,800	1,074,520	1,334,964	2,411,696
Indiana	11,234,680	9,841,337	5,696,591	3,684,085	484,029	367,501	242,031	611,514	1,122,004
Iowa	6,311,905	5,354,843	3,253,688	1,853,025	304,948	262,462	138,872	305,473	479,714
Kansas	6,115,313	5,083,374	3,058,329	1,782,390	310,927	215,629	140,763	292,165	480,663
Kentucky	7,244,213	6,375,119	3,650,281	2,319,046	299,765	345,850	150,794	370,374	584,955
Louisiana	8,631,659	7,721,469	4,351,146	2,950,776	465,253	397,927	197,198	470,193	735,254
Maine	2,600,759	2,441,064	1,448,216	910,676	164,324	127,626	76,775	131,621	255,233
Maryland	13,683,735	12,314,446	7,656,939	4,313,986	560,222	656,103	99,547	848,984	1,140,372
Massachusetts	16,174,409	15,183,018	9,722,197	5,041,893	1,090,864	679,697	237,118	646,963	1,341,775
Michigan	18,613,861	16,493,575	9,486,702	6,399,988	1,260,489	807,199	358,866	912,909	1,528,719
Minnesota	11,618,156	9,723,759	6,302,538	2,968,281	264,840	454,157	342,013	386,024	711,634
Mississippi	4,382,578	4,071,006	2,286,543	1,530,667	201,217	195,626	133,190	244,486	449,023
Missouri	10,581,630	9,125,949	5,390,508	3,308,171	419,926	411,797	310,768	533,470	941,610
Montana	1,731,563	1,576,937	932,247	574,600	102,996	60,210	49,370	86,744	159,419
Nebraska	4,061,767	3,654,376	2,314,124	1,095,327	161,832	120,217	111,938	169,644	314,855
Nevada	4,098,508	3,738,777	2,170,930	1,420,852	199,458	213,050	46,562	276,043	389,192
New Hampshire	2,855,574	2,720,225	1,736,832	913,561	203,668	82,669	91,722	151,694	232,343
New Jersey	27,357,380	25,733,921	15,290,871	9,600,483	2,566,490	810,115	537,701	1,209,885	2,583,110
New Mexico	3,727,787	3,189,842	1,824,229	1,212,859	320,484	87,595	70,630	194,375	335,103
New York	60,120,546	55,080,662	38,596,638	15,388,705	1,745,261	1,417,924	942,276	2,080,282	4,807,044
North Carolina	13,311,189	12,685,461	7,785,969	4,179,834	602,682	449,925	214,714	816,073	1,106,717
North Dakota	1,517,719	1,250,668	724,952	422,896	51,458	42,852	55,690	64,248	116,869
Ohio	22,275,729	19,714,149	11,566,740	7,484,229	1,304,199	818,273	610,963	1,087,166	1,760,618
Oklahoma	6,219,983	5,451,048	3,006,771	2,047,707	368,046	234,788	168,781	300,259	600,247
Oregon	6,282,755	5,647,470	3,281,994	2,149,091	397,718	204,186	76,876	363,902	467,415
Pennsylvania	27,470,790	24,264,551	14,935,130	8,409,733	1,289,818	814,007	733,200	1,074,886	2,379,420
Rhode Island	2,400,971	2,182,976	1,331,758	790,809	224,922	84,066	29,338	100,095	173,590
South Carolina	8,449,196	7,163,995	4,028,909	2,737,524	534,298	414,223	74,950	456,913	713,557
South Dakota	1,363,907	1,182,721	691,983	418,923	63,354	44,145	39,500	57,342	127,948
Tennessee	9,468,673	8,606,624	5,305,727	2,831,119	359,928	542,955	189,065	518,009	718,694
Texas	53,515,942	44,330,579	26,120,024	15,595,164	2,169,649	2,235,422	671,908	2,547,132	4,856,215
Utah	4,962,848	4,094,074	2,591,929	1,261,713	153,586	159,928	41,478	265,441	396,452
Vermont	1,684,918	1,602,256	1,010,159	544,333	120,898	65,731	33,311	100,027	132,546
Virginia	15,224,865	13,955,249	8,452,761	4,957,568	696,380	903,281	226,479	827,440	1,323,124
Washington	12,852,816	10,911,929	6,313,122	4,111,220	737,024	683,839	202,435	642,791	968,451
West Virginia	3,559,182	3,194,770	1,845,512	1,159,217	156,039	131,095	60,048	172,452	338,665
Wisconsin	11,110,861	9,920,370	5,928,878	3,625,535	478,470	491,995	266,300	490,004	944,932
Wyoming	1,764,641	1,466,579	867,592	555,760	86,541	83,853	28,608	79,809	145,827
Dist. of Columbia	2,185,683	1,608,142	868,763	684,080	88,038	69,421	117,827	120,422	151,869
American Samoa	83,085	71,709	31,260	18,425	76	8,181	984	4,105	3,071
Guam	501,892	286,844	146,401	123,908	28,077	9,201	3,884	17,400	40,572
CNMI*	64,688	62,502	26,065	26,520	6,169	5,577	2,666	3,549	3,408
Puerto Rico	3,580,620	3,510,706	1,406,511	1,647,414	306,831	186,029	107,616	142,228	599,525
U.S. Virgin Islands	176,331	175,022	102,082	64,347	14,263	5,074	5,272	8,231	11,225

See footnotes at end of table

## EDUCATION

TABLE 9.6

**Total Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education and Other Related Programs, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14 (In thousands of current dollars) (continued)**

	Total expenditures (continued)						
	Current expenditures for elementary and secondary programs (continued)						
	Support services (continued)						
State or other jurisdiction	Student transportation	Other support services	Food services	Enterprise operations (c)	Current expenditures for other programs (a)	Capital outlay (b)	Interest on school debt
United States	\$23,845,024	\$19,034,031	\$22,341,829	\$1,155,773	\$7,924,586	\$46,438,021	\$17,152,459
Alabama	351,723	147,721	472,359	0	122,258	590,521	135,729
Alaska	73,635	85,825	68,619	9,669	11,620	269,191	37,498
Arizona	370,878	351,371	432,692	1,442	48,788	967,687	216,348
Arkansas	187,877	142,172	273,115	5,219	27,784	428,171	129,095
California	1,428,523	2,707,857	2,620,731	162,071	717,138	6,117,408	2,542,480
Colorado	239,005	582,673	283,314	40,171	66,026	939,428	443,465
Connecticut	500,343	239,665	223,677	82,574	149,210	741,356	122,856
Delaware	98,812	74,793	63,155	0	51,073	183,132	24,477
Florida	975,165	625,493	1,218,586	0	570,240	1,468,051	775,670
Georgia	753,351	569,245	888,434	49,193	27,460	1,650,630	215,137
Hawaii	66,139	58,459	131,543	0	14,355	173,200	0
Idaho	94,383	50,149	105,979	124	7,328	152,258	55,296
Illinois	1,224,094	983,289	771,677	0	165,858	2,164,421	881,041
Indiana	610,961	246,046	460,661	0	146,689	920,298	326,356
Iowa	201,466	160,089	242,621	5,508	34,092	808,310	114,659
Kansas	211,912	130,331	242,655	0	4,148	830,341	197,448
Kentucky	398,225	169,083	389,432	16,360	76,220	601,337	191,536
Louisiana	456,518	228,433	419,026	520	42,767	754,047	113,377
Maine	125,384	29,712	81,718	454	27,868	80,366	51,461
Maryland	651,468	357,289	343,522	0	32,178	1,169,319	167,792
Massachusetts	674,726	370,752	418,928	0	61,986	681,256	248,148
Michigan	689,589	842,217	606,886	0	281,984	979,766	858,535
Minnesota	546,347	263,266	423,632	29,308	453,897	1,100,161	340,339
Mississippi	205,628	101,497	253,498	297	26,192	229,398	55,982
Missouri	476,867	213,734	427,270	0	209,315	930,142	316,224
Montana	77,337	38,526	67,975	2,115	11,891	126,258	16,477
Nebraska	113,993	102,847	152,886	92,039	1,790	309,421	96,180
Nevada	158,569	137,977	146,776	219	22,507	148,648	188,576
New Hampshire	120,288	31,176	69,831	0	6,204	87,782	41,362
New Jersey	1,309,320	583,862	570,418	272,149	154,005	877,191	592,263
New Mexico	106,492	98,180	150,612	2,142	3,117	534,740	88
New York	2,788,008	1,607,910	1,095,320	0	2,141,565	1,849,381	1,048,939
North Carolina	573,286	416,438	719,658	0	65,402	551,611	8,714
North Dakota	55,075	36,704	65,717	37,103	5,211	239,928	21,911
Ohio	965,764	937,247	661,575	1,604	399,232	1,584,273	578,075
Oklahoma	184,364	191,222	340,790	55,780	25,620	687,869	55,447
Oregon	268,413	370,582	213,544	2,841	26,213	310,757	298,316
Pennsylvania	1,219,183	899,220	810,755	108,933	570,790	1,671,272	964,178
Rhode Island	88,091	90,706	59,175	1,234	61,256	114,528	42,211
South Carolina	289,753	253,830	377,168	20,393	71,699	859,003	354,499
South Dakota	43,659	42,975	66,065	5,750	6,537	146,623	28,026
Tennessee	325,396	177,073	469,777	0	72,187	534,601	255,261
Texas	1,316,259	1,798,580	2,615,391	0	335,500	5,777,739	3,072,124
Utah	129,374	115,454	220,900	19,531	74,144	643,285	151,346
Vermont	54,936	36,884	46,259	1,505	12,812	57,450	12,401
Virginia	762,335	218,528	542,039	2,881	73,837	1,040,945	154,834
Washington	437,650	439,029	364,760	122,827	37,491	1,520,728	382,667
West Virginia	241,634	59,284	190,042	0	43,659	305,615	15,138
Wisconsin	433,623	520,211	365,850	106	282,778	744,320	163,394
Wyoming	73,032	58,090	42,650	576	7,487	287,974	2,601
Dist. of Columbia	96,171	40,332	52,166	3,134	35,176	495,884	46,481
American Samoa	801	1,206	22,023	0	1,960	9,416	0
Guam	7,459	17,315	16,536	0	0	212,468	2,579
CNMI*	1,234	3,916	9,917	0	2,070	116	0
Puerto Rico	162,561	142,624	456,781	0	35,347	34,567	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	7,217	13,065	8,481	112	1,308	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.6  
**Total Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education and Other Related Programs,  
by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14 (In thousands of current dollars) (continued)**

<i>Source:</i> U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 2013-14. (This table was prepared July 2016.)	
<i>Note:</i> Excludes expenditures for state education agencies. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.	
*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	
<i>Key:</i>	
(a) Includes expenditures for adult education, community colleges, private school programs funded by local and state education agencies, and community services.	(b) Includes expenditures for property and for buildings and alterations completed by school district staff or contractors.
	(c) Includes expenditures for operations funded by sales of products or services (e.g., school bookstore or computer time). Also includes small amounts for direct program support made by state education agencies for local school districts.
	(d) Includes expenditures for guidance, health, attendance, and speech pathology services.
	(e) Includes expenditures for curriculum development, staff training, libraries, and media and computer centers.



## EDUCATION

TABLE 9.7

**Total and Current Expenditures per Pupil in Fall Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14**

Current expenditures, capital expenditures, and interest on school debt per pupil								
State or other jurisdiction	Current expenditures							
	Total (a)	Total	Instruction	Total	Support services			
					Student support (d)	Instructional staff (e)	General administration	School administration
United States	\$12,335	\$11,066	\$6,726	\$3,870	\$615	\$507	\$222	\$608
Alabama	10,009	9,036	5,170	3,233	526	385	236	559
Alaska	20,808	18,466	10,318	7,550	1,517	1,259	256	1,155
Arizona	8,530	7,457	4,037	3,026	538	371	133	402
Arkansas	10,888	9,752	5,476	3,708	506	814	243	501
California	11,043	9,671	5,757	3,474	519	569	96	634
Colorado	10,611	9,036	5,168	3,499	439	520	142	634
Connecticut	19,982	18,401	11,690	6,150	1,151	529	390	1,073
Delaware	15,370	13,793	8,463	4,851	645	269	236	850
Florida	9,779	8,955	5,500	3,007	392	557	80	493
Georgia	10,318	9,236	5,659	3,033	425	462	114	562
Hawaii	13,326	12,400	7,421	4,275	1,119	418	53	802
Idaho	7,277	6,577	3,921	2,298	366	300	156	372
Illinois	14,687	13,213	8,043	4,797	881	513	520	646
Indiana	10,584	9,396	5,439	3,517	462	351	231	584
Iowa	12,481	10,647	6,469	3,684	606	522	276	607
Kansas	12,310	10,240	6,161	3,590	626	434	284	589
Kentucky	10,581	9,411	5,389	3,424	443	511	223	547
Louisiana	12,072	10,853	6,116	4,147	654	559	277	661
Maine	13,982	13,267	7,871	4,949	893	694	417	715
Maryland	15,760	14,217	8,840	4,981	647	757	115	980
Massachusetts	16,859	15,886	10,172	5,275	1,141	711	248	677
Michigan	11,835	10,649	6,125	4,132	814	521	232	589
Minnesota	13,115	11,427	7,406	3,488	311	534	402	454
Mississippi	8,843	8,265	4,642	3,107	408	397	270	496
Missouri	11,293	9,938	5,870	3,603	457	448	338	581
Montana	11,930	10,941	6,468	3,987	715	418	343	602
Nebraska	13,196	11,877	7,521	3,560	526	391	364	551
Nevada	9,021	8,275	4,805	3,145	441	472	103	611
New Hampshire	15,293	14,601	9,322	4,903	1,093	444	492	814
New Jersey	19,852	18,780	11,159	7,006	1,873	591	392	883
New Mexico	10,979	9,403	5,377	3,575	945	258	208	573
New York	21,213	20,156	14,124	5,631	639	519	345	761
North Carolina	8,652	8,287	5,086	2,730	394	294	140	533
North Dakota	14,550	12,032	6,974	4,068	495	412	536	618
Ohio	12,671	11,434	6,709	4,341	756	475	354	631
Oklahoma	9,085	7,995	4,410	3,003	540	344	248	440
Oregon	11,032	9,959	5,787	3,790	701	360	136	642
Pennsylvania	15,324	13,824	8,509	4,791	735	464	418	612
Rhode Island	15,999	15,372	9,378	5,569	1,584	592	207	705
South Carolina	11,235	9,608	5,403	3,671	717	556	101	613
South Dakota	10,370	9,036	5,287	3,201	484	337	302	438
Tennessee	9,456	8,662	5,340	2,849	362	546	190	521
Texas	10,318	8,602	5,068	3,026	421	434	130	494
Utah	7,815	6,546	4,144	2,017	246	256	66	424
Vermont	18,852	18,066	11,390	6,137	1,363	741	376	1,128
Virginia	11,894	10,955	6,636	3,892	547	709	178	650
Washington	12,102	10,305	5,962	3,882	696	646	191	607
West Virginia	12,512	11,371	6,569	4,126	555	467	214	614
Wisconsin	12,381	11,345	6,780	4,146	547	563	305	560
Wyoming	19,051	15,903	9,408	6,027	938	909	310	865
Dist. of Columbia	27,500	20,577	11,116	8,753	1,126	888	1,508	1,541
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	15,020	8,585	4,381	3,708	840	275	116	521
CNMI*	5,886	5,875	2,450	2,493	580	524	251	334
Puerto Rico	8,361	8,281	3,318	3,886	724	439	254	335
U.S. Virgin Islands	11,705	11,705	6,827	4,303	954	339	353	550

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.7

**Total and Current Expenditures per Pupil in Fall Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14 (continued)**

<i>Current expenditures, capital expenditures, and interest on school debt per pupil (continued)</i>							
<i>Current expenditures (continued)</i>							
<i>Support services (continued)</i>							
<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Operation and maintenance</i>	<i>Student transportation</i>	<i>Other support services</i>	<i>Food services</i>	<i>Enterprise operations (c)</i>	<i>Capital outlay (b)</i>	<i>Interest on school debt</i>
United States	\$1,061	\$477	\$381	\$447	\$23	\$926	\$343
Alabama	858	471	198	633	0	791	182
Alaska	2,146	562	655	524	74	2,055	286
Arizona	926	336	319	392	1	877	196
Arkansas	971	383	290	557	11	873	263
California	1,000	226	429	415	26	969	403
Colorado	827	273	664	323	46	1,070	506
Connecticut	1,652	916	439	410	151	1,356	225
Delaware	1,533	750	568	480	0	1,391	186
Florida	897	358	230	448	0	539	285
Georgia	703	437	330	515	29	957	125
Hawaii	1,217	354	313	704	0	926	0
Idaho	617	318	169	357	0	513	187
Illinois	1,168	593	476	374	0	1,048	427
Indiana	1,071	583	235	440	0	877	312
Iowa	954	401	318	482	11	1,607	228
Kansas	968	427	263	489	0	1,672	398
Kentucky	864	588	250	575	24	887	283
Louisiana	1,033	642	321	589	1	1,060	159
Maine	1,387	681	161	444	2	435	280
Maryland	1,317	752	412	397	0	1,350	194
Massachusetts	1,404	706	388	438	0	713	260
Michigan	987	445	544	392	0	631	554
Minnesota	836	642	309	498	34	1,288	400
Mississippi	912	417	206	515	1	465	114
Missouri	1,025	519	233	465	0	1,010	344
Montana	1,106	537	267	472	15	875	114
Nebraska	1,023	370	334	497	299	1,006	313
Nevada	861	351	305	325	0	329	417
New Hampshire	1,247	646	167	375	0	470	222
New Jersey	1,885	956	426	416	199	640	432
New Mexico	988	314	289	444	6	1,576	0
New York	1,759	1,020	588	401	0	673	384
North Carolina	723	374	272	470	0	360	6
North Dakota	1,124	530	353	632	357	2,307	211
Ohio	1,021	560	544	384	1	901	335
Oklahoma	880	270	280	500	82	1,009	81
Oregon	824	473	653	377	5	548	526
Pennsylvania	1,356	695	512	462	62	951	549
Rhode Island	1,222	620	639	417	9	330	297
South Carolina	957	389	340	506	27	1,152	475
South Dakota	978	334	328	505	44	1,120	214
Tennessee	723	328	178	473	0	537	257
Texas	942	255	349	507	0	1,121	596
Utah	634	207	185	353	31	1,027	242
Vermont	1,494	619	416	522	17	647	140
Virginia	1,039	598	172	426	2	817	122
Washington	915	413	415	344	116	1,436	361
West Virginia	1,205	860	211	676	0	1,087	54
Wisconsin	1,081	496	595	418	0	849	187
Wyoming	1,581	792	630	462	6	3,120	28
Dist. of Columbia	1,943	1,231	516	667	40	6,329	595
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	1,214	223	518	495	0	6,359	77
CNMI*	320	116	368	932	0	11	0
Puerto Rico	1,414	383	336	1,077	0	80	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	751	483	874	567	8	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.7

**Total and Current Expenditures per Pupil in Fall Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2013-14** (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 2013-14. (This table was prepared July 2016.)

Note: Excludes expenditures for state education agencies. "0" indicates none or less than \$0.50. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...-Not available.

(a) Excludes "Other current expenditures," such as community services, private school programs, adult education, and other programs not allocable to expenditures per pupil in public schools.

(b) Includes expenditures for property and for buildings and alterations completed by school district staff or contractors.

(c) Includes expenditures for operations funded by sales of products or services (e.g., school bookstore or computer time).

(d) Includes expenditures for guidance, health, attendance, and speech pathology services.

(e) Includes expenditures for curriculum development, staff training, libraries, and media and computer centers.



TABLE 9.8

**Average Undergraduate Tuition and Fees and Room and Board Rates Charged for Full-Time Students in Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Level of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2014-15 and 2015-16 (In current dollars)**

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-year						Out-of-state tuition and required fees, 2015-16
	In-state, 2014-15		In-state, 2015-16				
	Total	Tuition and required fees	Total	Tuition and required fees	Room	Board	
United States	\$18,632	\$8,543	\$19,189	\$8,778	\$5,850	\$4,561	\$24,354
Alabama	17,859	8,871	18,509	9,179	5,228	4,101	23,261
Alaska	16,814	6,356	16,701	6,880	5,678	4,142	20,463
Arizona	19,839	9,775	20,621	9,884	6,555	4,182	24,161
Arkansas	15,320	7,261	15,976	7,577	4,836	3,562	18,306
California	21,749	9,008	22,151	9,070	7,310	5,771	31,526
Colorado	19,710	8,722	20,594	9,128	5,507	5,959	27,986
Connecticut	22,435	10,535	23,351	11,106	6,603	5,642	32,870
Delaware	23,161	11,492	23,566	11,670	7,139	4,757	28,962
Florida	14,677	4,456	14,457	4,438	5,871	4,148	17,656
Georgia	16,522	6,753	17,292	7,011	5,989	4,291	23,167
Hawaii	19,131	8,831	20,098	9,263	5,484	5,351	27,911
Idaho	13,644	6,834	14,211	6,915	3,464	3,832	20,624
Illinois	23,792	13,084	24,098	13,387	5,784	4,927	27,909
Indiana	18,393	8,633	18,712	8,745	5,271	4,696	28,313
Iowa	16,708	7,858	16,748	7,879	4,411	4,458	24,136
Kansas	15,584	7,726	16,783	8,011	4,522	4,250	20,901
Kentucky	17,530	9,189	18,702	9,490	5,169	4,043	22,321
Louisiana	16,045	7,296	17,287	8,162	5,568	3,558	23,099
Maine	18,914	9,166	18,767	9,186	4,820	4,761	25,598
Maryland	19,375	8,482	20,076	8,942	6,371	4,763	21,768
Massachusetts	22,214	10,900	23,389	11,670	7,205	4,514	27,736
Michigan	20,843	11,507	21,380	11,708	4,766	4,907	34,863
Minnesota	18,726	10,400	19,266	10,701	4,712	3,852	18,295
Mississippi	15,710	6,880	16,434	7,175	5,297	3,962	18,516
Missouri	17,143	8,065	17,418	8,178	5,457	3,783	19,860
Montana	14,448	6,378	14,853	6,443	3,867	4,544	22,145
Nebraska	16,199	7,223	16,761	7,446	5,054	4,261	18,651
Nevada	15,138	5,016	15,570	5,298	5,373	4,898	20,355
New Hampshire	25,821	14,538	26,008	14,986	6,595	4,427	26,795
New Jersey	24,825	12,541	25,544	13,021	7,653	4,870	27,358
New Mexico	14,778	6,003	15,029	6,262	4,492	4,275	15,842
New York	20,549	7,272	21,489	7,647	8,990	4,853	20,305
North Carolina	15,771	6,658	16,364	6,944	5,302	4,119	23,309
North Dakota	14,217	7,050	14,847	7,208	3,002	4,637	17,727
Ohio	20,537	9,631	20,931	9,757	6,123	5,051	23,179
Oklahoma	14,147	6,345	14,677	6,680	4,127	3,871	18,458
Oregon	19,654	8,891	20,516	9,406	6,515	4,595	28,676
Pennsylvania	23,519	13,171	24,236	13,516	6,342	4,377	25,367
Rhode Island	22,030	10,868	22,722	11,321	7,112	4,289	27,967
South Carolina	20,354	11,448	21,150	11,791	5,620	3,739	28,702
South Dakota	14,983	7,744	16,108	8,273	4,094	3,740	11,592
Tennessee	17,147	8,495	17,735	8,932	4,730	4,073	24,554
Texas	16,872	7,870	17,395	8,091	4,879	4,425	21,677
Utah	12,970	5,942	13,344	6,140	3,109	4,094	18,501
Vermont	24,986	14,495	25,910	15,062	6,862	3,986	36,475
Virginia	20,941	11,057	21,889	11,669	5,734	4,486	31,559
Washington	18,863	8,299	18,665	7,782	5,687	5,197	28,849
West Virginia	15,644	6,420	16,426	6,900	5,105	4,422	18,833
Wisconsin	15,938	8,441	16,194	8,504	4,558	3,132	21,327
Wyoming	13,457	3,968	13,942	4,178	4,310	5,454	12,770
Dist. of Columbia	...	5,251	...	5,251	...	...	11,233

See footnotes at end of table

## HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE 9.8

**Average Undergraduate Tuition and Fees and Room and Board Rates Charged for Full-Time Students in Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Level of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2014-15 and 2015-16 (In current dollars) (continued)**

State or other jurisdiction	Private 4-year						Public 2-year, tuition and required fees		
	2014-15		2015-16						
	Total	Tuition and required fees	Total	Tuition and required fees	Room	Board	In-state, 2014-15	In-state, 2015-16	Out-of-state, 2015-16
United States	\$37,990	\$26,740	\$39,529	\$27,951	\$6,463	\$5,116	\$2,955	\$3,038	\$7,409
Alabama	23,883	14,759	24,648	15,359	4,690	4,599	4,120	4,289	8,464
Alaska	25,961	19,136	26,388	19,957	3,323	3,108	3,340	3,340	3,340
Arizona	20,928	12,201	22,245	12,667	5,076	4,501	2,025	2,061	8,255
Arkansas	27,486	19,974	28,827	20,936	3,997	3,894	2,973	3,105	4,638
California	38,468	27,388	41,182	29,519	6,495	5,168	1,244	1,246	6,968
Colorado	32,916	21,603	33,651	22,332	6,540	4,779	3,347	3,630	8,915
Connecticut	49,824	36,304	51,570	37,679	7,888	6,003	3,869	4,039	12,100
Delaware	24,904	13,720	25,511	14,200	5,637	5,674	3,530	3,215	6,548
Florida	32,418	21,578	33,973	22,793	6,231	4,948	2,383	2,387	8,862
Georgia	36,107	24,493	37,464	25,754	6,544	5,166	3,177	3,181	7,929
Hawaii	27,483	15,233	27,895	15,561	5,398	6,936	2,800	2,935	7,930
Idaho	13,009	6,456	13,069	6,006	2,574	4,489	3,023	3,108	7,959
Illinois	39,778	28,481	41,331	29,639	6,804	4,888	3,499	3,692	10,630
Indiana	39,129	29,050	41,030	30,533	5,405	5,092	4,055	4,115	7,992
Iowa	32,610	24,076	34,144	25,308	4,167	4,670	4,355	4,478	5,832
Kansas	24,655	16,635	26,114	17,827	3,891	4,397	3,015	3,201	4,395
Kentucky	31,594	23,039	32,996	24,258	4,460	4,278	3,650	3,650	12,478
Louisiana	42,620	31,175	44,652	32,733	6,587	5,331	3,502	3,919	7,292
Maine	44,991	33,205	46,578	34,277	6,134	6,167	3,663	3,648	6,396
Maryland	49,648	36,402	52,013	38,352	7,699	5,962	3,668	3,816	9,147
Massachusetts	53,172	39,298	55,024	40,761	8,196	6,067	4,333	4,559	9,944
Michigan	29,423	20,718	30,954	22,018	4,288	4,648	3,062	3,179	6,590
Minnesota	37,684	28,123	39,131	29,377	5,101	4,652	5,327	5,332	5,975
Mississippi	22,844	15,643	24,034	16,438	3,923	3,673	2,518	2,645	4,810
Missouri	30,402	21,465	31,692	22,416	5,166	4,110	2,890	3,016	5,814
Montana	29,635	21,630	31,239	22,961	3,958	4,320	3,215	3,310	9,177
Nebraska	28,930	20,501	29,873	21,641	4,308	3,925	2,743	2,852	3,910
Nevada	30,812	17,325	32,302	18,827	7,277	6,198	2,700	2,805	9,450
New Hampshire	44,995	31,868	44,945	31,979	7,987	4,978	6,979	6,999	15,204
New Jersey	45,434	32,986	46,835	34,040	7,511	5,284	3,982	4,223	7,462
New Mexico	28,464	18,779	30,395	20,532	5,562	4,301	1,475	1,553	4,909
New York	48,845	35,095	50,295	36,361	8,463	5,472	4,711	4,969	8,756
North Carolina	38,918	28,177	40,532	29,307	5,782	5,443	2,355	2,391	8,300
North Dakota	19,502	13,255	20,103	13,883	2,854	3,366	4,283	4,506	8,719
Ohio	37,976	27,761	39,449	28,953	5,419	5,078	3,610	3,642	7,738
Oklahoma	31,093	22,309	32,303	23,658	4,337	4,309	3,244	3,349	8,019
Oregon	44,215	33,108	46,262	35,034	5,789	5,439	4,023	4,148	7,874
Pennsylvania	47,894	35,622	49,895	37,237	6,932	5,725	4,589	4,791	11,801
Rhode Island	48,870	36,205	51,053	37,406	8,194	5,453	3,950	4,266	11,496
South Carolina	30,957	22,241	32,109	23,167	4,549	4,393	4,061	4,219	8,510
South Dakota	28,531	21,018	29,775	22,164	3,699	3,913	5,014	5,419	5,253
Tennessee	33,183	23,893	34,621	25,053	5,343	4,224	3,820	3,940	15,346
Texas	37,743	27,552	39,613	28,880	5,942	4,792	1,948	2,017	5,502
Utah	15,435	7,747	15,221	7,571	3,838	3,813	3,469	3,569	11,337
Vermont	49,211	37,391	51,862	39,518	6,842	5,502	5,886	6,054	11,958
Virginia	32,501	22,835	30,916	21,016	5,312	4,589	4,318	4,793	10,867
Washington	43,285	32,964	45,470	34,412	5,814	5,243	3,992	3,771	6,565
West Virginia	19,681	11,055	20,186	11,721	4,163	4,302	3,628	3,825	9,077
Wisconsin	37,416	28,094	39,363	29,777	5,465	4,121	4,323	4,382	7,336
Wyoming	...	16,968	...	18,021	...	...	2,694	2,788	6,733
Dist. of Columbia	51,857	37,949	53,572	38,901	9,590	5,081	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.8

**Average Undergraduate Tuition and Fees and Room and Board Rates Charged for Full-Time Students in Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Level of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2014-15 and 2015-16 (In current dollars) (continued)**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2014 and Fall 2015, Institutional Characteristics component; and Spring 2015 and Spring 2016, Fall Enrollment component. (This table was prepared November 2016.)

Note: Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges for full-time students. In-state tuition and fees were weighted by the number of full-time-equivalent undergraduates, but were not adjusted to reflect the number of students who were state residents.

Out-of-state tuition and fees were weighted by the number of first-time freshmen attending the institution in fall 2014 from out of state. Institutional room and board rates are weighted by the number of full-time students. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Key:

...—Not applicable.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE 9.9

**Average Total Cost of Attendance for First-Time, Full-Time Undergraduate Students in Public Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Level of Institution, Living Arrangement, Component of Student Costs, and State: 2014-15**

State or other jurisdictions	4-year institutions									
	Total costs					Room and board, by living arrangement				
	Off campus			Tuition and fees	Books and supplies	On campus		Off campus		
	On campus	Living with family	Not living with family			Room and board	Other costs	Living with family, other costs	Room and board	Other costs
United States	\$22,752	\$13,920	\$23,373	\$8,445	\$1,275	\$9,760	\$3,272	\$4,200	\$9,663	\$3,990
Alabama	21,987	14,242	23,467	8,431	1,332	8,432	3,792	4,479	9,093	4,611
Alaska	18,775	10,259	22,498	5,446	1,342	9,605	2,382	3,471	12,086	3,624
Arizona	24,604	15,590	25,376	10,031	1,096	9,719	3,759	4,463	9,130	5,120
Arkansas	19,687	12,410	22,385	7,021	1,277	7,215	4,175	4,112	9,700	4,388
California	27,178	14,077	25,366	9,028	1,675	13,033	3,443	3,375	11,592	3,071
Colorado	23,691	14,794	22,671	8,543	1,393	10,693	3,062	4,858	9,770	2,966
Connecticut	25,532	14,249	25,428	10,387	1,073	11,602	2,471	2,790	10,595	3,373
Delaware	25,219	14,575	27,683	11,207	1,004	11,355	1,653	2,364	11,924	3,548
Florida	19,434	11,349	20,194	4,289	1,477	9,869	3,800	5,583	10,068	4,361
Georgia	21,004	12,051	20,519	6,085	1,376	9,480	4,063	4,590	8,464	4,594
Hawaii	23,082	11,028	23,734	7,932	1,206	12,204	1,740	1,890	12,099	2,497
Idaho	20,070	12,787	21,149	6,835	1,195	7,545	4,495	4,757	7,820	5,300
Illinois	26,988	19,825	27,609	12,824	1,135	10,091	2,938	5,866	9,522	4,128
Indiana	21,564	13,676	22,130	8,369	1,323	9,199	2,673	3,984	8,636	3,801
Iowa	19,827	11,900	19,505	7,832	1,005	8,376	2,614	3,063	7,901	2,767
Kansas	20,558	12,708	21,044	7,788	996	7,958	3,817	3,924	8,204	4,057
Kentucky	21,541	13,061	22,816	9,088	1,031	8,402	3,020	2,941	8,281	4,416
Louisiana	20,544	12,412	22,229	7,221	1,329	8,605	3,389	3,862	9,970	3,710
Maine	22,303	13,552	22,262	9,384	1,053	9,225	2,642	3,115	8,588	3,238
Maryland	23,180	14,689	24,817	8,693	1,394	10,240	2,853	4,602	11,363	3,367
Massachusetts	24,587	15,127	23,468	10,695	1,061	10,889	1,944	3,372	9,134	2,579
Michigan	22,726	15,427	23,156	10,822	1,039	8,988	1,878	3,567	8,120	3,176
Minnesota	21,887	14,276	21,914	10,379	1,045	7,957	2,505	2,852	7,602	2,889
Mississippi	21,421	13,508	20,619	6,788	1,448	8,430	4,756	5,272	7,104	5,279
Missouri	20,424	12,472	20,372	7,603	910	8,519	3,393	3,959	7,951	3,908
Montana	18,427	10,785	18,522	6,186	1,157	7,730	3,354	3,442	7,682	3,497
Nebraska	20,551	11,936	20,115	7,201	1,098	8,794	3,458	3,637	8,232	3,584
Nevada	21,197	12,152	20,870	5,543	1,197	10,359	4,098	5,412	8,945	5,185
New Hampshire	28,313	19,827	28,847	14,603	1,146	10,209	2,355	4,078	9,343	3,755
New Jersey	29,121	18,017	31,982	12,945	1,435	12,115	2,626	3,637	14,188	3,414
New Mexico	18,784	10,585	19,057	5,782	1,121	7,849	4,033	3,682	7,953	4,201
New York	22,660	12,421	26,571	7,365	1,216	11,958	2,122	3,841	13,243	4,747
North Carolina	20,001	12,125	19,826	6,466	1,169	8,694	3,672	4,490	8,545	3,646
North Dakota	18,252	11,097	18,198	6,367	1,062	6,843	3,980	3,669	6,945	3,825
Ohio	24,177	14,886	24,588	9,195	1,187	10,403	3,392	4,503	10,282	3,923
Oklahoma	18,917	11,972	19,828	6,382	1,150	7,469	3,915	4,439	7,459	4,836
Oregon	23,828	14,227	23,792	8,913	1,572	10,624	2,720	3,742	10,350	2,957
Pennsylvania	27,567	17,582	27,967	12,382	1,354	10,275	3,556	3,847	10,117	4,115
Rhode Island	24,790	14,799	25,451	10,420	1,200	11,290	1,881	3,179	10,594	3,237
South Carolina	25,420	16,378	25,472	11,259	1,316	8,637	4,207	3,802	8,859	4,037
South Dakota	21,720	13,780	20,963	7,553	1,311	7,647	5,209	4,917	7,197	4,902
Tennessee	23,299	14,715	23,087	8,501	1,577	8,608	4,613	4,638	8,210	4,799
Texas	21,154	12,728	21,783	7,807	1,105	8,717	3,525	3,816	8,954	3,916
Utah	18,578	11,027	17,722	5,601	1,322	7,061	4,594	4,104	6,452	4,347
Vermont	25,881	18,848	25,907	13,216	1,105	10,056	1,503	4,527	9,677	1,909
Virginia	25,024	15,979	25,981	10,737	1,385	9,662	3,239	3,857	10,286	3,572
Washington	24,055	13,621	23,652	9,364	1,081	10,536	3,073	3,176	10,128	3,079
West Virginia	19,089	11,390	18,111	6,209	1,159	9,160	2,562	4,022	7,380	3,363
Wisconsin	19,591	12,482	21,183	8,377	742	7,186	3,286	3,363	8,138	3,926
Wyoming	18,691	...	...	4,646	1,200	9,755	3,090	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	...	11,178	26,808	5,251	1,200	...	...	4,727	15,630	4,727
U.S. Service Schools	8,229	...	...	1,107	3,895	...	3,227	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.9

**Average Total Cost of Attendance for First-Time, Full-Time Undergraduate Students in Public Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Level of Institution, Living Arrangement, Component of Student Costs, and State: 2014-15 (continued)**

State or other jurisdictions	2-year institutions									
	Total costs					Room and board, by living arrangement				
						Off campus				
	Off campus			Tuition and fees	Books and supplies	On campus		Living with family, other costs	Not living with family	
	On campus	Living with family	Not living with family			Room and board	Other costs		Room and board	Other costs
United States	\$13,847	\$8,603	\$16,371	\$3,270	\$1,422	\$6,133	\$3,022	\$3,911	\$7,918	\$3,761
Alabama	13,074	9,366	14,704	4,080	1,523	4,723	2,748	3,763	5,398	3,703
Alaska	17,990	7,770	20,144	3,340	800	10,600	3,250	3,630	11,774	4,230
Arizona	14,432	8,677	14,629	2,052	1,337	6,629	4,415	5,288	5,985	5,254
Arkansas	12,881	8,668	16,209	2,879	1,336	4,799	3,867	4,453	7,142	4,852
California	12,690	7,193	18,581	1,242	1,729	6,611	3,108	4,222	11,477	4,133
Colorado	16,329	10,000	19,078	3,312	1,855	6,234	4,928	4,833	9,030	4,882
Connecticut	...	8,423	17,145	3,871	1,289	...	...	3,263	8,124	3,861
Delaware	...	8,700	16,575	3,530	1,600	...	...	3,570	7,875	3,570
Florida	17,334	7,281	13,355	2,381	1,154	10,020	3,779	3,746	7,146	2,673
Georgia	12,840	7,774	13,949	3,336	1,283	5,352	2,868	3,155	6,009	3,321
Hawaii	...	5,654	17,975	2,809	994	...	...	1,851	11,782	2,390
Idaho	13,438	7,389	13,742	3,020	1,000	5,464	3,954	3,369	6,215	3,506
Illinois	...	8,404	15,576	3,515	1,490	...	...	3,399	6,988	3,584
Indiana	...	8,745	15,113	4,055	1,090	...	...	3,600	5,824	4,144
Iowa	15,278	9,416	16,117	4,326	1,498	6,388	3,066	3,592	7,008	3,285
Kansas	12,670	8,014	14,228	3,113	1,095	5,502	2,959	3,805	6,306	3,713
Kentucky	...	7,495	14,470	3,645	1,000	...	...	2,850	6,975	2,850
Louisiana	17,753	8,750	17,175	3,532	1,242	9,266	3,712	3,976	8,512	3,888
Maine	15,486	9,837	16,171	3,677	1,352	7,985	2,472	4,808	6,791	4,350
Maryland	16,667	8,522	18,244	3,600	1,532	7,853	3,683	3,390	9,328	3,785
Massachusetts	...	9,464	17,220	4,363	1,262	...	...	3,839	8,169	3,426
Michigan	13,992	7,320	12,693	3,161	1,315	7,498	2,018	2,844	5,581	2,636
Minnesota	15,396	11,801	18,888	5,353	1,229	6,047	2,766	5,218	7,284	5,022
Mississippi	9,858	7,501	13,491	2,521	1,283	3,798	2,255	3,697	6,485	3,201
Missouri	12,752	9,065	14,789	2,920	1,194	5,688	2,949	4,950	6,522	4,152
Montana	13,070	8,407	15,301	3,214	1,096	5,958	2,802	4,097	7,470	3,521
Nebraska	12,818	6,947	12,885	2,800	1,440	6,224	2,354	2,707	6,259	2,386
Nevada	...	8,134	18,170	2,700	1,548	...	...	3,886	8,538	5,384
New Hampshire	20,527	14,404	26,751	6,989	1,448	8,106	3,984	5,967	12,516	5,798
New Jersey	...	9,485	17,603	4,029	1,525	...	...	3,931	8,809	3,240
New Mexico	12,238	5,856	14,895	1,506	1,040	4,018	5,674	3,311	8,718	3,632
New York	17,666	9,503	18,942	4,688	1,306	9,349	2,323	3,509	9,664	3,283
North Carolina	...	8,536	16,052	2,371	1,421	...	...	4,745	7,532	4,729
North Dakota	15,297	8,649	15,802	4,264	1,008	6,652	3,373	3,377	7,074	3,456
Ohio	15,664	7,736	13,255	3,717	1,370	7,487	3,090	2,649	5,650	2,519
Oklahoma	13,918	8,179	15,823	3,276	1,333	5,860	3,449	3,570	7,407	3,806
Oregon	15,341	8,633	16,573	4,221	1,603	7,345	2,172	2,810	7,695	3,054
Pennsylvania	16,503	9,604	14,419	4,581	1,479	8,767	1,677	3,544	5,863	2,496
Rhode Island	...	9,553	18,571	3,950	1,200	...	...	4,403	9,018	4,403
South Carolina	13,700	10,082	17,795	4,125	1,417	3,708	4,450	4,540	7,994	4,260
South Dakota	18,575	10,273	16,155	5,024	1,401	8,050	4,100	3,848	6,756	2,974
Tennessee	...	9,359	16,009	3,821	1,246	...	...	4,292	7,481	3,460
Texas	13,429	7,787	15,315	2,033	1,641	5,583	4,171	4,112	7,546	4,094
Utah	...	8,849	18,749	3,469	1,680	...	...	3,700	9,900	3,700
Vermont	...	12,718	17,968	5,886	1,000	...	...	5,832	9,370	1,712
Virginia	17,420	10,329	16,658	4,023	1,517	10,080	1,800	4,789	6,899	4,219
Washington	15,330	8,391	18,033	3,943	1,063	7,565	2,759	3,385	9,617	3,410
West Virginia	15,036	8,841	13,618	3,583	1,203	7,750	2,500	4,055	5,417	3,416
Wisconsin	15,529	10,070	16,841	4,468	1,443	5,832	3,786	4,159	7,021	3,910
Wyoming	12,410	6,533	14,349	2,701	1,248	6,054	2,407	2,583	7,703	2,697
Dist. of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Service Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE 9.9

**Average Total Cost of Attendance for First-Time, Full-Time Undergraduate Students in Public Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Level of Institution, Living Arrangement, Component of Student Costs, and State: 2014-15** (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Winter 2014-15, Student Financial Assistance component; and Fall 2014, Institutional Characteristics component. (This table was prepared October 2016.)

Note: Excludes students who previously attended another postsecondary institution or who began their studies on a part-time basis. Tuition and fees at public institutions are the lower of either in-dis-

trict or in-state tuition and fees. Data illustrating the average total cost of attendance for all students are weighted by the number of students at the institution receiving Title IV aid. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

Key:  
...-Not applicable.



TABLE 9.10

**Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Classification of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2015-16**

State or other jurisdiction	Total	All public institutions	Public 4-year institutions							Public 2-year	All non-profit institutions
			Total	Research university, very high (a)	Research university, high (b)	Doctoral/ research university (c)	Master's (d)	Baccalaureate (e)	Special focus (f)		
United States	4,583	1,620	710	81	74	38	271	198	48	910	1,701
Alabama	77	39	14	1	4	0	8	1	0	25	21
Alaska	9	4	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	3
Arizona	86	30	10	2	1	2	2	1	2	20	13
Arkansas	53	33	11	1	0	1	6	2	1	22	16
California	448	150	34	8	2	3	18	1	2	116	148
Colorado	87	28	14	2	3	0	6	3	0	14	17
Connecticut	43	21	9	1	0	0	4	4	0	12	18
Delaware	9	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
Florida	229	42	38	5	2	1	4	26	0	4	77
Georgia	130	53	29	3	1	4	9	12	0	24	36
Hawaii	20	10	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	6	6
Idaho	19	8	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	4	6
Illinois	185	60	12	2	3	0	7	0	0	48	85
Indiana	84	16	15	2	2	1	7	3	0	1	40
Iowa	64	19	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	16	34
Kansas	75	33	8	2	1	0	4	0	1	25	26
Kentucky	72	24	8	2	0	0	5	1	0	16	26
Louisiana	64	33	17	1	2	2	8	1	3	16	14
Maine	31	15	8	0	1	0	1	6	0	7	13
Maryland	58	29	13	1	1	2	7	1	1	16	19
Massachusetts	124	30	14	1	3	0	7	1	2	16	84
Michigan	103	46	19	3	3	2	6	5	0	27	42
Minnesota	115	43	12	1	0	0	8	2	1	31	36
Mississippi	41	23	8	1	3	0	4	0	0	15	9
Missouri	125	27	13	1	3	0	6	3	0	14	54
Montana	22	17	6	0	2	0	1	3	0	11	5
Nebraska	42	15	7	1	0	1	4	0	1	8	18
Nevada	26	7	6	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	4
New Hampshire	27	13	6	0	1	0	2	2	1	7	12
New Jersey	72	32	13	1	2	2	8	0	0	19	28
New Mexico	43	28	9	1	1	0	4	1	2	19	3
New York	304	79	43	4	1	1	23	10	4	36	181
North Carolina	150	75	16	2	4	0	8	1	1	59	51
North Dakota	20	14	9	0	2	0	1	4	2	5	5
Ohio	208	60	35	2	7	1	1	21	3	25	72
Oklahoma	67	31	17	1	1	0	8	5	2	14	17
Oregon	63	26	9	2	1	0	4	1	1	17	25
Pennsylvania	256	62	45	3	0	1	16	23	2	17	120
Rhode Island	13	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	10
South Carolina	77	33	13	2	0	0	6	4	1	20	22
South Dakota	25	12	7	0	2	0	3	0	2	5	8
Tennessee	105	23	10	1	1	4	3	0	1	13	48
Texas	272	106	46	7	4	8	16	3	8	60	71
Utah	36	8	7	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	11
Vermont	24	6	5	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	17
Virginia	131	40	16	4	2	0	7	2	1	24	43
Washington	86	43	26	2	0	0	6	17	1	17	28
West Virginia	44	22	13	1	0	0	3	8	1	9	9
Wisconsin	84	31	14	2	0	0	9	3	0	17	30
Wyoming	10	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	2
Dist. of Columbia	20	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	13
U.S. Service Academies	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	...
American Samoa	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guam	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Marshall Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
CNMI*	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Palau	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerto Rico	92	18	14	0	1	0	1	9	3	4	51
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

## HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE 9.10

**Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Classification of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2015-16** (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Nonprofit 4-year institutions							For-profit institutions			
	Total	Research university, very high (a)	Research university, high (b)	Doctoral/ research university (c)	Master's (d)	Baccalaureate (e)	Special focus (f)	Non-profit 2-year	Total	4-year	2-year
United States	1,594	34	30	54	406	469	601	107	1,262	700	562
Alabama	20	0	0	0	4	10	6	1	17	11	6
Alaska	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1
Arizona	13	0	0	0	2	4	7	0	43	27	16
Arkansas	12	0	0	0	2	9	1	4	4	3	1
California	142	3	1	9	30	23	76	6	150	88	62
Colorado	14	0	1	0	3	3	7	3	42	25	17
Connecticut	18	1	0	1	8	4	4	0	4	4	0
Delaware	4	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
Florida	70	1	2	1	15	27	24	7	110	52	58
Georgia	33	1	1	1	5	17	8	3	41	22	19
Hawaii	6	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	4	3	1
Idaho	6	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	5	4	1
Illinois	82	2	2	4	18	17	39	3	40	25	15
Indiana	39	1	0	0	11	17	10	1	28	18	10
Iowa	34	0	0	0	9	15	10	0	11	9	2
Kansas	26	0	0	0	6	14	6	0	16	10	6
Kentucky	26	0	0	2	7	10	7	0	22	15	7
Louisiana	12	1	0	0	3	3	5	2	17	4	13
Maine	11	0	0	0	4	6	1	2	3	2	1
Maryland	19	1	0	0	6	4	8	0	10	5	5
Massachusetts	82	7	1	4	18	18	34	2	10	6	4
Michigan	42	0	0	1	10	14	17	0	15	12	3
Minnesota	35	0	0	2	8	11	14	1	36	34	2
Mississippi	9	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	9	2	7
Missouri	52	1	1	2	13	11	24	2	44	21	23
Montana	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
Nebraska	16	0	0	0	6	6	4	2	9	5	4
Nevada	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	15	8	7
New Hampshire	11	0	1	0	5	4	1	1	2	2	0
New Jersey	28	1	1	2	9	2	13	0	12	8	4
New Mexico	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	12	9	3
New York	170	5	5	7	37	27	89	11	44	22	22
North Carolina	50	1	1	1	9	24	14	1	24	16	8
North Dakota	5	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	0
Ohio	67	1	1	2	19	21	23	5	76	29	47
Oklahoma	14	0	1	0	6	4	3	3	19	11	8
Oregon	24	0	0	0	7	5	12	1	12	8	4
Pennsylvania	105	2	3	4	33	31	32	15	74	10	64
Rhode Island	10	1	0	0	5	1	3	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	21	0	0	0	7	13	1	1	22	14	8
South Dakota	7	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	5	5	0
Tennessee	45	1	0	3	13	11	17	3	34	17	17
Texas	62	1	3	1	17	18	22	9	95	45	50
Utah	10	0	1	0	3	3	3	1	17	16	1
Vermont	17	0	0	0	6	9	2	0	1	1	0
Virginia	38	0	0	3	5	16	14	5	48	29	19
Washington	23	0	0	1	10	5	7	5	15	11	4
West Virginia	9	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	13	3	10
Wisconsin	30	0	1	2	9	9	9	0	23	22	1
Wyoming	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	12	2	3	0	2	0	5	1	5	4	1
U.S. Service Academies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CNMI*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	44	0	0	3	12	12	17	7	23	14	9
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 9.10

**Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Classification of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2015-16** (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2015, Institutional Characteristics component. (This table was prepared November 2016.)

Note: Branch campuses are counted as separate institutions. Relative levels of research activity for research universities were determined by an analysis of research and development expenditures, science and engineering research staffing, and doctoral degrees conferred, by field. Further information on the research index ranking may be obtained from <http://carnegieclassifications.iu.edu/>. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—Not applicable.

(a) Research universities with a very high level of research activity.

(b) Research universities with a high level of research activity.

(c) Institutions that award at least 20 doctor's degrees per year, but did not have a high level of research activity.

(d) Institutions that award at least 50 master's degrees per year.

(e) Institutions that primarily emphasize undergraduate education. Also includes institutions classified as 4-year under the IPEDS system, which had been classified as 2-year in the Carnegie classification system because they primarily award associate's degrees.

(f) Four-year institutions that award degrees primarily in single fields of study, such as medicine, business, fine arts, theology, and engineering.

## HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE 9.11

**Average Salary of Full-Time Instructional Faculty on 9-Month Contracts in 4-Year Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Classification of Institution, Academic Rank of Faculty, and State or Jurisdiction: 2015-16 (In current dollars)**

State or jurisdiction	Public doctoral (a)			Public master's(b)			Nonprofit doctoral (a)			Nonprofit master's (b)		
	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor	Professor	Associate professor	Assistant professor
United States	\$125,109	\$87,099	\$75,244	\$92,202	\$75,044	\$64,414	\$152,903	\$95,253	\$78,976	\$89,304	\$72,579	\$61,346
Alabama	122,779	84,685	70,167	80,918	67,395	58,518	88,551	62,711	59,621	62,751	53,143	46,637
Alaska	106,772	85,092	70,017	105,377	82,671	68,810	...	...	...	53,352	48,919	46,837
Arizona	127,213	88,044	75,947	127,977	92,189	73,532	...	...	...	51,791	46,238	50,099
Arkansas	96,337	74,662	65,849	73,504	61,364	53,620	79,133	67,280	61,222	68,831	61,888	55,600
California	148,502	96,734	86,350	94,559	79,811	72,884	160,713	103,010	88,240	104,202	83,168	70,324
Colorado	120,761	89,283	78,509	78,227	61,430	55,004	126,117	89,523	73,371	111,323	78,874	65,607
Connecticut	153,093	104,233	84,021	106,954	86,957	69,840	167,272	91,577	80,812	132,487	93,465	77,743
Delaware	145,613	101,706	86,995	79,962	67,032	61,930	156,477	118,468	...	79,617	67,979	60,005
Florida	120,859	85,716	76,716	103,876	79,388	64,599	128,648	87,776	76,020	93,689	76,802	63,542
Georgia	114,639	81,997	70,852	76,085	61,744	54,871	141,238	89,758	74,552	76,637	63,158	53,579
Hawaii	122,609	92,192	80,829	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,898	78,286	71,539
Idaho	89,371	73,573	63,472	88,207	69,465	63,550	61,796	50,263	43,233	...	...	...
Illinois	123,382	85,400	79,153	95,494	75,445	66,208	163,252	95,950	85,734	83,188	69,880	60,487
Indiana	125,998	88,345	76,893	87,341	70,382	60,838	145,202	91,157	77,210	75,549	63,340	54,699
Iowa	127,725	90,988	79,568	92,084	72,630	64,404	91,625	71,274	61,050	69,889	59,401	53,510
Kansas	112,503	79,379	68,948	76,216	61,472	59,079	61,566	52,854	50,034	65,753	58,565	53,415
Kentucky	108,500	77,350	68,054	79,220	64,764	58,253	75,771	61,383	53,323	64,279	52,743	46,761
Louisiana	100,379	75,080	67,188	71,558	58,661	51,932	126,694	82,922	76,376	57,981	58,352	53,349
Maine	102,314	80,305	62,192	73,823	60,650	51,878	87,176	76,152	68,249	72,097	57,468	50,047
Maryland	128,681	92,220	77,847	92,382	75,948	67,311	126,911	89,930	77,714	88,749	70,526	61,421
Massachusetts	140,036	103,574	85,858	97,032	77,711	67,642	183,581	110,038	98,328	116,698	86,852	72,647
Michigan	128,750	89,408	75,625	92,412	80,996	66,080	105,700	80,011	63,595	75,075	64,076	58,907
Minnesota	125,384	89,946	78,412	91,083	76,110	65,780	102,205	79,930	64,500	81,610	66,247	57,783
Mississippi	98,645	76,858	68,995	70,137	61,137	53,916	85,656	66,949	52,551	77,371	60,891	59,208
Missouri	106,620	76,385	66,489	78,695	63,077	54,041	139,312	88,608	76,217	78,269	64,871	55,945
Montana	89,256	71,415	64,248	75,060	65,035	56,834	...	...	...	59,182	49,773	47,094
Nebraska	112,930	84,007	75,887	80,771	64,846	54,775	107,348	83,277	69,435	65,225	57,895	52,984
Nevada	122,314	90,148	72,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,352	68,101	53,564
New Hampshire	122,441	94,785	76,774	94,045	77,506	63,835	169,321	106,913	74,021	87,419	78,585	59,898
New Jersey	150,661	103,439	83,385	122,613	96,081	79,549	184,786	101,412	88,533	103,375	87,859	69,148
New Mexico	103,152	76,096	68,655	77,063	64,760	57,506	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York	135,861	96,736	81,159	105,880	82,364	70,230	159,908	102,506	85,012	97,063	77,672	67,140
North Carolina	117,867	81,258	73,252	89,643	70,751	64,016	161,224	96,806	79,978	71,408	63,176	57,193
North Dakota	108,861	86,150	69,355	81,010	66,424	55,555	73,440	64,569	54,255	...	...	...
Ohio	117,209	83,574	73,606	75,775	63,594	53,831	113,047	76,963	66,818	77,074	66,088	57,455
Oklahoma	109,220	78,545	70,403	80,354	66,696	55,799	107,098	77,040	77,272	70,477	62,272	52,276
Oregon	115,959	86,900	77,467	77,395	62,506	46,638	102,071	79,746	64,303	77,636	69,356	58,705
Pennsylvania	138,487	95,585	74,859	107,803	87,234	70,199	150,020	94,966	80,722	95,280	76,566	64,579
Rhode Island	113,721	82,801	76,895	76,893	65,921	56,409	171,153	114,584	94,320	122,360	90,189	75,409
South Carolina	124,551	87,591	78,394	87,506	70,182	59,532	71,661	68,337	65,243	78,083	62,247	53,505
South Dakota	91,105	73,810	67,120	88,956	73,954	64,047	...	...	...	67,134	59,431	54,444
Tennessee	105,647	76,929	66,156	81,344	65,661	58,872	141,656	93,640	76,327	77,719	62,755	54,426
Texas	127,313	87,716	75,498	91,674	74,454	65,954	138,933	92,732	81,502	84,637	70,145	57,930
Utah	119,948	85,239	73,605	83,005	68,980	60,767	122,390	91,478	72,602	91,105	77,341	60,170
Vermont	119,080	90,629	74,037	71,572	54,629	46,860	...	...	...	103,899	75,973	68,724
Virginia	126,836	88,488	74,460	86,578	73,003	63,459	115,100	84,263	47,872	70,706	58,971	52,122
Washington	126,600	93,604	84,787	98,108	84,222	75,633	113,116	82,985	66,846	82,913	67,045	62,631
West Virginia	99,578	75,669	65,153	70,303	61,705	53,480	66,386	58,899	53,065	60,331	53,721	45,896
Wisconsin	111,835	80,278	73,543	74,049	62,503	61,315	102,799	78,661	68,533	75,469	62,995	55,464
Wyoming	115,262	81,682	76,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	143,035	...	95,167	81,227	62,679	54,975	154,484	101,720	83,869	88,147	81,732	69,311
U.S. Service Academies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	...	...	...	94,831	73,217	55,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CNMI*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	84,041	73,035	64,069	...	...	...	...	...	39,949	...	...	37,773
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	...	...	73,225	66,362	58,430	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.11

**Average Salary of Full-Time Instructional Faculty on 9-Month Contracts in 4-Year Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Control and Classification of Institution, Academic Rank of Faculty, and State or Jurisdiction: 2015-16 (In current dollars) (continued)**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2016, Human Resources component, Salaries section. (This table was prepared December 2016.)

Note: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Data include imputations for nonrespondent institutions.

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—Not applicable.

‡—Reporting standards not met (too few cases).

(a) Institutions that awarded 20 or more doctor's degrees during the previous academic year.

(b) Institutions that awarded 20 or more master's degrees, but less than 20 doctor's degrees, during the previous academic year.

## HEALTH CARE

TABLE 9.12

### Number and Percent of Children under 18 by Health Insurance Coverage and State: 2016

State or other jurisdiction	Children under 18				
	Total	Insured		Uninsured	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	1,098,052	1,071,320	97.6	26,732	2.4
Alaska	186,839	168,245	90.0	18,594	10.0
Arizona	1,629,040	1,509,594	92.7	119,446	7.3
Arkansas	705,155	679,612	96.4	25,543	3.6
California	9,079,778	8,811,963	97.1	267,815	2.9
Colorado	1,258,167	1,207,518	96.0	50,649	4.0
Connecticut	751,459	730,592	97.2	20,867	2.8
Delaware	203,704	197,461	96.9	6,243	3.1
Florida	4,136,345	3,879,598	93.8	256,747	6.2
Georgia	2,506,326	2,343,554	93.5	162,772	6.5
Hawaii	307,561	300,664	97.8	6,897	2.2
Idaho	435,630	415,147	95.3	20,483	4.7
Illinois	2,919,863	2,848,544	97.6	71,319	2.4
Indiana	1,573,925	1,481,775	94.1	92,150	5.9
Iowa	724,997	706,555	97.5	18,442	2.5
Kansas	713,102	682,190	95.7	30,912	4.3
Kentucky	1,009,986	977,991	96.8	31,995	3.2
Louisiana	1,115,457	1,081,831	97.0	33,626	3.0
Maine	254,723	243,104	95.4	11,619	4.6
Maryland	1,344,588	1,299,633	96.7	44,955	3.3
Massachusetts	1,375,244	1,362,535	99.1	12,709	0.9
Michigan	2,187,554	2,124,318	97.1	63,236	2.9
Minnesota	1,286,323	1,243,038	96.6	43,285	3.4
Mississippi	721,108	688,518	95.5	32,590	4.5
Missouri	1,386,471	1,324,598	95.5	61,873	4.5
Montana	227,631	217,003	95.3	10,628	4.7
Nebraska	472,689	448,982	95.0	23,707	5.0
Nevada	676,435	630,576	93.2	45,859	6.8
New Hampshire	259,410	252,563	97.4	6,847	2.6
New Jersey	1,979,948	1,909,909	96.5	70,039	3.5
New Mexico	488,598	462,513	94.7	26,085	5.3
New York	4,170,786	4,069,720	97.6	101,066	2.4
North Carolina	2,292,483	2,190,251	95.5	102,232	4.5
North Dakota	174,130	160,506	92.2	13,624	7.8
Ohio	2,605,997	2,511,444	96.4	94,553	3.6
Oklahoma	959,850	889,761	92.7	70,089	7.3
Oregon	866,585	837,985	96.7	28,600	3.3
Pennsylvania	2,666,701	2,550,327	95.6	116,374	4.4
Rhode Island	208,268	204,269	98.1	3,999	1.9
South Carolina	1,097,385	1,053,682	96.0	43,703	4.0
South Dakota	212,981	203,436	95.5	9,545	4.5
Tennessee	1,500,902	1,447,865	96.5	53,037	3.5
Texas	7,282,033	6,611,211	90.8	670,822	9.2
Utah	918,971	865,371	94.2	53,600	5.8
Vermont	118,351	116,493	98.4	1,858	1.6
Virginia	1,864,852	1,775,840	95.2	89,012	4.8
Washington	1,627,304	1,585,868	97.5	41,436	2.5
West Virginia	375,790	368,007	97.9	7,783	2.1
Wisconsin	1,283,539	1,238,131	96.5	45,408	3.5
Wyoming	140,464	128,136	91.2	12,328	8.8
Dist. of Columbia	120,313	116,572	96.9	3,741	3.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2016.

TABLE 9.13

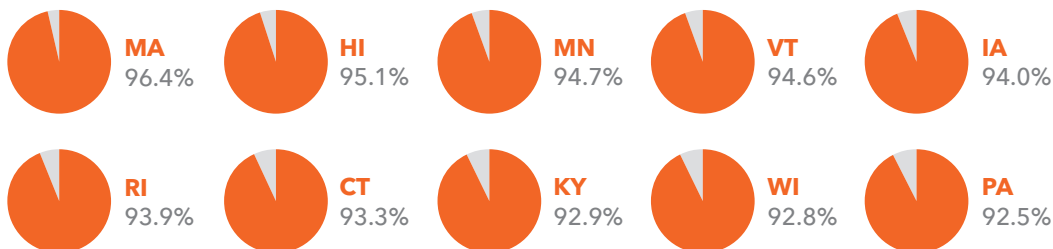
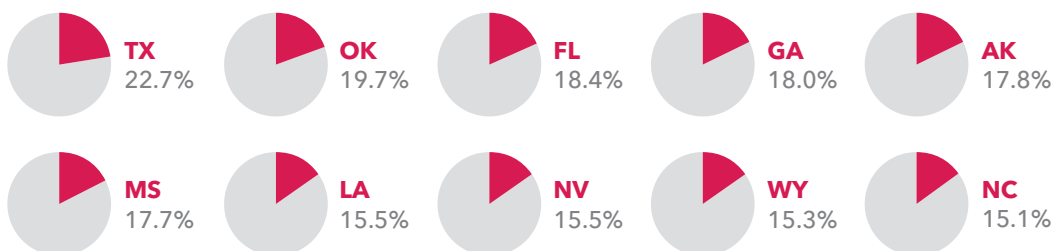
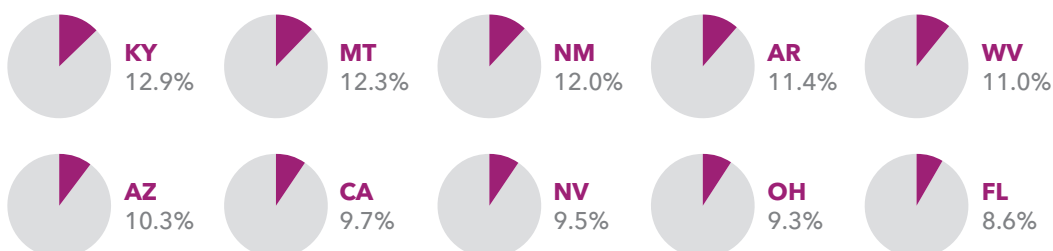
**Number and Percent of Adults, 18–64 Years Old, by Health Insurance Coverage and State: 2016**

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Insured		Uninsured		Medicaid expansion	Change in insured: 2013–16	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percentage pts.
Alabama	2,921,503	2,516,648	86.1	404,855	13.9	no	289,748	8.1
Alaska	457,184	375,797	82.2	81,387	17.8	9/1/2015	20,097	0.2
Arizona	4,036,165	3,482,074	86.3	554,091	13.7	1/1/2014	709,674	10.3
Arkansas	1,757,516	1,553,450	88.4	204,066	11.6	1/1/2014	276,550	11.4
California	24,431,848	21,910,613	89.7	2,521,235	10.3	1/1/2014	2,873,613	9.7
Colorado	3,461,702	3,107,868	89.8	353,834	10.2	1/1/2014	326,468	5.8
Connecticut	2,217,434	2,068,680	93.3	148,754	6.7	1/1/2014	106,580	6.3
Delaware	571,596	526,314	92.1	45,282	7.9	1/1/2014	44,714	2.1
Florida	12,137,388	9,902,961	81.6	2,234,427	18.4	no	1,172,261	8.6
Georgia	6,284,159	5,150,148	82.0	1,134,011	18.0	no	612,048	5.0
Hawaii	832,435	791,485	95.1	40,950	4.9	1/1/2014	40,185	3.1
Idaho	974,803	829,103	85.1	145,700	14.9	no	92,403	5.1
Illinois	7,892,615	7,162,800	90.8	729,815	9.2	1/1/2014	498,800	6.8
Indiana	4,003,711	3,571,691	89.2	432,020	10.8	2/1/2015	444,591	7.2
Iowa	1,875,205	1,762,855	94.0	112,350	6.0	1/1/2014	108,355	6.0
Kansas	1,718,393	1,502,623	87.4	215,770	12.6	no	58,723	1.4
Kentucky	2,679,027	2,489,778	92.9	189,249	7.1	1/1/2014	289,978	12.9
Louisiana	2,807,699	2,373,902	84.5	433,797	15.5	7/1/2016	248,402	5.5
Maine	812,942	718,829	88.4	94,113	11.6	TBD*	6,529	1.4
Maryland	3,721,766	3,411,517	91.7	310,249	8.3	1/1/2014	329,017	6.7
Massachusetts	4,324,702	4,169,841	96.4	154,861	3.6	1/1/2014	218,441	1.4
Michigan	6,059,622	5,599,971	92.4	459,651	7.6	4/1/2014	442,071	7.4
Minnesota	3,375,664	3,195,424	94.7	180,240	5.3	1/1/2014	205,124	4.7
Mississippi	1,766,560	1,454,381	82.3	312,179	17.7	no	81,781	2.3
Missouri	3,653,174	3,186,247	87.2	466,927	12.8	no	265,647	3.2
Montana	620,433	548,007	88.3	72,426	11.7	1/1/2016	108,807	12.3
Nebraska	1,131,791	996,032	88.0	135,759	12.0	no	43,032	1.0
Nevada	1,791,813	1,513,929	84.5	277,884	15.5	1/1/2014	260,129	9.5
New Hampshire	839,099	768,323	91.6	70,776	8.4	8/15/2014	67,523	7.6
New Jersey	5,525,116	4,907,425	88.8	617,691	11.2	1/1/2014	405,725	5.8
New Mexico	1,220,748	1,061,848	87.0	158,900	13.0	1/1/2014	153,148	12.0
New York	12,399,261	11,342,187	91.5	1,057,074	8.5	1/1/2014	778,687	5.5
North Carolina	6,138,694	5,209,458	84.9	929,236	15.1	no	658,658	6.9
North Dakota	463,456	425,219	91.7	38,237	8.3	1/1/2014	26,119	3.7
Ohio	7,018,306	6,476,661	92.3	541,645	7.7	1/1/2014	746,961	9.3
Oklahoma	2,316,676	1,860,403	80.3	456,273	19.7	no	189,403	1.3
Oregon	2,509,060	2,290,107	91.3	218,953	8.7	1/1/2014	293,507	8.3
Pennsylvania	7,772,430	7,190,323	92.5	582,107	7.5	1/1/2015	424,723	5.5
Rhode Island	665,476	624,836	93.9	40,640	6.1	1/1/2014	56,836	6.9
South Carolina	2,951,505	2,511,984	85.1	439,521	14.9	no	350,284	7.1
South Dakota	504,919	440,474	87.2	64,445	12.8	no	16,074	0.2
Tennessee	4,029,585	3,494,800	86.7	534,785	13.3	no	407,500	5.7
Texas	16,843,883	13,027,410	77.3	3,816,473	22.7	no	1,474,910	5.3
Utah	1,789,836	1,580,983	88.3	208,853	11.7	no	185,483	4.3
Vermont	389,462	368,479	94.6	20,983	5.4	1/1/2014	23,479	5.6
Virginia	5,134,008	4,518,018	88.0	615,990	12.0	1/1/2019**	210,718	4.0
Washington	4,497,648	4,117,594	91.5	380,054	8.5	1/1/2014	544,394	8.5
West Virginia	1,091,444	1,003,876	92.0	87,568	8.0	1/1/2014	117,576	11.0
Wisconsin	3,522,518	3,270,250	92.8	252,268	7.2	no	350,550	6.8
Wyoming	350,428	296,756	84.7	53,672	15.3	no	8,156	4.7
Dist. of Columbia	473,878	451,866	95.4	22,012	4.6	1/1/2014	45,166	5.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; American Community Survey, 2016. Kaiser Family Foundation estimates based on the Census Bureau's March Current Population Survey (CPS: Annual Social and Economic Supplements), 2014–2017. Kaiser Family Foundation, Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision, as of April 17, 2018, <https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/>.

\*Maine voters approved a ballot initiative to expand Medicaid expansion in Nov. 2017 but the governor has not submitted a state plan amendment to do so.

\*\*Medicaid expansion in Virginia was included in the FY 2019–20 budget adopted May 30, 2018 and signed by the governor June 7, 2018. The expansion will go into effect on Jan. 1, 2019.

**Table 9.13 | Adult Health Insurance Coverage, 2016****Highest Rates of Insured Adults, 18-64****Highest Rates of Uninsured Adults, 18-64****Highest Percent Change from 2013-2016**

**17.7 MILLION**  
more adults  
had health  
insurance in  
2016 than  
in 2013.

**The number of insured adults increased in each state between 2013 and 2016.** In nine of the 10 states with the highest increases, Medicaid eligibility was expanded beginning Jan. 1, 2014. Since 2014, certain eligible individuals in all states can purchase health insurance through marketplaces created by the ACA.

TABLE 9.14

**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	Miscellaneous
		Motor-fuel taxes	Motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes	Road and crossing tolls	Total			
<b>Total</b>	\$94,017,294	\$33,684,172	\$28,495,215	\$11,953,771	\$74,133,158	\$6,866,729	\$10,926,206	\$12,143,793
Alabama	192,117	647,407	135,979	...	783,386	162,069	45,507	7,859
Alaska	...	31,995	40,195	48,819	121,009	530,092	212	5,800
Arizona	1,436,434	656,302	334,560	...	990,862	8,311	576,286	140,910
Arkansas	637,461	400,477	162,089	...	562,566	55,963	234,664	19,583
California	35,197,465	4,690,568	4,759,561	732,592	10,812,721	0	610,175	809,353
Colorado	737,162	576,416	1,045,240	26,750	1,648,406	500	...	131,972
Connecticut	1,135,942	440,924	180,046	284	621,254	77,857	83,868	213,901
Delaware	2,051,935	181,313	170,979	291,593	643,885	86,184	...	375,679
Florida	4,077,396	1,697,544	1,329,902	1,544,108	4,571,554	...	475,637	403,299
Georgia	2,131,204	949,289	100,950	10,420	1,060,659	202,598	...	288,707
Hawaii	289,559	80,140	164,104	...	244,244	...	...	4,727
Idaho	206,945	217,803	171,063	...	388,866	...	...	130,073
Illinois	4,188,830	869,730	984,571	1,210,109	3,064,410	282,525	335	52,207
Indiana	0	812,082	274,551	0	1,086,633	124,665	8,618	183,295
Iowa	293,091	474,892	918,855	...	1,393,747	60,982	38,226	3,836
Kansas	796,924	123,715	61,910	99,996	285,621	0	496,387	14,281
Kentucky	1,224,212	739,319	571,530	...	1,310,849	14,027	...	336,330
Louisiana	886,455	525,870	131,592	16,619	674,081	0	2,741	50,107
Maine	186,191	198,517	81,553	156,263	436,333	0	...	9,298
Maryland	1,295,271	305,837	440,331	689,405	1,435,573	109,110	195,555	145,288
Massachusetts (d)	650,734	335,747	114,082	310,232	760,061	407,635	617,205	290,765
Michigan	1,027,765	856,148	882,841	45,514	1,784,503	143,930	34,456	175,756
Minnesota	1,817,742	299,826	260,271	...	560,097	543,791	64,083	182,532
Mississippi	162,615	365,327	169,750	...	535,077	7,889	61,363	5,887
Missouri	1,045,637	679,211	302,103	...	981,314	2,994	375,494	13,514
Montana	46,991	109,949	112,717	...	222,666	0	7,222	50,176
Nebraska	206,082	313,970	91,410	...	405,380	48,627	317,004	11,404
Nevada	425,087	268,755	228,116	790	497,661	0	798	19,866
New Hampshire	286,073	130,303	83,517	120,735	334,555	0	...	223,714
New Jersey	3,235,907	344,080	817,256	1,748,949	2,910,285	0	617,291	661,770
New Mexico	336,219	201,215	241,585	...	442,800	30,984	29,673	40,528
New York	201,713	1,242,686	1,128,347	2,201,348	4,572,381	744,466	0	2,493,555
North Carolina	2,087,565	1,764,256	643,858	12,325	2,420,439	...	661,760	221,786
North Dakota	245,510	211,848	120,243	...	332,091	280,305	...	541
Ohio	2,838,907	1,796,907	806,230	280,957	2,884,094	1,393	...	692,360
Oklahoma	1,007,691	251,724	382,735	260,949	895,408	...	952,523	145,434
Oregon	3,469,838	433,217	473,981	...	907,198	61,867	14,014	72,833
Pennsylvania	4,016,585	2,065,470	656,484	948,749	3,670,703	93,261	20,550	709,674
Rhode Island (e)	81,894	55,740	28,784	18,806	103,330	30,990	...	21,233
South Carolina	296,823	545,726	284,786	16,185	846,697	50,357	3,113	35,498
South Dakota	21,471	144,196	3,790	...	147,986	...	97,718	39,632
Tennessee	1,251,314	634,849	276,858	41	911,748	...	44,833	34,878
Texas	6,009,631	2,738,920	5,604,372	702,600	9,045,892	1,290,995	1,784,580	1,831,042
Utah	868,307	257,730	140,052	800	398,582	53,563	476,054	33,069
Vermont	24,562	72,028	111,987	...	184,015	41,364	1,395	19,228
Virginia	2,515,619	626,104	988,342	68,524	1,682,970	145,821	1,640,342	147,606
Washington	1,508,288	939,794	546,973	300,325	1,841,092	...	167,042	526,571
West Virginia	210,042	426,155	302,858	88,984	817,997	20,782	4,772	15,732
Wisconsin	1,049,684	812,726	535,045	...	1,347,771	250,032	76,517	65,110
Wyoming	45,443	71,063	42,219	...	113,282	41,340	73,239	35,560
Dist. of Columbia	61,161	14,362	54,062	...	68,424	20,160	14,954	34

See footnotes at end of table

## HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.14

### Revenues Used by States for Highways: 2015 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Bond proceeds		Payments from other governments			
	Original issues	Refunding issues	Federal funds		From local government	Total receipts
			Federal Hwy. Administration	Other agencies		
Total	\$15,669,263	\$11,153,351	\$38,669,207	\$1,841,131	\$4,480,176	\$175,883,014
Alabama	601,740	...	804,723	81,155	5,789	2,492,228
Alaska	...	...	514,777	13,527	...	1,185,417
Arizona	111,699	791,085	669,176	26,746	145	3,315,220
Arkansas	243,791	...	454,651	34,293	20,324	1,625,835
California	2,427,872	0	3,008,220	134,130	1,019,114	18,191,585
Colorado	0	...	1,057,836	19,253	...	2,857,967
Connecticut	479,208	143,420	426,525	34,122	4,245	2,084,400
Delaware	0	0	193,684	12,180	0	1,311,612
Florida	242,881	843,835	2,043,152	51,445	427,313	9,059,116
Georgia	131,499	16,383	1,249,943	81,221	57,097	3,088,107
Hawaii	124,207	62,630	215,577	3,778	...	655,163
Idaho	0	...	331,903	27,223	4,899	882,964
Illinois	901,963	...	1,637,268	25,628	3,479	5,967,815
Indiana	0	...	1,128,860	10,539	64,406	2,607,016
Iowa	0	...	412,774	94,608	...	2,004,173
Kansas	489,977	223,075	316,683	9,921	29,871	1,865,816
Kentucky	0	0	723,103	9,661	...	2,393,970
Louisiana	97,978	915,425	693,581	10,649	20,574	2,465,136
Maine	1,081	...	205,116	3,779	278,598	934,205
Maryland	650,957	301,255	486,752	8,957	142,593	3,476,040
Massachusetts (d)	684,681	...	522,773	7,772	...	3,290,892
Michigan	1,832	32,755	927,105	18,038	14,354	3,132,729
Minnesota	256,343	118,300	566,210	18,466	859,853	3,169,675
Mississippi	0	...	481,923	14,782	128,771	1,235,692
Missouri	0	0	758,151	44,501	28,961	2,204,929
Montana	0	...	447,296	23,621	7,463	758,444
Nebraska	0	...	304,044	8,135	490,446	1,585,040
Nevada	0	...	291,607	8,327	21,329	839,588
New Hampshire	57,135	24,830	157,794	37,284	379	835,691
New Jersey	1,542,332	759,590	875,112	62,741	0	7,429,121
New Mexico	8,406	88,025	418,186	19,125	...	1,077,727
New York	951,974	30,033	1,759,239	52,914	13,602	10,618,164
North Carolina	300,541	0	1,082,685	60,422	21,986	4,769,619
North Dakota	...	0	275,994	7,353	33,546	929,830
Ohio	251,763	0	1,372,030	18,257	87,980	5,307,877
Oklahoma	0	0	603,086	8,217	20,350	2,625,018
Oregon	183,401	739,592	357,417	64,204	...	2,400,526
Pennsylvania	732,100	888,773	1,685,627	29,148	20,518	8,689,654
Rhode Island (e)	29,500	0	268,248	5,185	...	458,486
South Carolina	360	0	602,149	128,089	22,407	1,688,670
South Dakota	...	0	322,393	6,016	8,501	622,246
Tennessee	...	0	793,619	38,621	33,162	1,856,861
Texas	2,739,335	3,689,225	2,847,418	169,010	195,730	23,593,227
Utah	3,565	224,545	302,380	72,730	22,248	1,579,606
Vermont	0	266	245,965	45,676	2,061	539,970
Virginia	300,993	0	1,220,348	12,151	146,840	5,297,071
Washington	478,776	1,071,365	945,863	29,921	111,759	5,172,389
West Virginia	...	0	374,802	14,189	1,403	1,249,677
Wisconsin	533,650	188,218	768,694	78,116	108,080	3,416,188
Wyoming	...	0	319,856	41,462	...	624,739
Dist. of Columbia	114,853	726	196,889	3,843	...	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 9.15

**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
Alabama	827,758	322,621	1,150,379	29,852	-	29,852	210,431	240,705
Alaska	792,549	-	792,549	227,206	-	227,206	88,477	47,813
Arizona	786,634	120,528	907,162	163,161	-	163,161	228,279	168,609
Arkansas	853,322	-	853,322	211,772	75,441	287,213	169,392	90,125
California	3,065,850	196,429	3,262,279	1,360,200	352,876	1,713,076	600,597	2,030,861
Colorado	924,589	128,428	1,053,017	363,779	-	363,779	110,933	155,881
Connecticut	837,283	-	837,283	143,460	-	143,460	403,072	18,173
Delaware	308,591	-	308,591	235,383	-	235,383	96,045	97,028
Florida	5,548,290	137,724	5,686,014	978,237	-	978,237	297,397	416,505
Georgia	1,168,206	176,984	1,345,190	348,224	720	348,944	482,081	251,889
Hawaii	320,458	-	320,458	58,531	-	58,531	18,769	10,127
Idaho	366,642	71,607	438,249	126,127	-	126,127	30,255	44,722
Illinois	4,417,695	41,190	4,458,885	816,226	13,603	829,829	261,721	130,730
Indiana	1,417,027	-	1,417,027	684,805	68,604	753,409	91,664	22,038
Iowa	1,008,054	-	1,008,054	225,690	-	225,690	52,585	131,800
Kansas	768,163	127,050	895,213	163,382	-	163,382	68,746	91,394
Kentucky	1,734,109	323,312	2,057,421	484,085	70,048	554,133	34,266	109,172
Louisiana	1,056,379	4,595	1,060,974	406,123	3,726	409,849	42,988	24,152
Maine	406,176	46,183	452,359	212,994	179,752	392,746	56,812	28,207
Maryland	1,370,582	71,651	1,442,233	445,862	-	445,862	107,626	190,453
Massachusetts (b)	1,064,039	281,767	1,345,806	286,495	-	286,495	274,098	203,205
Michigan	1,082,544	1,054,569	2,137,113	313,559	-	313,559	120,678	241,570
Minnesota	1,225,943	-	1,225,943	551,613	-	551,613	153,410	142,268
Mississippi	716,925	118,099	835,024	76,608	-	76,608	76,737	32,499
Missouri	869,878	139,716	1,009,594	473,789	-	473,789	74,095	244,667
Montana	453,865	-	453,865	131,356	-	131,356	79,682	59,452
Nebraska	490,154	349,019	839,173	212,915	108,171	321,086	54,253	75,039
Nevada	443,125	-	443,125	110,433	-	110,443	135,578	107,154
New Hampshire	311,666	10,230	321,896	237,331	-	237,331	86,547	42,474
New Jersey	3,080,659	37,140	3,117,799	699,692	-	699,692	213,717	396,581
New Mexico	445,814	-	445,814	46,775	-	46,775	344,102	22,685
New York	4,296,048	584,621	4,880,669	1,518,142	-	1,518,142	395,490	434,001
North Carolina	2,372,864	-	2,372,864	883,660	-	883,660	289,549	399,670
North Dakota	651,295	71,106	722,401	30,353	-	30,353	34,480	33,346
Ohio	2,732,780	352,205	3,084,985	516,810	-	516,810	407,649	308,031
Oklahoma	1,108,668	143,720	1,252,388	638,098	-	638,098	294,972	203,420
Oregon	628,405	134,621	763,026	245,874	12,343	258,217	145,222	75,242
Pennsylvania	3,551,258	203,977	3,755,235	1,460,030	-	1,460,030	607,104	834,662
Rhode Island (c)	246,706	25,073	271,779	97,955	1,454	99,409	45,196	26,506
South Carolina	651,335	-	651,335	515,154	12,091	527,245	112,355	122,846
South Dakota	314,200	132,450	446,650	78,335	-	78,335	62,991	36,464
Tennessee	1,033,817	27,696	1,061,513	315,783	-	315,783	168,326	35,664
Texas	11,847,072	303,966	12,151,038	2,313,303	-	2,313,303	329,818	631,170
Utah	459,847	-	459,847	369,292	-	369,292	92,140	70,506
Vermont	203,602	91,538	295,140	119,388	437	119,825	56,439	64,396
Virginia	1,833,512	-	1,833,512	1,462,853	-	1,462,853	363,571	215,386
Washington	2,363,603	234,118	2,597,721	774,627	-	774,627	190,616	321,425
West Virginia	654,041	-	654,041	314,057	-	314,057	123,876	46,344
Wisconsin	1,376,476	106,527	1,483,003	239,755	-	239,755	238,246	75,487
Wyoming	407,365	-	407,365	93,853	-	93,853	87,080	42,435
Dist. of Columbia	-	288,585	288,585	36,396	17,450	53,846	32,661	-

See footnotes at end of table

## HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.15

### State Disbursements for Highways: 2015 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Bond retirement			Grants-in-aid to local governments	Total disbursements	Balances end of year		
	Interest	Current revenues or sinking funds	Refunding bonds			Reserves for current highway work	Reserves for debt service	Total
United States	\$8,840,568	\$8,658,989	\$11,153,351	\$15,480,378	\$168,241,916	\$101,402,147	\$256,244	\$101,658,391
Alabama	369,721	23,740	-	256,135	2,280,963	403,382	-	403,382
Alaska	8,159	11,401	-	9,812	1,185,417	-	-	-
Arizona	234,160	185,640	791,085	710,381	3,388,477	1,363,177	-	1,363,177
Arkansas	-	72,505	-	-	1,472,557	790,739	-	790,739
California	437,142	134,378	-	3,984,066	12,162,399	41,226,651	-	41,226,651
Colorado	30,147	231,090	-	687,481	2,632,328	962,801	-	962,801
Connecticut	202,429	269,845	143,420	79,378	2,097,060	1,123,282	-	1,123,282
Delaware	75,523	165,592	-	5,485	983,647	2,315,707	64,193	2,379,900
Florida	586,992	417,283	843,835	408,433	9,634,696	3,501,816	-	3,501,816
Georgia	112,009	275,992	16,383	184,610	3,017,098	2,202,213	-	2,202,213
Hawaii	19,489	35,499	62,630	42,883	568,386	376,336	-	376,336
Idaho	28,820	29,100	-	156,084	853,357	177,399	59,153	236,552
Illinois	281,058	411,001	-	409,686	6,782,910	3,373,735	-	3,373,735
Indiana	48,395	52,930	-	250,079	2,635,542	28,526	-	28,526
Iowa	-	-	-	764,777	2,182,906	114,358	-	114,358
Kansas	88,258	124,407	223,075	151,577	1,806,052	856,688	-	856,688
Kentucky	149,596	106,940	-	1,416	3,012,944	605,238	-	605,238
Louisiana	163,963	35,468	915,425	45,510	2,698,339	653,252	-	653,252
Maine	24,617	33,030	-	64	987,655	132,741	-	132,741
Maryland	381,042	354,745	301,255	171,695	3,394,911	1,376,400	-	1,376,400
Massachusetts (b)	349,534	295,437	-	168,447	2,923,022	1,018,604	-	1,018,604
Michigan	93,316	135,910	32,755	36,130	3,111,031	1,049,463	-	1,049,463
Minnesota	61,788	113,600	118,300	118,801	3,485,723	1,501,694	-	1,501,694
Mississippi	40,749	40,655	-	97,706	1,199,978	198,329	-	198,329
Missouri	121,378	169,550	-	271,342	2,364,415	886,151	-	886,151
Montana	3,875	11,625	-	43,273	783,128	22,307	-	22,307
Nebraska	-	-	-	305,597	1,595,148	195,974	-	195,974
Nevada	26,507	41,310	-	3,190	867,297	397,378	-	397,978
New Hampshire	32,532	56,063	24,830	56,629	858,302	263,462	-	263,462
New Jersey	1,116,272	668,927	759,590	173,435	7,146,013	3,519,015	-	3,519,015
New Mexico	70,375	84,080	88,025	39,666	1,141,522	272,424	-	272,424
New York	897,046	1,243,525	30,033	422,575	9,821,481	998,396	-	998,396
North Carolina	101,823	128,026	-	148,574	4,324,166	2,533,018	-	2,533,018
North Dakota	1,303	4,015	-	123,673	949,571	225,769	-	225,769
Ohio	103,461	269,470	-	1,147,928	5,838,334	2,308,450	-	2,308,450
Oklahoma	71,550	208,260	-	772	2,669,460	930,982	32,267	963,249
Oregon	109,810	168,041	739,592	6,209	2,265,359	3,605,005	-	3,605,005
Pennsylvania	520,690	179,065	888,773	346,325	8,591,884	4,058,160	55,995	4,114,155
Rhode Island (c)	37,323	31,052	-	-	511,265	29,115	-	29,115
South Carolina	88,114	51,183	-	1,587	1,554,665	430,828	-	430,828
South Dakota	-	-	-	617	625,057	18,660	-	18,660
Tennessee	-	-	-	297,707	1,878,993	1,229,182	-	1,229,182
Texas	1,301,508	307,970	3,689,225	497,926	21,221,958	8,380,900	-	8,380,900
Utah	100,424	240,385	224,545	64,804	1,621,943	825,970	-	825,970
Vermont	2,502	3,121	266	26,742	568,431	3,899	-	3,899
Virginia	149,510	190,600	-	1,019,533	5,234,965	2,533,089	44,636	2,577,725
Washington	448	263,183	1,071,365	270,020	5,489,405	1,191,272	-	1,191,272
West Virginia	16,998	60,280	-	11,443	1,227,039	232,680	-	232,680
Wisconsin	180,212	685,762	188,218	456,229	3,546,912	918,960	-	918,960
Wyoming	-	-	-	3,946	634,679	35,503	-	35,503
Dist. of Columbia	-	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 9.16

## Public Road Length Miles by Ownership: 2016

State or other jurisdiction	Rural					
	State highway agency	County	Town, township, municipal (a)	Other jurisdiction (b)	Federal agency (c)	Total
Grand Total	611,699	1,576,416	558,382	51,286	133,372	2,931,154
U.S. Total	610,674	1,576,416	556,325	51,286	133,349	2,928,050
Alabama	8,285	59,093	6,345	149	819	74,691
Alaska	4,941	2,316	1,489	2,312	1,653	12,710
Arizona	5,530	13,571	2,456	4,047	14,081	39,686
Arkansas	14,087	64,613	4,637	0	2,148	85,485
California	10,259	56,858	1,030	864	7,002	76,013
Colorado	7,535	51,286	2,100	832	6,505	68,258
Connecticut	1,170	0	4,232	266	21	5,689
Delaware	2,829	0	52	41	72	2,994
Florida	5,645	26,399	2,582	80	1,733	36,440
Georgia	12,499	58,236	4,074	87	1,081	75,978
Hawaii	483	1,023	0	47	113	1,666
Idaho	4,589	16,021	1,588	14,807	8,180	45,185
Illinois	10,429	13,838	71,301	416	217	96,201
Indiana	8,295	53,981	2,836	519	774	66,406
Iowa	7,830	88,298	5,466	435	114	102,144
Kansas	9,480	112,050	5,229	173	887	127,819
Kentucky	24,526	37,193	1,874	491	794	64,877
Louisiana	12,961	27,967	2,209	15	649	43,801
Maine	7,245	369	11,421	229	160	19,424
Maryland	2,659	9,637	365	107	755	13,523
Massachusetts	589	0	5,650	247	21	6,507
Michigan	6,858	72,706	2,827	79	1,683	84,153
Minnesota	10,197	43,458	58,725	1,711	2,579	116,670
Mississippi	9,487	50,528	3,184	79	792	64,070
Missouri	30,756	69,910	5,481	95	1,183	107,426
Montana	10,502	42,606	1,188	4,232	10,874	69,402
Nebraska	9,457	60,456	17,046	114	160	87,233
Nevada	4,659	24,212	140	14	3,274	32,299
New Hampshire	3,185	0	7,742	18	148	11,093
New Jersey	356	1,590	3,070	565	174	5,755
New Mexico	11,026	37,144	1,531	154	10,897	60,752
New York	9,617	15,542	37,660	625	350	63,794
North Carolina	59,268	0	2,367	1,018	2,878	65,530
North Dakota	7,170	10,489	65,307	19	1,546	84,531
Ohio	13,554	25,213	35,570	989	186	75,511
Oklahoma	10,851	75,373	7,607	980	13	94,824
Oregon	6,426	29,108	1,254	1,376	20,428	58,592
Pennsylvania	28,159	33	42,208	1,436	741	72,577
Rhode Island	374	0	949	16	25	1,365
South Carolina	29,781	24,088	610	194	1,589	56,262
South Dakota	7,497	34,944	32,867	1,417	2,428	79,155
Tennessee	10,022	49,132	3,625	384	1,172	64,335
Texas	64,729	127,691	10,759	6	2,037	205,222
Utah	4,700	23,295	2,157	522	4,368	35,043
Vermont	2,371	0	10,226	0	157	12,754
Virginia	46,005	62	441	19	2,105	48,632
Washington	5,523	32,836	1,396	8,334	8,207	56,295
West Virginia	30,423	0	601	239	834	32,098
Wisconsin	9,591	19,071	62,143	0	861	91,666
Wyoming	6,264	14,179	705	488	3,878	25,513
Dist. of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico (d)	1,024	0	2,057	0	22	3,104

See footnotes at end of table

## HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.16

### Public Road Length Miles by Ownership: 2016 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Urban						Total rural and urban
	State highway agency	County	Town, township, municipal (a)	Other jurisdiction (b)	Federal agency (c)	Total	
<b>Grand Total</b>	173,346	248,060	789,391	6,434	8,372	1,225,603	4,156,799
<b>U.S. Total</b>	169,788	248,060	779,382	6,434	8,365	1,212,029	4,140,108
<b>Alabama</b>	2,644	3,078	20,880	0	683	27,285	101,975
<b>Alaska</b>	688	1,734	327	25	44	2,818	15,528
<b>Arizona</b>	1,250	4,308	20,178	376	238	26,349	66,035
<b>Arkansas</b>	2,344	1,396	12,897	0	493	17,131	102,616
<b>California</b>	4,833	19,191	79,701	156	907	104,787	180,800
<b>Colorado</b>	1,511	4,753	14,240	20	45	20,570	88,828
<b>Connecticut</b>	2,549	0	13,163	72	57	15,842	21,531
<b>Delaware</b>	2,583	0	763	37	50	3,433	6,427
<b>Florida</b>	6,461	44,009	35,360	7	459	86,296	122,736
<b>Georgia</b>	5,412	29,132	15,931	31	1,751	52,257	128,235
<b>Hawaii</b>	460	2,303	0	22	17	2,803	4,469
<b>Idaho</b>	403	427	4,342	968	17	6,157	51,342
<b>Illinois</b>	5,487	2,650	41,117	409	29	49,692	148,892
<b>Indiana</b>	2,321	11,092	16,601	79	117	30,210	96,616
<b>Iowa</b>	1,054	1,642	9,689	184	25	12,594	114,741
<b>Kansas</b>	812	2,084	11,262	66	3	14,227	142,047
<b>Kentucky</b>	3,124	2,859	8,844	78	159	15,064	79,942
<b>Louisiana</b>	3,716	4,753	9,124	10	7	17,610	61,411
<b>Maine</b>	1,107	0	2,296	67	4	3,474	22,898
<b>Maryland</b>	2,492	11,874	3,960	187	112	18,624	32,147
<b>Massachusetts</b>	2,401	0	27,238	378	83	30,100	36,632
<b>Michigan</b>	2,810	16,763	18,372	16	0	37,962	122,115
<b>Minnesota</b>	1,556	2,899	17,616	52	1	22,125	138,794
<b>Mississippi</b>	1,401	2,731	8,752	14	60	12,957	77,027
<b>Missouri</b>	3,100	3,667	17,526	30	59	24,382	131,807
<b>Montana</b>	514	0	3,694	0	0	4,208	73,610
<b>Nebraska</b>	486	765	6,426	7	71	7,755	94,988
<b>Nevada</b>	744	4,994	4,476	45	24	10,283	42,582
<b>New Hampshire</b>	714	0	4,261	88	0	5,064	16,157
<b>New Jersey</b>	1,976	5,057	25,702	447	134	33,316	39,071
<b>New Mexico</b>	968	3,615	3,770	0	6	8,359	69,111
<b>New York</b>	5,424	4,642	38,537	776	326	49,706	113,499
<b>North Carolina</b>	20,369	0	20,427	22	173	40,991	106,522
<b>North Dakota</b>	244	23	2,599	0	0	2,866	87,397
<b>Ohio</b>	5,675	4,123	37,432	147	86	47,463	122,974
<b>Oklahoma</b>	1,403	2,695	13,945	121	0	18,164	112,988
<b>Oregon</b>	1,229	3,721	9,856	101	30	14,937	73,529
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	11,578	374	35,355	486	75	47,869	120,446
<b>Rhode Island</b>	724	0	3,817	78	69	4,688	6,052
<b>South Carolina</b>	11,559	5,209	3,033	1	3	19,805	76,067
<b>South Dakota</b>	258	286	2,598	259	2	3,402	82,557
<b>Tennessee</b>	3,866	8,678	18,822	15	20	31,402	95,737
<b>Texas</b>	15,755	19,270	72,444	365	600	108,434	313,656
<b>Utah</b>	1,181	953	9,583	0	9	11,726	46,769
<b>Vermont</b>	259	0	1,234	0	7	1,499	14,253
<b>Virginia</b>	12,816	1,678	11,252	20	697	26,463	75,096
<b>Washington</b>	1,549	6,390	15,633	92	433	24,097	80,392
<b>West Virginia</b>	3,985	0	2,645	42	0	6,672	38,770
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,148	1,698	19,867	0	78	23,791	115,458
<b>Wyoming</b>	469	545	1,794	5	0	2,813	28,326
<b>Dist. of Columbia</b>	1,374	0	0	33	102	1,509	1,509
<b>Puerto Rico (d)</b>	3,558	0	10,009	0	7	13,574	16,691

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics*, 2016, (September 18, 2017).

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. This table was compiled from reports of state authorities.

(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 9.16a  
**Number of Highway Bridges and Structural Classification**

<i>States of other jurisdictions</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 9.17

**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)**

State or other jurisdiction	National highway system	Surface transportation program	Highway safety improvement program	Railway-highway Crossings Program	Congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program	Metropolitan Planning Program	Apportioned Total
<b>United States total</b>	<b>\$22,332,260</b>	<b>\$11,162,565</b>	<b>\$2,100,595</b>	<b>\$350,000</b>	<b>\$2,309,060</b>	<b>\$329,271</b>	<b>\$39,724,000</b>
Alabama	455,951	226,974	42,786	7,247	11,364	3,062	769,572
Alaska	288,517	144,110	29,910	1,750	27,413	2,258	508,615
Arizona	411,998	206,142	40,970	4,240	51,676	5,827	742,166
Arkansas	308,513	153,678	27,875	5,979	12,266	1,711	525,175
California	1,924,660	968,735	186,733	24,466	462,277	49,826	3,723,002
Colorado	297,705	149,093	27,634	5,035	42,132	5,267	542,413
Connecticut	276,979	138,822	28,351	2,043	44,070	4,596	509,474
Delaware	95,200	47,635	8,697	1,750	11,617	1,775	171,587
Florida	1,140,083	567,482	111,650	13,455	13,545	20,619	1,921,861
Georgia	743,626	371,403	69,096	12,504	67,685	7,737	1,309,740
Hawaii	96,032	48,017	8,788	1,750	10,319	1,742	171,562
Idaho	166,208	82,954	15,426	2,812	12,764	1,612	290,128
Illinois	791,184	396,246	70,465	16,354	109,668	16,993	1,442,157
Indiana	550,992	275,104	48,853	11,609	46,933	5,212	966,530
Iowa	292,883	145,891	23,838	8,301	11,251	1,975	498,514
Kansas	224,419	111,818	15,143	9,483	9,479	1,940	383,321
Kentucky	397,052	197,739	37,878	5,692	13,646	2,523	673,967
Louisiana	420,336	209,300	39,772	6,353	11,402	4,281	711,927
Maine	105,491	52,719	9,615	1,961	10,257	1,835	187,244
Maryland	330,040	165,472	32,567	3,650	53,487	6,906	609,564
Massachusetts	326,533	164,004	31,984	3,847	63,175	8,952	616,064
Michigan	592,091	296,283	53,013	11,959	73,719	10,313	1,067,990
Minnesota	376,471	187,991	31,873	9,439	32,101	4,553	661,442
Mississippi	288,316	143,613	26,255	5,383	11,176	1,693	490,588
Missouri	562,175	280,108	52,967	8,723	23,480	5,176	960,275
Montana	240,963	120,165	23,483	2,958	14,830	1,790	416,185
Nebraska	169,638	84,600	12,913	5,702	10,248	1,651	293,191
Nevada	199,909	100,208	20,187	1,750	32,443	3,269	368,332
New Hampshire	93,744	46,876	8,537	1,750	10,309	1,574	167,596
New Jersey	538,351	270,326	53,282	5,793	103,690	12,398	1,012,792
New Mexico	216,883	108,109	21,289	2,510	11,369	1,603	372,499
New York	897,353	450,919	88,744	9,726	182,483	24,870	1,702,650
North Carolina	603,240	301,185	56,038	10,157	51,053	5,793	1,057,922
North Dakota	144,482	72,102	9,983	5,871	10,480	1,672	251,831
Ohio	753,802	377,202	69,113	13,604	95,386	11,536	1,359,663
Oklahoma	379,730	189,084	33,390	8,280	11,710	2,575	643,316
Oregon	291,863	145,613	27,454	4,573	19,325	3,605	507,004
Pennsylvania	931,501	465,767	91,937	10,280	104,096	12,917	1,664,297
Rhode Island	126,303	63,068	12,110	1,750	10,390	1,849	221,837
South Carolina	400,238	199,322	37,243	6,676	13,049	3,137	679,237
South Dakota	164,005	81,849	14,310	3,687	12,219	1,760	286,060
Tennessee	491,552	245,312	46,492	7,448	36,899	4,787	857,163
Texas	1,996,469	996,797	190,688	28,392	163,993	24,374	3,501,354
Utah	202,670	101,117	19,772	2,468	12,870	3,227	352,225
Vermont	115,607	57,790	10,936	1,750	11,800	2,088	205,868
Virginia	584,311	291,902	57,036	7,082	54,706	7,529	1,032,226
Washington	387,614	193,704	36,101	6,433	36,809	7,292	687,645
West Virginia	257,760	128,498	25,168	3,117	14,267	1,695	443,289
Wisconsin	441,050	219,977	39,436	8,962	27,291	4,553	763,230
Wyoming	149,459	74,571	14,651	1,750	10,380	1,574	259,861
Dist. of Columbia	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.

TABLE 9.18

**Monthly Gasoline/Gasohol Reported by States: 2016 (In thousands of gallons)**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>
<b>Total</b>	11,383,993	11,223,379	12,007,025	11,843,148	12,376,061	12,520,937	12,313,774	12,643,736
Alabama	226,552	215,690	216,481	238,805	232,439	240,617	237,571	243,924
Alaska	20,961	21,011	23,079	22,918	25,799	28,138	30,056	29,325
Arizona	237,464	240,208	249,615	242,129	251,032	237,894	247,702	251,326
Arkansas	111,982	118,074	130,765	127,042	132,187	131,007	136,053	132,811
California	1,222,467	1,226,620	1,301,398	1,279,594	1,324,240	1,298,021	1,332,313	1,365,011
Colorado	189,009	177,301	192,897	187,696	196,272	207,057	218,791	219,160
Connecticut	119,116	113,659	123,340	123,084	129,775	129,934	131,623	132,767
Delaware	37,504	36,617	45,084	43,222	43,846	42,499	46,134	46,701
Florida	755,632	745,013	742,644	805,018	706,061	815,765	757,489	771,051
Georgia	399,810	398,691	442,029	427,204	443,448	428,263	208,858	445,883
Hawaii	39,287	37,381	39,406	41,412	40,626	39,237	40,384	39,792
Idaho	53,258	70,642	55,725	58,560	62,948	70,939	59,538	74,831
Illinois	400,161	371,652	412,124	412,713	422,228	414,480	423,075	423,015
Indiana	251,514	243,892	255,433	265,684	279,418	281,016	273,010	288,000
Iowa	140,417	125,999	138,952	142,191	151,836	153,467	147,997	160,888
Kansas	107,396	104,308	114,659	114,058	119,195	121,024	122,152	120,218
Kentucky	168,053	166,742	187,888	186,758	194,114	194,590	199,287	201,188
Louisiana	191,195	189,026	204,568	167,256	205,276	200,818	171,379	163,417
Maine	64,411	59,928	63,518	15,453	108,664	69,751	40,659	114,429
Maryland	207,334	211,915	231,928	214,872	232,674	237,006	239,592	240,704
Massachusetts	224,483	224,340	231,389	231,842	241,641	246,314	247,163	249,997
Michigan	376,116	370,679	380,217	382,681	422,354	428,268	421,240	437,283
Minnesota	211,540	203,966	228,377	212,070	235,622	238,012	240,352	249,595
Mississippi	129,986	143,621	159,377	146,890	158,316	146,182	146,182	152,896
Missouri	253,009	254,642	268,726	270,976	279,684	281,432	287,469	287,038
Montana	38,013	38,405	42,668	42,152	47,363	52,783	57,013	55,771
Nebraska	69,335	65,637	75,208	73,603	79,089	84,005	82,406	81,967
Nevada	93,456	90,946	99,133	96,010	100,707	102,456	106,629	105,926
New Hampshire	57,370	54,749	57,693	56,304	60,501	62,542	65,880	66,966
New Jersey	329,858	323,761	351,133	346,700	362,383	371,705	377,083	380,952
New Mexico	77,005	76,040	80,639	79,113	81,810	81,143	86,888	80,980
New York	476,889	476,645	455,847	444,592	483,389	474,747	505,481	481,812
North Carolina	350,779	351,076	399,910	408,523	405,910	409,151	412,938	432,096
North Dakota	34,074	31,026	31,381	40,502	40,083	40,949	42,086	41,935
Ohio	407,481	390,074	420,366	422,852	443,524	442,800	456,717	461,081
Oklahoma	117,302	210,347	187,996	133,652	214,308	129,872	199,162	183,247
Oregon	117,505	129,059	131,640	133,448	133,687	142,229	148,633	152,370
Pennsylvania	382,071	371,134	406,014	407,917	423,705	427,258	434,725	440,073
Rhode Island	30,854	29,107	32,791	33,513	33,660	32,684	30,741	30,200
South Carolina	221,633	226,235	243,673	239,963	254,272	247,750	257,029	257,821
South Dakota	38,228	34,583	34,686	35,229	37,368	44,593	47,915	47,238
Tennessee	286,698	233,350	295,889	281,010	302,049	319,485	290,150	305,230
Texas	1,146,328	1,127,677	1,221,161	1,178,324	1,226,926	1,193,656	1,244,093	1,228,214
Utah	94,456	92,613	97,641	98,632	101,206	104,848	111,702	111,911
Vermont	24,779	23,754	24,916	23,263	26,590	27,610	28,419	30,201
Virginia	324,626	277,945	378,523	287,537	276,261	463,158	374,393	356,160
Washington	223,209	217,750	243,300	237,769	248,190	259,701	166,051	73,502
West Virginia	60,434	54,494	63,385	67,778	63,086	76,943	87,115	82,954
Wisconsin	212,187	179,067	162,349	274,804	246,023	213,470	251,000	265,834
Wyoming	22,418	36,616	19,521	25,880	35,047	21,017	31,706	35,517
Dist. of Columbia	8,348	9,672	9,943	13,950	9,229	12,651	11,750	12,528

See footnotes at end of table

## TRANSPORTATION

TABLE 9.18

### Monthly Gasoline/Gasohol Reported by States: 2016 (In thousands of gallons) (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	September	October	November	December	Total (a)	Change from previous year	
						Gallons	Percent
<b>Total</b>	12,108,933	12,413,237	11,987,835	12,120,498	144,942,556	3,427,116	2.4%
Alabama	244,198	232,460	237,426	226,595	2,792,758	99,136	3.7
Alaska	26,564	24,124	21,430	23,535	296,940	4,264	1.5
Arizona	240,025	247,851	240,039	246,753	2,932,038	114,867	4.1
Arkansas	129,853	131,760	126,288	128,625	1,536,447	64,645	4.4
California	1,290,004	1,320,434	1,251,787	1,295,805	15,507,694	387,731	2.6
Colorado	205,985	203,847	189,296	197,327	2,384,638	70,346	3.0
Connecticut	125,898	130,371	126,595	129,779	1,515,941	36,098	2.4
Delaware	40,675	41,050	41,108	40,223	504,663	21,665	4.5
Florida	748,082	708,031	768,380	741,277	9,064,443	262,837	3.0
Georgia	403,472	428,099	406,982	416,508	4,849,247	-108,880	-2.2
Hawaii	41,676	18,913	49,429	48,732	476,275	10,198	2.2
Idaho	84,680	71,733	68,269	68,487	799,610	34,447	4.5
Illinois	403,690	418,058	399,454	418,604	4,919,254	151,024	3.2
Indiana	267,455	274,903	265,260	269,300	3,214,885	56,908	1.8
Iowa	145,172	147,861	149,154	145,747	1,749,681	84,523	5.1
Kansas	115,487	116,451	113,763	117,032	1,385,743	88,309	6.8
Kentucky	191,395	191,862	185,039	187,009	2,253,925	69,179	3.2
Louisiana	203,139	205,409	199,095	199,738	2,300,316	-63,530	-2.7
Maine	80,822	58,925	83,389	65,952	825,901	25,762	3.2
Maryland	257,000	234,751	219,090	234,996	2,761,862	-100,805	-3.5
Massachusetts	236,335	237,989	232,015	244,196	2,847,704	50,642	1.8
Michigan	413,022	398,779	396,752	394,238	4,821,629	121,824	2.6
Minnesota	222,473	237,922	219,621	218,571	2,718,121	88,980	3.4
Mississippi	148,244	153,967	138,619	147,923	1,772,203	0	0.0
Missouri	272,516	274,880	261,301	272,001	3,263,674	90,846	2.9
Montana	48,661	45,521	42,472	42,459	553,281	13,297	2.5
Nebraska	78,794	76,199	74,933	77,071	918,247	26,696	3.0
Nevada	100,593	100,635	95,573	98,658	1,190,722	36,754	3.2
New Hampshire	60,626	62,069	58,059	61,349	724,108	8,052	1.1
New Jersey	354,134	362,227	333,536	348,838	4,242,310	126,457	3.1
New Mexico	89,378	79,067	74,709	87,813	974,585	-7,021	-0.7
New York	466,117	463,899	518,672	486,163	5,734,253	213,701	3.9
North Carolina	389,137	416,095	388,450	400,730	4,764,795	194,473	4.3
North Dakota	37,975	36,742	37,792	35,937	450,482	-22,107	-4.7
Ohio	439,018	443,470	425,176	431,010	5,183,569	82,026	1.6
Oklahoma	159,012	149,302	134,972	178,139	1,997,311	40,998	2.1
Oregon	138,107	135,950	127,725	123,761	1,614,114	57,766	3.7
Pennsylvania	413,943	436,750	422,907	441,764	5,008,261	68,914	1.4
Rhode Island	30,405	32,499	29,617	35,013	381,084	-2,393	-0.6
South Carolina	213,544	255,179	233,185	234,516	2,884,800	66,272	2.4
South Dakota	48,036	42,294	41,271	39,749	491,190	9,192	1.9
Tennessee	255,658	332,202	266,130	303,551	3,471,402	163,879	5.0
Texas	1,194,472	1,231,018	1,176,036	1,185,585	14,353,490	473,647	3.4
Utah	102,628	104,785	96,516	102,904	1,219,842	41,309	3.5
Vermont	26,908	27,320	25,000	26,238	314,998	1,998	0.6
Virginia	365,710	346,290	343,733	317,627	4,111,963	87,323	2.2
Washington	220,935	369,430	362,425	236,848	2,859,110	28,821	1.0
West Virginia	66,018	73,483	39,680	100,603	835,973	-28,500	-3.3
Wisconsin	223,309	224,938	204,004	206,058	2,663,043	25,351	1.0
Wyoming	38,449	44,868	35,746	29,040	375,825	6,676	1.8
Dist. of Columbia	9,504	10,575	9,935	10,121	128,206	8,700	7.3

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, December 2017.

Note: This table shows gross volume of gasoline reported by wholesale distributors in each state. The data are taken from state taxation reports and may reflect time lags of six weeks or more between the wholesale and retail levels. The data include highway use, nonhighway use, and losses.

Key:

(a) The total may not equal the sum of the months due to independent rounding.



TABLE 9.19

**Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline: 2016 (In thousands of gallons)**

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Aviation (a)</i>	<i>Industrial and commercial</i>	<i>Construction</i>	<i>Boating</i>	<i>Lawn and garden</i>	<i>Recreational vehicle</i>	<i>Miscellaneous (b)</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
<b>Total</b>	168,225	167,273	1,655,481	375,255	2,322,616	2,845,951	1,540,726	183,267	9,258,794
<b>Percentage</b>	1.82%	1.81%	17.88%	4.05%	25.09%	30.74%	16.64%	1.98%	100.00%
Alabama	2,348	2,452	29,538	4,374	85,483	41,045	32,494	13,411	211,145
Alaska	30	1,119	3,462	703	9,523	3,519	21,956	2,412	42,724
Arizona	1,413	6,591	56,208	16,143	15,416	73,647	44,872	495	214,785
Arkansas	5,115	1,888	19,780	7,353	37,896	20,050	29,681	1,777	123,540
California	14,802	28,880	198,319	39,419	100,565	408,237	159,123	1,116	950,461
Colorado	4,119	3,300	33,284	13,812	7,936	58,893	44,572	89	166,005
Connecticut	243	922	14,097	1,486	19,990	37,287	4,227	404	78,656
Delaware	478	329	4,311	1,160	18,424	9,703	2,955	16	37,376
Florida	2,952	18,465	140,970	44,051	308,035	221,130	68,725	45,579	849,907
Georgia	3,780	4,596	42,202	7,355	68,191	95,000	33,138	1,893	256,155
Hawaii	258	244	8,835	2,825	1,006	12,695	5,768	...	31,631
Idaho	3,796	1,859	14,606	6,097	8,493	12,789	32,627	413	80,680
Illinois	12,204	3,459	65,259	9,545	39,114	104,520	25,028	3,114	262,243
Indiana	7,242	2,626	32,736	6,872	27,121	58,742	21,255	8,531	165,125
Iowa	16,422	1,894	16,995	3,689	17,751	22,159	19,871	107	98,888
Kansas	12,864	2,535	24,497	5,037	7,395	23,959	19,189	1,274	96,750
Kentucky	3,449	1,199	17,149	3,302	36,633	29,737	25,175	485	117,129
Louisiana	2,135	2,556	24,908	5,272	78,215	29,509	25,285	1,292	169,172
Maine	356	1,049	7,707	1,597	24,328	11,819	17,519	893	65,268
Maryland	1,097	1,391	18,757	3,873	30,124	69,741	9,693	152	134,828
Massachusetts	230	2,800	28,458	3,529	26,316	57,435	11,842	395	131,005
Michigan	4,768	2,925	48,719	14,305	161,629	82,840	50,554	554	366,294
Minnesota	12,032	3,093	31,864	11,471	81,391	39,675	54,726	25,392	259,644
Mississippi	1,763	1,836	11,125	3,094	30,933	17,499	22,115	2,084	90,449
Missouri	2,846	2,745	29,829	6,357	64,887	53,864	31,745	438	192,711
Montana	1,203	2,734	10,066	3,122	4,866	5,878	33,664	413	61,946
Nebraska	6,543	1,510	14,753	6,169	8,891	13,841	14,802	1,472	67,981
Nevada	211	1,592	13,328	5,336	6,173	34,822	26,971	703	89,136
New Hampshire	80	750	6,581	890	27,119	12,515	12,936	2,233	63,104
New Jersey	313	1,803	48,680	4,128	32,714	87,885	12,977	2,089	190,589
New Mexico	841	1,592	16,398	7,712	5,406	15,563	22,138	74	69,724
New York	1,554	2,894	105,906	8,202	95,464	124,093	55,505	2,546	396,164
North Carolina	3,438	3,532	40,743	10,144	77,241	93,736	32,919	17,608	279,361
North Dakota	2,491	2,272	9,449	3,669	8,853	3,752	10,732	31	41,249
Ohio	2,656	3,400	52,952	11,012	78,614	125,438	29,127	252	303,451
Oklahoma	6,117	2,300	28,406	6,101	54,402	35,357	28,141	4,317	165,141
Oregon	1,502	3,901	21,605	4,065	14,928	35,941	28,167	1,133	111,242
Pennsylvania	2,072	4,044	52,742	8,175	47,219	114,864	44,668	461	274,245
Rhode Island	24	549	4,570	489	7,643	8,100	1,381	11	22,767
South Carolina	882	1,850	18,871	5,464	112,180	46,242	15,336	942	201,767
South Dakota	2,767	1,031	6,736	1,422	6,792	4,797	12,974	42	36,561
Tennessee	1,097	2,822	35,072	12,642	67,401	52,229	32,248	559	204,070
Texas	8,688	15,146	123,416	23,286	141,813	198,896	124,055	6,336	641,636
Utah	545	2,385	13,822	3,260	16,449	16,925	23,242	35	76,663
Vermont	543	538	2,815	502	6,581	5,203	5,116	169	21,467
Virginia	1,201	2,370	24,410	5,760	57,441	89,802	29,214	2,022	212,220
Washington	2,677	3,678	32,697	6,423	25,373	59,371	37,387	13,269	180,875
West Virginia	265	516	9,202	2,624	7,544	13,901	20,668	878	55,598
Wisconsin	3,226	2,440	30,955	8,699	99,251	45,309	49,132	677	239,689
Wyoming	547	867	6,629	2,758	5,082	3,531	22,790	12,678	54,882
Dist. of Columbia	...	...	1,062	480	381	2,466	301	1	4,691

See footnotes at end of table

HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.19

Private and Commercial Nonhighway Use of Gasoline: 2016 (In thousands of gallons) (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration, December 2017.

Note: This table is one of a series providing an analysis of motor fuel consumption. A complete and uniform classification of nonhighway use is not possible due to differences among the states as to what classes of nonhighway use are eligible for exemptions or refunds and because some eligible refunds are not applied for. In order to make the data uniform and complete, nonhighway uses of gasoline were estimated by the Federal Highway Administration or data were obtained from other sources. These estimates may not be comparable to data for prior years due to revised estimation procedures. All data are subject to review and revision.

Key:

(a) Excludes aviation jet fuel.

(b) An amount is shown in this column only when reported by the state, and when it could be determined that the state reported figure did not include fuel represented in other categories. Rail and logging gasoline use included.

(c) Total off-highway fuel use increased in 2015. A new off-highway model was developed and implemented in 2016.



TABLE 9.20

**Sentenced Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Sex:  
December 31, 2015 and 2016**

State or other jurisdiction	December 31, 2015 population			December 31, 2016 population			Percent change, 2015-2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total (a)	1,476,847	1,371,879	104,968	1,458,173	1,352,684	105,489	-1.3	-1.4	0.5
Federal (b)	178,688	167,080	11,608	171,482	160,090	11,392	-4	-4.2	-1.9
State (a)	1,298,159	1,204,799	93,360	1,286,691	1,192,594	94,097	-0.9		0.8
Alabama	29,762	27,329	2,433	27,799	25,593	2,206	-6.6	-6.4	-9.3
Alaska (c)	2,261	2,086	175	2,089	1,982	107	-7.6	-5	-38.9
Arizona	40,952	37,314	3,638	40,849	37,131	3,718	-0.3	-0.5	2.2
Arkansas	17,656	16,268	1,388	17,476	16,111	1,365			-1.7
California	129,205	123,474	5,731	130,340	124,443	5,897	0.9	0.8	2.9
Colorado	20,041	18,199	1,842	19,862	17,963	1,899	-0.9	-1.3	3.1
Connecticut (c)	11,220	10,643	577	10,365	9,804	561	-7.6	-7.9	-2.8
Delaware (c)	4,188	3,963	225	4,090	3,889	201	-2.3	-1.9	-10.7
Florida	101,424	94,481	6,943	99,974	93,111	6,863	-1.4	-1.5	-1.2
Georgia	51,700	48,127	3,573	53,064	49,324	3,740	2.6	2.5	4.7
Hawaii (c)	3,769	3,414	355	3,629	3,271	358	-3.7	-4.2	0.8
Idaho	7,255	6,327	928	7,376	6,416	960	1.7	1.4	3.4
Illinois (d)	46,240	43,565	2,675	43,657	41,044	2,613	...	...	...
Indiana	27,334	24,794	2,540	25,530	23,325	2,205	-6.6	-5.9	-13.2
Iowa	8,816	8,016	800	8,998	8,181	817	2.1	2.1	2.1
Kansas	9,578	8,801	777	9,628	8,831	797	0.5	0.3	2.6
Kentucky	21,697	19,110	2,587	23,018	20,077	2,941	6.1	5.1	13.7
Louisiana	36,347	34,301	2,046	35,646	33,665	1,981	-1.9	-1.9	-3.2
Maine	1,754	1,622	132	1,828	1,675	153	4.2	3.3	15.9
Maryland	20,408	19,540	868	19,821	19,010	811	-2.9	-2.7	-6.6
Massachusetts	8,954	8,549	405	8,494	8,140	354	-5.1	-4.8	-12.6
Michigan	42,628	40,355	2,273	41,122	38,880	2,242	-3.5	-3.7	-1.4
Minnesota	10,798	10,027	771	10,592	9,818	774	-1.9	-2.1	0.4
Mississippi	18,236	17,032	1,204	18,666	17,397	1,269	2.4	2.1	5.4
Missouri	32,328	29,061	3,267	32,461	29,124	3,337	0.4	0.2	2.1
Montana	3,685	3,295	390	3,814	3,405	409	3.5	3.3	4.9
Nebraska	5,312	4,893	419	5,235	4,825	410	-1.4	-1.4	-2.1
Nevada	12,944	11,778	1,166	13,637	12,403	1,234	...	...	...
New Hampshire (f)	2,897	2,661	236	2,818	2,591	227	-2.7	-2.6	-3.8
New Jersey	20,489	19,581	908	19,786	18,952	834	-3.4	-3.2	-8.1
New Mexico	6,994	6,301	693	6,972	6,276	696	-0.3	-0.4	0.4
New York	51,606	49,271	2,335	50,620	48,356	2,264	-1.9	-1.9	-3
North Carolina	35,523	33,026	2,497	34,596	32,085	2,511	-2.6	-2.8	0.6
North Dakota (g)	1,783	1,577	206	1,779	1,568	211	...	...	...
Ohio	52,233	47,803	4,430	52,175	47,581	4,594	-0.1	-0.5	3.7
Oklahoma	28,114	25,119	2,995	26,486	23,527	2,959	-5.8	-6.3	-1.2
Oregon (h)	15,230	13,923	1,307	15,150	13,846	1,304	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	49,578	46,824	2,754	49,000	46,188	2,812	-1.2	-1.4	2.1
Rhode Island (c)	2,156	2,094	62	2,030	1,962	68	-5.8	-6.3	9.7
South Carolina	20,392	19,129	1,263	20,371	18,981	1,390	-0.1	-0.8	10.1
South Dakota	3,558	3,144	414	3,820	3,323	497	7.4	5.7	20
Tennessee	28,172	25,532	2,640	28,203	25,481	2,722	0.1	-0.2	3.1
Texas	157,251	144,508	12,743	157,903	144,928	12,975	0.4	0.3	1.8
Utah (f)	6,488	5,973	515	6,181	5,776	405	-4.7	-3.3	-21.4
Vermont (c)	1,290	1,207	83	1,229	1,146	83	-4.7	-5.1	0
Virginia	38,403	35,167	3,236	37,813	34,704	3,109	-1.5	-1.3	-3.9
Washington	18,205	16,756	1,449	19,019	17,377	1,642	4.5	3.7	13.3
West Virginia	7,118	6,253	865	7,162	6,286	876	0.6	0.5	1.3
Wisconsin	21,763	20,429	1,334	22,144	20,734	1,410	1.8	1.5	5.7
Wyoming	2,424	2,157	267	2,374	2,088	286	-2.1	-3.2	7.1

See footnotes at end of table

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.20

**Sentenced Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Sex:  
December 31, 2015 and 2016** (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2015–2016. Prisoners in 2016 NCJ 251149.

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 with sentences of more than 1 year.

Key:

...–Not calculated.

(a) Total and state estimates include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data. See Methodology.

(b) Includes prisoners held in nonsecure, privately operated community corrections facilities and juveniles held in contract facilities.

(c) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

(d) Counts from 2016 are not comparable to counts from prior years due to a change in reporting methodology. See Jurisdiction notes.

(e) State did not submit 2015 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2015 and should not be compared to 2016 counts.

(f) State submitted updated 2015 population counts.

(g) State did not submit 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed. See Methodology.

(h) State did not submit 2015 or 2016 NPS data. Counts were imputed. See Methodology.

TABLE 9.21

**Admissions and Releases of Sentenced Prisoners Under Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, 2015 and 2016**

State or other jurisdiction	Admissions (a)					Releases (b)				
	2015 Total	2016 Total	Percent change, 2015-2016	2016 New court commitments	2016 Post-custody supervision violations (c)	2015 total	2016 total	Percent change, 2015-2016	2016 Unconditional (d)(e)	2016 Conditional (e)(f)
U.S. total (g)	608,318	606,000	-0.4	419,028	173,468	641,027	626,024	-2.3	168,752	426,755
Federal (e)	46,912	44,682	-4.8	40,432	4,249	60,156	52,035	-13.5	50,775	308
State (g)	561,406	561,318	0	378,596	169,219	580,871	573,989	-1.2	117,977	426,447
Alabama	10,451	10,749	2.9	7,738	1,234	11,446	12,711	11.1	3,912	7,756
Alaska (h)(i)	4,271	1,804	...	1,650	154	4,085	2,159	...	515	1,532
Arizona	14,670	13,663	-6.9	11,042	2,489	14,092	13,857	-1.7	2,430	11,190
Arkansas	9,351	9,911	6	4,431	5,480	9,702	10,370	6.9	804	9,494
California (j)	34,790	35,730	2.7	31,518	4,212	41,257	34,528	-16.3	52	17,063
Colorado	9,291	8,707	-6.3	5,428	3,279	9,958	8,934	-10.3	1,212	7,569
Connecticut (h)	5,377	4,747	-11.7	4,002	635	5,937	5,618	-5.4	2,733	2,865
Delaware (h)(k)	3,146	3,096	-1.6	2,337	729	4,261	4,041	-5.2	314	3,658
Florida (l)	30,431	29,038	-4.6	28,236	99	32,690	31,166	-4.7	19,193	11,595
Georgia	17,227	17,585	2.1	15,491	2,086	15,599	15,053	-3.5	6,982	7,940
Hawaii (h)	1,515	1,538	1.5	926	612	1,293	1,666	28.8	366	591
Idaho	4,092	5,766	40.9	3,768	1,987	5,315	5,479	3.1	505	4,923
Illinois (m)	27,175	25,661	-5.6	16,831	8,828	29,650	28,615	-3.5	4,100	24,414
Indiana (n)	16,021	12,600	-21.4	8,301	4,132	16,075	14,561	-9.4	1,307	13,182
Iowa	5,120	5,541	8.2	3,885	1,624	5,134	5,305	3.3	1,156	4,043
Kansas	5,884	6,442	9.5	3,796	1,496	5,924	6,394	7.9	1,718	4,630
Kentucky	19,356	20,111	3.9	11,295	8,672	18,476	18,552	0.4	4,118	13,814
Louisiana	15,746	15,877	0.8	10,384	5,493	17,971	16,308	-9.3	1,108	15,061
Maine	845	657	-22.2	650	5	682	647	-5.1	239	402
Maryland (o)	9,837	8,843	-10.1	6,128	2,712	10,258	9,459	-7.8	3,255	6,148
Massachusetts	2,214	2,059	-7	1,825	225	2,708	2,458	-9.2	1,853	575
Michigan	12,982	12,573	-3.2	7,004	3,058	13,713	14,081	2.7	703	11,151
Minnesota	8,057	8,027	-0.4	4,845	3,182	7,669	8,254	7.6	955	7,278
Mississippi	6,461	7,510	16.2	5,437	1,953	6,104	7,080	16	566	6,443
Missouri	18,208	18,426	1.2	9,834	8,589	17,930	18,410	2.7	1,608	16,678
Montana	2,394	2,666	11.4	1,990	676	2,413	2,546	5.5	260	2,264
Nebraska	2,283	2,310	1.2	1,823	485	2,317	2,366	2.1	732	1,594
Nevada (i)	6,368	6,059	...	4,754	893	5,838	5,778	...	2,525	3,209
New Hampshire	1,578	1,538	-2.5	736	802	1,660	1,601	-3.6	75	1,515
New Jersey	9,028	8,837	-2.1	6,116	2,721	10,248	9,685	-5.5	5,412	3,919
New Mexico (p)	3,994	3,615	-9.5	2,311	1,304	3,737	3,631	-2.8	989	2,626
New York	20,667	21,081	2	12,654	8,331	21,775	22,047	1.2	2,382	19,321
North Carolina	16,319	16,009	-1.9	12,274	3,734	16,353	16,677	2	2,728	13,829
North Dakota (q)	1,569	N.A.	...	N.A.	N.A.	1,484	N.A.	...	N.A.	N.A.
Ohio (p)	22,473	22,792	1.4	17,992	4,789	21,759	22,850	5	9,492	13,200
Oklahoma	9,734	8,778	-9.8	6,383	2,395	8,898	10,404	16.9	3,383	6,925
Oregon (q)	5,212	N.A.	...	N.A.	N.A.	5,084	N.A.	...	N.A.	N.A.
Pennsylvania	20,113	20,326	1.1	9,093	10,143	20,847	20,418	-2.1	3,239	16,991
Rhode Island (h)	623	767	23.1	666	101	781	939	20.2	672	267
South Carolina	6,156	6,688	8.6	5,395	1,285	6,595	6,709	1.7	2,441	4,171
South Dakota	2,623	2,891	10.2	1,510	573	2,746	2,832	3.1	303	2,022
Tennessee	13,536	12,898	-4.7	7,765	5,133	14,488	13,508	-6.8	5,189	8,217
Texas	74,851	77,385	3.4	47,207	26,538	76,189	76,733	0.7	10,382	63,875
Utah	2,803	3,293	17.5	1,483	1,810	3,346	3,611	7.9	945	2,644
Vermont (h)(q)	1,715	1,715	0	601	1,114	1,886	1,733	-8.1	273	1,453
Virginia (q)	11,762	12,163	3.4	12,030	133	12,483	12,653	1.4	1,174	11,368
Washington (p)	21,824	25,055	14.8	7,356	17,694	21,939	24,940	13.7	2,169	22,729
West Virginia	3,879	3,584	-7.6	2,272	984	3,644	3,543	-2.8	832	2,159
Wisconsin	6,442	6,600	2.5	4,272	2,301	5,532	5,743	3.8	236	5,432
Wyoming	942	997	5.8	748	249	900	1,041	15.7	218	811

See footnotes at end of table

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.21

### Admissions and Releases of Sentenced Prisoners Under Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, 2015 and 2016 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2015–2016. Prisoners in 2016 NCJ 251149.

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 admitted to or released from state or federal correctional authority with a sentence of more than 1 year.

Key:

...—Not calculated.

N.A.—Not reported.

- (a) Excludes transfers, escapes, and those absent without leave (AWOL), and includes other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. See Methodology.
- (b) Excludes transfers, escapes, and those AWOL, and includes deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. See Methodology.
- (c) 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 new crimes.
- (d) Includes expirations of sentence, commutations, and other unconditional releases.
- (e) Includes 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.
- (f) Includes releases to probation, supervised mandatory releases, and other unspecified conditional releases.
- (g) U.S. total and state estimates for 2015 include imputed counts for Alaska, Nevada, Oregon, and Vermont, which did not submit 2015 NPS data on admissions and releases. U.S. total and state

estimates for 2016 include imputed counts for North Dakota and Oregon, which did not submit 2016 NPS data on admissions and releases. See Methodology.

- (h) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.
- (i) State did not submit 2015 NPS admissions or release data. Totals for 2015 admissions and releases were imputed by BJS and are not comparable to 2016 data. See Methodology.
- (j) California reported that 16,887 prisoners were released as transfers in 2016. These prisoners were released from state jurisdiction to post-custody supervision by county authorities.
- (k) Releases include offenders who received a combined sentence of prison and probation of more than 1 year.
- (l) Florida does not report technical violation prison admissions. All admissions represent new sentences.
- (m) Illinois includes short-term movements of fewer than 30 days in its admission and release counts. See Jurisdiction notes.
- (n) Indiana underwent a major criminal code overhaul in 2014 that caused a large decrease in prison admissions and releases for the first time in 2016.
- (o) Counts for 2015 and 2016 admissions and releases are not comparable to earlier years due to a change in reporting methodology.
- (p) Includes all admissions and releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length. See Jurisdiction notes.
- (q) State did not submit 2016 NPS admissions or release data. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals. See Methodology and Jurisdiction notes.
- (r) Admission and release counts are for fiscal year 2016, and new court commitment counts are preliminary estimates.

TABLE 9.22

**Prison Facility Capacity, Custody Population, and Percent Capacity, December 31, 2016**

State or other jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of:	
	Rated capacity	Operational capacity	Design capacity		Lowest capacity (a)	Highest capacity (a)
Federal (b)	135,334	...	...	154,339	114	114
Alabama (c)	...	25,784	13,318	23,397	175.7	90.7
Alaska	4,838	...	...	4,378	90.5	90.5
Arizona (d)	38,895	44,831	38,895	42,248	108.6	94.2
Arkansas	16,410	16,449	15,626	15,833	101.3	96.3
California (c)	...	126,832	89,763	117,557	131	92.7
Colorado (e)	...	14,582	13,155	15,922	121	109.2
Connecticut	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14,532	N.A.	N.A.
Delaware (c)	5,514	5,566	4,092	6,334	154.8	113.8
Florida	...	88,738	...	85,834	96.7	96.7
Georgia (d)	58,975	53,527	...	53,433	99.8	90.6
Hawaii	...	3,777	3,527	3,777	107.1	100
Idaho (d)	...	7,005	...	7,221	103.1	103.1
Illinois (c)	31,661	26,584	27,778	43,616	164.1	137.8
Indiana	...	29,000	...	25,143	86.7	86.7
Iowa	7,288	7,288	7,288	8,378	115	115
Kansas	9,180	9,654	9,164	9,653	105.3	100
Kentucky	11,699	11,699	11,954	11,867	101.4	99.3
Louisiana (f)	18,121	16,124	16,764	17,932	111.2	99
Maine	2,344	4,700	4,700	2,356	100.5	50.1
Maryland	...	23,439	...	20,211	86.2	86.2
Massachusetts	...	10,660	7,728	9,038	117	84.8
Michigan (c)	43,278	42,441	...	41,122	96.9	95
Minnesota	...	9,504	...	9,509	100.1	100.1
Mississippi (d)(f)	...	23,516	...	13,720	58.3	58.3
Missouri (c)	...	32,223	...	32,427	100.6	100.6
Montana	...	1,689	...	1,718	101.7	101.7
Nebraska (c)	...	4,094	3,275	5,167	157.8	126.2
Nevada	14,122	...	13,491	13,932	103.3	98.7
New Hampshire	2,583	2,700	1,966	2,599	132.2	96.3
New Jersey	16,738	17,923	23,016	16,738	100	72.7
New Mexico	...	7,055	7,055	3,956	56.1	56.1
New York	51,163	51,473	50,762	50,611	99.7	98.3
North Carolina	...	37,587	...	35,970	95.7	95.7
North Dakota (g)	...	1,353	1,353	1,379	101.9	101.9
Ohio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	45,913	N.A.	N.A.
Oklahoma	17,902	20,299	17,902	19,218	107.4	94.7
Oregon (g)	...	...	14,997	14,579	97.2	97.2
Pennsylvania (d)	47,624	47,624	47,624	48,287	101.4	101.4
Rhode Island	3,989	3,774	3,973	2,887	76.5	72.4
South Carolina	...	22,380	...	20,376	91	91
South Dakota (c)(d)	...	3,795	...	3,770	99.3	99.3
Tennessee	15,794	15,376	...	14,106	91.7	89.3
Texas (c)	159,696	153,501	159,696	137,584	89.6	86.2
Utah	...	6,492	6,699	4,502	69.3	67.2
Vermont	1,680	1,680	1,668	1,471	88.2	87.6
Virginia	...	27,537	...	29,882	108.5	108.5
Washington	...	16,755	...	17,228	102.8	102.8
West Virginia	5,214	5,989	5,214	5,899	113.1	98.5
Wisconsin	...	22,991	17,181	23,163	134.8	100.7
Wyoming	2,288	2,288	2,407	2,083	91	86.5

See footnotes at end of table

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.22

**Prison Facility Capacity, Custody Population, and Percent Capacity, December 31, 2016** (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), National Prisoner Statistics (NPS), 2016. Prisoners in 2016 NCJ 251149.

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.  
N.A.—Not reported.

(a) Excludes inmates 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 differs slightly from the year-end custody count reported in NPS and includes prisoners of all sentence lengths.

(c) State defines capacity differently than BJS. See Jurisdiction notes.

(d) Private facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

(e) Counts for 2016 are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting methodology. See Jurisdiction notes.

(f) Local facilities included in capacity and custody counts.

(g) State did not submit 2016 NPS custody or capacity data. Custody count was imputed. See Methodology.



TABLE 9.23  
**Adults on Probation, 2016**

State or other jurisdiction	Probation population						Number on probation per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2016 (a)
	2016			Change during 2016			
	1/1/2016 (a)	Entries	Exits	12/31/2016 (a)	Number	Percent	
U.S. total	3,725,638	1,574,587	1,928,687	3,673,120	-52,518	-1.4	1,466
Federal	18,320	8,240	9,155	17,284	-1,036	-5.7	7
State	3,707,318	1,566,347	1,919,532	3,655,836	-51,482	-1.4	1,459
Alabama	51,694	14,477	13,994	52,177	483	0.9	1,382
Alaska	6,513	6,942	6,834	6,621	108	1.7	1,193
Arizona	76,005	24,136	22,768	77,373	1,368	1.8	1,447
Arkansas	29,003	11,328	9,450	30,881	1,878	6.5	1,347
California (b)	238,911	138,876	136,166	239,735	824	1	791
Colorado	78,810	55,501	53,701	80,740	1,930	2.4	1,870
Connecticut	42,064	21,483	20,920	41,311	-753	-1.8	1,461
Delaware	15,646	12,463	12,714	15,395	-251	-1.6	2,049
Florida	221,446	128,167	136,484	214,066	-7,380	-3.3	1,288
Georgia (c)	410,964	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawaii	20,912	4,400	4,796	20,516	-396	-1.9	1,828
Idaho	32,898	12,480	12,969	32,409	-489	-1.5	2,578
Illinois	122,125	42,970	51,106	113,989	-8,136	-6.7	1,154
Indiana	111,709	77,640	81,047	108,302	-3,407	-3	2,135
Iowa	29,819	15,502	16,067	29,254	-565	-1.9	1,213
Kansas	16,588	21,493	21,427	16,654	66	0.4	758
Kentucky	52,266	17,125	17,834	48,457	-3,809	-7.3	1,411
Louisiana	40,959	12,875	13,660	40,174	-785	-1.9	1,124
Maine	6,702	3,290	3,307	6,817	115	1.7	632
Maryland	76,505	33,494	37,470	72,529	-3,976	-5.2	1,550
Massachusetts	64,934	65,772	68,917	61,789	-3,145	-4.8	1,133
Michigan	175,189	..	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	98,165	47,266	48,579	96,852	-1,313	-1.3	2,280
Mississippi	36,333	9,753	17,019	29,067	-7,266	-20	1,280
Missouri	44,762	25,127	26,090	43,799	-963	-2.2	928
Montana	8,818	4,444	4,143	9,132	314	3.6	1,115
Nebraska	12,626	9,951	12,425	13,489	863	6.8	937
Nevada	13,724	5,724	5,414	13,724	0	..	601
New Hampshire	3,861	2,508	2,430	3,939	78	2	366
New Jersey	136,137	32,456	28,004	140,589	4,452	3.3	2,015
New Mexico	13,778	6,288	13,615	12,714	-1,064	-7.7	798
New York	101,789	26,494	30,355	97,928	-3,861	-3.8	628
North Carolina	85,634	48,995	52,163	82,466	-3,168	-3.7	1,044
North Dakota	6,343	4,591	4,593	6,341	-2	..	1,090
Ohio	236,375	122,295	123,450	236,754	379	0.2	2,624
Oklahoma	31,281	13,004	10,723	33,562	2,281	7.3	1,129
Oregon	35,938	28,028	27,308	36,658	720	2	1,127
Pennsylvania	183,868	94,091	97,467	180,492	-3,376	-1.8	1,783
Rhode Island	23,920	..	..	22,781	-1,139	-4.8	2,680
South Carolina	33,652	13,483	14,501	32,634	-1,018	-3	839
South Dakota	6,959	3,311	3,660	6,610	-349	-5	1,009
Tennessee	62,829	23,703	23,431	62,609	-220	-0.4	1,209
Texas	378,514	144,055	148,284	374,285	-4,229	-1.1	1,805
Utah	12,164	5,616	5,551	12,229	65	0.5	568
Vermont	5,164	..	..	4,904	-260	-5	969
Virginia	55,472	33,897	37,532	60,821	5,349	9.6	927
Washington	93,953	37,969	37,108	89,317	-4,636	-4.9	1,565
West Virginia	7,008	..	1,539	6,523	-485	-6.9	448
Wisconsin (d)	46,183	..	6,351	44,489	-1,694	-3.7	988
Wyoming	5,113	2,564	2,758	4,666	-194	-4	1,046
Dist. of Columbia	5,546	4,576	4,284	5,838	292	5.3	1,034

See footnotes at end of table

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.23

Adults on Probation, 2016 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2016.

Note: Data quality may vary across jurisdictions for counts of entries and exits; therefore, the population on December 31, 2016, does not equal the population on January 1, 2016, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data. 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) Rates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2017.

(b) January 1, 2016, reflects a reporting change resulting in a decrease of 24,650 from the population reported for December 31, 2015.

(c) January 1, 2016, reflects a reporting change resulting in a decrease of 21,271 from the population reported for December 31, 2015.



TABLE 9.24  
**Adults on Parole, 2016**

State or other jurisdiction	Parole population						Number on parole on 12/31/16 per100,000 adult residents (a)
	2016			Change during 2016			
	1/1/2016	Entries (a)	Exits (a)	12/31/2016	Number	Percent	
U.S. total	870,657	422,975	428,022	874,777	4,120	0.5	349
Federal	114,746	45,469	48,108	114,385	-361	-0.3	46
State	755,911	377,506	379,914	760,392	4,481	0.6	303
Alabama	8,150	2,515	2,103	8,562	412	5.1	227
Alaska	2,100	717	1,005	1,812	-288	-13.7	326
Arizona	7,379	11,481	11,360	7,500	121	1.6	140
Arkansas	22,910	10,868	9,902	23,792	882	3.8	1,038
California (b)	86,053	26,007	23,212	93,598	7,545	8.8	309
Colorado	9,953	7,657	7,424	10,186	233	2.3	236
Connecticut	2,939	2,591	2,151	3,379	440	15	119
Delaware	425	129	167	387	-38	-8.9	52
Florida	4,611	6,110	6,155	4,566	-45	-1	27
Georgia	24,413	9,434	11,461	22,386	-2,027	-8.3	285
Hawaii	1,479	629	822	1,367	-112	-7.6	122
Idaho	4,875	3,055	2,876	5,054	179	3.7	402
Illinois	29,629	23,889	25,083	29,428	-201	-0.7	298
Indiana	9,420	7,056	8,091	8,385	-1,035	-11	165
Iowa	5,901	3,810	3,660	6,051	150	2.5	251
Kansas	4,331	4,465	3,966	4,830	499	11.5	220
Kentucky	16,536	10,757	11,910	15,383	-1,153	-7	448
Louisiana	31,187	15,888	16,168	30,907	-280	-0.9	864
Maine	21	1	1	21	0	--	2
Maryland	10,887	4,295	4,877	10,305	-582	-5.3	220
Massachusetts	1,995	2,111	2,255	1,851	-144	-7.2	34
Michigan	--	--	--	--	--	--	216
Minnesota	6,810	7,129	6,864	7,075	265	3.9	167
Mississippi	8,424	6,597	6,376	8,645	221	2.6	381
Missouri	17,657	13,255	13,120	17,792	135	0.8	377
Montana	1,092	533	551	1,074	-18	-1.6	131
Nebraska	1,050	1,537	1,499	1,088	38	3.6	76
Nevada	5,507	3,635	3,881	5,261	-246	-4.5	230
New Hampshire	2,451	1,461	1,476	2,436	-15	-0.6	226
New Jersey	15,180	5,539	5,591	15,128	-52	-0.3	217
New Mexico	2,763	2,384	2,367	2,780	17	0.6	175
New York	44,562	20,443	20,579	44,426	-136	-0.3	285
North Carolina	11,744	13,647	12,388	12,726	982	8.4	161
North Dakota	634	1,545	1,375	804	170	26.8	138
Ohio	18,284	8,085	6,735	19,634	1,350	7.4	218
Oklahoma	2,116	383	604	1,895	-221	-10.4	64
Oregon	24,077	9,561	8,927	24,711	634	2.6	760
Pennsylvania	112,351	61,179	62,443	111,087	-1,264	-1.1	1,097
Rhode Island	441	239	220	460	19	4.3	54
South Carolina	4,963	2,460	3,076	4,347	-616	-12.4	112
South Dakota	2,673	1,788	1,774	2,687	14	0.5	410
Tennessee	13,063	3,353	4,324	12,092	-971	-7.4	234
Texas	111,892	35,398	36,003	111,287	-605	-0.5	537
Utah	3,502	2,640	2,435	3,707	205	5.9	172
Vermont	1,083	--	--	935	-148	-13.7	185
Virginia	1,576	711	601	1,650	74	4.7	25
Washington	11,131	5,782	5,591	11,322	191	1.7	198
West Virginia	3,123	2,113	1,686	3,550	427	13.7	244
Wisconsin (c)	20,241	--	1,450	20,401	160	0.8	453
Wyoming	783	691	632	842	59	7.5	189
Dist. of Columbia	4,548	1,330	1,853	4,025	-523	-11.5	713

See footnotes at end of table

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.24

Adults on Parole, 2016 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2016. Probation and Parole in the United States, 2016 NCJ 250230, December 2016.

Note: Data quality may vary across jurisdictions for counts of entries and exits; therefore, the population on December 31, 2016, does not equal the population on January 1, 2016, 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) Rates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2017.

(b) Includes Post-Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision parolees: 44,687 parolees on January 1, 2016; and 27,093 entries, 22,343 exits, and 49,437 parolees on December 31, 2016.

(c) Exits reported were deaths and absconders.



TABLE 9.25

**Adults Under Community Supervision, 2016**

State or jurisdiction	Community supervision population, January 1, 2015 (a)	Entries	Exits	Community supervision population, 12/31/2015 (a)	Change, 2015		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, December 31, 2015 (b)
					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
Alabama	60,900	20,500	16,900	64,600	3,700	6	1,714
Alaska	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	80,700	38,100	35,500	83,300	2,600	3.2	1,589
Arkansas	49,200	20,800	18,800	51,500	2,200	4.5	2,256
California	372,800	182,500	192,700	349,600	-23,200	-6.2	1,158
Colorado	89,100	62,000	62,900	89,200	100	0.1	2,102
Connecticut	45,600	25,000	23,700	45,300	-400	-0.8	1,598
Delaware	16,300	12,800	13,100	16,100	-300	-1.7	2,155
Florida	232,100	155,100	161,600	225,400	-6,700	-2.9	1,381
Georgia	502,200	267,700	324,100	451,800	-50,300	-10	5,823
Hawaii	22,500	5,700	6,000	22,500	0	-0.1	1,996
Idaho	37,700	15,600	15,500	37,800	100	0.2	3,071
Illinois	151,800	..	..	151,300	-600	-0.4	1,526
Indiana	126,100	83,600	87,200	122,500	-3,600	-2.8	2,423
Iowa	35,400	18,000	17,700	35,600	200	0.7	1,481
Kansas	20,400	25,200	24,700	20,900	500	2.6	951
Kentucky	70,700	37,800	37,800	70,600	0	-0.1	2,063
Louisiana	70,600	29,800	28,400	71,900	1,300	1.8	2,014
Maine	6,600	3,300	3,200	6,700	100	2.2	626
Maryland	91,100	42,900	46,600	87,400	-3,700	-4	1,870
Massachusetts	70,200	68,800	72,100	66,900	-3,300	-4.7	1,232
Michigan	192,700	104,500	104,600	193,900	1,200	0.6	2,507
Minnesota	103,700	55,200	53,800	105,100	1,400	1.3	2,489
Mississippi	44,300	17,800	17,300	44,800	500	1.1	1,972
Missouri	65,600	37,800	40,800	62,600	-3,000	-4.6	1,329
Montana	9,800	4,400	4,600	9,700	-100	-0.6	1,198
Nebraska	13,700	10,500	10,500	13,700	0	-0.1	955
Nevada	18,000	9,700	8,400	19,200	1,300	7.1	858
New Hampshire	6,300	4,100	4,100	6,300	0	0.1	590
New Jersey	152,000	33,200	33,900	151,300	-700	-0.5	2,167
New Mexico	17,600	8,200	7,900	16,800	-900	-4.9	1,054
New York	150,300	45,800	50,600	145,600	-4,800	-3.2	931
North Carolina	99,300	63,700	64,400	97,400	-1,900	-1.9	1,249
North Dakota	6,200	5,600	4,900	6,900	700	11.8	1,179
Ohio	258,400	131,200	129,700	262,000	3,600	1.4	2,908
Oklahoma	31,100	13,000	10,700	33,400	2,300	7.3	1,126
Oregon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	281,400	177,700	162,800	296,200	14,900	5.3	2,923
Rhode Island	24,000	300	200	24,400	400	1.6	2,873
South Carolina	39,600	16,100	17,200	38,500	-1,000	-2.6	1,006
South Dakota	9,300	5,200	4,700	9,800	500	5.6	1,505
Tennessee	77,800	26,400	28,800	75,400	-2,400	-3.1	1,470
Texas	496,900	182,600	191,300	488,800	-8,000	-1.6	2,390
Utah	15,100	7,900	7,300	15,700	600	3.8	746
Vermont	6,300	..	..	6,300	0	..	1,236
Virginia	56,700	29,900	29,600	57,000	400	0.6	873
Washington	105,000	44,900	38,900	104,700	-300	-0.2	1,870
West Virginia	9,900	2,000	2,600	10,100	200	2.1	692
Wisconsin (c)	65,900	..	200	65,600	-300	-0.5	1,462
Wyoming	5,700	3,000	2,800	5,900	200	4	1,323
Dist. of Columbia	11,100	5,700	7,100	9,900	-1,100	-10.3	1,776

See footnotes at end of table

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.25

**Adults Under Community Supervision, 2016** (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2016.

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. Data quality may vary across jurisdictions for counts of entries and exits; therefore, the population on December 31, 2016, does not equal the population on January 1, 2016, plus entries, minus exits.

Key:

-- Less than 0.05%.

.. Not known.

(a) The January 1, 2016, population excludes 9,375 offenders and the December 31, 2016, population excludes 10,822 offenders under community supervision who were on both probation and parole.

(b) Rates were computed using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2017.

(c) Exits reported were deaths and absconders.

TABLE 9.26  
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)).	191	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.	32	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.	746	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>	(t)	(t)	...
<b>Florida (e)</b>	First-degree murder; felony murder; capital drug trafficking; capital sexual battery.	374	Electrocution or lethal injection
<b>Georgia</b>	Murder with aggravating circumstances; kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason.	61	Lethal injection
<b>Hawaii</b>	...	...	...
<b>Idaho</b>	First-degree murder with aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping; perjury resulting in death.	8	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).	33	Electrocution or lethal injection (g)
<b>Louisiana (e)</b>	First-degree murder; treason (La. R.S. 14:30 and 14:113).	73	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).	24	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)	11	...
<b>Nevada</b>	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (NRS 200.030, 200.033, 200.035).	82	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
<b>North Carolina</b>	First-degree murder with the finding of at least 1 of 11 statutory aggravating circumstances. (NCGS §14-17).	152	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).	144	Lethal injection
<b>Oklahoma (e)</b>	First-degree murder in conjunction with a finding of at least 1 of 8 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstances.	47	Electrocution, lethal injection or firing squad (m)
<b>Oregon (n)</b>	Aggravated murder (ORS 163.095-150).	33	Lethal injection
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	First-degree murder with 18 aggravating circumstances.	169	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

See footnotes at end of table

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.26

### Capital Punishment (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Capital offenses by state	Prisoners under sentence of death	Method of execution
Tennessee	First-degree murder (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-202) with 1 of 16 aggravating circumstances (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-204).	62	Lethal injection or electrocution (o)
Texas (e)	Criminal homicide with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances (TX Penal Code § 19.03).	243	Lethal injection
Utah	Aggravated murder (76-5-202, Utah Code Annotated).	9	Lethal injection or firing squad (p)
Vermont	...	...	...
Virginia	First-degree murder with 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (VA Code § 18.2-31).	5	Electrocution or lethal injection
Washington	Aggravated first-degree murder.	8	Lethal injection or hanging
West Virginia	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...
Wyoming	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)
Dist. of Columbia	...	...	...
American Samoa	First-degree murder (ASC §46.3513). (p)	0	Hanging (r)
Guam	...	...	...
CNMI*	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	...	...

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey March, 2018, 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).

\*Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

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) The Delaware Supreme Court declared the state's death-penalty statute unconstitutional in 2016. The state's 17 former death-row prisoners have been resentenced to life without parole.

(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.

(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.



TABLE 9.26  
**Capital Punishment** (continued)

(n) In November 2011, Governor John Kitzhaber placed a moratorium on all executions in Oregon.	(r) The last execution was in the 1920s.
(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.	(s) In a referendum on the November 8, 2016 ballot, 60 percent of Nebraska voters elect to keep the death penalty and lethal injection as state law. On January 26, 2017, Gov. Ricketts signs new, flexible execution protocol, allowing acquisition of necessary drugs to resume. As of November 9, 2017, the state is prepared to use a four-drug protocol, signaling a new death warrant could be issued in 2018. Legal challenges are underway.
(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.	



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
Dist. 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>
Alabama	Mississippi Territory, 1798 (a)	March 3, 1817	Dec. 14, 1819	22
Alaska	Purchased from Russia, 1867	Aug. 24, 1912	Jan. 3, 1959	49
Arizona	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 (b)	Feb. 24, 1863	Feb. 14, 1912	48
Arkansas	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1819	June 15, 1836	25
California	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	(c)	Sept. 9, 1850	31
Colorado	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)	Feb. 28, 1861	Aug. 1, 1876	38
Connecticut	Fundamental Orders, Jan. 14, 1638; Royal charter, April 23, 1662	(e)	Jan. 9, 1788 (f)	5
Delaware	Swedish charter, 1638; English charter, 1638	(e)	Dec. 7, 1787 (f)	1
Florida	Ceded by Spain, 1819	March 30, 1822	March 3, 1845	27
Georgia	Charter, 1732, from George II to Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia	(e)	Jan. 2, 1788 (f)	4
Hawaii	Annexed, 1898	June 14, 1900	Aug. 21, 1959	50
Idaho	Treaty with Britain, 1846	March 4, 1863	July 3, 1890	43
Illinois	Northwest Territory, 1787	Feb. 3, 1809	Dec. 3, 1818	21
Indiana	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	Dec. 11, 1816	19
Iowa	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 12, 1838	Dec. 28, 1846	29
Kansas	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)	May 30, 1854	Jan. 29, 1861	34
Kentucky	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 1, 1792	15
Louisiana	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (g)	March 26, 1804	April 30, 1812	18
Maine	Part of Massachusetts until admitted as state	(c)	March 15, 1820	23
Maryland	Charter, 1632, from Charles I to Calvert	(e)	April 28, 1788 (f)	7
Massachusetts	Charter to Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629	(e)	Feb. 6, 1788 (f)	6
Michigan	Northwest Territory, 1787	Jan. 11, 1805	Jan. 26, 1837	26
Minnesota	Northwest Territory, 1787 (h)	March 3, 1849	May 11, 1858	32
Mississippi	Mississippi Territory (i)	April 7, 1798	Dec. 10, 1817	20
Missouri	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	June 4, 1812	Aug. 10, 1821	24
Montana	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (j)	May 26, 1864	Nov. 8, 1889	41
Nebraska	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 30, 1854	March 1, 1867	37
Nevada	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	March 2, 1861	Oct. 31, 1864	36
New Hampshire	Grants from Council for New England, 1622 and 1629; made Royal province, 1679	(e)	June 21, 1788 (f)	9
New Jersey	Dutch settlement, 1618; English charter, 1664	(e)	Dec. 18, 1787 (f)	3
New Mexico	Ceded by Mexico, 1848 (b)	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 6, 1912	47
New York	Dutch settlement, 1623; English control, 1664	(e)	July 26, 1788 (f)	11
North Carolina	Charter, 1663, from Charles II	(e)	Nov. 21, 1789 (f)	12
North Dakota	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (k)	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	39
Ohio	Northwest Territory, 1787	May 7, 1800	March 1, 1803	17
Oklahoma	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	May 2, 1890	Nov. 16, 1907	46
Oregon	Settlement and treaty with Britain, 1846	Aug. 14, 1848	Feb. 14, 1859	33
Pennsylvania	Grant from Charles II to William Penn, 1681	(e)	Dec. 12, 1787 (f)	2
Rhode Island	Charter, 1663, from Charles II	(e)	May 29, 1790 (f)	13
South Carolina	Charter, 1663, from Charles II	(e)	May 23, 1788 (f)	8
South Dakota	Louisiana Purchase, 1803	March 2, 1861	Nov. 2, 1889	40
Tennessee	Part of North Carolina until land ceded to U.S. in 1789	June 8, 1790 (l)	June 1, 1796	16
Texas	Republic of Texas, 1845	(c)	Dec. 29, 1845	28
Utah	Ceded by Mexico, 1848	Sept. 9, 1850	Jan. 4, 1896	45
Vermont	From lands of New Hampshire and New York	(c)	March 4, 1791	14
Virginia	Charter, 1609, from James I to London Company	(e)	June 25, 1788 (f)	10
Washington	Oregon Territory, 1848	March 2, 1853	Nov. 11, 1889	42
West Virginia	Part of Virginia until admitted as state	(c)	June 20, 1863	35
Wisconsin	Northwest Territory, 1787	April 20, 1836	May 29, 1848	30
Wyoming	Louisiana Purchase, 1803 (d)(j)	July 25, 1868	July 10, 1890	44
Dist. of Columbia	Maryland (m)	...	...	...
American Samoa	.....	Became a territory, 1900	.....	.....
Guam	Ceded by Spain, 1898	Aug. 1, 1950	...	...
CNMI*	...	March 24, 1976	...	...
Puerto Rico	Ceded by Spain, 1898	...	July 25, 1952 (n)	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	.....	Purchased from Denmark, March 31, 1917	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 10.2

**Historical Data on the States** (continued)

\*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

- (a) By the Treaty of Paris, 1783, England gave up claim to the 13 original Colonies, and to all land within an area extending along the present Canadian to the Lake of the Woods, down the Mississippi River to the 31st parallel, east to the Chattahoochee, down that river to the mouth of the Flint, border east to the source of the St. Mary's down that river to the ocean. The major part of Alabama was acquired by the Treaty of Paris, and the lower portion from Spain in 1813.
- (b) Portion of land obtained by Gadsden Purchase, 1853.
- (c) No territorial status before admission to Union.
- (d) Portion of land ceded by Mexico, 1848.
- (e) One of the original 13 Colonies.
- (f) Date of ratification of U.S. Constitution.
- (g) West Feliciana District (Baton Rouge) acquired from Spain, 1810; added to Louisiana, 1812.
- (h) Portion of land obtained by Louisiana Purchase, 1803.
- (i) See footnote (a). The lower portion of Mississippi also was acquired from Spain in 1813.
- (j) Portion of land obtained from Oregon Territory, 1848.
- (k) The northern portion of the Red River Valley was acquired by treaty with Great Britain in 1818.
- (l) Date Southwest Territory (identical boundary as Tennessee's) was created.
- (m) Area was originally 100 square miles, taken from Virginia and Maryland. Virginia's portion south of the Potomac was given back to that state in 1846. Site chosen in 1790, city incorporated 1802.
- (n) On this date, Puerto Rico became a self-governing commonwealth by compact approved by the U.S. Congress and the voters of Puerto Rico as provided in U.S. Public Law 600 of 1950.

## STATE PAGES

TABLE 10.3

### State Statistics

State or other jurisdiction	Land area		Population (a)		Percentage change 2016 to 2017	Density per square mile	Rank in nation
	In square miles (2010)	Rank in nation	Size	Rank in nation			
Alabama	50,645	28	4,874,747	24	0.3	96.3	27
Alaska	570,641	1	739,795	48	-0.2	1.3	50
Arizona	113,594	6	7,016,270	14	1.6	61.8	33
Arkansas	52,035	27	3,004,279	32	0.5	57.7	34
California	155,779	3	39,536,653	1	0.6	253.8	11
Colorado	103,642	8	5,607,154	21	1.4	54.1	37
Connecticut	4,842	48	3,588,184	29	0.0	741.0	4
Delaware	1,949	49	961,939	45	1.0	493.7	6
Florida	53,625	26	20,984,400	3	1.6	391.3	8
Georgia	57,513	21	10,429,379	8	1.1	181.3	17
Hawaii	6,423	47	1,427,538	40	-0.1	222.3	13
Idaho	82,643	11	1,716,943	39	2.2	20.8	44
Illinois	55,519	24	12,802,023	6	-0.3	230.6	12
Indiana	35,826	38	6,666,818	17	0.5	186.1	16
Iowa	55,857	23	3,145,711	30	0.5	56.3	36
Kansas	81,759	13	2,913,123	35	0.2	35.6	41
Kentucky	39,486	37	4,454,189	26	0.4	112.8	23
Louisiana	43,204	33	4,684,333	25	0.0	108.4	24
Maine	30,843	39	1,335,907	42	0.4	43.3	38
Maryland	9,707	42	6,052,177	19	0.5	623.5	5
Massachusetts	7,800	45	6,859,819	15	0.5	879.5	3
Michigan	56,539	22	9,962,311	10	0.3	176.2	18
Minnesota	79,627	14	5,576,606	22	0.9	70.0	30
Mississippi	46,923	31	2,984,100	34	0.0	63.6	32
Missouri	68,742	18	6,113,532	18	0.4	88.9	28
Montana	145,546	4	1,050,493	44	1.1	7.2	48
Nebraska	76,824	15	1,920,076	37	0.7	25.0	43
Nevada	109,781	7	2,998,039	33	2.0	27.3	42
New Hampshire	8,953	44	1,342,975	41	0.6	150.0	21
New Jersey	7,354	46	9,005,644	12	0.3	1,224.6	1
New Mexico	121,298	5	2,088,070	36	0.1	17.2	45
New York	47,126	30	19,849,399	4	0.1	421.2	7
North Carolina	48,618	29	10,273,419	9	1.1	211.3	15
North Dakota	69,001	17	755,393	47	0.0	10.9	47
Ohio	40,861	35	11,658,609	7	0.3	285.3	10
Oklahoma	68,595	19	3,930,864	28	0.2	57.3	35
Oregon	95,988	10	4,142,776	27	1.4	43.2	39
Pennsylvania	44,743	32	12,805,537	5	0.1	286.2	9
Rhode Island	1,034	50	1,059,639	43	0.2	1,025.0	2
South Carolina	30,061	40	5,024,369	23	1.3	167.1	19
South Dakota	75,811	16	869,666	46	0.9	11.5	46
Tennessee	41,235	34	6,715,984	16	1.0	162.9	20
Texas	261,232	2	28,304,596	2	1.4	108.4	25
Utah	82,170	12	3,101,833	31	1.9	37.7	40
Vermont	9,217	43	623,657	49	0.0	67.7	31
Virginia	39,490	36	8,470,020	13	0.7	214.5	14
Washington	66,456	20	9,405,743	11	1.7	141.5	22
West Virginia	24,038	41	1,815,857	38	-0.7	75.5	29
Wisconsin	54,158	25	5,795,483	20	0.4	107.0	26
Wyoming	97,093	9	579,315	50	...	6.0	49
Dist. of Columbia	61	...	693,972	...	1.4	11,376.6	...
American Samoa (b)	76	...	55,519	...	-3.1 (c)	730.5	...
Guam (b)	210	...	159,358	...	2.9 (c)	758.8	...
CNMI* (b)	182	...	53,833	...	-22.2 (c)	295.8	...
Puerto Rico	3,424	...	3,337,177	...	-3.9	974.6	...
U.S. Virgin Islands (b)	134	...	106,405	...	-2.0 (c)	794.1	...

See footnotes at end of table



TABLE 10.3

**State Statistics** (continued)

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of Representatives in Congress</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Population (j)</i>	<i>Rank in state</i>	<i>Largest city</i>	<i>Population (j)</i>
Alabama	7	Montgomery	200,022	2	Birmingham	212,157
Alaska	1	Juneau	32,468	3	Anchorage	298,192
Arizona	9	Phoenix	1,615,017	1	Phoenix	1,615,017
Arkansas	4	Little Rock	198,541	1	Little Rock	198,541
California	53	Sacramento	495,234	6	Los Angeles	3,976,322
Colorado	7	Denver	693,060	1	Denver	693,060
Connecticut	5	Hartford	123,243	4	Bridgeport	145,936
Delaware	1	Dover	37,786	2	Wilmington	71,442
Florida	27	Tallahassee	190,894	7	Jacksonville	880,619
Georgia	14	Atlanta	472,522	1	Atlanta	472,522
Hawaii	2	Honolulu	351,972	1	Honolulu	351,972
Idaho	2	Boise	223,154	1	Boise	223,154
Illinois	18	Springfield	115,715	6	Chicago	2,704,958
Indiana	9	Indianapolis	855,164	1	Indianapolis	855,164
Iowa	4	Des Moines	215,472	1	Des Moines	215,472
Kansas	4	Topeka	126,808	5	Wichita	389,902
Kentucky	6	Frankfort	27,885	12	Louisville (e)	616,261
Louisiana	6	Baton Rouge	227,715	2	New Orleans	391,495
Maine	2	Augusta	18,494	9	Portland	66,937
Maryland	8	Annapolis	39,418	7	Baltimore	614,664
Massachusetts	9	Boston	673,184	1	Boston	673,184
Michigan	14	Lansing	116,020	6	Detroit	672,795
Minnesota	8	St. Paul	302,398	2	Minneapolis	413,651
Mississippi	4	Jackson	169,148	1	Jackson	169,148
Missouri	8	Jefferson City	43,013	15	Kansas City	481,420
Montana	1	Helena	31,169	6	Billings	110,323
Nebraska	3	Lincoln	280,364	2	Omaha	446,970
Nevada	4	Carson City	54,742	6	Las Vegas	632,912
New Hampshire	2	Concord	42,904	3	Manchester	110,506
New Jersey	12	Trenton	84,056	6	Newark	281,764
New Mexico	3	Santa Fe	83,875	4	Albuquerque	559,277
New York	27	Albany	98,111	6	New York City	8,537,673
North Carolina	13	Raleigh	458,888	2	Charlotte	842,051
North Dakota	1	Bismarck	72,417	2	Fargo	120,762
Ohio	16	Columbus	860,090	1	Columbus	860,090
Oklahoma	5	Oklahoma City	638,367	1	Oklahoma City	638,367
Oregon	5	Salem	167,419	2	Portland	639,863
Pennsylvania	18	Harrisburg	48,904	8	Philadelphia (f)	1,567,872
Rhode Island	2	Providence	179,219	1	Providence	179,219
South Carolina	7	Columbia	134,309	2	Charleston	134,385
South Dakota	1	Pierre	14,008	7	Sioux Falls	174,360
Tennessee	9	Nashville (g)	660,388	1	Nashville (g)	660,388
Texas	36	Austin	947,890	4	Houston	2,303,482
Utah	4	Salt Lake City	193,744	1	Salt Lake City	193,744
Vermont	1	Montpelier	7,535	6	Burlington	42,260
Virginia	11	Richmond	223,170	4	Virginia Beach	452,602
Washington	10	Olympia	51,202	22	Seattle	704,352
West Virginia	3	Charleston	49,138	1	Charleston	49,138
Wisconsin	8	Madison	252,551	2	Milwaukee	595,047
Wyoming	1	Cheyenne	63,335	1	Cheyenne	63,335
Dist. of Columbia	1 (h)	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa (b)	1 (h)	Pago Pago	3,656 (b)	3	Tafuna	9,756 (j)
Guam (b)	1 (h)	Hagatna (d)	1,051 (b)	13	Dededo (d)	44,943
CNMI* (b)	1 (h)	Saipan (d)	48,220 (b)	1	Saipan (d)	48,220 (b)
Puerto Rico	1 (i)	San Juan	395,326	1	San Juan	395,326
U.S. Virgin Islands (b)	1 (h)	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	18,481 (b)	1	Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas	18,481 (b)

See footnotes at end of table

STATE PAGES

TABLE 10.3

State Statistics (continued)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, information available as of December 2017.

\*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—Not applicable

(a) July 1, 2017 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) July 1, 2016 Census Bureau estimates.



TABLE 10.4

**Personal Income, Population, and Per Capita Personal Income, by State, 2016-2017**

State or other jurisdiction	Personal income (millions of dollars)				Population (Thousands of persons) 2017 <sup>a</sup> (a)	Per capita personal income (dollars)		
	2016	2017 <sup>a</sup>	Percent change 2016-17	Rank of percent change 2016-17		2017 <sup>a</sup>	Rank in U.S. 2017 <sup>a</sup>	Percent of U.S. 2017 <sup>a</sup>
United States	\$15,912,777	\$16,413,551	3.1%	--	325,719	\$50,392	--	100%
Alabama	189,162	194,871	3.0	22	4,875	39,976	46	79
Alaska	41,283	41,460	0.4	48	740	56,042	10	111
Arizona	280,120	292,108	4.3	5	7,016	41,633	42	83
Arkansas	118,698	122,546	3.2	16	3,004	40,791	43	81
California	2,212,691	2,303,870	4.1	7	39,537	58,272	6	116
Colorado	288,103	300,006	4.1	6	5,607	53,504	13	106
Connecticut	247,887	251,608	1.5	44	3,588	70,121	1	139
Delaware	45,574	47,256	3.7	11	962	49,125	21	97
Florida	947,207	983,294	3.8	9	20,984	46,858	26	93
Georgia	434,677	451,281	3.8	8	10,429	43,270	40	86
Hawaii	71,946	74,144	3.1	20	1,428	51,939	17	103
Idaho	66,433	69,548	4.7	2	1,717	40,507	44	80
Illinois	663,338	676,053	1.9	40	12,802	52,808	15	105
Indiana	285,864	294,440	3.0	24	6,667	44,165	34	88
Iowa	144,196	144,691	0.3	49	3,146	45,996	28	91
Kansas	137,305	138,673	1.0	47	2,913	47,603	24	94
Kentucky	172,714	175,464	1.6	43	4,454	39,393	47	78
Louisiana	198,025	203,725	2.9	27	4,684	43,491	37	86
Maine	58,655	60,212	2.7	31	1,336	45,072	31	89
Maryland	349,267	360,251	3.1	18	6,052	59,524	5	118
Massachusetts	437,551	451,994	3.3	15	6,860	65,890	2	131
Michigan	439,361	450,847	2.6	33	9,962	45,255	30	90
Minnesota	287,250	295,798	3.0	25	5,577	53,043	14	105
Mississippi	106,053	108,460	2.3	36	2,984	36,346	50	72
Missouri	261,548	266,921	2.1	38	6,114	43,661	36	87
Montana	44,773	46,124	3.0	23	1,050	43,907	35	87
Nebraska	95,411	96,762	1.4	46	1,920	50,395	20	100
Nevada	128,090	133,789	4.4	3	2,998	44,626	32	89
New Hampshire	74,687	77,309	3.5	13	1,343	57,574	7	114
New Jersey	549,836	563,339	2.5	34	9,006	62,554	3	124
New Mexico	80,065	81,484	1.8	42	2,088	39,023	48	77
New York	1,176,080	1,210,641	2.9	26	19,849	60,991	4	121
North Carolina	428,639	444,872	3.8	10	10,273	43,303	39	86
North Dakota	41,405	41,277	-0.3	50	755	54,643	11	108
Ohio	517,918	531,811	2.7	30	11,659	45,615	29	91
Oklahoma	167,503	170,791	2.0	39	3,931	43,449	38	86
Oregon	185,840	192,064	3.3	14	4,143	46,361	27	92
Pennsylvania	648,694	667,118	2.8	28	12,806	52,096	16	103
Rhode Island	53,272	54,575	2.4	35	1,060	51,503	18	102
South Carolina	196,049	203,088	3.6	12	5,024	40,421	45	80
South Dakota	41,398	41,988	1.4	45	870	48,281	22	96
Tennessee	288,170	297,293	3.2	17	6,716	44,266	33	88
Texas	1,289,310	1,328,683	3.1	21	28,305	46,942	25	93
Utah	124,871	130,410	4.4	4	3,102	42,043	41	83
Vermont	31,220	31,878	2.1	37	624	51,114	19	101
Virginia	445,462	459,449	3.1	19	8,470	54,244	12	108
Washington	397,772	416,816	4.8	1	7,406	56,283	9	112
West Virginia	67,062	68,864	2.7	29	1,816	37,924	49	75
Wisconsin	270,226	277,317	2.6	32	5,795	47,850	23	95
Wyoming	32,270	32,861	1.8	41	579	56,724	8	113
Dist. of Columbia	51,843	53,426	3.1	--	694	76,986	--	153

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Key:

p-Preliminary

(a) Census Bureau midyear population estimates available as of December 2017.

## STATE PAGES

TABLE 10.5

### Earnings Growth by Industry, State and Region, 2016-2017 (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	\$373,710	-\$4,557	\$1,023	-\$3,476	\$1,903	\$35,466	\$13,901	\$8,500
Alabama	3,938	718	3	92	-36	231	106	149
Alaska	-316	-1	-1	-240	3	-195	-12	-2
Arizona	9,330	257	-6	3	43	1,176	295	117
Arkansas	2,542	552	6	-40	18	165	189	152
California	70,088	-2,069	263	-851	158	6,232	4,174	619
Colorado	10,194	-148	41	-52	26	1,246	605	102
Connecticut	997	1	-1	-14	36	-13	468	223
Delaware	1,344	84	(D)	(D)	18	117	0	39
Florida	20,604	-395	125	-7	17	3,129	675	74
Georgia	12,659	1,095	-16	-5	-60	999	438	524
Hawaii	1,444	19	0	-2	10	-156	5	1
Idaho	2,434	236	24	-30	14	277	284	131
Illinois	10,880	-1,596	28	-44	121	331	253	516
Indiana	6,774	-783	0	-2	29	930	1,316	361
Iowa	170	-1,212	22	9	-3	-966	350	325
Kansas	300	-902	-7	-98	14	-32	-117	319
Kentucky	2,362	-53	13	5	21	217	77	137
Louisiana	1,502	-63	-6	-623	41	947	20	99
Maine	1,137	0	29	0	8	105	-6	61
Maryland	6,638	51	5	-2	-32	475	190	444
Massachusetts	12,678	-2	18	-35	302	1,110	-237	48
Michigan	9,388	-196	40	-17	33	1,250	1,061	269
Minnesota	7,141	-246	18	65	26	722	204	219
Mississippi	1,592	654	-7	-11	27	-68	53	49
Missouri	3,899	-599	18	19	49	321	67	144
Montana	782	-133	12	-46	-5	102	10	19
Nebraska	730	-885	13	-2	43	87	73	189
Nevada	3,782	-13	3	17	-5	818	289	37
New Hampshire	1,720	0	2	-1	16	237	126	46
New Jersey	8,331	2	3	-97	10	624	100	-264
New Mexico	1,336	205	11	88	-4	268	-170	17
New York	25,661	66	18	-20	194	788	-297	150
North Carolina	12,010	867	15	21	-3	1,125	346	250
North Dakota	-378	-787	8	326	5	-481	14	28
Ohio	12,022	-362	16	-42	40	2,495	208	526
Oklahoma	2,126	-158	26	434	-40	-50	136	40
Oregon	5,332	94	26	4	41	790	-255	110
Pennsylvania	13,471	262	7	205	24	2,096	570	148
Rhode Island	1,031	0	(D)	(D)	5	25	74	
South Carolina	4,968	85	21	20	-12	932	16	283
South Dakota	338	-450	6	2	-2	-84	61	73
Tennessee	8,160	129	4	19	25	970	415	221
Texas	32,046	1,591	125	-2,918	549	2,092	1,360	926
Utah	4,677	18	3	-43	10	556	325	36
Vermont	538	18	1	-3	-16	11	12	22
Virginia	9,447	51	12	32	30	958	196	-8
Washington	15,205	-635	68	6	34	1,650	-751	216
West Virginia	1,356	12	-1	242	23	319	43	-5
Wisconsin	5,436	112	15	49	53	595	531	325
Wyoming	194	-48	3	117	-18	-121	15	-2
Dist. of Columbia	3,673	0	0	-2	22	112	-3	-1

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 10.5

**Earnings Growth by Industry, State and Region, 2016-2017 (In millions of dollars) (continued)**

State or other jurisdiction	Earnings by industry								
	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Transportation and warehousing	Information	Finance and insurance	Real estate and rental and leasing	Professional, scientific, and technical services	Management of companies and enterprises	Administrative and waste management services
United States	\$16,002	\$19,397	\$20,889	\$9,269	\$29,418	\$12,037	\$43,164	\$9,257	\$17,301
Alabama	110	103	102	-8	163	59	450	90	135
Alaska	-10	-8	33	-42	-4	7	-31	-2	-12
Arizona	282	481	403	-36	860	186	622	206	423
Arkansas	117	59	35	-32	46	47	145	155	80
California	2,122	3,422	3,823	9,832	2,751	2,326	8,215	-274	3,312
Colorado	548	384	688	155	424	286	1,227	1,106	377
Connecticut	8	87	58	-206	-234	0	125	-630	276
Delaware	-202	10	13	-17	263	41	320	105	84
Florida	1,053	1,055	977	155	2,198	548	2,226	592	982
Georgia	521	616	834	597	684	252	824	329	629
Hawaii	36	106	221	-10	36	95	73	9	-26
Idaho	69	163	79	0	78	47	212	87	173
Illinois	994	485	834	-390	984	538	1,623	317	988
Indiana	306	387	244	-63	317	339	611	-32	355
Iowa	143	144	148	-34	196	48	230	-12	53
Kansas	155	-20	208	-135	35	91	90	206	-6
Kentucky	135	139	381	-26	106	71	85	-135	64
Louisiana	87	62	-177	-64	109	43	118	-1	30
Maine	21	72	44	-36	110	18	98	38	-1
Maryland	135	143	176	-199	-95	570	683	184	178
Massachusetts	455	534	272	172	1,636	239	3,798	134	459
Michigan	479	517	460	-314	610	341	1,073	937	215
Minnesota	698	270	403	-54	810	176	190	168	374
Mississippi	104	62	128	-51	53	30	56	21	-44
Missouri	282	176	158	-280	453	120	836	211	136
Montana	20	60	25	-1	57	43	80	-2	17
Nebraska	55	82	99	-39	208	27	149	-3	41
Nevada	234	209	219	15	149	73	228	-116	178
New Hampshire	48	54	28	0	-209	35	669	51	50
New Jersey	278	559	880	-327	1,591	273	1,067	719	901
New Mexico	10	-1	92	-68	68	26	222	1	101
New York	954	1,307	740	-1,224	4,768	944	3,337	607	1,567
North Carolina	765	438	573	-138	1,058	255	1,531	131	548
North Dakota	46	-15	89	-18	30	49	13	21	37
Ohio	606	454	634	-136	1,290	147	312	658	271
Oklahoma	148	-23	608	-57	95	74	159	2	206
Oregon	317	410	269	185	153	149	614	238	135
Pennsylvania	332	144	1,020	435	1,451	210	1,376	183	329
Rhode Island	62	72	11	-211	539	22	129	-31	60
South Carolina	213	144	206	46	290	121	424	283	197
South Dakota	31	18	13	-7	47	22	59	-14	15
Tennessee	192	416	455	76	353	199	358	175	362
Texas	1,546	1,455	3,022	-59	2,888	1,660	3,476	2,296	1,263
Utah	199	303	197	74	252	129	649	16	198
Vermont	-23	33	12	-12	43	8	56	-16	68
Virginia	268	223	349	-187	995	277	1,610	340	588
Washington	564	3,367	470	1,956	367	337	1,430	102	597
West Virginia	24	-34	34	-85	34	17	130	37	80
Wisconsin	443	269	237	-33	194	133	337	-311	176
Wyoming	20	0	59	-7	9	28	35	-7	31
Dist. of Columbia	5	4	2	176	110	261	818	86	49

See footnotes at end of table

## STATE PAGES

TABLE 10.5

### Earnings Growth by Industry, State and Region, 2016-2017 (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Earnings by industry					Government		
	Educational services	Health care and social assistance	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	Accommodation and food services	Other services (except public administration)	Federal, civilian	Military	State and local
United States	\$5,709	\$52,456	\$6,048	\$15,947	\$15,332	\$11,625	\$3,458	\$33,642
Alabama	-6	505	13	135	184	177	46	417
Alaska	12	148	9	17	21	47	59	-112
Arizona	165	1,523	263	573	352	181	85	878
Arkansas	19	444	13	81	64	58	-18	185
California	870	8,442	1,132	2,670	4,201	955	671	7,092
Colorado	65	955	156	502	333	240	84	845
Connecticut	204	346	77	109	167	69	12	-171
Delaware	1	208	3	7	14	27	19	197
Florida	122	2,834	592	524	685	563	40	1,840
Georgia	199	1,249	179	471	405	480	133	1,280
Hawaii	32	298	53	279	87	138	-47	183
Idaho	13	99	23	88	86	76	19	188
Illinois	232	2,047	259	548	630	278	244	660
Indiana	53	1,615	92	173	213	91	12	210
Iowa	0	246	3	87	-32	38	14	374
Kansas	33	316	9	75	77	77	-14	-77
Kentucky	49	420	27	155	129	81	64	200
Louisiana	29	356	20	88	29	187	55	118
Maine	23	250	23	102	31	47	11	89
Maryland	247	846	118	472	287	1,056	64	642
Massachusetts	543	1,513	207	461	251	194	27	580
Michigan	99	909	123	449	203	195	15	637
Minnesota	104	1,421	189	280	375	137	12	578
Mississippi	30	303	-74	114	50	63	47	3
Missouri	69	795	-40	291	131	196	69	277
Montana	11	251	16	51	42	39	17	98
Nebraska	9	223	28	52	61	76	30	113
Nevada	49	445	-438	327	145	100	65	755
New Hampshire	-5	293	28	57	18	13	5	159
New Jersey	61	1,488	110	110	259	151	57	-226
New Mexico	11	171	32	29	73	111	55	-12
New York	808	4,623	738	1,634	976	331	65	2,587
North Carolina	-113	1,487	115	497	359	280	551	1,051
North Dakota	9	101	3	-7	51	27	43	30
Ohio	95	1,596	317	315	555	295	59	1,672
Oklahoma	-20	204	-73	87	133	180	78	-64
Oregon	47	737	124	343	120	70	10	602
Pennsylvania	374	2,399	-7	289	396	311	17	900
Rhode Island	65	57	31	51	22	5	20	26
South Carolina	14	507	27	209	151	154	95	544
South Dakota	-10	250	9	14	43	69	23	150
Tennessee	163	1,519	400	376	433	75	15	811
Texas	388	3,438	479	1,213	1,110	1,034	299	2,816
Utah	157	576	123	165	163	117	28	427
Vermont	48	91	10	55	-1	21	10	90
Virginia	98	906	42	241	327	1,091	22	984
Washington	109	1,693	135	793	365	293	75	1,962
West Virginia	23	266	7	34	36	104	8	7
Wisconsin	40	866	122	205	249	90	27	709
Wyoming	4	30	12	18	7	30	24	-43
Dist. of Columbia	67	152	188	39	265	905	37	380

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

Key:

D—Data are suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

# INDEX







## -A-

absentee ballots, 232-234  
 accounting principles, 177-179  
 administrative agencies, attorneys general, 168-169  
 administrative offices (courts), 202-203  
 administrative officials  
     methods of selection, 124-131  
     salaries, 132-139  
 administrative regulations, 96-99  
 advisory duties, attorneys general, 160-161  
 amendments to state constitutions, 3-9  
     adoption of, 3  
     constitutional initiative, 3, 9  
     constitutional revision methods, 3, 7-8, 9  
     Dinan, John, 3-11  
     general information, 4-5, 6  
     initiative, 9, 239-250  
     legislative proposal, 3, 7-8  
     percentage adopted, 3  
     referendums, 9, 251-252, 257-258  
 amnesty, state tax, 296-297  
 antitrust duties (attorneys general), 166-167  
 appellate courts, 204-206  
     judges, 196-197, 204-206  
         compensation, 200-201  
         qualifications, 198-199  
         retention, 204-206  
         selection, 193-194, 195, 204-206  
         terms, 196-197, 204-206  
 appointments to standing committees (legislatures), 86-87  
 appropriations process (legislatures)  
     bills, 73-74  
     budget documents, 73-74  
 attorneys general, 156-157, 166-167  
     advisory duties, 160-161  
     antitrust, 166-167  
     authority, 160-163  
     consumer protection, 166-167  
     method of selection, 124-131, 156-157  
     party affiliation, 156-157  
     prosecutorial duties, 160-165  
     qualifications, 158-159  
     roles and responsibilities, 160-165  
     salaries, 132-139  
     subpoena powers, 156-157  
     term of office, 122-123, 156-157  
 auditors, 175-176, 180-182

accounting and financial reporting, 177-179  
 agency authority, 177-179  
 audits, types of, 180-182  
 investigations, 177-179  
 method of selection, 124-131, 175-176  
 National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, 175-182  
 salaries, 132-139  
 terms of office, 175-176

## -B-

ballots, absentee, 228-229  
 ballot propositions, 3, 241-242  
 bills  
     appropriations process (legislatures), 73-74  
     carryover, 63-65  
     enactments, 77-80  
     introductions, 66-68, 77-80  
         exceptions, 66-68  
         time limits, 66-68  
     pre-filing, 63-65  
     reference, 63-65  
 bridges, number of, 413  
     structural classification, 413  
         deficient, 413  
         obsolete, 413  
 budgets, state, 269-274, 285  
     documents, appropriations process (legislatures), 73-74  
     gubernatorial authority, 112-113  
     National Association of State Budget Officers, 269-305

## -C-

cabinets, governors, 116-117  
 candidates for state offices, nominating, 221-222  
 capital punishment, 431-433  
 capitals (states)  
     central switchboard, 437  
     zip codes, 437  
 carryover (legislative bills), 63-65  
 cash flow management, 173-174  
 Census Bureau, 15-21, 327-351, 355-363  
 Center for American Women and Politics, 368, 371-372

## INDEX

- chief financial officers
    - National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, 175-176, 187-189
    - National Association of State Treasurers (NAST), 170-174
  - chief justices, 193-194, 195
  - children
    - health insurance, 404
  - cigarette taxes, 310-311, 312-313
  - college, 393-403
    - faculty salaries, 402-403
    - number of, 399-401
    - room and board rates, 393-395
    - tuition and fees, 393-395
  - commissions, judicial conduct, 212-214
  - compensation
    - administrative officials, 132-139
    - attorneys general, 132-139
    - auditors, 132-139
    - chief financial officers, 132-139
    - comptrollers, 132-139
    - court, administrators, 202-203
    - governors, 110-111, 132-139
    - house/assembly leaders, 55-56
    - judges, 200-201
    - legislative bodies
      - benefits, 48-52
      - expenses, 46-47
      - insurance, 48-52
      - interim payments, 48-52
    - legislators, methods of setting, 45
    - lieutenant governor, 132-139
    - retirement benefits
      - legislatures, 57-62
      - state employees, 347-348, 351
    - secretary of state, 132-139
    - treasurers, 132-139
  - comptrollers, 183-189
    - agency authority, 187-189
    - audits, types of, 180-182
    - duties, 187-189
    - financial reporting, 187-189
    - investigations, 177-179
    - method of selection, 124-131, 183-184
    - National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, 183-189
  - constitutions, state
    - adoption of, 3, 4-5, 6
    - amendments, 3
    - amendments, approval of, 3
    - amendments, number of, 4-5, 6
  - changes to
    - initiative process, 3, 9, 239-240, 249-250
    - legislative proposals, 3
    - methods of revision, 3, 7-8
  - constitutional revision methods, 3, 7-9, 239-240, 249-250
  - conventions, 10-11
    - general information, 4-5, 6
  - initiatives, 3, 239-240, 249-250
  - methods of revision, 7-8
  - procedure, for, 7-8, 9
  - referendum, 9, 239-242, 251-258
- consumer protection, 166-167
  - content, fiscal notes (legislatures), 75-76
  - convening places for legislative bodies, 25
  - conventions, constitutional, 10-11
  - corporate income taxes, 320-321
  - corporate income tax revenue, 334-336
  - corrections
    - capital punishment, 431-433
      - method of execution, 431-433
      - offenses, 431-433
    - parole, 427-428
    - prisoners admitted, 421-422
    - prisoners released, 421-422
    - prisons, 419-424
      - adults admitted, 421-422
      - adults on parole, 427-428
      - adults on probation, 425-426
      - capacities, 423-424
      - community supervision, 429-430
      - number of sentenced prisoners, 421-422
      - operations, 423-424
      - population, 423-424
    - probation, 425-426
  - courts,
    - administrative offices, 202-203
    - appellate
      - elections, 193-194, 195, 204-206
      - judges, number of, 196-197
      - judges, qualifications, 198-199
      - retention, 204-206
      - selection, 193-194, 195, 204-206
      - terms, 193-194, 195, 204-206
    - chief justices, 193-194, 195
    - general trial, 196-197
      - judges, number of, 196-197
      - judges, qualifications, 198-199
      - terms, 196-197
    - judicial compensation, 193-194, 200-203

- judicial discipline, 212-214
- judicial reprimands, 212-214
- judicial selection, 204-206
- last resort, 193-194, 195
  - chief justices, 193-194, 195, 200-201
  - terms, 193-194, 195
- mandatory judicial retirement age, 193-194, 195
- National Center for State Courts, 193-214
- selection of judges, 204-206
- criminal justice
  - capital punishment, 423-424
    - method of execution, 423-424
    - offenses, 423-424
    - prisoners under sentence, number of, 423-424
  - parole, 427-428
  - prison population, 419-424
  - prisons, 419-424
  - probation, 425-426
- custodial duties (secretaries of state), 154-155

## -D-

- dates (elections), 223-227
- death penalty, 431-433
- demographics, women in government, 368-372
- Dinan, John, 3-11
- distribution, fiscal notes (legislatures), 75-76
- duties
  - attorneys general, 158-159, 168-169
  - auditors, 177-179, 187-189
  - comptrollers, 187-189
  - lieutenant governors, 142-147
  - secretaries of state, 150-151, 154-155
  - treasurers, 173-174

## -E-

- earnings growth,
  - by industry, 444-446
  - by state, 444-446
- education, 290-293, 296-297, 375-392
  - districts, number of, 375-376
  - elementary, number of, 377-380
  - expenditures
    - elementary, 290-293, 385-392

- per pupil, 390-392
  - secondary, 385-392
- higher education, 296-297, 393-403
  - faculty salaries, 402-403
  - number of, 396-401
  - room and board rates, 393-395
  - tuition and fees, 393-395
- number of, 375-376
- public high school graduates, 381-384
- public schools, 375-376, 379-380
- schools, public, 375-376, 379-380, 390-392
- secondary, number of, 377-378
- teacher/pupil ratio, 375-376
- employees, state, 360, 362-363
  - average earnings, 357
  - employment, 355-359
  - full-time employees, 361
  - holidays, 364-367
  - payrolls, 357, 362-363
  - salaries, average, 357-360
- enacting
  - bills (legislatures), 69-72
  - resolutions (legislatures), 69-72
- enacting legislation
  - effective date, 69-72
  - veto overrides, 69-72
  - veto, 69-72, 112-113
- executive branch
  - attorneys general, 156-169
  - auditors, 175-182
  - comptrollers, 183-189
  - elections, 217-218
  - governors, 107-108
  - impeachment provisions, 120-121
  - lieutenant governors, 140-147
  - methods of selection, 124-131
  - salaries, 132-139
  - secretaries of state, 148-155
  - succession, 107-108
  - term limits, 122-123
  - treasurers, 168-174
- executive orders (governors), 114-115
- exemptions (sales tax), 314-316
- expenditures, state, 286-289
  - bonds, 286-289
  - capital inclusive, 286-289
  - federal funds, 286-289
  - general funds, 286-289
  - state funds, other, 286-289
- expenditures, state intergovernmental, 15-16

## INDEX

- education, 15-16
  - elementary, 290-293
  - secondary, 290-293
- health, 15-16, 294-295
- highways, 15-16, 409-410
- intergovernmental, 15-16, 17
- local government, 15-16
- Medicaid, 294-295
- public welfare, 15-16
- state general funds, 283-284, 285

## -F-

- federal funds, apportionment of, 414
- finances, state, 269-351
  - corporate income tax
    - brackets, 320-321
    - financial institution rates, 320-321
    - net income, 337-339
    - rates, 320-321
  - debt outstanding
    - long-term, 346
    - short-term, 346
  - direct expenditures, 340-342
    - assistance and subsidies, 340-342
    - capital outlay, 340-342
    - construction, 340-342
    - insurance benefits and repayments, 340-342
    - interest on debt, 340-342
    - intergovernmental, 340-342
  - excise taxes
    - cigarettes, 310-311
    - diesel fuel, 312-313
    - distilled spirits, 310-311
    - gasohol, 312-313
    - gasoline, 312-313
    - general sales and gross receipts, 310-311
  - expenditures, corrections
    - actual, 300-301
    - bonds, 300-301
    - estimated, 300-301
    - federal funds, 300-301
    - general funds, 300-301
  - expenditures, education
    - bonds, 290-293
    - elementary, 290-293
    - federal funds, 290-293
    - general funds, 290-293
    - secondary, 290-293
  - expenditures, higher education
    - actual, 296-297
    - estimated, 296-297
    - federal funds, 296-297
    - general funds, 296-297
  - expenditures, Medicaid
    - actual, 294-295
    - estimated, 294-295
    - federal funds, 294-295
    - general funds, 294-295
  - expenditures, public assistance
    - actual, 298-299
    - estimated, 298-299
    - federal funds, 298-299
    - general funds, 298-299
  - expenditures, total state,
    - actual, 286-289
    - bonds, 286-289
    - estimated, 286-289
    - federal funds, 286-289
    - general funds, 286-289
  - expenditures, transportation
    - actual, 302-303
    - bonds, 302-303
    - estimated, 302-303
    - federal funds, 302-303
    - general funds, 302-303
  - financial aggregates
    - cash and security holdings, 331-333
    - debt outstanding at end of FY, 331-333
    - expenditures, 331-333
      - corrections, 334-336
      - education, 334-336
      - financial administration, 334-336
      - general, 331-333, 334-336
      - health and hospitals, 334-336
      - highways, 334-336
      - insurance trust, 331-336
      - interest on general debt, 334-336
      - natural resources, 334-336
      - police protection, 334-336
      - public welfare, 334-336
      - retirement, 334-336
      - utilities and liquor store, 331-333
      - unemployment, 334-336
    - pension systems, public, 351
      - contributions, 351
      - earnings on investments, 351

- payments, 351
  - total holdings, 351
- revenue, 331-333
  - federal government, from, 334-336
  - general, 331-336
  - insurance trust, 331-336
  - utilities and liquor store, 331-336
- general expenditures
  - corrections, 343-345
  - education, 343-345
  - employment security administration, 343-345
  - financial administration, 343-345
  - health, 343-345
  - highways, 343-345
  - hospitals, 343-345
  - natural resources, 343-345
  - police, 343-345
  - public welfare, 343-345
- general fund, 269-281, 285
  - actual, 2015, 269-274
  - appropriated, 2017, 279-281
  - budget stabilization fund, 269-281
  - ending balance, 269-281
  - preliminary actual, 2016, 275-278
  - Rainy Day fund, 279-281
  - revenues, 269-281
  - total resources, 269-281
- general revenue, 337-339
- individual income tax, 317-318
  - federal starting points, 319
  - income brackets, 317-318
  - personal exemptions, 317-318
  - rate range, 317-318
- intergovernmental revenue, 337-339
- other expenditures
  - actual, 304-305
  - bonds, 304-305
  - direct expenditures, 340-342
  - estimated, 304-305
  - federal funds, 304-305
  - general funds, 304-305
- pension plans, public employee,
  - beneficiaries, 347-348
  - benefit payments, 347-348
  - contributions, 349-350, 351
  - earnings on investments, 349-350, 351
  - membership, 347-348
  - payments, 349-350, 351
  - receipts, 349-350
  - total holdings, 351

- sales tax
  - drug exemptions, 314
  - food exemptions, 314
  - ranking, state, 315
  - rates, 314, 315
  - vendor discount, 315
- severance taxes
  - rate, 322-326
  - revenue, 327
  - titles, 322-326
- tax amnesty programs, 306-309
- tax collections
  - budgets, fiscal 2016, 282, 283-284
  - corporate income tax, 282, 283-284
  - general fund revenue, 283-284
  - personal income tax, 282, 283-284
  - projections, 283-284
  - sales tax, 282, 283-284
- tax revenue
  - corporation income, 327, 337-339
  - death and gift, 327
  - documentary, 327
  - individual income, 327, 337-339
  - license revenue, 327
    - alcoholic beverage, 329-330
    - amusement, 329-330
    - corporation, 329-330, 337-339
    - hunting and fishing license, 329-330
    - motor vehicle license, 329-330, 337-339
    - motor vehicle operators, 329-330
    - occupation and business, 329-330
    - public utility, 329-330
  - property tax, 327
  - sales and gross receipts, 327, 328, 337-339
    - alcoholic beverages, 328
    - amusements, 328
    - insurance premiums, 328
    - motor fuels, 328, 337-339
    - pari-mutuels, 328
    - public utilities, 328
    - tobacco products, 328
  - severance, 327
  - stock transfer, 327
  - wages and salaries, 340-342
- fuel usage, 415-418

## INDEX

### —G—

general election polling hours, 228-229  
general fund, state, 269-281, 285  
general trial courts  
    judges, 196-197, 198-199, 207-211  
        compensation, 200-201  
        qualifications, 198-199  
        retention, 207-211  
        selection, 207-211  
        terms, 196-197, 207-211  
governments, state-local, 21  
governors  
    authority, 112-113  
    budgets, authority, 112-113  
    compensation, 110-111, 132-139  
    elections, 235-237  
    executive branch officials, 217-218  
    executive orders, 114-115  
    impeachment provisions, 120-121  
    joint election, 107-108  
    length of term, 107-108  
    party control, 107-108  
    politics, 112-113  
    powers, 112-113  
    qualifications for office, 109  
    salaries, 110-111, 132-139  
    service, 107-108  
    staff, 110-111  
gubernatorial  
    authority, 112-113  
    powers, 112-113  
    succession, 107-108, 142-147  
    term limits, 107-108, 122-123  
gubernatorial elections, 221-222  
gubernatorial succession, 147

### —H—

health insurance, 404-406  
    adults, 405-406  
    children, 404  
higher education, 393-403  
    faculty salaries, 402-403  
    number of, 396-398, 399-401  
    room and board rates, 393-395  
    tuition and fees, 393-395

highways  
    apportionment of funds, 414  
    bridges, number of, 413  
        structural classification, 413  
        deficient, 413  
        obsolete, 413  
    disbursements, 409-410  
    federal aid, 414  
    Federal Highway Administration, 407-418  
    fuel usage, 415-418  
    funding, 414  
    revenues used, 407-408  
historical data (states), 438-439

### —I—

impeachment provisions  
    governors, 120-121  
income taxes  
    corporate, 320-321  
    individual, 317-319  
individual income taxes, 317-319  
industry, growth, 444-446  
initiatives, 239-250  
    ballot propositions in 2017, 241-242  
    changes to constitution, 9, 239-250  
    circulating a petition, 243-244, 245-246  
        requesting permission, 243-244  
    preparing the initiative for the ballot, 247-248  
    voting on, 249-250  
insurance, health  
    adults, 404-406  
    children, 404  
    coverage status, 404, 404-406  
intergovernmental expenditures, state  
    education, 15-16  
    governments, 20  
    health, 15-16  
    highways, 15-16  
    local government, 15-16, 20  
    public welfare, 15-16  
    school districts, 20  
intergovernmental payments, 15-16, 17  
    education, 15-16, 18-19  
    health, 15-16  
    highways, 15-16, 414  
    per capita, 15-16  
    public welfare, 15-16  
    state-local, 15-16

introducing bills  
     legislatures, 66-68  
     limits, 66-68  
     resolutions (legislatures), 77-80  
     time limits, 66-68  
 item veto, 112-113

## -J-

judges  
     appellate courts, 204-206  
     chief justices, 193-194, 195  
     compensation, 200-201  
     conduct, 212-214  
     general trial courts, 196-197  
         judges, number of, 196-197, 207-211  
         judges, qualifications, 198-199  
         retention, 204-206  
         selection, 204-206  
         geographical basis, 204-206  
         terms, 196-197, 207-211  
     judges, number of, 196-197  
     judicial compensation, 193-194, 200-203  
     judicial discipline, 212-214  
     last resort, 193-194, 195  
     qualifications, 198-199  
     retention, 204-206  
     selection, 193-194, 195, 204-206  
     terms, 196-197, 204-206  
 judicial administration offices, 202-203  
 judicial discipline, 212-214  
 justices on courts of last resort  
     chief justices, 193-194, 195

## -K-

## -L-

last resort (courts), 193-194, 195  
 leaders  
     house/assembly  
         compensation, 55-56  
         methods of selecting, 41-44

senate  
     compensation, 53-54  
     methods of selecting, 37-40  
 legal provisions (legislative sessions), 26-29  
 legislative bodies, 25  
 legislative duties (secretaries of state), 154-155  
 legislative sessions, 26-29  
 legislators  
     compensation, 46-47  
     method of setting, 45  
     election of, 219-220  
     number of, 30-31  
     parties, 30-32  
     qualifications, 34-36  
     retirement, 57-62  
     staff, 81-83  
     term limits, 30-31  
     terms, 30-31  
     turnover, 33  
     women, 369-370  
 legislatures  
     administrative regulations  
         powers, 96-99  
         procedures, 93-95  
         review of, 96-99  
         rules reviewed, 93-95  
         structure, 93-95  
         time limits, 93-95  
     appropriations process  
         bills, 73-74  
         budget documents, 73-74  
         budgets, 73-74  
     bills  
         carryover, 63-65, 93-95  
         enactments, 77-78  
         introductions, 77-78  
         limits on introducing, 66-68  
         pre-filing, 63-65  
         reference, 63-65  
         time limits, 66-68  
         veto, 69-72  
     chamber control, 33  
     changes in, 33  
     elections, 219-220  
     enacting legislation  
         effective date, 69-72  
         veto, 69-72  
         veto override, 69-72  
     fiscal notes  
         content, 75-76  
         distribution, 75-76

## INDEX

legislation, sunset, 100-101  
legislative powers, 96-99  
legislative review, 96-99  
legislative seats, 30-33, 219-220  
legislative staff, 81-83  
membership turnover, 33  
official name of, 25  
partisan control, 30-32  
party control, 30-32  
procedures, 96-99  
resolutions, 77-80

- enactments, regular session, 77-78
- enactments, special session, 79-80
- introductions, regular session, 77-78
- introductions, special session, 79-80

retirement benefits, 57-62  
sessions, 26-29

- convening of, 26-29
- length of, 26-29
- limitation on length, 26-29
- special, 26-29, 79-80
  - subject matter, 26-29

staff, 81-83  
standing committees

- appointments, 84-85
- number, 84-85
- rule adoption, 88-92
- staff, 84-85

sunset legislation, 100-101  
time limits, on bills, 66-68, 93-95  
turnover, 33  
length of terms, 122-123

- attorneys general, 122-123, 156-157
- governors, 107-108, 122-123
- legislators, 30-33
- lieutenant governors, 122-123, 140-141, 142-143
- secretaries of state, 122-123, 148-149

lieutenant governor

- compensation, 132-139
- duties, statutory, 142-147
- joint election, 140-141
- method of selection, 140-141
- powers, 142-147
- qualifications, 142-143
- salaries, 120-121
- terms, 122-123, 140-141

limits on introducing bills (legislatures), 66-68

## —M—

Medicaid, 294-295  
methods of selection

- attorneys general, 124-131, 156-157
- auditors, 124-131, 175-176
- chief financial officers, 124-131, 168-169, 175-176, 183-184
- comptrollers, 124-131, 183-184
- judges, 193-194, 204-211
- treasurers, 124-131, 168-169, 170-171

## —N—

National Association of State Auditors,  
Comptrollers and Treasurers (NASACT), 175-189  
National Center for State Courts (NCSC), 193-214  
National Conference of State Legislatures, 45-62  
nominating candidates for state offices, 221-222

## —O—

## —P—

parole, adults (corrections), 427-428  
parties, political, 30-31, 107-108  
party control, 30-32, 107-108  
payrolls (state and local government), 360, 362-363  
pension plans, public employee

- beneficiaries, 347-348
- benefit payments, 347-348
- benefits (legislatures), 57-62
- contributions, 349-350, 351
- earnings on investments, 349-350, 351
- membership, 347-348
- payments, 349-350, 351
- receipts, 349-350
- total holdings, 351

per capita income, 443  
personal income, 443  
personnel, 355-356, 364-367

- paid holidays, 364-367
- state employees, 355-356, 364-367



political parties, 30-32, 107-108  
polling hours (general elections), 228-229  
population, 440-442  
population, prison  
    prison capacity, 423-424  
    prisons, 419-420  
population changes, 440-442  
powers  
    governors, 112-113  
    lieutenant governors, 142-147  
pre-filing bills (legislatures), 63-65  
presidential elections  
    voter turnout, 238  
primary, elections, 223-227  
prisons  
    adults admitted, 421-422  
    adults on parole, 427-428  
    adults on probation, 425-426  
    capacity, 423-424  
    capital punishment, 431-433  
        method of execution, 431-433  
        offenses, 431-433  
        prisoners under sentence, 431-433  
    community supervision, 429-430  
    number of sentenced prisoners, 421-422  
    population, 419-420  
    prisoners released, 421-422  
probation, adults (corrections), 425-426  
prosecutorial duties (attorneys general), 160-165  
public employment  
    earnings, 355-358, 359, 362-363  
    employees  
        administration, 361  
        financial, 361  
        judicial, 361  
        legal, 361  
    corrections, 361  
    education, 361  
    full-time, 358, 359  
    highways, 361  
    hospitals, 361  
    local 358, 359  
    natural resources, 361  
    part-time, 358, 359  
    police protection, 361  
    public welfare, 361  
    state, 358, 359  
employment summary, 355-356, 357  
full-time equivalent, 355-356

payrolls, 360, 362-363  
    administration, 362-363  
        financial, 362-363  
        judicial, 362-363  
        legal, 362-363  
    average, 360  
    corrections, 362-363  
    education, 360, 362-363  
    highways, 362-363  
    hospitals, 362-363  
    local, 357, 360  
    natural resources, 362-363  
    percentage, 360  
    police protection, 362-363  
    public welfare, 362-363  
    state, 357, 360, 362-363  
state employees  
    compensation, 360, 362-363  
    salaries, 362-363  
public roads, 411-412  
publications (secretaries of state), 154-155

## -Q-

qualifications  
    attorneys general, 158-159  
    auditors, 175-176  
    comptrollers, 185-186  
    governors, 109  
    judges  
        appellate courts, 198-199  
        general trial courts, 198-199  
    legislators, 34-36  
    lieutenant governors, 142-143  
    secretaries of state, 150-151  
    treasurers, 168-169, 173-174

## -R-

recall, of state officials, 259-265  
referendums, 9, 239-242, 251-258  
    citizen petitions, 253-256  
    voting on, 257-258  
registration duties (secretaries of state), 152-153  
resolutions (legislatures)  
    enactments, 77-78, 79-80  
    introductions, 77-78, 79-80

## INDEX

retention (judges), 204-206  
retirement systems, public  
    beneficiaries, 347-348  
    benefit payments, 347-348  
    benefits (legislatures), 57-62  
    contributions, 349-350, 351  
    earnings on investments, 349-350, 351  
    membership, 347-348  
    payments, 349-350, 351  
    receipts, 349-350  
    total holdings, 351  
revenues, tax  
    corporation income, 327, 337-339  
    death and gift, 327  
    documentary, 327  
    individual income, 327, 337-339  
    license revenue, 327  
        alcoholic beverage, 329-330  
        amusement, 329-330  
        corporation, 329-330, 337-339  
        hunting and fishing license, 329-330  
        motor vehicle license, 329-330, 337-339  
        motor vehicle operators, 329-330  
        occupation and business, 329-330  
        public utility, 329-330  
    property tax, 327  
    sales and gross receipts, 327, 328, 337-339  
        alcoholic beverages, 328  
        amusements, 328  
        insurance premiums, 328  
        motor fuels, 328, 337-339  
        pari-mutuels, 328  
        public utilities, 328  
        tobacco products, 328  
    severance, 327  
    stock transfer, 327  
roads, public, 411-412  
rule adoption (standing committees), 88-92

## -S-

salaries  
    administrative officials, 132-139  
    attorneys general, 132-139  
    auditors, 132-139  
    comptrollers, 132-139  
    governors, 110-111, 132-139  
    judges, 196-197, 200-201

legislators, 46-47  
    house/assembly leaders, 55-56  
    methods of setting compensation, 45  
    mileage, 46-47  
    per diem, 46-47  
    senate leaders, 37-40  
lieutenant governors, 132-139  
payrolls, state, 355-356, 362-363  
secretaries of state, 132-139  
total, state, 340-342  
treasurers, 132-139  
sales and gross receipts, 327, 328, 337-339  
    alcoholic beverages, 328  
    amusements, 328  
    insurance premiums, 328  
    motor fuels, 328, 337-339  
    pari-mutuels, 328  
    public utilities, 328  
    tobacco products, 328  
sales tax exemptions, 314-316  
schools, public  
    districts, number of, 375-376  
    elementary, number of, 377-378, 379-380  
    expenditures,  
        elementary, 385-386, 387-389, 390-392  
        secondary, 385-386, 387-389, 390-392  
        per pupil, 390-392  
    number of, 375-376, 379-380  
    public high school graduates, 381-384  
    public schools, 375-376, 379-380  
    secondary, number of, 377-378  
    teacher/pupil ratio, 375-376  
secretaries of state  
    custodial duties, 154-155  
    elections, 152-153  
        voter registration, 230-231  
    legislative duties, 154-155  
    method of selection, 124-131, 148-149  
    party, 148-149  
    publication duties, 154-155  
    qualifications, 150-151  
    registration duties, 152-153  
        business related, 152-153  
    salaries, 132-139  
    selecting, 124-131, 148-149  
    term limits, 122-123, 107-108  
selecting  
    administrative officials, 124-131  
    house/assembly leaders, 41-44  
    judges, 193-194, 204-206  
    senate leaders, 37-40

- senate
  - composition, 30-32
  - leaders (compensation), 53-54
  - leadership positions, 37-40
  - methods of selecting, 37-40
- sessions, legislative, 26-29
  - convening of, 25, 26-29
  - dates of, 26-29, 77-80
  - legal provisions, 26-29
  - length of, 26-29
  - limitation on length, 26-29
  - special, 26-29
  - subject matter, 26-29
- severance taxes, 322-326
- special sessions (legislative), 26-29, 79-80
- staff
  - governors, 110-111
  - legislators, 81-83
  - legislatures, 81-83
  - legislatures (standing committees), 84-85
- standing committees
  - administrative regulations, 93-95, 96-99
  - appointments, 86-87
  - number, 86-87
  - rules adoption, 88-92
  - staff, 84-85
- state budgets, 269-284
- state cabinet systems, 116-117
- state constitutions, 3-11
- state courts, 193-214
- state finances, 269-351
  - all other expenditures
    - actual, 304-305
    - bonds, 304-305
    - direct expenditures, 340-342
    - estimated, 304-305
    - federal funds, 304-305
    - general funds, 304-305
  - corporate income tax
    - brackets, 320-321
    - financial institution rates, 320-321
    - net income, 337-339
    - rates, 320-321
  - debt outstanding
    - long-term, 346
    - short-term, 346
  - direct expenditures, 340-342
    - assistance and subsidies, 340-342
    - capital outlay, 340-342
    - construction, 340-342

- insurance benefits and repayments, 340-342
- interest on debt, 340-342
- intergovernmental, 340-342
- excise taxes
  - cigarettes, 310-311
  - diesel fuel, 312-313
  - distilled spirits, 310-311
  - gasohol, 312-313
  - gasoline, 312-313
  - general sales and gross receipts, 310-311
- expenditures, corrections
  - actual, 300-301
  - bonds, 300-301
  - estimated, 300-301
  - federal funds, 300-301
  - general funds, 300-301
- expenditures, education
  - bonds, 290-293
  - elementary, 290-293
  - federal funds, 290-293
  - general funds, 290-293
  - secondary, 290-293
- expenditures, higher education
  - actual, 296-297
  - estimated, 296-297
  - federal funds, 296-297
  - general funds, 296-297
- expenditures, Medicaid
  - actual, 294-295
  - estimated, 294-295
  - federal funds, 294-295
  - general funds, 294-295
- expenditures, public assistance
  - actual, 298-299
  - estimated, 298-299
  - federal funds, 298-299
  - general funds, 298-299
- expenditures, total state
  - actual, 286-289
  - bonds, 286-289
  - estimated, 286-289
  - federal funds, 286-289
  - general funds, 286-289
- expenditures, transportation
  - actual, 302-303
  - bonds, 302-303
  - estimated, 302-303
  - federal funds, 302-303
  - general funds, 302-303

## INDEX

- financial aggregates
  - cash and security holdings, 331-333
  - debt outstanding at end of FY, 331-333
  - expenditures, 331-333
    - corrections, 334-336
    - education, 334-336
    - financial administration, 334-336
    - general, 331-333, 334-336
    - health and hospitals, 334-336
    - highways, 334-336
    - insurance trust, 331-333, 334-336
    - interest on general debt, 334-336
    - natural resources, 334-336
    - police protection, 334-336
    - public welfare, 334-336
    - retirement, 334-336
    - unemployment, 334-336
    - utilities and liquor store, 331-333
  - pension systems, public, 351
    - contributions, 351
    - earnings on investments, 351
    - payments, 351
    - total holdings, 351
  - revenue, 331-333
    - federal government, from, 334-336
    - general, 331-336
    - insurance trust, 331-333, 334-336
    - utilities and liquor store, 331-333, 334-336
- general expenditure
  - corrections, 343-345
  - education, 343-345
  - employment security administration, 343-345
  - financial administration, 343-345
  - health, 343-345
  - highways, 343-345
  - hospitals, 343-345
  - natural resources, 343-345
  - police, 343-345
  - public welfare, 343-345
- general fund, 269-274, 279-281, 285
  - actual, 2016, 269-274
  - appropriated, 2017, 279-281
  - budget stabilization fund, 269-274, 279-281
  - ending balance, 269-274, 279-281
  - preliminary actual, 2016, 275-278
  - Rainy Day fund, 279-281
  - revenues, 269-272 - 279-281
  - total resources, 269-272 - 279-281
- general revenue, 337-339
- individual income tax, 317-318
  - federal starting points, 319
  - income brackets, 317-318
  - personal exemptions, 317-318
  - rate range, 317-318
- intergovernmental revenue, 337-339
- pension plans, public employee,
  - beneficiaries, 347-348
  - benefit payments, 347-348
  - contributions, 349-350, 351
  - earnings on investments, 349-350, 351
  - membership, 347-348
  - payments, 349-350, 351
  - receipts, 349-350
  - total holdings, 351
- sales tax
  - drug exemptions, 314
  - food exemptions, 314
  - ranking, state, 315
  - rates, 314, 315
  - vendor discount, 315
- severance taxes
  - rate, 322-326
  - revenue, 327
  - titles, 322-326
- tax amnesty programs, 306-309
- tax collections
  - budgets, fiscal 2016, 282, 283-284
  - corporate income tax, 282, 283-284
  - general fund revenue, 283-284
  - personal income tax, 282, 283-284
  - projections, 283-284
  - sales tax, 282, 283-284
- tax revenue
  - corporation income, 327, 337-339
  - death and gift, 327
  - documentary, 327
  - individual income, 327, 337-339
  - license revenue, 327
    - alcoholic beverage, 329-330
    - amusement, 329-330
    - corporation, 329-330, 337-339
    - hunting and fishing license, 329-330
    - motor vehicle license, 329-330, 337-339
    - motor vehicle operators, 329-330
    - occupation and business, 329-330
    - public utility, 329-330
    - property tax, 327

- sales and gross receipts, 327, 328, 337-339
  - alcoholic beverages, 328
  - amusements, 328
  - insurance premiums, 328
  - motor fuels, 328, 337-339
  - pari-mutuels, 328
  - public utilities, 328
  - tobacco products, 328
- severance, 327
- stock transfer, 327
- wages and salaries, 340-342
- state information
  - capital city, 437, 440-442
  - central switchboard, 437
  - historical data, 438-439
  - land area, 440-442
  - largest city, 440-442
  - number of
    - density, 440-442
    - population, 440-442
    - rank, 440-442
    - zip codes, 437
  - statistics, 438-446
- state-local governments
  - education, 15-16, 18, 379-380
  - health, 15-16, 18
  - highways, 15-16
  - public welfare, 15-16, 21
- subpoena powers (attorneys general), 166-167
- succession, gubernatorial, 107-108
- sunset legislation, 100-101
- sunset reviews, 100-101
- switchboards (capitals), 437

## -T-

- tax revenue
  - corporation income, 327, 337-339
  - death and gift, 327
  - documentary, 327
  - individual income, 327, 337-339
  - license revenue, 327
    - alcoholic beverage, 329-330
    - amusement, 329-330
    - corporation, 329-330, 337-339
    - hunting and fishing license, 329-330
    - motor vehicle license, 329-330, 337-339
    - motor vehicle operators, 329-330

- occupation and business, 329-330
- public utility, 329-330
- property tax, 327
- sales and gross receipts, 327, 328, 337-339
  - alcoholic beverages, 328
  - amusements, 328
  - insurance premiums, 328
  - motor fuels, 328, 337-339
  - pari-mutuels, 328
  - public utilities, 328
  - tobacco products, 328
- severance, 327
- stock transfer, 327
- term limits
  - attorneys general, 122-123, 156-157
  - auditors, 175-176
  - gubernatorial, 107-108, 122-123
  - legislative
    - turnover, 33
  - secretaries of state, 122-123
  - treasurers, 122-123, 168-169, 170-171
- terms of office
  - appellate courts, 193-194, 196-197, 204-206
  - attorneys general, 122-123, 156-157
  - auditors, 175-176
  - chief justices, 193-194, 195
  - general trial courts, 196-197
  - governors
    - length, 107-108
    - number of, 122-123
  - legislators, 30-32
  - lieutenant governors, 122-123, 140-141
  - term limits, gubernatorial, 107-108, 122-123
  - treasurers, 122-123
- transition procedures (governors), 118-119
- transportation, 407-418
- treasurers
  - cash management, 173-174
  - duties, 173-174
  - methods of selection, 124-131, 168-169, 170-171
  - party, 168-169, 170-171
  - qualifications, 168-169, 172
  - responsibilities, 173-174
    - cash management, 173-174
  - salaries, 132-139
  - term of office, 109, 170-171
- turnover in legislature membership, 33

## INDEX

### —U—

universities, 393-403  
    faculty salaries, 402-403  
    number of, 399-401  
    room and board rates, 393-395  
    tuition and fees, 393-395  
U.S. Census Bureau, 15-21, 327-351, 355-363

### —V—

veto, 77-80, 112-113  
    enacting legislation, 69-72  
    line item, 69-72, 77-80, 112-113  
    overrides, 69-72, 77-80  
voter  
    information, 228-229, 232-234  
    polling hours, 228-229  
    registration, 230-231  
    turnout (Presidential elections), 238  
        race, of, 212-214  
        turnout, 207-211  
voter registration, 230-231  
voting  
    statistics (Gubernatorial elections), 235-237  
    statistics (Presidential elections), 238

### —W—

wages, state, 340-342  
women in state government, 368-372  
    governors, 368  
    legislators, 369-370  
    statewide elected and appointed officials,  
    371-372

### —X-Y-Z—

zip codes (capitals), 437



