



The Council
of State
Governments

THE BOOK OF

VOLUME 53

THE STATES



The Council
of State
Governments

THE BOOK OF THE STATES

2021 EDITION • VOLUME 53

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

p 859.244.8000 | f 859.244.8001 | www.csg.org

Facebook: facebook.com/CSGovts • **Twitter:** twitter.com/CSGovts

LinkedIn: linkedin.com/company/council-of-state-governments

Issuu: issuu.com/csg.publications

DEDICATION

The 2021 edition of The Book of the States is dedicated to Alan Sokolaw, former director of the CSG Eastern Regional Conference, who passed away on July 23, 2021. Alan's leadership guided state officials through many challenges and empowered them to govern better. While his expertise was substantial, it was his love of people and public service that helped him forge so many lasting and valued partnerships and friendships. CSG, the states and our nation are all stronger because of Alan's work.



The Council of State Governments

Headquarters

David Adkins, Executive Director/CEO
1776 Avenue of the States
Lexington, KY 40511
859.244.8000 • www.csg.org

Eastern

David N. Biette, Director
22 Cortlandt Street, 22nd Floor
New York, NY 10007
212.482.2320 • www.csg-erc.org

Midwestern

Michael H. McCabe, Director
701 E. 22nd Street, Suite 110
Lombard, IL 60148
630.925.1922 • www.csgmidwest.org

Southern

Lindsey Gray, Director
P.O. Box 98129
Atlanta, GA 30359
404.633.1866 • www.slcatlanta.org

Western

Edgar Ruiz, Director
1107 9th Street, Suite 730
Sacramento, CA 95814
916.553.4423 • www.csgwest.org

Washington, D.C.

444 N. Capitol Street, NW, Suite 401
Washington, D.C. 20001
202.624.5460 • www.csgdc.org

Copyright 2021

The Council of State Governments
1776 Avenue of the States • Lexington, Kentucky 40511

Manufactured in the United States of America

Publication Sales Department: 1.800.800.1910

Hard Cover Price: \$125.00

ISBN # 978-0-578-30951-4

All rights reserved.

Inquiries for use of any material should be directed to:
The Council of State Governments
1776 Avenue of the States • Lexington, Kentucky 40511 • 859.244.8000

Foreword

Dear friends,

The Council of State Governments was created by the states as a trusted forum to foster productive relationships, to grow the competence of state officials and to enhance the performance of state governments. An early motto for CSG echoed the purpose upon which our nation itself was founded: "Toward a more perfect Union."

For nearly nine decades, CSG is where people of purpose come together to pursue their passion for public service. While CSG has remained a resource for state leaders and a catalyst for innovation and excellence in state governance, much has changed since its founding in 1933. In 2021, we saw a country still battling a global pandemic come back to life. Emerging from the challenges of 2020, shifts in American life became more permanent. States held remote legislative sessions and courts conducted business online. Our schools found new ways to teach our children, and businesses discovered innovative options to keep the doors open. Americans were open and eager for change, and CSG has risen to that challenge, providing virtual programming, remote assistance and more customized research for the states than ever before.

In the spirit of change, Americans participated in a new Census in 2020, which painted an evolving picture of our nation and will open doors to forthcoming transformations. At the heart of this updated data is a clearer picture of what our country looks like and who our leaders represent. These details matter and CSG works hard to be a trusted, nonpartisan broker of insights and information and a reliable, trusted partner for state officials across the nation, serving all of our fellow Americans.

Since 1935, CSG has produced *The Book of the States* as a testament to our founding principles. CSG has always believed that states are the laboratories of democracy and that state leaders perform better when they can learn from the experiences of other states. We look forward to providing state leaders with the insights, information, assistance and intelligence they need to navigate the complexities of today's public policy challenges.

This edition of *The Book of the States* is made possible by many hours of work from our team members. I am grateful for the leadership of Audrey Francis, who has helped create 21 editions of *The Book of the States*. She would be the first to thank all of our friends in the states who provide the information contained in these pages. She is supported by the CSG communications team including Heather Perkins and graphic designers Theresa Carroll, Stephanie Northern and Jessica Rusher. I am proud of their commitment to place in your hands an accurate and well-designed volume of useful information.

As with all CSG programs and services, we are committed to continuous improvement with this publication. We welcome your suggestions on how we can make future editions of *The Book of the States* even more useful to you. And, if for some reason the pages of this book do not contain the information you're looking for, please remember our dedicated team of communications, research and public policy professionals is always just an email or phone call away.

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.

Staff Acknowledgements

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

The Book of the States 2021

Managing Editor..... Audrey S. Francis

Associate Editor..... Heather M. Perkins

Graphic Designers Theresa Carroll
Stephanie Northern
Jessica Rusher

Disclaimer

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

Table of Contents

CHAPTER ONE

State Constitutions

1.1	State Constitutional Changes: 2020	3
1.2	Themes and Patterns in Amendment Activity in 2020	4
1.3	General Information on State Constitutions (As of January 1, 2021).....	5
	INFOGRAPHIC	7
1.4	Constitutional Amendment Procedure: by the Legislature, Constitutional Provisions	8
1.5	Constitutional Amendment Procedure: by Initiative, Constitutional Provisions	10
1.6	Procedures for Calling Constitutional Conventions, Constitutional Provisions	11

CHAPTER TWO

Federalism and Intergovernmental Relations

2.1	Summary of State Intergovernmental Expenditures: 1944-2019	15
2.2	Summary of State Intergovernmental Expenditures, By State: 2010 -2019	17
2.3	State Intergovernmental Expenditures, by Function and By State: 2019	18
	INFOGRAPHIC	19
2.4	State Intergovernmental Expenditures, by Type of Receiving Government and By State: 2019.....	20
2.5	State Intergovernmental Revenue from Federal and Local Governments: 2019	21
	INFOGRAPHIC	23

CHAPTER THREE

State Legislative Branch

3.1	Names of State Legislative Bodies and Convening Places	27
3.2	Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions.....	28
3.3	The Legislators: Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations: 2021	32
	INFOGRAPHIC	34
3.4	Membership Turnover in the Legislatures: 2020	35
3.5	Legislators: Qualifications for Election	36
3.6	Senate Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection	39
3.7	House/Assembly Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection	43

3.8	Method of Setting Legislative Compensation	47
3.9	Legislative Compensation and Living Expense Allowances During Sessions, 2021	48
3.10	Legislative Compensation: Other Payments and Benefits	51
3.11	Additional Compensation for Senate Leaders.....	54
3.12	Additional Compensation for House/Assembly Leaders.....	56
3.13	State Legislative Retirement Benefits.....	58
3.14	Bill Pre-Filing, Reference and Carryover	64
3.15	Time Limits on Bill Introduction	67
3.16	Enacting Legislation: Veto, Veto Override and Effective Date.....	70
3.17	Legislative Appropriations Process: Budget Documents and Bills	74
3.18	Fiscal Notes: Content and Distribution.....	77
3.19	Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2020 Regular Sessions.....	79
3.20	Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2020 Special Sessions.....	81
3.21	Staff for Individual Legislators.....	83
3.22	Staff for Legislative Standing Committees	86
3.23	Standing Committees: Appointment and Number.....	88
3.24	Rules Adoption and Standing Committees: Procedure.....	90
3.25	Legislative Review of Administrative Regulations: Structures and Procedures	95
3.26	Legislative Review of Administrative Rules/Regulations: Powers.....	99
3.27	Summary of Sunset Legislation.....	103

CHAPTER FOUR

State Executive Branch

4.1	The Governors: 2021	109
4.2	The Governors: Qualifications for Office.....	111
4.3	The Governors: Compensation, Staff, Travel and Residence	112
4.4	The Governors: Powers.....	114
4.5	Gubernatorial Executive Orders: Authorization, Provisions, Procedures	116
4.6	State Cabinet Systems.....	118
4.7	The Governors: Provisions and Procedures for Transition.....	120
4.8	Impeachment Provisions in the States	122
4.9	Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for Number of Consecutive Terms of Elected State Officials.....	124

CONTENTS

4.10	Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection.....	126
4.11	Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries	134
4.12	The Lieutenant Governors: 2021	142
4.13	Lieutenant Governors: Qualifications and Terms	144
4.14	Lieutenant Governors: Powers and Duties	146
	INFOGRAPHIC	149
4.15	The Secretaries of State, 2021	150
4.16	Secretaries of State: Qualifications for Office	152
4.17	Secretaries of State: Election and Registration Duties.....	154
4.18	Secretaries of State: Custodial, Publication and Legislative Duties	156
4.19	The Attorneys General, 2021	158
4.20	Attorneys General: Qualifications for Office	160
4.21	Attorneys General: Prosecutorial and Advisory Duties.....	162
	INFOGRAPHIC	164
4.22	Attorneys General: Consumer Protection Activities, Subpoena Powers and Antitrust Duties.....	165
4.23	Attorneys General: Duties to Administrative Agencies and Other Responsibilities.....	167
4.24	The Treasurers and Other Chief Financial Officers, 2021	169
4.25	Treasurers and Other Chief Financial Officers: Qualifications for Office	171
4.26	Responsibilities of Treasurer’s and Other Chief Financial Officers’ Offices	172
4.27	State Auditors, 2021	174
4.28	State Auditors: Audit of Basic Financial Statements and Single Audit	176
4.29	State Auditors: Audits of Local Governments.....	180
4.30	State Comptrollers: 2021.....	184
4.31	State Comptrollers: Qualifications for Office	186
4.32	State Comptrollers: Duties, Responsibilities and Functions.....	188

CHAPTER FIVE

State Judicial Branch

5.1	State Courts of Last Resort.....	193
	INFOGRAPHIC	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 201

5.6 Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges 203

5.7 Selection and Retention of Trial Court Judges 206

5.8 Judicial Discipline: Investigating and Adjudicating Bodies..... 211

CHAPTER SIX

Elections

6.1 State Executive Branch Officials to be Elected: 2021-2025 217

6.2 State Legislature Members to be Elected: 2021-2025 219

6.3 Methods of Nominating Candidates for State Offices..... 221

6.4 Election Dates for National and State Elections 223

INFOGRAPHIC..... 227

6.5 Polling Hours: General Elections 228

6.6 Voter Register Information 230

6.6a Voting Information..... 232

6.7 Voting Statistics for Gubernatorial Elections..... 235

INFOGRAPHIC..... 238

6.8 Voter Turnout for Presidential Elections by State: 2012, 2016
and 2020 (In thousands)..... 239

6.9 Statewide Initiative and Referendum 240

6.9a State Ballot Questions in 2020..... 242

6.10 State Initiatives: Requesting Permission to Circulate a Petition 250

6.11 State Initiatives: Circulating the Petition 252

6.12 State Initiatives: Preparing the Initiative to be Placed on the Ballot..... 254

6.13 State Initiatives: Voting on the Initiative..... 256

6.14 State Referendums: Requesting Permission to Circulate a Citizen Petition 258

6.15 State Referendums: Circulating the Citizen Petition 260

6.16 State Referendums: Preparing the Citizen Petition Referendum..... 262

6.17 State Referendums: Voting on the Citizen Petition Referendum 264

6.18 State Recall Provisions..... 266

6.19 State Recall Provisions: Applicability to State Officials and Petition Circulation..... 268

6.20 State Recall Provisions: Petition Review, Appeal and Election..... 270

CHAPTER SEVEN

State Finance

7.1	Fiscal 2019 General Fund, Actual	275
	INFOGRAPHIC	279
7.2	Fiscal 2020 General Fund, Preliminary Actual	281
7.3	Fiscal 2021 General Fund, Enacted	285
7.4	Fiscal 2020 General Fund Revenue Collections Compared with Projections Used in Adopting Fiscal 2020 Budgets	290
7.5	Comparison of General Fund Revenue Collections in Fiscal 2019, Fiscal 2020, and Enacted and Current Fiscal 2021	291
7.6	Total State Expenditures: Capital Inclusive	295
	INFOGRAPHIC	299
7.7	Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures.....	300
7.8	Medicaid Expenditures	304
7.9	Higher Education Expenditures: Capital Inclusive	307
7.10	Total Public Assistance Expenditures.....	309
7.11	Corrections Expenditures - Capital Inclusive	311
7.12	Transportation Expenditures - Capital Inclusive	313
7.13	All Other Expenditures: Capital Inclusive.....	315
7.14	State Budget Calendars.....	318
7.15	State Budget Agency Functions.....	325
7.16	State Budget Directors.....	329
7.17	State Budget Agency Personnel	331
7.18	Location of Executive Budget Agency.....	335
7.19	Revenue Estimates	337
7.20	State Tobacco Product and Vaping Excise Tax Rates	344
7.21	State Alcoholic Beverage Excise Taxes	346
7.22	State Cannabis Taxes and Legal Status: July 2021	348
7.23	State Sales Tax Rates and Food and Drug Exemptions	353
7.24	State Motor Fuel Tax Rates.....	354
7.25	State Sales Tax Rates and Vendor Discounts	356
7.26	State Individual Income Taxes.....	358
7.27	State Personal Income Taxes: Federal Starting Points.....	360
7.28	Range of State Corporate Income Tax Rates.....	361

7.29	State Severance Taxes: 2021	363
7.30	State Government Tax Revenue, By State and Selected Types of Tax: 2019.....	368
7.31	State Government Sales and Gross Receipts Tax Revenue: 2019	369
7.32	State Government License Tax Revenue: 2019	370
7.33	Summary of Financial Aggregates, By State: 2019	372
7.34	National Totals of State Government Finances for Selected Years: 2009-2019	375
7.35	State General Revenue, By Source and By State: 2019	378
7.36	State Expenditure, By Character and Object and By State: 2019	381
7.37	State General Expenditure, By Function and By State: 2019	384
7.38	State Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year, By State: 2019	387
7.39	Membership of State Public-Employee Pension Systems by State: Fiscal Year 2019	388
	INFOGRAPHIC	390
7.40	Finances of State-Administered Public-Employee Pension Systems, By State: Fiscal Year 2019	391
7.41	National Summary of State-Administered Defined Benefit Pension System Finances: Fiscal Years, 2016-2018	393

CHAPTER EIGHT

State Management, Administration and Demographics

8.1	Summary of State Government Employment: 1960-2018	397
8.2	Employment and Payrolls of State and Local Governments by Function: March 2019.....	399
8.3	State and Local Government Employment, By State: March 2019	400
	INFOGRAPHIC	401
8.4	State and Local Government Payrolls of Full-Time Employees, By State: March 2019.....	402
8.5	State Government Employment (Full-Time Equivalent) for Selected Functions, By State: March 2019	403
8.6	State Government Payrolls for Selected Functions, By State: March 2019	404
8.7	Paid Holidays	406
8.8	Women Governors Throughout History	410
8.9	Women in State Legislatures: 2021	411
	INFOGRAPHIC	412
8.10	Women Statewide Elected Officials: 2021	413
	INFOGRAPHIC	414

CHAPTER NINE

Selected State Policies and Programs

9.1 Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Level, Grade, and State or Jurisdiction: Fall 2018..... 417

9.2 Public Elementary and Secondary Teachers, Enrollment, and Pupil/Teacher Ratios, by State or Jurisdiction: Fall 2016-Fall 2018 420

9.3 Public Elementary and Secondary Teachers, by Level and State or Jurisdiction: Selected years, Fall 2017-Fall 2018 422

9.4 Estimated Average Annual Salary of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by State: Selected Years, 1969-70 through 2019-20 424

9.5 Percentage of High School Dropouts Among Persons 16 to 24 Years Old (Status Dropout Rate), by Sex and Race/Ethnicity: Selected Years, 1960 through 2019..... 425

9.6 Public High School 4-year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR), by Selected Student Characteristics and State: 2010-11 through 2018-19 428

9.7 Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Source of Funds and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18..... 431

9.8 Current Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, by State or Jurisdiction: Selected Years, 2008-09 through 2017-18 434

9.9 Expenditures for Instruction in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Subfunction and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18 436

9.10 Total and Current Expenditures Per Pupil in Fall Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18..... 438

9.11 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: 2017-18 and 2018-19..... 440

9.12 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: 2018-19..... 443

9.13 Total Expenditures of Public Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Level of Institution, Purpose of Expenditure, and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18..... 445

9.14 Degree Granting Postsecondary Institutions, By Control and Classification of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2019-20 447

9.15 Number and Percent of Children under 19 by Health Insurance Coverage and State: 2019..... 450

9.16 Number and Percent of Persons Under 65, by Health Insurance Coverage and State: 2019 451

INFOGRAPHIC..... 452

9.17 Revenues Used by States for State-Administered Highways: 2019 453

9.18	State Disbursements for Highways: 2019	456
9.19	Public Road Length Miles by Ownership: 2019.....	458
9.20	Federal-Aid Highway Travel - 2019 Annual Vehicle Miles	460
9.21	Licensed Drivers, by State: 2010-2019	462
9.22	Motor Fuel Use: 2019.....	464
9.23	Prisoners Under Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction and Sex, 2018 and 2019.....	467
9.24	Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction and Race or Ethnicity, December 31, 2019.....	469
9.25	Prisoners Held in the Custody of Private Prisons or Local Jails Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction, 2018 and 2019.....	472
9.26	Prisoners Age 17 or Younger in the Custody of Publicly or Privately Operated Federal or State Prisons, by Jurisdiction and Sex, December 31, 2018.....	474
9.27	Admissions and Releases of Sentenced Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, 2018 and 2019	476
9.28	Prison Facility Capacity, Custody Population, and Percent of Capacity, December 31, 2019	478
9.29	Adults on Probation, 2018.....	480
9.30	Adults on Parole, 2018.....	482
9.31	Adults Under Community Supervision, 2018	484
9.32	Capital Punishment 2020	486

CHAPTER TEN

State Pages

10.1	Official Names of States and Jurisdictions, Capitals, Zip Codes and Central Switchboards.....	491
10.2	Historical Data on the States and Territories	492
10.3	State Statistics	494
10.4	Personal Income, Population, and Per Capita Personal Income, by State, 2019-2020.....	497
	INFOGRAPHIC	498
10.5	Personal Income, by State, 2019: Q3 - 2020: Q4	499
10.6	Earnings Growth, by Industry and State, 2019-2020	501

INDEX	505
-------------	-----

CHAPTER ONE

STATE

CONSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1.1
State Constitutional Changes: 2020

State	Legislative Proposal			Initiative Proposal		
	Number proposed	Number adopted	Percentage adopted	Number proposed	Number adopted	Percentage adopted
Alabama	36 (a)	31	86.1			
Arkansas	3	2	66.7			
California	4	2	50.0	1	0	0.0
Colorado	2	1	50.0	2	2	100.0
Florida	2	2	100.0	4	2	50.0
Georgia	2	2	100.0			
Idaho	1	1	100.0			
Illinois	1	0	0.0			
Kentucky	2	1	50.0			
Louisiana	8	5	62.5			
Maryland	1	1	100.0			
Michigan	2	2	100.0			
Mississippi	1	1	100.0	1	(d)	100.0
Missouri	2	1	50.0	1	1	100.0
Montana	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0
Nebraska	2	2	100.0	1	1	100.0
Nevada	4	3	75.0	1	1 (b)	100.0
New Jersey	3	3	100.0			
New Mexico	2	2	100.0			
North Dakota	2	0	0.0			
Oklahoma	1	0	0.0	2	1	50.0
Oregon	1	1	100.0			
Rhode Island	1	1	100.0			
South Dakota	1	1	100.0	1	1 (c)	100.0
Utah	7	7	100.0			
Virginia	2	2	100.0			
Washington	1	0	0.0			
Wisconsin	1	1	100.0			
Wyoming	1	0	0.0			
Totals	98	77	78.6	15	11	73.3

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments.

Key:

- (a) These 36 amendments include 5 statewide amendments (one on the March ballot that was rejected and four on the November ballot, three of which were approved), 2 local amendments that applied only to particular localities but still appeared on the statewide ballot (both appeared on the November ballot and were approved), as well as 29 local amendments that applied to particular localities and were only voted on by residents of those localities (3 of these local amendments appeared on the March ballot and 2 were approved, and 26 of these local amendments appeared on the November ballot and 24 were approved).
- (b) In 2020, Nevada voters gave their second approval to an initiated amendment that required that 50 percent of electrical power come from renewable energy sources. Nevada is unique in requiring initiated amendments to be approved by voters in two consecutive elections. Because this amendment was approved by voters in 2018 and then again in 2020 it can now take effect.

(c) Although South Dakota voters approved an initiated amendment that would have legalized marijuana, a state judge ruled in February 2021 that the amendment was invalid because it violated the constitution's single-subject requirement and also ran afoul of the amendment/revision distinction. This ruling has been appealed to the state supreme court.

(d) Mississippi voters approved a 2020 initiated amendment legalizing medical marijuana; but the Mississippi Supreme Court in a May 2021 ruling invalidated the amendment on the ground that the state's initiative process is currently unusable because the provision establishing the process requires signatures to be allocated among five congressional districts, but the state now has only four districts.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1.2

Themes and Patterns in Amendment Activity in 2020

Rights

Victims' Rights: Marys's law amendments were approved in Wisconsin and Kentucky. In Kentucky, voters approved the amendment a second time, after the state supreme court held that a 2018 amendment was invalid because the full text of the measure did not appear on the ballot. Legislators heeded this guidance in resubmitting a Marys's Law amendment to voters in 2020.

Same-sex marriage: Nevada became the first of the 30 states with constitutional provisions barring recognition of same-sex marriages to repeal such a provision and replace it with language authorizing and recognizing marriages regardless of gender.

Abortion: An amendment approved in Louisiana declares the state constitution does not protect abortion or abortion funding.

Privacy: Michigan voters approved an amendment requiring a warrant to search persons' electronic data or communications.

Affirmative action: California voters rejected an amendment that would have repealed a 1996 provision barring preferential treatment based on race, ethnicity, or sex in public hiring, contracting, and university admissions.

Hunting and fishing: Utah became the 23rd state to enact an amendment protecting hunting and fishing rights.

Involuntary servitude: Some state constitutions are similar to the U.S. constitution in qualifying their bans on slavery and involuntary servitude by exempting persons convicted of crimes. Utah and Nebraska are the latest states to delete this exemption.

Voting and Elections

Redistricting: An amendment approved in Virginia entrusts a commission with drawing legislative and congressional districts. Missouri voters approved an amendment to revise a 2018 redistricting amendment by eliminating the role of a state demographer and instead vesting redistricting in a gubernatorial-appointed commission. New Jersey voters approved an amendment stipulating that redrawing of state legislative districts after the 2020 census would take place after the 2021 legislative elections.

Felon voting: An amendment approved in California enfranchises felons upon release from prison.

Citizenship requirements: Amendments approved in Alabama, Colorado, and Florida confirm that only U.S. citizens can vote.

Legislative term limits: An amendment adopted in Arkansas replaced a 16-year life-time limit with a 12-consecutive-year limit.

Top two primary: Florida voters rejected an amendment to institute top-two primaries for state legislative and executive offices, whereby all candidates, regardless of party, compete in one primary, with the top two vote-getters facing off in the general election.

Amendment processes: Voters in Arkansas, Florida, and North Dakota rejected amendments to erect higher barriers to passing amendments. An Arkansas amendment would have boosted the number of legislators needed to submit an amendment to voters and tightened requirements for proposing amendments through the initiative process. A Florida amendment would have required all future amendments to be approved in two elections. A North Dakota amendment would have required voter ratification of initiated amendments in two elections, unless legislators approved the amendment after it was ratified in the first of these elections.

Policies

Medicaid expansion: Voters in Missouri and Oklahoma approved amendments expanding Medicaid coverage.

Marijuana: Amendments were approved to legalize medical marijuana in Mississippi and recreational marijuana in New Jersey and South Dakota; however, a state judge in South Dakota invalidated that state's amendment for violating the state constitution's single-subject rule and amendment/revision distinction, in a ruling that has been appealed to the state supreme court. Additionally, the Mississippi supreme court invalidated that state's amendment on the ground that the state's initiative process is currently unusable because the provision establishing the process requires signatures to be allocated among five congressional districts, but the state now has only four districts.

Minimum wage: Florida voters approved a citizen-initiated amendment gradually raising the minimum wage to \$15.

Taxes: Illinois voters rejected an amendment authorizing a graduated individual income tax rate. California voters rejected an effort to partially repeal Proposition 13 by requiring commercial and industrial property, but not residential property, to be taxed at market value. Colorado voters approved an amendment repealing the state's Gallagher amendment, which set a ratio between residential and business property taxes. An amendment approved in Arkansas makes permanent a sales-tax increase to fund roads.

Renewable energy: An amendment adopted in Nevada requires electric utilities to draw 50% of power from renewable sources. and involuntary servitude by allowing exemptions for persons convicted of crimes.

Constitutional conventions

Iowa voters overwhelmingly rejected an automatically generated referendum on calling a constitutional convention.

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments.

TABLE 1.3

General Information on State Constitutions (As of January 1, 2021)

State or other jurisdiction	Number of constitutions ^a	Dates of adoption	Effective date of present constitution	Estimated length (number of words)**	Number of amendments	
					Submitted to voters	Adopted
Alabama	6	1819, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1875, 1901	Nov. 28, 1901	402,852	1316 (a)	977 (a)
Alaska	1	1956	Jan. 3, 1959	13,479	43	29
Arizona	1	1911	Feb. 14, 1912	47,306	280	156
Arkansas	5	1836, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1874	Oct. 30, 1874	77,663	211	110 (b)
California	2	1849, 1879	July 4, 1879	76,930	914	540
Colorado	1	1876	Aug. 1, 1876	84,239	359	167
Connecticut	2 (c)	1818, 1965	Dec. 30, 1965	16,544	35	33
Delaware	4	1776, 1792, 1831, 1897	June 10, 1897	25,445	(d)	151
Florida	6	1839, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1886, 1968	Jan. 7, 1969	48,440	191	141
Georgia	10	1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976, 1982	July 1, 1983	41,684	109 (e)	85 (e)
Hawaii	1 (f)	1950	Aug. 21, 1959	21,498	140	114
Idaho	1	1889	July 3, 1890	24,626	215	127
Illinois	4	1818, 1848, 1870, 1970	July 1, 1971	16,401	23	15
Indiana	2	1816, 1851	Nov. 1, 1851	11,610	81	49
Iowa	2	1846, 1857	Sept. 3, 1857	11,089	59	54
Kansas	1	1859	Jan. 29, 1861	14,097	129	99
Kentucky	4	1792, 1799, 1850, 1891	Sept. 28, 1891	27,234	78	43
Louisiana	11	1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, 1864, 1868, 1879, 1898, 1913, 1921, 1974	Jan. 1, 1975	76,730	293	203
Maine	1	1819	March 15, 1820	16,313	207	174
Maryland	4	1776, 1851, 1864, 1867	Oct. 5, 1867	43,198	270	234 (g)
Massachusetts	1	1780	Oct. 25, 1780	45,283	148	120
Michigan	4	1835, 1850, 1908, 1963	Jan. 1, 1964	31,164	78	34
Minnesota	1	1857	May 11, 1858	12,016	218	121
Mississippi	4	1817, 1832, 1869, 1890	Nov. 1, 1890	26,229	166	128
Missouri	4	1820, 1865, 1875, 1945	March 30, 1945	85,673	196	128
Montana	2	1889, 1972	July 1, 1973	12,790	61	35
Nebraska	2	1866, 1875	Oct. 12, 1875	34,934	357 (h)	233 (h)
Nevada	1	1864	Oct. 31, 1864	31,915	243	144
New Hampshire	2	1776, 1784	June 2, 1784	13,238	291 (i)	147
New Jersey	3	1776, 1844, 1947	Jan. 1, 1948	28,071	92	76
New Mexico	1	1911	Jan. 6, 1912	33,198	308	174
New York	4	1777, 1822, 1846, 1894	Jan. 1, 1895	49,360	305	229
North Carolina	3	1776, 1868, 1970	July 1, 1971	17,177	51	41
North Dakota	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	18,746	284	161 (j)
Ohio	2	1802, 1851	Sept. 1, 1851	59,858	294	177
Oklahoma	1	1907	Nov. 16, 1907	84,956	376	200
Oregon	1	1857	Feb. 14, 1859	49,430	506	259
Pennsylvania	5	1776, 1790, 1838, 1873, 1968 (k)	1968 (k)	26,078	39 (k) (l)	33 (k)
Rhode Island	2 (c)	1842, 1986 (m)	Dec. 4, 1986	11,407	15 (m)	13 (m)
South Carolina	7	1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1895	Jan. 1, 1896	27,421	690 (n)	500 (n)
South Dakota	1	1889	Nov. 2, 1889	28,840	245	124
Tennessee	3	1796, 1835, 1870	Feb. 23, 1870	13,960	66	43
Texas	5 (o)	1845, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1876	Feb. 15, 1876	92,345	686	507
Utah	1	1895	Jan. 4, 1896	21,010	185	129
Vermont	3	1777, 1786, 1793	July 9, 1793	8,565	212	54
Virginia	6	1776, 1830, 1851, 1869, 1902, 1970	July 1, 1971	24,009	62	54
Washington	1	1889	Nov. 11, 1889	32,578	183	108
West Virginia	2	1863, 1872	April 9, 1872	33,324	126	75
Wisconsin	1	1848	May 29, 1848	15,102	198	148
Wyoming	1	1889	July 10, 1890	26,349	131	101
American Samoa	2	1960, 1967	July 1, 1967	6,000	15 (p)	7 (p)
CNMI***	1	1977	Jan. 9, 1978	13,700	60 (p)	56 (p) (q)
Puerto Rico	1	1952	July 25, 1952	9,400	8 (p)	6 (p)

See footnotes at end of table

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1.3

General Information on State Constitutions (As of January 1, 2021) (continued)

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

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

**In calculating word counts, supplemental information regarding dates of adoption and other material not formally a part of the constitution are generally excluded.

***Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

(a) The Alabama constitution includes numerous local amendments that apply to only one county. An estimated 70 percent of all amendments are local.

(b) 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.

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

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

(e) The Georgia currently 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.

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

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

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

(j) 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.

(k) Certain sections of the constitution were revised by the limited convention of 1967-68. Amendments proposed and adopted are since 1968.

(l) Excludes a 2019 amendment that was placed on the ballot but a court enjoined the votes from being counted.

(m) Following approval of eight amendments and a "rewrite" of the Rhode Island Constitution in 1986, the constitution has been called the 1986 Constitution.

(n) In 1981 two-thirds of proposed and four-fifths of adopted amendments were local. Since then amendments have been statewide propositions.

(o) The Constitution of the Republic of Texas preceded five state constitutions.

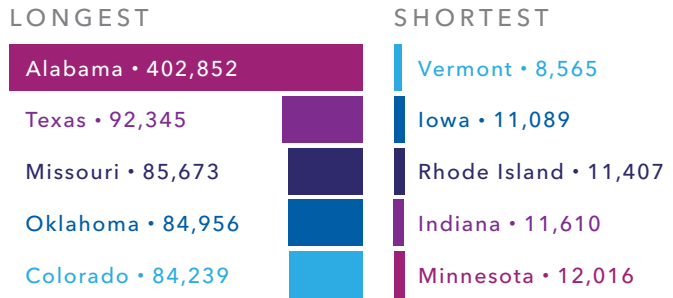
(p) These totals for territorial constitutions are in some cases taken from 2011 data.

(q) The total excludes one amendment ruled void by a federal district court.

Table 1.3 | State Constitutions

70%
of Alabama's constitution
is made up of local amendments that apply to only one county.

Constitution Length by Word Count



Amendments Submitted

HIGHEST

- #1 Alabama • 1,316
- #2 California • 914
- #3 South Carolina • 690
- #4 Texas • 686
- #5 Oregon • 506

LOWEST

- #1 Rhode Island • 15
- #2 Illinois • 23
- #3 Connecticut • 35
- #4 Pennsylvania • 39
- #5 Alaska • 43

Amendments Adopted

HIGHEST

- #1 Alabama • 977
- #2 California • 540
- #3 Texas • 507
- #4 South Carolina • 500
- #5 Oregon • 259

LOWEST

- #1 Rhode Island • 13
- #2 Illinois • 15
- #3 Alaska • 29
- #4 Connecticut • 33
- #5 Pennsylvania • 33

Amendments Adopted Per Year

HIGHEST

- #1 Alabama • 8.1
- #2 Louisiana • 4.4
- #3 South Carolina • 4.0
- #4 California • 3.8
- #5 Texas • 3.5

LOWEST

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

Highest Number of Constitutions



STATE CONSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1.4

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

TABLE 1.4

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

Source: John Dinan and the Council of State Governments.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

Key:

- (a) In all states not otherwise noted, the figure shown in the column refers to the proportion of elected members in each house required for approval of proposed constitutional amendments.
- (b) Legislature may not propose amendments to more than six articles of the constitution in the same legislative session.
- (c) Three-fourths vote in each house at one session, or majority vote in each house in two sessions between which an election has intervened.
- (d) Three-fifths vote on amendment, except 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 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 in the senate and majority vote in the house on first passage; majority in both houses on second passage. As of 1974, amendments may be submitted only every four years.
- (u) Within 30 days after voter approval, governor must submit amendment(s) to U.S. Secretary of the Interior for approval.
- (v) If approved by two-thirds of members of each house, amendment(s) submitted to voters at special referendum; if approved by not less than three-fourths of total members of each house, referendum may be held at next general election.
- (w) The legislature may, by a four-fifths vote in Nebraska or a two-thirds vote in Oklahoma, call a special election for voters to consider amendments.
- (x) There is an exception for an amendment containing a supermajority voting requirement, which must be ratified by an equal supermajority.
- (y) An amendment repealing, in whole or in part, any constitutional provision only requires approval by a majority on the amendment.

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1.5

Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By Initiative, Constitutional Provisions

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Number of signatures required on initiative petition</i>	<i>Distribution of signatures</i>	<i>Referendum vote</i>
Arizona	15% of total votes cast for all candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Arkansas	10% of voters for governor at last election.	Must include 5% of voters for governor in each of 15 counties.	Majority vote on amendment.
California	8% of total voters for all candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Colorado	5% of total legal votes for all candidates for secretary of state at last general election.	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.
Florida	8% of total votes cast in the state in the last election for presidential electors.	8% of total votes cast in each of 1/2 of the congressional districts.	Three-fifths vote on amendment except any amendment for "new state tax or fee" not in effect Nov. 7, 1994 requires 2/3 of voters voting in election.
Illinois (a)	8% of total votes cast for candidates for governor at last election.	None specified.	Majority voting in election or 3/5 voting on amendment.
Massachusetts (b)	3% of total votes cast for governor at preceding biennial state election (not less than 25,000 qualified voters).	No more than 1/4 from any one county.	Majority vote on amendment which must be 30% of total ballots cast at election.
Michigan	10% of total voters for all candidates at last gubernatorial election.	Distribution requirement deemed invalid by state court ruling	Majority vote on amendment.
Mississippi (c)(d)	12% of total votes for all candidates for governor in last election.	No more than 20% from any one congressional district.	Majority vote on amendment and not less than 40% of total vote cast at election.
Missouri	8% of legal voters for all candidates for governor at last election.	The 8% must be in each of 2/3 of the congressional districts in the state.	Majority vote on amendment.
Montana	10% of qualified electors, the number of qualified voters to be determined by number of votes cast for governor in preceding election in each county and in the state.	The 10% to include at least 10% of qualified voters in 2/5 of the legislative districts.	Majority vote on amendment.
Nebraska	10% of registered voters.	The 10% must include 5% in each of 2/5 of the counties.	Majority vote on amendment which must be at least 35% of total vote at the election.
Nevada	10% of voters who voted in entire state in last general election.	10% of voters in each of the state's congressional districts.	Majority vote on amendment in two consecutive general elections.
North Dakota	4% of population of the state.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Ohio	10% of total number of electors who voted for governor in last election.	At least 5% of qualified electors in each of 1/2 of counties in the state.	Majority vote on amendment.
Oklahoma	15% of votes cast at last general election for governor	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
Oregon	8% of total votes for all candidates for governor at last election at which governor was elected for four-year term.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment except for supermajority equal to supermajority voting requirement contained in proposed amendment.
South Dakota	10% of total votes for governor in last election.	None specified.	Majority vote on amendment.
CNMI*	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 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) In a May 2021 ruling featuring a challenge to an initiated amendment approved by voters in 2020 legalizing medical marijuana, the Mississippi Supreme Court ruled that the initiative process is invalid in Mississippi and can no longer be used, because the constitutional provision creating the initiative process requires signatures to be distributed among five congressional districts, but Mississippi now has only four congressional districts, thereby rendering the initiative process unusable until the constitutional provision is amended.

TABLE 1.6

Procedures for Calling Constitutional Conventions, Constitutional Provisions

State or other jurisdiction	Provision for convention	Procedure for calling a convention by initiative	Legislative vote for submission of convention question (a)	Popular vote to authorize convention	Periodic submission of convention question required (b)	Popular vote required for ratification of convention proposals
Alabama	Yes	No	Majority	ME	No	Not specified
Alaska	Yes	No	No provision (c)(d)	(c)	10 years; 2012 (c)	Not specified (c)
Arizona	Yes	No	Majority	(e)	No	MP
Arkansas	No	No	No			
California	Yes	No	2/3	MP	No	MP
Colorado	Yes	No	2/3	MP	No	ME
Connecticut	Yes	No	2/3	MP	20 years; 2008 (f)	MP
Delaware	Yes	No	2/3	MP	No	No provision
Florida	Yes	Yes (m)	(g)	MP	No	3/5 voting on proposal
Georgia	Yes	No	(d)	No	No	MP
Hawaii	Yes	No	Not specified	MP	10 years; 2018	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; 2020	MP
Kansas	Yes	No	2/3	MP	No	MP
Kentucky	Yes	No	Majority (j)	MP (k)	No	No provision
Louisiana	Yes	No	(d)	No	No	MP
Maine	Yes	No	(d)	No	No	No provision
Maryland	Yes	No	Majority	ME	20 years; 2010	MP
Massachusetts	No	No	No			
Michigan	Yes	No	Majority	MP	16 years; 2010	MP
Minnesota	Yes	No	2/3	ME	No	3/5 voting on
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
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

STATE CONSTITUTIONS

TABLE 1.6

Procedures for Calling Constitutional Conventions, Constitutional Provisions (continued)

Source: John Dinan and The Council of State Governments.

*Commonwealth of 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: 1944-2019 (In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal year	Total	To local governments							
		To federal government (a)	Total	For general local government support					Miscellaneous and combined
				For general local government support	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Health	
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	45,991,917	4,803,875	27,106,812	7,028,750	3,211,455	...	3,449,025
1975	51,978,324	974,780	51,003,544	5,129,333	31,110,237	7,136,104	3,224,861	...	4,403,009
1976	57,858,242	1,179,580	56,678,662	5,673,843	34,083,711	8,307,411	3,240,806	...	5,372,891
1977	62,459,903	1,386,237	61,073,666	6,372,543	36,964,306	8,756,717	3,631,108	...	5,348,992
1978	67,287,260	1,472,378	65,814,882	6,819,438	40,125,488	8,585,558	3,821,135	...	6,463,263
1979	75,962,980	1,493,215	74,469,765	8,224,338	46,195,698	8,675,473	4,148,573	...	7,225,683
1980	84,504,451	1,746,301	82,758,150	8,643,789	52,688,101	9,241,551	4,382,716	...	7,801,993
1981	93,179,549	1,872,980	91,306,569	9,570,248	57,257,373	11,025,445	4,751,449	...	8,702,054
1982	98,742,976	1,793,284	96,949,692	10,044,372	60,683,583	11,965,123	5,028,072	...	9,228,542
1983	100,886,902	1,764,821	99,122,081	10,364,144	63,118,351	10,919,847	5,277,447	...	9,442,292
1984	108,373,188	1,722,115	106,651,073	10,744,740	67,484,926	11,923,430	5,686,834	...	10,811,143
1985	121,571,151	1,963,468	119,607,683	12,319,623	74,936,970	12,673,123	6,019,069	...	13,658,898
1986	131,966,258	2,105,831	129,860,427	13,383,912	81,929,467	14,214,613	6,470,049	...	13,862,386
1987	141,278,672	2,455,362	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	10,790,396	18,530,703
1997	264,207,209	3,839,942	260,367,267	21,808,828	164,147,715	35,754,024	11,431,270	11,772,189	15,453,241
1998	278,853,409	3,515,734	275,337,675	22,693,158	176,250,998	32,327,325	11,648,853	12,379,498	20,037,843
1999	308,734,917	3,801,667	304,933,250	25,495,396	192,416,987	35,161,151	12,075,195	13,611,228	26,173,293
2000	327,069,829	4,021,471	323,048,358	27,475,363	208,135,537	40,206,513	12,473,052	15,067,156	19,690,737
2001	350,326,546	4,290,764	346,035,782	31,693,016	222,092,587	41,926,990	12,350,136	16,518,461	21,454,592
2002	364,789,480	4,370,330	360,419,150	28,927,053	227,336,087	47,112,496	12,949,850	20,816,777	23,276,887
2003	382,781,397	4,391,095	378,390,302	30,766,480	240,788,692	49,302,737	13,337,114	20,241,742	23,953,537
2004	388,559,152	4,627,356	383,931,796	29,718,225	249,256,844	42,636,305	14,008,581	19,959,396	28,352,445
2005	405,925,287	4,620,167	401,305,120	28,320,648	263,625,820	48,370,718	14,500,232	17,515,138	28,972,564
2006	432,265,206	6,502,059	425,763,147	30,486,739	280,090,982	48,409,237	15,495,306	18,144,795	33,136,088
2007	459,742,295	4,670,648	455,071,647	31,207,955	301,062,065	56,899,141	14,881,789	20,067,198	30,953,499
2008	478,530,574	4,765,734	473,764,840	32,035,268	315,424,647	57,730,369	16,549,366	20,342,928	31,682,262
2009	490,887,391	4,894,977	485,992,414	30,421,570	324,374,036	58,741,316	16,492,780	21,019,353	34,943,359
2010	485,557,187	4,339,166	481,218,021	27,821,681	317,389,500	58,858,443	18,043,061	18,274,329	40,831,007

See footnotes at end of table

FEDERAL AID

TABLE 2.1

Summary of State Intergovernmental Expenditures: 1944-2019 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Fiscal year	Total	To federal government (a)	To local governments						
			Total	For specified purposes					
				For general local government support	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
2017	553,520,399	3,258,513	550,261,886	33,206,537	373,639,270	59,895,676	20,217,035	20,190,999	43,112,369
2018	562,888,114	3,280,509	559,607,605	33,068,019	385,037,513	58,103,282	20,492,086	21,700,106	41,206,599
2019	582,902,323	3,203,417	579,698,906	33,773,220	398,455,436	60,270,139	21,157,777	22,706,243	43,336,091

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

Notes:

1. 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>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Key:

- ... – Information was not collected or broken out in the category during for the year.
- (a) Represents primarily state reimbursements for the supplemental security income program.

TABLE 2.2

Summary of State Intergovernmental Expenditures, By State: 2010-2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
United States	\$582,902,323	\$562,587,857	\$553,520,399	\$532,665,290	\$515,045,908	\$498,710,149	\$488,782,863	\$481,883,230	\$496,832,436	\$485,557,187
Alabama	7,603,784	7,006,778	6,931,626	6,672,049	6,612,535	6,474,302	6,476,073	6,563,313	6,800,787	6,604,013
Alaska	1,805,758	648,930	1,829,640	2,038,078	2,036,112	2,059,333	2,032,061	1,897,331	1,723,023	1,655,467
Arizona	10,584,099	10,268,171	10,030,152	10,904,370	7,832,147	7,448,459	8,209,708	8,023,697	8,668,387	9,179,514
Arkansas	5,506,995	5,489,804	5,426,820	5,882,840	5,214,039	5,199,089	4,937,560	5,047,345	5,151,981	5,057,598
California	115,184,907	108,218,508	107,877,299	103,512,395	97,968,328	91,869,167	95,069,461	85,425,616	91,501,553	90,530,131
Colorado	8,175,377	7,518,654	7,461,561	7,310,747	7,151,882	6,749,839	6,291,390	6,105,130	6,334,861	6,513,704
Connecticut	5,982,373	5,908,441	5,556,846	5,438,230	5,338,357	4,899,005	4,908,546	4,614,954	4,485,808	4,846,870
Delaware	1,709,844	1,611,413	1,605,571	1,511,805	1,454,859	1,390,686	1,271,359	1,161,381	1,293,106	1,235,608
Florida	19,186,392	18,958,978	18,243,072	20,407,866	19,173,628	18,707,624	17,809,542	17,340,127	19,725,217	18,478,449
Georgia	13,399,351	12,889,900	12,325,495	11,835,632	11,088,286	10,557,747	10,361,359	10,223,211	10,600,099	10,747,620
Hawaii	328,597	355,739	328,020	134,933	267,863	255,885	220,844	194,791	207,988	177,624
Idaho	2,708,320	2,570,844	2,408,796	2,277,298	2,156,220	2,015,071	1,981,659	1,956,717	2,036,312	2,022,896
Illinois	21,931,820	21,109,911	21,279,029	18,109,138	18,558,946	18,638,884	15,549,167	15,866,914	15,711,057	15,530,746
Indiana	10,484,135	10,328,805	9,989,433	9,711,681	9,548,136	9,314,957	9,292,344	9,313,044	9,265,386	9,705,254
Iowa	5,392,612	5,373,071	5,362,687	5,470,729	5,298,032	4,963,899	4,753,646	4,804,976	5,151,627	5,428,319
Kansas	5,252,484	5,030,280	4,860,130	4,799,630	4,849,983	4,108,481	4,057,504	3,953,778	4,208,664	4,176,958
Kentucky	4,922,217	4,890,345	4,871,480	4,780,430	4,709,948	4,649,395	4,802,691	5,029,106	5,069,137	5,078,845
Louisiana	6,491,823	6,380,598	6,415,070	5,766,006	5,726,498	6,053,019	6,241,308	6,387,767	6,580,164	6,658,397
Maine	1,447,848	1,347,094	1,306,593	1,288,779	1,254,898	1,285,064	1,238,618	1,286,233	1,301,692	1,346,639
Maryland	9,548,598	9,874,995	9,686,617	9,398,276	9,158,679	8,733,983	8,641,281	8,380,215	8,124,451	8,592,779
Massachusetts	9,708,172	9,434,585	9,167,867	9,080,507	9,379,933	9,811,813	9,401,248	9,291,231	8,826,190	9,107,483
Michigan	23,597,434	22,754,958	21,279,004	20,788,310	20,487,354	19,779,302	19,249,754	19,021,267	19,878,322	19,410,018
Minnesota	14,965,157	14,174,246	13,728,116	13,143,647	12,827,108	12,620,852	12,975,915	10,833,320	11,102,449	10,427,657
Mississippi	5,175,676	4,861,117	4,837,458	5,251,972	5,138,598	4,919,968	5,053,070	5,138,081	5,253,307	5,272,442
Missouri	6,380,912	6,336,401	6,343,380	6,172,736	5,987,018	5,785,229	5,771,802	5,877,847	5,948,493	6,227,955
Montana	1,152,003	1,113,197	1,141,773	1,094,338	1,395,263	1,382,045	1,373,069	1,316,548	1,352,917	1,334,478
Nebraska	2,664,511	2,668,741	2,457,060	2,417,506	2,303,467	2,202,196	2,170,630	2,170,016	2,306,692	2,192,338
Nevada	4,924,555	5,180,050	4,789,582	4,429,481	4,336,630	4,169,439	4,214,581	4,120,103	3,905,016	3,703,574
New Hampshire	1,764,664	1,764,616	1,739,302	460,600	573,048	1,268,583	1,300,770	1,226,012	1,191,097	1,261,454
New Jersey	15,644,410	15,250,952	15,050,010	11,672,318	12,470,093	12,104,168	11,102,269	11,789,109	11,167,301	11,877,592
New Mexico	5,350,837	5,176,572	4,903,764	4,986,006	4,871,707	4,604,669	4,500,634	4,450,387	4,325,766	4,322,643
New York	63,293,562	63,492,253	63,219,144	61,639,619	58,063,694	58,134,561	56,236,537	57,400,012	59,697,916	54,318,363
North Carolina	15,910,667	14,706,189	14,262,419	12,858,738	12,771,155	13,172,777	13,172,640	13,514,695	13,633,379	13,429,946
North Dakota	2,265,225	1,995,041	2,201,533	2,111,716	2,555,758	2,261,886	1,632,316	1,643,402	1,300,989	1,245,686
Ohio	18,810,597	18,933,185	18,584,950	18,552,156	17,872,592	16,647,880	16,517,064	17,932,406	18,488,325	18,348,743
Oklahoma	4,611,015	4,470,670	4,508,439	4,458,922	4,342,470	4,278,505	4,213,211	4,230,427	4,477,819	4,546,446
Oregon	6,607,674	6,320,421	5,668,831	5,551,653	6,209,293	6,007,393	5,495,337	5,657,912	5,774,682	5,864,882
Pennsylvania	22,759,591	22,327,616	22,499,190	20,050,597	19,407,646	18,835,531	18,834,325	18,526,116	19,944,576	18,871,434
Rhode Island	1,374,263	1,307,710	1,244,378	1,236,874	1,226,790	1,198,256	1,170,440	1,143,486	1,074,302	1,193,600
South Carolina	6,293,856	6,768,154	6,523,386	6,393,932	5,955,882	5,581,255	5,454,008	5,312,018	5,585,665	5,369,519
South Dakota	905,622	871,682	862,881	775,059	784,855	745,993	740,104	753,622	774,778	737,190
Tennessee	7,784,382	7,619,932	7,630,904	7,617,664	7,233,618	7,221,663	7,074,682	7,181,421	7,104,790	6,664,828
Texas	32,071,780	31,520,535	30,732,823	31,763,445	29,951,157	29,191,904	27,590,295	29,860,716	29,665,803	27,461,315
Utah	4,235,015	4,166,842	3,765,894	3,511,958	3,344,201	3,266,053	3,069,082	3,029,283	3,106,230	3,027,680
Vermont	1,868,398	1,839,019	1,800,749	1,771,590	1,725,600	1,695,983	1,501,657	1,636,024	1,552,853	1,518,129
Virginia	12,751,128	12,257,922	11,939,180	12,466,977	12,584,936	11,792,595	11,255,705	11,653,818	11,489,163	10,959,394
Washington	16,832,903	14,338,188	13,406,501	11,871,289	11,017,248	10,438,534	9,777,797	9,530,116	9,346,712	9,798,444
West Virginia	2,420,689	2,693,408	2,699,098	2,385,313	2,344,701	2,413,663	2,469,535	2,618,032	2,533,582	2,382,633
Wisconsin	11,609,814	11,108,614	11,250,257	9,031,939	10,387,801	9,890,474	9,637,247	9,741,343	10,428,954	10,253,124
Wyoming	1,320,477	1,353,782	1,486,589	1,867,516	2,097,456	1,913,090	1,681,018	1,702,814	1,653,068	1,760,946

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Notes:

1. 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>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

FEDERAL AID

TABLE 2.3

State Intergovernmental Expenditures, By Function and By State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Specified functions					Miscellaneous and combined
		General local government support	Education	Public Welfare	Highways	Health	
United States	\$582,902,323	\$33,773,220	\$398,455,436	\$60,270,139	\$21,157,777	\$22,706,243	\$46,539,508
Alabama	7,603,784	366,774	5,669,997	144,664	13,939	186,959	1,221,451
Alaska	1,805,758	61,008	1,190,902	155,474	2,221	76,629	319,524
Arizona	10,584,099	2,144,977	6,920,143	298,891	860,558	80,364	279,166
Arkansas	5,506,995	298,514	4,666,402	0	332,452	182	209,445
California	115,184,907	302,091	67,106,325	29,853,086	3,213,817	6,152,206	8,557,382
Colorado	8,175,377	259,095	5,616,086	979,240	603,496	123,079	594,381
Connecticut	5,982,373	488,035	3,620,996	967,369	159,863	174,455	571,655
Delaware	1,709,844	0	1,543,524	9,016	8,163	13,193	135,948
Florida	19,186,392	1,124,777	16,595,079	75	556,233	17,540	892,688
Georgia	13,399,351	0	11,789,774	471,380	253,769	257,894	626,534
Hawaii	328,597	232,852	115	1,316	4,709	29,149	60,456
Idaho	2,708,320	297,950	2,109,800	3,929	221,150	8,319	67,172
Illinois	21,931,820	5,695,110	10,807,792	2,910,795	614,085	168,281	1,735,757
Indiana	10,484,135	610,744	8,418,244	38,652	1,079,359	23,724	313,412
Iowa	5,392,612	171,503	3,968,677	125,647	725,486	138,244	263,055
Kansas	5,252,484	84,612	4,796,099	6,815	219,630	57,578	87,750
Kentucky	4,922,217	0	4,158,705	145,789	145,439	120,823	351,461
Louisiana	6,491,823	118,153	5,099,149	0	77,385	0	1,197,136
Maine	1,447,848	56,076	1,210,823	8,845	145,103	0	27,001
Maryland	9,548,598	140,804	7,230,204	1,625	186,624	1,183,426	805,915
Massachusetts	9,908,172	1,645,214	6,504,001	267,358	371,296	130,787	989,516
Michigan	23,597,434	1,350,536	14,919,649	3,356,605	2,024,590	624,385	1,321,669
Minnesota	14,965,157	1,920,526	10,096,787	712,347	1,201,719	200,977	832,801
Mississippi	5,175,676	1,048,698	3,054,164	370,149	145,606	155,455	401,604
Missouri	6,380,912	206,062	5,841,299	3,452	108,738	1,914	219,447
Montana	1,152,003	223,383	885,375	0	26,290	3,714	13,241
Nebraska	2,664,511	711,287	1,680,142	54,212	21,879	41,297	155,694
Nevada	4,924,555	1,535,634	3,112,231	98,428	94,474	20,371	63,417
New Hampshire	1,764,664	68,805	1,154,416	443,225	52,735	0	45,483
New Jersey	15,644,410	1,477,864	11,763,609	1,500,974	272,615	45,320	584,028
New Mexico	5,350,837	1,696,104	3,337,742	0	61,676	24,274	231,041
New York	63,293,562	1,225,285	35,324,503	8,981,293	1,104,465	6,672,441	9,985,575
North Carolina	15,910,667	674,575	11,586,828	1,390,502	284,092	827,884	1,146,786
North Dakota	2,265,225	645,383	1,198,518	75,616	140,192	6,340	199,176
Ohio	18,810,597	1,138,412	12,411,423	1,717,638	920,585	901,015	1,721,524
Oklahoma	4,611,015	137,523	3,772,144	42,757	374,043	139,296	145,252
Oregon	6,607,674	147,506	5,289,048	241,602	17,301	231,662	680,555
Pennsylvania	22,759,591	208,721	14,743,820	2,057,751	1,168,197	1,157,884	3,423,218
Rhode Island	1,374,263	115,948	1,160,607	86,289	0	0	11,419
South Carolina	6,293,856	629,827	5,249,435	4,255	101,264	23,360	285,715
South Dakota	905,622	41,851	741,877	2,986	58,733	16,766	43,409
Tennessee	7,784,382	355,492	5,857,784	699,082	180,505	90,873	600,646
Texas	32,071,780	343,448	28,597,787	888,206	62,442	387,257	1,792,640
Utah	4,235,015	0	4,038,304	19,993	83,393	26,108	67,217
Vermont	1,868,398	27,172	1,717,697	0	68,915	24	54,590
Virginia	12,751,128	699,091	8,030,467	727,693	1,247,233	703,568	1,343,076
Washington	16,832,903	164,187	13,711,864	27,396	751,050	1,077,998	1,100,408
West Virginia	2,420,689	94,199	2,050,683	29,913	9,347	70,709	165,838
Wisconsin	11,609,814	2,743,565	6,964,921	347,809	780,921	312,123	460,475
Wyoming	1,320,477	43,847	1,139,475	0	0	396	136,759

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Governmental Finances.

Notes:

1. 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>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 2.3 | State Intergovernmental Expenditures

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

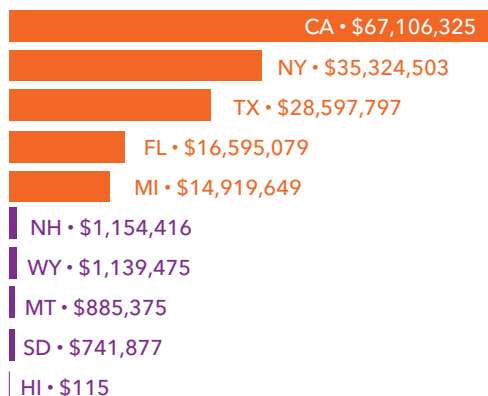
HIGHEST

LOWEST

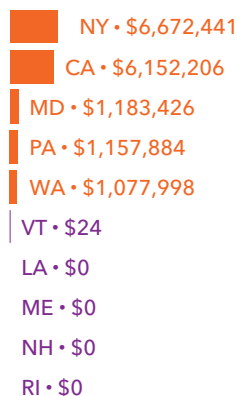


Highest and Lowest Spending by Category *(in thousands of dollars)*

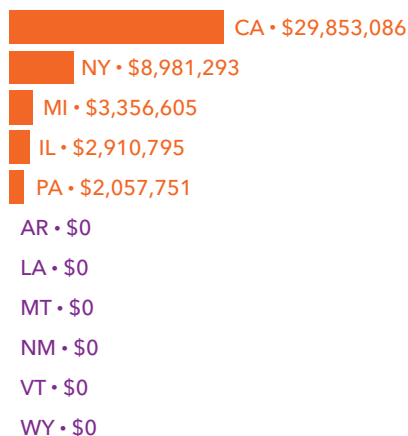
EDUCATION



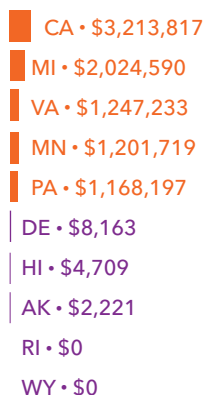
HEALTH



PUBLIC WELFARE



HIGHWAYS



FEDERAL AID

TABLE 2.4

State Intergovernmental Expenditures, By Type of Receiving Government and By State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental expenditure	Federal	School districts	Other local governments
United States	\$582,902,323	\$3,203,417	\$327,459,467	\$252,239,439
Alabama	7,603,784	0	5,424,747	2,179,037
Alaska	1,805,758	0	0	1,805,758
Arizona	10,584,099	0	6,920,143	3,663,956
Arkansas	5,506,995	156	4,666,402	840,437
California	115,184,907	2,866,190	62,906,483	49,412,234
Colorado	8,175,377	2,061	5,043,925	3,129,391
Connecticut	5,982,373	0	289,680	5,692,693
Delaware	1,709,844	991	1,520,171	188,682
Florida	19,186,392	0	16,301,811	2,884,581
Georgia	13,399,351	0	11,787,183	1,612,168
Hawaii	328,597	402	0	328,195
Idaho	2,708,320	0	2,105,227	603,093
Illinois	21,931,820	19,715	10,807,792	11,104,313
Indiana	10,484,135	355	8,418,244	2,065,536
Iowa	5,392,612	0	3,966,605	1,426,007
Kansas	5,252,484	835	4,796,099	455,550
Kentucky	4,922,217	0	4,066,844	855,373
Louisiana	6,491,823	0	5,086,116	1,405,707
Maine	1,447,848	0	671,584	776,264
Maryland	9,548,598	0	0	9,548,598
Massachusetts	9,908,172	1,468	974,730	8,931,974
Michigan	23,597,434	7,615	14,880,262	8,709,557
Minnesota	14,965,157	640	10,093,834	4,870,683
Mississippi	5,175,676	0	3,054,164	2,121,512
Missouri	6,380,912	5,733	5,841,299	533,880
Montana	1,152,003	0	885,375	266,628
Nebraska	2,664,511	54,212	1,680,142	930,157
Nevada	4,924,555	1,759	3,112,231	1,810,565
New Hampshire	1,764,664	0	824,634	940,030
New Jersey	15,644,410	14,000	8,732,628	6,897,782
New Mexico	5,350,837	0	3,337,715	2,013,122
New York	63,293,562	0	17,923,426	45,370,136
North Carolina	15,910,667	0	0	15,910,667
North Dakota	2,265,225	0	1,197,738	1,067,487
Ohio	18,810,597	18,042	12,411,423	6,381,132
Oklahoma	4,611,015	43,507	3,760,881	806,627
Oregon	6,607,674	0	5,273,504	1,334,170
Pennsylvania	22,759,591	119,689	14,300,216	8,339,686
Rhode Island	1,374,263	19,038	58,030	1,297,195
South Carolina	6,293,856	0	5,246,918	1,046,938
South Dakota	905,622	0	741,877	163,745
Tennessee	7,784,382	0	175,730	7,608,652
Texas	32,071,780	0	28,592,233	3,479,547
Utah	4,235,015	270	4,038,304	196,441
Vermont	1,868,398	0	1,717,697	150,701
Virginia	12,751,128	145	0	12,750,983
Washington	16,832,903	0	13,676,409	3,156,494
West Virginia	2,420,689	0	2,044,615	376,074
Wisconsin	11,609,814	0	6,964,921	4,644,893
Wyoming	1,320,477	26,594	1,139,475	154,408

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Notes:

1. 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>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE 2.5

State Intergovernmental Revenue from Federal and Local Governments: 2019
(In thousands of dollars)

State	Total intergovernmental revenue	From federal government				
		Total (a)	Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
United States	\$708,436,181	\$691,661,095	\$89,197,990	\$477,472,098	\$25,457,765	\$45,857,017
Alabama	11,279,007	11,120,900	1,833,356	7,121,835	278,321	1,060,516
Alaska	3,725,035	3,717,264	436,207	1,893,478	82,304	656,048
Arizona	16,861,452	16,588,184	1,855,516	13,174,659	243,333	656,203
Arkansas	7,896,933	7,861,857	835,304	5,890,985	109,072	571,861
California	102,638,475	100,014,739	11,763,231	76,147,705	1,435,234	5,926,819
Colorado	9,087,124	9,029,698	1,553,975	5,785,272	398,540	456,454
Connecticut	8,785,565	8,390,174	763,788	6,013,329	276,079	584,982
Delaware	2,584,428	2,517,604	253,074	1,691,201	109,932	212,604
Florida	29,278,126	28,963,624	4,899,379	16,281,060	2,568,331	2,330,559
Georgia	15,788,655	15,714,691	3,208,370	8,232,197	2,051,705	1,267,522
Hawaii	2,887,218	2,879,214	590,208	1,651,133	113,647	224,492
Idaho	3,106,338	3,081,540	394,185	1,957,672	5	355,302
Illinois	20,972,021	20,563,153	3,238,897	14,138,271	497,281	1,292,754
Indiana	15,618,221	15,552,172	1,858,218	11,309,534	344,575	1,032,647
Iowa	6,382,298	6,342,170	977,979	4,144,099	128,727	560,767
Kansas	4,358,447	4,324,244	795,075	2,473,876	236,781	425,082
Kentucky	12,259,406	12,217,256	1,371,305	8,894,629	231,744	851,548
Louisiana	14,174,133	13,671,788	1,544,873	9,388,701	261,461	840,962
Maine	3,115,555	3,083,806	276,821	2,265,806	41,174	201,254
Maryland	13,455,977	13,263,030	1,859,310	7,468,535	2,162,370	686,737
Massachusetts	17,753,608	17,177,121	1,528,103	12,224,106	449,105	524,239
Michigan	22,714,763	22,543,476	3,536,276	15,008,733	1,195,288	891,477
Minnesota	11,803,107	11,595,146	1,401,893	8,365,565	285,897	844,011
Mississippi	8,330,020	8,279,502	1,008,585	5,819,879	201,754	606,137
Missouri	12,012,234	11,793,159	1,255,872	7,178,285	1,832,864	900,621
Montana	3,226,125	3,222,934	344,501	1,652,447	337,759	549,848
Nebraska	3,307,712	3,275,810	274,142	2,445,319	2,291	323,896
Nevada	5,416,022	5,214,619	574,136	3,473,414	123,362	323,543
New Hampshire	2,821,709	2,403,513	226,337	1,447,231	30,902	186,095
New Jersey	18,663,330	17,790,654	1,980,109	11,011,522	485,975	986,210
New Mexico	7,529,713	7,283,095	799,052	5,533,898	151,476	392,944
New York	67,089,737	65,797,528	5,185,544	52,430,644	979,017	2,027,281
North Carolina	19,607,962	19,434,928	2,711,271	13,359,256	341,479	1,548,436
North Dakota	1,795,231	1,742,248	277,976	819,081	139,547	324,333
Ohio	25,201,468	24,581,658	2,538,982	18,719,792	456,730	1,500,249
Oklahoma	7,395,887	7,242,072	1,175,107	4,786,198	160,301	571,287
Oregon	11,056,928	11,023,143	1,432,894	8,151,036	202,695	638,130
Pennsylvania	31,473,741	31,238,104	3,809,283	23,635,578	515,435	1,962,164
Rhode Island	2,932,331	2,830,237	227,481	1,767,023	332,938	230,813
South Carolina	9,617,121	9,281,408	1,428,114	6,014,542	373,478	734,911
South Dakota	1,525,193	1,492,014	284,860	679,261	92,375	280,529
Tennessee	11,933,633	11,834,164	1,484,532	7,234,259	882,686	878,325
Texas	50,030,708	46,149,204	7,620,194	28,784,083	2,060,285	4,239,835
Utah	4,779,392	4,775,401	963,759	2,815,612	229,130	403,099
Vermont	2,008,232	2,006,350	238,871	1,296,628	72,046	237,817
Virginia	12,218,425	11,476,046	2,096,378	7,136,273	528,263	1,137,316
Washington	13,963,165	13,620,865	2,284,798	8,767,540	993,314	785,594
West Virginia	5,168,471	5,069,456	542,055	3,652,832	110,904	366,920
Wisconsin	10,514,723	10,314,466	1,456,280	6,892,271	270,724	982,108
Wyoming	2,291,076	2,275,666	201,534	445,813	49,129	283,736

See footnotes at end of table

FEDERAL AID

TABLE 2.5

State Intergovernmental Revenue from Federal and Local Governments: 2019 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

State	Total (a)	From local governments			
		Education	Public welfare	Health & hospitals	Highways
United States	\$16,775,086	\$6,220,894	\$3,618,274	\$925,068	\$2,066,417
Alabama	158,107	14,245	15,395	21,637	43,613
Alaska	7,771	6,094	0	0	0
Arizona	273,268	11,715	203,021	480	4,696
Arkansas	35,076	35,003	0	0	0
California	2,623,736	362,976	963,897	4,734	311,649
Colorado	57,426	29,983	251	0	12,954
Connecticut	395,391	211	0	0	0
Delaware	66,824	63,581	0	0	0
Florida	314,502	12,049	0	228,741	0
Georgia	73,964	14,200	0	0	29,214
Hawaii	8,004	0	0	0	0
Idaho	24,798	514	14,352	0	9,759
Illinois	408,868	35,765	244,055	0	88,243
Indiana	66,049	11,114	1,180	0	53,734
Iowa	40,128	84	0	3,551	26,032
Kansas	34,203	14,585	0	688	14,203
Kentucky	42,150	27,459	0	0	0
Louisiana	502,345	2,197	429,041	0	35,240
Maine	31,749	5,461	0	0	25,358
Maryland	192,947	14,911	0	0	69,595
Massachusetts	576,487	8,294	0	0	0
Michigan	171,287	10,325	82,566	27,205	16,154
Minnesota	207,961	15,657	127,847	15	52,367
Mississippi	50,518	3,642	0	0	19,928
Missouri	219,075	14,540	138,582	8,483	35,006
Montana	3,191	0	2,591	0	0
Nebraska	31,902	9,354	0	93	22,005
Nevada	201,403	3,899	152,675	25,760	0
New Hampshire	418,196	3,789	396,760	0	6,716
New Jersey	872,676	329,942	0	85,791	348,083
New Mexico	246,618	69,807	27,341	140,709	0
New York	1,292,209	386,233	203,971	1	23,390
North Carolina	173,034	10,826	107,677	4,863	27,781
North Dakota	52,983	1	329	4,720	32,940
Ohio	619,810	39,915	370,838	18,885	67,510
Oklahoma	153,815	1,967	431	4,585	38,491
Oregon	33,785	18,387	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	235,637	190,154	817	11,999	17,530
Rhode Island	102,094	30,488	0	0	0
South Carolina	335,713	124,728	12,506	6,929	173,929
South Dakota	33,179	17,015	4,144	931	7,388
Tennessee	99,469	23,788	35,992	3,079	23,342
Texas	3,881,504	3,687,634	5,736	182,994	0
Utah	3,991	2,377	223	1,166	0
Vermont	1,882	0	0	0	1,882
Virginia	742,379	314,828	0	70,656	311,541
Washington	342,300	232,339	0	30,068	40,713
West Virginia	99,015	3,435	0	0	0
Wisconsin	200,257	5,383	75,963	34,154	64,777
Wyoming	15,410	0	93	2,151	10,654

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Notes:

1. 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>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Key:

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

Table 2.5 | State Intergovernmental Revenue

Total intergovernmental revenue (in thousands of dollars)

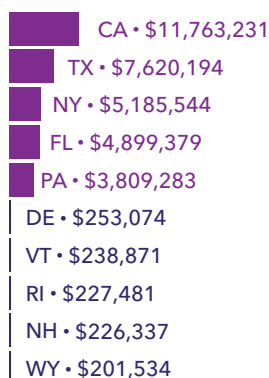
HIGHEST

LOWEST

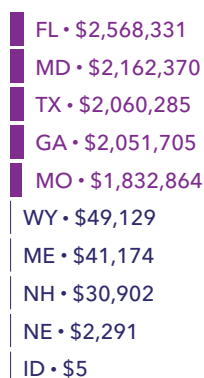


Highest and Lowest Federal Spending by Category (in thousands of dollars)

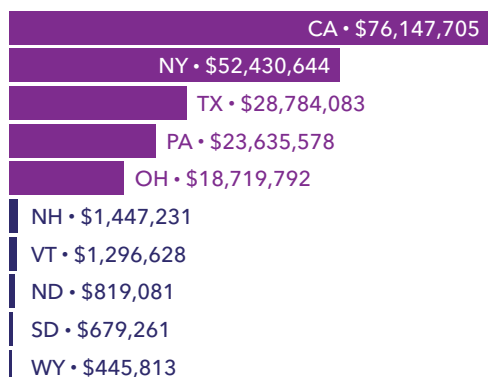
EDUCATION



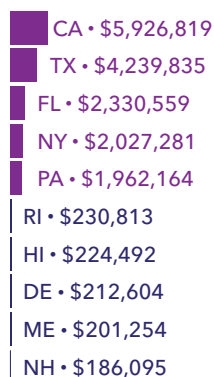
HEALTH & HOSPITALS



PUBLIC WELFARE



HIGHWAYS



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* 2018

* Commonwealth of 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			
	Year	Month	Day	Limitation on length of session (a)
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); 30C (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-years)	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 year); 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. (odd years); agreed upon start in even years	1st Tues. after 1st Mon.	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. (vv)	90 L
Nebraska	Biennium	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 year	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-years)	None
North Dakota	Biennial-odd year	Jan.	First Tues. after the third 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-years); 2nd Mon. (even-years)	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 (z)	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)	No (l)	30 C (l)
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	(ccc)	Yes	(ccc)
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	Yes (ddd)	Yes	30 C
Vermont	No (eee)	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. Joint call, presiding officers for purpose of resolving challenge or dispute of any kind in the determination of the presidential electors.	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, December 2019 and state websites, June 2021.

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

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

(l) Only if legislature convenes itself. In New York, special sessions may also be called by the governor. Legislature may determine subject only if it has convened itself. In New Mexico, the constitution does not limit the subjects that may be considered in a special session that is called by the legislature. However, only those subjects specified by the governor may be considered in a

special session called by the governor. Special and extraordinary sessions are limited to 30 days, but an extraordinary session may be extended if an impeachment trial is pending.

(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, members convene for four days, then break until February. Any legislation introduced but not enacted in the first part of the session carries over to the second part in February. No bills carry over after sine die of any session.

(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. On both the session called by governor or legislature, it must state specifically what is to be addressed.

(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

TABLE 3.2

Legislative Sessions: Legal Provisions (continued)

- the year), and lasts until the legislature completes its business and adjourns sine die. However, over the past several years, both houses have adopted the tactic of declaring a recess at the call of the leaders, in order to facilitate easy recall of the legislature to override vetoes, etc. Over time the custom has become to formally adjourn both houses just before the new session opens. This leads to the rather interesting convention that when the governor calls the legislature into session, it is considered "special" or "executive," even though the regular session is ongoing.
- (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) Wed. after 1st Monday for the biennial (odd numbered year) session. The adjourned session (even numbered year) is established legislatively in a resolution adopted at the conclusion of the biennial session. It is traditionally a date during the first two weeks 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.
- (ccc) Legislative management may call special session as long as the length of the special session is within 80 day limit. If special session is called by the Legislative Management, the 80 legislative day limit applies.
- (ddd) Effective January 1, 2019, the Utah Constitution was amended to authorize the Legislature to convene into a limited session if two-thirds of the Utah Senate and House members agree that convening is necessary because of a fiscal crisis, war, natural disaster, or emergency in the affairs of the state. A session called under this new constitutional provision is limited to 10 calendar days. This type of session is in addition to the regular annual general session and any special sessions called by the governor. This new type of session allows the Legislature to determine the subject, while a special session called by the governor does not.
- (eee) Governor may call. However, the General Assembly may adopt an adjournment resolution that does not provide for a sine die adjournment and that grants the joint leadership the right to call back on an agreed upon or to be determined date.

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.3

The Legislators: Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations: 2021

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	893	1,079	22	8	2,069*	...	2,484	2,946	37	15	5,503	...	7,572*
State totals	852	1,057	6	8	1,972*	...	2,450	2,917	30	14	5,411	...	7,383*
Alabama	8	26	...	1	35	4	28	75	...	2	105	4	140
Alaska	7	13	...	...	20	4	15	21	4 (k)	...	40 (k)	2	60
Arizona	14	16	...	...	30	2	29	31	...	...	60	2	90
Arkansas	7	28	...	...	35	4	22	78	...	...	100	2	135
California	31	9	...	...	40	4	58	19	1 (b)	2	80	2	120
Colorado	20	15	...	...	35	4	41	24	...	...	65	2	100
Connecticut	24	12	...	...	36	2	96	54	...	1	151	2	187
Delaware	14	7	...	...	21	4 (g)	26	15	...	...	41	2	62
Florida	16	24	...	...	40	4	42	78	...	...	120	2	160
Georgia	22	34	...	...	56	2	77	103	...	...	180	2	236
Hawaii	24	1	...	...	25	4	47	4	...	...	51	2	76
Idaho	7	28	...	...	35	2	12	58	...	...	70	2	105
Illinois	41	18	...	...	59	(a)	72	45	...	1	118	2	177
Indiana	11	39	...	...	50	4	29	71	...	...	100	2	150
Iowa	18	32	...	...	50	4	41	59	...	...	100	2	150
Kansas	11	29	...	...	40	4	39	86	...	...	125	2	165
Kentucky	8	30	...	...	38	4	25	75	...	...	100	2	138
Louisiana	12	27	...	...	39	4	35	67	2 (b)	1	105	4	144
Maine	22	13	...	...	35	2	80	66	5 (c)	...	151	2	186
Maryland	32	15	...	...	47	4	99	42	...	...	141	4	188
Massachusetts	37	3	...	...	40	2	128	30	1 (q)	1	160	2	200
Michigan	16	20	...	2	38	4 (p)	52	58	...	...	110	2 (p)	148
Minnesota	31 (d)	34	2 (b)	...	67	4	70 (d)	64	...	...	134	2	201
Mississippi	16	36	...	...	52	4	46	75	1 (b)	...	122	4	174
Missouri	10	24	...	...	34	4	48	114	...	1	163	2	197
Montana	19	31	...	...	50	4	33	67	...	...	100	2	150
Nebraska	-----Nonpartisan election-----				49	4	-----Unicameral-----						49
Nevada	12	9	...	...	21	4	26	16	...	...	42	2	63
New Hampshire	10	14	...	...	24	2	186	212	...	2	400	2	424
New Jersey	25	15	...	...	40	4 (f)	52	28	...	...	80	2	120
New Mexico	27	15	...	...	42	4	45	24	1 (b)	...	70	2	112
New York	43	20	...	...	63	2	106	43	1 (e)	...	150	2	213
North Carolina	22	28	...	...	50	2	51	69	...	...	120	2	170
North Dakota	7	40	...	...	47	4	14	80	...	...	94	4	141
Ohio	8	25	...	...	33	4	35	64	...	...	99	2	132
Oklahoma	9	38	...	1	48	4	19	82	...	...	101	2	149
Oregon	18	11	1 (b)	...	30	4	37	23	...	...	60	2	90
Pennsylvania	20	27	1 (b)	2	50	4	90	111	...	2	203	2	253
Rhode Island	33	5	...	...	38	2	65	10	...	...	75	2	113
South Carolina	16	30	...	...	46	4	43	81	...	...	124	2	170
South Dakota	3	32	...	...	35	2	8	62	...	...	70	2	105
Tennessee	6	27	...	...	33	4	26	73	...	...	99	2	132
Texas	13	18	...	...	31	4	68	82	...	...	150	2	181
Utah	6	23	...	...	29	4	17	58	...	...	75	2	104
Vermont	21	7	2 (r)	...	30	2	92	46	12 (r)	...	150	2	180
Virginia	21	18	...	1	40	4	55	45	...	...	100	2	140
Washington	29	20	...	...	49	4	57	41	...	...	98	2	147
West Virginia	11	23	...	...	34	4	23	77	...	...	100	2	134
Wisconsin	12	20	...	1	33 (h)	4	38	60	...	1	99 (h)	2	132
Wyoming	2	28	...	...	30	4	7	51	2 (s)	...	60	2	90
Dist. of Columbia (i)	11	0	2 (b)	...	13	4	-----Unicameral-----						13
American Samoa	-----Nonpartisan election-----				18 (j)	4	-----Nonpartisan election-----				21 (j)	2	39
Guam	8	7	...	...	15	2	-----Unicameral-----						15
CNMI**	1	5	3 (b)	...	9	4	8	9	3 (b)	...	20	2	29
Puerto Rico	12 (m)	10 (n)	5 (l)	...	27 (o)	4	26 (m)	20 (n)	4 (l)	1	51 (o)	4	78
U.S. Virgin Islands	9	...	6 (b)	...	15	2	-----Unicameral-----						15

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.3

The Legislators: Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations: 2021 (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2021.

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

** Commonwealth of 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) Four Independent and one Libertarian.

(d) Democratic-Farmer-Labor.

(e) Independence Party.

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

(g) 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) Three Non-affiliated and one Independent.

(l) Senate: 2 Citizen Victory Movement, 1 Independent, 1 Project Dignity and 1 Puerto Rican Independence Party. House: 2 Citizen Victory Movement, 1 Puerto Rican Independence Party and 1 Project Dignity.

(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.

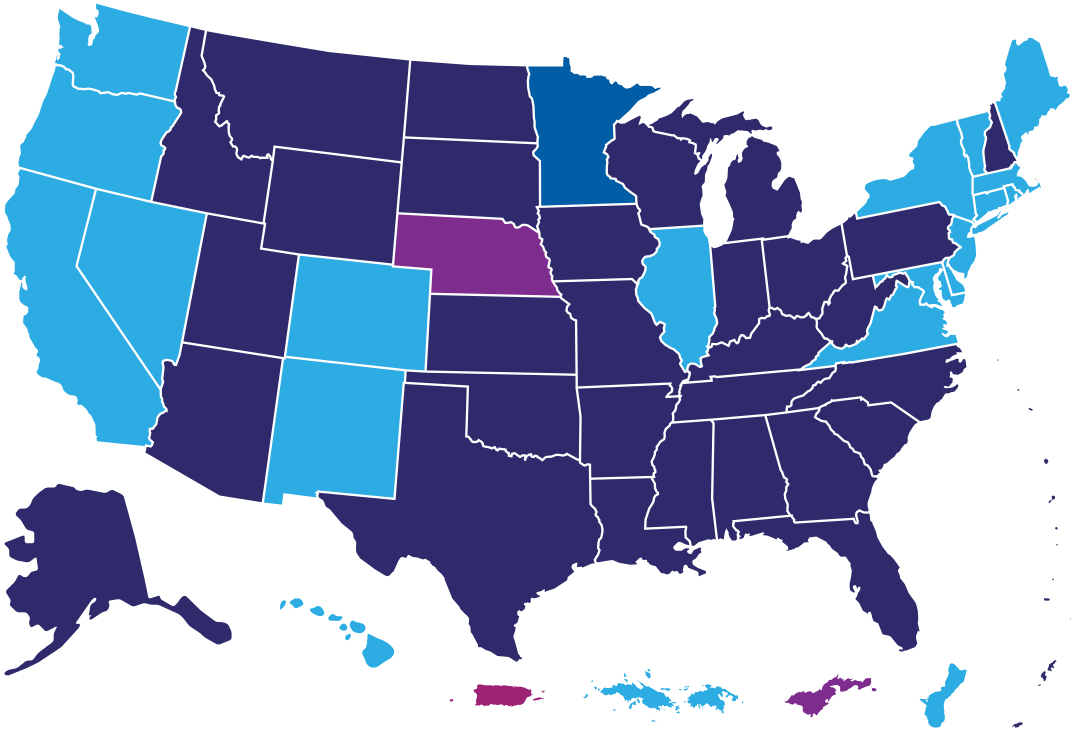
(p) If a person is elected or appointed to fill a vacancy for more than one-half of a term, it shall be counted as one of the 2 times.

(q) Unenrolled.

(r) Senate: Progressive Party. House: Seven Progressive Party and 5 Independent.

(s) One Libertarian Party and 1 Independent.

Table 3.3 | Legislative Partisan Control



- Democrat (21, D.C. included)
- Republican (31)
- Split (1)
- Nonpartisan (2)
- Popular Democratic Party (1)

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: 2020

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	2	2
Alaska	20	2	10	40	11	28
Arizona	30	8	27	60	16	27
Arkansas	35	4	11	100	14	14
California	40	9	23	80	10	13
Colorado	35	7	20	65	15	23
Connecticut	36	4	11	151	22	15
Delaware	21	4	19	41	4	10
Florida	40	10	25	120	38	32
Georgia	56	10	18	180	27	15
Hawaii	25	3	12	51	8	16
Idaho	35	6	17	70	19	27
Illinois	59	10	17	118	18	15
Indiana	50	4	8	100	15	15
Iowa	50	9	18	100	18	18
Kansas	40	15	38	125	28	22
Kentucky	38	5	13	100	22	22
Louisiana	39	0	0	105	1	1
Maine	35	10	29	151	45	30
Maryland	47	1	2	141	2	1
Massachusetts	40	2	5	160	17	11
Michigan	38	0	0	110	28	25
Minnesota	67	10	15	134	23	17
Mississippi	52	0	0	122	1	1
Missouri	34	11	32	163	49	30
Montana	50	15	30	100	39	39
Nebraska	49	8	16	----- Unicameral -----		
Nevada	21	4	19	42	15	36
New Hampshire	24	8	33	400	120	30
New Jersey	40	1	3	80	1	1
New Mexico	42	11	26	70	11	18
New York	63	11	17	150	29	19
North Carolina	50	12	24	120	25	21
North Dakota	47	5	11	94	7	7
Ohio	33	6	18	99	22	22
Oklahoma	48	7	15	101	15	15
Oregon	30	7	23	60	13	22
Pennsylvania	50	6	12	203	25	12
Rhode Island	38	8	21	75	14	19
South Carolina	46	6	13	124	15	12
South Dakota	35	13	37	70	23	33
Tennessee	33	2	6	99	10	10
Texas	31	3	10	150	17	11
Utah	29	5	17	75	14	19
Vermont	30	4	13	150	30	20
Virginia	40	0	0	100	3	3
Washington	49	5	10	98	16	16
West Virginia	34	8	24	100	36	36
Wisconsin	33	9	27	99	17	17
Wyoming	30	6	20	60	18	30
Dist. of Columbia	13	3	23	----- Unicameral -----		
American Samoa	18	10	56	21	10	48
Guam	15	4	27	----- Unicameral -----		
CNMI*	9	2	22	18	7	39
Puerto Rico	27	21	78	51	20	39
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	6	40	----- Unicameral -----		

Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.5

Legislators: Qualifications for Election

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years) (a)	House/Assembly		
			State resident (years) (b)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (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	21	★	★	★	★
Delaware	24	★	3	1	...
Florida	21	...	2	...	★
Georgia	21	★	2(c)	...	★
Hawaii	18	★	3	★	...
Idaho	21	★	1	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	21	...	1	6 mo.	★
Mississippi	21	...	4(c)	2	★
Missouri	24	★	★	1	2
Montana	18	...	1	6 mo.(g)	...
Nebraska	U	U	U	U	U
Nevada	21	★	1(c)	30 days(h)	★
New Hampshire	18	...	2(c)	★	...
New Jersey	21	★	2(c)	2	...
New Mexico	21	★	★	★	...
New York	18	★	5	1(j)	★
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	...	★
South Carolina	21	...	...	★(※)	...
South Dakota	21	★	2	...	★
Tennessee	21	★	(c)	1	★
Texas	21	★	2	1	...
Utah	25	★	3	6 mo.	★(p)
Vermont	...	★	2	1	...
Virginia	21	★	★	1	★
Washington	18	★	...	...	★
West Virginia	18	1	1(c)	...	...
Wisconsin	18	★	1	★(k)	★(k)
Wyoming	21	★	★(c)	1	...
Dist. of Columbia	U	U	U	U	U
American Samoa	25	★(l)	5	1	...
Guam	U	U	U	U	U
CNMI*	21	...	3	(f)	★
Puerto Rico	25	★	2	1(n)	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	U	U	U	U

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.5
Legislators: Qualifications for Election (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Minimum age	U.S. citizen (years) (a)	Senate		
			State resident (years) (b)	District resident (years)	Qualified voter (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	21	★	★	★	★
Delaware	27	★	3 (c)	1	...
Florida	21	...	2	...	★
Georgia	25	★	2 (c)	...	★
Hawaii	18	★	3	★	...
Idaho	21	★	1	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	(j)	★
Michigan	21	★	★	(f)	...
Minnesota	21	...	1	6 mo.	★
Mississippi	25	...	4 (c)	2	★
Missouri	30	★	★	1	3
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)	(j)	...
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	...	★
South Carolina	21	...	...	★ (※)	...
South Dakota	21	★	2	...	★
Tennessee	30	★	3	1	★
Texas	26	★	5	1	...
Utah	25	★	3	6 mo.	★(p)
Vermont	...	★	2	1	...
Virginia	21	★	★	1	★
Washington	18	★	...	...	★
West Virginia	25	5	5 (c)	...	...
Wisconsin	18	★	1	★(k)	★(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)	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	21	...	3 (c)	3	★

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.5

Legislators: Qualifications for Election (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments survey, December 2019 and state websites 2021.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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

Key:

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

★ – Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... – No formal provision.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) 30 days prior to close of filing for declaration of candidacy.

(i) After redistricting, candidate must have been a resident of the county in which the district is contained for one year immediately preceding election.

(j) At the time of filing.

(k) Ten consecutive days before any 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.

(p) In the district.

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	EC	AT (nn)	...	...	...	...
Delaware	(a)	ES	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Florida (ll)	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	ES	ES	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
Maryland	ES	ES	AP (n)	AP (n)	AP (n)	(n)	AP	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	...	...	...	...	...	EC (k)
Utah (z)	ES	AL	EC	...	...	...	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	AL (m)	...	...	AL (c)	...
Delaware	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Florida (ll)	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	...	...	...	...
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	(mm)
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	...	...	...	...	...	EC (k)
Utah	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Vermont	EC	EC	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)	EC (aa)
Virginia	EC	...	EC	...	...	EC
Washington (cc)	EC	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, December 2019 and state websites 2021.

*Commonwealth of 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 - (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) Senate Republican caucus has three minority 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 appoint by the minority leader: Senate Finance Committee ranking member, Minority Policy Committee chair, Minority Program Development chair, three additional minority leaders, various deputies and assistants.

(h) Appointed by minority leader.

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

(j) Same position as majority leader.

(k) Caucus chairs have no official role under Senate rules.

(l) Same position as minority leader.

(m) Senate Republican caucus has one minority leader pro tempore, one chief deputy minority leader, five deputy minority leaders, three assistant minority leaders, three minority whips.

(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.

(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) Majority assistant whip, minority assistant whip and minority caucus manager elected by party caucus.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.6

Senate Leadership Positions: Methods of Selection (continued)

(kk) Official title is caucus chair.

(ll) All positions other than president, president pro tempore and majority leader are party caucus designations.

(mm) Co-Minority Caucus Coordinators elected by party caucus.

(nn) Senate Democratic caucus has one chief deputy president pro tempore, 13 deputy president pro tempore and one chief deputy majority leader and five 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 (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	EH	AS (h)	EC	EC	...	...	...	...
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	AS (dd)	...	...
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	...	(bb)	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	...	...	...	...	...	EC (ii)
Utah (s)	EH	AS	EC	...	...	...	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
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	...	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	EC	...	...	...	...
Maryland (cc)	EC (l)	EC	EC (l)	EC (l)	EH	(k)
Massachusetts	EC	AL	...	...	...	...
Michigan (n)	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC	EC
Minnesota	EC	EC	...	...	EC	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri (ff)	...	...	EC	EC	EC	EC
Montana	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	(o).....	.....	.....
Nevada (gg)	...	...	EC	EC	EC	...
New Hampshire	AS	AL (dd)	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	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	EC (ii)
Utah	EC	...	...	...	EC	...
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, December 2019 and state websites 2021.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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.

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 caucus chair (EC) and deputy majority whip (EC).

(b) Speaker pro tem - 1 Deputy Speaker Pro Tempore, 8 Deputy Speakers and 4 Assistant Deputy Speakers. Assistant majority leader - Majority leader appoints 8 Deputy Majority Leaders; Speaker appoints 17 Assistant Minority Leaders (in consultation with Majority Leader). Majority Whip - 1 Chief Majority Whip, 2 Majority Whip At-Large, 2 Deputy Majority Whips At-Large and 5 Assistant Majority Whips (in consultation with Majority Leader). Majority caucus chair - selected in consultation with Majority Leader. Assistant Minority Leader - 1 Deputy Minority Leader, 4 Deputy Minority Leaders At-Large and 10 Assistant Minority Leaders. Minority Whip - 1 Chief Minority Whip, 3 Senior Minority Whips and 6 Minority Whips. Minority Caucus Chair - 1 Minority Caucus Chair and 2 Minority Policy Chairs.

(c) Other positions in Hawaii include speaker emeritus, majority policy leader (EC) and minority leader emeritus.

(d) In Hawaii, American Samoa and Puerto Rico, title is vice speaker. In New Hampshire, there is also a position of deputy speaker.

(e) The two deputy majority leaders appointed by the speaker are among eight assistant majority leaders; and the two deputy Republican (minority) leaders appointed by the Republican (minority) leader are among the eight assistant leaders. Majority and minority caucus chairs are selected by conference chairs.

(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.

(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) Majority assistant whip, minority assistant whip and minority caucus manager elected by party caucus.

(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) The Speaker appoints 3 deputy floor leaders and 2 deputy majority leaders.

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

(dd) Assistant majority leader official title is deputy majority leader. Assistant majority floor leader is deputy majority floor leader.

Assistant minority leader official title is deputy Republican leader. Assistant minority floor leader is deputy Republican floor leader.

(ee) The position of assistant majority leader is known as deputy majority leader. In addition to a majority whip, deputy whips are

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.7

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

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.

(ff) Additional positions of minority and majority caucus secretaries (EC).

(gg) Co-assistant leaders, called deputy minority floor leaders,

elected for 2020 session and two minority whips elected for the 2020 session; a chief deputy majority whip and 2 assistant majority whips elected for 2020 session.

(hh) The most Senior member of the Majority Party.

(ii) Caucus chairs have no official role under House rules.

TABLE 3.8
Method of Setting Legislative Compensation

<i>State</i>	<i>Method</i>
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.; §§3301-3304; 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 NMSA
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 2020.

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.9

Legislative Compensation and Living Expense Allowances During Sessions, 2021

State	Regular sessions		Annual salary	Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Per diem salary	Limit on days			
Alabama	...	\$51,734	56/mile.	For overnight stays: \$85/day. For two or more days with overnight stays: \$100/day.	For overnight stays: \$85/d. For two or more days with overnight stays: \$100/d.
Alaska	...	\$50,400	56/mile.	For legislators whose permanent residence is not in Juneau: up to \$293/day. For Juneau legislators: no per diem. Additionally, legislators who must move to and from Juneau for regular session are entitled to be reimbursed for relocation expenses.	\$287/d.
Arizona	...	\$24,000	56/mile. Tied to the federal rate.	For legislators residing within Maricopa County: \$35/day for the first 120 days of regular and special sessions and \$10/day for all following days. For legislators residing outside of Maricopa County: \$60/day for the first 120 days of regular and special sessions and \$20/day for all following days. Set by statute.	For legislators residing within Maricopa County: \$35/d for the first 120 days of regular and special sessions and \$10/d for all following days. For legislators residing outside of Maricopa County: \$60/d for the first 120 days of regular and special sessions and \$20/d for all following days. Set by statute.
Arkansas	...	\$42,428	56/mile.	For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: \$55/day. For legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol: \$151/day.	For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: \$55/d. For legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol: \$151/d.
California	...	\$114,877	53/mile.	\$211/day.	\$206/d.
Colorado	...	\$40,242	56/mile.	For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: \$45/day. For legislators living more than 50 miles from the capitol: \$219/day. Set by the legislature. Vouchered.	For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: \$45/d. For legislators living more than 50 miles from the capitol: \$219/d. Set by the legislature (V).
Connecticut	...	\$28,000	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	No per diem is paid.	No per diem is paid.
Delaware	...	\$47,291	40/mile.	No per diem is paid.	No per diem is paid.
Florida	...	\$29,697	44.5/mile.	\$152/day for up to 50 days for senators and up to 60 days for representatives. Vouchered.	\$152/d for up to 50 days for senators and up to 60 days for representatives (V).
Georgia	...	\$15,608	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$173/day. Set by the Legislative Services Committee. Unvouchered.	\$173/d (U). Set by the Legislative Services Committee.
Hawaii	...	\$62,604	56/mile.	For legislators who do not reside on Oahu: \$225/day. For legislators living on Oahu during the mandatory five-day recess only: \$10/day. Legislators who do not reside on Oahu also receive reimbursement for their air travel costs to commute from their home island to Oahu.	For legislators who do not reside on Oahu: \$225/d. For legislators living on Oahu during the mandatory five-day recess only: \$10/d.
Idaho	...	\$18,691	56/mile.	For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: \$71/day. For legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol: \$139/day.	For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: \$71/d. For legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol: \$139/d.
Illinois	...	\$69,464	39/mile.	\$151/d.	\$151/d.
Indiana	...	\$28,103	57/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$183/day. Unvouchered. Any additional expenses must be approved by the President pro tem.	\$184/d (U).
Iowa	...	\$25,000	39/mile.	\$172/day. Unvouchered. During the interim, hotel stays are covered for two-day meetings or with prior approval.	\$169/d (U).
Kansas	\$88.66/session day.	...	56/mile. One round trip per week.	\$151/day.	\$151/d.
Kentucky	\$188.22/calendar day.	...	57.5/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$166/d.	\$166/d.
Louisiana	...	\$16,800	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$166.A26:F2610/day.	\$161/d (U). Tied to federal rate.
Maine	...	\$15,417 for the first regular session. \$10,923 (estimate) for the second regular session.	44/mile.	\$38/day for lodging (or mileage up to \$38/day in lieu of lodging, plus actual tolls). \$32/day for meals. Set by statute.	\$38/d lodging (or mileage and tolls up to \$38/d in lieu of housing). \$32/d meals. Set by statute.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.9

Legislative Compensation and Living Expense Allowances During Sessions, 2021 (continued)

State	Regular sessions		Annual salary	Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Per diem salary	Limit on days			
Maryland	...	\$50,330	56/mile. Legislators receive \$750/year as taxable income for in-district travel, but they may decline the allowance.	\$106/day for lodging. \$56/day for meals.	\$109/d for lodging. \$56/d for meals.
Massachusetts	...	\$70,536	No mileage reimbursement. Legislators residing within 50 miles of the statehouse receive an office expense stipend of \$17,043 that can be used for travel expenses. Legislators residing more than 50 miles from the state house receive \$22,723.	No per diem is paid. Legislators residing within 50 miles of the statehouse receive an office expense stipend of \$17,043 that can be used for travel expenses. Legislators residing more than 50 miles from the state house receive \$22,723.	No per diem is paid. Legislators residing within 50 miles of the statehouse receive an office expense stipend of \$16,248 that can be used for travel expenses. Legislators residing more than 50 miles from the statehouse receive \$21,664.
Michigan	...	\$71,685	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	No per diem is paid. Legislators receive an expense allowance of \$10,800/year for session and interim. Set by the compensation commission. Vouchered.	No per diem is paid. Legislators receive an expense allowance of \$10,800/y for session and interim (V). Set by the compensation commission.
Minnesota	...	\$46,500	56/mile. One round trip per week. Tied to federal rate.	For senators: \$86/day. For representatives: \$66/day. Additional compensation for communication, living expenses and district travel may be possible.	\$86/d for senators; \$66/d for representatives.
Mississippi	...	\$23,500	56/mile.	\$151/day. Tied to federal rate. Unvouchered.	\$151/d (U). Tied to federal rate.
Missouri	...	\$35,915	37/mile.	\$121/day. Tied to federal rate. Unvouchered.	\$121/d (U). Tied to federal rate.
Montana	\$100.48/ legislative day.	...	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$126.12/day. For additional expenses, legislators also receive a primary \$3,000 stipend and a secondary amount between \$1,000 and \$4,000 depending on the square mileage of a legislator's district.	\$120.11/d
Nebraska	...	\$12,000	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: \$55/day. For legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol: \$151/day.	For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: \$55/d. For legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol: \$151/d.
Nevada	\$164.69/ calendar day up to 60 days. Senators who are not up for reelection until 2022 receive \$159.89/ calendar day.	...	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$151/day. Travel allowance of \$10,000/ session, and additional \$900/session leadership allowance.	\$151/d.
New Hampshire	...	\$100	56/mile. Tied to federal rate. Legislators can instead choose the state mileage reimbursement option, which is 38/mile for the first 45 miles, and 19/mile thereafter. With this alternative method, the reimbursement is taxed as income, and legislators do not need to drive their personal vehicle.	No per diem is paid.	No per diem is paid.
New Jersey	...	\$49,000	No mileage reimbursement.	No per diem is paid.	No per diem is paid.
New Mexico	...	\$0	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$165/day (January and February); \$194/day (March). Tied to federal rate. Vouchered.	\$192/d (V). Tied to federal rate.
New York	...	\$110,000	56/mile Tied to federal rate.	For non-overnight travel: \$61/day. For overnight stays: \$176/day.	For non-overnight travel: \$61/d. For overnight stays: \$176/d.
North Carolina	...	\$13,951	29/mile. One round trip per week.	\$104/day. Set by statute. Unvouchered. For additional expenses, legislators receive \$559/month.	\$104/d (U). Set by statute.

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.9

Legislative Compensation and Living Expense Allowances During Sessions, 2021 (continued)

State	Regular sessions		Annual salary	Mileage cents per mile	Session per diem rate
	Per diem salary	Limit on days			
North Dakota		\$518/month. \$526/month starting July 1, 2021; \$537/month starting July 1 2022.	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$186/day. \$189/day starting July 1, 2021; \$193/day starting July 1, 2022.	\$181/d until July 1, 2020. \$186/d after July 1, 2020.
Ohio	...	\$67,492	52/mile for legislators living outside Franklin County.	No per diem is paid.	No per diem is paid.
Oklahoma	...	\$47,500	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$165/day. Tied to federal rate. Unvouchered.	\$166/d (U). Tied to federal rate.
Oregon	...	\$32,839	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$151/day.	\$151/d.
Pennsylvania	...	\$90,335	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$178/day.	\$178/d.
Rhode Island	...	\$16,636	57.5/mile.	No per diem is paid.	No per diem is paid.
South Carolina	...	\$10,400	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$173/day. Tied to federal rate.	\$140/d.
South Dakota		\$12,851	One trip is paid at 5/mile, and the remaining are paid at 42/mile. One round trip per week.	\$151/day. Legislative days only. Unvouchered.	\$151/d (L)(U).
Tennessee	...	\$24,316	47/mile.	For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: \$61/day. For legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol: \$295/day. Tied to federal rate. Unvouchered.	For legislators residing within 50 miles of the capitol: \$61/d. For legislators residing more than 50 miles from the capitol: \$284/d (U). Tied to federal rate.
Texas	...	\$7,200	50/mile. \$1.21/mile for single, twin and turbo engine airplanes. Set by general appropriations bill. Legislators also receive reimbursement for transportation costs for one roundtrip home each week.	\$221/day. Set by ethics commission. Unvouchered.	\$221/d (U). Set by ethics commission.
Utah	\$285/legislative day.	...	56/mile.	No per diem is paid. Legislators residing more than 100 miles from the capitol can receive expense reimbursement for meals and lodging.	No per diem is paid. Legislators residing more than 100 miles from the capitol can receive expense reimbursement for meals and lodging.
Vermont	...	\$742.92/w during session.	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$75/day because the legislature is meeting remotely for the 2021 session.	\$132/d lodging. \$66/d for meals.
Virginia	...	\$18,000 for senators; \$17,640 for delegates.	56/mile.	\$211/day.	\$210/d.
Washington	...	\$56,881	56/mile. Tied to federal rate.	\$120/day.	\$120/d.
West Virginia	...	\$20,000	48.5/mile.	\$131/day. Set by compensation commission. Unvouchered.	\$131/d (U). Set by compensation commission.
Wisconsin	...	\$55,141	51/mile. One roundtrip per week.	\$115/day for senators who reside outside of Dane County; those in Dane County receive \$57.50. \$153 (with overnight) or \$76.50/day (no overnight) for representatives. Per diem can be claimed up to 90 days per year.	"\$115/d for senators. \$162 (with overnight) for \$81/d (no overnight) for representatives. Per diem can be claimed up to 90 days per year.
Wyoming	\$150/d	...	56/mile.	\$109/day. Set by legislature. Vouchered. Legislators also receive an additional \$300/month; 1/2 salary for 1 day of preparation for each day the legislator is engaged in work for the Management Council or any committee; and 1/2 salary for each day the member travels to and from an interim activity for which he/she is entitled to receive a salary.	\$109/d (V). Set by legislature.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2021.

Key:

... – Not applicable

TABLE 3.10

Legislative Compensation: Other Payments and Benefits

State	Legislator's compensation for office supplies, district offices and staffing	Insurance benefits				
		Health	Dental	Vision	Disability insurance	Life insurance benefits
Alabama	None.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	None.	None.
Alaska	Senators receive \$20,000/year and representatives receive \$12,000/year for postage, stationery and other legislative expenses. Staffing allowances are determined by rules and presiding officers, depending on time of year.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Arizona	None	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.
Arkansas	None.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
California	Senate member expenses are paid directly and maintained by the Senate Rules Committee. Assembly member expenses are paid directly and maintained by the Assembly Rules Committee. No limits.	S.A., S.P.P.	State pays for basic plan; enhanced coverage is available at an additional cost to member.	State pays for basic plan; enhanced coverage is available at an additional cost to member.	Senators are covered by a long-term disability insurance policy; Assembly members do not have disability insurance coverage.	Members are eligible for up to \$250,000 term coverage. Senators pay 10% of the age-based premium plus the taxable value on coverage above \$50,000. Assembly members pay the taxable value on coverage above \$50,000.
Colorado	None.	S.A., S.P.P. Amount differs according to plan selected.	S.A., S.P.P. Amount differs according to plan selected.	Included in health coverage without additional cost.	None.	S.A., S.P. for \$50,000 policy. Additional is optional at legislator's expense.
Connecticut	Senators receive \$5,500/year and representatives receive \$4,500/year for unvouchered expenses (not staff).	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A. Some health insurance plans include discounts on eyewear.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.
Delaware	None.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Florida	Senators receive \$44,452/year and representatives receive \$39,534/year for district office expenses.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A., O.P.	S.P.	S.A. S.P. for \$25,000 coverage.
Georgia	None.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Hawaii	\$13,804/year for legislative-related expenses, including office supplies, postage, official travel, etc.	S.A.	S.A. Several plans are available with differing employee contribution rates and copayments.	S.A. Several plans are available with differing employee contribution rates and copayments.	None.	S.A., S.P.
Idaho	\$2,500/year for unvouchered constituent expense, and additional amounts are paid incrementally to those serving from larger geographic areas.	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	\$69,409/year for office expenses, including district offices and staffing.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Indiana	None.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Iowa	\$300/month for district constituency postage, travel, telephone and other expenses.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Kansas	\$7,083/year for a legislative allowance during the interim. Staffing allowances for leadership only; amount varies by office.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Kentucky	\$1,788.51/year for district expenses during interim.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	None.	S.A.
Louisiana	\$2,000/month for vouchered office expenses, rent and travel mileage in district. Newly elected members receive \$2,000 for office furniture allowance and \$500 for the same upon each re-election. Staff allowance based on promotional grade, beginning at \$27,300/year.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A. Legislator pays 100%.	S.A. Legislator pays 100%.	O.P. Legislator pays 100%.	O.P. Legislator pays 100%.

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	Insurance benefits				
		Health	Dental	Vision	Disability insurance	Life insurance benefits
Maine	Senators receive \$2,000/year and representatives receive \$1,500/year for constituent services. No other allowances provided; however, supplies for staff offices are provided and paid for out of general legislative account.	S.A. S.P. 100% of legislator coverage and 50% of dependent coverage.	S.A., S.P. 100% of legislator coverage only.	O.P.	None.	O.P.
Maryland	Senators receive \$46,325/year and delegates receive \$55,511/year for expenses and staffing. Senators also receive one institutionally compensated legislative aide.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Massachusetts	\$17,043/year office stipend for legislators who live 50 miles or fewer from the state house; \$22,723/year for members who live more than 50 miles from the state house. Can be used for travel.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Michigan	Senators receive a base allowance of \$226,700 (majority members) or \$183,600 (minority members) for staffing, and each senator received \$54,500 for office operations. Representatives receive a base allowance of \$104,000 (majority members) or \$101,000 (minority members) for office and staffing expenses.		S.P.P.		S.P.P.	S.P.P.
Minnesota	\$1,000/year postage allotment.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Mississippi	None.	S.A.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., S.P.P. State pays 50% and legislator pays 50%.
Missouri	Senators receive \$94,464/year for staff salaries. Legislators in both chambers receive \$24,100/y for mailings, travel, supplies and other office expenses.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Montana	\$1,500/year for constituent services.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	None.	S.A.
Nebraska	\$2,800/session for telephone and \$60/session for postage.	O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.
Nevada	None.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.
New Hampshire	None.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	None.	None.
New Jersey	\$135,000/year for district office personnel. The Legislature provides stationery for each legislator and 10,000 postage stamps/year. District office expenses are handled by the Office of Legislative Services.	S.A. Members appointed or elected after 5/21/10 must pay full cost of coverage.	S.A. Members appointed or elected after 5/21/10 are not eligible for dental coverage.	S.A. Members appointed or elected after 5/21/10 must pay full cost of coverage.	Permanent disability available 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.
New Mexico	None.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.	None.	S.A., O.P.
New York	Legislators receive an allowance for office and staffing expenses; the amount is unavailable.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
North Carolina	\$2,275/biennium for office expenses. No staffing allowance.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A., O.P.	S.A.
North Dakota	\$90/month phone and data stipend. No other office or staffing allowances.	S.A., S.P.	S.A. Legislator pays premium.	S.A. Legislator pays premium.	None.	S.A. State pays for \$7,000 term life policy.
Ohio	None.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Oklahoma	Senators receive \$1,500/year and Representatives receive \$2,000/year for office supplies and expenses.	S.A.		S.A.		S.A.
Oregon	\$5,986/biennium for interim expenses; \$5,070/biennium for session services and supplies. \$95,104/biennium for interim staff; \$67,530/biennium for session staffing.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., O.P.	S.A., O.P.

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	Insurance benefits				
		Health	Dental	Vision	Disability insurance	Life insurance benefits
Pennsylvania	\$20,000/fiscal year for office expenses. Staffing expenses are determined by leadership.	S.A. Legislators pay 1% of salary toward medical/hospital, dental, vision and prescription benefits.	S.A. Legislators pay 1% of salary toward medical/hospital, dental, vision and prescription benefits.	S.A. Legislators pay 1% of salary toward medical/hospital, dental, vision and prescription benefits.	None.	S.A. Legislators pay 1% of salary toward medical/hospital, dental, vision and prescription benefits.
Rhode Island	None.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	None.	S.A.
South Carolina	\$1,000/month for in-district expenses.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
South Dakota	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	S.P. Accidental death/dismemberment insurance only.
Tennessee	\$1,000/month for in-district expenses.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	None.	S.A. State pays first \$33,500 of the basic life insurance; remainder paid by legislator.
Texas	Senators receive \$41,000/month for staff salaries and staff travel. No limit on office expenses or district office leases, though leases must be within the going rate in the geographic region and all expenses must be approved by the secretary of state.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Utah	None.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A.	S.A., S.P.	S.A., S.P. State pays full premium for \$25,000 basic term life coverage.
Vermont	None.	None.	S.A., but legislators must pay the premiums while other state employees do not.	None.	None.	None.
Virginia	"Leaders: \$131,250/year staffing allowance and \$1,750/month office expense allowance. Legislators: \$60,672/year staffing allowance and \$1,250/month office expense allowance."	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A.	S.A., O.P.	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	\$15,600/biennium for reimbursable office expenses. No staffing allowance.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A., included in health coverage.	S.A., S.P.P.	S.A., S.P.P.
West Virginia	None.	O.P.	O.P.	O.P.	None.	S.A., O.P.
Wisconsin	Senators receive \$232,530/biennium staffing allowance and \$55,955/biennium for office expenses. Representatives receive \$20,000 per biennium session office expenses.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.	S.A.
Wyoming	\$750/quarter through constituent service allowance. No staffing allowance.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2021.

Key:

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

S.A.— Same as state employees.

S.P.— State pays full amount.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.11

Additional Compensation for Senate Leaders

State	Presiding officer	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other leaders and committee chairs
Alabama	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None.	None.	None.
Alaska	\$500/year.	None.	None.	None.
Arizona	Leaders are generally approved for additional interim per diem.	Leaders are generally approved for additional interim per diem.	Leaders are generally approved for additional interim per diem.	Leaders are generally approved for additional interim per diem. None for chairs.
Arkansas	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None.	None.	President pro tem: \$5,600/year. Up to \$3,600/year additional reimbursement for committee chairs, vice chairs and standing subcommittee chairs.
California	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None.	None.	None.
Colorado	All leaders receive \$99/day during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.	All leaders receive \$99/day during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.	All leaders receive \$99/day during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.	All leaders receive \$99/day during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters. All assigned committee members receive \$99/day during interim.
Connecticut	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$8,835/year.	\$8,835/year.	"President pro tem: \$10,689/year. Deputy majority leaders and deputy minority leaders: \$6,446/year. Assistant majority leaders, assistant minority leaders; majority whips and minority whips: \$4,241/year. Committee chairs: \$4,241/year."
Delaware	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$12,376/year.	\$12,376/year.	President pro tem: \$19,983/year. Majority whips and minority whips: \$7,794/year. Joint finance chair and vice chair: \$11,459/year. Capital improvement chair and vice chair: \$4,578/year.
Florida	\$11,484/year.	None.	None.	None.
Georgia	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$200/month.	\$200/month.	President pro tem: \$400/month. Floor leaders: \$100/month.
Hawaii	\$7,500/year.	None.	None.	None.
Idaho	\$5,000/year.	\$2,000/year.	\$2,000/year.	None.
Illinois	\$27,477/year.	\$20,649/year.	\$27,477/year.	Assistant majority leaders, assistant minority leaders, majority caucus chairs and minority caucus chairs: \$20,649/year. Committee chairs: \$10,327/year.
Indiana	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$5,500/year for majority floor leader.	\$6,000/year minority floor leader.	President pro tem: \$7,000/year. Majority caucus chair: \$5,500/year. Majority whip: \$4,000/year. Minority whip: \$2,000/year. Committee Chairs: \$1,000/year.
Iowa	\$12,500/year.	\$12,500/year.	\$12,500/year.	President pro tem: \$2,000/year.
Kansas	\$14,039/year.	\$12,665/year.	\$12,665/year.	Vice president, assistant majority leaders and assistant minority leaders: \$7,165/year. Ways and means chair: \$11,290/year.
Kentucky	\$47.35/day.	\$37.40/day.	\$37.40/day.	Majority caucus chairs, minority caucus chairs, majority caucus whips and minority caucus whips: \$28.66/day. Committee chairs: \$18.71/day.
Louisiana	\$15,200/year.	None.	None.	President pro tem: \$7,700/year. Joint budget chair: \$15,200/year.
Maine	50% of base salary/year.	25% of base salary/year.	25% of base salary/year.	Assistant majority and assistant minority leaders: 12.5% of base salary/year.
Maryland	\$15,041/year.	None.	None.	None.
Massachusetts	\$90,893/year.	\$68,170/year.	\$68,170/year.	President pro tem: \$56,808/year. Assistant majority leaders and assistant minority leaders: \$39,765/year. Ways and means chair: \$73,851/year. Division chairs: \$34,085/year. Division vice chairs and all other chairs: \$17,043/year. All other vice chairs: \$5,908/year.
Michigan	Lt. governor holds this position.	\$23,400/year.	\$19,800/year.	President pro tem: \$4,962/year. Majority floor leader: \$10,800/year. Minority floor leader: \$9,000/year. Appropriations chair: \$6,300/year.
Minnesota	\$4,651/year.	\$18,600/year.	\$18,600/year.	Deputy leaders: \$4,650/year. Finance and tax chair: \$4,650/year.
Mississippi	\$5,000/month.	None.	None.	President pro tem: \$1,250/month.
Missouri	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$1,500/year.	\$1,500/year.	President pro tem: \$2,500/year.
Montana	\$5/day during session.	None.	None.	None.
Nebraska	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None.	None.	None.
Nevada	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None.	None.	None.
New Hampshire	\$50/two-year term.	None.	None.	None.
New Jersey	\$16,333/year.	None.	None.	None.
New Mexico	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None.	None.	None.
New York	\$41,5000/year.	None.	\$34,500/year.	Deputy Majority Leader: \$34,000/year. Deputy Minority Leader: \$20,500/year. Finance committee chair: \$34,000/year. Finance committee ranking member: \$20,500/year.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.11

Additional Compensation for Senate Leaders (continued)

<i>State</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders and committee chairs</i>
North Carolina	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$3,097/year.	\$3,097/year.	President pro tem: \$24,200/year. Deputy president pro tem: \$7,788/year.
North Dakota	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$15/day during legislative session.	\$15/day during legislative session.	Assistant leaders: \$10/day during session. Standing committee chairs: \$10/day.
Ohio	\$37,714/year.	None.	\$28,499/year.	President pro tem: \$28,499/year. Assistant president pro tem: \$22,296/year. Majority whip: \$17,363/year. Assistant minority leader: \$20,147/year. Minority whip: \$11,797/year. Assistant minority whip: \$3,116/year. Finance chair: \$13,500/year. Finance ranking minority member, finance committee standing subcommittee chair and all other standing committee chairs: \$9,000/year. Finance vice chair: \$7,500/year. Finance standing subcommittee ranking minority member, all vice chairs, all ranking minority members and all standing subcommittee chairs: \$6,750/year. Standing subcommittee ranking minority members: \$3,250/year.
Oklahoma	\$17,932/year.	\$12,364/year.	\$12,364/year.	Assistant majority leader: \$12,364/year. Appropriations chair: \$12,364/year.
Oregon	\$2,736/month.	None.	None.	None.
Pennsylvania	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$39,775/year.	\$39,775/year.	President pro tem: \$49,716.10/year. Majority whips and minority whips: \$30,185.99/year. Majority caucus chair and minority caucus chair: \$18,821.23/year. Majority caucus secretaries, minority caucus secretaries, majority policy chairs, minority policy chairs, majority caucus administrators and minority caucus administrators: \$12,429.97/year.
Rhode Island	\$16,635.74/year.	None.	None.	None.
South Carolina	\$11,000/year.	None.	None.	Committee chairs: \$600/year.
South Dakota	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None.	None.	None.
Tennessee	None.	None.	None.	None.
Texas	None.	None.	None.	None.
Utah	\$5,000/year.	\$4,000/year.	\$4,000/year.	Majority whips, minority whips, assistant majority whips and assistant minority whips: \$3,000/year. Appropriations chair: \$3,000/year.
Vermont	Lt. gov. holds this position.	None.	None.	President pro tem: \$822.36/biweekly, plus \$12,714.52/year.
Virginia	Lt. governor holds this position.	None.	None.	None.
Washington	Lt. gov. holds this position.	\$8,000/year.	\$4,000/year.	None.
West Virginia	\$150/day during session.	\$50/day during session.	\$50/day during session.	Up to six additional persons named by presiding officer: \$150/day (up to 30 days). Finance and judiciary chairs: \$150/day (up to 30 days).
Wisconsin	None.	None.	None.	None.
Wyoming	\$3/day and \$918/month.	\$600/month.	\$600/month.	Committee Chairs: \$600/month.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2021.

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.12
Additional Compensation for House/Assembly Leaders

State	Presiding officer	Majority leader	Minority leader	Other leaders and committee chairs
Alabama	\$18,000/year.	None.	None.	None.
Alaska	\$500/year.	None.	None.	None.
Arizona	Leaders are generally approved for additional interim per diem.	Leaders are generally approved for additional interim per diem.	Leaders are generally approved for additional interim per diem.	Leaders are generally approved for additional interim per diem. None for chairs.
Arkansas	\$6,031/year.	None.	None.	Committee chairs, vice chairs and standing subcommittee chairs: up to \$3,600/year additional reimbursement.
California	\$17,230/year.	\$8,616/year.	\$17,230/year.	Second ranking minority leader: \$8,616/year.
Colorado	All leaders receive \$99/day during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.	All leaders receive \$99/day during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.	All leaders receive \$99/day during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters.	All leaders receive \$99/day during interim when in attendance at committee or leadership matters. All assigned committee members receive \$99/day during interim.
Connecticut	\$10,689/year.	\$8,835/year.	\$8,835/year.	Deputy speaker, deputy majority leaders, deputy minority leaders, assistant majority leaders and assistant minority leaders: \$6,446/year. Majority whips and minority whips: \$4,241/year. Committee chairs: \$4,241/year.
Delaware	\$19,893/year.	\$12,376/year.	\$12,376/year.	Majority whips and minority whips: \$7,794/year. Joint finance chair and vice chair: \$11,459/year. Capital improvement chair and vice chair: \$4,578/year.
Florida	\$11,484/year.	None.	None.	None.
Georgia	\$6,811/month.	\$200/month.	\$200/month.	Speaker pro tem: \$400/month. Governor's floor leader and assistant floor leader: \$100/month.
Hawaii	\$7,500/year.	None.	None.	None.
Idaho	\$5,000/year.	\$2,000/year.	\$2,000/year.	None.
Illinois	\$27,477/year.	\$23,230/year.	\$27,277/year.	Deputy majority leaders and deputy minority leaders: \$19,791/year. Assistant majority leaders, assistant minority leaders and majority conference chair: \$18,067/year. Committee chairs: \$10,327/year.
Indiana	\$7,000/year.	\$5,500/year.	\$5,500/year.	Caucus chairs: \$5,500/year. Ways and means chair: \$5,500/year. All other committee chairs: \$1,000/year.
Iowa	\$12,500/year.	\$12,500/year.	\$12,500/year.	Speaker pro tem: \$2,000/year.
Kansas	\$14,039/year.	\$12,665/year.	\$12,665/year.	Speaker pro tem, assistant majority leaders and assistant minority leaders: \$7,165/year. Appropriations chair: \$11,290/year.
Kentucky	\$47.35/day.	\$37.40/day.	\$37.40/day.	Majority caucus chairs, majority whips, minority caucus chairs and minority whips: \$28.66/day. Committee chairs: \$18.71/day.
Louisiana	\$15,200/year.	None.	None.	Speaker pro tem: \$13,700/year.
Maine	50% of base salary/year.	25% of base salary/year.	25% of base salary/year.	Assistant majority and assistant minority leaders: 12.5% of base salary/year.
Maryland	\$15,041/year.	None.	None.	None.
Massachusetts	\$90,893/year.	\$68,170/year.	\$68,170/year.	Speaker pro tem: \$56,808/year. Assistant majority leaders and assistant minority leaders: \$39,765/year. Ways and means chair: \$73,851/year. Division chairs: \$34,085/year. Division vice chairs and all other chairs: \$17,043/year. All other vice chairs: \$5,908/year.
Michigan	\$24,300/year.	None.	\$19,800/year.	Majority floor leaders: \$10,800/year. Minority floor leader: \$9,000/year. Speaker pro tem: \$4,962/year. Appropriations chair: \$6,300/year.
Minnesota	\$18,600/year.	\$18,600/year.	\$18,600/year.	None.
Mississippi	\$60,000/year.	None.	None.	Speaker pro tem: \$15,000/year.
Missouri	\$2,500/year.	\$1,500/year.	\$1,500/year.	None.
Montana	\$5/day during session.	None.	None.	None.
Nebraska	-----NA—Unicameral legislature-----			
Nevada	\$2/day during session.	None.	None.	None.
New Hampshire	\$50/two-year term.	None.	None.	None.
New Jersey	\$16,333/year.	None.	None.	None.
New Mexico	None.	None.	None.	None.
New York	\$41,500/year.	\$34,500/year.	\$34,500/year.	Speaker pro tem: \$25,000/year. Minority Leader pro tem: \$20,500/year. Ways and means chair: \$34,000/year. Ways and means ranking member: \$20,500/year. Codes committee chair: \$18,000/year. Cods committee ranking member: \$11,000/year.
North Carolina	\$24,200/year.	\$3,097/year.	\$3,097/year.	Speaker pro tem: \$7,788/year.
North Dakota	\$15/day during session.	\$15/day during session.	\$15/day during session.	Assistant leaders: \$10/day during session. Standing committee chairs: \$10/day.
Ohio	\$37,714/year.	\$22,926/year for majority floor leader.	\$28,499/year.	Speaker pro tem: \$28,499/year. Assistant majority floor leader: \$17,363/year. Majority whip and minority whip: \$11,797/year. Assistant majority whip: \$6,229/year. Assistant minority floor leader: \$20,147/year. Assistant minority whip: \$3,116/year. Finance chair: \$13,500/year. Finance ranking minority member, finance committee standing subcommittee chair and all other standing committee chairs: \$9,000/year. Finance vice chair: \$7,500/year. Finance standing subcommittee ranking minority member, all vice chairs, all ranking minority members and all standing subcommittee chairs: \$6,750/year. Standing subcommittee ranking minority members: \$3,250/year.
Oklahoma	\$17,932/year.	\$12,364/year.	\$12,364/year.	Appropriations chair: \$12,364/year.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.12

Additional Compensation for House/Assembly Leaders (continued)

<i>State</i>	<i>Presiding officer</i>	<i>Majority leader</i>	<i>Minority leader</i>	<i>Other leaders and committee chairs</i>
Oregon	\$2,736/month.	None.	None.	None.
Pennsylvania	\$50,684/year.	\$40,549/year.	\$40,549/year.	Majority and minority whips: \$30,774/year. Majority and minority caucus chairs: \$19,188/year. Majority and minority caucus secretary: \$12,672/year. Majority and minority caucus administrator: \$12,672/year. Majority and minority appropriation chairs: \$30,774/year. Majority and minority policy chairs: \$12,672/year.
Rhode Island	\$16,635.74/year.	None.	None.	None.
South Carolina	\$11,000/year.	None.	None.	Speaker pro tem: \$3,600/year. Committee chairs: \$650/year/
South Dakota	None.	None.	None.	None.
Tennessee	\$72,948/year.	None.	None.	None.
Texas	None.	None.	None.	None.
Utah	\$5,000/year.	\$4,000/year.	\$4,000/year.	Whips, assistant whips and minority caucus leaders: \$3,000/year. Appointed chairs: \$3,000/year.
Vermont	\$822.36/biweekly, plus \$12,714/year.	None.	None.	None.
Virginia	\$18,681/year.	None.	None.	None.
Washington	\$8,000/year/	None.	\$4,000/year.	None.
West Virginia	\$150/day during session.	\$50/day during session	\$50/day during session	Up to six additional persons named by presiding officer: \$150/day (up to 30 days). Finance and judiciary chairs: \$150/day (up to 30 days).
Wisconsin	\$25/month.	None.	None.	None.
Wyoming	\$3/day and \$918/month.	\$600/month.	\$600/month.	Committee chairs: \$600/month.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2021.

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.13

State Legislative Retirement Benefits

State	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Employee contribution rate	Benefit formula
Alabama	No retirement plan available.			
Alaska	Optional; same as the state employee retirement plan.	Four tiers, and requirements vary depending upon tier. Detailed information set forth in Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) plan comparison chart: http://doa.alaska.gov/dr/b/pdf/pers/PERTierChart.pdf .	Four tiers, and requirements vary depending upon tier. Detailed information set forth in Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) plan comparison chart: http://doa.alaska.gov/dr/b/pdf/pers/PERTierChart.pdf .	Four tiers, and requirements vary depending upon tier. Detailed information set forth in Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) plan comparison chart: http://doa.alaska.gov/dr/b/pdf/pers/PERTierChart.pdf .
Arizona	Mandatory.	Legislators may begin to withdraw from their 401(a) defined contribution retirement plans after they leave elected office and without penalty when they turn 59 ½. If they make any withdrawals before 59 ½, they will pay a 10% early withdrawal penalty. Similar to other federal qualified defined contribution plans.	Legislator: 8%. State: 6%.	The benefit amount varies based on individual investment risk and the performance of the fund.
Arkansas	Mandatory for those legislators first elected in 2003 or after. Optional for those elected before 2003.	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 with 5 years of service or any age with 28 years of service. Members of the contributory plan established in 2005 must have a minimum of 10 years legislative service if they have only legislative state employment.	Legislator: 5%. State: 15.32%.	(Years of service) x (Final Average Compensation—high 3 years) x (Multiplier—2.00 for contributory members; 1.75 for service rendered prior to 7/1/07 and 1.72 for service after 7/1/07 for non-contributory members) = Retirement Annual Benefit.
California	No retirement plan available.			
Colorado	Mandatory; same plan as the state employee retirement plan.	PERA: Age 65 with 5 years of service; age 55 with 35 years of service; when age + service equals 85 or more (min. age of 55). State Defined Contribution Plan (DCP): no age requirement and immediate vesting.	Legislator: 10%.	PERA: 2.5% x FAS x years of service, capped at 100% of FAS. DCP benefit depends upon contributions and investment return.
Connecticut	Mandatory; same plan as the state employee retirement plan.	Age 55 with 10 years credited service; age 65 with 5 years credited service. Reduced benefit available with earlier retirement ages. Legislators participate in either Tier I, Tier II, Tier IIA, Tier III or Tier IV of the State Employees' Retirement System, depending on the date their state service began.	Legislator: 0-3% depending on the tier.	(1.33% x average annual salary) + (5% x average salary over breakpoint) x credited service up to 35 years. After 2009, increase breakpoint by 6% per year rounded to nearest \$100.
Delaware	Mandatory for those elected after Jan. 1, 2012.	Elected before 2012: Age 60 with 5 years of credited service or 55 with 10 years of service. Elected after 2012: 65 with 10 years of service or 60 with 20 years of service. Vesting at 10 years.	Legislators elected before 2012: 3% of annual compensation in excess of \$6,000. Legislators elected after 2012: 5% of annual compensation in excess of \$6,000.	2% x FAS x years of service before 1997 + 1.85% times FAS times years of service from 1997 on. FAS = average of highest 3 years.
Florida	Optional.	DB Plan: Six to eight years to vest depending on the start date of service. Retirement at age 62 with at least 6 service years or 30 years of service regardless of age; or, retirement at age 65 with at least 8 service years or 33 years of service regardless of age. DC Plan: One year to vest, retirement at any age.	Legislator: 3%. State: 56.75%.	DB plan: 3% x years of creditable service x average final compensation (average of highest 5 years). DC plan: dependent upon investment experience.
Georgia	Optional; not the same as the state employee retirement plan.	Vested after 8 years. Age 62 with 8 years of service; age 60 with reduction for early retirement.	Legislator: 3.75% + \$7/month.	\$36/month for each year of service.
Hawaii	Optional; not the same as the state employee retirement plan.	Age 60 and 10 years service for normal retirement.	Legislator: 9.8% of monthly base salary.	3% x years of service x average final compensation.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.13
State Legislative Retirement Benefits (continued)

State	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Employee contribution rate	Benefit formula
Idaho	Mandatory; same plan as public employees (PERSI) except legislators are automatically vested. Legislators who assume office in and following 2021 are only eligible to receive a part-time retirement benefit.	Age 65 with 5 years of service; reduced benefit at age 55 with 5 years of service.	Legislator: 7.16%. State: 11.94%.	Average monthly salary for highest 42 consecutive months x 2% x months of credited service.
Illinois	Optional; not the same as the State Employees' Retirement System.	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.	Legislator: 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).	First 4 years x 3.0% = 12%; next 2 years x 3.5% = 7.0%; next 2 years x 4.0% = 8.0%; next 4 years x 4.5% = 18.0%; next 8 years x 5.0% = 40.0%.
Indiana	Mandatory; not the same plan as the state employee retirement plan.	Age 65 with 10 years of service, age 60 with at least 15 years of service, or at least age 55 and years of service plus age equal at least 85. Reduced benefits available for those age 55 with at least 10 years of service.	Legislator: 5%. State: 7%.	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.
Iowa	Optional; same as state employees plan (IPERS).	Age 65; age 62 with 20 years of service; Rule of 88; or age 55 with reduced benefits.	Legislator: 6.29%. State: 9.44%.	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 taken at June 2012, or average of 5 highest years.
Kansas	Legislators may elect to join the state retirement program unless they have already retired from state employment. Those individuals receive an 8% of income deposit by the state into a deferred compensation plan. Because the legislature is not full-time, contribution rates are based on annualized salaries.	Age 65; age 62 with 5 years of service, or when age plus years of service equals 85.	Legislators: 6% of the annualized salary.	3 years of annualized option x 1.75% x years of service.
Kentucky	Optional. Legislators who opt out of the legislator retirement plan are covered by the state employee plan.	DB Plan: Vesting after 5 years of legislative service of 8 years of state governmental service. Age 65 for normal retirement benefits. Hybrid Plan: Age 65 with 5 years of active service credit or age 57 with 30 years of service.	DB Plan: Members electing to participate in the plan prior to 9/1/2008 contribute 5% of creditable compensation. Members electing to participate in the plan on or after 9/1/2008 contribute 6% of creditable compensation. Hybrid Plan: Members contribute 6% of creditable compensation, employer contributes 4%.	DB Plan: Final compensation x service credit rate x years of service. Final compensation is calculated as the average of the member's three highest years of legislative creditable compensation. Hybrid Plan: Multiple options available. Primary option is to receive monthly allowance payable for life by having accumulated account balance annuitized.
Louisiana	No retirement plan available.			
Maine	Mandatory, though it may be waived in certain situations. The legislator retirement program is different than the state employee program.	Age 60 if 10 years of service on 7/1/93; age 62 if less than 10 years of service on 7/1/93; age 65 if less than 5 years of service on 7/1/11. Reduced benefit available for earlier retirement.	Legislator: 7.65%. State: contribution is actuarially determined.	2% of average final compensation (the average of the 3 high salary years) times years of service. An age reduction factor is applied for each full year the legislator is below their normal retirement age (60, 62 or 65).
Maryland	Mandatory; not the same plan as the state employee program.	Age 60 with 8 years; age 50 with 8+ years creditable service for early reduced retirement.	Legislator: 7% 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.
Massachusetts	Mandatory unless they are already receiving a pension from the Massachusetts State Employee Retirement System. Same as state employee retirement plan.	Vesting after 10 years. Eligible to retire at ae 55 or 60 after 10 years of service depending on their hire date; eligible to retire at any age after 20 years of service.	Legislator: 9%, although some legislators are grandfathered at lower rates.	Age factor x years of creditable service x FAS. FAS = average of highest 60 or 36 months depending on when service began.

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
Michigan	Optional; same as state employee retirement plan.	Age 59 1/2 eligible for distributions without penalty.	Employees may contribute up to 3% of salary. The state will contribute 4% and match dollar for dollar the first 3% of contributions each pay period.	Vesting for contributions to 401(k) - 2 years of service vested 50%; 3 years vested 75% and 4 years vested 100%.
Minnesota	Mandatory. Legislators elected since 1997 participate in a mandatory retirement plan called the Unclassified Plan; it is a defined contribution 401(a) plan. Legislators elected prior to 1997 participate in the Legislators Plan which was closed to new members at that time; it is a defined benefit pension plan. All members may choose to participate in the Minnesota deferred compensation plan 457 (b). The legislator plan is the same as the state employee retirement plan.	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—6% from member, 6.25% from state.	LRP - 2.5% x high 5 year average salary x years of service. DCP benefits depend upon contributions and investment return.
Mississippi	Mandatory; the legislator retirement program is the same as the state employee program, but legislators also have a supplemental retirement plan only for legislators.	This depends on the tier in which you fall when first elected or began state service: 1) Pre 6/30/1992 - 6/30/2007: Vested at 4 years; Eligible to retire with 25 years of service or age 60 and vested, 2) 7/1/2007 - 6/30/2011: Vested at 8 years; Eligible to retire with 25 years of service or age 60 and vested, and 3) 7/1/11 or later: Vested at 8 years; Eligible to retire with 30 years of service or age 60 and vested.	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.
Missouri	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.
Montana	Optional; same as state employees retirement plan.	Members hired before 7/1/11: 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 and in active service.	Legislator: 7.9%. State: 8.67%. For both 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%.
Nebraska	No retirement plan available.			
Nevada	Mandatory, not the same as the state employee retirement plan. Legislators may, within 30 days of being first elected or appointed, elect not to participate; legislators may change their enrollment at the start of a new session.	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.	Legislator: 15% of session salary.	Number of years (not to exceed 30) x \$25 = monthly allowance.
New Hampshire	No retirement plan available.			

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.13
State Legislative Retirement Benefits (continued)

State	Participation	Requirements for regular retirement	Employee contribution rate	Benefit formula
New Jersey	Mandatory for those who are eligible. The defined contribution plan is the same as the state employee plan; the pension option is not.	For the pension plan: Age 60; no minimum service requirement.	Pension plan: 7.5%. Defined contribution plan: 5.5%.	Pension plan: 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.
New Mexico	Optional; not the same as the state employee retirement plan.	Age 65 with 5 years of service or at any age with 10 years of legislative service.	\$600/year.	11% of the per diem rate in effect on the first day of the calendar year that the legislator retires x 60 and further multiplied by credited service as a legislator.
New York	Optional; same as the state employee retirement plan.	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.
North Carolina	Mandatory; the legislator plan is not the same as the state employee plan.	Age 65 with 5 years of service; reduced benefit available at earlier ages.	Legislator: 7%.	Highest annual compensation x 4.02% x years of creditable service.
North Dakota	No retirement plan available.			
Ohio	Optional; same as the state employee retirement plan. 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.	Varies depending on the retirement plan and eligibility group the member is in. To receive unreduced benefits under the Traditional Plan or Combined Plan – (1) A member in Group A: qualifies at age 65 with at least 5 years of service credit or at any age with 30 years of service credit, (2) A member in Group B: qualifies for age and service retirement at age 66 with at least five years of service credit, with 31 years of service credit (if at least age 52), or at any age with 32 years of service credit, or (3) A member in Group C: qualifies for age and service retirement at age 67 with at least five years of service credit or at age 55 with 32 years of service credit. Member Directed Plan – A member who has reached age 55 and has amounts on deposit in his or her account may receive benefits from the vested amounts in the account either as monthly annuity payments or a partial lump-sum distribution and monthly annuity payments.	Legislator: 10% of earnable salary. A member may elect to contribute amounts beyond the required contribution. State: is 14%.	Under the Traditional Plan, the retirement formula is 2.2% of the member's final average salary per year for each of the first 30 years of service credit, and 2.5% of final average salary for each year of service credit over 30 years or 35 years depending on what group the member is in. Under the Member Directed Plan, the member directs the investment of the contributions in the member's account and benefits are based solely on the success of those investments. Under the Combined Plan, the member directs only the investment of the member's contributions, while OPERS invests the employer's contributions. Benefits are based on a combination of (1) the success of the investments and (2) the member's age, year of service, and final average salary. The retirement benefit formula is 1% of the OPERS member's final annual salary per year for each of the first 30 years of service, and 1.25% of final annual salary for each year, or portion thereof, of service over 30 years or 35 years depending on what group the member is in. p the member is in.
Oklahoma	Mandatory; same as the state employee retirement plan. Some legislators may opt out.	Vesting at 8 years. If member joined plan before 11/1/11: Age 62 with 6 years of service. If member joined plan after 11/1/11: Age 65 with 6 years of service. Early retirement with reduced benefits at age 55 or 60 with 10 years of service.	Legislators qualifying for OPERS contribute 3.5% of total compensation. Those starting on or after 11/1/2015 participate in Pathfinder, a defined contribution plan. Mandatory contribution rate is 4.5%, but members can opt to contribute more.	2% FAS x total years of service. FAS = average of 3 or 5, depending on when member joined plan, highest years of last 10.
Oregon	Optional; same as state employee retirement plan.	OPSRP for general service members is age 65, or age 58 with 30 years of retirement credit. Tier 2 - 60 years or 30 years of retirement credit. Tier 1 - 58 or 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.	Under the Member Directed Plan, the member directs the investment of the contributions in the member's account and benefits are based solely on the success of those investments.
Pennsylvania	Optional; same as state employee retirement plan.	Depends on the plan.	Depends on the plan.	Depends on the plan.
Rhode Island	No retirement plan 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
South Carolina	Optional, but not available to anyone first elected to the General Assembly after November 2012. Legislators elected after 2012 have the option of participating in the state employee retirement plan.	Age 60 with 8 years of service. 30 years of service regardless of age. Act 278, Laws of 2012–SCRS: vesting at 8 years; retirement benefits at age 65 with 8 years of service or in accord with the Rule of 90. Reduced benefits are available at age 60 with 8 years of service. ORP: immediate vesting in employer contributions.	Legislator: 11% as of January 1, 2013. Act 278, Laws of 2012–SCRS: 7% as of July 1, 2012, rising to 8% on July 1, 2014. ORP: 7% + 5% employer contribution, immediately vested.	4.82% x earnable compensation x years of service. Earnable compensation means 40 x the daily rate of remuneration, plus \$12,000, of a member of the General Assembly, as from time to time in effect. Act 278, Laws of 2012–SCRS: 2.25% x years of service x final average compensation, which is the average of the member's 5 highest years of earned compensation. ORP: upon retirement a member may annuitize the balance in the account or take a lump sum or partial distribution. Federal provisions apply.
South Dakota	No retirement plan available.			
Tennessee	Optional; same as state employees retirement plan.	Hybrid plan: Vesting at 5 years, age 60 or any combination of age and service to equal 80. Legacy plan: Vesting at 4 years, age 55.	State contributes 4% toward defined benefit, 5% into 401K Member contributes 5% toward defined benefit, 2% into 401K. Legacy Plan: 19.66% for original members.	Hybrid plan: \$57.28 x years of service. Legacy plan: \$89.72 x years of service.
Texas	Optional; not the same as the state employee retirement plan.	Age 60 with 8 years of service; or age 50 with 12 years of service.	9.5%	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. In September 2018, a district judge's salary was set at \$140,000 a year.
Utah	Optional; not the same as the state employee retirement plan.	Age 62 with 10 years and an actuarial reduction; age 65 with 4 years of service for full benefits.	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.	\$30.40/month (as of July 2018) x years of service; adjusted semi-annually according to consumer price index up to a maximum increase of 2%. An additional \$3.50/month for each year of service is payable to elected and appointed legislators who were members of this plan before March 1, 2000.
Vermont	No legislator retirement plan available. Deferred compensation plan is available.			
Virginia	Mandatory; same as state employee retirement plan. Eligibility for various plans based on membership date.	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; same as the state employee retirement plan. 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 7.9% for 2019. 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; same as the state employee retirement plan.	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.

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>
Wisconsin	Mandatory; same as state employees retirement plan.	Age 62 for members who began employment before 1/1/17; Age 65 for members who began employment on or after 1/1/17. Age 55 with reduced benefits.	2019 contribution rate is 6.75% of monthly gross salary to their state pension. The employer matches this for a total contribution of 13.5%.	Final average monthly earnings x creditable service x formula multiplier x age reduction factor (if any) = monthly amount. Final average monthly earnings is calculated by adding the highest earnings for three calendar years and dividing this total by the creditable service earned during these years and then dividing by 12.
Wyoming	Optional; Deferred 457 Plan.	n/a	\$20 minimum monthly contribution is required to participate.	n/a

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, 2021.

Key:

DB—Defined Benefit

DC—Defined Contribution.

FAS—Final average salary.

OPERS—Ohio Public Employee's Retirement System.

OPSRP—Oregon Public Employee's Retirement System.

PERA—Public employee retirement association.

PERS—Public Employee's Retirement System.

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.14

Bill Pre-Filing, Reference and Carryover

State or other jurisdiction	Pre-filing of bills allowed (b)	Bills referred to committee by:		Bill referral restricted by rule (a)		Bill carryover allowed (c)
		Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	
Alabama	★(d)	(e)(f)	Speaker (f)	L, M	L, M	...
Alaska	★	President	Speaker	L, M	L, M	★
Arizona	★	President	Speaker	L	L	...
Arkansas	★	President (g)	Speaker	L	L	...
California	★(h)	Rules Cmte.	Rules Cmte.	L	L	★(h)
Colorado	★	President	Speaker	(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	(oo)
Louisiana	★	President (o)	Speaker (o)	L	L	...
Maine	★	Secy. of Senate	Clerk of House	L	L	★(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 (p)	Speaker (p)	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	...
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

TABLE 3.14

Bill Pre-Filing, Reference and Carryover (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2019 and update from state websites 2021.

*Commonwealth of 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 10.

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

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

(h) Bills may be drafted prior to session, but may not be introduced until the first day of session. Bills introduced in the first year of the regular session and passed by the house of origin on or before the January 31st constitutional deadline in the second year are carryover bills.

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

(j) Prefiling allowed in the House by rule, seven calendar days before the commencement of the regular session, in even-numbered years. Senate allows prefiling of bills as determined on a year-to-year basis. Senate bills are referred to committee by the members of the majority leadership appointed by the President.

(k) In even-numbered years, the Committee on Assignments (Sen-

ate) 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) Senate and House Rules Committees provide recommendations.

(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) Only in the House. Pre-filing of bills allowed prior to the convening of the 2nd year of the biennium. Bill carryover allowed if in second year of a two-year session.

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

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

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

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

(w) Sponsor subject to approval of the body.

(x) Only in the Senate.

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

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.14

Bill Pre-Filing, Reference and Carryover (continued)

- 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) During the odd-year session, members convene for four days, then break until February. Any legislation introduced but not enacted in the first part of the session carries over to the second part in February. No bills carry over after sine die of any session.
- (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 10).
- (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 rereferred to the Appropriations Committee.

TABLE 3.15
Time Limits on Bill Introduction

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Time limit on introduction of bills</i>	<i>Procedures for granting exception to time limits</i>
Alabama	House: no limit. Senate: 24th legislative day of regular session (a).	House: N.A. Senate: Unanimous vote to suspend rules
Alaska	35th C day of 2nd regular session.	Introduction by committee or by suspension of operation of limiting rule.
Arizona	House: 29th day of regular session; 10th day of special session. Senate: 22nd day of regular session; 10th day of special session.	House: Permission of rules committee. Senate: Permission of rules committee.
Arkansas	House: Appropriation bills shall be filed no later than the 50th day of the regular session nor after the 15th day of a fiscal session. Retirement and health care legislation affecting licensures shall be introduced during the first 15 days. Resolutions proposing constitutional amendments shall not be filed after the 35th day of the regular session. Senate: 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.
California	Deadlines established by the Joint Rules Committee adopted in each session.	Approval of Rules Committee and 3/4 vote of membership.
Colorado	House: 22nd C day of regular session. Senate: 17th C day of regular session.	Committees on delayed bills may extend deadline.
Connecticut	10 days into session in odd-numbered years, 3 days into session in even-numbered years (b).	2/3 vote of members present.
Delaware	House: no limit. Senate: no limit.	
Florida	House: noon of the first day of regular session (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.
Georgia	Only for specific types of bills	
Hawaii	Actual dates established during session.	Majority vote of membership.
Idaho	House: 20th day of session for personal bills; 36th day of session for all committees; beyond that only privileged cmtes. Senate: 12th day of session for personal bills; 36th day of session for all committees; beyond that only privileged cmtes.	House: speaker may designate any standing committee to serve as a privileged committee temporarily. House Rule 6. Senate: President may refer bill to privileged committee. Senate Rule 14.
Illinois	House: determined by speaker. Senate: determined by senate president.	House: the speaker may set deadlines for any action on any category of legislative measure, including deadlines for introduction of bills. Senate: At any time, the president may set alternative deadlines for any legislative action with written notice filed with the secretary.
Indiana	House: Mid-January. Senate: Date specific – set in Rules, different for long and short session. Mid-January	House: 2/3 vote. Senate: If date falls on weekend/Holiday – extended to next day. Sine die deadline set by statute, does not change.
Iowa	House: 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.
Kansas	Actual dates established in the Joint Rules of the House and Senate every two years when the joint rules are adopted.	Resolution adopted by majority of members of either house may make specific exceptions to deadlines.
Kentucky	House: No introductions after 14th L day of odd-year session, after 38th L day of even-year session. Senate: No introductions after 13th L day of odd-year session, after 40th L day of even-year session.	None.
Louisiana	House: 10th C day of odd year sessions and 23rd C day of even-year sessions. Senate: 10th C day of odd year sessions and 23rd C day of even-year sessions.	None.
Maine	House and Senate: Cloture dates established by the Legislative Council.	House and Senate: Bills filed after cloture date must be approved by a majority of the Legislative Council. Appeals heard by Legislative Council. Six votes required to allow introduction of legislation
Maryland	House: 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. House bills introduced during the last 59 calendar days (after the 31st day) are referred to the House Rules Committee. The House Rules contain further provisions concerning the requirements for forcing legislation out of these committees. 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 27th calendar day must be referred to the Senate Rules Committee. Senate bills introduced on behalf of the Administration (Governor) after the 13th calendar day Senate bills introduced on behalf of other Executive Department agencies that are not pre-filed, must be referred to the Senate Rules Committee upon introduction. The Senate Rules contain further provisions concerning the requirements for forcing legislation out of these committees.	House and Senate: 2/3 vote of elected members of each house.

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

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>
Massachusetts	1st Wednesday in December even-numbered years, 1st Wednesday in November odd-numbered years.	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
Michigan	No limit.	
Minnesota	No limit.	
Mississippi	14th C day in 90 day session; 49th C day in 125 day session (e).	2/3 vote of members present and voting.
Missouri	March 1.	Majority vote of elected members each house; governor's request for consideration of bill by special message.
Montana	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 confirm governor appointees or bill amending/repealing administrative rule: no deadline	2/3 vote of members.
Nebraska	10th L day of any session (f).	3/5 vote of elected membership
Nevada	Actual dates established at start of session.	Waiver granted by majority leader of the Senate and speaker of the Assembly acting jointly.
New Hampshire	Determined by rules.	2/3 vote of members present.
New Jersey	No limit.	
New Mexico	House: 15 days in short session/even years, 30 days in long session/odd years. Senate: 15 days in short session/even years, 30 days in long session/odd years.	None. Statutory limit for legislators; governor not limited and can send bill with message.
New York	Assembly: for unlimited introduction of bills, the final day is the last Tuesday in May of the 2nd year of the legislative term. 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.
North Carolina	Actual dates established during session.	Senate: 2/3 vote of membership present and voting shall be required.
North Dakota	House: 8th L day. Senate: 13th L day (i).	2/3 vote of the floor or by approval of Delayed Bills Committee (i).
Ohio	No limit.	
Oklahoma	Time limit set in rules.	2/3 vote of membership.
Oregon	House: Set by House rules for odd-numbered year sessions. It was the 126th calendar day in 2019. All measures must be pre-session filed for even-year session. Senate: Set by Senate rules for odd-numbered year sessions. It was the 26th calendar day in 2019. 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 joint committee bills; member priority requests (limited to five 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; other joint committee bills; caucus leaders are limited to two measure requests after the deadlines; member priority requests (limited to five measures for odd-year session, none for even-year session).
Pennsylvania	No limit.	
Rhode Island	Second week of February for Public Bills.	Sponsor must give one legislative day's notice.
South Carolina	House: Prior to April 15 of the 2nd yr. of a two-yr. legislative session; May 1 for bills first introduced in Senate. Rule 5.12. Senate: May 1 of regular session for bills originating in House. Rule 47	House and Senate: 2/3 vote of members present and voting.
South Dakota	Individual bills: 40-day session: 15th L day; 35-day session: 10th L day. Committee bills: 40-day session: 16th L day; 35-day session: 11th L day. 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.
Tennessee	General bills, 10th L day of regular session (g).	Unanimous approval by Delayed Bills Committee.
Texas	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.	House: 4/5 vote of members present and voting. Senate: 4/5 vote of members.
Utah	12:00 p.m. on 11th day of session.	Floor motion for request must be approved by a constitutional majority vote.

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>
Vermont	House: 1st session – last day of February, individually introduced for standard form bills; 2nd session – For individually introduced standard form bills the Wednesday of the second week of the session. There are varying deadlines for short form and committee sponsored bills. Senate: 1st session – no limit; 2nd session – 25 C days before start of session.	Approval by Rules Committee.
Virginia	Set by joint procedural resolution adopted at the beginning of the session (usually the second Friday of the session is the last day to introduce legislation that does not have any earlier deadline).	As provided in the joint procedural resolution (usually unanimous consent or at written request of the governor).
Washington	Until 10 days before the end of session unless 2/3 vote of elected members of each house.	2/3 vote of elected members of each house.
West Virginia	House: 35 C day. Senate: 41st C day.	2/3 vote of members present.
Wisconsin	No limit.	
Wyoming	House: 15th L day of session in odd numbered years. 5th L day in even numbered years. Senate: 12th L day of session in odd numbered years. 5th L day in even numbered years.	House: 2/3 vote of elected members. Senate: 2/3 vote of elected members. (During Budget Session need unanimous consent)
American Samoa	House: After the 25th L day of the fourth Regular Session. Senate: After the 15th L day.	
Guam	Public hearing on bill must be held no more than 120 days after date of bill introduction.	
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, December 2019 and updates from state websites 2021.

*Commonwealth of 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 & 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.

(i) Determination of introduction deadline generally is based upon second and third Mondays after convening of session.

STATE LEGISLATURES

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	After session	
			Bill becomes law unless vetoed	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	10A	
Louisiana (q)	★	★	10 (m)	20P (m)	
Maine	★	...	10		(v)
Maryland	★ (w)	★	6 (x)	30P (y)	(z)
Massachusetts	★	★	10	10P	10A
Michigan	★	★	14 (m)		14P (m)
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	★	...	10	20A	
Utah	★ (iii)	...	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

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 since 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)	(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 unless other effective date given. (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 or a specific operative date.
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

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.16

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

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2019 and state websites 2021.

*Commonwealth of 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 budget 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 and July 1 is the effective date 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

TABLE 3.16

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

- upon approval by the Governor or at a specified date prior to June 1. For vetoed legislation, 30 days after the veto is overridden or on the date specified in the bill, whichever is later. An emergency bill passed over the Governor's veto takes effect immediately.
- (cc) Different date for fiscal legislation. Minnesota—July 1. Montana—Appropriations effective July 1 unless otherwise specified in bill; revenue bills 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) Nebraska allows a bill to become law without the signature of the governor. In addition, 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) For bills presented to governor before the last three days of session. If bills presented to the governor in the last three days of session, governor has 20 days from adjournment to sign; if not signed in this time period, bill is pocket vetoed.
- (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) Postsession veto - 15 days, Saturdays and Sundays excluded. 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) In odd-numbered years 2 days prior to adjournment; in even numbered years 3 days subsequent to presentation following adjournment. However the actual practice is that bills are sent anytime prior the start of the next fiscal year (July 1). Governor has five business days (Sundays excepted) to sign.
- (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) If a line item is vetoed, everything in the line item including all amounts and all language in that line item is vetoed.

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.17
Legislative Appropriations Process: Budget Documents and Bills

State or other jurisdiction	Budget document submission							Budget bill introduction		
	Legal source of deadline		Submission date relative to convening					Same time as budget document	Another time	Not until cmt. review of budget document
	Constitutional	Statutory	Prior to session	Within one week	Within two weeks	Within one month	Over one month			
Iowa	...	★	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	★(d)
Kansas	...	★	...	...	...	★(e)	...	...	★	...
Kentucky	★	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	★	...	...
Louisiana	...	★	(f)	(f)	...	...	...	(g)	...	...
Maine	...	★	...	(a)	...	...	...	★	...	...
Maryland	★	...	...	★(e)	...	...	...	★(h)	...	...
Massachusetts	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Michigan	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	...	...
Minnesota	...	★	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	★
Mississippi	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Missouri	★	...	...	...	...	★(a)	...	...	...	★
Montana	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Nebraska	...	★	...	...	★(a)	★(a)	...	★(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	...	★	3rd Mon. in Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
American Samoa	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Guam	...	★	...	...	...	★(w)	...	★	...	...
CNMI*	★	★	April 1	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Puerto Rico	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	★	May 30	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Tennessee	...	★	...	...	★(a)(e)	★(a)(e)	...	★	...	...
Texas	...	★	...	(n)	...	...	...	...	★(q)	...
Utah	...	★(t)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Vermont	...	★	...	(s)	...	...	...	...	...	★
Virginia	...	★	Dec. 20	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Washington	★(t)	...	(u)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
West Virginia	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Wisconsin	...	★	...	...	...	★(v)	...	★	...	...
Wyoming	...	★	3rd Mon. in Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
American Samoa	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Guam	...	★	...	...	...	★(w)	...	★	...	...
CNMI*	★	★	April 1	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
Puerto Rico	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	★	May 30	...	...	...	...	...	★	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.17

Legislative Appropriations Process: Budget Documents and Bills (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2019 and state websites, 2021.

*Commonwealth of 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 – On or before the 15th L day with a new governor, or on or before the 10th L day if not a new governor.

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-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

Missouri – Missouri Constitution, Article III Section 24: The governor shall, within thirty days after it convenes in each regular session, submit to the general assembly a budget for the ensuing appropriation period, containing the estimated available revenues of the state and a complete and itemized plan of proposed expenditures of the state and all its agencies.

Nebraska – The budget bill is Nebraska's budget document and must be submitted to the governor by Jan. 15 of each odd-numbered year and by Feb. 1 when a governor is in their first year of office.

Nevada – No later than 14 days before commencement of regular session;

New Hampshire – Governor statutorily required to submit budget to legislature 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. Drafts of proposed general appropriations acts are required to be submitted seven days after adjournment of the organizational session. There is no requirement that the drafts be permitted to be introduced.

(l) Governor must propose budget by December of even-numbered year unless new governor is elected; if new governor is elected, then February 1 of odd-numbered year.

(m) Legislature introduces its own 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.

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.17

Legislative Appropriations Process: Budget Documents and Bills (continued)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (r) Legislative rules require budget bills to be introduced by the 43rd day of the session. | (v) On or before the last Tuesday in January. A later submission date may be requested by the governor. |
| (s) Third Tuesday each year. | (w) Usually January before end of current fiscal year. |
| (t) And Rules. | (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. |
| (u) For fiscal period other than biennium, 20 days prior to first day of session. | |

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				Appropriations committee			Executive budget staff
							All	Available on request	Bill sponsor		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)	★ (k)	★ (k)	★ (k)	...	★ (k)	...	
Massachusetts	...	★ (l)	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...
Michigan	★	★	★	★	★	★ (m)	★ (n)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	★	★	★	★	★	★ (ee)	...	...	★	...	★	★	★
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	...	★	★	★	★	
Wyoming	...	★	★	★	
Guam	...	★	★	★ (ff)	★	...	...	★	★	★	...
CNMI*	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Puerto Rico	(gg)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	★	...	★	★	

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.18

Fiscal Notes: Content and Distribution (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2019 and state websites 2021.

*Commonwealth of 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 Web site. Fiscal notes are prepared for the sponsor and attached to the bill on file with the House Clerk or Senate Secretary.
- (g) Fiscal notes are available to everyone.
- (h) Prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Office when a state agency is involved and prepared by Legislative Auditor's office when a local board or commission is involved; copies sent to House and Senate staff offices respectively.
- (i) Distributed to members of the committee of reference; also available on the Legislature's Web site.
- (j) A fiscal note is now known as a fiscal and policy note to better reflect the contents. Fiscal and policy notes also identify any mandate on local government and include analyses of the economic impact on small businesses.
- (k) In practice fiscal and policy notes are prepared on all bills and resolutions prior to a public hearing on the bills/resolutions. After initial hard copy distribution to sponsor and committee, the note is released to member computer system and thereafter to the legislative Web site.
- (l) Fiscal notes are prepared only if cost exceeds \$100,000 or matter has not been acted upon by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means.
- (m) 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 Web site.
- (o) And committee to which bill referred.
- (p) Mechanical defects in bill.
- (q) Fiscal impact statements prepared by Legislative Finance Committee staff are available to anyone on request and on the legislature's Web site.
- (r) Fiscal notes are required for retirement bills, bills enacting or amending tax expenditures, and all bills increasing or decreasing state revenues, or affecting appropriation or expenditure of state monies.
- (s) Fiscal notes are posted on the Internet and available to all members.
- (t) Notes required only if impact is \$5,000 or more. Bills impacting workforce safety and insurance benefits or premiums have actuarial statements as do bills proposing changes in state and local retirement systems.
- (u) Fiscal notes are available online to anyone from the legislative branch Web site.
- (v) Fiscal notes are prepared for bills before being voted on in any standing committee or floor session. Fiscal notes for all introduced bills are posted on the Web. They are also distributed to the committees in which the bills are heard.
- (w) Fiscal impact statements on proposed legislation are prepared by the Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office and sent to the House or Senate standing committee that requested the impact. All fiscal impacts are posted on the Revenue and Fiscal Affairs website.
- (x) Some bills may also require the preparation of one or more of the following: a dynamic economic impact statement, 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, a tax 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) Long-term costs.
- (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) A fiscal note must be distributed in committee before a bill is considered (house) or approved (senate) and must be attached to a committee report when distributed to the full membership. An updated fiscal note must be distributed to all the members before a conference committee report or a measure amended by the other chamber is acted on.
- (kk) Fiscal notes are posted on the Legislature's website.
- (ll) Joint Rule 18.

TABLE 3.19

Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2020 Regular Sessions

State	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments/adoptions		Measures vetoed by governor (a)(b)	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*		
Alabama	Feb. 4 - May 18, 2020	856	206	152	113	0	30L
Alaska	Jan. 15 - May 15, 2019; Jan. 21 - May 20, 2020	569	105	68	38	1	90C
Arizona	Jan. 13 - May 26, 2020	1,607	108	90	6	0	N/A
Arkansas	Apr. 8 - Apr. 14, 2020	188	10	188	0		30C
California	Dec. 3, 2018 - Sep. 9, 2019; Jan. 6 - Aug. 31, 2020	4,848	539	1,242	380	228	N/A
Colorado	Jan. 8 - Jun. 15, 2020	651	51	326	33	3	120C
Connecticut	Feb. 5 - Apr. 21, 2020	1,034	223	14	77	0	N/A
Delaware	Jan. 8 - Jun. 30, 2019; Jan. 14 - Jun. 30, 2020	598	197	284	11	1	N/A
Florida	Jan. 19 - Mar. 19, 2020	3,345	119	199	30	492 (a)	60C
Georgia (k)	Jan. 14 - Apr. 2, 2019; Jan. 13 - Jun. 26, 2020	1,790	2,764	593	2,385	17	40L
Hawaii	Jan. 15 - Jul. 10, 2020	2,336	836	82	62	8	60L
Idaho	Jan. 6 - Mar. 20, 2020	559	58	341	25	0	N/A
Illinois	Jan. 9 - Jun. 1, 2019; Jan. 8 - May 23, 2020 (d)	9,913	2,782	651	2,361	1	N/A
Indiana	Jan. 6 - Mar. 11, 2020	902	274	167	227	1	N/A
Iowa	Jan. 14 - Apr. 27, 2019; Jan. 13 - Jun. 14, 2020	2,665	(e)	289	(e)	2	104C; 100C
Kansas	Jan. 14 - May 29, 2019; Jan. 13 - May 21, 2020	1,249	149	80	117	7	79C; 60L
Kentucky	Jan. 7 - Apr. 15, 2020	931	461	124	257	3	60L
Louisiana	Mar. 9 - Jun. 1, 2020	1,388	320	370	256	5	60L
Maine (d)	Dec. 5, 2018 - Jun. 20, 2019; Jan. 8 - Mar. 17, 2020	2,171	71	842	68	2	N/A
Maryland	Jan. 8 - Mar. 18, 2020	2,744	18	635	1	45 (f)	90C
Massachusetts (k)	Jan. 2 - Dec. 31, 2019; Jan. 2 - Dec. 31, 2020	8,218	0	505	0	10 (a)(b)	N/A
Michigan	Jan. 9 - Dec. 19, 2019; Jan. 8 - Dec. 23, 2020	3,808	640	580	446	33	N/A
Minnesota	Jan. 8 - Mar. 29, 2019; Feb. 11 - May 18, 2020	9,329	218	118	41	0	N/A
Mississippi	Jan. 7 - Oct. 10, 2020	2,877	345	371	205	8 (1)	90C
Missouri	Jan. 8 - May 15, 2020	2,070	211	35	14	1	N/A
Montana				No regular session in 2020			
Nebraska (U)	Jan. 9 - May 31, 2019; Jan. 8 - Aug. 13, 2020	1,290	477	401	203	0	60L
Nevada				No regular session in 2020			
New Hampshire	Jan. 8 - Jun. 30, 2020	1,194	17	38	7	22	45L
New Jersey	Jan. 14, 2020 - (c)	9,007	994	222	60	28 (a)(b)	N/A
New Mexico	Jan. 21 - Feb. 20, 2020	727	28	84	4	2	30C
New York (k)	Jan. 9 - Jun. 21, 2019; Jan. 8, 2020 - Dec. 31, 2020	23,979	4,264	2,288	4,134	384	N/A
North Carolina (h)	Jan. 9, 2019 - Jun. 30, 2019; Apr. 28 - Sep. 3, 2020	2,033	76	348	53	25	N/A
North Dakota				No regular session in 2020			
Ohio	Jan. 9 - Dec. 30, 2019; Jan. 6 - Dec. 31, 2020	1,189	1,049	117	963	5 (a)	N/A
Oklahoma	Feb. - May 29, 2020	2,450	39	166	23	9 (a)	N/A
Oregon	Feb. 3 - Mar. 8, 2020	258	23	65	11	0	35C
Pennsylvania	Jan. 1 - Dec. 18, 2019; Jan. 7 - Nov. 30, 2020	4,199	1,502	290	954	21	N/A

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.19

Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2019 Regular Sessions (continued)

State	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments/adoptions		Measures vetoed by governor (a)(b)	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*		
Rhode Island	Jan. 7 - Aug. 30, 2020	1,748	386	180	304	0	N/A
South Carolina (k)	Jan. 8 - May 9, 2019; Jan. 14, 2020 - Nov. 8, 2020	1,924	1,973	169	1,583	1	N/A
South Dakota	Jan. 14 - Mar. 30, 2020	492	39	241	1	2	40L
Tennessee (k)	Jan. 8 - May 2, 2019; Jan. 14 - Jun. 19, 2020	5,906	3,519	1,746	3,151	0	N/A
Texas	No regular session in 2020						
Utah	Jan. 27 - Mar. 12, 2020	749	88	454	56	6 (a)	45C
Vermont	Jan. 9 - May 29, 2019; Jan. 7 - Sep. 25, 2020	1,323	468	189	449	6 (b)	80L; N/A
Virginia	Jan. 8 - Mar. 12, 2020	2,830	1,081	1,287	867	4	60C
Washington (k)	Jan. 14 - Apr. 28, 2019; Jan. 13 - Mar. 12, 2020	3,674	257	823	13	26	105C; 60C
West Virginia	Jan. 8 - Mar. 7, 2020	2,389	357	351	170	5	60C
Wisconsin (c)	Jan. 7, 2019 - Jan. 4, 2021	1,970	293	185	44	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	Feb. 10 - Mar. 12, 2020	393	10	163	2	5 (a)(b)	20 L

Source: The Council of State Governments' review of state legislative websites and legiscan.com, April 2021.

* 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: Florida - 485 line item vetoes on the budget, Hawaii - 1, Massachusetts - 4, New Jersey - 9 conditional vetoes, Ohio - 2, Oklahoma - 2, Utah - 1, Wyoming - 1

(b) Number of vetoes overridden: Massachusetts - 3, Mississippi - 1, New Jersey - 1 conditional veto approved, Vermont - 2, Wyoming - 1.

(c) Information for the 2020-2021 session as of April 27, 2021.

(d) May 20-23, 2020 was considered a special session but the numbers are included in the regular session numbers.

(e) Resolutions are included in bill numbers.

(f) Of the 45 measures vetoed by the governor, 42 were "policy vetoes" (governor had objections to the bills due to policy concerns), while the others were duplicative (the bill in the opposite chamber, which also passed, accomplished the same purpose, so the governor signed only one of the measures and vetoed the other).

TABLE 3.20

Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2020 Special Sessions

State	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments/adoptions		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*		
Alabama				No special session in 2020			
Alaska				No special session in 2020			
Arizona				No special session in 2020			
Arkansas	Mar. 26 - 28, 2020	3	1	2	0		3C
California				No special session in 2020			
Colorado	Nov. 30 - Dec. 2, 2020	33	5	10	1		3C
Connecticut	Jul. 23 - 28, 2020 Sep. 29 - Oct. 2, 2020 Sep. 30 - Oct. 2, 2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware				(c)			
Florida				No special session in 2020			
Georgia	Mar. 16, 2020	0	9	0	6		1L
	Oct. 5-6, 2020;	0;	1;	0;	1;	0;	2C;
Hawaii (b)	Nov. 18 - 20, 2020	0	2	0	2	0	3C
Idaho	Aug. 24-26, 2020	8	3	3	0	0	3C
Illinois				(d)			
Indiana				No special session in 2020			
Iowa				No special session in 2020			
Kansas	Jun. 3-4, 2020	31	6	1	5	0	2C
Kentucky				No special session in 2020			
Louisiana	Jun. 1-30, 2020; Sep. 28 - Oct. 23, 2020	101; 178	187; 166	38; 60	156; 142	1; 11	N/A
Maine (c)				No special session in 2020			
Maryland				No special session in 2020			
Massachusetts				No special session in 2020			
Michigan				No special session in 2020			
	Jun. 12-19, 2020; Jul. 13-21, 2020; Aug. 12, 2020; Sep. 11-18, 2020; Oct. 12-15, 2020; Nov. 12, 2020	335; 167; 53; 53; 85; 30	12; 13; 9; 9; 12; 7	10; 2; 2; 0; 4; 0	5; 7; 4; 4; 4; 3	0; 0; 0; 0; 0; 0	N/A
Mississippi				No special session in 2020			
Missouri	Jul. 27 - Sep. 16, 2020; Nov. 5 - Dec. 2, 2020	71; 22	2; 2	2; 0	1; 1	0; 0	N/A
Montana				No special session in 2020			
Nebraska (U)				No special session in 2020			
Nevada	Jul. 8-19, 2020; Jul. 31 - Aug. 6, 2020	8; 8	14; 4	5; 8	14; 7	0; 0	12C; 7C
New Hampshire				No special session in 2020			
New Jersey				No special session in 2020			
New Mexico	Jun. 18-22, 2020; Nov. 24, 2020	37; 5	2; 0	7; 1	2; 0	0; 0	5C; 1C
New York				No special session in 2020			
North Carolina				No special session in 2020			
North Dakota				No special session in 2020			
Ohio				No special session in 2020			
Oklahoma	Apr. 6 - May 30, 2020	1	4	0	2	0	N/A
	Jun. 24-26, 2020; Aug. 10, 2020; Dec. 21, 2020	23; 11; 7	3; 2; 1	22; 10; 4	2; 2; 1	0; 0; 0	3C; 1C; 1C
Oregon							
Pennsylvania				No special session in 2020			
Rhode Island				No special session in 2020			
South Carolina				No special session in 2020			
South Dakota	Oct. 5 - Nov. 5, 2020	1	1	1	0	0	N/A
Tennessee	Aug. 10 - 12, 2020	25	75	10	73	0	3L
Texas				No special session in 2020			
	Apr. 16 - 23, 2020; Apr. 23 - 30, 2020; Jun. 18, 2020; Aug. 20, 2020	17; 4; 24; 22	4; 0; 6; 2	13; 4; 21; 19	4; 0; 6; 1	0; 0; 0; 0	8C; 8C; 1C; 1C
Utah							
Vermont				No special session in 2020			
Virginia	Aug. 18 - Nov. 9, 2020	270	218	56	180	0	N/A
Washington				No special session in 2020			

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.20

Bill and Resolution Introductions and Enactments: 2020 Special Sessions (continued)

State	Duration of session**	Introductions		Enactments/adoptions		Measures vetoed by governor	Length of session
		Bills	Resolutions*	Bills	Resolutions*		
West Virginia				No special session in 2020			
Wisconsin				Unavailable			
Wyoming	May 15 - 16, 2020	10	0	3	0	0	2L

Source: The Council of State Governments' review of state legislative websites and legiscan.com, April 2021.

* 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) Two partial or line item vetoes.

(b) Two Senate special sessions were convened to confirm judicial nominations.

(c) Due to a break in session because of COVID-19, after regular session adjourned, a special session was called for the remainder of the year. The bills and resolutions passed during that time are included in the regular session numbers on Table 3.19.

(d) Due to a break in session because of COVID-19, when the legislature returned May 20-23, 2020, it was considered a special session. However, those bills/resolutions passed are included in the regular session numbers on Table 3.19.

TABLE 3.21
Staff for Individual Legislators

State or other jurisdiction	Senate			House/Assembly		
	Capitol			Capitol		
	Personal	Shared	District	Personal	Shared	District
Alabama	YR	YR/2	(a)	YR	YR/10	(a)
Alaska (b)	YR/SO	...	YR	YR/SO	...	YR
Arizona	YR (c)	...	...	...	YR (c)	...
Arkansas	...	YR	...	...	YR (d)	...
California	YR	...	YR	YR	...	YR
Colorado	SO (e)	YR (e)	...	YR (e)	YR (e)	...
Connecticut (f)	YR/1	...	...	...	YR/4	...
Delaware	------(g)-----					
Florida	YR (h)	...	YR (h)	YR (h)	...	YR (h)
Georgia	...	YR/3, SO/68	...	...	YR/25, SO/113	...
Hawaii (nm)	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	(p)	YR, SO (p)	...	...	YR/11 (q)	...
Maryland	(r)	...	YR (r)	YR (r)	SO (r)	YR (r)
Massachusetts	YR	...	...	YR	...	...
Michigan	YR (s)	...	...	YR/2 (s)	...	...
Minnesota	YR (t)	Varies	...	YR (t)	Varies	...
Mississippi	...	YR	...	...	YR	...
Missouri	YR/2	YR/1	...	YR/1	YR/1	...
Montana	...	SO	...	...	SO	...
Nebraska	YR/2	...	...	-----Unicameral-----		
Nevada	SO (u)	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 /6-8(ii)	...	SO (ii)	YR/5-8(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

TABLE 3.21

Staff for Individual Legislators (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2020.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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

Key:

...—Staff not provided for individual legislators.

YR—Year-round.

SO—Session only.

IO—Interim only.

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

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

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

(d) The legislators share eight member-services staff members; two staff members per 25 legislators.

(e) Senate: Personal—Each Senator is granted 1,300 aide hours and may employ up to two aides each fiscal year, with each aide working a maximum of 40 hours each week. Shared—The majority have ten full time year round employees and two session-only positions. The minority have six full time year round employees and two session-only positions. The Senate also employs nonpartisan staff, including four full time year round employees and 13 session-only positions. There are also three 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 1,300 hours per fiscal year. Representatives may have an unlimited number of unpaid interns and volunteers. Shared—The majority have 10 full time year round employees and two session-only positions. The minority employs 4 full time year round employees and three session-only positions. The House also employs nonpartisan staff, including four full time year round employees and 20 session-only positions.

(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) The Senate has two full-time, year-round employees (chief of staff to president pro tempore and secretary of the senate) and one part-time, year-round employee (minority chief of staff). The Senate had 50 full-time employees during the 2019 legislative session (January-April). The House has two full-time, year round employees (chief of staff to the speaker and chief fiscal officer) and one part-time, year-round employee (chief clerk of the house). The House had 36 full-time employees during the 2019 legislative session (January-April).

(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) Presonal: No Senate positions are exclusive to any one member. The President's Office does work for the Senate President, however they also work in conjunction with the Majority Office caucus.

Shared: Year Round and Session Only. Secretary's Office: 10 YR, 5 SO; President's Office: 8 YR; Majority office: 8 YR; Minority office: 6 YR. This is difficult to quantify. It can fluctuate depending on the office structure and total number of members for each caucus. Currently, the Senate Democrats have 21 members and the Senate Republicans have 14. Number of legislators per staff person: again, this is difficult to quantify. Legislative Aides are assigned to multiple members, yet the Communications Director works for all members of the caucus.

(q) This is an average as some have 12, 14 and one legislator has seven. The 151 House members do not have individual staff.

Speaker's office: 8 year round. Clerk's office: 12 year round, 1 part-time, 10 session-only.

(r) Senate: Funds are included to permit each senator to hire an administrative aide that is a regular full-time, benefited employee. The current salary range for these positions is \$39,000 to \$71,190. Funds are included to permit each senator to hire a secretary for the legislative session. This is generally a benefited employee. For fiscal 2017, each position was budgeted at \$8,118. Each senator is provided with a District Office Allowance of \$18,965. Of this amount, \$5,800 is restricted to staff assistance. Nine leadership positions are each provided with \$20,436, of which \$6,500 is restricted to staff assistance. Each senator is provided with a Supplemental Operating Fund in the amount of \$7,500. This amount is intended to supplement the District Office Allowance and may be spent on operating expenses or for staff assistance at the senator's option. House: Funds are included in the House budget to provide for payment of salaries attributable to specifically budgeted delegation staff positions. These are generally benefited positions that may work either a full-time or a part-time schedule depending on workload. The applicable salary for each budgeted delegation staff position is established based primarily on qualifications, experience, and anticipated workload. Funds are included to permit each delegate to hire a secretary for

TABLE 3.21

Staff for Individual Legislators (continued)

- the legislative session. Each delegate's secretary was funded at \$2,755 for fiscal 2017, which if combined with two other delegates, approximates the amount budgeted for each senator's secretary. Each delegate is provided with a District Office Allowance of \$18,965. Of this amount, \$5,800 is restricted to staff assistance. Twelve senior leadership positions are each provided with \$20,436, of which \$6,500 is restricted to staff assistance. Five delegation chair positions are each provided with \$19,810, of which \$5,800 is restricted to staff assistance. Each delegate is provided with a Supplemental Operating Fund in the amount of \$3,546. This amount is intended to supplement the District Office Allowance and may be spent on operating expenses or for staff assistance at the delegate's option.
- (s) Senate—majority, 2-6 staff per legislator; minority, 2-3 staff per legislator. House—2 staff per legislator.
- (t) Senate: One to two staff persons per legislator. House: .5 to 1.5 staff persons per legislator
- (u) 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.
- (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 eight, majority party only; minority party one staff person per legislator. Committee, fiscal and legal staffs are available to legislators on a year round.
- (cc) Two staff persons per legislator during session.
- (dd) Senate—Equivalent of one full-time staff. House—1 during interim.
- (ee) The General Assembly has a total of 280 full time positions, 267 full-time shared staff and additional 13 full-time positions for the House.
- (ff) The non-partisan Legislative Research Council serves all members of both houses year round. Committee secretaries and legislative interns and pages provide support during the sessions.
- (gg) Several House members have year-round personal staff. It depends on seniority, duties (such as committee chairs), and committee assignments.
- (hh) Staff numbers vary depending on the legislator. Each legislator is allotted an office budget and has independence in using that budget for hiring staff.
- (ii) Most legislators are assigned one university student intern during session who is temporarily employed by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel. Some legislators provide their own personal intern (volunteer or financial arrangements are made between them). Senate: The Senate employs four full-time constituent services staff to take care of administrative matters and constituent inquiries year round. Three serve 23 majority members and one serves six minority members. House: The House Majority has seven full-time staffers that serve 59 majority house members. The House Minority has three full-time staffers who serve 16 minority house members. The Utah House of Representatives also employs three full-time non-partisan staff members.
- (jj) No personal staff except one administrative assistant for the Speaker and one for the Senate Pro Tempore.
- (kk) Senate—One administrative assistant (secretary) provided to the members during the session by the Clerk's offices. Members also receive a set dollar allowance to hire additional legislative assistants who may serve year round at the capitol and in the district. House—Members also receive a set dollar allowance to hire additional legislative assistants who may serve year round at the capitol and in the district.
- (ll) Staffing levels vary according to majority/minority status and leadership or committee responsibilities. Members may assign staff to work in the district office.
- (mm) Individual staffing and staff pool arrangements are at the discretion of the individual legislator.
- (nn) Each senator has the authority to hire at least two full-time, year-round staff. Each representative has the authority to hire at least one full-time, year-round staff. Depending on leadership or committee chair assignment, additional staff positions may be authorized.
- (oo) One clerk provided in capitol. District/Caucus—11 staff persons for Republicans and 9 staff persons for Democrats.

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	H	S	...	...
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 (m)	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	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	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	B	B	B	B
Mississippi	•	★	•	★	...	...	B	B	...	...	B	B
Missouri	★	...	★	...	B	...	B	...	S	S	B	...
Montana	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	B	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	★	★	U	U	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	★	★	★	★	B	B	...	B	...	...	...	...
Vermont	★	•	★	•	B	B	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virginia	★	★	★	★	B	...	B	B	...	...	(o)	(o)
Washington	★	★	★	★	...	...	B	B	B	B	B	B
West Virginia	★	★	★	★	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	B	...	...	...	...	...	(p)	B
Wyoming	...	★	...	★	B	...	...	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, December 2020.

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

(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 specialists from the office of the Legislative Council staff.

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

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.23

Standing Committees: Appointment and Number

State or other jurisdiction	Committee members appointed by:		Committee chairpersons appointed by:		Number of standing committees during regular 2020 session		Number of joint committees during 2019 session
	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	
Alabama	(v)	S	(v)	S	19	31	11
Alaska	CC	CC	CC	CC	10	10	3
Arizona	P	S	P	S	11	14	0
Arkansas	(a)	(b)	(a)	S (b)	14	14	18
California	CR	S	CR	S	22	33	8
Colorado	MjL	S	MjL	S	10	11	13
Connecticut	PT	S	PT	S	(c)	(c)	25 (c)
Delaware	PT	S	PT	S	16	23	4
Florida	P	S	P	S	19	10	5
Georgia	CC	S	CC	S	28	38	1
Hawaii	P	S	P	(d)	15	18	0
Idaho	PT (f)	S	PT	S	10	15	5
Illinois	P, MnL (w)	S, MnL (w)	P, MnL (w)	S, MnL (w)	30	46	3
Indiana	PT	S	PT	S	22	22	0
Iowa	MjL, MnL	S (x)	MjL	S	16	20	0
Kansas	(g)	(g)	P	S	16	31	12
Kentucky	CC	CC	CC	CC	15	19	0
Louisiana	P	S (h)	P	S	17	16	4
Maine	P	S	P	S	5	6	23
Maryland	P	S	P	S	6	9	21
Massachusetts	P	S	P	S	11	11	29
Michigan	MjL	S	MjL	S	19	22	1
Minnesota	CR	MjL	S	S	30	29	2
Mississippi	P	S	P	S	41	45	2
Missouri	PT (j)	S (j)	PT	S	20	34	15
Montana	CC	S	CC	S	17	16	0
Nebraska	CC	U	E	U	14 (l)	U	26
Nevada	MjL (e)	S	MjL	S	10	10	0
New Hampshire	P (k)	S (k)	P (k)	S (k)	12	25	14
New Jersey	CC	CC	CC	CC	16	27	6
New Mexico	CC	S	CC	S	9	14	0
New York	PT	S	PT	S	40	39	0
North Carolina	PT	S	PT	S	18	42	0
North Dakota	CC	CC	CC	CC	11	14	0
Ohio	P (m)	S (m)	P (m)	S (m)	17	23	6
Oklahoma	PT (e)	S	PT	S	14	30	1
Oregon	P	S	P	S	13	18	10
Pennsylvania	PT	S	PT	S	22	18	1
Rhode Island	P	S	P	S	10	16	2
South Carolina	(n)	S	(o)	E	14	12	1
South Dakota	PT	S	PT	S	14	14	2
Tennessee	S	S	S	S	9	16	3
Texas	P	S (p)	P	S	15	34	0
Utah	P	S	P	S	12	15	2
Vermont	CC	S	CC	S	14	18	16
Virginia	E	S	(q)	S	12	14	0
Washington	CC	CC	CC (r)	CC (s)	14	20	11
West Virginia	P	S	P	S	18	25	27
Wisconsin	MjL (y)	S (y)	MjL	S	23	45	10
Wyoming	P	S	P	S	12	12	2
Dist. of Columbia	(t)	U	(t)	U	13	U	0
American Samoa	P	S	E	S	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	(u)	U	(u)	U	11	U	0
CNMI*	P	S	P	S	7	11	0
Puerto Rico	P	S	P	S	25	35	8
U.S. Virgin Islands	E	U	E	U	11	U	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 3.23

Standing Committees: Appointment and Number (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2019 and state websites 2021.

*Commonwealth of 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.

N/A—Not available

- (a) Selection process based on seniority.
- (b) Beginning with the 2020 General Assembly, committee selection process will be based on seniority for standing committees, House Budget Committee, Legislative Council, and Legislative Joint Auditing Committee. Committee composition balanced by geographical region. Speaker appoints members of select committees.
- (c) Committees are joint Senate and House. There are 22 committees established under the Joint Rules and three committees established under statute.
- (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. House minority members of committees appointed by the minority floor leader.
- (k) Senate president and House speaker consult with minority leaders.
- (l) 3 select and 9 special 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 procedural committees, 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) Minority party committee appointments are based on minority party leadership nominations.

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. 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.	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	★	★ (e)	★ (e)	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: 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 26). "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 79).
Illinois	★	★ (b)	★ (b)	Senate and House: 6 days.	Senate and House: votes on all legislative measures acted upon are recorded.

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		
Indiana	★	★	★	Senate: 48 hours. House: prior to adjournment of the meeting day next preceding the meeting or announced during session	Senate: committee reports - do pass; do pass amended, Reported out without recommendation. House: majority of quorum; vote can be by roll call or consent.
Iowa	★	★	★	Senate 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	★	★ (f)	★ (f)	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. 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.	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. 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.	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

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		
North Carolina	(c)	★	★	Senate and House: none. If public hearing, five calendar days.	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.
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).

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		
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.
Texas	★	★	★	Senate: 24 hours; House: Five calendar days notice during a regular session and 24 hours during a special session, with certain exceptions for formal meetings, but not public hearings, during session.	Senate and 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: All votes are recorded in the meeting minutes by legislator name. For a motion to pass, a quorum must be present and a majority of members present must vote in the affirmative.
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: At least 24 hours prior to commencement of meetings unless impossible or impractical, then at least 2 hours.	Senate and House: number of ayes and noes 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	★	★ (d)	★ (d)	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, December 2020.

**Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

*—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."

★—Yes

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) Not referenced specifically, but each body publishes rules.

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

(e) Committees are joint.

(f) All standing committee meetings are open to the public. Other committee meetings of either chamber are open at the discretion of the chamber, committee, or chair of the committee.

TABLE 3.25

Legislative Review of Administrative Regulations: Structures and Procedures

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Type of reviewing committee</i>	<i>Rules reviewed</i>	<i>Time limits in review process</i>
Alabama	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	If not approved or disapproved within 45 days of filing, rule is approved. If disapproved by committee, disapproval may be appealed to the lieutenant governor.
Alaska	Joint bipartisan, standing committee and Legislative Affairs Agency review of proposed regulations.	P, E	...
Arizona	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
Arkansas	Joint bipartisan	P, E (f)	...
California	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.
Colorado	Joint bipartisan	E	Rules continue unless the annual legislative Rule Reviews Bill discontinues a rule. The Rule Reviews Bill is effective upon the governor's signature, 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.
Connecticut	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	Initial submittal of proposed regulation shall be on the first Tuesday of month. After initial submittal, committee has 65 days thereafter. For a second/revised submittal, committee has 35 days thereafter to review /take action on revised regulation.
Delaware	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P, E (e)	...
Florida	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
Georgia	Standing committee	P	The agency notifies the Legislative Counsel 30 days prior to the effective dates of proposed rules.
Hawaii	Legislative agency	P	The legislative reference bureau may assist agencies in complying with a uniform style format. This does not affect the status of rules.
Idaho	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).
Illinois	Joint bipartisan	P, E	An agency proposing non-emergency regulations must allow 45 days for public comment. At least five days after any public hearing on the proposal, the agency must give notice of the proposal to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, and allow it 45 days to approve or object to the proposed regulations.
Indiana			No formal rule review is performed by both legislative and executive branches.
Iowa	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
Kansas	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.
Kentucky	Joint bipartisan statutory committee	P, E	The deadline for filing proposed regulations is the 15th of the month. Properly filed regulations are published in the Administrative Register on the first of the month following the deadline. Filing the regulation triggers a public comment period and a review by the Administrative Regulation Review Subcommittee (ARRS). The committee meets within 75 days of publication, unless the regulation receives comments, is deferred, or is withdrawn. The subject-matter committee, which has the option to review regulations after ARRS, may meet on a regulation within 90 days of referral of the regulation to the subject-matter committee.
Louisiana (a)	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. 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.
Maine	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P (d)	One legislative session.

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
			All proposed regulations are submitted to the AELR Committee for review at least 15 days before they are submitted to the Maryland Register for publication. Often changes are negotiated between the committee and the unit before publication. The committee is not required to give its explicit approval in order for a proposed regulation to become effective. In the usual course, the unit may adopt a proposed regulation 45 days after the regulation was published in the Maryland Register. Thirty of the 45 days must be reserved as a public comment period. If the committee cannot complete its review of the proposed regulation within the 45-day period, it may delay, or "hold," the adoption of the regulation. During this time, the committee may suggest to the unit that certain changes be made. If no agreement is reached, the unit may subsequently notify the committee of its intent to adopt the regulation despite the committee's hold. The hold period ends on the later of the 30th day after the unit's notice to the committee or the 105th day after the initial publication of the regulation in the Maryland Register. At any time, the committee may formally vote to oppose the adoption of the regulation. In this case, notice of the opposition is sent to the governor and the unit, and further negotiations ensue. The governor may instruct the unit to withdraw or modify the regulation. However, once the committee has opposed the adoption of the regulation, it may not be adopted unless approved by the governor. Emergency regulations, which bypass the normal public notice and comment period, remain in effect for a limited period of time -not to exceed 180 days -to meet exigent circumstances. Although emergency regulations are not published in the Maryland Register before adoption, notice of the committee's receipt of the regulation is posted on the MGA website. In addition, the agency submitting the request for adoption of emergency status must post the text of the regulations on the agency website within three business days of submission to the AELR committee. If a member of the committee requests a public hearing on the emergency adoption of a regulation, the committee must hold the hearing. If no public hearing is requested, staff to the committee may poll on the emergency regulation as soon as 10 business days after receipt of the regulation. Approval by the committee is required for an emergency regulation to take effect.
Maryland	Joint bipartisan	P, E	
Massachusetts (a)	Public hearing by agency	P	In Massachusetts, the General Court (Legislature) may by statute authorize an administrative agency to promulgate regulations. The promulgation of such regulations are then governed by Chapter 30A of the Massachusetts General Laws. Chapter 30A requires 21 day notice to the public of a public hearing on a proposed regulation. After public hearing the proposed regulation is filed with the state secretary who approves it if it is in conformity with Chapter 30A. The state secretary maintains a register entitled "Massachusetts Register" and the regulation does not become effective until published in the register. The agency may promulgate amendments to the regulations following the same process.
Michigan	Joint bipartisan	P	Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) has 15 session days in which to consider the rule. 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			No formal rule review is performed by both legislative and executive branches.
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.

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>
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	No formal review is performed by legislature. Periodic review and report to legislative finance committee is required of certain agencies.		
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 (c)	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 (b)	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	(g)	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			No formal rule review is performed by legislative and executive branches.
South Carolina	Standing committee. Submitted by General Assembly for approval.	P	General Assembly has 120 days to approve or disapprove. If not disapproved by joint resolution before 120 days, regulation is automatically approved. It can be approved during 120 day review period by joint resolution.
South Dakota	Joint bipartisan	P	Rules must be adopted within 75 days of the commencement of the public hearing; emergency rules must be adopted within 30 days of the date of the publication of the notice of intent. Many other deadlines exist; see SDCL 1-26-4 for further details.
Tennessee	Joint bipartisan	P	All permanent rules take effect 90 days after filing with the secretary of state. Emergency rules take effect upon filing with the secretary of state and may be effective for not longer than 180 days.
Texas	Standing committee	P	No time limit.
Utah	Created by statute (63G-3-501).	P, E	Unless a rule is explicitly mandated by a federal law or regulation or Utah's constitution grants specific constitutional authority, 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 (Utah Code 63G-3-502)
Vermont	Joint bipartisan	P	The Joint Legislative Committee on Rules must review a proposed rule within 30 days of submission to the committee.
Virginia	Joint bipartisan, standing committee	P	Standing committees and the Joint Commission on Administrative Rules may object to a proposed or final adopted rule before it becomes effective. This delays the process for 21 days and the agency must respond to the objection. In addition or as an alternative, standing committees and the Commission may suspend the effective date of all or a part of a final regulation until the end of the next regular session, with the concurrence of the Governor.
Washington	Joint bipartisan	P, E	If the committee determines that a proposed rule does not comply with legislative intent, it notifies the agency, which must schedule a public hearing within 30 days of notification. The agency notifies the committee of its action within seven days after the hearing. If a hearing is not held or the agency does not amend the rule, the objection may be filed in the state register and referenced in the state code. The committee's powers, other than publication of its objections, are advisory.
West Virginia	Joint bipartisan	P, E	...
Wisconsin	Joint bipartisan	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.
Wyoming	Joint bipartisan	P, E	An agency shall submit copies of adopted, amended or repealed rules to the legislative service office for review within 10 days after the date of the agency's final action adopting, amending or repealing those rules. The legislature makes its recommendations to the governor who within 15 days after receiving any recommendation, shall either order that the rule be amended or rescinded in accordance with the recommendation or file in writing his objections to the recommendation.
American Samoa	Standing committee	E	...
Guam	Standing committee	P	45 calendar days
Puerto Rico			No formal rule review is performed by both legislative and executive branches.
U.S. Virgin Islands			No formal rule review is performed by both legislative and executive branches.

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.25

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

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2020.

Key:

P—Proposed rules

E—Existing rules

...—No formal time limits

- (a) Review of rules is performed by both legislative and executive branches.
- (b) 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.
- (c) The Committee reviews proposed new, amended, and rescinded rules. The Committee participates in a five-year review of every existing rule.

- (d) 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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Appropriate substantive committee will review if the Legislative Counsel determines that rule exceeds intent or scope of enabling Act.

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	
				<i>Method of legislative veto of rules</i>
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	...	★(z)	...	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)	...	Enacting legislation to void the regulation or to amend the authorizing statute.
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)	...	...	The Joint Committee on Administrative, Executive, and Legislative Review (AELR) is composed of 20 members -10 senators appointed by the President of the Senate and 10 delegates appointed by the Speaker of the House. There is a House chair and a Senate chair who alternate each calendar year as the presiding chair. The Department of Legislative Services (DLS) provides two counsel as the primary staff to AELR. In providing oversight of the regulatory activities of State agencies for the General Assembly, the primary function of AELR is to review any regulations that are proposed for adoption by a unit of the Executive Branch of State government to determine whether the regulations conform to the statutory authority of the unit and the legislative intent of the statute under which the regulations are proposed
Massachusetts	...	...	...	The legislature may pass a bill which would supersede a regulation if signed into law by the governor. 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.
Michigan	...	...	(l)	
Minnesota	★	...	...	(m)
Mississippi	...	...	...	(n)
Missouri	...	★	★	Concurrent resolution passed by both houses of the General Assembly.
Montana	...	...	★ (o)	Statute

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.26

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

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

TABLE 3.26

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

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2020.

*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 (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 regulations. The committee is charged with reviewing and commenting upon the regulations, may propose amendments for the agency to consider, make recommendations, request that the agency defer the regulation, or determine that a regulation should be found deficient. A finding of deficiency is nonbinding.
- (z) The rule could still be objected to in future legislative sessions.
- (aa) Committee makes recommendations on Major Substantive

STATE LEGISLATURES

TABLE 3.26

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

- Rules, but approval or disapproval is by the full Legislature (the instrument used is a resolve).
- (bb) Under very specific circumstances the answer is yes with respect to Major Substantive Rules: if the rules are submitted in accordance with the timelines established by law, and the Legislature fails to act on them, the rules may be adopted as if the Legislature approved them.
- (cc) Executive branch agency has more than advisory power.
- (dd) Negative rule determinations are made public and remain on website until rule is modified to comply with statutory authority, statute is modified to establish validity of rule or court case upholds validity of rule.
- (ee) Joint Administrative Procedures Committee, with approval of the president and speaker, may seek judicial review of validity or invalidity of rules.
- (ff) A standing committee can recommend a special session to consider committee's recommendations
- (gg) Amendment 92 to the Arkansas Constitution, which passed in 2014, and laws enacted by Act 1258 of 2015 provided the General Assembly with the power of review and approval of all administrative rules and regulations.
- (hh) Commission may hold hearings, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony, and compel the production of books, papers, documents and other evidence.
- (ii) Germane joint subcommittees can submit a report of objection to a rule to the germane standing committee and the Legislature. The Legislature as a whole has the final say in the rejection of rules when voting on the concurrent resolution of the rejection.
- (jj) Final rules previously approved by the Legislature, can still be rejected in a subsequent session.

TABLE 3.27
Summary of Sunset Legislation

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	C (aa)	...	...	Interim legislative subcommittee given broad latitude in reviewing existing and proposed occupational licensing processes.	...	...	...
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 and Sunset 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)	...	...	...	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

STATE LEGISLATURES

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
Kentucky	R (x)	...	(y)	Certification letters (z)	...	...	...
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	C,R	Office of Program Evaluation & Government Accountability	Office of Program Evaluation and Government Accountability; "committees of jurisdiction" (the committees of the General Assembly that routinely handle the policy issues and legislation related to a specific governmental activity or unit subject to review under the Program Evaluation Act).	Perf. eval.	...	Varies; had been 10 years in the past, but now evaluation will occur as directed by the Legislative Policy Committee, the Joint Audit and Evaluation Committee, the Executive Director of the Department of Legislative Services, the Director of Policy Analysis in the Department of Legislative Services, or the Director of the Office of Program Evaluation and Government Accountability	...
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. The provisions of this are located at 23.250 - 23.298 RSMo
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)	2-6	(bb)
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	...

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
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	Legislature makes the final decisions on statutory changes to an agency, based on the commission's recommendations and public input.	...	1/y	May not exceed 12	...
Utah	S	Interim cmtes., then Legislative Mngmt. Cmte.	Standing cmtes. as amendments may be made to bill	...	(v)	(v)	...
Vermont	(s)	Legis. Council staff	Senate and House Government Operations Cmtes.	...	...	...	...
Virginia	S (e)	...	...	...	...	...	Sunset provisions vary in length. The only standard sunset required by law is on bills that create a new advisory board or commission in the executive branch of government. The legislation introduced for these boards and commissions must contain a sunset provision to expire the entity after three years.
Washington	D	...	...	Perf. Eval.	1/y	...	...
West Virginia	S	Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations	Performance Evaluation and Research Division	Perf. audit	1/y	6	Jt. Cmte. on Govt. Operations composed of five House members, five Senate members and five citizens appointed by governor. Agencies may be reviewed more frequently.
Wisconsin	S, D (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	D (t)	Program evaluation staff who work for Management Audit Cmte.	...	Perf. eval. (u)	...	...	...
CNMI*			No	Perf. Eval.	1/y		

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey, December 2019.

*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

... —No provision

(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

TABLE 3.27

Summary of Sunset Legislation (continued)

- 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 sunseting 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. 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) HB 471 of the 131st General Assembly revised and renewed the Sunset Review Committee to be convened each odd-numbered general assembly. Therefore, Sunset Review will operate on a recurring four-year cycle.
- (o) Sunset legislation was repealed in 1993. No general law sunseting 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.
- (x) A regulation expires seven years after its last substantive review unless appropriate action is taken by agency.
- (y) The certification process does not involve a specific review unless requested by a committee member.
- (z) The agency is required to review its regulations for compliance with current law at least once every 7 years and file a certification letter stating whether the regulation will be amended or remain in effect without amendment. If the certification letter is not filed or the regulation is not repromulgated, the regulation will expire 7 years after the last substantive committee review.
- (aa) Act 600 of 2019 creates cyclical process for reviewing licensing entities.
- (bb) Agency expiration schedule under the act: agencies will expire, unless renewed, according to the following schedule: (1) An agency in existence on January 1 in the year of the first regular session of an odd-numbered general assembly expires at the end of December 31 in the year of the second regular session of that general assembly; (2) An agency created during an even-numbered general assembly expires at the end of December 31 in the year of the second regular session of the next odd-numbered general assembly; and (3) An agency created during an odd-numbered general assembly expires at the end of December 31 in the year of the second regular session of the next odd-numbered general assembly*

CHAPTER FOUR

**STATE
EXECUTIVE
BRANCH**

TABLE 4.1
The Governors, 2021

State or other jurisdiction	Name and party	Length of regular term in years	Date of first service	Present term ends	Number of previous terms	Term limits	Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor (a)	Official who succeeds governor	Birthdate	Birthplace
Alabama	Kay Ivey (R)	4	4/2017 (c)	1/2023	(c)	2-4	No	LG	10/15/44	AL
Alaska	Mike Dunleavy (R)	4	12/2018	12/2022	...	2-4	Yes	LG	5/5/61	PA
Arizona	Doug Ducey (R)	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2-4	(b)	SS	4/9/64	OH
Arkansas	Asa Hutchinson (R)	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2A	No	LG	12/3/50	AR
California	Gavin Christopher Newsom (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2A	No	LG	10/10/67	CA
Colorado	Jared Schutz Polis (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	Yes	LG	5/12/75	CO
Connecticut	Ned Lamont (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	...	Yes	LG	1/3/54	DC
Delaware	John Carney Jr. (D)	4	1/2017	1/2025	1	2A	No	LG	5/20/56	DE
Florida	Ronald Dion DeSantis (R)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	Yes	LG	9/14/78	FL
Georgia	Brian P. Kemp (R)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	No	LG	11/2/63	GA
Hawaii	David Ige (D)	4	12/2014	12/2022	1	2-4	Yes	LG	6/26/38	NY
Idaho	Brad Little (R)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	...	No	LG	2/15/54	ID
Illinois	J.B. Pritzker (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	...	Yes	LG	1/19/65	CA
Indiana	Eric Holcomb (R)	4	1/2017	1/2025	1	2-12	Yes	LG	5/2/68	IN
Iowa	Kim Reynolds (R)	4	5/2017 (d)	1/2023	1 (d)	...	Yes	LG	8/4/59	IA
Kansas	Laura Kelly (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	Yes	LG	1/24/50	NY
Kentucky	Andy Beshear (D)	4	12/2019	12/2023	...	2-4	Yes	LG	11/29/77	KY
Louisiana	John Bel Edwards (D)	4	1/2016	1/2024	1	2-4	No	LG	9/16/66	LA
Maine	Janet Traton Mills (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	(b)	PS	12/30/47	ME
Maryland	Larry Hogan (R)	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2-4	Yes	LG	5/25/56	DC
Massachusetts	Charlie Baker (R)	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	...	Yes	LG	11/13/56	NY
Michigan	Gretchen Esther Whitmer (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2A	Yes	LG	8/23/71	MI
Minnesota	Timothy James Walz (DFL)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	...	Yes	LG	4/6/64	NE
Mississippi	Tate Reeves (R)	4	1/2020	1/2024	...	2A	Yes	LG	6/5/74	MS
Missouri	Michael Parson (R)	4	6/2018 (e)	1/2025	1 (e)	2A	No	LG	9/17/55	MO
Montana	Greg Gianforte (R)	4	1/2021	1/2025	...	2-16	Yes	LG	4/17/61	CA
Nebraska	Pete Ricketts (R)	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2-4	Yes	LG	8/19/64	NE
Nevada	Steve Sisolak (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2A	No	LG	12/26/53	WI
New Hampshire	Chris Sununu (R)	2	1/2017	1/2023	2	...	(b)	PS	11/5/74	NH
New Jersey	Phil Murphy (D)	4	1/2018	1/2022	...	2-4	Yes	LG	8/16/57	MA
New Mexico	Michelle Lujan Grisham (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	Yes	LG	10/24/59	NM
New York	Kathleen Courtney Hochul (D) (l)	4	8/2021 (l)	1/2023	...	...	Yes	LG	8/27/58	NY
North Carolina	Roy Cooper (D)	4	1/2017	1/2025	1	2-4	No	LG	6/13/57	NC
North Dakota	Doug Burgum (R)	4	12/2016	12/2024	1	...	Yes	LG	8/1/56	ND
Ohio	Mike DeWine (R)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	Yes	LG	1/5/47	OH
Oklahoma	Kevin Stitt (R)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-A	No	LG	12/28/72	OK
Oregon	Kate Brown (D)	4	2/2015 (f)	1/2023	1 (f)	2-12	(b)	SS	3/5/47	WA
Pennsylvania	Tom Wolf (D)	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2-4	Yes	LG	11/17/48	PA
Rhode Island	Dan McKee (D)	4	3/2021 (i)	1/2023	...	2-4	No	LG	6/16/51	RI
South Carolina	Henry McMaster (R)	4	1/2017 (g)	1/2023	1 (g)	2-4	No	LG	5/27/47	SC
South Dakota	Kristi Noem (R)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	Yes	LG	11/30/71	SD
Tennessee	Bill Lee (R)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	No	SpS (h)	10/9/59	TN
Texas	Greg Abbott (R)	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	...	No	LG	11/13/57	TX
Utah	Spencer Cox (R)	4	1/2021	1/2025	...	...	Yes	LG	7/11/75	UT
Vermont	Phil Scott (R)	2	1/2017	1/2023	2	...	No	LG	8/4/58	VT
Virginia	Ralph Northam (D)	4	1/2018	1/2022	...	1-4	No	LG	9/13/59	VA
Washington	Jay Inslee (D)	4	1/2013	1/2025	2	...	No	LG	2/9/51	WA
West Virginia	Jim Justice (R) (j)	4	1/2017	1/2025	1	2-4	(b)	PS (h)	4/27/51	WV
Wisconsin	Anthony Steven Evers (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	...	Yes	LG	11/5/51	WI
Wyoming	Mark Gordon (R)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-16	(b)	SS	3/14/57	NY
American Samoa	Lemanu P.S. Mauga (D)	4	1/2021	1/2025	...	2-4	Yes	LG	1/1/49	AS
Guam	Lourdes Leon Guerrero (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	Yes	LG	11/8/50	Guam
CNMI*	Ralph Deleon Guerrero Torres (R)	4	12/2015 (k)	1/2023	1 (k)	2-4	Yes	LG	8/6/79	CNMI
Puerto Rico	Pedro Pierluisi (PNP)	4	1/2021	1/2025	...	...	(b)	SS	4/26/59	PR
U.S. Virgin Islands	Albert Bryan (D)	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2-4	Yes	LG	2/21/68	USVI

See footnotes at end of table

GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.1

The Governors, 2021 (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments, March 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

C – Covenant

D – Democrat

DFL – Democratic–Farmer–Labor Party

I – Independent

PDP – Popular Democratic Party

PNP – New Progressive 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.

N/A – Not available

(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) Kay Ivey (R) took office on April 10, 2017, following the resignation of former governor Robert Bentley. Ivey then ran and was elected to a full term in the 2018 general election.

(d) Lt. Gov. Kim Reynolds was sworn in as governor on May 24, 2017 when Gov. Branstad accepted the U.S. Ambassadorship to China. She then ran and won a full term in office in the 2018 general election.

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

(f) Oregon Secretary of State Kate Brown became governor on February 18, 2015, following Gov. John Kitzhaber's resignation. Brown won a November 2016 special gubernatorial election to officially fill the position for the final two years of Gov. Kitzhaber's term. She was elected for a full term in the 2018 general election.

(g) Gov. McMaster was sworn in on January 24, 2017 after Gov. Nikki Haley resigned to become the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. He was elected to a full term in the November 2018 general election.

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

(i) Lt. Gov. Dan McKee was sworn in as governor on March 2, 2021, after Gov. Gina Raimondo was confirmed as the new U.S. secretary of commerce.

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

(k) Torres became governor on Dec. 28, 2015 after Gov. Inos passed away. He was elected to a full term in November 2018.

(l) Lt. Gov. Kathy Hochul took the oath of office in Aug. 2021 after Gov. Cuomo resigned.

TABLE 4.2
The Governors: Qualifications for Office

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>State citizen (years)</i>	<i>U.S. citizen (years) (a)</i>	<i>State resident (years) (b)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>
Alabama	30	7	10	7	★
Alaska	30	★	7	7	★
Arizona	25	5	10	5	★
Arkansas	30	★	★	7	★
California	18	...	5	5	★
Colorado	30	...	★	2	...
Connecticut	30	6 months	★	★	★
Delaware	30	...	12	6	...
Florida	30	★	★	7	7
Georgia	30	...	15	6	...
Hawaii	30	...	5	5	★
Idaho	30	2	★	2	★
Illinois	25	★	★	3	★
Indiana	30	...	5	5	★
Iowa	30	2	★	2	★
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	30	2	...	2	...
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	...
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	...
South Dakota	21	★	★	2	★
Tennessee	30	7	★	...	...
Texas	30	...	★	5	...
Utah	30	5	3	5	★
Vermont	18	...	★	4	★
Virginia	30	★	★	5	1
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	★

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, January 2021 and state websites.

* Commonwealth of 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 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	124,564	38	★	★	★	...	★(b)	★
Alaska	145,000	82	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Arizona	95,000	33 (f)	★	★	...	...	★(b)	...
Arkansas	154,115	50	★	★	★	...	★	...
California	209,747	88	★	...	...	...	(d)	★
Colorado	92,700	50	★	★	...	★	★	★
Connecticut	150,000 (c)	27	★	...	...	...	...	(e)
Delaware	171,000	28	★	...	...	...	...	★
Florida	134,181	276 (f)	★	★(j)	...	(b)	(b)	★
Georgia	175,000	56 (f)	★	★	★	...	...	★
Hawaii	165,048	51	★	...	...	★	★	★
Idaho	138,302	18	★	★	...	...	★	...(e)
Illinois	181,670 (c)	91	★	...	...	...	...	★
Indiana	134,051	35	★	...	★	★(b)	★(b)	★
Iowa	130,000	18	★	...	...	...	★	★
Kansas	110,707	24	★	★	★	...	★	★
Kentucky	152,181	45	★	★	★	...	★(b)	★
Louisiana	130,000	93 (f)	★	★	★	...	★	★
Maine	70,000	21	★	...	...	★	★	★
Maryland	180,000	85 (f)	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	★
Massachusetts	185,000	approx. 60	★	...	★	★(b)	★(b)	...(e)
Michigan	159,300	75	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	★
Minnesota	127,629	44	★	★	★	...	★	★
Mississippi	122,160	29	★	★(k)	...	...	★	★
Missouri	133,821	21	★	★	...	(b)	(d)	★
Montana	118,397	58 (f)	★	★	★	...	★	★
Nebraska	105,000	9	★	★	...	★	★	★
Nevada	163,474 (c)	19 (f)	★	★	...	★(b)	★(b)	★
New Hampshire	143,704	20	★	...	...	...	★(b)	(e)
New Jersey	175,000	133	★	...	★	...	★(b)	★
New Mexico	110,000	33	★	★	★	...	★	★
New York	225,000	180	★	★	★	...	★	★
North Carolina	154,743	59	★	★	...	★	★	★
North Dakota	138,748 (c)	18	★	★	...	...	★	★
Ohio	164,590	38	★	★	★	(b)	(d)	★
Oklahoma	147,000	34	★	★	...	...(b)	★(b)	★
Oregon	98,600	63 (f)	★	...	...	★(b)	★(b)	★
Pennsylvania	201,729	68	★	★	...	...	★(b)	★
Rhode Island	145,755	39	★	...	★	...	★(b)	...
South Carolina	106,078	16	★	★	...	...	★	★
South Dakota	118,728	20.5	★	★	...	...	★	★
Tennessee	198,780	38	★	★	★	★(b)	(d)	★
Texas	153,750	277	★	★	★	...	★	★
Utah	165,600	23	★	★	★	...	★	★
Vermont	184,100	14	★	★	...	...	...	...
Virginia	175,000	36	★	★	★	...	★	...
Washington	187,353	36	★	★	...	(b)	(d)	★
West Virginia	150,000	56	★	★	★	(b)	...	★
Wisconsin	152,756	35	★	★	...	...	★(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)

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, other state agencies, January 2021 and state websites.

* Commonwealth of 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. The Governor 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 – No statute provides for a separate travel allowance. Instead, travel allowance comes from the general appropriations made for the governor's office expenses. Travel expenses are approved in advance and are paid for; reimbursement is never necessary.

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 – Travel allowance included in office budget. Reimbursed for travel expenses per GSA/Conus rate.

New Hampshire – Reimbursed for costs at the same rate and in the manner as state employees.

New Jersey – Reimbursement may be provided for necessary expenses.

Northern Mariana Islands – Travel allowance included in office budget.

Governor has a "contingency account" that can be used for travel expenses and expenses in other departments or other projects.

Ohio – Set administratively.

Oklahoma – Reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.

Oregon – \$1,000 a month for expenses, not specific to travel. Reimbursed for actual travel expenses.

Pennsylvania – Reimbursed for reasonable expenses.

Rhode Island – The majority of travel expenses are not reimbursed since the state has centralized direct pay agreements with the vari-

ous 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:

Connecticut – Governor Ned Lamont will forego his salary of \$150,000.

Illinois – Governor Pritzker will not take his salary of \$181,670.

Nevada – Gov. Sisolak pledged to donate his salary to K-12 schools.

Salary amount, per NRS 223.050: "On the first Monday in January 2011 and on the first Monday of every fourth year thereafter, the salary of the Governor must be increased by an amount equal to the cumulative percentage increase in the salaries of the classified employees of this State during the immediately preceding term of the Governor."

North Dakota – Governor Doug Burgum has declined his salary of \$138,748.

(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.

Idaho – A housing stipend of \$54,608 annually is provided.

Massachusetts – Does not have an official governor's residence but allows a \$65,000 housing allowance.

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

(f) Governor's staff:

Arizona – There are 33 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 19. Maximum permitted is 23.

Oregon – Of this total, 58 are true governor's staff and five 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) Governor 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	Budget making power		Item veto power				Legislative votes required to override governor's veto	Authorization for reorganization through executive order (a)
	Full responsibility	Shares responsibility	Governor has line item veto power	Governor has line item veto power on appropriations amounts	Governor has line item veto power on appropriations language	Governor has no item veto power		
Alabama	★ (b)	...	★	★	★	...	Majority elected	...
Alaska	★	...	★	★	...	...	Three-fourths	★
Arizona	★ (b)	...	★	...	...	...	Two-thirds elected	...
Arkansas	...	★	★	...	...	...	Majority elected	★
California	★ (b)	...	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★ (c)
Colorado	...	★	...	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Connecticut	...	★	★	★	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★ (d)
Delaware	★ (b)	...	★	...	...	★ (b)	Three-fifths elected	★
Florida	...	★	★	★	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Georgia	★	...	★	...	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Hawaii	...	★	★	★	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Idaho	...	★	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	...
Illinois	...	★	★	★	...	...	Three-fifths elected	★
Indiana	★	...	...	...	...	★	Majority elected	★
Iowa	...	★	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Kansas	★	...	★	...	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Kentucky	★ (b)	...	...	★	★	...	Majority elected	★
Louisiana	...	★	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★ (e)
Maine	...	★	...	...	...	...	Majority elected	...
Maryland	★	...	★	★	...	...	Majority elected	★
Massachusetts	★	...	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★ (c)
Michigan	★ (f)	...	★	★	★	★ (f)	Two-thirds elected	★
Minnesota	...	★	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★ (g)
Mississippi	...	★ (h)	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Missouri	★ (b)	...	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Montana	★	...	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★ (i)
Nebraska	...	★	...	...	...	...	Three-fifths elected	...
Nevada	★ (b)	...	...	...	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★ (j)
New Hampshire	★ (b)(q)	...	...	...	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★
New Jersey	★ (b)	...	...	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★ (k)
New Mexico	★	...	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	...
New York	...	★	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	...
North Carolina	...	★	...	...	...	★	Three-fifths elected	★ (l)
North Dakota	★	...	★	...	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Ohio	★	...	★	★	★	...	Three-fifths elected	...
Oklahoma	...	★	★	...	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★ (m)
Oregon	...	★	★	★	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Pennsylvania	★	...	★	...	★	...	Two-thirds elected	...
Rhode Island	...	★	...	...	...	★	Three-fifths elected	★
South Carolina	...	★	★	★	...	...	Two-thirds elected	...
South Dakota	★	...	★	★	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Tennessee	...	★	★	★	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Texas	...	★	★	★	...	...	Two-thirds elected	...
Utah	...	★	★	...	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Vermont	★	...	...	...	...	★	Two-thirds elected	★
Virginia	★	...	★	...	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★ (n)
Washington	★	...	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	...
West Virginia	★	...	★	★	★	...	Majority elected	...
Wisconsin	★ (b)	...	...	★ (p)	★ (p)	...	Two-thirds elected	...
Wyoming	...	★	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	...
American Samoa	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★
Guam	★	...	★	★	...	...	Two-thirds elected	★
CNMI*	...	★	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★
Puerto Rico	...	★	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★ (o)
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	...	★	★	★	...	Two-thirds elected	★

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.4

The Governors: Powers (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of governors' offices, January 2021 and National Association of State Budget Officers.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

★ – Yes provision for.

... – No provision.

(a) For additional information on executive orders, see Table 4.5.

(b) Full responsibility to propose; legislature adopts or revises and governor signs or vetoes.

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

(d) 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."

(e) Only for agencies and offices within the Governor's Office.

(f) 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.

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

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) Only as to commissions, boards and councils.

(k) Executive reorganization plans can be disapproved by majority vote in both houses of the legislature.

(l) Executive Order must be approved by the legislature if changes affect existing law.

(m) 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.

(n) 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.

(o) Only if it is not prohibited by law.

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

(q) The governor and the Executive Council have oversight and control functions on state expenditures.

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	S, I, Common Law	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
California	I(c)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
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	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Iowa	(e)	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	(f)	★	★
Kansas	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	(g)
Kentucky	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Louisiana	C, S(l)	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Maine	S, I	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Maryland	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★(m)	★	★(n)
Massachusetts	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Michigan	C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★(o)	...
Minnesota	S	★	★	★	★	★	...	(p)(q)	...	★(b)	★(n)
Mississippi	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	(r)	(r)
Missouri	C, S, Common Law	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★(n)	★(n)(s)
Montana	S, I, Common Law	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Nebraska	C, S	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Nevada	S, I	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★(t)	...
New Hampshire	C, S	★	★(a)	★	★	★	★	★	★(j)	★	...
New Jersey	C, S, I	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★(u)	...	...
New Mexico	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
New York	C, S	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★(v)
North Dakota	S, I	★	★	★	...	...	...	...	(k)(p)(u) (w)(x)(y)	...	...
Ohio	C, S, I(z)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	(aa)	★	...
Oklahoma	C	★	★	★	(bb)	★	★	★	...	...	...
Oregon	I	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	C, S	★	...	★(m) (cc)(dd) (ee)	...	★	★	...	★(dd) (ee)	★(b)(cc)	...
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	★	★	...	★(ff)	★	★	...	...	...	★(gg)
Virginia	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★(hh)
Washington	S	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	C, S	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	(ii)	...	...
Wisconsin	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	(jj)	...	...
Wyoming	(kk)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	C, S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★(ll)	★(ll)
Guam	C	★	★	...	(h)	★	★	★	...	...	...
CNMI*	C	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	C, S, I, Case Law	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	(i)	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	S	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.5

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

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, January 2021 and state websites.

* Commonwealth of 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) Authorization implied from constitution and statute as recognized by 63 ops. Cal. Atty. Gen. 583.
- (d) Implied from Constitution.
- (e) Constitution, statute, implied, case law, common law.
- (f) Executive clemency.
- (g) Only for EROs. When an ERO is submitted the legislature has 30 days to veto the ERO or it becomes law.
- (h) Can reorganize, but not create.
- (i) Executive Orders are filed in the Department of State.
- (j) To impound or freeze certain state matching funds.
- (k) To reduce state expenditures in revenue shortfall.
- (l) Inherent.
- (m) To control procedures for dealing with public.
- (n) Reorganization plans and agency creation.
- (o) 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.
- (p) To assign duties to lieutenant governor, issue writ of special election.
- (q) Filing.
- (r) Governor is exempt from the Administrative Procedures Act and filing and administrative procedures Miss. Code Ann. § 25-43-102 (1972).
- (s) Reorganization plans and agency creation and for meeting federal program requirements. To administer and govern the armed forces of the state.
- (t) In addition to filing and publication procedures - Executive Orders are countersigned by and filed with the Secretary of State and published.
- (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) General power to issue executive orders to execute the authority of the Governor as provided in the Constitution and state statute.
- (bb) 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.
- (dd) For fire emergencies.
- (ee) To transfer funds in an emergency.
- (ff) Subject to legislative approval when inconsistent with statute.
- (gg) Only if reorganization order filed with the legislature.
- (hh) Some statutes set forward requirements for executive orders, but few established procedures.
- (ii) 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.
- (jj) 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.
- (kk) No specific authorization granted, general authority only.
- (ll) If executive order fits definition of rule.

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 (p)	...
Alaska	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	17	Gov.'s discretion	★
Arizona	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	37	Quarterly	...
Arkansas	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	17	Quarterly	...
California	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	11	Every two weeks	...	
Colorado	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	21	Bi-monthly	...	
Connecticut	★ (k)	...	...	...	...	...	★	29	Gov.'s discretion	...
Delaware	★	...	...	...	★	...	★	17	Gov.'s discretion	...
Florida	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	4	Approx. 1-2 per month	★
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Hawaii	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	43	Bi-monthly	...
Idaho	★	★	...	...	...	...	★	31	Gov.'s discretion	...
Illinois (o)	★	...	★	...	...	...	★	65	Gov.'s discretion	(b)
Indiana	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	23	Gov.'s discretion	...
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	30	Monthly	...
Kansas	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	15	Bi-weekly	...
Kentucky	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	13	Twice monthly	...	
Louisiana	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	16	Monthly	...
Maine	...	...	...	★	...	...	★ (q)	16	Monthly	...
Maryland	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	25	Every other week	...
Massachusetts	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	11	Weekly	...
Michigan	★	★	★	...	★	★	(e)	22	Gov.'s discretion	...	
Minnesota	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	25	Quarterly	...
Mississippi	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Missouri	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	17	Gov.'s discretion	...
Montana	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	21	Monthly	★
Nebraska	...	...	★	★	★	...	★	27	Monthly	...
Nevada	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	21	At call of the governor	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
New Jersey	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	23	Gov.'s discretion	...
New Mexico	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	31	Gov.'s discretion	...
New York	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	75	Gov.'s discretion	...
North Carolina (f)	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	11	Weekly	(n)
North Dakota	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	17	Monthly	★
Ohio	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	27	Gov.'s discretion	...
Oklahoma	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	16 (h)	Monthly	...
Oregon	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	...	★ (j)	...	★	27	Gov.'s discretion	★	
Rhode Island	...	...	★	...	...	...	★ (l)	22	Gov.'s discretion	★ (m)
South Carolina	★	★	...	...	★ (i)	...	...	18	Monthly	★
South Dakota	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	22	Monthly	...
Tennessee	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	30	Monthly	...
Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...
Utah	...	★	★	...	★	...	★	24	Monthly, weekly during legislative session	...	
Vermont	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	12	Gov.'s discretion	...
Virginia	...	...	★	★ (j)	★	...	★	16	Weekly	...
Washington	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	25	Monthly	...
West Virginia	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	17	Weekly	...
Wisconsin	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	17	Monthly	...
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)

Sources: The Council of State Governments survey of governors' offices, January 2021 and state websites.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

★ – Yes

... – No

N/A – Not available

- (a) Individual is a member by virtue of election or appointment to a cabinet-level position.
- (b) Certain cabinet meetings are open to the public and media.
- (c) The Constitutional Cabinet has 10 members including the governor. There are other members of the Cabinet provided by statute.
- (d) No formal cabinet system. In Nevada, the cabinet is comprised of directors, chairpersons and leaders of Nevada's top agencies, departments, institutions and the National Guard, in addition to the governor.
- (e) Membership determined by governor. Some officers formally designated as cabinet member by executive order.
- (f) The Governor's cabinet consists of 10 department heads who have responsibility for the majority of the executive branch. They are appointed by the governor and report to the governor. The Council of State exists as a separate body and is composed of independently elected 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.

- (g) Frequency of meetings may fluctuate with Governor's schedule.
- (h) State statute allows for 15 cabinet members. With the Governor included there are 16 members.
- (i) With the consent of the senate.
- (j) 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.
- (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.
- (l) At the discretion of the governor.
- (m) Varies by meeting.
- (n) Council of State, but not cabinet meetings, are open to the public.
- (o) Agency directors are provided by statute. Governor may create and appoint other cabinet-level positions.
- (p) Quarterly with weekly optional phone calls with the cabinet and governor.
- (q) Consists of commissioners who serve at the governor's pleasure.

GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.7

The Governors: Provisions and Procedures for Transition

State or other jurisdiction	Provision for:							
	Legislation pertaining to gubernatorial transition	Appropriation available to governor-elect	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 amount (o)	●	★	●	...	●	●
Oklahoma	●	●	★	●	●	★	●	●
Oregon	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	●	●	●	...
Rhode Island	★	(u)	●	★	★	★	●	●
South Carolina	...	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
South Dakota	★
Tennessee	★	★	●	★	★	★	●	● (u)
Texas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Utah	★	★ (p)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Vermont	●	★ (q)	★	...	★	...	...	...
Virginia	★	★ (h)	★	★	★	★	★	★
Washington	★	★	●	★	●	★	●	●
West Virginia	...	●	...	●	...	●	●	●
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
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, January 2021 and state websites.

* Commonwealth of 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) In the fiscal year of a gubernatorial election and subject to availability of funds, the commissioner shall transfer up to \$162,000 from the general contingent account in the general fund to the Department of Management and Budget.

(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) \$250,000 line item - 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 impeached (b)	Legislature may call special session for impeachment
Alabama	★	H	maj. mbrs.	S	★	2/3 mbrs. present	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	maj. mbrs.	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 (cc)	maj. mbrs.	S	★ (cc)	2/3 mbrs.	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	★ (bb)
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, January 2021 and state websites.

* Commonwealth of 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 these senators elected. When the governor is impeached, the chief justice shall preside.

- (l) Judicial officers technically not impeached, but there are removal provisions provided for in the state constitution.
- (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) 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.
- (cc) The governor and executive councilors have their own impeachment powers for certain officials. The chief justice only presides over the impeachment trial of a governor. In all other trials the senate president presides.

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	(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 A	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)	N	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 A	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	N	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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)	2 T	...	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	...	...	...
South Dakota	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	2 C	...	2 C	...	...	...
Tennessee	2 C	N	...	(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, August 2021.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: All terms last four years unless otherwise noted. Footnotes specify if a position's functions are performed by an official under a different title.

Key:

N—No provision specifying number of terms allowed.

C—Consecutive Terms

T—Total Terms

2A—After 2 consecutive terms must wait one term before being eligible again.

...—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 or president 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)	Administration (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	N/A
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	L	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	L	(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	G	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	G	N.O.	A
New Hampshire	CE	(e)	CL	GC	CL	GC	GC	GC	...	GC
New Jersey	CE	CE	GS	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	GS	GS	CE	B	A
South Dakota	CE	CE	CE	CE	CE	GS	GS	GS	CE	C
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	GS
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	G	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	N/A	N.O.	G	N.O.	AG	N.O.	G	AG	G	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	(c)	GS	GS
Florida	G	A	N/A	A	CE	A	GS	GS	B	A
Georgia	G	G	B	B	G	G	GD	GB	CE	SS
Hawaii	GS	B	GS	N.O.	GS	A	GS	GS	B	B
Idaho	GS	AB	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	N.R. (b)
Iowa	GS	GS	N.O.	A	N.O.	AT	GS	GS	GS	SS
Kansas	G	B	GS	N.O.	C	AT	GS	C	B	CE
Kentucky	G	B	G	G	CG	AT	G	GC	B	B
Louisiana	A	BG	GS	N.O.	G	A	GS	GS	B	AGS
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	GS	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	G	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.O.	(a-17)	N.O.	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	N.O.	G	N.O.	G	A	CE	G
North Dakota	A	G	G	N.O.	N.O.	AT	G	A	CE	SS
Ohio	GS	B	GS	A	GS	A	GS	GS	B	CE
Oklahoma	A	N.O.	GS	N.O.	A	B	GS	N.O.	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	BG	GS	N.O.	CE	B	GS	(a-12)	CE	B
South Dakota	C	N.O.	N.O.	N.O.	C	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	G	GS	GS	B	(a-8)	(a-3)	GS	(a-13)	B	(a-2)
Wisconsin	A	A	N.O.	N.O.	CS	A	GS	G	CE	BS
Wyoming	AG	(a-37)	GS	N.O.	(a-8)	SS	GS	(a-12)	CE	A
American Samoa	GB	N/A	GB	(a-12)	(a-4)	(a-3)	A	(a-12)	GB	G
Guam	GS	...	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	(a-49)
Alaska	AG	AG	(f)	GB	AG	GB	AG	GB	B	AG
Arizona	G	A	N/A	GS	(a-14)	B	A	GS	B	A
Arkansas	AG	AG	G	G	G	B	AG	G	AG	(a-49)
California	GS	GS	G	GS	G	G	GS	GS (b)	B	(a-49)
Colorado	A	A	G	A	A	A	A	N.O.	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	(a-32)	GS	GS	GS	B	N.O.	B (b)	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	(a-17)	A	A	A	A	GS	N.O.	A
Kansas	(b)	GS	B	C	C	CS	GS	GS	B	GS
Kentucky	AG	AG	AG	G	G	G	N.O.	CG	B	CG
Louisiana	GS	GS	A	GS	G	GS	G	GS	BS	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	A	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	A	A	GS	GS	(b)	A	A	GS	B	GS
Nevada	A	A	G	A	(a-14)	GD	N.O.	(b)	N.R.	(a-49)
New Hampshire	G	GC	G	GC	(a-6)	BGS	GC	AGC	B	(a-49)
New Jersey	(a-47)	A	A	GS	GS	B	(b)	(b)	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-49)
North Dakota	A	G	G	A	G	G	G	G	B	(a-49)
Ohio	AG	GS	GS	GS	(b)	A	A	GS	B	GS
Oklahoma	GS	B	GS	B	GS	B	GS	GS	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	GS	A	(b)	B	BS	A	(b)	B	GS
South Dakota	C	C	(a-42)	GS	GS	C	(a-6)	GS	BG	C
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-35)	(a-6)	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	G	GD	N.O.	G	N.O.	A
West Virginia	GS	(a-12)	GS	GS	CS	CS	CS	GS	B	GS
Wisconsin	A	A	A	A	A	A	GS	GS	B	(a-49)
Wyoming	G	GS	G	GS	G	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	G	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	AG	AG	G	G	A	AG	G	A	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	GE	A	(a-8)
Delaware	GS	CE	GS	CG	(b)	GS	CG	GS	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	N.O.	GS	CS	GS	CS	CS
Idaho	GS	GS	GS	GS	A	B	B	GS	N.O.	(a-8)
Illinois	GS	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	A	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	G	CE	GS	N.O.	GS	GS	LGS	B	A	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	GS	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	A	N.O.	N.O.
New Hampshire	GC	GC	GC	GC	AGC	GC	AGC	AGC	...	(a-14)
New Jersey	A	GS	GS	N.O.	(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)	(b)	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.	(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	GS	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)	BS	GS	A	AB	B
South Dakota	GS	C	GS	N.O.	GS	(a-23)	C	GS	N.O.	(a-8)
Tennessee	A	G	G	A	G	G	A	G	N.O.	(a-14)
Texas	B	G	B	B	B	B	B	N.O.	G	L
Utah	GS	GS	GS	(a-12)	(a-45)	GS	AB	GS	(a-10)	(a-8)
Vermont	GS	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	AG	CE	I	AG	N.O.	N.O.
West Virginia	G	GS	GS	N.O.	(a-27)	(a-25)	(a-25)	C	(a-17)	LS
Wisconsin	A	GS	GS	GS	A	GS	A	A	N.O.	(a-8)
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	G	G	B	CS	G	G	G	(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	AG	GS	A	AG	G	G	BG	G	BS	G
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	N.O.	N.O.	(a-12)	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	GS	GS	A	GS	(a-12)	B	A
Illinois	(a-14)	SS	GS	(a-6)	GS	GS	(a-23)	GS	(a-12)	GS	GS
Iowa	A	B	GS	A	GS	GS	A	GS	A	GS	A
Kansas	CS	GS	B	C	GS	GS	C	GS	C	GS	N.O.
Kentucky	N.O.	G	G	G	G	G	AG	G	G	G	N.O.
Louisiana	A	LGS	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	GS
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	(a-39)	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	N.O.
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	GS	GS	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	G	A	GS	GS	BS	GS	GS	BS	(a-45)
South Dakota	(a-8)	C	CE	C	GS	GS	N.O.	C	GS	GS	C
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	(a-24)	A	A	(a-6)	A	GS	(a-23)	A	(a-17)	GS	(a-45)
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.	A	GS	N.O.	GS	GS	N.O.	GS	N.O.	GS	N.O.
West Virginia	(a-8)	B	GS	CS	GS	(a-27)	B	GS	GS	(a-29)	(a-27)
Wisconsin	(a-8)	A	GS	A	GS	GS	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
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 Web sites, June 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

N/A – Not available.

N.O. – No specific chief administrative official or agency in charge of function.

N.R. – Not reported

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

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.10

Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection (continued)

(b)	
California – Health – Responsibilities shared between Director of Health Care Services and Director of Public Health, both (GS).	Nevada – Election Administration -Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (CE), Deputy Secretary of State (SS), Chief Deputy, Secretary of State (SS).
California – Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Director of State Hospitals, Stephanie Clendenin (GS) and Director of Developmental Services, Nancy A. Bargmann, (GS).	Nevada – Health – Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, Health (AG).
Connecticut – Fish and Wildlife – Responsibilities shared between Chief of Wildlife, Richard Jacobson, (CS), Director of Inland and Marine Fisheries, Peter Aarrestad, (CS).	Nevada – Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, MHDS (G).
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 – Public Library – Responsibilities shared between Director, Dept. of Tourism and Cultural Affairs (G) and Division Administrator of Library and Archives (A).
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).	Nevada – Welfare – Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (G) and Division Administrator, Welfare and Support Services (G).
Delaware – Social Services – Responsibilities shared between Secretary of Health and Social Services (GS); and Secretary, Department of Services of Children, Youth and their Families (GS).	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).
Hawaii – Administration – the functions are divided amongst the Director of Budget and Finance, Director of Human Resources Development, and the Comptroller.	New Jersey – Health – Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Health, (GS), and Deputy Commissioner, (A).
Hawaii – Finance – Responsibilities shared between Director of Budget and Finance, Craig K. Hirai (GS) and the Comptroller, Curt Otaguro, (GS).	New Jersey – Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Mental Health Services, Dept. of Human Services (A) and Assistant Commissioner, Division of Developmental Disabilities, Dept. of Human Services (A).
Idaho – Responsibilities are shared between seven (7) directors all chosen by (B). See Table 4.11 for names.	New Jersey – Social Services – Commissioner, Dept. of Human Services (GS) and Commissioner Dept. Of Children and Families (GS).
Indiana – Election Administration – Responsibilities shared between Co-Directors, Brad King and Angela Nussmeyer. Method of selection not reported.	New York – Responsibilities shared between Board of Election members. Two co-chairs and two commissioners. (B)
Kansas – Emergency management – Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General (GS) and Deputy Director (C)	New York – Licensing – Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (GS) and Commissioner of State Education Department (B).
Maryland – Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Executive Director, Mental Hygiene Administration (A); and Secretary, Department of Disabilities (A).	New York – Mental health & developmental disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Office for People with Developmental Disabilities (GS) and Commissioner of Office of Mental Health (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 – Finance – Responsibilities shared between Assistant Director, Office of Budget and Management (A) and Deputy Director same office (A).
Michigan – Election Administration – Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, (CE); and Director of Elections (CS).	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).
Michigan – Fish and Wildlife – Responsibilities shared between Director, Chief of Fisheries, (CS) and Chief of Wildlife, (CS).	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).
Minnesota – Human/Social Services, Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities and Welfare are under the Commissioner of Human Services (GS).	Oklahoma – Public Utility Regulation – Responsibilities shared between Director of Administration, Public Utility Division, Corporation Commission (B); and 3 Commissioners, Corporation Commission (SE).
Minnesota – Public Utility Regulation – Responsibilities shared between the five Public Utility Commissioners (G).	Pennsylvania – Shared between Executive Director (Fish) (B) and Executive Director (Game) (B).
Missouri – Fish and Wildlife – Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation; Administrator, Division of Wildlife, same department (AB).	

TABLE 4.10

Selected State Administrative Officials: Methods of Selection (continued)

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.	Delaware – Economic Development Office was abolished in FY 2019; most responsibilities assigned to a new public-private partnership.
Rhode Island – Social Services – This position is filled by two employees one, Elizabeth Roberts, is the Commissioner, Office of Health and Human Services; Melba Depena Affigne, serves as the Director of Human Services and reports to the Commissioner, Office of Health and Human Services. Both (GS).	(d) Appointed by the House and approved by the Senate.
South Carolina – Environmental Protection – Responsibilities shared between two Directors, both selected by (BS).	(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.
South Carolina – Health – Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services (GS) and Director of Health & Environmental Control (BS).	(f) 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.
South Carolina – Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Director of Disabilities and Special Needs (B) and Director of Mental Health (B).	(g) The New Jersey State constitution states: "The State Auditor shall be appointed by the Senate and General Assembly in joint meeting for a term of five years and until his successor shall be appointed and qualify." So it is a Constitutional Officer, but is appointed, not elected by the legislature.
Texas – Election Administration – Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State (G); and Division Director of Elections, Elections Division, Secretary of State (A).	(h) Solid waste is managed by the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RRIRRC). Although not a department of the state government, RRIRRC 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.
Virginia – Public Utility Regulation – No single position. Functions are shared between Energy Regulation and Utility and Railroad Safety, both (B).	(i) Method not specified.
Wyoming – Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Director, State Hospital (AG) and Director, Life Resource Center, (AG).	(j) The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation is a quasi-public agency.
(c) Delaware – Department of Administration abolished July 1, 2005; responsibilities transferred to office of Management and Budget, General Services and Department of State.	

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	\$124,563	\$69,998	\$94,453	\$171,726	\$89,665	\$149,454	\$216,204	\$96,855	\$88,405	\$183,083
Alaska	145,000	114,991	(a-1)	169,708	163,780	141,160	147,088	114,426	174,836	110,311
Arizona	95,000	(a-2)	70,000	90,000	70,000	146,000	195,000	132,000	130,000	N/A
Arkansas	154,115	45,344	98,371	142,092	92,906	185,655	159,034	134,640	92,906	149,861
California	209,747	157,310	157,310	182,189	167,796	197,802	N.O.	217,292	217,292	197,798
Colorado	92,700	164,009	93,360	107,672	93,360	165,000	169,956	159,660	188,808	136,584
Connecticut	150,000 (d)	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	165,000	175,000	140,000	197,050	149,625
Delaware	171,000	82,239	132,011	149,893	117,582	126,156	(c)	123,333	112,667	115,595
Florida	134,181	128,597	146,260	132,841	(a-24)	190,107	146,260	132,841	N/A	(a-24)
Georgia	175,000	91,609	123,637	139,169	185,000	195,998	160,000	123,987	175,008	132,558
Hawaii	165,048	162,552	N.O.	162,552	245,838	(c)	154,812	154,812	154,812	125,400
Idaho	138,302	48,406	117,557	134,000	117,557	147,659	123,614	149,386	153,462	(a-24)
Illinois	181,670 (d)	139,200	160,800	160,800	139,200	135,600	168,000	157,200	175,200	159,600
Indiana	134,051	103,076	89,514	107,686	89,514	155,530	164,904	158,568	89,514	139,074
Iowa	130,000	103,212	103,212	123,669	103,212	229,217	154,300	103,212	103,212	128,890
Kansas	110,707	154,313	86,003	98,901	86,003	145,183	191,800	123,000	N/A	126,075
Kentucky	152,181	129,375	129,375	129,375	129,375	136,000	N.O.	129,375	129,375	128,553
Louisiana	130,000	115,003	115,000	115,000	115,000	197,953	237,500	115,000	145,891	150,800
Maine	70,000	(e)	81,910	114,441	94,577	143,936	143,936	143,936	101,192	118,726
Maryland	180,000	149,500	105,500	149,500	149,500	152,100(b)	175,959 (b)	156,080 (b)	N.O.	112,489 (b)
Massachusetts	185,000	165,000	178,695	185,378	189,560	180,072	170,406	146,350	190,989	143,820
Michigan	159,300	111,510	112,410	112,410	182,070	191,434	(a-10)	173,400	183,772	173,400
Minnesota	127,629	82,959	95,722	121,248	(a-24)	165,495	144,991	144,991	108,485	140,627
Mississippi	122,160	60,000	90,000	108,960	90,000	141,105	150,000	90,000	90,000	156,900
Missouri	133,821	86,484	107,746	116,437	107,746	114,450	133,394	129,142	107,746	125,616
Montana	118,397	90,140	98,104	141,023	(a-6)	130,000	145,000	130,000	97,412	112,934
Nebraska	105,000	75,000	85,000	95,000	85,000	116,411	166,381	122,158	82,925	138,001
Nevada	163,474 (d)	69,563	112,462	154,198	112,462	131,743	143,779	131,743	N.O.	110,211
New Hampshire	143,704	(e)	105,930	144,354	82,456	125,712	144,354	110,196	N.O.	129,371
New Jersey	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	N.O.	175,000	151,952	175,000
New Mexico	110,000	85,000	85,000	95,000	85,000	223,620	156,000	82,980	85,000	93,600
New York	225,000	210,000	160,000	210,000	190,000	160,000	195,145	160,000	210,000	210,000
North Carolina	154,743	136,699	136,699	136,699	136,699	155,074	N/A	136,699	136,699	137,770
North Dakota	138,748 (d)	107,917	110,582	163,394	110,582	207,624	N.O.	119,757	110,582	145,964
Ohio	164,590	174,449	121,576	121,576	121,576	142,251	157,497	142,230	121,576	132,620
Oklahoma	147,000	114,713	140,000	132,825	114,713	190,289	125,000	126,508	114,713	196,721
Oregon	98,600	(a-2)	77,000	82,220	77,000	182,100	221,400	182,100	192,048	N.O.
Pennsylvania	201,729	169,451	145,244	167,838	167,838	182,063	161,390	145,244	167,838	145,244
Rhode Island (g)	145,755	122,740	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	163,257	217,643	92,007	165,872	126,615
South Dakota	118,728	104,000	94,906	118,603	94,906	126,622	119,216	131,687	94,906	115,658
Tennessee	198,780	72,948 (e)	209,520	196,968	209,520	161,904	209,520	161,904	(a-14)	161,904
Texas	153,750	7,200	197,415	153,750	(a-14)	191,357	N.O.	140,938	181,128	242,925
Utah	165,600	149,040	(a-1)	157,320	149,040	145,018	156,000	N/A	149,040	156,000
Vermont	184,100	78,146	116,730	139,755	116,730	131,331	148,304	148,013	116,730	129,043
Virginia	175,000	36,321	176,730	150,000	177,172	161,360	176,730	176,730	198,179	179,950
Washington	187,353	117,300	134,640	172,259	153,615	195,998	173,856	173,856	132,212	137,808
West Virginia	150,000	20,000 (e)	95,000	95,000	95,000	125,000	95,000	95,000	95,000	75,000
Wisconsin	152,756	80,684	72,551	148,242	72,551	150,000	152,755	132,600	140,254	140,483
Wyoming	105,000	(a-2)	92,000	177,000	92,000	142,816	167,000	126,378	92,000	109,184
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	125,000	(a-1)	76,500	76,500	100,000	76,500	76,500	76,500	(a-1)

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	\$127,335	\$120,996	\$174,849	\$171,928	\$156,611	(a-3)	\$143,304	(a-12)	\$276,231	(a-2)
Alaska	167,797	149,019	141,160	(a-12)	129,129	(a-12)	141,160	(a-12)	141,160	154,589
Arizona	130,000	160,000	250,000	N/A	130,000	133,729	195,000	(a-12)	85,000	150,000
Arkansas	N/A	N.O.	155,295	N.O.	155,558	N.O.	149,861	155,295	239,361	74,046
California	(a-24)	N.O.	N.O.	177,514	167,796	197,798	279,216	N.O.	182,189	157,176
Colorado	178,824	130,764	N.O.	159,648	152,100	171,408	175,104	159,650	283,416	143,436
Connecticut	177,646	141,039	15,000	(a-12)	110,000	147,798	167,500	(a-12)	192,500	120,616
Delaware	152,088	82,950	(a-2)	N.O.	152,088	126,102	152,088	(c)	165,055	92,173
Florida	135,000	103,515	N/A	124,450	(a-24)	109,180	146,823	144,200	284,280	112,455
Georgia	225,000	112,200	135,000	163,200	125,000	134,227	163,200	188,700	123,270	106,793
Hawaii	162,552	118,416	154,812	N.O.	154,812	118,776	154,812	154,812	240,000	119,664
Idaho	144,186	88,317	139,069	N.O.	117,557	(a-3)	160,014	(a-12)	117,557	(a-2)
Illinois	166,800	135,600	168,000	(a-12)	139,200	(a-3)	176,400	(a-12)	258,000	162,000
Indiana	145,656	122,494	(a-17)	130,000	(a-8)	135,150	174,148	171,412	103,677	(c)
Iowa	154,300	87,443	N.O.	148,179	N.O.	128,890	154,300	154,300	154,300	129,709
Kansas	140,000	90,744	(a-1)	N.O.	132,000	98,000	140,000	155,000	230,000	(a-2)
Kentucky	136,000	115,500	136,000	120,000	108,286	90,000	125,000	136,000	260,000	77,175
Louisiana	145,891	90,188	237,500	N.O.	(a-6)	103,002	150,391	237,500	285,002	113,695
Maine	122,512	110,115	(a-17)	(a-17)	122,512	134,742	143,936	143,936	143,936	116,937
Maryland	193,519 (b)	127,446 (b)	192,293 (b)	N.O.	149,500	146,573 (b)	175,614 (b)	192,293 (b)	275,000 (b)	144,203 (b)
Massachusetts	165,000	150,000	(a-17)	(a-15)	176,624	78,000	162,000	170,406	170,406	(a-2)
Michigan	182,070	160,000	173,400	N.O.	156,497	N.O.	182,070	(a-32)	225,831	(c)
Minnesota	(a-24)	144,991	144,991	(a-17)	(a-24)	153,343	150,002	150,002	150,002	(a-2)
Mississippi	(a-6)	N.O.	90,000	160,000	(a-6)	95,000	132,000	180,000	300,000	82,500
Missouri	122,027	86,274	133,412	111,245	113,300	116,437	129,142	133,412	199,272	66,690
Montana	131,040	86,548	160,000	N/A	106,600	78,212	144,040	N/A	116,378	98,072
Nebraska	164,303	91,442	(a-34)	106,383	148,000	(a-4)	255,748	204,601	232,620	103,500
Nevada	143,779	98,809	N.O.143779	N.O.	112,462	83,716	143,779	N/A	143,779	(c)
New Hampshire	137,309	80,971	107,023	N.O.	132,672	104,886	144,954	107,023	113,509	(a-2)
New Jersey	155,250	150,114	(a-17)	(a-1)	175,000	126,224	175,000	225,000	175,000	143,750
New Mexico	95,714	N.O.	156,000	N.O.	145,600	95,054	156,000	(a-12)	156,000	110,000
New York	209,684	120,000 (b)	160,000 (b)	160,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	(a-13)	210,000	(c)
North Carolina	(a-24)	112,271	163,901	N.O.	170,927	N/A	188,485	144,461	136,699	147,088
North Dakota	(a-24)	(a-32)	166,500	N.O.	N.O.	153,528	144,312	128,868	125,882	56,460
Ohio	183,996	131,040	152,380	152,880	183,996	113,568	157,497	152,880	201,572	121,576
Oklahoma	125,000	N.O.	141,000	N.O.	125,000	138,678	185,000	N.O.	124,373	117,885
Oregon	188,388	115,860	182,100	200,772	N.O.	191,244	188,388	(a-13)	155,124	172,536
Pennsylvania	168,490	139,130	153,194	153,194	162,270	157,184	161,382	153,313	161,382	130,583
Rhode Island (g)	185,739	86,342	205,706	N/A	140,645	(a-3)	145,644	185,000 (j)	212,106	145,993
South Carolina	141,216	115,000	199,857	N.O.	92,007	128,936	199,857	(a-12)	92,007	114,933
South Dakota	149,000	N.O.	N.O.	N.O.	102,028	71,400	131,733	175,000	131,687	78,747
Tennessee	168,144	116,964	(a-17)	(a-17)	209,520	100,116	161,904	169,392	200,004	151,128
Texas	265,000	137,000	N.O.	154,037	153,750	166,000	275,501	201,000	220,375	(c)
Utah	156,000	103,147	N/A	73,778	146,744	(a-12)	156,000	156,000	235,830	112,403
Vermont	137,862	117,166	148,304	115,752	137,862	117,166	129,813	122,554	148,013	116,730
Virginia	177,448	104,798	176,730	141,072	177,313	121,466	189,112	390,200	176,730	121,466
Washington	N.O.	127,764	177,133	N.O.	N.O.	N.O.	186,888	N.O.	153,000	N.O.
West Virginia	95,370	55,000	95,000	81,548	(a-8)	(a-3)	95,000	(a-13)	230,000	(a-2)
Wisconsin	135,262	111,342	N.O.	N.O.	116,875	107,827	152,755	195,000	127,047	125,528
Wyoming	136,358	(a-37)	185,000	N.O.	(a-8)	136,260	150,628	(a-12)	92,000	100,134
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	\$151,760	\$177,871	(a-12)	\$175,713	\$46,664	\$180,989	\$114,120	\$320,777	\$249,260	(a-49)
Alaska	118,521	129,129	225,000	141,160	142,135	141,160	(a-43)	141,160	184,952	151,866
Arizona	135,000	141,750	N/A	175,000	(a-14)	169,600	130,000	215,250	120,000	145,000
Arkansas	114,726	166,129	142,596	142,596	(a-6)	135,383	147,942	273,779	177,497	(a-49)
California	217,292	204,875	164,123	217,292	217,292	195,709	197,798	(c)	337,380	(a-49)
Colorado	163,176	137,868	159,650	106,596	143,544	157,812	120,948	N.O.	159,648	156,228
Connecticut	183,340	162,495	175,000	175,000	198,000	(c)	175,000	212,175	235,463	240,000
Delaware	94,583	100,014	100,108	(a-35)	152,088	102,525	117,355	175,040	117,150	(a-49)
Florida	145,230	144,200	100,536	155,530	132,841	151,788	(a-6)	N/A	200,000	155,530
Georgia	112,200	119,374	121,156	170,000	158,508	124,848	137,625	197,605	150,025	131,138
Hawaii	134,676	111,072 (b)	111,072 (b)	111,072 (b)	(c)	111,072 (b)	(a-14)	154,812	316,000	111,072 (b)
Idaho	146,141	(a-32)	102,336	130,000	144,997	148,054	N.O.	(c)	159,266	(a-49)
Illinois	152,400	168,000	(a-42)	157,200	(a-10)	(a-35)	(a-6)	176,400	214,800	(a-49)
Indiana	131,325	184,107	77,250	146,865	153,830	90,108	(a-6)	200,618	220,749	(a-49)
Iowa	112,070	154,300	(a-17)	138,757	154,814	99,133	145,538	(a-45)	N.O.	180,128
Kansas	(c)	135,000	96,175	118,721	132,000	85,075	99,935	179,375	250,000	(a-49)
Kentucky	84,349	80,000	136,000	105,000	136,000	140,000	N.O.	212,738	340,000	120,000
Louisiana	171,600	115,000	120,390	142,685	(a-6)	134,378	(a-6)	250,000	364,000	194,584
Maine	94,016	(a-32)	(a-38)	143,936	(a-6)	143,936	134,742	175,593	N/A	(a-49)
Maryland	166,427 (b)	182,951 (b)	153,814 (b)	180,130 (b)	193,519 (b)	128,910 (b)	(a-6)	189,722 (b)	174,813 (b)	187,094
Massachusetts	155,000	(a-32)	170,406	(a-22)	(a-6)	144,000	170,024	170,406	233,127	162,949
Michigan	(a-47)	N/A	117,300	173,400	(a-10)	(c)	N.O.	182,070	N.O.	(a-49)
Minnesota	154,992	N.O.	154,679	150,002	154,992	144,197	(a-6)	150,002	351,000	(a-49)
Mississippi	120,000	135,315	92,782	129,347	(a-6)	147,216	N.O.	215,000	300,000	(a-49)
Missouri	104,501	111,245	105,060	114,433	122,027	(c)	123,300	147,223	182,053	220,358
Montana	103,256	107,900	82,668	130,000	106,600	130,000	103,079	165,000	333,054	(a-49)
Nebraska	102,300	(a-34)	(a-24)	159,334	(c)	122,955	(a-8)	250,001	199,605	(a-49)
Nevada	131,743	143,779	120,344	139,346	(a-14)	131,743	N.O.	(c)	N/A	(a-49)
New Hampshire	104,011	130,271	103,378	141,111	(a-6)	100,171	(a-24)	100,171	79,664	117,913
New Jersey	(a-47)	155,250	129,806	175,000	155,250	134,847	(c)	(c)	175,000	146,050
New Mexico	114,400	156,000	156,000	156,000	114,400	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000	(a-49)
New York	210,000	190,000	140,000(b)(c)	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
North Carolina	136,699	167,433	N/A	144,048	231,460	165,000	128,661	232,188	N/A	206,284
North Dakota	109,620	194,644	166,500	148,956	184,500	133,800	(a-24)	340,000	383,760	(a-49)
Ohio	121,908	167,689	152,880	149,926	(c)	117,520	122,595	182,416	187,408	157,497
Oklahoma	135,000	189,000	140,000	150,947	225,000	149,762	125,000	335,160	410,032	(a-49)
Oregon	155,124	162,804	182,100	182,100	(a-4)	182,100	(a-6)	221,400	173,484	179,460
Pennsylvania	148,011	148,284	161,253	161,382	168,490	(c)	153,313	161,382	161,253	N/A
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	104,198	188,700	115,881	(c)	106,670	134,458	146,592	(c)	204,111	168,059
South Dakota	95,122	84,993	(a-42)	131,687	149,000	120,000	(a-6)	136,063	320,000	116,164
Tennessee	134,400	161,904	165,000	168,708	209,520	168,708	161,904	176,880	200,004	(a-49)
Texas	198,164	(a-32)	N.O.	223,277	(a-14)	200,643	177,982	271,083	299,813	(a-49)
Utah	72,883	167,149	N/A	156,000	N/A	N/A	140,150	165,006	N.O.	(a-49)
Vermont	88,774	131,331	129,043	129,043	137,862	110,760	131,331	160,826	N.O.	138,923
Virginia	156,395	166,125	114,829	195,418	180,819	144,414	171,812	176,730	204,965	218,509
Washington	N.O.	177,132	N.O.	177,333	207,864	173,352	(a-6)	235,684	N.O.	155,076
West Virginia	82,000	(a-12)	82,404	95,000	75,902	75,000	82,668	150,000	291,370	120,000
Wisconsin	119,662	114,566	113,173	117,603	135,262	117,603	(a-7)	151,008	489,334	(a-49)
Wyoming	102,147	144,000	120,000	132,577	102,000	150,593	114,000	180,000	165,000	158,000
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)

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	\$169,259	\$182,912	(a-21)	(a-33)	\$162,021	(a-25)	(a-25)	\$224,503	(a-12)	\$209,062
Alaska	186,810	135,369	141,160	129,129	114,426	141,160	118,521	142,135	N.O.	(a-8)
Arizona	180,000	131,000	150,000	N.O.	126,065	175,000	170,000	160,000	(a-10)	N.O.
Arkansas	161,373	142,632	158,140	158,140	(c)	120,853	139,835	133,437	N.O.	194,393
California	197,798	167,796	217,292	186,389	(c)	217,292	186,389	204,955	N.O.	N.O.
Colorado	170,000	159,660	175,104	148,620	158,616	175,104	151,620	150,216	143,784	(a-8)
Connecticut	183,154	175,000	162,495	122,505	(c)	156,516	161,219	165,000	145,000	(a-8)
Delaware	165,055	112,667	123,333	113,400	(c)	132,011	102,525	135,000	99,093	(a-8)
Florida	149,350	170,980	(a-17)	72,100	N/A	155,530	118,450	115,360	124,450	(a-24)
Georgia	185,000	120,394	122,786	70,000	178,500	175,000	96,655	132,000	(a-10)	(a-8)
Hawaii	208,452	122,052	154,812	105,792 (b)	138,552	154,812	111,072 (b)	154,812	N/A	111,072 (b)
Idaho	122,013	123,490	148,441	125,008	124,010	139,069	110,282	133,890	N.O.	(a-8)
Illinois	176,400	159,600	146,400	(a-9)	(a-45)	157,200	(a-35)	(a-6)	N.O.	(a-8)
Indiana	165,469	126,630	123,930	120,599	132,600	127,500	110,114	134,000	N.O.	131,397
Iowa	154,300	128,890	112,070	107,432	135,803	128,890	(a-25)	150,010	N.O.	N.O.
Kansas	191,800	86,003	135,000	87,125	164,000	123,000	123,000	102,305	N.O.	136,480
Kentucky	136,000	110,000	136,000	N.O.	116,500	105,000	110,000	136,000	136,000	(a-8)
Louisiana	150,000	115,000	142,480	N.O.	132,200	134,378	126,402	151,590	130,000	N.R.
Maine	134,742	118,726	143,936	143,936	(a-45)	143,936	(a-35)	122,512	N/A	N/A
Maryland	186,223 (b)	174,621 (b)	182,951 (b)	137,260 (b)	(b)(c)	166,427 (b)	146,573 (b)	161,370 (b)	142,542 (b)	61,725 (b)
Massachusetts	170,406	140,375	170,406	113,303	(c)	(a-22)	150,000	170,024	(a-6)	(a-8)
Michigan	184,080	(a-9)	173,400	173,400	300,877	173,400	141,398	189,277	N.O.	(a-8)
Minnesota	150,002	N/A	144,991	N.O.	154,992	154,992	144,197	(a-24)	N/A	(a-8)
Mississippi	160,000	90,000	N.O.	N.O.	170,180	129,347	147,216	145,000	93,500	(a-8)
Missouri	165,000	129,142	133,158	110,000	151,201	129,142	114,433	113,300	122,027	107,746
Montana	150,000	98,104	130,000	103,563	106,954	130,000	98,452	107,866	N/A	118,504
Nebraska	203,629	136,371	140,416	93,616	144,978	170,000	159,394	166,381	164,950	85,000
Nevada	131,743	131,743	110,211	N.O.	(c)	143,779	120,977	120,977	N.O.	N.O.
New Hampshire	117,913	105,930	105,930	105,930	129,671	110,404	113,276	(a-6)	N.O.	(a-14)
New Jersey	175,000	N/A	175,000	N.O.	(c)	143,750	120,789	175,000	142,640	N.O.
New Mexico	156,000	156,000	114,400	156,000	N.O.	156,000	109,200	156,000	80,830	85,000
New York	167,000	210,000	190,000	(c)	(c)	210,000	190,000	174,025	160,000 (b)	210,000
North Carolina	187,531	136,699	136,699	N.O.	165,347	155,526	151,188	168,686	N/A	(a-8)
North Dakota	220,068	110,582	104,550	N.O.	130,356	N.O.	150,000	140,000	N.O.	98,448
Ohio	154,564	155,001	135,054	(k)	(c)	172,723	120,640	128,544	152,880	(a-8)
Oklahoma	160,000	126,713	105,053	N.O.	173,318	135,000	135,000	125,000	N.O.	N.O.
Oregon	252,312	191,244	77,000	N.O.	179,460	N/A	182,100	188,388	N.O.	(a-8)
Pennsylvania	161,272	145,244	161,382	124,069	161,253	153,313	153,213	161,272	161,429	(a-8)
Rhode Island (g)	205,706	(a-9)	(a-21)	(i)	135,000	(a-23)	(a-23)	146,994	102,860	N/A
South Carolina	176,868	160,917	143,560	143,560	(c)	167,499	149,008	141,216	N.O.	122,404
South Dakota	153,000	110,979	131,687	N.O.	(c)	(a-23)	98,032	131,687	N.O.	(a-8)
Tennessee	213,648	161,904	161,904	130,032	161,904	168,708	123,264	161,904	N.O.	(a-14)
Texas	194,182	202,383	182,500	182,250	225,500	(a-23)	(a-25)	N.O.	265,000	(a-8)
Utah	171,683	156,000	156,000	135,928	120,827	158,870	125,798	156,000	(a-10)	(a-8)
Vermont	148,304	129,043	131,331	100,443	131,331	148,013	114,650	131,331	N.O.	(a-8)
Virginia	194,468	178,075	143,487	136,818	241,463	176,730	155,745	166,773	177,448	(a-8)
Washington	177,133	138,375	177,333	177,133	154,656	153,000	160,944	158,700	N.O.	N.O.
West Virginia	129,870	92,500	70,000	N.O.	(a-27)	(a-25)	(a-25)	70,000	(a-17)	105,664
Wisconsin	136,698	135,262	143,832	135,262	138,882	152,755	117,603	129,043	N.O.	(a-8)
Wyoming	153,300	124,904	(a-21)	71,527	(c)	125,257	128,433	126,000	175,000	102,000
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)	\$119,103	\$106,594	(a-24)	\$170,053	\$182,905	(a-23)	\$136,947	\$158,274	\$192,056	(a-45)
Alaska	N.O.	142,135	114,426	179,049	141,160	(a-27)	118,521	N/A.	N/A.	141,160	142,135
Arizona	(a-14)	75,920	120,000	150,000	170,000	215,000	135,674	200,000	175,000	150,000	(a-45)
Arkansas	N/A	108,109	142,632	133,437	138,706	287,042	142,596	159,034	139,835	210,002	(a-45)
California	(a-14)	N.O.	219,000	(a-26)	213,020	215,124	186,389	282,529	N.O.	200,000	N.O.
Colorado	(a-14)	149,868	145,152	124,800	131,328	175,104	154,500	97,776	130,512	175,104	176,592
Connecticut	(a-14)	155,000	150,000	N/A	185,000	212,175	149,062	183,340	N/A	240,000	(a-45)
Delaware	(a-8)	87,572	110,733	(a-26)	132,750	(c)	200,000	206,306	81,000	142,572	119,255
Florida	(a-24)	95,344	139,372	115,875	155,530	146,823	118,450	149,662	N.O.	146,823	N/A
Georgia	N.O.	N.O.	(a-12)	148,507	175,000	178,500	124,576	175,000	(a-17)	350,000	146,574
Hawaii	111,072 (b)	155,004	134,688	N/A	154,812	154,812	N/A	N.O.	270,000	154,812	111,072 (b)
Idaho	(a-14)	93,621	112,275	96,200	139,069	185,411	99,986	146,411	(a-12)	215,696	122,512
Illinois	(a-14)	118,800	150,000	(a-6)	168,000	176,400	(a-23)	156,000	(a-12)	176,400	168,000
Indiana	89,514	121,758	142,028	103,839	153,469	214,322	107,181	159,147	133,926	193,009	(a-45)
Iowa	N/A	154,814	128,890	152,610	154,300	154,300	(a-23)	128,890	73,362	154,300	116,397
Kansas	86,647	91,481	109,507	130,500	123,000	164,000	87,125	124,589	88,000	117,875	N.O.
Kentucky	N.O.	90,000	104,762	90,000	115,000	N/A	90,000	125,000	110,000	136,000	N.O.
Louisiana	125,000	121,576	137,000	127,504	250,000	142,995	115,000	184,533	125,653	194,584	120,000
Maine	(a-14)	107,224	143,416	120,099	134,742	175,593	91,374	140,899	(a-17)	143,936	(a-45)
Maryland	136,734 (b)	134,051 (b)	183,697 (b)	176,759 (b)	144,203 (b)	185,809 (b)	155,164 (b)	222,786 (b)	145,242 (b)	193,521 (b)	129,668 (b)
Massachusetts	(a-8)	130,560	(a-22)	170,024	170,000	150,654	(a-22)	267,210	124,248	161,522	(a-45)
Michigan	N.O.	N.O.	145,656	156,407	141,555	182,070	113,612	173,400	N.O.	173,400	182,070
Minnesota	(a-8)	N/A	(c)	139,270	154,992	154,992	150,002	144,197	144,197	154,992	(a-34)
Mississippi	(a-8)	96,820	135,000	85,000	145,000	160,000	97,019	165,000	122,343	126,207	160,000
Missouri	113,300	88,392	113,142	113,300	133,412	147,723	81,230	144,240	92,593	220,358	111,607
Montana	(a-39)	103,937	111,179	90,828	130,000	(a-27)	101,227	103,563	97,771	130,000	(a-27)
Nebraska	148,000	111,560	137,025	130,000	171,151	227,221	105,312	159,334	111,979	160,000	(a-47)
Nevada	N.O.	(c)	140,611	110,211	143,779	143,779	(a-23)	143,779	131,743	143,779	(c)
New Hampshire	(a-14)	113,208	129,974	106,380	144,354	160,691	123,536	86,455	95,670	(a-29)	(a-45)
New Jersey	N.O.	N.O.	175,000	149,500	147,200	(c)	141,000	(a-20)	113,883	175,000	143,750
New Mexico	95,714	72,488	90,000	101,001	156,000	156,000	92,560	156,000	156,000	156,000	156,000
New York	210,000	210,000	190,000	210,000	190,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	160,000 (b)	210,000	210,000
North Carolina	(a-8)	119,706	153,187	97,336	155,525	159,695	121,785	155,074	84,423	221,089	N.O.
North Dakota	N.O.	N.O.	113,600	108,312	120,600	212,796	89,664	130,584	133,140	176,710	212,796
Ohio	(a-10)	113,588	155,001	122,595	152,900	(c)	100,922	159,266	110,885	152,880	167,689
Oklahoma	(a-14)	96,000	(c)	125,000	150,000	185,600	113,407	143,000	114,713	185,000	185,600
Oregon	(a-10)	157,404	173,484	155,124	200,772	221,400	N.O.	200,616	N.O.	221,400	(a-45)
Pennsylvania	(a-4)	161,253	155,813	153,213	153,313	161,382	161,253	153,313	153,194	161,382	161,382
Rhode Island (g)	(a-14)	113,146	117,412	125,874	130,100	(c)	(h)	148,937	(a-17)	135,000	(a-45)
South Carolina	(a-14)	110,371	178,619	127,268	196,311	187,033	249,000	160,059	149,008	251,232	(a-45)
South Dakota	(a-8)	89,419	110,684	70,500	131,687	142,800	N.O.	111,832	126,622	131,687	99,960
Tennessee	168,144	145,548	164,688	167,280	163,800	161,904	141,888	161,904	161,904	161,904	161,904
Texas	(a-14)	148,197	200,000	168,000	(a-14)	215,000	N.O.	247,981	164,701	344,000	290,000
Utah	(a-24)	123,469	111,904	(a-6)	88,296	156,000	156,000	130,811	130,187	171,683	(a-45)
Vermont	(a-24)	107,557	160,763	131,331	131,331	148,304	129,043	147,701	107,578	148,304	131,581
Virginia	(a-14)	157,809	(c)	141,750	172,986	214,748	195,418	189,784	193,084	218,509	214,748
Washington	N.O.	137,004	149,028	N.O.	177,333	207,864	N.O.	207,864	N.O.	207,864	N.O.
West Virginia	(a-8)	72,000	90,000	92,530	95,000	(a-27)	82,364	85,000	95,000	120,000	(a-27)
Wisconsin	(a-8)	131,123	137,000	118,248	150,883	140,483	117,603	120,494	N/A	150,904	123,843
Wyoming	(a-8)	112,000	123,692	83,936	128,994	(a-27)	N/A	126,152	141,000	(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 Web sites, May 2021.

* 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, Lower figure appears in the table and top figure in the range is listed below:

Hawaii: Employment Services, \$184,908; Energy, \$184,908; Environmental Protection, \$184,908; Fish and Wildlife, \$184,908; Highway, \$184,908; Licensing, \$176,076; Parks and Recreation, \$184,908; Post-Audit, \$184,908; Pre-Audit, \$184,908; Welfare, \$184,908.

Maryland: For these positions the salary in the chart is the actual salary and the following are the salary ranges: Adjutant General, \$124,955–\$167,006; Administration, \$144,748–\$193,595; Agriculture, \$124,955–\$167,006; Banking, \$80,074–\$128,568; Budget, \$144,748–\$193,595; Civil Rights, \$100,436–\$134,051; Commerce, \$144,748–\$193,595; Consumer Affairs, \$91,195–\$146,573; Corrections, \$144,748–\$193,595; Economic Development, \$144,748–\$193,595; Elections Administration, \$107,989–\$144,203; Emergency Management, \$124,955–\$167,006; Workforce Development, \$144,748–\$193,595; Energy, \$116,144–\$155,164; Environmental Protection, \$144,748–\$193,595; Finance, \$144,748–\$193,595; Fish and Wildlife, \$100,436–\$134,051; Health, \$144,748–\$193,595; Higher Education, \$134,467–\$179,785; Information Services, \$144,748–\$193,595; Insurance, \$144,748–\$193,595; Labor, \$144,748–\$193,595; Licensing, \$107,989–\$144,203; Mental Health shared duties, \$154,064–\$254,576 and \$124,955–\$167,006 (actual, \$152,858); Natural Resources, \$134,467–\$179,785; Parks and Recreation, \$91,195–\$146,573; Personnel, \$124,955–\$167,006; Planning, \$124,955–\$167,006; Post-Audit, \$61,725–\$99,103; Pre-Audit, \$107,989–\$144,203; Public Library, \$100,436–\$134,051; Public Utility Regulation, \$166,456–\$279,407; Purchasing \$134,467–\$179,785; Revenue, \$107,989–\$144,203; Social Services, \$144,748–\$193,595; Solid Waste Management, \$116,144–\$155,164; State Police, \$166,456–\$279,407; Tourism, \$116,144–\$155,164; Transportation, \$144,748–\$193,595; Welfare, \$100,436–\$134,051.

New York: Civil Rights, \$140,000; Commerce, \$180,000; Economic Development, \$180,000; Energy, \$160,000; Personnel, \$180,000; Planning, \$180,000; Tourism, \$180,000.

Northern Mariana Islands: \$49,266 top of range applies to the following positions: Treasurer, Banking, Comptroller, Corrections, Employment Services, Fish and Wildlife, Highways, Insurance, Mental Health and Retardation, Parks and Recreation, Purchasing, Social/Human Services, Transportation.

(c) Responsibilities shared between:

Arkansas: Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, Responsibilities shared between DHS DDS Commissioner Melissa Stone \$122,415 and State Hospital Chief Operating Officer James M. Scoggins \$138,774.

California: Health – Responsibilities shared between Director of Health Care Services (William Lightbourne), \$195,246 and Director (Vacant) Public Health \$275,650.

California: Mental health & developmental disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Director of State Hospitals, Stephanie Clendenin, \$215,119 and Director Nancy A. Bargmann of Devel-

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

TABLE 4.11

Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries (continued)

opmental Services, \$215,124.	Public Accounts, Charlie Janssen -\$85,000; Director of Administration, Gerry Oligmueller-\$164,303 and State Tax Commissioner, Tony Fulton -\$171,151.
Connecticut: Fish And Wildlife – Responsibilities shared between Chief Richard Jacobson of Wildlife, \$156,516 and Director Peter Aarrestad of Inland and Marine Fisheries, \$133,476.	Nevada: Elections Administration – Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$112,462; Deputy Secretary of State for Elections, \$1120,977 and Chief Deputy, Secretary of State, \$131,743.
Connecticut: Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Commissioner Miriam Delphin-Rittmon Mental Health: \$165,600 and Commissioner Jordan Scheff, Dept. of Developmental Services: \$173,880.	Nevada: Health – Responsibilities shared between Richard Whitley, Director, Health and Human Services, \$143,779 and Lisa Sherych, Division Administrator, DPBH, \$139,346.
Delaware: Administration The Dept. of Administration was abolished in 2005. Responsibilities are now shared between the Office of Management and Budget, General Services and Dept. of State.	Nevada: Mental Health – Responsibilities shared between Director, Health and Human Services, \$143,779 and Division Administrator, \$139,346.
Delaware: The Delaware Economic Development Office was abolished in FY 2019; most responsibilities assigned to a new public-private partnership.	Nevada: Public Library Development – Responsibilities shared between Director, Department of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, \$131,743 and Division Administrator, Library and Archives, \$110,211.
Delaware: Mental Health – Responsibilities shared between Director, Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health, Department of Health and Social Services, \$148,376 and Director, Division of Developmental Disabilities Service, same department, \$119,150.	Nevada: Welfare – Responsibilities shared between Richard Whitley, Director, Health and Human Services, \$143,779 and Steve Fisher, Division Administrator, Welfare and Support Services, \$131,743.
Delaware: Social Services – Function split between two cabinet positions: Secretary, Dept. of Health and Social Services: \$152,088 and Secretary, Dept. of Svcs. for Children, Youth and their Families, \$137,240.	New Jersey: General Services - Responsibilities shared between Maurice Griffin, Director, Division of Purchase and Property, Dept. of the Treasury, \$149,500 and Christopher Chianese, Director, Division of Property Management and Construction, Dept. of the Treasury, \$149,500.
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: Health – Responsibilities shared between Commissioner Judith Persichilli, \$149,500 and Deputy Commissioner Deborah Hartel, \$175,000.
Hawaii: Finance – Responsibilities shared between Director Craig K. Hirai of Budget and Finance, \$162,552 and Comptroller Curt T. Otaguro, \$154,812.	New Jersey: Mental Health & Developmental Disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Assistant Commissioner Valerie Mielke, Division of Mental Health Services, Dept. of Human Services, \$147,200 and Assistant Commissioner Jonathan Seifried, Division of Developmental Disabilities, Dept. of Human Services, \$143,750.
Idaho: Health – Responsibilities shared between 7 Directors – PHD1 – \$117,624; PHD2 – \$115,482; PHD3 – \$107,120; PD4 – \$146,869, PHD5 – \$102,294; PHD6 – \$115,190, PHD7 – \$107,370.	New Jersey: Social Services – Responsibilities shared between Sarah Adelman, Commissioner, Department of Human Services, \$155,250 and Christine Beyer, Commissioner, Department of Children and Families, \$175,000.
Indiana: Elections Administration – Responsibilities shared between Co-Directors Brad King, \$140,000 and Angela Nussmeyer, \$140,000.	New York: Elections Administration – Responsibilities shared between 2 co-chairs, \$25,000 each and 2 commissioners, \$25,000 each.
Kansas: Emergency Management - Responsibilities shared between Adjutant General, \$145,183 and deputy director, \$140,525.	New York: Energy – Responsibilities shared between Chair- Richard Kauffman, \$140,000 (c) and President and CEO Alicia Barton, \$140,000 (c).
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,\$152,858, salary range \$124,955-\$167,006.	New York: Licensing – Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, State Education Department, \$210,000; Secretary of State, Department of State, \$160,000.
Massachusetts: Mental Health – Responsibilities shared between Commissioners Brooke Doyle, \$162,437 and Jane Ryder, \$160,000.	New York: Mental Health – Responsibilities shared between Commissioner of Office for People with Developmental Disabilities, \$210,000 and Commissioner of Office of Mental Health, \$210,000 .
Michigan: Elections Administration -Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$112,410 and Director of Elections, \$141,555.	Ohio: Finance – Responsibilities shared between, Assistant Director of Budget and Management, \$140,046 and Deputy Director, Office of Budget and Management, \$122,845.
Michigan: Fish and Wildlife – Responsibilities shared between Chief of Fisheries, Jim Dexter, \$141,555 and Chief of Wildlife, Jared Duquette, \$106,356.	Ohio: Mental Health – Responsibilities shared between Director of Dept. of Developmental Disabilities, \$152,401 and Director, Dept. of Mental Health and Addiction Services, \$163,134.
Minnesota: Public Utility Regulation – Responsibilities shared between five commissioner's with salaries of \$140,000 for each.	Ohio: Social Services - Responsibilities shared between Director,
Missouri: Fish and Wildlife – Responsibilities shared between Administrator, Division of Fisheries, Department of Conservation, Joel Porath, \$88,632; Administrator, Kenneth Doman, Division of Wildlife, same department, \$88,632.	
Nebraska: Finance – Responsibilities shared between, Auditor of	

TABLE 4.11

Selected State Administrative Officials: Annual Salaries (continued)

<p>Dept. of Job and Family Services, \$167,689; Superintendent of Public Instruction Dept. of Education, \$201,572; Executive Director Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities, \$137,571 and Director of Dept. of Aging, \$132,100.</p> <p>Oklahoma: Public Utility Regulation – Responsibilities shared between three Commissioners, Commissioner Bob Anthony, \$114,713, Commissioner Dana Murphy, \$114,713 and Commissioner Jimmie Hiatt, \$116,713 and Timothy Rhodes, Director of Administration Div., \$142,000.</p> <p>Pennsylvania: Fish and Wildlife – Responsibilities shared between Executive Director (Fish), \$155,248 and Executive Director (Game), \$148,558.</p> <p>Rhode Island: Higher Education – Serves a dual role as Commissioner of Higher Education and as the President of the Community College of Rhode Island.</p> <p>Rhode Island: Social Services – Responsibilities shared between Commissioner, Office of Health and Human Services, \$141,828 and Director of the Dept. Human Services, \$135,000, and reports to the Commissioner, Office of Health and Human Services.</p> <p>South Carolina: Environmental protection – Responsibilities shared between Director Edward Simmer, \$249,000 (BS) and Director Robert Boyles, Jr., \$167,499 (BS).</p> <p>South Carolina: Health – Responsibilities shared between Director of Health and Human Services Thomas Phillip, \$187,033 and Director of Health and Environmental Control Edward Simmer, \$249,000.</p> <p>South Carolina: Mental Health – Responsibilities shared between Interim Director for Disabilities and Special Needs, Constance Holway, \$168,058 and Director of Mental Health, Kenneth Rogers, \$250,000.</p> <p>South Dakota: Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities – Responsibilities shared between Secretary of Dept. of Human Services Developmental Disabilities, \$131,687 and Division Chief of Social Services Division of Behavioral Health, \$110,000.</p> <p>Texas: Elections Administration – Responsibilities shared between Secretary of State, \$197,415; and Division Director, \$143,208.</p> <p>U.S. Virgin Islands: Community Affairs – Responsibilities for St. Thomas, \$74,400; St. Croix, \$76,500; St. John, \$74,400.</p>	<p>Virginia: Public Utility Regulation – Functions shared between William F. "Bill" Stephens; Energy Regulation, \$179,950; Utility and Railroad Safety, Lauren Govoni, \$125,461.</p> <p>Wyoming: Mental Health – Responsibilities shared between State Hospital, Heather Babbitt, \$118,527 and Life Resource Center, Paul Mullenax, \$134,000.</p> <p>(d) These individuals have voluntarily taken no salary or a reduced salary:</p> <p>Connecticut: Governor Ned Lamont will forego his salary of \$150,000.</p> <p>Illinois: Governor Pritzker will not take his salary of \$181,670.</p> <p>Nevada: Governor Sisolak pledged to donate his salary to K-12 schools all four years of his term.</p> <p>North Dakota: Governor Doug Burgum has declined his salary of \$135,360.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(g) A number of 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.</p> <p>(h) Solid waste is managed by the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RRIRC). Although not a department of the state government, RRIRC is a public corporation and a component of the State of Rhode Island for financial reporting purposes. To be financially self-sufficient, the agency earns revenue through the sale of recyclable products, methane gas royalties and fees for its services.</p> <p>(i) Varies by department.</p> <p>(j) The Rhode Island Economic Development Corporation is a quasi-public agency. The salary shown is for the previous director.</p> <p>(k) Numerous licensing boards, too many to list.</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

TABLE 4.12

The Lieutenant Governors, 2021

<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	Will Ainsworth (R)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	No
Alaska	Kevin Meyer (R)	CE	4	12/2018	12/2022	...	Yes
Arizona	(b)						
Arkansas	Tim Griffin (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	No
California	Eleni Kounalakis (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	No
Colorado	Dianne Primavera (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Connecticut	Susan Bysiewicz (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Delaware	Bethany Hall-Long (D)	CE	4	1/2017	1/2025	1	No
Florida	Jeanette Núñez (R)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Georgia	Geoff Duncan (R)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	No
Hawaii	Joshua B. Green (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Idaho	Janice McGeachin (R)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	No
Illinois	Juliana Stratton (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Indiana	Suzanne Crouch (R)	CE	4	1/2017	1/2025	1	Yes
Iowa	Adam Gregg (R)	CE	4	5/2017 (c)	1/2023	...	Yes
Kansas	David Toland (D)	CE	4	1/2021 (h)	1/2023	...	Yes
Kentucky	Jacqueline Coleman (D)	CE	4	12/2019	12/2022	...	Yes
Louisiana	Billy Nungesser (R)	CE	4	1/2016	1/2024	1	No
Maine	(b)						
Maryland	Boyd Rutherford (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	Yes
Massachusetts	Karyn Polito (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	Yes
Michigan	Garlin Gilchrist II (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Minnesota	Peggy Flanagan (DFL)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Mississippi	Delbert Hosemann (R)	CE	4	1/2020	1/2024	...	No
Missouri	Mike Kehoe (R)	CE	4	(d)	(d) 1/2025	1 (d)	No
Montana	Kristen Juras (R)	CE	4	1/2021	1/2025	...	Yes
Nebraska	Mike Foley (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	Yes
Nevada	Kate Marshall (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	No
New Hampshire	(b)						
New Jersey	Sheila Oliver (D)	CE	4	1/2018	1/2022	...	Yes
New Mexico	Henry "Howie" C. Morales (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
New York	Brian Benjamin (D) (j)	CE	4	9/2021(j)	1/2023	...	Yes
North Carolina	Mark Robinson (R)	CE	4	1/2021	1/2025	...	No
North Dakota	Brent Sanford (R)	CE	4	12/2017	12/2024	1	Yes
Ohio	John Husted (R)	SE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Oklahoma	Matt Pinnell (R)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	No
Oregon	(b)						
Pennsylvania	John Fetterman (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Rhode Island	Sabina Matos (D)	SE	4	4/2021 (i)	1/2023	...	No
South Carolina	Pamela Evette (R)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	No
South Dakota	Larry Rhoden (R)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Tennessee	Randy McNally (R)	(e)	2	1/2017	1/2023	2	No
Texas	Dan Patrick (R)	CE	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	No
Utah	Deidre Henderson (R)	CE	4	1/2021	1/2025	...	Yes
Vermont	Molly Gray (D)	CE	2	1/2021	1/2023	...	No
Virginia	Justin Fairfax (D)	CE	4	1/2018	1/2022	...	No
Washington	Denny Heck (D)	CE	4	1/2021	1/2025	...	No
West Virginia	Craig Blair (R)	(f)	2	1/2021	1/2023	...	No
Wisconsin	Mandela Barnes (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes (g)
Wyoming	(b)						
American Samoa	Eleasalo Va'alele Ale (D)	CE	4	1/2021	1/2025	...	Yes
Guam	Josh Tenorio (D)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
CNMI*	Arnold Palacios (R)	CE	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes
Puerto Rico	(b)						
U.S. Virgin Islands	Tregenza Roach (I)	SE	SE	1/2019	1/2023	...	Yes

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.12
The Lieutenant Governors, 2021 (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments, September 2021.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

... – No

C – Covenant

CE – Constitutional, elected by public

D – Democrat

DFL – Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party

I – Independent

LG – Lieutenant Governor

PDP – Popular Democratic Party

R – Republican

SE – Statutorily elected

(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) Gov. Kim Reynolds appointed Adam Gregg, the state's public defender, as lieutenant governor when she ascended to the office upon Terry Branstad's resignation. She and Gregg ran for and were elected to a full term in the 2018 general election.

(d) 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. The election for lieutenant governor will be held in 2020.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(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) 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.

(i) Governor Bullock appointed former Secretary of State Mike Cooney as his new lieutenant governor in December 2015, and he took the oath of office in January 2016 after Angela McLean resigned at the end of 2015. In a joint election in 2016 Gov. Bullock and Cooney won re-election on November 8, 2016.

(j) Gov. Hochul selected Brian Benjamin as her successor after she was sworn in as governor of New York.

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 terms allowed
Alabama	30	7	10	7	...	4	2 C
Alaska	30	7	7	7	★	4	2 A
Arizona	----- (c) -----						
Arkansas	30	7	★	7	...	4	2 T
California	18	★	★	5	★	4	2 T
Colorado	30	...	★	2	...	4	2 C
Connecticut	30	★	★	★	★	4	...
Delaware	30	★	12	6	★	4	2 T
Florida	30	★	★	7	★	4	2 A
Georgia	30	10	★	15	★	4	...
Hawaii	30	5	★	5	★	4	2 C
Idaho	30	...	★	2	...	4	...
Illinois	25	...	★	3	...	4	...
Indiana	30	★	★	★	★	4	...
Iowa	30	...	2	2	...	4	...
Kansas	...	...	...	...	...	4	2 C
Kentucky	30	6	★	★	★	4	2 C
Louisiana	25	5	5	5	...	4	...
Maine	----- (c) -----						
Maryland	30	★	★	★	★	4	...
Massachusetts	...	...	...	7	★	4	...
Michigan	30	★	★	4	4	4	2 T (d)
Minnesota	25	...	★	1	...	4	...
Mississippi	30	...	20	5	★	4	2 A
Missouri	30	10	15	10	...	4	...
Montana	25	2	★	2	...	4	2 (e)
Nebraska	30	5	★	5	★	4	2 A
Nevada	25	2	★	2	★	4	2 T
New Hampshire	----- (c) -----						
New Jersey	30	...	20	7	...	4	...
New Mexico	30	★	★	5	★	4	2 C
New York	30	★	★	5	★	4	...
North Carolina	30	...	5	2	...	4	2 C
North Dakota	30	5	...	...	...	4	...
Ohio	18	...	★	★	★	4	2 C
Oklahoma	31	10	★	★	★	4	2 T
Oregon	----- (c) -----						
Pennsylvania	30	★	★	7	★	4	2 C
Rhode Island	18	★	★	★	★	4	2 C
South Carolina	30	5	5	5	★	4	2 C
South Dakota	21	...	★	2	★	4	2 C
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 C
Guam	30	...	5	5	★	4	2 C
CNMI*	35	★	★	★	★	4	2 T
Puerto Rico	----- (c) -----						
U.S. Virgin Islands	30	...	5	5	5	4	2 C

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.13

Lieutenant Governors: Qualifications and Terms (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of governors' and Lt. governors' offices, January 2021 and state websites, March 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: This table includes constitutional and statutory qualifications.

Key:

★ – Formal provision; number of years not specified.

... – No formal provision.

C – Consecutive terms

T – Total terms

2A – After 2 consecutive terms must wait one term before being eligible again.

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

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

(c) No lieutenant governor.

(d) In 1993 a constitutional limit of two lifetime terms in the office was enacted.

(e) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(f) In Tennessee, the speaker of the senate, elected from Senate membership, has statutory title of "lieutenant governor."

(g) In West Virginia, the president of the senate and the lieutenant governor are one in the same. The legislature provided in statute the title of lieutenant governor upon the senate president. The senate president serves two-year terms, elected by the Senate on the first day of the first session of each two year legislative term.

(h) Must be a U.S. national.

LIUTENANT 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)	(c)
Alaska	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	(c)
Arizona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...
Massachusetts	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	(c)
Michigan	★	...	★	...	★	★	★(j)	(c)
Minnesota	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	(c)
Mississippi	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	(c)
Missouri	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	(c)
Montana	...	...	...	...	★	★	(q)	...
Nebraska	★(k)	...	★	...	★	★	★	...
Nevada	★	...	★(l)	...	...	★	★	...
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	(c)
New Mexico	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	...
New York	★	...	★(m)	...	★	★	★	...
North Carolina	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	(c)
North Dakota	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	...
Ohio	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...
Oklahoma	★(n)	...	★	...	...	...	★	(c)
Oregon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	★	...	★	...	...	...	...	(c)
Rhode Island	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	(c)
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	(c)
South Dakota	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★
Tennessee	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Texas	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...
Utah	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	(c)
Vermont	★	★(o)	★	★(o)	...	★	★	...
Virginia	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	...
Washington	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
West Virginia	★	★	...	★	...	...	...	(c)
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	...
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Guam	(k)	...	...	...	★	★	★	...
CNMI*	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	(c)
Puerto Rico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 governors' and Lt. governors' offices, January 2021 and state websites, March 2021.

* Commonwealth of 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)

Alabama – Chairs the Alabama Job Creation & Military Stability Commission; member of the Alabama Historical Commission; a member of the Mental Health Board of Trustees and appoints more than 400 positions to approximately 167 boards and commissions

Alaska – The lieutenant governor is assigned the following: 1. Co-Chair of the Denali Commission per the Governor's designation; 2. Serves as Alaska Fisheries Advisor to the Governor; 3. Co-Chair of the Transboundary Waters Working Group per the Governor's Memo of Understanding with Canada; and 4. Co-Chair of the Criminal Justice Working Group

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). Also serves as co-chair of the Colorado Space Coalition

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 leads the Justice, Equity and Opportunity Initiative, and chairs the Illinois Council on Women and Girls, the Governor's Rural Affairs Council, the Military Economic Development Council and the Illinois River Coordinating Council.

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, Indianan Small Business Development Center and the Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority.

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, Board of the Kentucky Housing Corporation, the Kentucky Council on Agriculture. The governor also has the power to give the lieutenant governor other specific job duties.

Louisiana – Serves as commissioner of the Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism and appoints the members of the Board of Directors of the State Museum.

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 and the Advisory Committee on Capitol Area Security.

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. 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

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

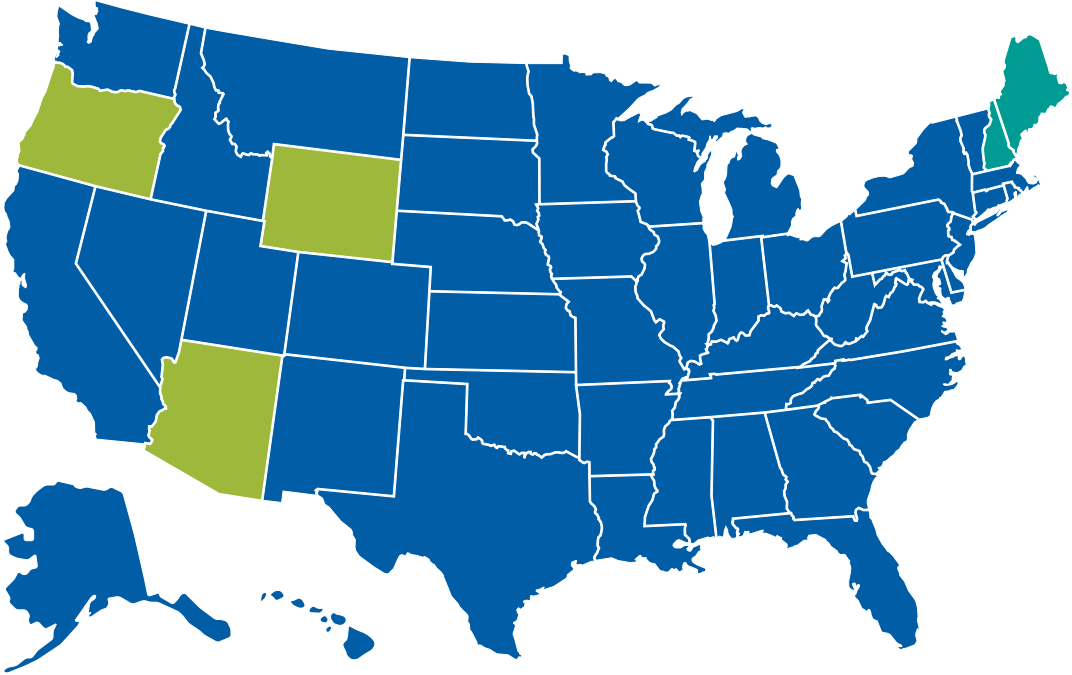
TABLE 4.14

Lieutenant Governors: Powers and Duties (continued)

Health, Psychological, and Social Needs of Minority Older Individuals Commission.	with overseeing administrative functions.
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.	(d) No lieutenant governor; secretary of state is next in line of succession to governorship.
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.	(e) Appoints all standing committees. Iowa – appoints some special committees.
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.	(f) Presides over cabinet meetings in absence of governor.
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.)	(g) Only in emergency situations.
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.	(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.
South Carolina – The lieutenant governor heads the State Office on Aging; appoints members and chairs the South Carolina Affordable Housing Commission.	(i) No lieutenant governor; senate president or speaker is next in line of succession to governorship.
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);	(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.
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.	(k) Unicameral legislative body. In Guam, that body elects own presiding officer.
Northern Mariana Islands – The Lieutenant Governor is charged	(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 invitation from the Senate.

Table 4.14 | Gubernatorial Succession

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



THE
Secretary of State
fills the office
in 3 states.

Arizona
Oregon
Wyoming

These states have no lieutenant governor

THE
Lieutenant Governor
fills the office in 45 states.

Alabama	Kentucky	North Dakota
Alaska	Louisiana	Ohio
Arkansas	Maryland	Oklahoma
California	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Michigan	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Carolina
Delaware	Mississippi	South Dakota
Florida	Missouri	Tennessee
Georgia	Montana	Texas
Hawaii	Nebraska	Utah
Idaho	Nevada	Vermont
Illinois	New Jersey	Virginia
Indiana	New Mexico	Washington
Iowa	New York	West Virginia
Kansas	North Carolina	Wisconsin

THE
Senate President
fills the office
in 2 states.

Maine
New Hampshire

These states have no lieutenant governor

SECRETARIES OF STATE

TABLE 4.15

The Secretaries of State, 2021

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Name and party</i>	<i>Method of selection</i>	<i>Length of regular term in years</i>	<i>Date of first service</i>	<i>Present term ends</i>	<i>Number of previous terms</i>	<i>Maximum consecutive terms allowed by constitution</i>
Alabama	John Merrill (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	(a).....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	Katie Hobbs (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
Arkansas	John Thurston (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
California	Shirley Weber (D)	E (d)	4	1/2021(d)	1/2023	0	2
Colorado	Jena Griswold (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
Connecticut	Denise Merrill (D)	E	4	1/2011	1/2023	2	...
Delaware	Jeffrey Bullock (D)	A (b)	4	1/2009	...	0	...
Florida	Laurel Lee (R)	A	4	2/2019	...	0	2
Georgia	Brad Raffensperger (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	...
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	(a).....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	Lawrence Denney (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	...
Illinois	Jesse White (D)	E	4	1/1999	1/2023	5	...
Indiana	Holli Sullivan (R)	E (h)	4	2/2021(h)	1/2023	0	2
Iowa	Paul Pate (R)	E	4	12/2014	12/2022	1	...
Kansas	Scott Schwab (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	...
Kentucky	Michael Adams (R)	E	4	12/2019	12/2023	0	2
Louisiana	Kyle Ardoin (R)	E	4	5/2018 (c)	1/2024	(c)	...
Maine	Sheena Bellows (D)	L	2	1/2021	1/2023	0	5 (e)
Maryland	John Wobensmith (R)	A	...	1/2015	...	0	...
Massachusetts	William Francis Galvin (D)	E	4	1/1995	1/2023	6	...
Michigan	Jocelyn Benson (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
Minnesota	Steve Simon (DFL)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	...
Mississippi	Michael Watson (R)	E	4	1/2020	1/2024	0	...
Missouri	Jay Ashcroft (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	0	...
Montana	Christi Jacobsen (R)	E	4	1/2021	1/2023	0	(f)
Nebraska	Robert Evnen (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	...
Nevada	Barbara Cegavske (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2
New Hampshire	William Gardner (D)	L	2	12/1976	12/2020	21	...
New Jersey	Tahesha Way (D)	A	...	1/2018	...	0	...
New Mexico	Maggie Toulouse Oliver (D)	E	4	12/2016 (g)	12/2022	(g)	2
New York	Rossanna Rosado (D)	A	...	6/2016	...	0	...
North Carolina	Elaine Marshall (D)	E	4	1/1997	1/2025	6	...
North Dakota	Alvin A. Jaeger (R)	E	4	1/1993	12/2022	6	...
Ohio	Frank LaRose (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
Oklahoma	Brian Bingman (R)	A	4	10/2020	1/2024	0	...
Oregon	Shemia Fagan (D)	E	4	1/2021	1/2024	0	2
Pennsylvania	Veronica Degraffenreid (D)	A	...	2/2021	...	0	...
Rhode Island	Nellie Gorbea (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2
South Carolina	Mark Hammond (R)	E	4	1/2003	1/2023	4	...
South Dakota	Steve Barnett (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
Tennessee	Tre Hargett (R)	L	4	1/2009	1/2021	2	...
Texas	Jose A. "Joe" Esparza (R)	A	...	12/2018	...	0	...
Utah	.....	.....	.....	(a).....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	Jim Condos (D)	E	2	1/2011	1/2025	5	...
Virginia	Kelly Thomasson (D)	A	...	4/2016	...	0	...
Washington	Kim Wyman (R)	E	4	1/2013	1/2025	1	...
West Virginia	Andrew "Mac" Warner (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2025	0	...
Wisconsin	Douglas LaFollette (D)	E	4	1/1974 (i)	1/2023	10 (i)	...
Wyoming	Ed Buchanan (R)	E	4	3/2018 (j)	1/2023	(j)	...
Dist. of Columbia	Kimberly Bassett (D)	A	...	12/2018	...	0	...
American Samoa	.....	.....	.....	(a).....	.....	.....	.....
Guam	.....	.....	.....	(a).....	.....	.....	.....
CNMI*	.....	.....	.....	(a).....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico	Omar Marrero (NPP)	A	...	7/2021	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	(a).....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.15

The Secretaries of State, 2021 (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments, Aug. 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

E - Elected by voters

A - Appointed by governor.

L - Elected by legislature.

... - No provision for.

(a) No secretary of state; lieutenant governor performs functions of this office.

(b) Appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate.

(c) Ardoin became acting secretary on May 2018, replacing Tom Schedler. He was elected to his first full term in November 2019.

(d) Weber was appointed and sworn in on Jan. 29, 2021 after Alex Padilla was appointed to fill Kamala Harris' CA Senate seat.

(e) Statutory term limit of four consecutive two-year terms.

(f) Eligible for eight out of 16 years.

(g) Secretary Oliver was elected in November 2016 to fill the remaining two years of an unexpired term and was re-elected to her first full term in November 2018.

(h) Sullivan was appointed by Gov. Holcomb upon the resignation of Connie Lawson.

(i) LaFollette was first elected in 1974 and served a four-year term. He was elected again in 1982 and has been re-elected since.

(j) Edward Buchanan was appointed March 5, 2018 to fill Ed Murray's term and was elected to his first full term in November 2018.

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	★	E
Illinois	25	★	3	...	E
Indiana	...	★	★	★	E
Iowa	18	★	★	...	E
Kansas	...	...	...	...	E
Kentucky	30	★	2	★	E
Louisiana	25	5	5	★	E
Maine	...	...	...	...	(e)
Maryland	...	...	...	...	A
Massachusetts	18	★	5	★	E
Michigan	18	★	★	★	E
Minnesota	21	★	30 days	★	E
Mississippi	25	★	5	★	E
Missouri	...	★	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	...	★	5	★	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)

Source: The Council of State Governments survey of secretaries of state offices, 2021.

* Commonwealth of 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 secretary of state.

(d) As of January 1, 2003, the office of Secretary of State shall be an appointed position (appointed by the governor). It will no longer be a cabinet position, but an agency head and the Department of State shall be an agency under the governor's office.

(e) Chosen by joint ballot of state senators and representatives. In Maine and New Hampshire, every two years. In Tennessee, every four years.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

TABLE 4.17

Secretaries of State: Election and Registration Duties

State or other jurisdiction	Election							Registration					
	Chief election officer	Determines ballot eligibility of political parties	Receives initiative and/or referendum petition	Files certificate of nomination or election	Supplies election ballots or materials to local officials	Files candidates' expense papers	Files other campaign reports	Conducts voter education programs	Registers charitable organizations	Registers corporations (a)	Processes and/or commissions notaries public	Registers securities	Registers trade names/ marks
Alabama	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	
Alaska (b)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
Arizona (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, 2021.

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 and websites, 2020.

Key:

★—Responsible for activity.

...—Not responsible for activity.

(a) In this column only: ★—Both houses; H—House; S—Senate.

(b) No secretary of state. Duties indicated are performed by lieutenant governor.

(c) Additional custodial duties for the Arkansas Secretary of State include serving as the caretaker for the Arkansas State Capitol Building and Grounds, including all custodial duties, HVAC system, building maintenance, historic preservation and conducting tours.

(d) Office does not enroll or engross bills but does chapter bills that are signed into law and retains final chaptered copies.

(e) The secretary of state is keeper of public records, but the state archives is a department of the Connecticut State Library.

(f) Only registers political pollsters.

(g) Other custodial duties include: restoration of civil rights; liaison to Virginia Indians; gubernatorial appointments. Other publication duties include: state organization charts. Other registration duties include: Pardons; Service of Process

(h) Also responsible for the State Library.

(i) Additional publication duties include: elections statistics, official roster of federal, state, and county officers and official roster of township and municipal officers. Additional legislative duties include :Distributing laws to specified state and local government agencies.

(j) Other custodial duties include: Effective Financing Statements identifying farm products that are subject to a security interest, UCC and mortgage documents pertaining to transmitting utilities and also railroads and files open meeting notices.

(k) Additional duties include administering oaths of office to general officers and legislators.

(l) The Division of Publications of the Office of the Secretary of State also publishes the following: The Tennessee Blue Book, Board and Commission vacancies, and Executive Orders and Proclamations.

(m) Additional custodial duties include: records management, and certifying vital records.

(n) The Secretary of State's office receives and authenticates Bills and Enrolled Acts, but does not keep or maintain them. Post-session legislative materials are maintained by the Indiana Public Records Commission.

(o) Responsible for distribution only.

(p) Chapters and indexes all signed bill and chamber and concurrent resolutions.

(q) The Division of Records Management of the Office of the Secretary of State assists state agencies in the appropriate utilization, disposition, retention and destruction of state records.

(s) Additionally, the secretary of state publishes the Kansas Register and opens legislative reorganization meetings.

(t) Other publication duties include: Publishes state board and commission meeting notices online. Other legislative duties include: The Secretary of State is responsible for the certification of election results before legislators take the oath of office at the opening of each session of the General Assembly.

(u) Files other types of business entity and cable franchise documents, records federal tax liens and judgement liens and issues Apostilles

(v) Legislative duties also include: chapters bills.

(w) The secretary of state works hand-in-hand with the business community. The office is tasked with recording the partnerships of those who do business in Arizona and they register trademarks and issue certificates of registration. They also register telemarketers and veterans' charitable organizations. Improving the quality of life for Arizonans has been a priority of the office. The Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records provides Arizonans access to information about their government, their state and their world. The information available from the State Library empowers citizens to become informed citizens. The Address Confidentiality Program allows victims of domestic violence, sexual abuse or stalking to keep their residential addresses confidential by giving them a substitute address.

(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, 2021

<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)	1/2023	1 (h)	2
Alaska	Treg Taylor (R)	A	...	1/2021	...	0	...
Arizona	Mark Brnovich (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2
Arkansas	Leslie Rutledge (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2
California	Rob Bonta (D)	E	4	4/2021 (l)	1/2023	(l)	2
Colorado	Phil Weiser (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
Connecticut	William Tong (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	★
Delaware	Kathleen Jennings (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	★
Florida	Ashley Moody (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	...	2
Georgia	Christopher Carr (R)	E	4	10/2016 (j)	1/2023	(j)	★
Hawaii	Clare Connors (D)	A	4 (a)	1/2019	1/2023	0	...
Idaho	Lawrence Wasden (R)	E	4	1/2003	1/2023	4	★
Illinois	Kwame Raoul (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	★
Indiana	Todd Rokita (R)	E	4	1/2021	1/2025	0	★
Iowa	Tom Miller (R)	E	4	1/1979 (b)	1/2023	9 (b)	★
Kansas	Derek Schmidt (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2023	2	★
Kentucky	Daniel Cameron (R)	E	4	12/2019	12/2023	0	2
Louisiana	Jeff Landry (R)	E	4	1/2016	1/2024	1	★
Maine	Aaron Frey (D)	L (c)	2	1/2019	1/2023	2	4
Maryland	Brian Frosh (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	★
Massachusetts	Maura Healey (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	...
Michigan	Dana Nessel (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
Minnesota	Keith Ellison (DFL)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	★
Mississippi	Lynn Fitch (R)	E	4	1/2020	1/2024	0	★
Missouri	Eric Schmitt (R)	E	4	1/2019 (d)	1/2025	1	★
Montana	Austin Knudsen (R)	E	4	1/2021	1/2025	0	2
Nebraska	Doug Peterson (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	★
Nevada	Aaron Ford (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
New Hampshire	John Formella (R)	A	4	1/2021	1/2025	0	...
New Jersey	Andrew J. Bruck (D)	A	4	6/2021	1/2022	0	...
New Mexico	Hector Balderas (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	2 (f)
New York	Letitia James (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	★
North Carolina	Josh Stein (D)	E	4	1/2017	1/2025	1	★
North Dakota	Wayne Stenehjem (R)	E	4 (g)	1/2001	12/2022	4 (g)	★
Ohio	David Yost (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
Oklahoma	John O'Connor (R)	E	4	7/2021 (e)	1/2023	(e)	★
Oregon	Ellen F. Rosenblum (D)	E	4	6/2012 (i)	1/2025	1 (i)	★
Pennsylvania	Josh Shapiro (D)	E	4	1/2017	1/2025	1	2
Rhode Island	Peter Neronha (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2
South Carolina	Alan Wilson (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2023	2	★
South Dakota	Jason Ravnsborg (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	2 (f)
Tennessee	Herbert Slatery (R)	(k)	8	10/2014	8/2022	0	...
Texas	Ken Paxton (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	1	★
Utah	Sean Reyes (R)	E	4	12/2013	1/2025	2	★
Vermont	TJ Donovan (D)	E	2	1/2017	1/2025	2	★
Virginia	Mark Herring (D)	E	4	1/2014	1/2022	1	(m)
Washington	Bob Ferguson (D)	E	4	1/2013	1/2025	2	★
West Virginia	Patrick Morrisey (R)	E	4	1/2013	1/2025	2	★
Wisconsin	Josh Kaul (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	★
Wyoming	Bridget Hill (R)	A	...	1/2019	...	0	...
Dist. of Columbia	Karl Racine (D)	A	...	1/2015	1/2023	1	...
American Samoa	Fainu'ulelei Falefatu Ala'ilima-Utu	A	4	1/2021	...	...	...
Guam	Leevin Camacho (I)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	0	...
CNMI*	Edward Manibusan (I)	A	4	11/2015	...	0	...
Puerto Rico	Domingo Emanuel Hernández	A	4	1/2021	...	0	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	Denise George-Counts	A	4	4/2019	...	0	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.19
The Attorneys General, 2021 (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments, June 2021.

* Commonwealth of 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, 2014 and 2018.

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

(d) Eric Schmitt was appointed in January 2019 to fill the unexpired term of Joshua Hawley, who was elected the U.S. Senate in November 2018.

(e) O'Connor was appointed in July 2021 after Mike Hunter resigned for personal reasons.

(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. He was elected to his first full term in November 2018.

(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 November 2012 to her first full term.

(j) Christopher Carr was appointed in October 2016 to fill the unexpired term of Sam Olens. He was elected to his first full term in November 2018.

(k) Appointed by judges of state Supreme Court.

(l) Attorney General Rob Bonta was appointed in April 2021 to fill the unexpired term of Xavier Becerra after he was appointed as the U.S. secretary of health and human services.

(m) Provision specifying individual may hold office for an unlimited number of terms.

(n) Must be confirmed by the Senate.

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, 2021.

*Commonwealth of 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	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	...	...
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, 2021.

* Commonwealth of 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

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.

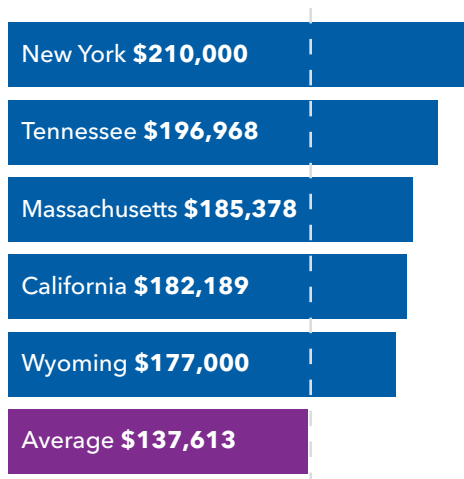
IN 6 STATES, attorneys general are appointed rather than elected.

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.

Top 5 Salaries for Current Attorneys General



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.

20% of attorneys general currently in office are women.

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

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

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

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, 2021.

* Commonwealth of 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.

TABLE 4.23

Attorneys General: Duties to Administrative Agencies and Other Responsibilities

State or other jurisdiction	Duties to administrative agencies									
	Serves as counsel for state	Appears for state in criminal appeals	Issues official advice	Interprets statutes or regulations	Conducts litigation:		Prepares or reviews legal documents	Represents the public before the agency	Involved in rule-making	Reviews rules for legality
					On behalf of agency	Against agency				
Alabama	A,B,C (a)	★ (a)	★	★	★	★	(b)	(b)	★	★
Alaska	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Arizona	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Arkansas	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
California	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Colorado	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Connecticut	A,B,C	(b)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware	A,B,C	★ (d)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Florida	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	...
Georgia	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Hawaii	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho	A,B,C	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
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)	★
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

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

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, 2021.

* Commonwealth of 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.

TABLE 4.24
The Treasurers and Other Chief Financial Officers: 2021

<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	John McMillan (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	2
Alaska	Pamela Leary	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2014	...	...
Arizona	Kimberly Yee (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	2
Arkansas	Dennis Milligan (R)	A	4	1/2015	1/2023	2
California	Fiona Ma (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	2
Colorado	Dave Young (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	2
Connecticut	Shawn Wooden (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	★
Delaware	Colleen Davis (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	★
Florida (a)	Jimmy Patronis (R) (b)	E	4	6/2017 (b)	1/2023	2
Georgia	Steve McCoy	A	Pleasure of the Board	10/2011 (j)	...	...
Hawaii (c)	Craig Hirai	A	Governor's Discretion	12/2019	...	...
Idaho	Julie Ellsworth (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	★
Illinois	Mike Frerichs (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	★
Indiana	Kelly Mitchell (R)	E	4	11/2014	1/2023	(d)
Iowa	Michael L. Fitzgerald (D)	E	4	1/1983	1/2023	★
Kansas	Lynn Rogers (R)	E	4	1/2021 (k)	1/2023	★
Kentucky	Alison Ball (R)	E	4	1/2016	1/2024	2
Louisiana	John Michael Schroder Sr. (e)	E	4	11/2017 (e)	12/2023	★
Maine	Henry Beck	L	2	1/2019	1/2023	4
Maryland	Nancy K. Kopp (D)	L	4	2/2002	1/2023	★
Massachusetts	Deb Goldberg (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	★
Michigan	Rachael Eubanks	A	Governor's Discretion	2019	...	...
Minnesota (f)	James Schowalter	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2011 (l)	...	...
Mississippi	David McRae (R)	E	4	1/2020	1/2024	★
Missouri	Scott Fitzpatrick (R) (i)	E	4	1/1/2019 (i)	1/2021	2
Montana (m)	Misty Ann Giles	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2021	...	...
Nebraska	John Murante (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	2
Nevada	Zach Conine (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	2
New Hampshire	Monica Mezzapelle	L	2	1/2021	1/2023	★
New Jersey	Elizabeth Muoio	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2018	...	...
New Mexico	Tim Eichenberg (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	2
New York	Christopher Curtis	A	Governor's Discretion	8/2016	...	...
North Carolina	Dale Folwell (R)	E	4	1/2017	1/2025	★
North Dakota	Thomas Beadle (R)	E	4	1/2021	1/2025	★
Ohio	Robert Sprague (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	2
Oklahoma	Randy McDaniel (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	★
Oregon	Tobias Read (D)	E	4	1/2017	1/2021	2
Pennsylvania	Stacy Garrity (R)	E	4	1/2021	1/2025	2
Rhode Island	Seth Magaziner (D)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	2
South Carolina	Curtis Loftis (R)	E	4	1/2011	1/2023	★
South Dakota	Josh Haeder (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	2
Tennessee	David H. Lillard Jr.	L	2	1/2009	1/2023	...
Texas (g)	Glenn Hegar (R)	E	4	1/2015	1/2023	★
Utah	Marlo Oaks (R) (h)	E	4	6/2021 (h)	12/2024	★
Vermont	Elizabeth Pearce (D)	E	2	1/2011	1/2023	★
Virginia	Manju Ganeriwala	A	Governor's Discretion	1/2009	...	...
Washington	Mike Pellicciotti (D)	E	4	1/2021	1/2025	★
West Virginia	Riley Moore (R)	E	4	1/2021	1/2025	★
Wisconsin	Sarah Godlewski (D)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	★
Wyoming	Curt Meier (R)	E	4	1/2019	1/2023	★
American Samoa	Malemo Tausaga	A	4	1/2021	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	Carmen Pigler	A	Pleasure of CFO	4/2020	...	...
Guam	Rosita Fejeran	CS	...	N/A	...	...
CNMI*	Mark Rabauliman	A	4	N/A	N/A	...
Puerto Rico	Francisco Pares	A	4	7/2019	N/A	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	Bosede Bruce	A	4	4/2021	N/A	...

See footnotes at end of table

TREASURERS

TABLE 4.24

The Treasurers and Other Chief Financial Officers: 2021 (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments, August 2021.

* Commonwealth of 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 in 2017 to fill John Kennedy's term after he was elected to the U.S. Senate. He was elected to a full four-year term in 2019.

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

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

(h) Oaks was appointed by Gov. Cox in June 2021 after David Damschen resigned to become president and CEO of the Utah Housing Corporation.

(i) Fitzpatrick was appointed in January 2019 after Treasurer Schmitt was appointed as attorney general.

(j) McCoy served as state treasurer from 2011-2019 and was reappointed as treasurer in October 2020. He also served as director of the Office of Treasury & Fiscal Services (now known as the Office of the State Treasurer) from 1993-1997.

(k) Rogers was appointed by Gov. Laura Kelly to fill a vacancy after Treasurer Jake LaTurner was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 2020.

(l) Schowalter first served as commissioner from 2011-2014 and was reappointed to the position by Gov. Walz in September 2020.

(m) The director of the Department of Administration performs this function.

TABLE 4.25
Treasurers: Qualifications for Office

<i>State</i>	<i>Minimum age</i>	<i>U.S. citizen (years)</i>	<i>State resident (years)</i>	<i>Qualified voter (years)</i>
Alabama	25	7	5	...
Alaska	...	...	...	...
Arizona	25	10	5	★
Arkansas	18	★	★	★
California	18	★	★	★
Colorado	25	★	2	★
Connecticut	18	★	★	★
Delaware	18	...	...	...
Florida	30	★	7	★
Georgia	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	...	★	1	...
Idaho	25	★	2	...
Illinois	25	★	3	...
Indiana	...	★	★	★
Iowa	18	...	★	★
Kansas	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	30	2	2	★
Louisiana	25	5	5	★
Maine	...	★	★	...
Maryland	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	...	5	...
Michigan	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	...	...	...	...
Mississippi	25	★	5	...
Missouri	30	15	10	★
Montana	...	...	...	...
Nebraska	...	★	★	★
Nevada	25	2	2	★
New Hampshire	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	...	...	★	...
New Mexico	30	★	5	★
New York	30	★	5	...
North Carolina	21	★	1	★
North Dakota	25	★	5	★
Ohio	18	★	★	★
Oklahoma	31	★	10	10
Oregon	31	★	10	★
Pennsylvania	...	...	...	...
Rhode Island	18	★	30 days	★
South Carolina	18	★	★	★
South Dakota	...	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	...	...	...
Texas	18	★	★	...
Utah	25	★	5	★
Vermont	...	★	★	...
Virginia	...	...	...	...
Washington	18	★	...	★
West Virginia	18	★	5	★
Wisconsin	18	★	★	★
Wyoming	25	★	★	★
Dist. of Columbia	...	★	...	...

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state treasurers' offices, April 2021.

Key:

★—Formal provision; number of years not specified.

...—No formal provision.

(a) Five years immediately preceding the date of qualification for office.

TREASURERS

TABLE 4.26

Responsibilities of the Treasurer's Office

State or other jurisdiction	Cash management	Banking services	Investment of retirement funds	Investment of trust funds	Deferred compensation	Management of bonded debt	Bond issuance	Debt service	Arbitrage	Unclaimed property	Archives for disbursement of documents	College savings	Collateral programs	Local government investment pool	Other
Alabama	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...	★
Alaska	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★
Arizona	★	★	...	★	★	...
Arkansas	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
California	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Colorado	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★
Connecticut	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	(a)
Delaware	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	★	(b)
Florida	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	(c)
Georgia	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	(d)
Hawaii	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★
Idaho	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
Illinois	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...
Indiana	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	...	★	(n)
Iowa	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	(d)
Kansas	★	★	★	...	★	(e)
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	(p)
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	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	(q)
North Dakota	★	...	★	★	(i)
Ohio	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	...	★
Oregon	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	...	★	...
Rhode Island	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	(l)
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

TABLE 4.26
Responsibilities of the Treasurer's Office (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments' survey of state treasurers' offices, April 2021.

Key:

★—Responsible for activity.

...—Not responsible for activity.

(a) Second Injury Fund.

(b) Merchant services.

(c) State Accounting Disbursement, Fire Marshall, Insurance and Banking Consumer Services, Insurance Rehabilitation.

(d) Merchant card services and ABLÉ program.

(e) Municipal bond servicing.

(f) Municipal Revenue Sharing.

(g) Investment of all state funds; administers ABLÉ program.

(h) Nebraska Child Support Payment Center, Long-Term Care Savings Plan.

(i) Tax collection and distribution, investments, financial literacy. The treasurer serves on the State Investment Board, State Board of Equalization, State Historical Board, Teachers Fund for Retirement Board, Board of Trust Lands, State Canvassing Board.

(j) Tax administration, revenue collection, revenue estimating, state purchasing manager, various other legislatively designated programs.

(k) Risk Management.

(l) Crime Victims Compensation Program.

(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.

(p) STABLE KY (ABLE program) and the Kentucky Financial Empowerment Commission.

(q) The Treasurer serves on the State Banking Commission, the State Board of Education, the State Board of Community Colleges, the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS) Board of Trustees, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS) Board of Trustees, the Supplemental Retirement Plans (SRP) Board of Trustees, the State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees (SHP) Board of Trustees, the Local Government Commission (LGC), the NC Capital Facilities Finance Agency (NCFFA), the Debt Affordability Advisory Committee and the NC Housing Partnership Board. Other responsibilities include: administration of TSERS, LGERS, SRP, SHP, LGC, and NCCFFA; local government debt approval; and monitoring fiscal health of local governments.

AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.27
State Auditors: 2021

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	Rachel Riddle	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	Lindsey Perry	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 Clark Chaplin	State Auditors	S	L	4 yrs.	...	...	None
Delaware	Office of the Auditor of Accounts	Kathleen McGuiness	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	Rob Sand	Auditor of State	C,S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
Kansas	Legislative Division of Post Audit	Justin Stowe	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	Michael Waguespack	Legislative Auditor	C,S	L	(a)	...	★	None
Maine	Department of Audit	Matthew Dunlap	State Auditor	S	L	4 yrs.	...	...	2
Maryland	Office of Legislative Audits	Gregory A. Hook	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 Ringle	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	Julie Blaha	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	Daniel Crossman	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	David Kaschak	State Auditor	C,S	L	5 yr. term and until successor is appointed	★	★	None
	Office of the State Comptroller	Kevin Walsh	State Comptroller	S	G	6 yrs.	...	★	2
New Mexico	Office of the State Auditor	Brian S. Colon	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	Keith Faber	Auditor of State	C,S	E	4 yrs.	...	...	2
Oklahoma	Office of the State Auditor and Inspector	Cindy Byrd	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	Timothy DeFoor	Auditor General	C,S	E	4 yrs.	...	...	2
Rhode Island	Office of the Auditor General	Dennis E. Hoyle	Auditor General	S	LC	(b)	...	...	None
	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

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.27

State Auditors: 2021 (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
South Dakota	Department of Legislative Audit	Russell Olson	Auditor General	S	L	8 yrs. (a)	...	...	None
Tennessee	Comptroller of the Treasury, Dept. of Audit	Jason Mumpower	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	Staci Henshaw	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	Fred Rife	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	Benjamin Cruz	Public Auditor	S	E	4 yrs.	★	★	None
CNMI*	Office of the Public Auditor	Kina Peter	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*, 2020 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.

AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.28

State Auditors: Audit of Basic Financial Statements and Single Audit

State or other jurisdiction	Auditing of basic financial statements			Conducting the single audit				
	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency is primary auditor—% of total governmental, business type, fiduciary and component unit expenditures contracted to CPA firms	CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)	Selection of auditor if part/all of financial audit is contracted out	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency conducts part/ CPA firm conducts part—% conducted by CPA firm	CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)	Selection of auditor if part/all of single audit is contracted out
Alabama	...	★ N/A	...	Individual departments/agencies	...	★ 0.4%	...	Individual departments/agencies
Alaska	...	★ We summarize outside audit coverage by percent of assets and percent of revenues. Governmental activities: 86% assets/37% revenues; business type activities: 77% assets/74% of revenues; aggregate discretely presented component units: 91% assets/93% revenues	...	Most of the outside audited entities are governmental corporations and the University. The outside entities select their own auditors. However, there are a few that require the legislative auditor approve the outside auditor.	...	★ 16.8%	...	State corporations select their own auditor.
Arizona	...	★ governmental (51.29%), business type activities (17.26%), blended component units - fiduciary funds (98.04%), discretely presented component units (60.78%)	...	The audited agency selects the auditor with help from the Auditor General's Office.	...	★ 76.47%	...	The audited agency selects the auditor with input from the Auditor General's Office.
Arkansas	...	★ 7.99%	...	State agency	...	★ 3.81%	...	The individual agency receiving a private audit selects the auditor.
California	★	State auditor	...	...	★	The state auditor selects the contract auditor.
Colorado	...	★	...	State auditor	...	★ 30%	...	State auditor
Connecticut	...	★ governmental (0%), business type activities (<1%), fiduciary (0%), component units (100%)	...	Office of Auditor of Accounts	★	...	...	Office of Auditor of Accounts
Delaware	...	★ governmental (0%), business type activities (35.27%), fiduciary (1.88%), component unit (35%)	...	The agencies or entities being audited.	★	...	...	Office of Auditor of Accounts
Florida	...	★ governmental activities - CPAs audited 5% of total assets, 33% of net position/fund balance, and 0% of total revenues/additions; business type activities - CPAs audited 3% total assets and 5% of total net position/fund balance; aggregate discretely presented component units - CPAs audited 72% of total assets, 59% of net position/fund balance, and 91% of total revenues/additions; governmental fund - general obligation bond fund projects - CPAs audited 100% of total assets, 99% of net position/fund balance, and 100% of total revenues/additions; aggregate remaining fund information - CPAs audited 85% of total assets, 87% of net position/fund balance, and 38% of total revenues/additions.	...	The entity being audited selects the CPA firm through a bid process. The cost of audits performed by CPAs are paid by the audited entity.	...	★ 2% (98% audited by D00A)	...	The state entities administering the major programs select the CPA firm.
Georgia
Hawaii	Office of the Auditor	...	...	★	Office of the Auditor
Idaho	...	★ We calculate coverage using assets and revenues: governmental (36% assets, 4.4% revenues); business type activities (65.6% assets, 71.6% revenues); fiduciary (98.1% assets, 100% revenues); component unit (98.9% assets, 98.4% revenues)	...	The entity going out for contract.	★	...	...	...
Illinois	★	★	Office of the Auditor General

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.28
State Auditors: Audit of Basic Financial Statements and Single Audit (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Auditing of basic financial statements			Conducting the single audit				
	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency is primary auditor—% of total governmental, business type, fiduciary and component unit expenditures contracted to CPA firms	CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)	Selection of auditor if part/all of financial audit is contracted out	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency conducts part/CPA firm conducts part—% conducted by CPA firm	CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)	Selection of auditor if part/all of single audit is contracted out
Indiana	...	★ 2% (public employee's retirement system and component units are contracted to CPA firms)	...	The governing body of the component unit.	★	...	...
Iowa	...	★	...	Office of Auditor of State	★	...	...	Contract Audit Committee
Kansas	★	Contract Audit Committee	...	...	★
Kentucky	...	★ governmental activities (0.93%), business type activities (46.46%), component units (97.49%)	...	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	...	★ governmental (0%), business type (6.83%), fiduciary (62.75%), aggregate discretely presented component units (14.99%) - Note: fiduciary funds are included in aggregate remaining funds	...	Legislative auditor	★	...	...	Single audits of some agencies are performed by CPA firms. The SEFA amounts in these stand-alone reports are not included in the SEFA in LA's Single Audit report.
Maine	★		★	
Maryland	★	State Comptroller's Office	...	...	★	State Comptroller's Office
Massachusetts	★	Office of the State Comptroller	...	...	★	Office of the State Comptroller
Michigan	...	★ governmental (1.6% assets/2.5% revenues), business type (98.0% assets/80.8% revenues), fiduciary (6.7% assets/6.5% additions), component units (95.2% assets/90.7% revenues)	...	14 component units (10 state universities and four others) and one enterprise fund select their own auditor. All other contract auditors are selected by the auditor general.	...	★ 4.6%	...	One component unit selects their own and the auditor general selects the rest.
Minnesota Legislative Auditor State Auditor	...	Not involved in the state's financial audit	...	Proposals are submitted to the Office of the State Auditor and are selected by representatives of the office with comments by the agencies being audited and Department of Finance and Administration (comptroller) considered.	...	...	...	Not involved in state's single audit.
Mississippi	...	★ governmental (6-19%), business type (100%), fiduciary (100%), component units (100%)	...	Generally, the entity being audited selects the auditor.	...	★ 5%	...	The auditor is selected by the Office of the State Auditor with input from the state agencies and the Department of Finance and Administration.
Missouri	...	★ 31.6%	...	Single audits of public universities and other component units are performed by CPA firms. The federal award expenditures of these entities are not included in the state's SEFA.	...	...	...	The auditor is selected by the entity being audited.
Montana	★	Audit Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission	★	...	...	Audit Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission
Nebraska	★	Legislative budget assistant	...	...	★	Legislative budget assistant
Nevada	
New Hampshire	...	★ 80%	...		...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.28
State Auditors: Audit of Basic Financial Statements and Single Audit (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Auditing of basic financial statements			Conducting the single audit				
	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency is primary auditor—% of total governmental, business type, fiduciary and component unit expenditures contracted to CPA firms	CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)	Selection of auditor if part/all of financial audit is contracted out	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency conducts part/ CPA firm conducts part—% conducted by CPA firm	CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)	Selection of auditor if part/all of single audit is contracted out
New Jersey	...	★ governmental (4%), business type (47%), fiduciary (99%), component unit (100%) Not involved in the state's financial audit	...	Department of the Treasury, Judiciary, individual component units.	...	Not involved in state's single audit.	★	Department of the Treasury, Office of Management and Budget.
State Comptroller			
New Mexico	...	★ less than 1% of full audit engagements are performed by the OSA. All engagements not performed by the OSA are performed by Independent Public Accountants reviewed and approved by the OSA prior to public release. Financial statement audits are prepared at the department level, which are then used to compile the statewide CAFR.	...	The State Auditor's Office administers a competitive process whereby audit firms may submit applications and proposals to perform financial audits of certain agencies. Only audit firms approved by the State Auditor's Office may contract for an audit. Agencies must follow state procurement process to obtain contract services through small purchase or sealed bid request for proposal process and contract on a yearly basis for audit services.	...	★ Single audits are conducted at a department level. The Office of the State Auditor has a limited staff of auditors who conduct audits of agencies. Thereof, the majority of these engagements are performed by independent Public Accountants approved by the OSA.	...	Single audits are performed at the department level, not statewide. The State Auditor's Office administers a competitive process whereby audit firms may submit applications and proposals to perform financial audits of certain agencies. Only audit firms approved by the State Auditor's Office may contract for an audit. Agencies must follow state procurement process to obtain contract services through small purchase bid or sealed request for proposal process and contract on a yearly basis for audit services.
New York	★	Office of the State Comptroller	...	...	★	Office of the State Comptroller and Governor's Division of the Budget
North Carolina	★	★
North Dakota	...	★ governmental (1.72%), business type (32.9%), fiduciary (100%), component unit (100%)	...	The Office of the State Auditor selects the auditor.	...	...	...	The Office of the State Auditor selects the auditor.
Ohio	...	★ Percentages are available in Ohio's 2019 CAFR, Independent Auditor's Report	...	Auditor of state makes selection with input from component units and other state officials.	★	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	★ governmental (4.34%), business type (85.28%), fiduciary (100%), component unit (100%)	...	It varies depending on statutory requirements.	...	★ outside audited major programs to total audited major programs (1.56%). Outside audited major programs to total SEFA expenditures (1.27%)	...	It varies depending on statutory requirements.
Oregon	...	★ fiduciary (95%), component unit (100%)	...	Division of Audits, via RFP process	★	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	...	★ governmental (1.4%), business type (7%), fiduciary & component unit (100%)	...	Governor's Office of the Budget (audited entity)	...	★ 15% major program expenditure coverage	...	Governor's Office of the Budget
Rhode Island
South Carolina	...	Our office does not have anything to do with financial audits in our state. The office of the state auditor is responsible for all financial audits, including contracting out.	...	Office of the State Auditor	...	...	...	Office of the State Auditor
Legislative Audit Council	
State Auditor	...	★ governmental (60%), business type (80%), component units (100%)	...	...	...	...	...	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	Auditing of basic financial statements				Conducting the single audit			
	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency is primary auditor—% of total governmental, business type, fiduciary and component unit expenditures contracted to CPA firms	CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)	Selection of auditor if part/all of financial audit is contracted out	State audit agency conducts audit (100%)	State audit agency conducts part/ CPA firm conducts part—% conducted by CPA firm	CPA firm(s) conducts audit (100%)	Selection of auditor if part/all of single audit is contracted out
South Dakota	...	★ business type (10%), discretely presented component units (55%), remaining fund information (90%)	...	The audited entity with approval of Department of Legislative Audit	...	★ it depends on the year. A few grants are audited by CPA firms for agencies that have contracted audit services. Department of Legislative Audit audits the majority of grants.	...	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	...	★ 21.1%	...	The state entity receiving the audit	...	★ CPA firm is the primary auditor for the federal compliance portion of the single audit providing 80% coverage. Our office covers the remaining.	...	Texas State Auditor's Office
Utah	...	★ governmental (10.64%), business type (17.84%), fiduciary (19.53%), component unit (48.84%)	...	State auditor or contract officer	...	★ 12.47%	...	State auditor or contract officer
Vermont	★	State auditor	...	...	★	Auditor of accounts
Virginia	...	★ We audit all of the primary government, except one business type entity that is a major fund and represents 59% of BTA total assets and deferred outflows and 42% of BTA net position. And we also do not audit one blended component unit that represents 2% of governmental activities; assets/deferred outflows and 4% of governmental activities net position. We also do not audit some component units representing 2.6% of assets and deferred outflows; 24% of net position, and 10% of revenues of the aggregated discretely presented component unit opinion unit.	...	Most of the outsourced component units select their own auditor; however, we do handle the bidding process for a few of these entities. We also handle the bidding process for the BTA audit that is outsourced.	★	...	...	...
Washington	We have allowed agencies to select their auditor.	★	...	...	...
West Virginia	...	★ governmental (8%), business type (17.84%), fiduciary (19.53%), component unit (48.84%)	...	The legislative auditor	...	...	★	The legislative auditor
Wisconsin	...	★ 17.1%	...	The auditee	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	★	Department of Audit	...	...	★	Department of Audit
Guam	★	The public auditor in conjunction with the audited agencies.	...	...	★	The public auditor in conjunction with the audited agencies.
Puerto Rico	★	The CEO of each agency.	...	...	★	The CEO of each agency

Sources: *Auditing in the States*, 2020 edition. The National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

Key: ★—Provision for responsibility. ...—No provision for responsibility. N/A—Did not respond.

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, towns & villages	Counties	Non-profit organizations/ for-profits receiving state/ federal awards	School districts
Alabama	★	...	★(100%)	...	★(100% county school districts)
Alaska
Arizona	★	...	★(67%)	...	...
Arkansas	★	★(92.4%)	★(100%)	...	★(82.2%)
California	★	★	★	★	★
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware	★	★	...	★	★
Florida	★	★(100%)
Georgia	★	★(approx. 84%)
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois	★
Indiana	★	★(99%)	★(99%)	...	★(99%)
Iowa	★	★(19%)	★(41%)	★(<1%)	★(<1%)
Kansas
Kentucky	★	...	★(39%)	...	...
Louisiana	★
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	★
Michigan
Minnesota
Legislative Auditor
State Auditor	★	★(0.4%)	★(44%)	...	...
Mississippi	★	...	★(30%)	...	...
Missouri	★	...	★(78%)	...	★
Montana
Nebraska	★	★(1%)	★(18%)	★(<1%)	★(<1%)
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
State Auditor	★	★(<5% a year)
State Comptroller	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico	★	★(100% OSA oversight)	★(100% OSA oversight)	...	★(100% OSA oversight)
New York	★	★(100%)	★(100%)	★(100%)	★(100%)
North Carolina
North Dakota	★	★(15%)	★(76%)	...	★(15%)
Ohio	★	★(54.45)	★(76%)	★(28.57%)	★(67.17%)
Oklahoma	★	★(a)	★(100%)	★(a)	★(a)
Oregon
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★	★(100%)
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Legislative Audit Council
State Auditor
South Dakota	★	★a few, varies year to year	★(100%)	...	★a few, varies year to year
Tennessee	★	...	★(95%)	...	...
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington	★	★(100%)	★(100%)	...	★(100%)
West Virginia
Performance Evaluation
Research Division
Post Audit Division
Wisconsin
Wyoming	★	★(2%)	...	...	★(20%)
Guam	★	★	...	★	★
Puerto Rico	★	★(100%)	...	...	★(100%)

See footnotes at end of table

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		
State or other jurisdiction		Other	Audit standards used	GAAP required for local government financial statements
Alabama		...	GAAS, GAGAS	★
Alaska	
Arizona		Community College Districts (92%)	GAAS, GAGAS, Federal Uniform Guidance	★
Arkansas		Prosecuting attorney judicial districts (100%)	GAAS, GAGAS; very small local governments may have a financial and compliance report in lieu of a full audit report.	No, regulatory basis per Arkansas Code.
California		Any publicly-created entity.	GAGAS	★
Colorado		...	GAAS	★
Connecticut		...	GAGAS	★
Delaware		Local government audits are performed based on mandates, resources and hotline tips.	GAAS	★
Florida		Cities, towns, special districts, etc., as directed by law or the Legislative Auditing Committee, through citizen petition, or governing body request, or auditor general's discretion	GAAS, GAGAS	★
Georgia		...	GAAS, GAGAS	★
Hawaii	
Idaho	
Illinois		As directed by the General Assembly	GAAS, GAGAS	Generally, agencies preparing GAAP financials are expected to continue preparing GAAP financials. Some smaller units of local government report on a cash basis or modified cash basis.
Indiana		Public libraries, townships, special taxing districts, and state universities.	GAAS, GAGAS (c)	Counties with populations greater than 100,000; cities with populations greater than 75,000; and school corporations with student counts in excess of 15,000 must prepare GAAP financial statements beginning in 2019 if they will issue bonded debt in 2020 or after. This amounts to 35 governments currently. Regulatory basis used for others.
Iowa		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.
Kansas	
Kentucky		Clerk fee - 100%; sheriff fee - 100%; sheriff tax settlements - 100%	GAAS, GAGAS	No. Regulatory basis for 115/120 counties; 5 of 120 counties follow GAAP.
Louisiana		Almost all audit and other attest engagements of local governments are performed by CPA firms that are approved by the legislative auditor. However, the legislative auditor has the authority to perform local government audits in certain circumstances prescribe by the audit law. LLA's Financial Audit Services performed the audit of one local government (a retirement system) for the fiscal year ended 6/30/18.	GAGAS (d)	★ Louisiana local governments that may issue debt are required by LRS 24:514 to prepare their financial statements in accordance with GAAP.
Maine		...	GAAS, GAGAS	★
Maryland		...	GAAS	★
Massachusetts		Counties, cities, towns and school districts are audited by request. Nonprofit organizations are audited as vendors receiving state funds.	GAGAS	★
Michigan	
Minnesota		Legislative Auditor	...	...
		State Auditor	Regional development commissions - 11%	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.
Mississippi		...	GAAS, GAGAS	No. Some counties prepare GAAP financial statements and some prepare OCBOA (cash/modified cash) financial statements.
Missouri		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.
Montana		...	GAAS, GAGAS	★
Nebraska		...	GAAS, GAGAS	No, cash basis
Nevada	
New Hampshire	

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		
New Jersey			
State Auditor	There are 607 school districts in NJ. The office is statutorily required to audit any district with a negative fund balance. Also audits others based on a risk assessment. Actual school district audits - 3 to 4 per year.	GAGAS	School districts and public authorities follow GAAP; cities and counties follow OCBOA (modified cash basis) as required by Department of Community Affairs, Division of Local Government Services.
State Comptroller	...	GAGAS	...
New Mexico	State agencies and other entities that expend state public funds - 100% OSA oversight.	GAAS, GAGAS	★ Certain local public bodies may be eligible for an AUP engagement in place of a full financial audit based on annual cash revenue in accordance with the State Audit Act. Others use cash basis.
New York	...	GAGAS	★ The city of New York is required by law to prepare GAAP financial statements. School districts and Boards of Cooperative Education Services 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.
North Carolina	...	...	...
North Dakota	42%	GAAS, GAGAS, Uniform Guidance if single audit is required	No. Modified cash is used.
Ohio	Community schools - 28.61%	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. Other local governments follow OCBOA and regulatory basis.
Oklahoma	District attorneys - 100%; emergency medical service districts - 100%	GAAS, GAGAS (e)	No. Counties may chose GAAP or regulatory basis.
Oregon	...	GAAS, GAGAS	Cities and counties are required to follow GAAP, but other local government entities may not. They use cash/modified cash basis.
Pennsylvania	Audits of cities, towns, villages, and counties are only if part of the entity and not an audit of the complete entity. Examples are audits of pension plans that receive state funds and county offices that receive state funds or collect funds for the state with the audit limited to the state funds. All nonprofit volunteer firefighters' relief associations are audited, but other nonprofit or for-profit entities may receive state funds that we do not audit.	GAGAS (f)	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	...	...	...
South Carolina			
Legislative Audit Council	...	...	...
State Auditor	...	...	...
South Dakota	...	GAGAS	No. Not required of any local governments, but school districts all prepare GAAP statements. Local governments (other than school districts) generally use modified cash basis.
Tennessee	...	GAGAS	★
Texas	...	...	...
Utah	...	GAAS, GAGAS	★
Vermont	The office does not routinely audit municipalities, counties or school districts or nonprofits. However, statute gives us the authority to audit all three if state or federal money is involved.	(g)	No. Towns that do not use GAAP usually use cash basis.
Virginia	...	GAAS, GAGAS (h)	★
Washington	94%	GAAS, GAGAS	School districts may report on a regulatory modified-accrual basis, regulatory cash basis or GAAP. All other local governments generally have a choice to report on either a regulatory cash basis of GAAP, although certain governments are required by regulatory or granting agencies to report GAAP.
West Virginia			
Performance Evaluation Research Division	...	...	...
Post Audit Division	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...
Wyoming	Audits not for financial purpose; schools done on about a 5-year cycle; town under 4,000 population done randomly approximately 2% per year.	GAGAS	★ Smaller entities can use cash basis.
Guam	...	GAAS, GAGAS	No, cash/modified cash
Puerto Rico	...	GAAS (b)	★

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.29

State Auditors: Audits of Local Governments (continued)

Sources: *Auditing in the States: A Summary*, 2020 edition. The

National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers and state constitutions and statutes.

Key:

★—Yes

...—No

N/A—Did not respond

GAAP—Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

GAAS—Generally Accepted Auditing Standards

GAGAS—Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards

SAS—Statement on Auditing Standards

(a) Special investigative audits only.

(b) 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.

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

(d) Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513A. (5) (a) (i) requires CPAs to perform the audits and review engagements of local governments in accordance with GAGAS.

(e) Special investigative audits do not follow standards.

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

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

(h) 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.

AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.30
State Comptrollers, 2021

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	Hans Zigmund	Director, Department of Administration	S	(d)	AG	(a)	...	★
Arizona	General Accounting Office	Ashley Ruiz	Assistant Director of Business & Finance	S	(d)	AG	(b)	...	...
Arkansas	Dept. of Finance and Administration	Larry Walther	Chief Fiscal Officer, Director	S	G	AG	(a)	...	...
	Office of the State Auditor	Andrea Lea	State Auditor						...
California	Office of the State Comptroller	Betty Yee (D)	State Comptroller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	★
	Department of Finance	Richard Gillihan	Chief Operating Officer						...
Colorado	Department of Personnel and Administration	Bob Jaros	State Comptroller	S	(d)	AG	(l)	...	...
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	(e)	AG	(a)	...	...
Florida	Dept. of Financial Services	Jimmy Patronis	Chief Financial Officer	C,S	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
Georgia	State Accounting Office	Kris Martins	Interim State Accounting Officer	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
Hawaii	Dept. of Accounting and General Services	Curt Otaguro	State Comptroller	S	G	AS	4 yrs.	...	...
Idaho	Office of State Comptroller	Brandon Woolf	State Comptroller	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
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 (R)	Auditor of State	C	E	...	4 yrs.	No more than 8 years in a 12-year period	...
Iowa	State Accounting Enterprise	Jay Cleveland	Chief Operating Officer	S	(d)	...	(i)	...	...
Kansas	Office of Accounts and Reports	Jocelyn Gunter	Director	S	(d)	...	(i)	...	...
Kentucky	Office of the Controller	Edgar C. Ross	Controller	S	(f)	AG	(i)	...	...
Louisiana	Office of Statewide Reporting and Accounting Policy	Jay Dardenne	Commissioner, Division of Administration	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
Maine	Office of the State Comptroller	Douglas Cotnoir	State Comptroller	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	William McNamara	Comptroller	S	G	...	4 yrs.	...	★
Michigan	Office of Financial Management	Heather Boyd	Director	S	SBD	SBD	2 yrs.	...	...
Minnesota	Office of Management and Budget	James Schowalter	Commissioner	S	G	AS	4 yrs.	...	...
Mississippi	Department of Finance and Administration	Liz Welch	Executive Director	C,S	G	AS	(a)	...	★
Missouri	Division of Accounting	Stacy Neal	Director of Accounting	S	(d)	...	(i)	...	...
Montana	State Accounting Division	Cheryl Grey	Administrator	S	(j)	...	(b)	...	...
Nebraska	State Accounting Division	Philip Olsen	State Accounting Administrator	S	(d)	...	(b)	...	...
Nevada	Office of the State Comptroller	Catherine Byrne (D)	State Comptroller	C,S	E	...	4 yrs.	2 terms	...
New Hampshire	Department of Administration	Dana Call	State Comptroller	S	G	(m)	4 yrs.	...	★
New Jersey	Office of Management and Budget	Lynn Azarchi	Acting Director	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
New Mexico	Department of Finance and Administration, Financial Control Division	Donna Trujillo	State Comptroller	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 Comptroller	Linda Combs	State Comptroller	S	G	GA	7 yrs.	...	...
North Dakota	Office of Management and Budget	Joe Morrisette	Director	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
Ohio	Office of Budget and Management	Kim Murnieks	Director	S	G	...	(a)	...	...
Oklahoma	Office of State Finance	Lynne Bajema	State Comptroller	S	(g)	...	(h)	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 4.30
State Comptrollers, 2021 (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
Oregon	Chief Financial Office	Robert Hamilton	Manager, Statewide Accounting and Reporting	S	(k)	...	(i)	...	★
Pennsylvania	Office of the Budget/ Comptroller Operations	Brian Lyman	Chief Accounting Officer	S	SBD	AG	(a)	...	...
Rhode Island	Office of Accounts and Control	Peter Keenan	State Controller	S	(d)	...	(i)	...	...
South Carolina	Office of the Comptroller General	Richard Eckstrom (R)	Comptroller General	C,S	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
South Dakota	Office of the State Auditor	Richard Sattgast (R)	State Auditor						...
	Bureau of Financial Management	Liza Clark	Commissioner	S	G		(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	Janica Gines	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	GA	4 yrs.		★
Washington	Office of Financial Management	David Schumacher	Director	C	G	...	(a)	...	...
West Virginia	Office of the State Auditor	John McCuskey (R)	State Auditor	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...
	Finance Division, Office of the State Comptroller	Dave Mullins	Acting Finance Director	S	(d)	AG	(a)(i)	...	...
Wisconsin	State Controller's Office	Carol Herwig	State Controller	S	CS	...	(b)	...	...
Wyoming	Office of the State Auditor	Kristi Racines (R)	State Auditor	C	E	...	4 yrs.	unlimited	...

Sources: *Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions, 2020 edition*, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

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 indefinitely 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 indefinitely at the pleasure of the head of the director of management & enterprise services.

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

(j) Hired through a selection process.

(k) Appointed by the state chief financial officer.

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

(m) Confirmed by the governor and executive council.

AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

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	(o)	...	CPA preferred	...	...
Arkansas	(f)	(p)	★, CPA	...	...
California
Colorado	...	★, (b)	...	...	CPA preferred	...	...
Connecticut
Delaware	(q)	(q)	CPA preferred	...	...
Florida	30	★, 7 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia
Hawaii	...	30 days	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	25	★, 2 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	25	★, 3 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky	(c)	...	...	...	...
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts	★, (d)	...	...	...	...
Michigan	★, (j)	★, 2 yrs.	...	...	...
Minnesota
Mississippi	(e)	(e)
Missouri
Montana	★, (f)	★, 10 yrs.	★, CPA	...	...
Nebraska	★, (g)	★, 3 yrs.	★, CPA	...	...
Nevada	25	★, 2 yrs.	...	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire	★, (i)	...	...	...	...
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York	30	★, (h)	...	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	★, (i)	...	...	★, (i)	★, (i)
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania	21	...	★, (j)	★, 10 yrs.	★, CPA	...	...
Rhode Island	★, (k)	...	★, CPA	...	...
South Carolina	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah	★, (l)	...	★, CPA	...	...
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
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

TABLE 4.31

State Comptrollers: Qualifications for Office (continued)

Sources: *Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions, 2020 edition*, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

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) Person 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.

(o) Bachelor’s degree in accounting, finance or related field.

(p) Nine years of progressively more responsible experience in private and state sector accounting. Experience in the three base areas of accounting for financial reporting and five years in a professional managerial capacity.

(q) Education requirements: Bachelor’s degree in business, accounting or finance. Professional experience: Five years financial reporting, three years managing accounting operations.

AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.32

State Comptrollers: Duties, Responsibilities and Functions

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

See footnotes at end of table

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	...	CMIA	...	★	...	★	...
Alaska	★	...	★	(a)
Arizona	...	CMIA	★	★	...	★	...
Arkansas	★
California	...	★	★	★	...	★(aq)	(b)
Colorado	★	★	★	★	(c)
Connecticut	★	★	...	★	(d)
Delaware	★	★	★	...	(e)
Florida	★	★	...	★	...	★	(f)
Georgia	★	(g)
Hawaii	★	★	(h)
Idaho	★	...	★	(i)
Illinois	★	★	★	...
Indiana	★	...	★	(j)
Iowa	★	(k)
Kansas	★	★	★	...	(l)
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	...	★	(m)
Louisiana	★	...	★	(n)
Maine	★	★	★	★	(o)
Maryland	★	★	★	(p)
Massachusetts	★	★	★	★	(q)
Michigan	★	(ag)
Minnesota	...	★	★	★	...	★	(r)
Mississippi	★	★	★	★	...
Missouri	★	★	(s)
Montana	...	★	(t)
Nebraska	★	★	★	...	(u)
Nevada	★	★	...	★	(v)
New Hampshire	★	(w)
New Jersey	...	★	★	(x)
New Mexico	...	★	★	...	★	...	(y)
New York	★	★	★	★
North Carolina	...	★	★	★	★
North Dakota	★	(z)
Ohio	★	★	★	...	(aa)
Oklahoma	★	★	...	(ab)
Oregon	★	★	★	(ac)
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	★(ad)	(ae)
Rhode Island	★
South Carolina	★	★	★	★	(af)
South Dakota	★	★	★	★	...
Tennessee	★	★	...	(ah)
Texas	★	★	...	★	...	★	(ai)
Utah	...	CMIA	★	...	★	★	(aj)
Vermont	★	★	(ak)
Virginia	★	★	★	...	(ar)
Washington	(al)
West Virginia	(am)
Wisconsin	...	★	★	★	★	...	(an)
Wyoming	...	★	...	★	...	★(ao)	(ap)

See footnotes at end of table

AUDITORS AND COMPTROLLERS

TABLE 4.32

State Comptrollers: Duties, Responsibilities and Functions (continued)

Source: State Comptrollers: Technical Activities and Functions, 2020 edition, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

Key:

★ – Formal provision.

... – No formal provision.

CMIA – Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990

- (a) Enterprise travel office and OneCard program. Performs accounting for the Department of Revenue debt manager, but does not actually manage the debt program.
- (b) Unclaimed property; local government apportionments & reimbursements; local government policy and support; local education agency, trial court, internal, and other state funding audits.
- (c) Financial system operations; central collection services, purchasing and contracts.
- (d) Also responsible for providing health insurance and other benefits to state employees and retirees; administer State Employee Retirement System and other retirement systems, and pays retiree pensions.
- (e) Payroll compliance (not processing).
- (f) State treasury - deposit security and funds management, risk management, and unclaimed property.
- (g) Payroll shared services, state travel office and a/p shared services.
- (h) 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.
- (i) Data center, 1099 Misc., IRS 218.
- (j) Local tax disbursements, assist counties with property tax calculations and settlement disbursements, and administrator of Indiana's Deferred Compensation Plan.
- (k) Income offsets, CMIA and SWCAP, 1099 MISC and 1095 reporting.
- (l) Accounting policy, debt collection, federal reporting networking, SEFA, cash management improvement act administration, Section 218 agreement/SSA administrator for the state, municipal services, bond disclosure 15c-2-12, independent audit contract oversight and monitoring.
- (m) State risk pools (fire and auto).
- (n) Planning and budget, and facility planning and control (capital outlay).
- (o) Risk management/self-insurance.
- (p) Tax collection, tax compliance, field enforcement and revenue estimates.
- (q) Risk management.
- (r) Budget, human resources, and management consulting.
- (s) State Social Security administrator; general revenue cash flow monitoring/projections.
- (t) Statewide procurement and contract services, local government audit and financial report review, and Social Security administration.
- (u) Tax reporting limited to payroll and 1099; financial reporting includes SWCAP and single audit; P-card and federal letter of credit delayed draw administration.
- (v) Tax reporting - 1099s, CMIA, approval of quarterly 941s.
- (w) Financial reporting includes SWCAP and single audit; financial management system is operated in conjunction with separate Division of Financial Data Management.
- (x) Grant accounting and cash accounting.
- (y) Systems functions are shared with the Department of Information Technology.
- (z) Purchasing card program administration.
- (aa) Budget, debt, state accounting, shared services, internal audit, grants office and 1099 reporting.
- (ab) State travel office.
- (ac) Purchase card program administration and statewide accounts receivable management.
- (ad) The comptroller maintains reporting hierarchies for the CAFR in the data warehouse.
- (ae) Employee travel planning and reimbursement, policy/planning, payable service center, contract review and internal audits.
- (af) P-card administration (with state procurement) and state employee unemployment insurance program.
- (ag) SWCAP, Single Audit Coordination.
- (ah) Policy development, technical accounting training, CMIA and certain banking relationships.
- (ai) The comptroller's office serves virtually every citizen in the state. As Texas' chief tax collector, accountant, revenue estimator, treasurer and purchasing manager, the agency is responsible for writing the check and keeping the books for the multi-billion dollar business of state government.
- (aj) Loan servicing, debt collection, debt service, statewide accounting policies, CMIA, P-card administration, 1099 reporting. Shares system responsibilities with the Department of Technology Services.
- (ak) Developing statewide budget, statewide accounting policies, SWCAP, SMIA, CAFR, single audit, train users in uses of statewide accounting system and 1099 reporting.
- (al) Developing statewide budget, setting statewide admin. policies and procedures, HR policies/Labor Relations Office, and forecasting statewide population.
- (am) Statewide accounting policies, SWCAP, Single Audit, and 1099 reporting.
- (an) State treasury, SEFA report, Local Government Investment Pool, CAFR, Central Federal Draw, CMIA, 1099-Misc reporting, E-Payments.
- (ao) The data warehouse is for the state's uniform accounting system, which includes payroll data as well as financial data.
- (ap) SEFA, TIN matching, 1099 reporting.
- (aq) The Controller's Office oversees the "Data Warehouse" for both payroll information and financial information in the state's legacy accounting system, until such time the state goes live onto the Financial Information System for California (FISCal) system.
- (ar) Statewide Accounting Policies, CMIA, CAFR, Single Audit, SEFA, SPCC.

CHAPTER FIVE

**STATE JUDICIAL
BRANCH**

TABLE 5.1
State Courts of Last Resort

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court	Justices chosen (a)			Chief justice		
		At large	By district	No. of judges (b)	Term (in years) (c)	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	Non-partisan popular election	8 years
California	S.C.	★		7	12	Gubernatorial appointment with consent of Commission on Judicial Appointments	12 years
Colorado	S.C.	★		7	10	By court	10 years
Connecticut	S.C.	★		7	8	Gubernatorial appointment with consent of the legislature	8 years
Delaware	S.C.	★		5	12	Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature	12 years
Florida	S.C.	★(d)	★(d)	7	6	By court	2 years
Georgia	S.C.	★		9	6	By court	6 years
Hawaii	S.C.	★		5	10	Gubernatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the senate	10 years
Idaho	S.C.	★		5	6	By court	4 years
Illinois	S.C.	★(e)	★(e)	7	10	By court	3 years
Indiana	S.C.	★		5	10	Judicial nominating commission	5 years
Iowa	S.C.	★		7	8	By court	8 years
Kansas	S.C.	★		7	6	Rotation by seniority	Duration of service
Kentucky	S.C.		★	7	8	By court	4 years
Louisiana	S.C.		★	7	10	By seniority of service	Duration of service
Maine	S.J.C.	★		7	7	Appointed by governor with consent of the legislature	7 years
Maryland	C.A.		★	7	10	Appointed by governor	To age 70
Massachusetts	S.J.C.	★		7	To age 70	Gubernatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council	To age 70
Michigan	S.C.	★		7	8	By court	2 years
Minnesota	S.C.	★		7	6	Non-partisan 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	Non-partisan 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/No 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)
Texas	S.C.	★		9	6	Partisan election	6 years
	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)

Source: National Center for State Courts, July 2021.

Key:

★—Yes.

S.C. — Supreme Court

S.C.A. — Supreme Court of Appeals

S.J.C. — Supreme Judicial Court

C.A. — Court of Appeals

C.C.A. — Court of Criminal Appeals

(a) See Table 5.6, entitled, "Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges," for more detail.

(b) Number includes chief justice.

(c) The initial term may be shorter. See Table 5.6, entitled, "Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges," for more detail.

(d) Elected statewide, but each of 5 regional appellate districts entitled to at least 1 justice

(e) Three justices chosen from First District (Cook County), rest from other Districts

(g) Three justices chosen from each of three districts

(h) Chief justice chosen statewide; associate judges chosen by district.

(i) The senior justice in commission is the Chief Justice, and in case the commissions of two or more of the justices bear the same date, the justices shall determine by lot who is the Chief Justice.

(j) All judges are subject to gubernatorial reappointment and consent by the Senate after an initial seven-year term; thereafter, they may serve until mandatory retirement at age 70.

(k) Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen through partisan primary nominations.

(l) Initially chosen by district; retention determined statewide.

(m) 4 years for initial term; 2 years for additional terms.

Table 5.1 | State Courts of Last Resort

Number of Judges

9 JUDGES



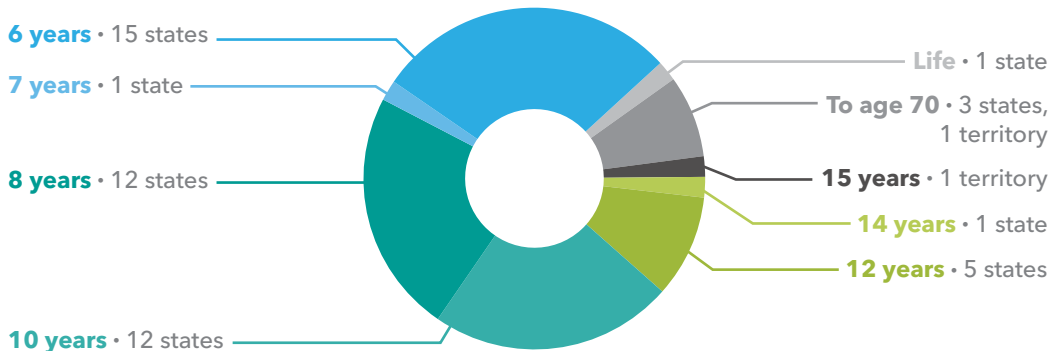
7 JUDGES



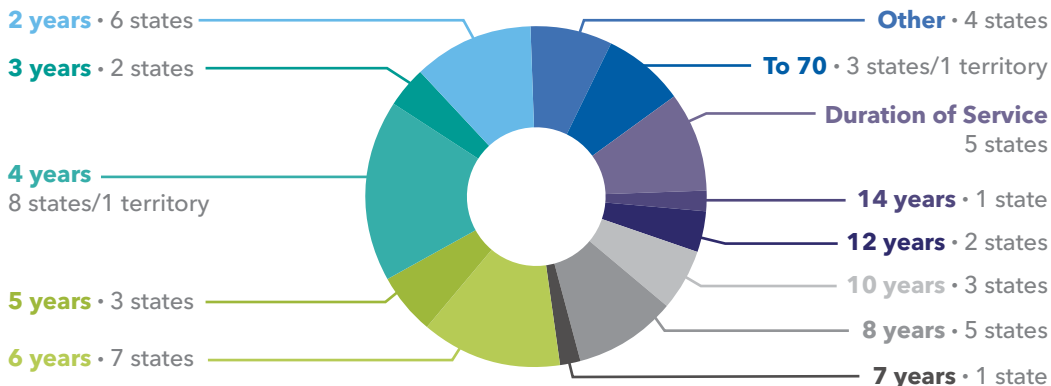
5 JUDGES



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	2021 No. of judges	Term (years)	Name of court	2021 No. of judges	Term (years)
Alabama	Court of Criminal Appeals	5	6			
	Court of Civil Appeals	5	6	Circuit Court	144	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
				District Court	177 (b)	6
Colorado	Court of Appeals	22	8	Denver Juvenile Court	3	6
				Denver Probate Court	1	6
				Superior Court	163	8
Connecticut	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior Court	21	12
Delaware	...	...	...	Court of Chancery	5	12
				Superior Court	599	6
Florida	District Courts of Appeals	64	6	Superior Court	213	4
Georgia	Court of Appeals	15	6	Circuit Court	30	10
Hawaii	Intermediate Court of Appeals	6	10	District Court	45	4
Idaho	Court of Appeals	4	6	Circuit Court	934 (c)	6
Illinois	Appellate Court	54	10	Superior Court, Probate Court and Circuit Court	317	6
				District Court	337 (d)	6
Indiana	Court of Appeals	15	10	District Court	245 (e)	4
	Tax Court	1	10	Circuit Court	95	8
Iowa	Court of Appeals	9	6	Family Court	52	8
Kansas	Court of Appeals	14	4	District Court	218	6
				Juvenile & Family Court	18	6
Kentucky	Court of Appeals	14	8	Superior Court	17	7
				District Court	36	7
Louisiana	Courts of Appeal	53	10	Circuit Court	162	15
Maine	...	...	...	Superior Court	77	To age 70
				District Court	214	6
Maryland	Court of Special Appeals	15	10	Court of Claims	4	6
Massachusetts	Appeals Court	25	To age 70	District Court	290	6
Michigan	Court of Appeals	27	6	Circuit Court	57	4
Minnesota	Court of Appeals	19	6	Circuit Court	346 (f)	6 (g)
Mississippi	Court of Appeals	10	8	District Court	46 (h)	6
				Water Court	5	4
Missouri	Court of Appeals	32	12	Workers' Compensation Court	1	6
				District Court	55	6
Montana	...	...	...	District Court	82	6
Nebraska	Court of Appeals	6	6	Superior Court	22	To age 70
Nevada	Court of Appeals	3	6	Superior Court	386	7/To age 70 (i)
New Hampshire	...	...	...	District Court	94	6
New Jersey	Appellate Division of Superior Court	33	7/To age 70 (i)	Supreme Court	269	14
New Mexico	Court of Appeals	10	8	County Court	122	10
New York	Appellate Division of Supreme Court	53	5 (j)	Superior Court	104 (k)	8 (l)
	Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	11	Duration of term	District Court	51	6
North Carolina	Court of Appeals	15	8	Court of Common Pleas	449	6
North Dakota	Temporary Court of Appeals	3	1 (m)	District Court	241 (n)	4 (o)
Ohio	Courts of Appeals	69	6	Circuit Court	172	6
				Tax Court	1	6
Oklahoma	Court of Civil Appeals	12	6	Superior Court	449 (p)	10
Oregon	Court of Appeals	13	6	Court of Common Pleas	25 (q)	Life
				Superior Court	58	6
Pennsylvania	Superior Court	23	10	Circuit Court	43	8
Rhode Island	Commonwealth Court	9	10	Chancery Court	83	8
				Superior Court	35	8
South Carolina	Court of Appeals	9	6	Criminal Court	33	8
South Dakota	...	...	...	Probate Court	2	8
				Superior Court	34	6
Tennessee	Court of Appeals	12	8	District Court	465	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	12	8	District Court	72	6
Texas	Courts of Appeals	80	6	Superior Court	34	6
Utah	Court of Appeals	7	6	Circuit Court	157	8
Vermont	...	...	...	Superior Court	192	4
Virginia	Court of Appeals	11	8			
Washington	Courts of Appeal	22	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	2021 No. of judges	Term (years)	Name of court	2021 No. of judges	Term (years)
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)

Source: National Center for State Courts, July 2021.

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	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 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	...	...	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)

Source: National Center for State Courts, July 2021.

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 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					General trial courts	Salary
	Court of last resort	Chief Justice salaries	Associate Justice salaries	Intermediate appellate court	Judges salaries		
Alabama	Supreme Court	181,127	172,716	Court of Criminal Appeals	184,244	Circuit courts	138,991
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	174,925	Court of Appeals	169,672	Chancery courts	168,096
California	Supreme Court	256,059	253,189	Court of Appeals	237,365	Superior court	207,424
Colorado	Supreme Court	181,219	182,671	Court of Appeals	175,434	District courts	168,202
Connecticut	Supreme Court	\$200,599	\$185,610	Appellate Court	\$174,323	Superior courts	\$167,634
Delaware	Supreme Court	204,148	196,245	...	...	Superior courts	184,444
Florida	Supreme Court	178,420	220,600	District Court of Appeals	169,554	Circuit courts	160,688
Georgia	Supreme Court	175,600	175,600	Court of Appeals	174,500	Superior courts	173,714
Hawaii	Supreme Court	231,468	227,664	Intermediate Court	210,780	Circuit courts	205,080
Idaho	Supreme Court	149,700	151,400	Court of Appeals	141,400	District courts	135,400
Illinois	Supreme Court	229,345	234,391	Court of Appeals	220,605	Circuit courts	202,433
Indiana	Supreme Court	173,599	177,244	Court of Appeals	172,296	Circuit courts	147,164
Iowa	Supreme Court	183,001	174,808	Court of Appeals	158,420	District courts	147,494
Kansas	Supreme Court	142,793	142,089	Court of Appeals	137,502	District courts	125,499
Kentucky	Supreme Court	140,508	138,890	Court of Appeals	133,299	Circuit courts	127,733
Louisiana	Supreme Court	177,703	170,325	Court of Appeals	159,347	District courts	153,143
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	154,981	138,070	...	...	Superior courts	129,397
Maryland	Court of Appeals	195,433	181,433	Court of Special Appeals	168,633	Circuit courts	159,433
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	199,989	200,984	Appellate Court	190,087	Superior courts	184,694
Michigan	Supreme Court	164,610	164,610	Court of Appeals	160,695	Circuit courts	146,721
Minnesota	Supreme Court	190,699	177,697	Court of Appeals	167,438	District courts	157,179
Mississippi	Supreme Court	159,000	152,250	Court of Appeals	144,827	Chancery courts	136,000
Missouri	Supreme Court	181,677	176,157	Court of Appeals	161,038	Circuit courts	151,840
Montana	Supreme Court	145,621	144,061	...	...	District courts	132,558
Nebraska	Supreme Court	173,694	176,299	Court of Appeals	167,484	District courts	163,077
Nevada	Supreme Court	170,000	170,000	Court of Appeals	165,000	District courts	160,000
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	167,271	175,837	...	...	Superior courts	164,911
New Jersey	Supreme Court	192,795	201,842	Appellate division of	191,534	Superior courts	181,000
New Mexico	Supreme Court	133,174	139,819	Court of Appeals	132,838	District courts	126,187
New York	Court of Appeals	222,500	230,200	Appellate divisions of	219,200	Supreme courts	208,000
North Carolina	Supreme Court	150,086	149,115	Court of Appeals	142,947	Superior courts	135,236
North Dakota	Supreme Court	161,517	157,009	...	...	District courts	143,869
Ohio	Supreme Court	174,700	172,200	Court of Appeals	160,500	Courts of common pleas	147,600
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	155,820	154,174	Court of Appeals	146,059	District courts	139,298
Oregon	Supreme Court	150,572	154,040	Court of Appeals	150,980	Circuit courts	142,136
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	213,748	211,027	Superior Court	199,114	Courts of common pleas	183,184
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	193,458	183,872	...	...	Superior courts	165,545
South Carolina	Supreme Court	156,234	148,794	Court of Appeals	145,074	Circuit courts	141,354
South Dakota	Supreme Court	137,270	136,893	...	...	Circuit courts	127,862
Tennessee	Supreme Court	190,128	188,952	Court of Appeals	182,664	Chancery courts	176,364
Texas	Supreme Court	170,500	168,000	Court of Appeals	158,500	District courts	149,000
Utah	Supreme Court	180,500	182,950	Court of Appeals	174,600	District courts	166,300
Vermont	Supreme Court	166,130	163,757	...	...	Superior/District/Family	155,677
Virginia	Supreme Court	210,017	197,827	Court of Appeals	181,610	Circuit courts	171,120
Washington	Supreme Court	189,374	190,415	Court of Appeals	181,263	Superior courts	172,571
West Virginia	Supreme Court	136,000	136,000	...	...	Circuit courts	126,000
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	147,403	159,297	Court of Appeals	150,280	Circuit courts	141,773
Wyoming	Supreme Court	165,000	165,000	...	...	District courts	150,000

Source: National Center for State Courts, January 6, 2019.

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.

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	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	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	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	(d)	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

JUDICIARY

TABLE 5.5

Selected Data on Court Administrative Offices (continued)

Source: National Center for State Courts, January 6, 2019.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note:

Compensation shown is rounded to the nearest thousand, and is reported according to most recent legislation, even though laws may not yet have taken effect. Other information from State Court Administrator web sites.

Key:

SC—State court of last resort.

CJ—Chief justice or chief judge of court of last resort.

JC—Judicial council.

N.A.—Not available.

(a) Term of office for all court administrators is at pleasure of appointing authority.

(b) With approval of Supreme Court.

(c) With approval of Judicial Council.

(d) Joint Committee on Judicial Administration.

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

STATE COURTS

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)
	Supreme Court	SC	GL	GL	RE	SW
Tennessee	Court of Appeals	SC	GL	GL	RE	SW
	Court of Criminal Appeals	IA	GL	GL	RE	SW
	Supreme Court	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
Texas	Court of Criminal Appeals	SC	GU	PE	PE	SW
	Courts of Appeals	IA	GU	PE	PE	DS
	Supreme Court	SC	GNL	GNL	RE	SW
Utah	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
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	SC	(v)	(t)	(t)	SW (w)
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	SC	GL	GL	(x)	SW
	Court of Appeals	IA	GL	GL	GL	SW

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 5.6

Selection and Retention of Appellate Court Judges (continued)

Source: National Center for State Courts, July 2021.

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—Governatorial appointment with approval of elected executive council

GL—Governatorial appointment with consent of the legislature

GN—Governatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission

GNE—Governatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with approval of elected executive council

GNL—Governatorial appointment from judicial nominating commission with consent of the legislature

GU—Governatorial 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) Governatorial 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.

STATE COURTS

TABLE 5.7
Selection and Retention of Trial Court Judges

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court	Type of court	Method of selection			Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term	Method of retention	
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
Delaware	Probate	LJ	PE	PE	PE	District
	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
Florida	Common Pleas	LJ	GNL	GNL	GNL	County
	Alderman's	LJ	LD	CC	LD	Town
	Circuit	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
Georgia	County	LJ	GN	NP	NP	County
	Superior	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
	Juvenile	LJ	CS (m)	CS (m)	CS (m)	County/Circuit
	Civil	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	State	LJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE (n)	PE (n)	County
	Magistrate	LJ	LD	LD (o)	LD (o)	County
	Municipal/of Columbus	LJ	MA	Elected	Elected	Municipality
	County Recorder's	LJ	LD	LD	LD	County
Municipal/City of Atlanta	LJ	MU	MU	LD	Municipality	
Hawaii	Circuit	GJ	GNL	GNL	JN	State
	District	LJ	SCJ (p)	SCJ (p)	JN	Circuit
Idaho	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Magistrate's Division	LJ	JN (q)	JN (q)	RE	County
Illinois	Circuit	GJ	SC	PE	RE	Circuit/County (r)
	Associate Division	N.A.	SC	PE	RE	Circuit/County (r)
Indiana	Superior	GJ	GU	PE (s)	PE (s)	County
	Circuit	GJ	GU	PE (t)	PE (t)	County
	Probate	GJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	County	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	City	LJ	GU	PE	PE	Municipality
	Town	LJ	GU	PE	PE	Municipality
Iowa	Small Claims/Marion County	LJ	GU	PE	PE	Township
	District	GJ	GN (u)	GN (u)	RE (u)	District
Kansas	District	GJ	GN and PE (v)	GN and PE (v)	RE and PE (v)	District
	Municipal	LJ	MU	MU	MU	City
Kentucky	Circuit	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
	District	LJ	GN	NP	NP	District
Louisiana	District	GJ	SC (w)	PE	PE	District
	Juvenile & Family	GJ	SC (w)	PE	PE	District
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	SC (w)	PE (x)	PE	Ward
	Mayor's	LJ	MA	LD	LD	City
	City & Parish	LJ	SC (w)	PE	PE	Ward
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

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

State or other jurisdiction	Name of court	Type of court	Method of selection			Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term	Method of retention	
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	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District and Circuit
	Municipal	LJ	LD	NP	NP	City
Minnesota	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
Mississippi	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Chancery	LJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	County	LJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	Municipal Justice	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Municipality 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 City	LJ	MU	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
	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
Nevada	Justice	LJ	CO	NP	NP	Township
	Municipal	LJ	CC	NP	NP	City
	Superior	GJ	GE	GE	(jj)	State
New Hampshire	District	LJ	GE	GE	(jj)	District
	Probate	LJ	GE	GE	(jj)	County
	Superior	GJ	GL	GL	GL	County
New Jersey	Tax	LJ	GL	GL	GL	State
	Municipal	LJ	MA or MU (kk)	MA or MU (kk)	MU	Municipality
New Mexico	District	GJ	GN	PE	RE	District
	Magistrate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	Metropolitan/Bernalillo County	LJ	GN	PE	RE	County
	Municipal	LJ	MU	PE	PE	City
	Probate	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
New York	Supreme	GJ	GL	PE	PE	District
	County	GJ	GL	PE	PE	County
	Claims	GJ	GNL	GNL	GU	State
	Surrogates'	LJ	GNL	PE	PE	County
	Family	LJ	GNL and MU (ll)	PE and MU (ll)	PE and MU (ll)	County and NYC
	District	LJ	(mm)	PE	PE	District
	City	LJ	Elected	Elected	LD	City
	NYC Civil	LJ	MA (nn)	PE	PE	City
	NYC Criminal	LJ	MA	MA	MA	City
Town & Village Justice	LJ	LD	LD	LD	Town or Village	
North Carolina	Superior	GJ	GU	PE	PE	District
	District	LJ	GU	PE	PE	District
North Dakota	District	GJ	GN	NP	NP	District
	Municipal	LJ	MA	NP	NP	City
Ohio	Common Pleas	GJ	GU	PE (oo)	PE (oo)	County
	Municipal	LJ	GU	PE (oo)	PE (oo)	County/City
	County	LJ	GU	PE (oo)	PE (oo)	County
	Claims	LJ	SCJ	SCJ	SCJ	N.A.
	Mayor's	LJ	Elected	PE	PE	City/Village

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			Geographic basis for selection
			Unexpired term	Full term	Method of retention	
Oklahoma	District	GJ	GN (pp)	NP (pp)	NP (pp)	District
	Municipal Not of Record	LJ	MM	MM	MM	Municipality
	Municipal of Record	LJ	MU	MU	MU	Municipality
	Workers' Compensation	LJ	GN	GN	GN	State
	Tax Review	LJ	SCJ	SCJ	SCJ	District
Oregon	Circuit	GJ	GU	NP	NP	District
	Tax	GJ	GU	NP	NP	State
	County	LJ	CO	NP	NP	County
	Justice	LJ	GU	NP	NP	County
	Municipal	LJ	CC	CC/Elected	CC/Elected	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 Traffic Tribunal	LJ	CC	CC or MA	CC or MA (rr)	Town
South Carolina	Circuit	GJ	LA and GN (ss)(tt)	LA and GN (tt)	LA and GL (tt)	Circuit and State (tt)
	Family	LJ	LA	LA	LA	Circuit
	Magistrate	LJ	GL	GL	GL	County
	Probate	LJ	GU	PE	PE	County
	Municipal	LJ	CC	CC	CC	District
South Dakota	Circuit	GJ	GN	NP	NP	Circuit
	Magistrate	LJ	PJS	PJS	PJS	Circuit
Tennessee	Circuit	GJ	GU	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Chancery	GJ	GU	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Criminal	GJ	GU	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Probate	GJ	(vv)	PE (uu)	PE	District
	Juvenile	LJ	(vv)	PE (uu)	PE	County
	Municipal	LJ	LD	LD (uu)	LD	Municipality
	General Sessions	LJ	MU	PE (uu)	PE	County
Texas	District	GJ	GL	PE	PE	District
	Constitutional County	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
	Probate	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
	County at Law	LJ	CO	PE	PE	County
	Justice of the Peace	LJ	CO	PE	PE	Precinct
	Municipal	LJ	CC	LD	LD	Municipality
Utah	District	GJ	(ww)	GNL	RE	District
	Justice	LJ	MM (xx)	MM (xx)	RE and RA (yy)	County/Municipality
	Juvenile	LJ	(ww)	GNL	RE	District
Vermont	Superior (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

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

Source: National Center for State Courts, July 2021.

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.
- (w) Depending on the amount of time remaining, selection may be by election following a Supreme Court appointment.
- (x) Louisiana uses a blanket primary in which all candidates appear with party labels on the primary ballot. The top two vote getters compete in the general election.
- (y) At least one judge who is a resident of the county in which the district lies must be appointed from each of the 13 districts.

STATE COURTS

TABLE 5.7

Selection and Retention of Trial Court Judges (continued)

- (z) Two exceptions are Hartford and Montgomery counties where Circuit Court judges are assigned.
- (aa) There are no expired judicial terms. A judicial term expires upon the death, resignation, retirement, or removal of an incumbent.
- (bb) The Executive (Governor's) Council is made up of eight people elected by geographical area and presided over by the lieutenant governor.
- (cc) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.
- (dd) Gubernatorial appointment occurs in partisan circuits; gubernatorial appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission takes place in non-partisan circuits.
- (ee) Partisan elections occur in some circuits; gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Nominating Commission with a non-partisan election takes place in others.
- (ff) Partisan elections take place in some circuits; retention elections occur in other circuits.
- (gg) Associate circuit judges are selected on a county basis.
- (hh) Selection occurs through Chief Justice appointment from Judicial Nominating Commission.
- (ii) Other judges are designated by the District Court judges.
- (jj) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior to age 70.
- (kk) In multi-municipality, joint, or countywide municipal courts, selection is by gubernatorial appointment with consent of the senate.
- (ll) Mayoral appointment occurs in New York City.
- (mm) The appointment is made by the County Chief Executive Officer with confirmation by District Board of Supervisors.
- (nn) Housing judges are appointed by the Chief Administrator of the courts.
- (oo) Party affiliation is not included on the ballot in the general election, but candidates are chosen through partisan primary nominations.
- (pp) This applies to district and associate judges; special judges are selected by the district judges.
- (qq) The geographic basis for selection is the municipality for those judges that are elected. Judges that are either appointed or are under contract may be from other cities.
- (rr) There is no retention process. Judges serve during good behavior for a life tenure.
- (ss) The governor may appoint a candidate if the unexpired term is less than one year.
- (tt) In addition to Circuit Court judges, the Circuit Court has masters-in-equity whose jurisdiction is in matters referred to them in the Circuit Court. Masters-in-equity are selected by gubernatorial appointment from the Judicial Merit Selection Commission, retained by gubernatorial appointment with the consent of the senate, and the geographic basis for selection is the state.
- (uu) Each county legislative body has the discretion to require elections to be non-partisan.
- (vv) The selection method used to fill an unexpired term is established by a special legislative act.
- (ww) There are no expired terms; each new judge begins a new term.
- (xx) Appointment is by the local government executive with confirmation by the local government legislative body (may be either county or municipal government).
- (yy) County judges are retained by retention election; municipal judges are reappointed by the city executive.
- (zz) Effective 2011, the Family, District, Environmental and Probate Courts were combined into the Superior Court.
- (aaa) Circuit Court judges appoint.
- (bbb) Full-time municipal judges must stand for non-partisan election.
- (ccc) A permanent vacancy in the office of municipal judge may be filled by temporary appointment of the municipal governing body or jointly by the governing bodies of all municipalities served by the judge.
- (ddd) The Judicial Nomination Commission nominates for Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation. Not less than six months prior to the expiration of the term of office, the judge's performance is reviewed by the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure. A judge found "well qualified" is automatically reappointed for a new term of 15 years; a judge found "qualified" may be renominated by the President (and subject to Senate confirmation). A judge found "unqualified" is ineligible for reappointment or if the President does not wish to reappoint a judge, the Nomination Commission compiles a new list of candidates.
- (eee) The geographic basis for selection is the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.8
Judicial Discipline: Investigating and Adjudicating Bodies

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Investigating body</i>	<i>Adjudicating body</i>	<i>Appeals from adjudication are filed with:</i>	<i>Final disciplining body</i>	<i>Point at which reprimands are made public</i>
Alabama	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
Alaska	Committee on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Filing of recommendation with Supreme Court
Arizona	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
Arkansas	Judicial Discipline and Disability Committees	Commission	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	At disposition of case
California	Commission on Judicial Performance	Commission on Judicial Performance	Court of Last Resort	Commission on Judicial Performance	Upon commission determination (a)
Colorado	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Commission on Judicial Discipline	No appeal	Supreme Court	Adjudication
Connecticut	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
Delaware	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
Florida	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Judicial Qualifications Commission (c)	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal charges by Committee with Supreme Court Clerk
Georgia	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Formal Hearing
Hawaii	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Commission on Judicial Conduct	No appeal	Supreme Court	Imposition of public discipline by Supreme Court
Idaho	Judicial Council	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Filing with the Supreme Court
Illinois	Judicial Inquiry Board	Courts Commission	No appeal	Courts Commission	Filing of decision by Courts Commission
Indiana	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
Iowa	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Referral by the commission to the Supreme Court recommending formal sanction
Kansas	Commission on Judicial Qualifications	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Reprimand is published if approved by Supreme Court
Kentucky	Judicial Conduct Commission	Judicial Conduct Commission	Court of Last Resort	Judicial Conduct Commission	Once the judge has responded to the formal charges
Louisiana	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
Maine	Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability	Supreme Judicial Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of report to Supreme Judicial Court
Maryland	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
Massachusetts	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Judicial Court	No appeal	Supreme Judicial Court	Supreme Judicial Court
Michigan	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

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>
Minnesota	Board on Judicial Standards	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal charges by committee with Supreme Court
Mississippi	Commission on Judicial Performance	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Recommendation of Commission to Supreme Court
Missouri	Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline	Commission on Retirement, Removal and Discipline	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Filing of recommendation by Committee to Supreme Court
Montana	Judicial Standards Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of record by Committee with Supreme Court
Nebraska	Commission on Judicial Qualification	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Commission may issue a public reprimand
Nevada	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Court of Last Resort	Commission on Judicial Discipline	Discretion of the Commission, upon filing of report by Committee and service upon judge
New Hampshire	Supreme Court Committee on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	On issuance of reprimand
New Jersey	Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	When reprimand is filed by Supreme Court
New Mexico	Judicial Standards Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Upon recommendation of Commission to Supreme Court
New York	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
North Carolina	Judicial Standards Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Public imposition of disciplinary action by the Supreme Court
North Dakota	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	At formal hearing
Ohio	Office of Disciplinary Counsel	Board of Commissioners on Grievance and Discipline	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Adjudication
Oklahoma	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
Oregon	Commission on Judicial Fitness and Disability	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Allegations become public when the commission issues a notice of public hearing.
Pennsylvania	Judicial Conduct Board	Court of Judicial Discipline	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Once a final decision has been made
Rhode Island	Commission on Judicial Tenure and Discipline	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Unless private, after the commission files its recommendation with the Chief Justice
South Carolina	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Adjudication
South Dakota	Judicial Qualifications Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing with the Supreme Court
Tennessee	Board of Judicial Conduct	Board of Judicial Conduct	Court of Last Resort	General Assembly	Filing formal charges with Board of Judicial Conduct
Texas	State Commission on Judicial Conduct	State Commission on Judicial Conduct (d)	Court of Last Resort	Special Court of Review	When issued by the Commission
Utah	Judicial Conduct Commission	Judicial Conduct Commission (e)	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	10 days after filing appeal
Vermont	Judicial Conduct Board	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Supreme Court
Virginia	Judicial Inquiry and Review Commission	Supreme Court	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint by Commission with Supreme Court
Washington	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Commission on Judicial Conduct	Supreme Court	Supreme Court	At termination of proceeding in CJC

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>
West Virginia	Judicial Investigation Commission	Judicial Hearing Board	Court of Last Resort	Supreme Court of Appeals	Upon decision by Supreme Court of Appeals
Wisconsin	Judicial Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint with Supreme Court
Wyoming	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
Dist. of Columbia	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
Puerto Rico	Judicial Discipline Commission	Supreme Court	No appeal	Supreme Court	Filing of formal complaint to the Judicial Discipline Commission

Source: National Center for State Courts, July 2021.

Key:

N.A.—Not applicable

(a) Public admonishments or public censures are sent to the judge describing the improper conduct and stating the findings made by the commission; these notices are made available to the press and the general public.

(b) For suspensions in excess of 1 year or removal from office, the Judicial Review Council makes a recommendation and the Supreme Court makes the decision.

(c) The Judicial Qualifications Commission investigates and makes recommendations to the Supreme Court for discipline or removal.

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

(e) 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: 2021-2025

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alabama	...	G, LG, AG, AR, A, SS, T (a)	...	(a)	...
Alaska	...	G, LG	...	...	...
Arizona	...	G, AG, SS, SP, T (b)	...	(b)	...
Arkansas	...	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T (c)	...	...	...
California	...	G, LG, AG, C, CI, SS, SP, T (d)	...	...	...
Colorado	...	G, LG, AG, SS, T (e)	...	(e)	...
Connecticut	...	G, LG, AG, C, SS, T	...	...	...
Delaware	...	AG, A, T	...	G, LG, CI	...
Florida	...	G, LG, AG, AR, CFO	...	...	...
Georgia	...	G, LG, AG, AR, CI, SS, SP (f)	...	(f)	...
Hawaii	...	G, LG	...	...	...
Idaho	...	G, LG, AG, C, SS, SP, T	...	...	...
Illinois	...	G, LG, AG, C, SS, T	...	...	...
Indiana	...	A, SS, T	...	G, LG, AG, SP	...
Iowa	...	G, LG, AG, AR, A, SS, T	...	...	...
Kansas	...	G, LG, AG, CI, SS, T	...	...	...
Kentucky	G, LG, AG, AR, A, SS, T	...	...
Louisiana	...	(g)	G, LG, AG, AR, CI, SS, T	(g)	...
Maine (h)	...	G	...	...	...
Maryland	...	G, LG, AG, C	...	...	...
Massachusetts	...	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T	...	...	...
Michigan	...	G, LG, AG, SS (i)	...	(i)	...
Minnesota	...	G, LG, AG, A, SS	...	...	...
Mississippi	G, LG, AG, AR, A, CI, SS, T	...	...
Missouri	...	A	...	G, LG, AG, SS, T	...
Montana	...	(j)	...	G, LG, AG, A, SS, SP (j)	...
Nebraska	...	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T (k)	...	(k)	...
Nevada	...	G, LG, AG, C, SS, T	...	...	...
New Hampshire	...	G	...	G	...
New Jersey	G, LG	...	...	...	G, LG
New Mexico	...	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T (l)	...	(l)	...
New York	...	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)	...
Ohio	...	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	G, LG, AG, A, CI, SP, T (p)	...	(p)	...
Oregon	...	G (r)	...	AG, SS, T	...
Pennsylvania	...	G, LG	...	AG, A, T	...
Rhode Island	...	G, LG, AG, SS, T	...	...	...
South Carolina	...	G, LG, AG, AR, C, SS, SP, T (s)	...	...	...
South Dakota	...	G, LG, AG, A, SS, SP, T (t)	...	(t)	...
Tennessee	...	G	...	...	...
Texas	...	G, LG, AG, AR, C (u)	...	(u)	...
Utah	G, LG, AG, A, T	...
Vermont	...	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T	...	G, LG, AG, A, SS, T	...
Virginia	G, LG, AG	...	...	...	G, LG, AG
Washington	G, LG, AG, A, CI, SS, SP, T (q)	...
West Virginia	G, AG, AR, A, SS, T	...
Wisconsin	SP	G, LG, AG, SS, T	...	...	SP
Wyoming	...	G, A, SS, SP, T	...	...	...
American Samoa	G, LG	...
Guam	...	G, LG, AG	...	A	...
CNMI*	...	G, LG	...	...	...
Puerto Rico	G	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	G, LG	...	...	...

See footnotes at end of table

ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.1

State Executive Branch Officials to be Elected: 2021-2025 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Totals for year					
Governor	2	39	3	13	2
Lieutenant Governor	2	33	3	10	2
Attorney General	1	31	3	10	1
Agriculture	0	7	3	2	0
Auditor	0	15	2	9	0
Chief Financial Officer	0	1	0	0	0
Comptroller	0	9	0	0	0
Comm. of Insurance	0	4	2	4	0
Secretary of State	0	26	3	7	0
Supt. of Public Inst. or Comm. of Education	1	8	0	5	1
Treasurer	0	24	3	9	0

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election office Web sites, April 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: This table shows the executive branch officials up for election in a given year. Footnotes indicate other offices (e.g., commissioners of labor, public service, etc.) also up for election in a given year. The data contained in this table reflect information available at press time.

Key:

... - No regularly scheduled elections of state executive officials.

G – Governor

LG – Lieutenant Governor

AG – Attorney General

AR – Agriculture

A – Auditor

C – Comptroller/Controller

CFO – Chief Financial Officer

CI – Commissioner of Insurance

SS – Secretary of State

SP – Superintendent of Public Instruction or Commissioner of Education

T – Treasurer

(a) Public Service Commissioner (3): 2022 - 2 seats (associate commissioners); 2024 - 1 seat (president).

(b) Corporation Commissioner (5) - 4-year term: 2022 - 2 seats; 2024 - 3 seats. State Mine Inspector - 4-year term, 2022.

(c) Commissioner of State Lands - 4-year term.

(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) - 2022 - 1 statewide, 2 districts; 2024 - 1 statewide, 2 districts.

(f) Commissioner of Labor - 4-year term, 2022; Public Service Commissioner (5) - 6-year term, 2022 - 1, 2024 - 2.

(g) Public Service Commissioner (5) - 6-year term, 2022 - 2, 2024 - 1.

(h) The Maine legislature elects constitutional officers (AG,SS,T) for 2-year terms; the auditor was elected by the legislature in 2020 and serves a 4-year term.

(i) Michigan State University trustees (8) - 8-year term, 2022 - 2; 2024 - 2; University of Michigan regents (8) - 8-year term, 2022 - 2; 2024 - 2. Wayne State University governors (8) - 8 year term, 2022 - 2, 2024 - 2. State Board of Education (8) - 8 year term, 2022 - 2, 2024 - 2.

(j) Public Service Commissioner (5) - 4-year term, 2022 - 2, 2024 - 3.

(k) Public Service Commissioner (5) - 6-year term, 2022 - 2, 2024 - 2.

(l) Commissioner of Public Lands - 4-year term, 2022; Public Education Commission (10) - 4-year terms, 2022 - 5; 2024 - 5. Public Regulation Commissioner (5) - 4-year terms, 2022 - 1, 2024 - 2.

(m) Commissioner of Labor - 4-year term.

(n) Tax Commissioner - 4-year term, 2022; Public Service Commissioner (3) - 6-year term, 2022 - 1, 2024 - 1.

(p) Commissioner of Labor - 4-year term, 2022; Corporation Commissioner (3) - 6-year term, 2022 - 1, 2024 - 1.

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

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

(s) Adjutant General - 4-year term.

(t) The title is Commissioner of Schools and Public Lands, 2022; Public Utility Commissioner (3) - 6-year term, 2022 - 1, 2024 - 1.

(u) Commissioner of General Land Office - 4-year term, 2022; Railroad Commissioner (3) - 6-year term, 2022 - 1, 2024 - 1.

TABLE 6.2
State Legislature Members to be Elected: 2021-2025

State or other jurisdiction	Total legislators		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly	Senate	House/Assembly
Alabama	35	105	...	...	35	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alaska	20	40	...	...	10	40	...	...	10	40	...	...
Arizona	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...	30	60	...	...
Arkansas	35	100	...	...	18	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
California	40	80	...	...	20 (b)	80	...	...	20 (a)	80	...	...
Colorado	35	65	...	...	17	65	...	...	18	65	...	...
Connecticut	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...	36	151	...	...
Delaware	21	41	...	...	10	41	...	...	11	41	...	...
Florida	40	120	...	...	20 (b)	120	...	...	20 (a)	120	...	...
Georgia	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...	56	180	...	...
Hawaii	25	51	...	...	12	51	...	...	13	51	...	...
Idaho	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Illinois	59	118	...	...	39 (f)	118	...	...	20 (e)	118	...	...
Indiana	50	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Iowa	50	100	...	...	25 (a)	100	...	...	25 (b)	100	...	...
Kansas	40	125	...	...	...	125	...	...	40	125	...	...
Kentucky	38	100	...	...	19 (b)	100	...	...	19 (a)	100	...	...
Louisiana	39	105	...	...	...	...	39	105	...	...	...	...
Maine	35	151 (f)	...	...	35	151	...	...	35	151	...	...
Maryland	47	141	...	...	47	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
Massachusetts	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...	40	160	...	...
Michigan	38	110	...	...	38	110	...	...	...	110	...	...
Minnesota	67	134	...	...	...	134	...	...	67	134	...	...
Mississippi	52	122	...	...	...	...	52	122	...	...	...	...
Missouri	34	163	...	...	17 (b)	163	...	...	17 (a)	163	...	...
Montana	50	100	...	...	25	100	...	...	25	100	...	...
Nebraska	49	U	...	...	24 (b)	U	...	...	25 (a)	U	...	...
Nevada	21	42	...	...	11	42	...	...	10	42	...	...
New Hampshire	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...	24	400	...	...
New Jersey	40	80	40	80	...	...	80	...	...	40	80	...
New Mexico	42	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	42	70	...	...
New York	63	150	...	...	63	150	...	...	63	150	...	...
North Carolina	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...	50	120	...	...
North Dakota	47	94	...	...	24 (a)	48 (a)	...	...	23 (b)	46 (b)	...	...
Ohio	33	99	...	...	17 (a)	99	...	...	16 (b)	99	...	...
Oklahoma	48	101	...	...	24 (b)	101	...	...	24 (a)	101	...	...
Oregon	30	60	...	...	15	60	...	...	15	60	...	...
Pennsylvania	50	203	...	...	25 (b)	203	...	...	25 (a)	203	...	...
Rhode Island	38	75	...	...	38	75	...	...	38	75	...	...
South Carolina	46	124	...	...	...	124	...	...	46	124	...	...
South Dakota	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...	35	70	...	...
Tennessee	33	99	...	...	17 (a)	99	...	...	16 (b)	99	...	...
Texas	31	150	...	...	15	150	...	...	16	150	...	...
Utah	29	75	...	...	14	75	...	...	15	75	...	...
Vermont	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...	30	150	...	...
Virginia	40	100	...	100	...	...	40	100	...	...	...	100
Washington	49	98	...	...	24	98	...	...	25	98	...	...
West Virginia	34	100	...	...	17	100	...	...	17	100	...	...
Wisconsin	33	99	...	...	17 (a)	99	...	...	16 (b)	99	...	...
Wyoming	30	60	...	...	15 (a)	60	...	...	15 (b)	60	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	13	U	...	...	7	U	...	...	6	U	...	...
American Samoa	18 (c)	21 (c)	...	...	18 (c)	21 (c)	...	...	18 (c)	21 (c)	...	...
Guam	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...
CNMI* (d)	9	20	...	...	6	20	...	...	3	20	...	...
Puerto Rico (e)	27	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	51	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...	15	U	...	...
State Totals	1,972	5,411	40	180	1,108	4,958	131	407	1,165	4,710	40	180
Totals	2,069	5,503	40	180	1,169	4,999	131	407	1,249	4,802	40	180

See footnotes at end of table

ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.2

State Legislature Members to be Elected: 2021-2025 (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments, April 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: This table shows the number of elections in a given year. The data presented in this table reflect information available at press time. See Chapter 3.3 table entitled, "The Legislators: Numbers, Terms, and Party Affiliations," for specific information on legislative terms.

Key:

... - No regularly scheduled elections

U - Unicameral legislature

(a) Odd-numbered Senate districts.

(b) Even-numbered Senate districts.

(c) In American Samoa, Senators are not elected by popular vote.

They are selected by the county council of chiefs. House: 21 seats; 20 are elected by popular vote and one appointed, non-voting delegate from Swains Island.

(d) In 2009, voters approved a constitutional amendment (Senate Legislative Initiative 16-1) that changed future general elections from odd to even-numbered years.

(e) Constitutionally, the Senate consists of 27 seats and the House 51 seats. However, extra at-large seats can be granted to the opposition to limit any party's control to two thirds.

TABLE 6.3
Methods of Nominating Candidates for State Offices

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Methods of nominating candidates</i>
Alabama	Primary election; however, the state executive committee or other governing body of any political party may choose instead to hold a state convention for the purpose of nominating candidates. Submitting a petition to run as an independent or third-party candidate or an independent nominating procedure.
Alaska	Primary election. Petition for no-party candidates.
Arizona	Candidates who are members of a recognized party are nominated by an open primary election. Candidates who are not members of a recognized political party may file petitions to appear on the general election ballot. A write-in option is also available.
Arkansas	Primary election, convention and petition.
California	Primary election or independent nomination procedure.
Colorado	Primary election, convention or by petition.
Connecticut	Convention/primary election. Major political parties hold state conventions (convening not earlier than the 68th day and closing not later than the 50th day before the date of the primary) for the purpose of endorsing candidates. If no one challenges the endorsed candidate, no primary election is held. However, if anyone (who received at least 15 percent of the delegate vote on any roll call at the convention) challenges the endorsed candidate, a primary election is held to determine the party nominee for the general election.
Delaware	Primary election for Democrats and primary election and convention for Republicans..
Florida	Primary election. Minor parties may nominate their candidate in any manner they deem proper.
Georgia	Primary election.
Hawaii	Primary election.
Idaho	Primary election and convention. New political parties hold a convention to nominate candidates to be placed on a general election ballot.
Illinois	Primary election. The primary election nominates established party candidates. New political parties and independent candidates go directly to the general election file based on a petition process.
Indiana	Primary election, convention and petition. The governor is chosen by a primary. All other state officers are chosen at a state convention, unless the candidate is an independent. Any party that obtains between 2 percent and 8 percent of the vote for secretary of state may hold a convention to select a candidate.
Iowa	Primary election, convention and petition.
Kansas	Candidates for the two major parties are nominated by primary election. Candidates for minor parties are nominated for the general election at state party conventions. Independent candidates are nominated for the general election by petition.
Kentucky	Primary election. A slate of candidates for governor and lieutenant governor that receives the highest number of its party's votes but which number is less than 40 percent of the votes cast for all slates of candidates of that party, shall be required to participate in a runoff primary with the slate of candidates of the same party receiving the second highest number of votes.
Louisiana	Candidates may qualify for any office they wish, regardless of party affiliation, by completing the qualifying document and paying the appropriate qualifying fee; or a candidate may file a nominating petition.
Maine	Primary election or non-party petition.
Maryland	Primary election, convention and petition. Unaffiliated candidates or candidates affiliated with non-recognized political parties may run for elective office by collecting the requisite number of signatures on a petition. The required number equals 1 percent of the number of registered voters eligible to vote for office. Only recognized non-principal political parties may nominate 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.)
Massachusetts	Primary election.
Michigan	Governor, state house, state senate use primary election. Lieutenant governor runs as the running mate to gubernatorial candidate, not separately, and is selected through the convention process Secretary of state and attorney general candidates are chosen at convention. Nominees for State Board of Education, University of Michigan Regents, Michigan State University Trustees and Wayne State University Governors are nominated by convention. Minor parties nominate candidates to all partisan offices by convention.
Minnesota	Primary election. Candidates for minor parties or independent candidates are by petition. They must have the signatures of 2,000 people who will be eligible to vote in the next general election.
Mississippi	Primary election, petition (for independent candidates), independent nominating procedures (third-party candidate).
Missouri	Primary election.
Montana	Primary election and independent nominating procedure.
Nebraska	Primary election.
Nevada	Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general election. Minor parties nominated by petition or by party.
New Hampshire	Primary election. Minor parties by petition.
New Jersey	Primary election. Independent candidates are nominated by petition for the general election.
New Mexico	Statewide candidates petition to go to convention and are nominated in a primary election. District and legislative candidate petition for primary ballot access.
New York	Primary election/petition.
North Carolina	Primary election. Newly recognized parties just granted access submit their first nominees by convention. All established parties use primaries.
North Dakota	Convention/primary election. Political parties hold state conventions for the purpose of endorsing candidates. Endorsed candidates are automatically placed on the primary election ballot, but other candidates may also petition their name on the ballot.
Ohio	Primary election, petition and by declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate.
Oklahoma	Primary election.
Oregon	Primary election. Minor parties hold conventions.

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>
Pennsylvania	Primary election, and petition. Nomination petitions filed by major party candidates to access primary ballot. Nomination papers filed by minor party and independent candidates to access November ballot.
Rhode Island	Primary election.
South Carolina	Primary election for Republicans and Democrats; party conventions held for minor parties. Candidates can have name on ballot via petition.
South Dakota	Convention, petition and independent nominating procedure.
Tennessee	Primary election/petition.
Texas	Primary election/convention. Minor parties without ballot access nominate candidates for the general election after qualifying for ballot access by petition.
Utah	Convention, primary election and petition.
Vermont	Primary election. Major parties by primary, minor parties by convention, independents by petition.
Virginia	Primary election, convention and petition.
Washington	Primary election.
West Virginia	Primary election, convention, petition and independent nominating procedure..
Wisconsin	Primary election/petition. Candidates must file nomination papers (petitions) containing the minimum number of signatures required by law. Candidates appear on the primary ballot for the party they represent. The candidate receiving the most votes in each party primary goes on to the November election.
Wyoming	Primary election.
Dist. of Columbia	Primary election. Independent and minor party candidates file by nominating petition.
American Samoa	Individual files petition for candidacy with the chief election officer. Petition must be signed by statutorily-mandated number of qualified voters.
Guam	Individual files petition for candidacy with the chief election officer. Petition must be signed by statutorily-mandated number of qualified voters.
CNMI*	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.
Puerto Rico	Primary election and convention.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Primary election.

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state Web sites, April 2021.

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 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	Runoff	General	
Alabama	March, 1st T March 5, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	May, 4th T May 24, 2022	4th T AP June 21, 2022	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Alaska	(d) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug., 3rd T Aug. 16, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Top Four (e)
Arizona	T following March 15 March 19, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	10th T Prior Aug. 2, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Closed
Arkansas	T 3 wks. prior to runoff (q) March 5, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	T 4 wks. prior to runoff May 24, 2022	June, 3rd T June 21, 2022	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
California	March ★ March 5, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, ★ June 7, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Top Two
Colorado	(d) (g) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, last T June 28, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Closed
Connecticut	April, Last T April 30, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug. 2nd T Aug. 9, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Closed
Delaware	April, 4th T April 23, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Sept., 2nd T after 1st M Sept. 13, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Closed
Florida	March, 3rd T March 19, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	10th T prior to General Aug. 23, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Closed
Georgia	(h) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	24th T prior to General May 24, 2022	4th T after Primary June 21, 2022	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Hawaii	(d) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug. 2nd S Aug. 13, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Idaho	(d) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	May, 3rd T May 17, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Rep: Closed (i) Dem: Partially Closed
Illinois	March, 3rd T March 19, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	March, 3rd T March 15, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Open
Indiana	May, ★ May 7, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	May, ★ May 3, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Open
Iowa	(d) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, ★ June 7, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Open
Kansas	(d)(j) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug. 1st T Aug. 2, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Closed (k)
Kentucky	May, 1st T after 3rd M May 21, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	May, 1st T after 3rd M May 17, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Closed
Louisiana	April, 1st S April 6, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Oct., 2nd to last S (l) Oct. 21, 2023	...	Nov., 4th S AP (l) Nov. 18, 2023	Top Two
Maine	(d) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, 2nd T June 14, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Closed (n)
Maryland	April, 4th T April 23, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, last T June 28, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Closed (p)
Massachusetts	March, 1st T March 5, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	7th T Prior Sept. 20, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Closed
Michigan	March, 2nd T March 12, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug., ★ Aug. 2, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Minnesota	(d)(r) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug., 2nd T Aug. 9, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Mississippi	March, 2nd T March 12, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug., ★ Aug. 8, 2023	3rd T AP Aug. 29, 2023	Nov., ★ Nov. 7, 2023	Open (s)
Missouri	March, 2nd T after 1st M March 12, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug., ★ Aug. 2, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Montana	June, ★ June 4, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, ★ June 7, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Nebraska	May, 1st T After 2nd M May 14, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	May, 1st T After 2nd M May 10, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Top Two
Nevada	(d) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, 2nd T June 14, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Closed
New Hampshire	(t) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Sept., 2nd T Sept. 13, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Closed (u)
New Jersey	June, ★ June 4, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, ★ June 8, 2021	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2021	Partially Closed
New Mexico	June, ★ June 4, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, ★ June 7, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	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	Runoff	General	
New York	Feb., 1st T Feb. 6, 2024 (aa)	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, 4th T June 28, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Closed
North Carolina	March, ★ March 5, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	March, ★ March 8, 2022	7 wks. AP April 26, 2022	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Closed
North Dakota	(d) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, 2nd T June 14, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Ohio	March, 2nd T after 1st M (v) March 12, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	May, ★(v) May 3, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Open
Oklahoma	March, 1st T March 5, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, last T June 28, 2022	Aug., 4th T Aug. 23, 2022	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Dem: Partially Closed (w) Rep: Closed (w)
Oregon	May, 3rd T May 21, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	May, 3rd T May 17, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Closed
Pennsylvania	April, 4th T April 23, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	May, 3rd T May 17, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Closed
Rhode Island	April, 4th T April 23, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Sept., 2nd T after 1st M Sept. 13, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Closed
South Carolina	(d) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, 2nd T June 14, 2022	2nd TAP June 28, 2022	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
South Dakota	June, ★ June 4, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, ★ June 7, 2022	10th TAP (x) Aug. 16, 2022	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Rep: Closed Dem: Partially Closed
Tennessee	March, 1st T March 5, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug., 1st TH Aug. 4, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Open
Texas	March, 1st T March 5, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	March, 1st T March 1, 2022	May, 4th T May 24, 2022	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Utah	(y) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, 4th T June 28, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Rep: Closed (z) Dem: Partially Closed
Vermont	March, 1st T March 5, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug., 2nd T Aug. 9, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Virginia	March, 1st T March 5, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, 2nd T June 8, 2021	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 2, 2021	Open
Washington	May, 4th T May 28, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug., 1st T Aug. 2, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Top Two
West Virginia	May, 2nd T May 14, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	May, 2nd T May 10, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Closed
Wisconsin	April, 1st T April 2, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug., 2nd T Aug. 9, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
Wyoming	(d) TBD	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	Aug., 1st T After 3rd M Aug. 16, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Partially Open
Dist. of Columbia	June, 2nd T June 11, 2024	Nov., ★ Nov. 5, 2024	June, 2nd T June 14, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Closed
American Samoa	(d) TBD	(m) ...	(o) ...	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	(o)
Guam	(d) TBD	(m) ...	Aug., last S Aug. 27, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
CNMI*	(d) TBD	(m) ...	(o) ...	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	(o)
Puerto Rico	(f) TBD	(m) ...	N.A. N.A.	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	Open
U.S. Virgin Islands	(d) TBD	(m) ...	Aug., 1st S Aug. 6, 2022	...	Nov., ★ Nov. 8, 2022	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, May 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Notes:

1. This table describes the basic formulas for determining when national and state elections will be held. For specific information on a particular state, the reader is advised to contact the state election administration office. All dates provided are based on the state election formula and dates are subject to change.

Key:

★ – First Tuesday after first Monday.

... – No provision.

M – Monday.

T – Tuesday.

TH – Thursday.

S – Saturday.

SN – Sunday.

Prior – Prior to general election.

AP – After primary.

TBD – To be determined.

(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) In 2020, voters approved a ballot initiative establishing a top-four primary for state executive, legislative, and congressional elections. The top four vote-getters, regardless of partisan affiliation, advance to the general election.

(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 5, 2024) date called for in the statute or moving up to the first Tuesday in February (Feb. 6, 2024).

(h) The Secretary of State has the authority to set the date of the presidential primary election.

(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 Mariana Islands do not conduct primary elections. Instead, the law provides for a runoff 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 presidential election years, the primary is held on the first Tuesday in March.

(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) Statutes state that only a registered member of a political party can vote in that party's primary. The law does grant parties the authority to determine for themselves whether unaffiliated voters may vote in their primaries. Oklahoma's Republican and Libertarian parties conduct closed primaries. The Democratic Party conducts semi-closed primaries allowing unaffiliated voters to participate.
- (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 2012 and 2016 election presidential primary cycles, New York chose to move their primary to April. The 2020 presidential primary was canceled due to the Coronavirus global pandemic.

Table 6.4 | 2021 State Election Calendar

State Primaries

2021

JUNE

June 8, 2021 • New Jersey, Virginia

2022

MARCH

March 1, 2022 • Texas

March 8, 2022 • North Carolina

March 15, 2022 • Illinois

MAY

May 3, 2022 • Indiana, Ohio

May 10, 2022 • Nebraska, West Virginia

May 17, 2022 • Idaho, Kentucky, Oregon, Pennsylvania

May 24, 2022 • Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia

JUNE

June 7, 2022 • California, Iowa, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota

June 14, 2022 • Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, South Carolina

June 28, 2022 • Colorado, Maryland, New York, Oklahoma, Utah

AUGUST

August 2, 2022 • Arizona, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Washington

August 4, 2022 • Tennessee

August 9, 2022 • Connecticut, Minnesota, Vermont, Wisconsin

August 13, 2022 • Hawaii

August 16, 2022 • Alaska, Wyoming

August 23, 2022 • Florida

SEPTEMBER

September 13, 2022 • Delaware, New Hampshire, Rhode Island

September 20, 2022 • Massachusetts

2023

AUGUST

August 8, 2023 • Mississippi

OCTOBER

October 21, 2023 • Louisiana

OTHER

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.*

Runoff elections are held in 9 states.

May 24, 2022 • Texas

April 26, 2022 • North Carolina

June 21, 2022 • Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia

June 28, 2022 • South Carolina

August 16, 2022 • South Dakota

August 23, 2022 • Oklahoma

August 29, 2023 • Mississippi

The state general election in most states is **Nov. 8, 2022**

However, 4 states do not have state executive or legislative general elections in 2022.

Nov. 2, 2021 • New Jersey, Virginia

Nov. 7, 2023 • Louisiana, 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>
Alabama	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Polling places located in the Eastern Time Zone may be open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. ET.
Alaska	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Arizona	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Arkansas	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
California	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Colorado	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Colorado votes by mail. Hours are for those who choose to vote in person on election day.
Connecticut	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Delaware	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Florida	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Georgia	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Hawaii	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Hawaii votes by mail. Hours are for those who choose to vote in person on election day.
Idaho	8 a.m.	8 p.m.	Clerk has the option of opening all polls at 7 a.m. Idaho is in two time zones - MT and PT.
Illinois	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Indiana	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	For those counties on Central time, polling places will observe these times in Central time.
Iowa	7 a.m.	9 p.m.	
Kansas	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	Counties may open the polls earlier and close them later. Some western counties are in the Mountain Time Zone.
Kentucky	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	Counties may be either in Eastern or Central Time Zones.
Louisiana	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	On Saturday elections, polls open at 7 a.m.
Maine	Between 6 and 10 a.m.	8 p.m.	Applicable opening time depends on variables related to the size of the precinct.
Maryland	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Massachusetts	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Some municipalities may open their polls as early as 5:45 a.m.
Michigan	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Eastern Time Zone and Central Time Zone
Minnesota	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	A few polling places in small townships located outside the 11-county metropolitan area may open as late as 10 a.m.
Mississippi	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Missouri	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Montana	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	A polling place having fewer than 400 registered electors must be open from at least noon to 8 p.m. or until all registered electors in any precinct have voted, at which time that precinct in the polling place must be closed immediately.
Nebraska	7 a.m. MT/8 a.m. CT	7 p.m. MT/8 p.m. CT	
Nevada	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
New Hampshire	No later than 11 a.m.	No earlier than 7 p.m.	Polling hours vary from town to town.
New Jersey	6 a.m.	8 p.m.	
New Mexico	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
New York	6 a.m.	9 p.m.	
North Carolina	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
North Dakota	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	Between 7 and 9 p.m.	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.
Ohio	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Oklahoma	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Oregon	N.A.	N.A.	Oregon votes by mail. 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
Pennsylvania	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Rhode Island	Between 7 and 9 a.m.	8 p.m.	Polls open at 9 a.m. in special elections.
South Carolina	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
South Dakota	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	

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>
Tennessee	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.
Texas	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Utah	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	Utah votes by mail. Hours are for those who choose to vote in person on election day.
Vermont	Between 5 and 10 a.m.	7 p.m.	The opening time for polls is set by local boards of civil authority.
Virginia	6 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Washington	N.A.	N.A.	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.
West Virginia	6:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Wisconsin	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
Wyoming	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Dist. of Columbia	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
American Samoa	6 a.m.	6 p.m.	
Guam	7 a.m.	8 p.m.	
CNMI*	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	
Puerto Rico	9 a.m.	5 p.m.	
U.S. Virgin Islands	7 a.m.	7 p.m.	

Sources: The Council of State Governments and state websites, May 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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

N.A. – Not applicable

(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	★	★
California	15 online or by mail.	★	★	★	S	...	★
Colorado	22 days through voter registration drive, 8 online or by mail	★	★	★	S, 22		...
Connecticut	7 online or by mail.	★	★	★	S, T	★	★
Delaware	24	...	★	...	S	★	★
Florida	29	...	★	...	S	...	★
Georgia	Fifth Monday before Election Day	...	★	★	S, C	...	★
Hawaii	30 online or by mail.	...	★	...	S	★	★
Idaho	25 online or by mail.	★	★	...	S, C, 30	...	...
Illinois	16 online and 28 by mail.	★	★	★	S, P, 30	★	...
Indiana	29	...	★	...	S, P, 30	...	...
Iowa	11 online or by mail.	★	★	...	S	★	★
Kansas	21	...	★	...	S	★	...
Kentucky	Fourth Monday before Election Day.	...	★	...	S, 28	★	★
Louisiana	20 online and 30 by mail or in person	...	★	...	S, Parish, 30	★	★
Maine	21 by mail.	★	...	«	S, M	★	★
Maryland	21 by mail.	★	★	«	S	★	★
Massachusetts	20	...	★	«	S	...	★
Michigan	15	★	★(h)	★	S, M, 30	★	...
Minnesota	21	★	★	...	S, 20	...	★
Mississippi	30	...	(i)	...	S, T, 30	★	★
Missouri	Fourth Wednesday before Election Day	...	★	...	S	...	★
Montana	30	★	...	...	S, C, 30	★	★
Nebraska	18 by mail or online, 11 in person	...	★	...	S	★	★
Nevada	28 by mail. Thursday before election for online.	★	★	★	S, C, 30; P, 10	★	★
New Hampshire	(e)	★	...	...	S	★	...
New Jersey	21	...	...	★	S, C, 30	★	★
New Mexico	28	★	★	★	S	...	★
New York	25	...	★	★	S, C, 30	★	★
North Carolina	25 (j)	(j)	...	...	S, P, 30	★	...
North Dakota	(k)	(k)	...	...	S, P, 30	(k)	★
Ohio	30	...	★	...	S, 30	★	★
Oklahoma	25	...	★	...	S	...	★
Oregon	21	...	★	★	S	...	★
Pennsylvania	15	...	★	...	S, D, 30	★	...
Rhode Island	30	(d)	★	★	S	★	★
South Carolina	30	...	★	...	S, C, P	★	★
South Dakota	15	...	...	...	S	★	★
Tennessee	30	...	...	...	S	★	★
Texas	30	...	...	...	S, C	...	★
Utah	11 by mail or online. 7 in person (f)	(f)	★	...	S, 30	★	★
Vermont	Friday before Election Day.	★	★	★	S, T	...	...
Virginia	22	...	★	★	S	★	★
Washington	8	★	★	★	S, P, 30	★	★
West Virginia	21	...	★	★	S, C	★	★
Wisconsin	Third Wednesday before Election Day.	★	★	...	S, P, 28	...	★
Wyoming	14	...	...	...	S, P	★	★
Dist. of Columbia	21	★	★	★	D, 30	★	★
American Samoa	30	...	...	...	D	★	...
Guam	10	...	★	...	Territory	★	★
CNMI*	60	...	...	...	Territory, 120	★	★
Puerto Rico	50	...	...	...	Territory (g)	...	★
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 web sites and vote.gov, May 2021.

Note: Many of these practices were amended/alterd for the 2020 election cycle due to COVID-19. Most states allowed extended deadlines for registration and relaxed rules on absentee or vote-by-mail options.

* Commonwealth of 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) Before a primary election, deadline is six to 13 days prior depending on the city or town. General election does have same day registration.
- (f) Voters can register during early voting period and on Election Day. However, they must vote by provisional ballot.
- (g) Voters must have a permanent residence in Puerto Rico to be a qualified elector.

(h) 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.

(i) In Mississippi a registered voter can update an existing registration record online, but new applications must still be made on paper.

(j) 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.

(k) No voter registration.

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	Yes	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
California		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	★	...	★	D
Colorado	★(l)	Yes	Yes	No	N.A.	N.A.	...	★	D
Connecticut		No	Yes	No	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
Delaware		No (k)	Yes	No	Excuse required	...	...	★	B
Florida		Yes	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	...	★	B
Georgia		Yes	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Hawaii	★(l)	Yes	Yes	No	N.A.	N.A.	...	★	D
Idaho		Yes (m)	Yes	Yes (n)	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Illinois		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	D
Indiana		Yes (m)	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	...	★	D
Iowa		Yes (m)	Yes	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	B
Kansas		Yes	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
Kentucky		Yes	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	...	★	B
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	...	...	★	D
Massachusetts		Yes	No	No	Excuse required	...	...	★	D
Michigan		Yes (m)	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	...	★	D
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	★	...	★	D
Nebraska		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	C (s)
Nevada		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	★	...	★	D
New Hampshire		No	Yes	Yes	Excuse required	...	...	★	D
New Jersey		Yes (m)	No	No	No excuse required	★	...	★	D
New Mexico		Yes	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	C
New York		Yes	No	No	Excuse required	...	...	★	C
North Carolina		Yes	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	N or 2 W	★	C
North Dakota		Yes	Yes	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	D
Ohio		Yes (m)	Yes	No	No excuse required	...	...	★	D
Oklahoma		Yes (m)	Yes	No (t)	No excuse required	...	N (u)	★	C
Oregon	★(v)	N/A	No	No	N.A.	N.A.	...	★	D
Pennsylvania		Yes (m)	No (w)	No (w)	No excuse required	...	...	★	D
Rhode Island		Yes	Yes	Yes	No excuse required	...	...	★	D
South Carolina		No	Yes	Yes (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	★(l)	Yes	Yes	No	N.A.	N.A.	...	★	D
Vermont		Yes (m)	No	No	No excuse required	...	...	...	N.A.
Virginia		Yes	Yes	No	No excuse required	...	W	★	D
Washington	★(aa)	N/A	No	No	N.A.	N.A.	...	★	D
West Virginia		Yes	Yes (x)	No	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	★	...	...	N.A.
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	...	(o)	...	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, May 2021.

* *Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands*

Key:

★ – Provision exists

... – No state provision.

N.A. – Not applicable

- (a) Five states - Colorado, Hawaii, Oregon, Utah 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 - restoration is dependent upon the type of conviction and/or the results of an individual petition to the state government.
- C - voting rights restored after completion of sentence including prison, parole and probation.
- D - voting rights restored after release from prison.
- E - voting rights restored once released from prison and parole, probationers can 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) Currently no early voting. Early voting will go into effect beginning January 1, 2022 per a bill signed by Gov. Carney in June 2019.
- (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) 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.
- (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) Voting rights are restored two full years after the completion of sentence plus any period of parole or probation.
- (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.
- (x) 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.
- (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

ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.6A

Voting Information (continued)

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) 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.

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	2018	591,199	283,705	0	0	874,904
Alaska	2018	71,195	39,241 (a)	0	0	110,436
Arizona	2018	655,538	505,481	2,648	0	1,163,667
Arkansas	2018	206,405	105,919	0	0	312,324
California (b)	2018	2,519,136	4,350,513	91,481	0	6,961,130
Colorado	2018	503,205	637,002	0	0	1,140,207
Connecticut	2018	142,858	212,543	0	0	355,401
Delaware	2020	55,447	119,311	0	0	174,758
Florida	2018	1,622,124	1,519,492	0	0	3,141,616
Georgia	2018	607,441	555,089	0	0	1,162,530
Hawaii	2018	31,156	242,514	454	1,138	275,262
Idaho	2018	194,536	65,882	0	0	260,418
Illinois	2018	722,162	1,324,548	0	0	2,046,710
Indiana	2020	408,230 (c)	524,496 (c)	0	0	932,726
Iowa	2018	94,118 (c)	178,924	1,696	1,649	276,387
Kansas	2018	317,615	156,273	0	0	473,888
Kentucky	2019	259,866	394,513	0	0	654,379
Louisiana (e)	2019	696,434	636,963	0	10,966	1,344,363
Maine	2018	94,382	125,391	0	748	220,521
Maryland	2018	157,503 (c)	391,706	0	0	549,209
Massachusetts	2018	273,011	551,470	0	0	824,481
Michigan	2018	989,525	1,131,447	6975	0	2,127,947
Minnesota	2018	289,957	582,350	0	0	872,307
Mississippi	2019	383,080	302,390	0	0	685,470
Missouri	2020	682,756	537,927	5,033	0	1,225,716
Montana	2020	223,150	148,593	713	0	372,456
Nebraska	2018	169,860	91,942	0	0	261,802
Nevada	2018	142,184 (f)	145,420 (f)	0	0	287,604
New Hampshire	2020	149,846	137,999	0	541	288,386
New Jersey	2017	258,880	527,332	0	0	786,212
New Mexico	2018	75,162 (c)	175,898	175	0	251,235
New York	2018	(c)	1,558,352	0	0	1,558,352
North Carolina	2020	784,791	1,294,633	0	0	2,079,424
North Dakota	2020	107,023	34,501 (c)	705	790	143,019
Ohio	2018	834,967	688,788	3,031	0	1,526,786
Oklahoma	2018	452,606	395,494	3558	0	399,052
Oregon	2016	304,892	480,852	0	23,332	809,076
Pennsylvania	2018	737,312	749,812 (c)	0	0	1,487,124
Rhode Island	2018	33,087	117,875	0	0	150,962
South Carolina	2018	367,983	240,468	0	0	608,451
South Dakota	2018	102,772	(c)	0	0	102,772
Tennessee	2018	792,888	373,390	0	0	1,166,278
Texas	2018	1,549,006	1,022,558	0	0	2,571,564
Utah	2020	527,178	(h)	0	0	527,178
Vermont	2020	58,626	109,365	941	0	168,932
Virginia	2017	365,782	542,816	0	0	908,598
Washington	2020	1,122,590	1,307,530	34,392	24,447	2,488,959
West Virginia	2020	211,843	192,465	0	0	404,308
Wisconsin	2018	455,563	538,646	0	0	994,191
Wyoming	2018	116,786	18,076	0	0	134,862
American Samoa	2020			(i)		
Guam	2018	(c)	25,699	0	0	25,699
CNMI*	2018	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)
Puerto Rico (l)	2020	281,529	204,269	0	0	462,973
U.S. Virgin Islands	2018	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table

ELECTIONS

TABLE 6.7
Voting Statistics for Gubernatorial Elections (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	General election									
	Republican	Percent	Democrat	Percent	3rd Party	Percent	Independent and Write-In	Percent	Total votes	
Alabama	1,022,457	59.5	694,495	40.4	0	0.0	2,637	0.2	1,719,589	
Alaska	145,631	51.4	125,739	44.4	5,402	1.9	6,362	2.2	283,134	
Arizona	1,330,863	56.0	994,341	41.8	50,962	4.8	275	0.0	2,376,441	
Arkansas	582,406	65.3	283,218	31.8	25,885	3.1	0	0.0	891,509	
California (d)	4,742,825	38.1	7,721,410	61.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	12,464,235	
Colorado	1,080,801	42.8	1,348,888	53.4	95,373	4.7	0	0.0	2,525,062	
Connecticut	650,138 (d)	48.2	694,510 (d)	50.7	62,081	0.0	74	0.0	1,406,803	
Delaware	190,312	38.6	292,903	59.5	3,270	0.7	6,150	1.2	492,635	
Florida	4,076,186	49.6	4,043,723	49.2	47,140	3.8	53,512	0.7	8,220,561	
Georgia	1,978,408	50.2	1,923,685	48.8	37,235	2.4	432	0.0	3,939,328	
Hawaii	131,719	33.7	244,934	62.7	10,123	13.5	4,067	1.0	390,843	
Idaho	361,661	59.8	231,081	38.2	12,338	5.8	51	0.0	605,131	
Illinois	1,765,751	38.8	2,479,746	54.5	302,045	3.3	115	0.0	4,547,657	
Indiana	1,706,727	51.4	968,094	45.4	345,567	3.2	0	0.0	3,020,388	
Iowa	667,275	50.3	630,986	47.5	28,889	3.6	488	0.0	1,327,638	
Kansas	453,645	43.0	506,727	48.0	20,020	4.0	75,174	7.1	1,055,566	
Kentucky	707,754	48.9	709,890	49.1	28,433	0.0	46	0.0	1,446,123	
Louisiana (f)	734,286	48.7	774,498	51.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,508,784	
Maine	272,311	43.2	320,962	50.9	37,268	8.4	126	0.0	630,667	
Maryland	855,539	57.7	608,810	41.1	16,584	1.5	1,096	0.1	1,482,029	
Massachusetts	885,770	33.1	1,781,341	66.6	0	3.3	7,504	0.3	2,674,615	
Michigan	1,859,534	43.7	2,266,193	53.3	124,826	2.2	32	0.0	4,250,585	
Minnesota	1,097,705	42.4	1,393,096	53.8	95,402	2.2	1,084	0.0	2,587,287	
Mississippi	459,396	51.9	414,368	46.8	2,625	0.0	8,522	1.0	884,911	
Missouri	1,225,771	40.7	1,720,202	57.1	66,301	2.2	13	0.0	3,012,287	
Montana	328,548	54.4	250,860	41.6	24,179	4.0	21	0.0	603,608	
Nebraska	411,812	59.0	286,169	41.0	0	3.5	0	0.0	697,981	
Nevada	440,320	45.3	480,007	49.4	32,607	2.7	18,865 (f)	2.9	971,799	
New Hampshire	516,609	65.1	264,639	33.4	11,329	1.4	683	0.1	793,260	
New Jersey	899,583	41.9	1,203,110	56.0	44,722	2.1	0	0.0	2,147,415	
New Mexico	298,091	42.8	398,368	57.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	696,459	
New York	2,207,602 (g)	36.2	3,635,340 (g)	59.6	254,420	4.2	0	0.0	6,097,362	
North Carolina	2,586,605	47.0	2,834,790	51.5	81,383	1.5	0	0.0	5,502,778	
North Dakota	235,629	65.8	90,925	25.4	13,833	3.9	17,472	4.9	357,859	
Ohio	2,231,917	50.4	2,067,847	46.7	129,460	3.3	358	0.0	4,429,582	
Oklahoma	644,579	54.3	500,973	42.2	40,833	0.0	0	0.0	1,186,385	
Oregon	684,321	43.8	796,006	51.0	46,446	3.0	35,046	2.2	1,561,819	
Pennsylvania	2,039,882	40.7	2,895,652	57.8	77,021	0.0	0	0.0	5,012,555	
Rhode Island	139,932	37.2	198,122	52.6	14,346	21.4	24,001	6.4	376,401	
South Carolina	921,342	54.0	784,182	45.9	0	1.7	2,045	0.1	1,707,569	
South Dakota	172,706	51.0	161,171	47.6	4,838	0.0	0	0.0	338,715	
Tennessee	1,336,106	59.6	864,863	38.6	0	3.3	42,325	1.9	2,243,294	
Texas	4,656,196	55.8	3,546,615	42.5	140,632	1.8	0	0.0	8,343,443	
Utah	918,754	63.9	442,754	30.8	77,203	5.4	0	0.0	1,438,711	
Vermont	248,412	67.0	99,214	26.7	0	0.0	23,342	6.3	370,968	
Virginia	1,175,731	45.0	1,409,175	53.9	27,987	6.5	1,389	0.1	2,614,282	
Washington	1,749,066	43.1	2,294,243	56.6	0	0.0	13,145	0.3	4,056,454	
West Virginia	497,944	64.8	237,024	30.8	33,836	4.4	0	0.0	768,804	
Wisconsin	1,295,080	48.5	1,324,307	49.6	31,312	0.0	21,643	0.8	2,672,342	
Wyoming	136,412	67.1	55,965	27.5	9,761	2.4	1,100	0.5	203,238	
American Samoa	.....	.....	.....	.....	(i)	.....	.....	.....	11,861
Guam	9,487	26.4	18,258	50.8	0	0.0	8,205	22.8	35,950	
CNMI*	8922	62.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5,420	37.8	14,342	
Puerto Rico	406,830	32.9	389,896	31.5	430,310	4.4	10,998	0.9	1,238,034	
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0.0	9,711 (k)	39.2	0	0.0	15,811 (k)	60.8	25,522	

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 web sites, March 2020 and May 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

N.A. – Not applicable

(a) In 2018, the Democratic Primary was known as the ADL ballot, which featured candidates from the Democratic, Libertarian and Independence Parties.

(b) 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.

(c) Candidate ran unopposed.

(d) Republican vote total includes 25,388 votes from the Independent party. Democratic vote total includes 17,861 from the Working Families Party.

(e) 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.

(f) 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 5,069 votes. In the Republican primary, 6,136 voters selected that option. The "None of These Candidates" option received 18,865 votes in the general election.

(g) Democratic vote includes 68,713 from the Independence Party, 27,733 from the Women's Equality Party, and 114,478 from the Working Families Party. The Republican vote includes 253,624 from the Conservative Party and 27,493 from the Reform Party.

(h) Candidate nominated by convention.

(i) There are no primaries. Instead, the law provides for a run off 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 11,861.

(j) There are no primaries. Instead, the law provides for a run off when none of the candidates receives more than 50% of the vote.

(k) 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 21,635, with the Democratic candidate Albert Bryan winning with 54.5% of the vote.

(l) New Progressive Party listed under Republicans and Popular Democratic Party listed under Democrats.

Table 6.7 | Gubernatorial Elections

Republican

PERCENT-HIGHEST



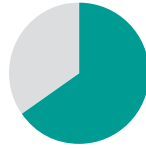
WY • 67.1%



VT • 67%



ND • 65.8%



AR • 65.3%



NH • 65.1%

Democrat

PERCENT-HIGHEST



MA • 66.6%



HI • 62.7%



CA • 61.9%



NY • 59.6%



PA • 57.8%

Third Party

PERCENT-HIGHEST



RI • 21.4%



HI • 13.5%



ME • 8.4%



VA • 6.5%



ID • 5.8%

In a gubernatorial election, NEVADA voters have the option to select "None of These Candidates."

In the most recent general election, this option received 18,865 votes.

Of the states, **KANSAS** had the **highest total percentage** of independent and write-in votes.

7.1%

TABLE 6.8

Voter Turnout for Presidential Elections By State: 2012, 2016 and 2020 (In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	2020			2016			2012		
	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	252,274	168,308	154,628	245,502	157,596	137,537	235,248	153,157	132,948
Alabama	3,769	2,527	2,247	3,717	2,526	2,095	3,594	2,556	2,154
Alaska	528	383	330	518	358	308	516	361	289
Arizona	5,638	3,878	3,649	5,196	3,145	2,769	4,863	2,812	2,412
Arkansas	2,283	1,361	1,186	2,216	1,456	1,241	2,198	1,376	1,124
California	30,342	18,001	16,893	29,894	16,096	14,416	28,357	15,356	13,462
Colorado	4,525	2,993	2,837	4,242	2,893	2,707	3,817	2,635	2,495
Connecticut	2,777	1,850	1,681	2,759	1,763	1,586	2,726	1,760	1,568
Delaware	766	542	489	729	487	417	693	470	431
Florida	17,244	10,495	9,720	16,202	9,604	8,578	15,034	9,102	8,107
Georgia	8,032	5,233	4,888	7,626	4,892	4,246	7,179	4,767	4,168
Hawaii	1056	673	630	1,064	530	460	1,013	547	480
Idaho	1,370	900	843	1,224	790	714	1,129	745	679
Illinois	9,658	6,590	6,058	9,723	6,665	5,719	9,651	6,425	5,428
Indiana	5,096	3,412	3,002	4,988	3,298	2,795	4,852	3,270	2,801
Iowa	2,361	1,742	1,618	2,394	1,657	1,454	2,320	1,745	1,548
Kansas	2,157	1,398	1,297	2,142	1,438	1,243	2,120	1,467	1,249
Kentucky	3,384	2,450	2,210	3,348	2,253	1,850	3,291	2,303	1,895
Louisiana	3,438	2,286	2,041	3,463	2,446	2,067	3,321	2,498	2,148
Maine	1,087	832	766	1,058	830	754	1,042	787	700
Maryland	4,606	3,383	3,166	4,623	3,114	2,737	4,449	2,888	2,609
Massachusetts	5,514	3,546	3,249	5,374	3,660	3,315	5,170	3,759	3,382
Michigan	7,790	5,513	4,994	7,624	5,434	4,713	7,496	5,620	4,832
Minnesota	4,339	3,436	3,225	4,190	3,055	2,738	4,055	3,085	2,859
Mississippi	2,212	1,749	1,531	2,203	1,725	1,470	2,166	1,794	1,588
Missouri	4,637	3,388	2,990	4,626	3,333	2,906	4,521	3,384	2,818
Montana	836	641	607	798	581	521	768	553	495
Nebraska	1,435	971	892	1,407	1,008	893	1,371	901	798
Nevada	2,402	1,455	1,351	2,234	1,371	1,195	2,039	1,176	1,048
New Hampshire	1,101	843	797	1,044	763	698	1,028	752	688
New Jersey	6,801	5,008	4,638	6,862	4,165	3,665	6,730	4,326	3,670
New Mexico	1,610	1,028	938	1,547	916	765	1,553	978	878
New York	15,105	9,370	8,609	15,506	9,142	7,869	15,066	8,887	7,675
North Carolina	8,113	5,161	4,780	7,631	5,194	4,700	7,265	5,295	4,624
North Dakota	571	429	373	583	424	362	528	383	328
Ohio	8,951	6,733	6,128	8,811	6,128	5,408	8,750	6,076	5,395
Oklahoma	2,942	1,884	1,631	2,923	1,861	1,555	2,808	1,806	1,431
Oregon	3,369	2,590	2,402	3,185	2,147	1,942	2,998	2,086	1,897
Pennsylvania	9,902	7,337	6,756	9,980	6,909	6,008	9,847	6,795	5,824
Rhode Island	840	575	515	836	538	464	817	552	469
South Carolina	4,010	2,713	2,459	3,733	2,575	2,233	3,516	2,479	2,187
South Dakota	659	437	380	631	437	362	616	454	370
Tennessee	5,283	3,742	3,346	5,057	3,251	2,630	4,849	3,210	2,606
Texas	21,485	13,343	11,874	20,172	11,724	9,626	18,642	10,749	8,643
Utah	2,320	1,468	1,386	2,096	1,398	1,234	1,917	1,138	1,022
Vermont	507	365	342	500	351	305	496	357	308
Virginia	6,481	4,541	4,275	6,343	4,399	3,973	6,094	4,210	3,778
Washington	5,993	4,029	3,854	5,592	3,906	3,382	5,230	3,533	3,172
West Virginia	1,397	928	773	1,434	913	723	1,452	982	690
Wisconsin	4,538	3,391	3,253	4,465	3,323	3,068	4,352	3,318	3,127
Wyoming	436	296	280	436	304	277	427	268	247
Dist. of Columbia	576	464	448	553	420	380	517	385	350

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Table 4a: Reported Voting and Registration of the Citizen Voting-Age Population, for States: November 2020. U.S. Census Bureau, Table 4a: Reported Voting and Registration of the Citizen Voting-Age Population, for States: November 2016. U.S. Census Bureau, Table 4a: Reported Voting and Registration of the Citizen Voting-Age Population, for States: November 2012

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.

INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

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*	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Puerto Rico	★	★	...
U.S. Virgin Islands	★	...	★	★	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 6.9

Statewide Initiative and Referendum (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election website, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia websites, August 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: 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 table as "Legislative"), whereby the legislature may voluntarily submit laws to the voters

for their approval; and (3) constitutional requirement, whereby the state constitution may require that certain questions be submitted to the voters.

Key:

★ – State Provision.

... – No state provision.

(a) See "Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By Initiative," for more detail.

(b) See "Constitutional Amendment Procedure: By the Legislature," for more detail.

(c) See tables on State Initiatives, for more detail.

(d) See tables on State Referendums, for more detail.

(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.

INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.9A

State Ballot Questions in 2020

State or other jurisdiction	Title	Type	Date	Result	Vote totals		Subject	Short description
					Yes votes	No votes		
Alabama	Amendment 1	LRCA	Mar. 3, 2020	Failed	25%	75%	Education	The amendment would have changed the board from being elected by voters to being appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate.
	Amendment 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	77%	23%	Voting	Only citizens of the United States if registered as provided by law will have the right to vote in the county of his or her residence.
	Amendment 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	49%	51%	Judiciary	This amendment would have removed the authority of the Chief Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court to hire the Administrative Director of Courts.
	Amendment 3	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	67%	33%	Judiciary	Changes the term of an appointed judge.
	Amendment 4	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	67%	33%	Constitutional Revision	The state legislature will recompile the Alabama Constitution during the 2022 session.
	Amendment 5	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	72%	28%	Firearms	Establishes a "stand your ground" law applicable to individuals in churches in Franklin county.
Alaska	Ballot Measure 1	IndISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	42%	58%	Taxes	The Ballot Measure would have increased taxes on some oil production in the North Slope area.
	Ballot Measure 2	IndISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	51%	49%	Voting	The Ballot Measure would have made changes to election policies, including a top-four primary, ranked-choice voting, and campaign finance laws.
Arizona	Proposition 207	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	60%	40%	Marijuana	Proposition 207 legalizes the possession and use of marijuana for adults (age 21 years or older). Individuals may grow no more than six marijuana plants in their residences.
	Proposition 208	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	52%	48%	Taxes	Proposition 208 enacts an additional 3.50% income tax on existing income tax, on income above \$250,000 (single filing) or \$500,000 (joint filing) and provides for the distribution of the revenue from the 3.50% income tax to teacher and classroom support staff salaries, teacher mentoring and retention programs, career and technical education programs, and the Arizona Teachers Academy.
Arkansas	Issue 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	55%	45%	Taxes	Makes permanent a 0.5% sales tax, authorized by Issue 1 in 2012, with revenue directed to state and local transportation.
	Issue 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	55%	45%	Legislative Term Limits	This measure changed term limits to twelve consecutive years for state legislators and allows legislators to return after a four-year break.
	Issue 3	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	44%	56%	Initiatives	This amendment would have required changes to requirements for citizen initiatives and legislative referrals, Requiring more signatures and shortening time limits for gathering signatures and submission dates.
California	Proposition 13	BI	Mar. 3, 2020	Failed	47%	53%	Bond for Education	The measure would have authorized \$15 billion in general obligation bonds for school and college facilities - \$9 billion for preschool and K-12, \$4 billion for universities, and \$2 billion for community colleges.
	Proposition 14	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	51%	49%	Bond for Stem Cell	Authorizes \$5.5 billion in state general obligation bonds to fund grants from the California Institute of Regenerative Medicine to educational, non-profit, and private entities for: stem cell and other medical research.
	Proposition 15	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	48%	52%	Taxes	This constitutional amendment failed thus continuing the policy of taxing commercial and industrial properties based on a property's purchase price, with annual increases equal to the rate of inflation or 2 percent, whichever is lower.
	Proposition 16	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	43%	57%	Affirmative Action	The failure of this constitutional amendment keeps Proposition 209 (1996), which stated that the government and public institutions cannot discriminate against or grant preferential treatment to persons on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in public employment, public education, and public contracting.
	Proposition 17	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	59%	41%	Voting Rights Restoration	Passage of this constitutional amendment allows people to vote upon completion of their prison term.
	Proposition 18	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	44%	56%	Voting	This constitutional amendment would have allowed 17-year-olds who will be 18 at the time of the next general election to vote in primary elections and special elections. It was defeated.
	Proposition 19	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	51%	49%	Property Tax	Allows eligible homeowners to transfer tax assessments anywhere within the state.
	Proposition 20	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	38%	62%	Crime and Law Enforcement	This initiative would have added crimes to the list of violent felonies for which early parole is unavailable and required DNA collection for certain misdemeanors.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 6.9A
State Ballot Questions in 2020 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Title	Type	Date	Result	Vote totals		Subject	Short description
					Yes votes	No votes		
	Proposition 21	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	40%	60%	Housing	The defeat of this ballot initiative continues the prohibition of rent control on housing that was first occupied after February 1, 1995.
	Proposition 22	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	59%	41%	Business/Labor/Unions	This ballot initiative to defines rideshare and delivery drivers as independent contractors and adopts labor and wage policies specific to app-based drivers and companies.
	Proposition 23	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	37%	63%	Healthcare	This ballot initiative would have required chronic dialysis clinics to: have an on-site physician while patients are being treated; report data on dialysis-related infections; and not discriminate against patients based on the source of payment for care.
	Proposition 24	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	56%	44%	Business Regulation	This ballot initiative expanded the state's consumer data privacy laws, including provisions to allow consumers to direct businesses to not share their personal information; and creates the Privacy Protection Agency to enforce the state's consumer data privacy laws.
	Proposition 25	VR	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	44%	56%	Civil & Criminal Trials	The defeat of this proposition keeps in place the use of cash bail for detained suspects awaiting trials.
Colorado	Amendment B	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58%	42%	Property Tax	Passage of this amendment repeals the Gallagher Amendment, which set residential and non-residential property tax assessment rates in the state constitution. This further allows the Colorado State Legislature to freeze property tax assessment rates at the current rates (7.15% for residential property and 29% for non-residential property); allowing the state legislature to provide for future property tax assessment rate decreases through state law; and continuing to require voter approval for rate increases due to TABOR.
	Amendment C	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed *	52%	48%	Charitable Gaming	* Requires a Super majority of 55%. This amendment fell short of the required number for passage. This Amendment would have changed requirements for charitable gaming activities.
	Amendment 76	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	63%	37%	Voting	Amends the Colorado Constitution to state that "only a citizen" of the U.S. who is 18 years of age or older can vote in Colorado.
	Amendment 77	CICA/SS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	68%	32%	Gambling	Allows voters in Central, Black Hawk, and Cripple Creek Cities – the only towns where gaming is legal in Colorado – to (1) approve a maximum single bet limit of any amount and (2) expand allowable game types in addition to slot machines, blackjack, poker, roulette, and craps.
	Proposition EE	LRSS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	68%	32%	Taxes/Tobacco	Creates a tax on nicotine products- e-cigarettes- increases tobacco taxes, and dedicates revenues to health and education programs.
	Proposition 113	VR	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	52%	48%	Voting	This proposition will give the state's nine electoral votes to the presidential candidate who wins the national popular vote if states representing at least 270 Electoral College votes adopt the compact.
	Proposition 114	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	51%	49%	Wildlife Management	The passage of this proposition requires the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission create a plan to reintroduce and manage gray wolves on designated lands west of the continental divide by the end of 2023.
	Proposition 115	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	41%	59%	Abortion	Would have prohibited abortions in Colorado after a fetus reaches 22-weeks gestational age. The proposition was defeated thereby maintaining current Colorado law that does not restrict abortion after a certain point in a pregnancy.
	Proposition 116	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58%	42%	Taxes	Decreases the state income tax rate from 4.63% to 4.55% for individuals, estates, trusts, and foreign and domestic C corporations operating in Colorado.
	Proposition 117	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	53%	47%	Taxes	Requires statewide voter approval of new state enterprises if the enterprise's projected or actual revenue from fees and surcharges is greater than \$100 million within its first five years.
	Proposition 118	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58%	42%	Healthcare	Passage supports establishing a paid family and medical leave program in Colorado to provide 12 weeks (up to 16 weeks in certain cases) of paid leave (with a maximum benefit of \$1,100 per week) funded through a payroll tax to be paid for by employers and employees in a 50/50 split.
Connecticut	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Delaware	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Florida	Amendment 1	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	79%	21%	Voting	Amended the Colorado Constitution to state that "only a citizen" of the U.S. who is 18 years of age or older can vote in Florida.
	Amendment 2	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	61%	39%	Minimum wage	This amendment increases the states minimum wage incrementally until it reaches \$15 per hour in September 2026.

See footnotes at end of table

INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.9A

State Ballot Questions in 2020 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Title	Type	Date	Result	Vote totals		Subject	Short description
					Yes votes	No votes		
	Amendment 3	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed*	57%	43%	Voting	*A 60% supermajority was required for passage. This would have established a top-two open primary system for primary elections for state legislators, the governor, and cabinet (attorney general, chief financial officer, and commissioner of agriculture) in Florida.
	Amendment 4	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	48%	52%	Voting/ Direct Democracy	Would have required voter-approved constitutional amendments to be approved by voters at a second general election before they became effective.
	Amendment 5	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	74%	26%	Taxes	Supports extending the period during which a person may transfer Save Our Homes benefits to a new homestead property from two years to three years.
	Amendment 6	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	90%	10%	Taxes	Supports allowing a homestead property tax discount to be transferred to the surviving spouse of a deceased veteran.
Georgia	Amendment 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	82%	18%	Taxes	Authorizes the Georgia Legislature to dedicate tax or fee revenue to the public purpose for which the taxes or fees were imposed.
	Amendment 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	74%	26%	Administra- tion	Supports waiving the state's sovereign immunity and allowing residents to seek declaratory relief from state or local laws that violate the Constitution of Georgia, the U.S. Constitution, or state law.
	Referendum A	LRSS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	73%	27%	Taxes	Supports exempting from property taxes property owned by a 501(c)(3) charity if owned exclusively for the purpose of building or repairing single-family homes
Hawaii	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Idaho	CA HJR4	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	68%	32%	Legislative Districts	Supports removing language in the state constitution that currently allows the legislature to have between 30 and 35 legislative districts and instead requiring the legislature to consist of 35 districts.
Illinois	Allow for Graduated Income Tax Amendment	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	47%	53%	Taxes	This amendment was defeated thus continuing to require that the state personal income tax be a flat rate and prohibit a graduated income tax.
Indiana	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Iowa	Constitutional Convention	ABR	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	30%	70%	Constitu- tional Revisions	Automatic ballot referral asked voters whether or not to hold a constitutional convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Iowa Constitution.
Kansas	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Kentucky	Amendment 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	63%	37%	Marsy's Law	Adds specific rights of crime victims, together known as Marsy's Law, to the Kentucky Constitution.
	Amendment 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	31%	69%	Term Limits	Defeated this measure that would have amended the Kentucky Constitution to increase the term limits of commonwealth's attorneys and district judges and to change licensing requirements for district judges.
Louisiana	Amendment 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	62%	38%	Abortion	Added the language "nothing in this constitution shall be construed to secure or protect a right to abortion or require the funding of abortion."
	Amendment 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58.0%	42.0%	Natural Resources & Taxes	Allows the presence or production of oil or gas to be taken into account when determining fair market value of an oil or gas well for ad valorem taxes.
	Amendment 3	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	55%	45%	State Finance	Allows the Louisiana State Legislature to use up to one-third of the revenue in the Budget Stabilization Fund to cover the costs associated with a federally-declared disaster
	Amendment 4	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	44%	56%	State Finance	Would have changed the formula used to determine how much revenue the state is allowed to spend each year.
	Amendment 5	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	38%	62%	Property Taxes	Would have authorized an exemption from ad valorem property taxes for certain property when the owner of the property entered into a cooperative endeavor agreement.
	Amendment 6	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	62%	38%	Property Taxes	Amends the state constitution to increase the income threshold to qualify for the special assessment level for residential property owned by seniors and certain military and disabled persons from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per year beginning in 2026.
	Amendment 7	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	64%	36%	Property Taxes	Creates the Unclaimed Property (UCP) Permanent Trust Fund, the fund earmarks for payment of claims made by owners of abandoned property
	Amendment 1	LRCA	Dec. 5, 2020	Failed	24%	76%	Education	This measure to amend the state constitution to allow the governor to appoint at-large members to the boards of supervisors for the public university systems from out-of-state failed.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 6.9A
State Ballot Questions in 2020 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Title	Type	Date	Result	Vote totals		Subject	Short description
					Yes votes	No votes		
Maine	Question 1	CI	Mar. 3, 2020	Failed	27%	73%	Healthcare	Would have repealed Legislative Document 798 (LD 798), which was designed to eliminate religious and philosophical exemptions from vaccination requirements for students to attend schools and colleges and for employees of healthcare facilities.
	Question 1	LRBI	July 14, 2020	Passed	75%	25%	Infrastructure/Internet	Authorizes \$15 million in general obligation bonds for the ConnectME Authority to provide funding for high-speed internet infrastructure in unserved and underserved areas.
	Question 2	LRBI	July 14, 2020	Passed	79%	21%	Infrastructure/Transportation	Authorizes \$105 million in general obligation bonds for transportation infrastructure projects.
Maryland	Question 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	75%	25%	Government	Supports authorizing the Maryland General Assembly to increase, decrease, or add items to the state budget as long as such measures do not exceed the total proposed budget submitted by the governor.
	Question 2	LRSS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	67%	33%	Gambling	Supports authorizing sports and events wagering at certain licensed facilities with resulting state revenue intended to fund public education.
Massachusetts	Question 1	IndISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	75%	25%	Transportation Regulations	Supports requiring manufacturers that sell vehicles with telematics systems in Massachusetts to equip them with a standardized open data platform beginning with model year 2022 that vehicle owners and independent repair facilities may access to retrieve mechanical data and run diagnostics through a mobile-based application.
	Question 2	IndISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	45%	55%	Elections	If the measure had passed it would have enacted a ranked-choice voting system for elections.
Michigan	Proposal 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	84%	16%	Parks	Supports making changes to how revenue in the state's park-related funds can be spent.
	Proposal 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	89%	11%	Crime	The passage of this constitutional amendment requires a search warrant to access a person's electronic data and electronic communications.
Minnesota	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Mississippi	Ballot Measure 1	IndISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed*	69%	31%	Marijuana	*The Ballot Measure was overturned by the Mississippi Supreme Court in a May 2021 ruling that invalidated the amendment on the ground that the state's initiative process is currently unusable because the provision establishing the process requires signatures to be allocated among five congressional districts, but the state now has only four districts.
	Initiative 65 or Initiative 65-A	IndISS & LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	I-65 Passed	74%	26%	Marijuana	The Mississippi Supreme Court ruled that the measures did not meet state requirements. (See text block above for additional explanation)
	Ballot Measure 2	LRCA	Aug. 4, 2020	Passed	79%	21%	Elections	Supports does following: removes the requirement that a candidate for governor or elected state office receive the most votes in a majority of the state's 122 House of Representatives districts; removes the role of the Mississippi House of Representatives in choosing a winner if no candidate receives majority approval; and provides that a candidate for governor or state office must receive a majority vote of the people to win and that a runoff election will be held between the two highest vote-getters in the event that no candidate receives a majority vote.
	Ballot Measure 3	LRSS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	73%	27%	State Emblems	Adopts a new official Mississippi state flag as designed by the Commission to Redesign the Mississippi State Flag, which may not contain the Confederate Battle Flag and must include the words "In God We Trust".
Missouri	Ballot Measure 2	CICA	Aug. 4, 2020	Passed	53%	47%	Medicaid	Expands Medicaid to those with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level under the Affordable Care Act; and requires the state to seek maximum federal funding of Medicaid expansion.
	Ballot Measure 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	48%	52%	Term Limits	The failure of this amendment keeps the two-term limit on the governor and state treasurer but not other state executive offices.
	Ballot Measure 3	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	51%	49%	Re-districting	Amends the Missouri Constitution as follows: eliminates the nonpartisan state demographer and use a bipartisan commission appointed by the governor for legislative redistricting, alter the criteria used to draw district maps, change the threshold of lobbyists' gifts from \$5 to \$0, and lowers the campaign contribution limit for state senate campaigns from \$2,500 to \$2,400.
Montana	C-46	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	77%	23%	Direct Democracy Signatures	Amends the constitutional language to match the existing signature distribution requirements for initiated constitutional amendments. Proponents must collect signatures equal to 10 percent of the qualified electors in each of two-fifths (40) of the state's 100 legislative districts.

See footnotes at end of table

INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.9A

State Ballot Questions in 2020 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Title	Type	Date	Result	Vote totals		Subject	Short description
					Yes votes	No votes		
	C-47	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	75%	25%	Direct Democracy Signatures	Amends the constitutional language to match the existing signature distribution requirements for initiative petitions. For initiated state statute or a veto referendum in Montana, signatures collected must be equal to 5 percent of the qualified electors in each of one-third (34) of the state's legislative districts.
	CI-118	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58%	42%	Marijuana	Amends Section 14, Article 2 of the Montana Constitution to allow the legislature or a citizen initiative to establish the legal age of purchasing, consuming, or possessing marijuana, as the legislature did with alcohol. At the time of the election, purchasing, consuming, or possessing marijuana was against state law. The legalization of marijuana for medicinal use was approved by voters in 2004.
	I-190	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	57%	43%	Marijuana	Supports legalizing the possession and use of marijuana for adults over the age of 21, imposes a 20% tax on marijuana sales, requires the Department of Revenue to develop rules to regulate marijuana businesses, and allows for the resentencing or expungement of marijuana-related crimes.
	LR-130	LRSS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	51%	49%	Firearms	Local governments' have no authority to regulate the carrying of permitted concealed weapons.
Nebraska	Amendment 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	68%	32%	Constitutional Language	Removes language from the constitution that allows the use of slavery and involuntary servitude as criminal punishments.
	Amendment 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	61%	39%	Marriage & LGBT	Recognizes marriage as between couples regardless of gender; states that religious organizations and clergy persons have the right to refuse to solemnize a marriage; and repeals Question 2 from 2002, which defined marriage as between a male person and female person.
	Initiative 428	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	83%	17%	Pay Day Lenders	Limits the annual interest charged for payday lending to 36%.
	Initiative 429	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	65%	35%	Gambling	Amends the constitution to allow laws that authorize, regulate, and tax gambling at licensed racetrack facilities in the state. Together, Initiatives 429, 430, and 431 will allow, authorize, regulate, and tax gambling at licensed racetracks.
	Initiative 430	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	65%	35%	Gambling & Taxes	Supports enacting a law that authorizes gambling operations within licensed racetracks and establishes the Nebraska Gaming Commission to regulate gambling operations. Together, Initiatives 429, 430, and 431 will allow, authorize, regulate, and tax gambling at licensed racetracks.
	Initiative 431	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	69%	31%	Gambling & Taxes	Imposes an annual tax of 20% on gross gambling revenue of licensed gaming operators. Together, Initiatives 429, 430, and 431 will allow, authorize, regulate, and tax gambling at licensed racetracks.
Nevada	Question 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	49.85%	50.15%	University Governance	Defeat of this amendment maintains the constitutional status of the Board of Regents, keeping the current governing organization of state universities without state legislative authority to change it.
	Question 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	62%	38%	Marriage & LGBT	This amendment recognizes marriage as between couples regardless of gender; state that religious organizations and clergy persons have the right to refuse to solemnize a marriage; and repeals Question 2 (2002), which defined marriage as between a male person and female person.
	Question 3	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	61%	39%	Crime	Requires the State Board of Pardons Commissioner to meet four times per year, allows any board member to submit an issue for the board's consideration, and provides that a majority of board members is sufficient to issue a pardon.
	Question 4	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	64%	36%	Voting Rights	This amendment adds the state's declaration of voters' rights, formerly a statute passed in 2002, to the Nevada Constitution. The amendment provides for qualified persons who are registered to vote with a constitutional right to receive and cast a ballot that is written in a "format that allows the clear identification of candidates" and "accurately records the voter's preference in the selection of candidates." It also provides registered voters with other constitutional rights.
	Question 6	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58%	42%	Energy	This amendment requires electric utilities to acquire 50 percent of their electricity from renewable resources by 2030.
New Hampshire	No Ballot measures in 2020							

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 6.9A
State Ballot Questions in 2020 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Title	Type	Date	Result	Vote totals		Subject	Short description
					Yes votes	No votes		
New Jersey	Public Question 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	67%	33%	Marijuana	This amendment legalizes the possession and use of marijuana for persons age 21 and older and legalizes the cultivation, processing, and sale of retail marijuana.
	Public Question 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	76%	24%	Taxes	This amendment makes peacetime veterans eligible for a \$250 property tax deduction.
	Public Question 3	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58%	42%	Redistricting	This amendment postpones the legislative redistricting process until after the election on November 2, 2021, if the state receives federal census data after February 15, 2021 and keeps the current state legislative districts in place until 2023.
New Mexico	Bond Question A	LRBI	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	68%	32%	Bond Issue	This bond issue supports authorizing the sale and issuance of \$33.3 million in bonds for senior citizen facilities improvements.
	Bond Question B	LRBI	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	66%	34%	Bond Issue	This bond issue supports authorizing the sale and issuance of \$9.7 million in bonds for public library improvements.
	Bond Question C	LRBI	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	65%	35%	Bond Issue	This bond issue supports authorizing the sale and issuance of \$156.3 million in bonds for public higher education institutions, special public schools, and native tribal schools.
	Amendment 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	56%	44%	Government	This amendment changes the Public Regulation Commission (PRC) from an elected five-member commission to an appointed three-member commission.
	Amendment 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	64%	36%	Elections and Terms	Amends the constitution to allow the state legislature to pass laws adjusting the election dates of state or county officeholders and adjust office terms according to those date changes.
New York	No Ballot measures in 2020							
North Carolina	No Ballot measures in 2020							
North Dakota	Amendment 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	27%	73%	Education	The failure of this amendment keeps the membership of the Board of Higher Education at eight members with term limits of four years and allows members to be state officials, legislators, or state employees.
	Amendment 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	38%	62%	Direct Democracy	Passage of this amendment would have required citizen initiated constitutional amendments to be submitted to the legislature after voter approval.
Ohio	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Oklahoma	Question 802	CICA	June 30, 2020	Passed	51%	49%	Healthcare	Passage of this amendment effectively expands Medicaid to those with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level under the Affordable Care Act.
	Question 805	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	39%	61%	Trials	The defeat of this amendment maintains a person convicted of a non-violent felony can receive enhanced sentences based on past felony convictions.
	Question 814	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	41%	59%	Healthcare & Tobacco	Defeat of this amendment maintains the current arrangement 75% of the money the state receives from tobacco settlements will be deposited into the TSET Fund.
Oregon	Measure 107	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	78%	22%	Campaigns	Authorizes the state legislature and local governments to limit campaign contributions and expenditures; require disclosure of contributions and expenditures; and require that political advertisements identify the entities that paid for them.
	Measure 108	LRSS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	66%	34%	Healthcare	Authorizes an increase on taxes of tobacco products and other inhalant delivery systems (such as e-cigarettes) to fund the state's Medical Assistance Program and other healthcare-related programs.
	Measure 109	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	56%	44%	Drugs/Crime	Authorizes the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to create a program to permit licensed service providers to administer psilocybin-producing mushroom and fungi products to individuals 21 years of age or older.
	Measure 110	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58%	42%	Drugs/Crime	Makes personal non-commercial possession of a controlled substance no more than a Class E violation (max fine of \$100 fine) and establishes a drug addiction treatment and recovery program funded in part by the state's marijuana tax revenue and state prison savings.
Pennsylvania	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Rhode Island	Question 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	53%	47%	Constitutional Language	Amends the Rhode Island Constitution to remove "Providence Plantations" from the official state name in the Preamble, Article III (Oath of Officers), and Article IX (Commissions).
South Carolina	No Ballot measures in 2020							

See footnotes at end of table

INITIATIVES AND REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.9A

State Ballot Questions in 2020 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Title	Type	Date	Result	Vote totals		Subject	Short description
					Yes votes	No votes		
South Dakota	Amendment A	CICA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed*	54%	46%	Marijuana	Legalizes the recreational use of marijuana and requires the legislature to pass laws providing for the use of medical marijuana and the sale of hemp by April 1, 2022. *Amendment A was set to take effect July 1. It is facing multiple court challenges. A South Dakota state judge ruled on Feb. 8, 2021, that last year's voter-approved initiative to legalize marijuana for adults 21 and over is unconstitutional and cannot go forward, though advocates plan to appeal to the State Supreme Court.
	Amendment B	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58%	42%	Gambling	Amends the state constitution to authorize the South Dakota State Legislature to legalize sports betting within the city limits of Deadwood, South Dakota, with all net municipal proceeds dedicated to the Deadwood Historic Restoration and Preservation Fund.
	Measure 26	CISS	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	70%	30%	Marijuana/Healthcare	Establishes a medical marijuana program in South Dakota for individuals with a debilitating medical condition.
Tennessee	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Texas	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Utah	Amendment A	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58%	42%	Constitutional Language	Removes gendered language in the Utah Constitution and replaces it with gender-neutral language
	Amendment B	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	80%	20%	Legislator Qualifications	Specifies that certain qualifications of a legislator—such as age—apply as of the time of election or appointment rather than the time a legislator assumes office.
	Amendment C	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	80%	20%	Constitutional Language	Removes language from the constitution that allows the use of slavery and involuntary servitude as criminal punishments.
	Amendment D	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	61%	39%	Water Rights/Public Works	Passage supports the constitutional amendment that specifies the circumstances under which a municipality may commit water resources or supply water outside its boundary or exchange water resources and revise provisions surrounding municipal water rights.
	Amendment E	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	75%	25%	Hunting & Fishing	Passage supports establishing a constitutional right to hunt and fish in Utah.
	Amendment F	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	67%	33%	Legislative Sessions	Allows the state legislature to set the January legislative session start date in state statute.
	Amendment G	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	54%	46%	Taxes & Budgets	Allows the Utah State Legislature to use revenue from income taxes and intangible property taxes to support children and individuals with disabilities.
Vermont	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Virginia	Question 1	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	66%	34%	Redistricting	Transfers the power to draw the state's congressional and legislative districts from the state legislature to a redistricting commission composed of state legislators and citizens.
	Question 2	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	86%	14%	Taxes	Exempts one automobile or pickup truck from state and local property taxes for veterans who have a 100 percent service-connected, permanent, and total disability.
Washington	Advisory Vote 32	AQ	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	39%	61%	Tax Repeal	Repealed Senate Bill 5323, which was designed to levy a tax on certain carryout bags provided by retailers.
	Advisory Vote 33	AQ	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	40%	60%	Tax Repeal	Repealed Senate Bill 5628, that levied a tax on heavy equipment rentals.
	Advisory Vote 34	AQ	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	38%	62%	Tax Repeal	Advised the legislature to repeal Senate Bill 6492, designed to increase the business and occupation tax rate.
	Advisory Vote 35	AQ	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	46%	54%	Tax Repeal	Advised the legislature to repeal Senate Bill 6690, designed to increase the business and occupation tax rate on commercial airplane manufacturers.
	Referendum 90	CI	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	58%	42%	Sex Education	Supports allowing Senate Bill 5395 to take effect, thereby requiring public schools to provide comprehensive sexual health education for all students and requiring students to be excused if requested by their parents.
	Joint Resolution 8212	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed	46%	54%	Budgets & Finance	Opposed allowing the Washington Legislature to invest the Long-Term Care Services and Supports Trust Account into stocks or other methods of investment, limiting the methods of investment for the accounts to government and corporate bonds and certificates of deposit.
West Virginia	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Wisconsin	No Ballot measures in 2020							

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 6.9A
State Ballot Questions in 2020 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Title	Type	Date	Result	Vote totals		Subject	Short description
					Yes votes	No votes		
Wyoming	Amendment A	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Failed*	51%	49%	Public Works	*This measure failed since it required approval from a majority of voters casting a ballot at the election, which means leaving Amendment A blank was the equivalent of voting against it. Of the total ballots cast, 11.17% of voters either left Amendment A blank or filled in both "for" and "against." ; Total ballots cast at the election - 278,503 (100%); Total votes for Amendment A - 126,589 (45.45%); Total votes against Amendment A - 120,808 (43.38%); Undervotes and over-votes on Amendment A - 31,106 (11.17%)
American Samoa	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Guam	No Ballot measures in 2020							
CNMI*	No Ballot measures in 2020							
Puerto Rico	Statehood Referendum	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	52%	48%	Statehood	Passage of this amendment supports the position that Puerto Rico should seek statehood.
U.S. Virgin Islands	Constitutional Convention	LRCA	Nov. 3, 2020	Passed	72%	28%	Constitution	Supports the Legislature enacting a bill to convene a constitutional convention to adopt the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (or a portion of the act) as the Constitution of the Virgin Islands.

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election sites, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia websites, January 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

- ABR: Automatic Ballot Referral
- AQ: Advisory Question
- BI: Bond Initiative
- CI: Citizen Initiative/Referendum
- CICA: Citizen Initiated Constitutional Amendment
- CISS: Citizen Initiative State Statute
- CR: Commission referred
- ConCon: Constitution Convention
- IndISS: Indirect Initiated State Statute
- ITL: Initiatives to the Legislature
- LR: Legislatively Referred
- LRCA: Legislatively Referred Constitutional Amendment
- LRSS: Legislatively Referred State Statute
- VR: Veto Referendum

INITIATIVES

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

TABLE 6.10

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

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election websites, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, August 2021.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—No provision

AG—Attorney General

D—Direct initiative

O—Other

I—Indirect initiative

P—Proponent

EV—Eligible voters

ST—State

LG—Lieutenant Governor

SP—Sponsor

SS—Secretary of State

Y—Yes

SBE—State Board of Elections

N—No

- (a) An initiative may provide a constitutional amendment or develop a new statute, and may be formed either directly or indirectly. The direct initiative allows a proposed measure to be placed on the ballot after a specific number of signatures 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 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.

INITIATIVES

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. amd't.	Statute				Const. amd't.	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) 8% VG	From 3rd Wed. in Sept. to 1st Wed. in Dec. (k)	Y (j)	SS (k)	(i)	(l)
Michigan	10% VG no more than 15% from each CD	8% VG, no more than 15% from each CD	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

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, August 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

... – No provision

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.

INITIATIVES

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

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 websites, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, August 2021.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—No provision.

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.

INITIATIVES

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)		Days to contest election results (c)	Can an approved initiative be:			Can a defeated initiative be refilled?
	Title by:	Summary by:		Const. amd.	Statute		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

TABLE 6.13

State Initiatives: Voting on the Initiative (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election websites, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, August 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

. . . – No provision.

LG – Lieutenant Governor.

SS – Secretary of State.

AG – Attorney General.

P – Proponent.

LC – Legislative Council.

LLS – Legislative Legal Services.

BSC – Board of State Canvassers.

SBE – State Board of Elections.

PR – Primary election.

GE – General election.

REG – Regular election.

SP – Special election.

IM – Immediately.

LS – Legislative session.

TB – Title Board

Y – Yes.

N – No.

w/i – Within.

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

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

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

(d) After certification of election.

(e) 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 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.

REFERENDUMS

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

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, August 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

... – No provision for

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

AG – Attorney General

P – Proponent

PE – Petitioner

ST – State

SP – Sponsor

Y – Yes

N – No

LC – Office of Legislative Counsel

(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 amnds 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.

REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.15

State Referendums: Requesting Permission to Circulate a 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

TABLE 6.15

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, August 2021.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—No provision for.

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.

REFERENDUMS

TABLE 6.16

State Referendums: Preparing the Citizen Petition Referendum

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

TABLE 6.16

State Referendums: Preparing the Citizen Petition Referendum (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments' survey of state election websites, Initiative & Referendum Institute website and Ballotpedia website, August 2021.

* Commonwealth of 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.

REFERENDUMS

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

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, August 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

. . . – No provision

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

GE – General election

PR – Primary election

REG – Regular election

SP – Special election

IM – Immediately

LS – Legislative session

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

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

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

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

(e) After election is certified.

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

(g) Unless specifically provided by the legislature in an act referred by it to the people or until suspended by a petition signed by at least 15% of the qualified electors in a majority of the legislative representative districts, an act referred to the people is in effect as provided by law until it is approved or rejected at the election. An act that is rejected is repealed effective the date the result of the canvass is filed by the secretary of state under 13-27-503. 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.

RECALL

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.
Nebraska	No			

See footnotes at end of table

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
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.
Puerto Rico	No			
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, Aug. 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: This table refers only to officials elected to statewide office. 39 states have provisions providing for recall of certain officials at the local government levels.

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.

RECALL

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	90 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	25% VO in given	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	...	1M	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

TABLE 6.19

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

Sources: The Council of State Governments, state election websites, Aug. 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

...—No provision.

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 is first reimbursed for all expenses of the preceding election.

(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 officials 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.

RECALL

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

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

Sources: The Council of State Governments, state election websites, April 2021.

* Commonwealth of 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 election is 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.

RECALL

TABLE 6.20

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

- (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 2019 General Fund, Actual (In millions of dollars)

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending balance	Rainy day fund balance
Total	\$54,664	\$890,479		\$959,253	\$868,253		\$65,876	\$79,040
Alabama (a)	593	9,367	0	9,960	8,649	337	974	848
Alaska (a)	0	2,627	2,761	5,388	4,889	1,052	(552)	2,288
Arizona (a)	450	11,131	101	11,681	10,724	0	957	743
Arkansas (a)	0	5,921	0	5,921	5,626	0	295	153
California (a)	11,419	144,485	(4,293)	151,612	140,387	(55)	11,280	23,001
Colorado* (a)	1,366	12,564	17	13,947	12,855	(170)	1,262	1,262
Connecticut (a)	0	19,650	0	19,650	19,279	0	371	2,506
Delaware* (a)	750	4,592	0	5,342	4,394	0	947	240
Florida	1,646	34,106	0	35,752	33,262	0	2,490	1,483
Georgia* (a)	2,806	25,571	76	28,453	25,406	0	3,047	2,808
Hawaii	750	7,917	0	8,667	7,915	0	752	378
Idaho (a)	118	3,735	(69)	3,785	3,699	(16)	101	373
Illinois* (a)	125	39,195	1,057	40,377	36,575	3,336	466	4
Indiana (a)	366	16,693	56	17,116	16,280	1	835	1,436
Iowa (a)	0	7,859	71	7,930	7,528	113	289	757
Kansas (a)	762	7,368	8	8,138	7,033	0	1,105	0
Kentucky (a)	29	11,510	475	12,014	11,661	223	130	129
Louisiana (a)	308	10,140	191	10,639	10,002	103	535	405
Maine (a)	75	3,849	4	3,927	3,659	129	139	309
Maryland (a)	590	18,399	(181)	18,807	17,912	(79)	974	877
Massachusetts* (a)	2,387	34,611	13,765	50,763	33,038	13,765	3,959	3,424
Michigan (a)	788	10,660	0	11,449	10,432	100	916	1,149
Minnesota* (a)	3,283	23,743	0	27,026	23,054	0	3,971	2,480
Mississippi (a)	5	5,968	0	5,973	5,534	434	5	350
Missouri (a)	495	9,567	132	10,195	9,541	0	654	651
Montana (a)	187	2,574	(1)	2,760	2,405	(7)	361	60
Nebraska (a)	454	4,894	(182)	5,165	4,367	62	737	334
Nevada (a)	425	4,288	142	4,855	4,419	83	353	332
New Hampshire (a)	74	1,622	0	1,696	1,505	(1)	193	115
New Jersey* (a)	991	38,316	420	39,727	38,014	0	1,712	421
New Mexico* (a)	1,185	7,910	290	9,385	7,515	36	1,834	1,834
New York* (a)	9,445	70,544	0	79,989	72,783	0	7,206	2,048
North Carolina (a)	995	24,827	0	25,822	23,666	447	1,709	1,849
North Dakota (a)	253	1,916	649	2,818	2,206	547	65	659
Ohio (a)	1,221	33,768	0	34,989	33,451	0	1,538	2,692
Oklahoma (a)	0	7,691	(12)	7,679	7,015	355	310	806
Oregon (a)	1,471	11,634	(93)	13,013	10,172	131	2,709	1,288
Pennsylvania (a)	22	34,858	(1,162)	33,718	33,401	317	0	22
Rhode Island (a)	53	4,025	(112)	3,965	3,924	10	31	204
South Carolina* (a)	1,187	8,805	4	9,996	8,142	145	1,709	871
South Dakota (a)	17	1,641	16	1,674	1,638	17	19	170
Tennessee (a)	1,140	15,443	(94)	16,490	14,266	582	1,642	875
Texas (a)	1,906	57,868	559	60,332	52,281	3,330	4,721	10,099
Utah (a)	317	7,543	43	7,903	7,578	34	292	697
Vermont (a)	0	1,683	11	1,693	1,597	97	0	224
Virginia (a)	1,230	20,445	0	21,674	21,445	0	230	792
Washington (a)	2,016	23,571	(1,651)	23,936	22,937	0	999	1,618
West Virginia (a)	378	4,756	5	5,139	4,604	18	518	753
Wisconsin (a)	589	17,341	769	18,699	17,964	(352)	1,087	649
Wyoming (a)	0	1,291	336	1,627	1,627	0	0	1,577

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.1

Fiscal 2019 General Fund, Actual (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2020 Fiscal Survey of States

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:

* – The ending balance includes the balance in the rainy day fund.
(a)

Alabama – Expenditure adjustments include transferring \$64.2 million to the ETF Budget Stabilization Fund and \$272.3 million to the ETF Advancement and Technology Fund.

Alaska – Prior-year appropriation lapses/reversions to the general fund; Transfers from other funds into the general fund; permanent fund dividends. Rainy day balance includes any anticipated draws (ending balance). Ending Balance includes multi-year appropriations

Arizona – Revenue adjustments includes transfers from various Other Funds into the General Fund. Expenditure adjustments include a \$271.1 million deposit into the Rainy Day Fund from the General Fund.

Arkansas – 16.3% of the ending balance was transferred to create a restricted reserve fund for FY19, 58.7% was transferred to the General Revenue Allotment Reserve Fund, and the remaining 25% was transferred to the Arkansas Highway Transfer Fund. Total available revenue amounts are reported as net of refunds and special dedications/payments.

California – Revenue and expenditure adjustments to the beginning fund balance consist primarily of adjustments made to major taxes and other non K-12 spending. Revenue adjustments are primarily made up of \$4,425.6 million in transfers and loans to/from the General Fund. The ending balance includes the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties (SFEU), but excludes the BSA (a rainy day reserve held in a separate fund) and the Safety Net Reserve Fund. The excluded amount is \$13,996.4 million for the BSA and \$900 million for the Safety Net Reserve Fund at the end of FY 2019. Adding these amounts to the FY 2019 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$26,176.3 million in FY 2019. The rainy day balance is made up of the SFEU, BSA, and the Safety Net Reserve Fund, however, withdrawals of mandatory deposits from the BSA are subject to provisions of Proposition 2, 2014. Ending balance includes a reserve for encumbrances of \$3,175.1 million representing amounts which will be expended in the future for state obligations for which goods and services have been ordered/contracted, but have not been received by the end of the fiscal year. These amounts are shown as a reserve to the fund balance instead of a hit to the fund balance. Total Revenues: reflect revenues before transfers and loans to/from the General Fund.

Colorado – Revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund. Expenditure adjustments include reversions and accounting adjustments. Colorado's rainy day fund is included within the General Fund.

Connecticut – Rainy Day Fund balance includes \$949.7 million transfer from the General Fund to the fund due to the volatility cap. Rainy day fund balance includes ending balance. FY 2019 Actual Revenue: Included in the total revenue figure of \$19,649.9

million, \$2,083.8 million is included as Federal Grant Revenue. Without the \$2,083.8 million in Federal Grant Revenue, the total revenue collected would be \$17,566.1 million.

Delaware – Ending Balance includes \$329.5 million in continuing and encumbered funds.

Georgia – FY 19 beginning balance reflects final fund balances as of June 30, 2018 for Revenue Shortfall Reserves reported on the FY 18 Combined Balance Sheet of the Budgetary Compliance Report. Adjustments to Revenues include FY18 agency surplus returned and early remittance of FY 19 surplus from state agencies.

Idaho – Revenue adjustments: \$2.8M for reappropriation, \$6.1M for prior-year reversion, \$13.1M from the Group Insurance Account, \$40.4M for Budget Stabilization Fund (statute expired), \$1.3M misc. expenditure adjustments: \$2M to STEM Education Fund; \$.4M to Wolf Control Fund, \$44.1M to Permanent Building Fund, \$22M to Tech Stabilization Fund, \$2.4M to Water Resources Revolving Development Fund, \$32M to Public Education Stabilization Fund, \$21M to Water Management Fund, \$.17M for deficiency warrants.

Illinois – Total revenues include \$33,560M in state sources, \$3,600M federal, and \$2,035M transfers in. Revenue adjustments include \$750M in Treasurer investment borrowing and \$250M in interfund borrowing. Expenditure adjustments include \$3,134M in statutory transfers out, \$773M in repayments for interfund borrowing and Treasurer investment borrowing and \$91M in supplemental appropriations.

Indiana – Revenue adjustments include a transfer to the General Fund to assist with the Integrated Tax System and a one-time deposit of gaming license transfer fees. Expenditure adjustments include reversions from prior year distributions, capital, and reconciliations; reversions from prior year Medicaid appropriations; state agency and university line item capital projects; the cost of a 13th check for pension recipients; a one-time appropriation for the Indiana Biosciences Research Institute; and a one-time transfer to teachers retirement fund pensions.

Iowa – Total Revenues are as actual, also included in revenue adjustments is \$71.0 million of residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds are filled to their statutory maximum amounts. Total Expenditures actual appropriations including \$168.6 million of supplemental appropriations for FY2019. Included in expenditure adjustments is a transfer from the General Fund to the State's Cash Reserve Fund of \$113.1 million. The ending balance of the General Fund is transferred in the current 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.

Kansas – \$7.8 million in prior year released encumbrances shows as revenue.

Kentucky – Revenue includes \$117.6 million in Tobacco Settlement Funds. Revenue adjustments include \$168 million that represents appropriation balances carried forward from the prior fiscal year, and \$307 million from fund transfers into the General Fund.

Expenditure adjustments include \$222.8 in appropriation balances forwarded into the next fiscal year and budgeted balances

TABLE 7.1

Fiscal 2019 General Fund, Actual (In millions of dollars) (continued)

<p>to be expended in the next fiscal year.</p> <p>Louisiana – Revenue adjustments - Includes \$53.3m BP settlement payment, \$137.8m of other obligations against cash carried over from FY18 to FY19. Expenditure adjustments - Includes \$87.9m of carryforwards, \$13.8m of pending transfers to be completed in FY20, \$1.2m of unappropriated uses of surplus. Designated portion of ending balance: 25% to Budget Stabilization Fund, 10% to Unfunded Accrued Liability for Retirement Systems</p> <p>Maine – Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers.</p> <p>Maryland – Revenue adjustments include a \$200 million diversion to the Excellence in Education Fund, \$23.3 million in transfers from tax credit reserves, and -\$4.6 million in revenue underattainment from transfers. Expenditure adjustments represent \$79.0 million in reversions.</p> <p>Massachusetts – General Fund is defined as all budgeted operating funds, adjusted for expenditures funded by federal reimbursements. This is to better align with spending reported in the State Expenditure Report and be more comparable to most other states, which book federally reimbursed expenditures in a separate federal fund; adjustments also account for certain transfers between budgeted funds. Designated Portion of Ending Balance (Fiscal 2019): \$521.3 million</p> <p>Michigan – Revenue totals are net of payments to local governments and balance sheet adjustments. Adjustments (Expenditures): \$100 million transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund/Rainy Day Fund.</p> <p>Minnesota – Rainy Day Fund balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million and a budget reserve of \$2,074 billion. Includes stadium reserve of \$55.075 million.</p> <p>Mississippi – Adjustments to expenditures reflect statutory transfers. Ending balance includes Reappropriation from FY2019 to FY2020, \$4.7M.</p> <p>Missouri – Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the General Revenue Fund.</p> <p>Montana – Revenue adjustments reflect prior year revenue activity and expenditure adjustments reflect prior year expenditure activity and adjustments to fund balance as a result of the annual CAFR reconciliation.</p> <p>Nebraska – Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. Among others, this includes a \$221 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund, as well as a \$62 million Transfer to the Cash Reserve for Revenues in excess of the Certified Forecast for FY 2018. Also included is a transfer \$48 million from the Cash Reserve Fund to the General Fund for budget stabilization.</p> <p>Nevada – Revenue adjustment are restricted revenue, reversion, Rainy Day Fund transfers in and reserve transfers in. Expenditures adjustments are restricted transfers out.</p> <p>New Hampshire – Expenditure Adjustments: The make up of this adjustment total for FY 2019 includes a positive pick up of \$9.4 million through a GAAP adjustment, a movement of \$5.3 million to the Rainy Day Fund, and the movement of \$3.5 million to the Public School Infrastructure Fund at year end. The entire General</p>	<p>Fund undesignated fund balance of \$192.5 million from FY 2019 was obligated in FY 2020.</p> <p>New Jersey – Revenue Adjustments: Lapses, transfers to other funds, reservation of fund balance</p> <p>New Mexico – Adjustments are net of reversions and transfers from other funds. Revenue adjustments include reversions. Expenditure adjustments include appropriations, expenditures and transfers out.</p> <p>New York – The Rainy Day Reserve increased by \$250 million after a deposit from the General Fund. This was the result of a transfer from the State Purposes Account to the Rainy Day Reserve Fund. These funds are components of New York State's General Fund</p> <p>North Carolina – Expenditure adjustments includes funds transferred to Budget Stabilization Reserve (Savings Reserve), \$221.5 million, Medicaid Transformation Reserve, \$135 million, and funds to the Department of Transportation from the General Fund of \$90 million. Budget Stabilization Reserve (Rainy Day) balance was reduced in the middle of FY 2019 to aid in the Hurricane Florence recovery efforts. The funds were placed in restricted statewide reserve similar to the Rainy Day Fund and transferred to the operating budget as needed to cover FEMA federal match and state supported programs for Hurricane Florence Recovery efforts. Ending Balance is higher than normal due to North Carolina not having a comprehensive budget at the time of this survey due to the Governor's veto of the General Assembly's budget. Normally, some of the year-end credit balance is directed by an approved budget to areas like capital, repair and renovation, and the Rainy Day Fund.</p> <p>North Dakota – Revenue adjustments are transfers of \$124.0 million from the strategic investment and improvements fund, \$455.3 million transfer from the legacy fund and \$70.0 million from other special fund sources, to the general fund. Expenditure adjustments include a \$545.9 million transfer to the budget stabilization fund and \$899,000 in misc transfers.</p> <p>Ohio – 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. FY 2019 expenditures include expenditures against prior year encumbrances as well as \$773.0 million in transfers out of the GRF. The fiscal 2019 ending balance included funds to support \$391.6 million in open encumbrances. In addition, the ending balance supported \$312.4 million in surplus transfers, which occurred in fiscal 2020.</p> <p>Oklahoma – FY19 revenue adjustments were -\$15.7 million net cash flow reserve fund difference and the addition of \$3.7 million returned to the GRF from legislative action to re-capture that amount from the GRF appropriation to the State Department of Health during the 2019 fiscal year. The expenditure adjustment reflects the end-of-year deposit into the Constitutional Reserve</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

STATE FINANCE

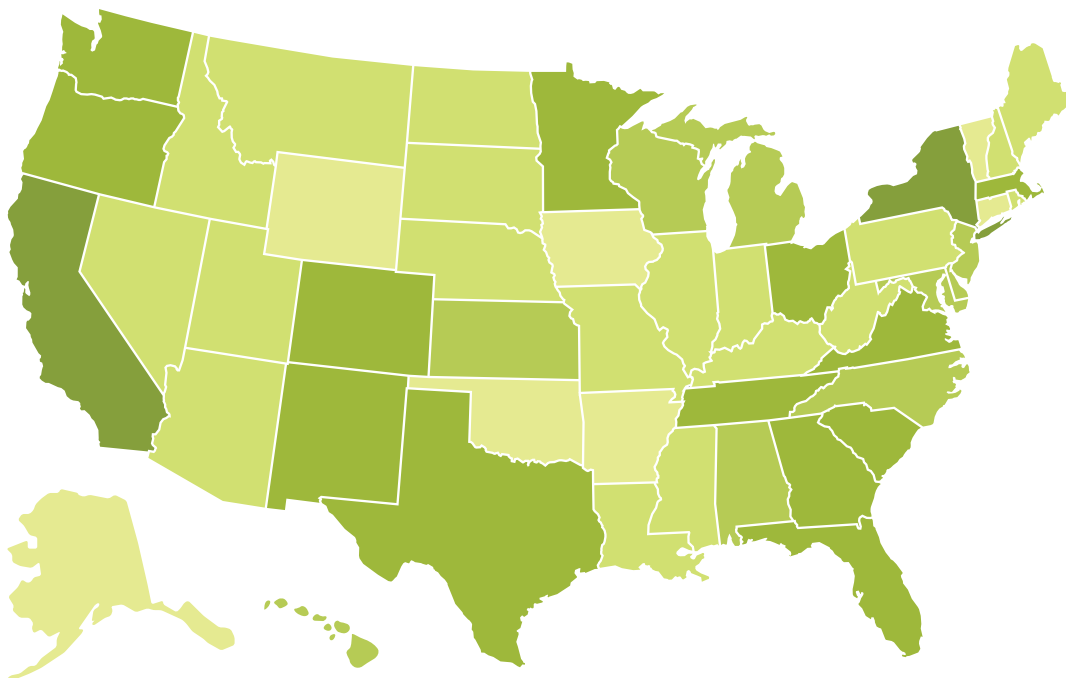
TABLE 7.1

Fiscal 2019 General Fund, Actual (In millions of dollars) (continued)

<p>Fund (Rainy Day Fund). Cash remaining from FY19 is not available to be budgeted until FY21.</p> <p>Oregon – Revenue adjustments include: a revenue adjustment for a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief. Expenditure adjustment includes: the cost of Tax Anticipation Notes, the required deposit into the Rainy Day Fund, and reversions of unspent appropriations.</p> <p>Pennsylvania – Revenue adjustments include refunds, lapses and adjustments to beginning balances. Expenditure adjustments include transfers to the Budget Stabilization Reserve Fund (rainy day).</p> <p>Rhode Island – Adjustments to revenues reflects \$119.1 million to the Budget Reserve (Rainy Day) Fund, offset by reappropriation of \$10.3 million from FY 2017. Expenditure adjustments reflect reappropriations to the following fiscal year (FY 2019). Designated portion of ending balance - Reappropriations authorized by the Governor totaling \$10.1 million.</p> <p>South Carolina – Revenue Adjustments: Transfer from Litigation Recovery Account (\$4.1M). Expenditure Adjustments: Transfer FY18 Capital Reserve to agencies (\$145.1M). Designated Portion of Ending Balance (Fiscal 2019): Agency C/Fwd Approp. \$432.0M, Y/End Surplus Approp. \$405.6M</p> <p>South Dakota – The beginning balance of \$16.9 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance that is transferred to the rainy day fund. Adjustments to revenue of \$15.8 million is from one-time receipts. The ending balance of \$19.3 million is cash that is obligated to the Budget Reserve fund the following fiscal year. This \$19.3 million is not included in the total rainy day fund balance of \$169.8 million.</p> <p>Tennessee – Revenue adjustments: \$43.0 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations; -\$75 million transfer to Rainy Day fund; -\$34.8 million transfer to Highway Fund; \$34.2 million transfer to dedicated revenue reserves; -\$61.2 million balancing estimate. Expenditure adjustments: \$235.5 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund; \$29.3 million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund; \$3.7 million transfer to debt service fund; \$1.0 million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations; \$311.8 million transfer to reserves for unexpended appropriations; \$0.9 million transfer to systems development fund. Ending balance: \$865.5 million reserve for appropriations 2019-2020; \$776.7 million unappropriated budget surplus at June 30, 2019; -\$0.4 million rounding.</p> <p>Texas – Revenue adjustment of \$559m from general fund dedicated account balances. Expenditure adjustment of \$3,330m reserved for transfer (50/50) to the Rainy Day Fund and State Highway Fund.</p> <p>Utah – Expenditure adjustments include \$33.5 million of surplus revenue collections were automatically transferred to rainy day funds and other funds at the end of FY 2019 based on statutory formulas. FY 2019 revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund and Education fund, the amount set aside for economic development cash incentives, funds that lapsed to General Fund or Education Fund at the end of FY 2018, and other revenue adjustments. Designated Portion of Ending Balance (Fiscal 2019): \$206.2 million of the \$291.8 million FY 2019 ending balance</p>	<p>Vermont – \$10.5M in adjusted revenues reflect amounts reserved at the end of FY2018, that were subsequently unreserved in fiscal year 2019, and were intended to address potential tax refunds due in fiscal year 2019, as well other general appropriations. \$96.9M in adjusted expenditures reflect the following net-transfers among state special funds and the General Fund, and General Fund reserves including; the payment-in-full of a \$22.3M inter-fund loan due to the General Fund, a \$13.3M additional contribution to the Vermont State Employees' Retirement System above and beyond the ADEC, and a combination of statutory and supplemental contributions to the state's General Fund reserves (Rainy Day funds).</p> <p>Virginia – General fund revenue includes transfers.</p> <p>Washington – Revenue adjustments reflect the net of transfers in and out of the General Fund, as well as prior biennium recoveries and similar resource adjustments. It is expected that any ending balance for FY 2019 will be spent in FY 2020.</p> <p>West Virginia –Fiscal Year 2019 Beginning balance includes \$297.3 million of Reappropriations, Unappropriated Surplus Balance of \$36.1 million, \$1.3 million of cash balance adjustments, and FY 2018 13th month expenditures of \$42.9 million. Total Revenues show the FY 2019 actual general revenue collections of \$4,756.3 million. Adjustments (Revenue) are prior year redeposits of \$0.74 million and special revenue expirations of \$4.7 million. Total Expenditures include current year general revenue appropriated expenditures of \$4.470.6 million, surplus appropriation expenditures of \$10.7 million, reappropriation expenditures of \$81.7 million, -\$2.4 million of cash adjustments, \$42.9 million of reappropriations transferred to FY 2019 collections, and \$15.5 million of 31 day prior year expenditures. Adjustment (Expenditures) represent \$18.0 million which was the amount transferred to the Rainy Day Fund from 1/2 of the FY 2018 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), the estimated 13th month expenditures applicable to the current fiscal year & the any unappropriated surplus balance (estimated) from the current fiscal year.</p> <p>Wisconsin –Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$29.1; Prior Year Designated Balance, \$238.5; and Other Revenue, \$501.7. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers, \$363.3; Lapses, -\$755.8; and Compensation Reserves, \$40.5.</p> <p>Wyoming – The state of Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis, to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates are required.</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

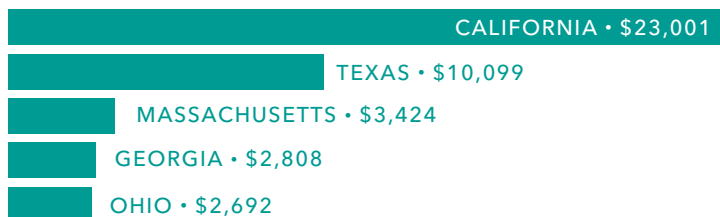
Table 7.1 | Fiscal 2019 General Fund

2019 Beginning Balances (In millions)



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

Highest Rainy Day Fund Balance Fiscal 2019 (in millions)

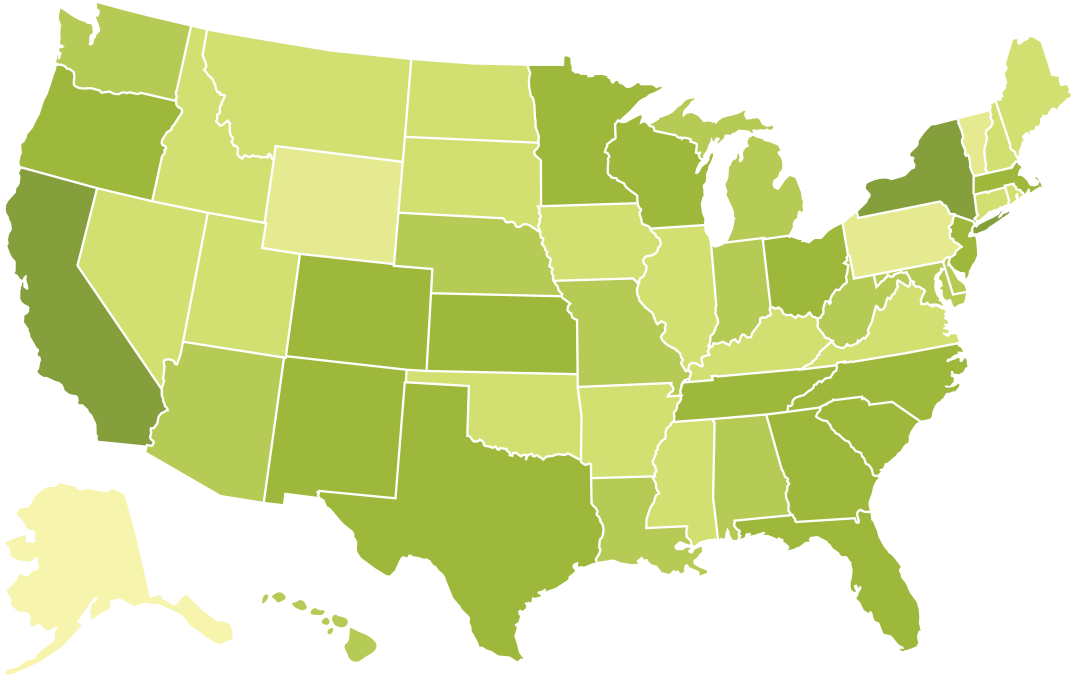


Texas' Fiscal 2019 general fund ending balance was OVER 50% HIGHER than its beginning balance.

In Fiscal 2019, 40 states had higher revenues than expenditures.

Table 7.1 | Fiscal 2019 General Fund (cont.)

2019 Ending Balances (In millions)



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

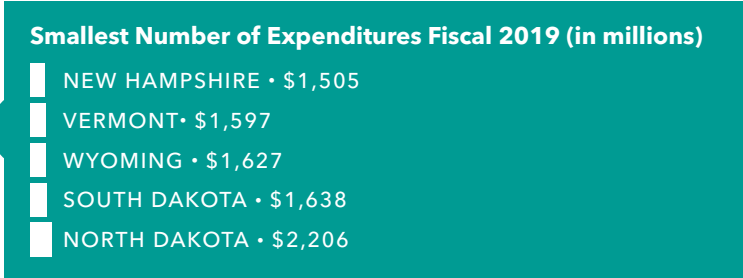
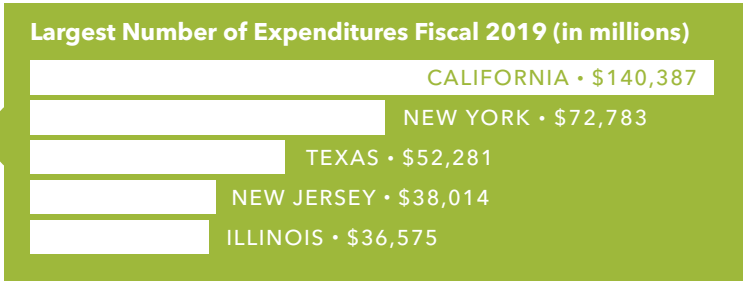


TABLE 7.2

Fiscal 2020 General Fund, Preliminary Actual (In millions of dollars)

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending Balance	Rainy day fund balance
Total	\$65,485	\$878,199		\$972,804	\$903,083		\$47,094	\$69,295
Alabama (a)	974	9,753	15	10,742	9,494	579	669	968
Alaska (a)	0	1,589	2,971	4,561	4,778	1,085	(1,302)	1,448
Arizona (a)	957	10,874	71	11,902	11,529	0	373	978
Arkansas (a)	0	5,753	0	5,753	5,750	0	3	185
California (a)	11,280	139,602	(1,977)	148,905	146,933	0	1,972	15,813
Colorado* (a)	1,263	12,869	240	14,371	12,715	0	1,656	1,656
Connecticut (a)	0	19,194	0	19,194	19,155	0	39	3,075
Delaware* (a)	948	4,526	0	5,473	4,514	0	959	252
Florida (a)	2,490	31,896	5,856	40,242	34,419	0	5,823	1,574
Georgia (a)	3,047	25,479	136	28,662	26,095	0	2,567	N/A
Hawaii (a)	752	7,637	648	9,037	8,046	0	992	59
Idaho (a)	112	3,961	(80)	3,993	3,913	25	56	393
Illinois* (a)	466	38,060	2,060	40,586	37,330	3,062	194	4
Indiana (a)	835	15,640	669	17,144	16,522	80	542	877
Iowa (a)	0	7,931	196	8,126	7,821	0	306	777
Kansas	1,105	6,901	12	8,018	7,535	0	483	82
Kentucky (a)	130	11,679	540	12,349	11,622	375	353	303
Louisiana (a)	535	9,593	88	10,215	9,681	535	0	568
Maine (a)	139	3,998	30	4,167	3,934	41	193	273
Maryland (a)	974	18,634	183	19,791	19,652	(564)	703	1,177
Massachusetts* (a)	3,959	34,079	13,926	51,965	33,785	13,926	4,254	3,501
Michigan (a)	916	9,811	262	10,989	9,331	42	1,616	836
Minnesota* (a)	3,971	23,130	0	27,101	24,191	0	2,911	2,765
Mississippi (a)	5	5,816	0	5,821	5,765	47	9	501
Missouri (a)	654	8,934	427	10,014	9,212	0	803	652
Montana (a)	361	2,533	(4)	2,891	2,436	3	452	115
Nebraska (a)	737	4,936	(287)	5,386	4,499	176	711	426
Nevada (a)	353	4,446	103	4,902	4,408	79	415	401
New Hampshire (a)	193	1,525	0	1,718	1,688	67	(36)	115
New Jersey* (a)	1,712	38,027	1,391	41,130	39,418	0	1,712	0
New Mexico* (a)	1,834	7,917	235	9,986	7,856	142	1,988	1,493
New York* (a)	7,206	79,207	0	86,413	77,469	0	8,944	2,476
North Carolina (a)	1,709	23,939	0	25,649	24,062	116	1,471	1,169
North Dakota (a)	65	2,089	461	2,615	2,359	0	256	717
Ohio (a)	1,538	33,506	0	35,044	33,774	0	1,270	2,692
Oklahoma (a)	310	7,057	366	7,734	7,424	0	310	230
Oregon (a)	2,709	8,319	(20)	11,009	10,713	0	295	1,153
Pennsylvania (a)	0	32,276	(920)	31,356	34,090	0	(2,734)	340
Rhode Island (a)	31	4,064	4	4,098	3,913	5	180	91
South Carolina* (a)	1,709	9,179	10	10,898	8,633	460	1,805	1,181
South Dakota (a)	19	1,700	22	1,741	1,703	19	19	174
Tennessee (a)	1,642	15,550	291	17,483	15,663	472	1,348	1,200
Texas (a)	4,721	55,846	34	60,601	59,084	2,196	(679)	9,699
Utah (a)	292	7,142	94	7,527	7,298	0	230	716
Vermont (a)	0	1,569	52	1,621	1,607	13	(0)	228
Virginia (a)	230	23,242	0	23,472	22,287	0	1,185	1,072
Washington (a)	999	23,474	1	24,474	24,319	0	155	1,693
West Virginia (a)	518	4,495	48	5,061	4,588	18	455	856
Wisconsin (a)	1,087	17,532	631	19,250	18,450	(373)	1,172	762
Wyoming (a)	0	1,291	336	1,627	1,627	0	0	1,577

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.2

Fiscal 2020 General Fund, Preliminary Actual (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2020 Fiscal Survey of States

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:

* – The ending balance includes the balance in the rainy day fund.

N/A – Not available

(a)

Alabama – Revenue adjustments include transferring \$15 million from the ETF Advancement and Technology Fund to the ETF. Expenditure adjustments include transferring \$66.5 million to the ETF Budget Stabilization Fund and transferring \$512.9 million to the ETF Advancement and Technology Fund. Expenditure Adjustments include transferring \$64.2 million to the Budget Stabilization Fund and \$272.3 million to the Advancement and Technology Fund.

Alaska – Prior-year appropriation lapses/reversions to the general fund; Transfers from other funds into the general fund; permanent fund dividends. Rainy day balance includes any anticipated draws (ending balance). Ending Balance includes multi-year appropriations.

Arizona – Adjustments come from other fund transfers to the General Fund.

Arkansas – 25% of the ending balance was transferred to the Arkansas Highway Transfer Fund, the remaining transferred to the General Revenue Allotment Reserve Fund. Total available revenue amounts are reported as net of refunds and special dedications/payments.

California – Revenue adjustments include \$4,002.7 million in transfers and loans to/from the General Fund and \$2,026 million in estimated cost recoveries for COVID-19 and wildfires. The ending balance includes the SFEU, but excludes the BSA and the Safety Net Reserve Fund. The excluded amount is \$16,116.4 million for the BSA and \$900 million for the Safety Net Reserve Fund at the end of FY 2020. Adding these amounts to the FY 2020 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$18,988.5 million in FY 2020. The rainy day balance is made up of the SFEU, BSA, and the Safety Net Reserve Fund, however, with draws of mandatory deposits from the BSA are subject to provisions of Proposition 2, 2014. Ending balance includes a reserve for encumbrances of \$3,175.1 million representing amounts which will be expended in the future for state obligations for which goods and services have been ordered/contracted, but have not been received by the end of the fiscal year. These amounts are shown as a reserve to the fund balance instead of a hit to the fund balance. Total Revenues: reflect revenues before transfers and loans to/from the General Fund. Estimated cost recoveries for Fiscal 2020 for COVID-19 and wildfires are included as "revenue adjustments".

Colorado – Revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund. Colorado's rainy day fund is included within the General Fund.

Connecticut – FY 2020 Rainy Day Fund balance includes a deposit of \$530.3 million due to the volatility cap and a deposit of \$38.7 million due to a surplus at the end of the FY. Once the Rainy Day Fund reaches 15% of the following fiscal year's projected expenditures, Connecticut statute requires funds in excess of the 15% to be transferred from the Rainy Day Fund to reduce the unfunded liability of the SERS Pension Fund or TRS Pension Fund, and to reduce bonded indebtedness. The Rainy Day Fund balance at the end of FY 2020 reached the 15% threshold of FY 2021 expenditures. \$61.6 million will be transferred from the Rainy Day Fund to reduce the liabilities of the SERS or TRS Pension Funds. CT's Office of the State Comptroller has announced that the \$61.6 million will be transferred to the SERS Pension Fund. The

Rainy Day Fund will then have a total balance of \$3,012.9 million after the transfer. Please note that for the Rainy Day Fund, the ending balance and transfer to the SERS Pension Fund or the TRS Pension Fund are unaudited and may be revised as part of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Rainy day fund balance includes ending balance. FY 2020 Preliminary Actual Revenue: Included in the total revenue figure of \$19,193.5 million, \$1,796.8 million is included as Federal Grant Revenue. Without the \$1,796.8 million in Federal Grant Revenue, the total revenue collected would be \$17,396.7 million.

Delaware – FY 2020 General Fund balance also includes \$126.3 million in the Budget Stabilization Fund. Ending Balance includes \$431.3 million in continuing and encumbered funds.

Florida – The \$5,855.8 million revenue adjustment reflects the state's Coronavirus Relief Fund allocation from the federal CARES Act, which was deposited into the state's general fund.

Georgia – FY 2020 adjustments to revenues include FY18 agency surplus returned and early remittance of FY20 surplus from state agencies. Expenditures reflect Amended FY 2020 budget as enacted. Ending balance reflects preliminary Revenue Shortfall Reserve prior to final FY20 agency surplus and appropriation of the 1% midterm adjustment for FY 2021.

Hawaii – Due to a combination of timing issues with enactment of various laws and accounting system limitations certain items were processed in FY 21 but have been reflected as authorized in FY 20. Adjustment in FY 2020: \$648 million deposit to the general fund from the Emergency and Budget Reserve Fund.

Idaho – Beginning fund balance different due to revenue adjustments for reappropriations of \$2.9M and year-end cash reversions of \$7.5M. Additional revenue adjustments: \$8.8M in from Permanent Building Fund (PBF). Expenditure adjustments: \$21.5M out to PBF, \$2M transfer out to Governor's Emergency Fund, \$2.5M transfer in from Consumer Protection Fund, \$20M transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund, \$1M to STEM Education Fund, \$8.6M to Public Education Stabilization Fund, \$8.1M to Technology Stabilization Fund, \$20M to Fire Suppression Deficiency Fund, \$1.03M to POST Fund, \$.2 to Wolf Control Board, \$2M to Disaster Emergency Fund and \$.16 for deficiency warrants.

Illinois – Total revenues include \$32,078M in state sources, \$3,551M federal, and \$2,431M transfers in. Revenue adjustments include \$462M in interfund borrowing, \$400M in Treasurer investment borrowing and \$1,198M in short term borrowing proceeds. Expenditure adjustments include \$440M in statutory transfers out, \$1,870 in debt service, and \$396 in repayment.

Indiana – Revenue adjustments include a transfer to the General Fund to assist with the Integrated Tax System, a casino relocation fee, a \$13.2 million transfer from a Special Transportation Flexibility Fund, a one time judgment payment of \$73.1 million, and a \$577.6 million transfer from the Medicaid Contingency & Reserve Account (part of "Rainy Day Fund Balances" in FY19 and prior). Expenditure adjustments include reversions from prior year distributions, capital, and reconciliations; reversions from prior year Medicaid appropriations; state agency and university line item capital projects; the cost of a 13th check for pension recipients; and minimal one-time expenditures.

Iowa – Total Revenues are as actual, also included in revenue adjustments is \$195.6 million of residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds are filled to their statutory maximum amounts. Total Expenditures actual appropriations including \$185.6 million of supplemental appropriations for FY2020. The ending balance of the General Fund is transferred in the current year to the

TABLE 7.2

Fiscal 2020 General Fund, Preliminary Actual (In millions of dollars) (continued)

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.	Missouri –Revenue adjustments include transfers from other funds into the General Revenue Fund and \$250M borrowed from the Coronavirus Relief Fund for cash flow purposes.
Kentucky – Revenue includes \$112.7 million in Tobacco Settlement Funds. Revenue adjustments include \$222.8 million that represents appropriation balances carried forward from the prior fiscal year, and \$317.1 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Expenditure adjustments include \$375 in appropriation balances forwarded into the next fiscal year and budgeted balances to be expended in the next fiscal year. Ending balance for fiscal 2021 includes \$71.8 million already budgeted, obligated, appropriated or legally reserved to be spent in a subsequent year.	Montana –Revenue adjustments reflect prior year revenue activity and expenditure adjustments reflect prior year expenditure activity and adjustments to fund balance as a result of the annual CAFR reconciliation.
Louisiana – Revenue adjustments - Includes \$87.9m of carryforwards. Expenditure adjustments - Use of FY19 surplus includes \$179.0m in Capital Outlay, \$133.6m transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund, \$105.9m transfer to the Capital Outlay Savings Fund, \$62.5m transfer to the Coastal Protection and Restoration Fund, and \$53.5M in unfunded accrued liability in state retirement systems.	Nebraska – Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. These include a \$272 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund. There is an additional \$11 million transfer to the Water Sustainability Cash Fund, \$3.3 million to the Water Resources Cash Fund, and \$500,000 to the Cultural Preservation Endowment Fund. There are also \$48.5 million in usual and customary transfers into the General Fund from other cash funds, which is included in the net receipts line. There was also a \$176.4 million transfer to the Cash Reserve Fund for revenues in excess of the Certified Forecast for FY 2019.
Maine – Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers.	Nevada –Revenue adjustment are restricted revenue, reversion, Rainy Day Fund transfers in and reserve transfers in. Expenditures adjustments are restricted transfers out.
Maryland –Revenue adjustments include \$27.6 million in transfers from tax credit reserves, a \$158 million transfer from the Revenue Stabilization Account (Rainy Day), and -\$2.9 million in revenue underattainment from transfers. Expenditure adjustments include \$443.6 million in reversions, which was largely driven by the utilization of federal Coronavirus Relief Funds to replace salaries for public safety officials (State Police, etc.) as well as a spending and hiring freeze for State agency operations. Expenditure adjustments also include \$120.6 million in mid-year (May 2020) appropriation reductions.	New Hampshire – Expenditure Adjustments: The make up of this adjustment total for FY 2020 includes a positive pick up of \$ 5.6 million through a GAAP adjustment, a movement of \$.2 million to the Rainy Day Fund, a movement of \$ 4.0 million to the Highway Fund and \$ 68.1 million moved to the Education Trust Fund.
Massachusetts –Data as of 10/14/20. General Fund is defined as all budgeted operating funds, adjusted for expenditures funded by federal reimbursements. This is to better align with spending reported in the State Expenditure Report and be more comparable to most other states, which book federally reimbursed expenditures in a separate federal fund; adjustments also account for certain transfers between budgeted funds. Fiscal 2020 is preliminary and unaudited. For example, the accounting related to certain COVID-associated expenditures remains underway. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Statutory Basis Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020 will represent the official financial statement of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for fiscal 2020. Designated Portion of Ending Balance (Fiscal 2020): \$735.2 million. Includes appropriations authorized in fiscal 2020 that are expected to be funded by federal funds in fiscal 2021. Total Expenditures includes certain public safety and public health costs expected to be covered from the Coronavirus Relief Fund.	New Jersey – NJ extended its FY20 fiscal year from June 30 to September 30, 2020 and shortened FY21 to 9 months for the period of Oct 1 - June 30, 2021. All amounts and actions reported in this survey reflect a 12 month fiscal period for each year. Revenue Adjustments: Estimated lapses, transfers to other funds, reservation of fund balance
Michigan – Revenue totals are net of payments to local government and balance sheet adjustments. Adjustments (Revenues): \$96.5 million reduction in payments to local governments, \$165.7 million transfer to General Fund from restricted funds. Adjustment (Expenditures): \$42 million transfer to the School Aid Fund.	New Mexico –Adjustments are net of reversions and transfers from other funds. Revenue adjustments include reversions. Expenditure adjustments include appropriations, expenditures and transfers out.
Minnesota – Rainy Day Fund balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million and a budget reserve of \$2,358 billion. Includes stadium reserve of \$56.052 million.	New York –The Rainy Day Reserve increased by \$428 after a deposit from the General Fund. This was the result of a transfer from the State Purposes Account to the Rainy Day Reserve Fund. These funds are components of New York State's General Fund. Ending balance includes \$1,313 million for the timing of payments not made at the close of FY 2020 that are expected to be made in FY 2021.
Mississippi – Adjustments to expenditures reflect statutory transfers. Ending balance includes Reappropriation from FY2020 to FY2021, \$8.7M.	North Carolina –Expenditure adjustments includes funds transferred to Budget Stabilization Reserve (Savings Reserve), \$36.5 million, transfer to a Rural Broadband project, \$15 million, and a transfer to the Department of Transportation out of the General Fund, \$64 million, for a total of \$115.5 million.
	North Dakota – Revenue adjustments are transfers of \$382.2 million from the strategic investment and improvements fund, and \$78.6 million from other special fund sources, to the general fund.
	Ohio – 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. FY 2020 expenditures include expenditures against prior year encumbrances as well as \$683.7 million in transfers out of the GRF. The fiscal 2020 ending balance included funds to support \$485.3 million in

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.2

Fiscal 2020 General Fund, Preliminary Actual (In millions of dollars) (continued)

open encumbrances.	Figures represent the numbers provided by the Comptroller in the revised CRE released July 2020, Table A-1.
Oklahoma –Final cash from FY19 was determined to be \$310.4 million, but is unavailable for the FY20 budget. Revenue adjustments of \$366.4 million represent deposits into the GRF from the Rainy Day Fund of \$302.3 million and \$64.1 million from the Revenue Stabilization Fund as directed by Legislative action. Cash flow was a net zero change. A total of \$229.9 million in reserves remains available entering FY21, including \$58.7 million in the Constitutional Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) and \$171.2 million in the Revenue Stabilization Fund.	Utah – FY 2020 revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund and Education fund and the amount set aside for economic development cash incentives.
Oregon – Revenue adjustments include: a revenue adjustment for a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief. It is important to note that General Fund revenues for the 2019-21 biennium were reduced by approximately \$423 million as a result of HB 3427. This bill reduced personal income tax rates while also establishing a Corporate Activities Tax. The revenue generated through the Corporate Activities Tax for the 2019-21 biennium is estimated at \$1,598 million and will Other Funds revenue dedicated to the Fund for Student Success. FY 2020 revenues include the payment of a large "kicker" payment. Because General Fund revenues for the 2017-19 biennium exceeded projections by more than two percent, there was a refund of personal income taxes to Oregonians. This refund, roughly \$1,687.7 million was returned to taxpayers as a credit on their 2019 income tax return (filed in 2020). During the Special Session in August 2020, the Legislature authorized \$400.0 million to be withdrawn from the Education Stability Fund (included in the Rainy Day Funds listed above).	Vermont – The \$52.0M in adjusted revenues reflects a \$51.2M inter-fund loan from CRF that was offset in FY21 with deferred FY20 revenue (extended income tax deadline) and \$.9M reserved at the end of fiscal year 2019, to be unreserved in fiscal year 2020, for general appropriations during fiscal year 2020. Fiscal year 2020 estimated adjusted expenditures include \$3.8M in contributions to General Fund reserves ("Rainy Day" funds), and \$9.7M in transfers from the General Fund to other state funds.
Pennsylvania – Revenue adjustments include refunds, lapses and adjustments to beginning balances.	Virginia – General fund revenue includes transfers.
Rhode Island – Adjustments to revenues reflect a transfer of \$126.4 million to the Budget Reserve Fund offset by a reappropriation of \$10.1 million from FY 2019, as well as a transfer of \$120.0 million from the Budget Reserve Fund to the General Fund to finance the final enacted FY 2020 budget.	Washington – Revenue adjustments reflect the net of transfers in and out of the General Fund, as well as prior biennium recoveries and similar resource adjustments. It is expected that any ending balance for FY 2020 will be spent in FY 2021.
South Carolina – Revenue Adjustments: Transfer from Litigation Recovery Account (\$9.6M) Expenditure Adjustments: Transfer FY19 Capital Reserve to agencies (\$151.6M); Transfer from Contingency Reserve to agencies for COVID-19 response (\$246.5M), one-time taxpayer rebate related to income tax collections on prior year Powerball winnings (\$61.4M). Designated Portion of Ending Balance (Fiscal 2020): Agency C/Fwd Approp. \$623.5M	West Virginia – FY 2020 revenues were impacted by COVID-19, least of which included shifting the due date for Personal Income Taxes anticipated in FY 2020 revenues into Fiscal Year 2021. The FY 2020 budgetary gap was addressed through both Revenue and Expenditure modifications. Revenue measures included using the Income Tax Reserve Account (\$23m); an unanticipated Liquor License Renewal Payment before July 1 (\$15.7m); Additional Abandoned and Unclaimed Property Receipts (\$3.2); Tax Refund Double Account Adjustment (\$4.351m); and CARES Fund General Revenue Expenditure Reimbursements (\$57m). Expenditure Authorization adjustments (Per Governor's Executive Order) included \$199m.
South Dakota – The beginning balance of \$19.4 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance that is transferred to the rainy day fund. Adjustments to revenue of \$22.4 million is from one-time receipts. The ending balance of \$19.1 million is cash that is obligated to the Budget Reserve fund the following fiscal year.	Wisconsin – Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$5.3; Prior Year Designated Balance, \$97.1; Other Revenue, \$528.9. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers, \$149.1; Lapses, -\$525.3; and Compensation Reserves, \$3.7.
Tennessee – Revenue adjustments: \$22.0 million transfer from debt service fund unexpended appropriations; \$600.0 million transfer from agency reserves; -\$6.1 million transfer to Highway Fund; -\$325 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund. Expenditure adjustments: \$429.6 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund; \$38.0 million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund; \$3.7 million transfer to debt service fund; \$1.0 million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations. Ending balance: \$1,348.0 million unappropriated budget surplus at June 30, 2020.	Wyoming – The state of Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis, to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates are required.
Texas –Revenue adjustment of \$34.1m in general fund dedicated account balances. Expenditure adjustment of \$2196.3m reserved for transfer (50/50) to the Rainy Day Fund and the State Highway Fund.	

TABLE 7.3
Fiscal 2021 General Fund, Enacted (In millions of dollars)

State	Beginning balance	Revenues	Adjustments	Total resources	Expenditures	Adjustments	Ending balance	Rainy day fund balance	Date of enactment
Total (a)	\$48,101	\$847,264		\$949,737	\$892,923		\$37,771	\$59,844	
Alabama (a)	669	9,971	0	10,640	9,611	366	663	1,093	05/01/20
Alaska (a)	0	1,153	3,092	4,244	4,510	710	(976)	587	05/01/20
Arizona (a)	562	11,911	17	12,490	11,761	0	729	993	03/01/20
Arkansas (a)	0	5,687	0	5,687	5,687	0	0	185	04/01/20
California (a)	1,972	119,647	18,072	139,691	133,900	0	5,791	11,376	06/01/20
Colorado * (a)	1,664	12,262	324	14,251	11,316	0	2,935	2,935	06/01/20
Connecticut (a)	0	20,253	0	20,253	20,086	0	166	3,542	12/01/19
Delaware* (a)	959	4,550	0	5,510	4,604	0	906	252	06/01/20
Florida (a)	5,823	31,336	0	37,159	35,792	0	1,367	1,674	(a)
Georgia (a)	2,567	24,147	0	26,714	24,147	0	2,567	N/A	06/25/20
Hawaii (a)	992	6,635	752	8,379	7,832	0	547	68	07/31/20
Idaho (a)	56	4,126	(64)	4,117	4,062	0	55	423	03/01/20
Illinois* (a)	194	36,769	6,424	43,387	39,036	4,031	320	4	07/01/20
Indiana (a)	542	17,511	10	18,063	17,254	100	710	887	04/01/19
Iowa (a)	0	7,838	253	8,090	7,774	0	317	784	06/01/20
Kansas (a)	483	7,497	0	7,980	7,924	0	56	82	03/01/20
Kentucky (a)	62	11,709	452	12,224	11,858	318	49	466	04/01/20
Louisiana (a)	0	9,250	0	9,250	9,236	0	15	503	07/08/20
Maine (a)	193	4,070	3	4,266	4,152	0	114	273	06/01/19
Maryland (a)	346	19,382	128	19,856	19,663	(35)	228	1,204	03/01/20
Massachusetts* (a)	4,254	32,826	14,682	51,762	34,757	14,682	2,322	2,207	N/A
Michigan * (a)	1,616	9,123	0	10,739	10,664	35	40	896	09/30/20
Minnesota* (a)	2,911	22,049	0	24,959	24,480	0	480	2,794	08/03/20
Mississippi (a)	9	5,691	0	5,699	5,586	114	0	521	07/01/20
Missouri (a)	803	9,066	417	10,285	9,790	0	495	611	06/01/20
Montana	452	2,264	0	2,716	2,559	0	157	115	05/01/19
Nebraska (a)	711	5,125	(405)	5,431	4,730	411	290	412	08/20/20
Nevada (a)	341	4,596	58	4,995	4,555	56	384	0	06/01/19
New Hampshire (a)	(12)	1,611	0	1,599	1,580	24	(4)	115	10/01/19
New Jersey* (a)	1,712	36,475	4,694	42,881	40,367	0	2,514	0	09/29/20
New Mexico* (a)	1,493	6,669	766	8,929	7,361	751	817	817	06/01/20
New York* (a)	8,944	66,442	4,500	79,886	73,169	0	6,717	2,476	04/01/20
North Carolina (a)	1,471	23,466	20	24,957	24,485	15	457	1,128	(a)
North Dakota (a)	256	1,748	552	2,556	2,485	0	71	727	05/01/19
Ohio (a)	1,270	36,195	0	37,465	36,938	0	527	N/A	07/01/19
Oklahoma (a)	310	6,422	0	6,733	6,733	0	0	N/A	05/01/20
Oregon (a)	295	12,875	(87)	13,084	11,150	220	1,714	1,377	09/01/20
Pennsylvania (a)	(2,734)	34,631	(1,175)	30,722	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island (a)	180	3,726	(112)	3,794	3,880	0	(86)	105	N/A
South Carolina* (a)	1,805	8,717	0	10,521	8,561	0	1,960	1,337	N/A
South Dakota (a)	19	1,743	0	1,762	1,743	19	0	193	03/27/20
Tennessee (a)	1,348	15,125	66	16,539	16,093	111	335	1,450	06/01/20
Texas (a)	(679)	52,342	34	51,697	52,342	1,240	(1,885)	8,788	(a)
Utah (a)	230	8,451	8	8,689	8,425	0	264	817	04/01/20
Vermont (a)	0	1,718	0	1,718	1,670	49	(0)	227	10/02/20
Virginia (a)	1,185	23,464	0	24,649	23,639	0	1,010	1,149	05/21/20
Washington (a)	1,201	25,636	0	26,837	25,864	0	973	1,963	04/01/20
West Virginia (a)	455	4,575	0	5,029	4,575	14	441	900	03/01/20
Wisconsin (a)	1,172	17,664	529	19,365	18,963	(819)	1,222	N/A	(a)
Wyoming (a)	0	1,125	363	1,488	1,488	0	0	1,388	03/01/20

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.3

Fiscal 2021 General Fund, Enacted (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2020 Fiscal Survey of States

Note: States' enacted budgets represent different points in time. States were asked to report to NASBO the date reflected in the enacted budget information reported in this table, given the rapid change in state fiscal conditions resulting from COVID-19.

*—In these states, the ending balance includes the balance in the rainy day fund.

Key:

N/A—Not available

(a)

Totals—Total revenues and total expenditures are adjusted to allow for year-over-year comparisons. Specifically, as Ohio was unable to report current fiscal 2021 data, the state's fiscal 2020 revenue and expenditure amounts reported in Table 7.2 are added to the 50-state totals displayed in this table. Pennsylvania was also unable to report on a full-year fiscal 2021 budget, and therefore the state's fiscal 2020 expenditure amount is added to the 50-state total expenditure amount displayed.

Alabama—Expenditure adjustments include an estimated transfer of \$71.6 million to the ETF Budget Stabilization Fund, an estimated transfer of \$273.7 million to the ETF Advancement & Technology Fund, and an estimated transfer of \$20.9 million to the General Fund Budget Reserve Fund. Alabama's 2021 Fiscal Year begins on October 1, 2020.

Alaska—Prior-year appropriation lapses/reversions to the general fund; Transfers from other funds into the general fund; permanent fund dividends. Rainy day balance includes any anticipated draws (ending balance). Ending Balance includes multi-year appropriations.

Arizona—Adjustments come from other fund transfers to the General Fund.

Arkansas—Total available revenue amounts are reported as net of refunds and special dedications/payments.

California—Revenue adjustments include \$12,345 million in transfers and loans to/from the General Fund (primarily comprised of a revenue transfer of \$7,806 million from the rainy day fund) as well as \$5,727 million in estimated cost recoveries for COVID-19 and wildfires. The ending balance includes the SFEU, but excludes the BSA and the Safety Net Reserve Fund. The excluded amount is \$8,310.4 million for the BSA and \$450 million for the Safety Net Reserve Fund at the end of FY 2021. Adding these amounts to the FY 2021 ending balance, the projected total balance is \$14,551.3 million in FY 2021. The rainy day balance is made up of the SFEU, BSA, and the Safety Net Reserve Fund, however, withdrawals of mandatory deposits from the BSA are subject to provisions of Proposition 2, 2014. Ending balance includes a reserve for encumbrances of \$3,175.1 million representing amounts which will be expended in the future for state obligations for which goods and services have been ordered/contracted, but have not been received by the end of the fiscal year. These amounts are shown as a reserve to the fund balance instead of a hit to the fund balance. Total Revenues: reflect revenues before transfers and loans to/from the General Fund. Estimated cost recoveries for Fiscal 2021 for COVID-19 and wildfires are included as "revenue adjustments".

Colorado—Total revenue amount and ending balance for fiscal 2021 reflect current estimates, not the projections at the time of budget enactment. Revenue adjustments include transfers to the General Fund. Colorado's rainy day fund is included within the General Fund.

Connecticut—FY 2021 enacted budget reflects the adopted budget from Public Act 19-117 signed into law on June 26, 2019 that was amended by Public Act 19-1 of the December Special Session that was signed into law on December 19, 2019. Budget figures do not reflect current estimates as a result of COVID-19. FY 2021 Ending Balance includes revenue cap amount of \$166.2 million.

The revenue cap limits the amount of appropriations that can be made based on a certain percentage of revenue: 99.5% in FY 2020 & 99.25% in FY 2021. FY 2021 Rainy Day Fund balance includes a projected deposit of \$301.5 million due to the volatility cap. Once the Rainy Day Fund reaches 15% of the following fiscal year's expenditures, Connecticut statute requires funds in excess of the 15% to be transferred from the Rainy Day Fund to reduce the unfunded liability of the SERS Pension Fund or TRS Pension Fund, and to reduce bonded indebtedness. As of September 21, 2020, CT's Office of Policy and Management is projecting a \$2,024.9 million deficit for FY 2021. Rainy day fund balance includes ending balance. (1) FY 2021 Enacted Revenue: Included in the total revenue figure of \$20,252.5 million, \$1,571.5 million is included as Federal Grant Revenue. Without the \$1,571.5 million in Federal Grant Revenue, the total revenue collected would be \$18,681.0 million. (1) FY 2021 Enacted Revenue: Included in the total revenue figure of \$20,252.5 million, \$1,571.5 million is included as Federal Grant Revenue. Without the \$1,571.5 million in Federal Grant Revenue, the total revenue collected would be \$18,681.0 million. (2) Revenue figures reflect adopted budget.

Delaware—FY 2021 General Fund balance also includes \$63.1 million in the Budget Stabilization Fund. Ending Balance includes \$431.3 million in continuing and encumbered funds.

Florida—The general fund amounts reported here reflect current estimates for fiscal 2021 (as of August 2020), not the estimates as of the time of budget enactment.

Georgia—FY 21 beginning balance reflects general fund balances as of June 30, 2020 for Revenue Shortfall Reserve (Preliminary) as reported on the FY 20 State Funds and Funds Available from Beginning Fund Balance Sheet of the Report of Georgia Revenues and Reserves. Georgia is required by its constitution to maintain a balanced report. The fund balances for FY 20 and 21 reflect the Governor's balanced budget. Georgia does not project future Rainy Day fund balances, but expects the reserve to continue to grow in future years.

Hawaii—Adjustment in FY 2021: used general fund to general obligation bond fund swap and \$750 million working capital borrowing or MLF.

Idaho—Revenue adjustments: \$.12 from State Regulatory Fund (Nurses/Pharm), \$.11 from State Highway Fund, \$.11 from Penalty and Interest, \$.25 from Correctional Industries Fund. Expenditure adjustments: \$40M to Budget Stabilization Fund, \$21.1M to Public Education Stabilization Fund, \$5M to Tech Infrastructure for Child Welfare, \$1M to Water Management Plan Fund. The Gover-

TABLE 7.3

Fiscal 2021 General Fund, Enacted (In millions of dollars) (continued)

<p>nor signs the appropriation bills once they are passed by both bodies; 3/24/20 was the last appropriation bill signed.</p> <p>Illinois—Total revenue include \$31,349M in state sources, \$3,684M in federal sources and \$1,736M in transfers in. Revenue adjustments include \$1,274M in net income tax revenues dependent on Public Act 101-0008 taking effect January 1, 2021 and \$5,000 in borrowing from the Federal Reserves Municipal Liquidity Facility. If Public Act 101-0008 does not take effect, then contingent appropriations will not take effect. Preliminary expenditures include \$1,396M in appropriations, transfers, and borrowing adjustments that will be contingent on Public Act 101-0008 taking effect.</p>	<p>2020.</p> <p>Massachusetts—The Commonwealth has not yet enacted a final fiscal 2021 budget. All responses are based on the Governor's revised proposed budget filed on October 14, 2020. Data as of 10/14/20. General Fund is defined as all budgeted operating funds, adjusted for expenditures funded by federal reimbursements. This is to better align with spending reported in the State Expenditure Report and be more comparable to most other states, which book federally reimbursed expenditures in a separate federal fund; adjustments also account for certain transfers between budgeted funds. Designated Portion of Ending Balance (Fiscal 2021): \$92.2 million. Total Expenditures includes certain public safety and public health costs expected to be covered from the Coronavirus Relief Fund.</p>
<p>Indiana—Revenue adjustments include a non-recurring transfer to the General Fund from a dedicated agency settlement fund. Expenditure adjustments include estimated reversions from prior year distributions, capital, and reconciliations; state agency and university line item capital projects. Revenue figures are based on latest consensus forecast which was presented on December 20, 2019. Expenditures are based on budget plan developed in May 2019. A new revenue forecast is planned for December 2020.</p>	<p>Michigan—Revenue totals are net of payments to local government and balance sheet adjustments. Adjustments (Expenditures): \$35 million transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund/Rainy Day Fund. In addition, 100% of FY20 GF lapses will be deposited to BSF.</p>
<p>Iowa—Total Revenues are estimated as of the May 2020 REC meeting, also included in revenue adjustments is an estimated \$252.7 million of residual funds transferred to the General Fund after the Reserve Funds are filled to their statutory maximum amounts. The ending balance of the General Fund is transferred in the current 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.</p>	<p>Minnesota—Rainy Day Fund balance includes cash flow account of \$350 million and a budget reserve of \$2,377 billion. Includes stadium reserve of \$66.255 million.</p>
<p>Kansas—FY 2021 Revenues and expenditures reflect amounts after Governor's allotment plan was implemented. However, some items of the allotment plan will require legislative action that has not occurred yet.</p>	<p>Mississippi—Adjustments to expenditures reflect statutory transfers. Missouri—Adjustments to expenditures reflect statutory transfers. Adjustments to expenditures reflect statutory transfers.</p>
<p>Kentucky—Revenue includes \$106.3 million in Tobacco Settlement Funds. Revenue adjustments include \$317.6 million that represents appropriation balances carried forward from the prior fiscal year, and \$134.9 million from fund transfers into the General Fund. Expenditure adjustments include \$317.6 in appropriation balances forwarded into the next fiscal year and budgeted balances to be expended in the next fiscal year. Ending balance for fiscal 2021 includes \$14.0 million already budgeted, obligated, appropriated or legally reserved to be spent in a subsequent year.</p>	<p>Nebraska—Original date of FY 2021 Budget enactment was May 27, 2019, as part of the biennium budget bill for FY 2020 and FY 2021. Due to Legislative delays as a consequence of the Coronavirus, the 2020 Legislative Session did not enact FY 2021 mid-biennium budget adjustments until August 6th, 2020. Revenue adjustments are transfers between the General Fund and other funds. These include a \$272 million transfer from the General Fund to the Property Tax Credit Cash Fund. There is an additional \$11 million transfer to the Water Sustainability Cash Fund, \$3.3 million to the Water Resources Cash Fund, and \$500,000 to the Cultural Preservation Endowment Fund. There are also \$50.5 million in usual and customary transfers into the General Fund from other cash funds, which is included in the net receipts line. There was also a \$10.6 million transfer to the Cash Reserve Fund for revenues in excess of the Certified Forecast for FY 2019. In addition, there were \$360.8 million in FY 2020 carryover obligations against revenue and \$95 million reduction from LB 1107 - a comprehensive tax package passed in August 2020 (FY 2021). Spending adjustments include \$65 million in mid-biennium budget changes and \$12 million in additional "A-Bill" adjustments.</p>
<p>Louisiana—Total Revenue includes \$90.1m of Budget Stabilization Fund</p> <p>Maine—Revenue and Expenditure adjustments reflect Legislatively authorized transfers.</p>	<p>Nevada—Revenue adjustment are restricted revenue, reversion, Rainy Day Fund transfers in and reserve transfers in. Expenditures adjustments are restricted transfers out.</p>
<p>Maryland—Revenue adjustments include \$29.3 million in transfers from tax credit reserves, a \$43.9 million transfer from the Dedicated Purpose Account, a \$0.9 million fund balance transfer from the Maryland Board of Physicians, and a \$54 million transfer from the Revenue Stabilization Account (Rainy Day). Expenditure adjustments represent \$35 million in reversions. The FY 2021 Enacted starting balance does not match the FY 2020 Actual ending balance because the FY 2021 Enacted budget did not incorporate updated revenue and expenditure figures from FY</p>	<p>New Hampshire—Expenditure Adjustments: The enacted budget bill for FY 2021 anticipated one time appropriations of \$ 23.6 million in one time initiatives. Special Note: The carry forward ending balance for FY 2019 from the audited State of New Hampshire Comprehensive Annual Financial Report was \$ 4.0 million less than the numbers estimated for the FY 2020-2021 Budget passed into law on October 1, 2019, causing the ending balance for FY</p>

TABLE 7.3

Fiscal 2021 General Fund, Enacted (In millions of dollars) (continued)

2021 to be presented as negative.

New Jersey—NJ extended its FY20 fiscal year from June 30 to September 30, 2020 and shortened FY21 to 9 months for the period of Oct 1 - June 30, 2021. All amounts and actions reported in this survey reflect a 12 month fiscal period for each year. Revenue Adjustments: Includes \$4.5 billion in planned general fund borrowing, transfers to other funds, reservation of fund balance.

New Mexico—Original FY21 budget enacted on 3/11/2020. Update represents June Special Session enacted on 6/30/2020. This update incorporates updated revenue estimate and expenditures for FY21. Adjustments are net of reversions and transfers from other funds. Revenue adjustments include reversions. Expenditure adjustments include appropriations, expenditures and transfers out.

New York—Revenue adjustment reflects \$4.5 billion in PIT note sales executed in the first quarter of FY 2021. The borrowings were done to address liquidity needs in response to the Federal government's decision to extend the calendar year 2019 income tax filing from April 15, 2020 to July 15, 2020. The FY 2021 Enacted Budget authorized up to \$8 billion of short-term borrowing in the form of personal income tax revenue or bond anticipation notes and up to \$3 billion of credit facilities in the form of a line of credit at one or more banks.

North Carolina—The General Assembly passed 32 smaller appropriation bills instead of one large budget bill during the 2020 Budget Session. These bills were signed by the Governor over the month of June and July, with one bill being signed in September from a mini-September session. Expenditure adjustments includes funds transferred to a Rural Broadband project, \$15 million. The Revenue adjustment is a \$20 million transfer of cash from a special fund to general fund availability.

North Dakota—Revenue adjustments are transfers of \$382.2 million from the strategic investment and improvements fund, \$100.0 million transfer from the legacy fund and \$70.0 million from other special fund sources, to the general fund.

Ohio—Revenue and expenditure information are from budget enacted in July 2019 and do not reflect changes associated with the COVID pandemic. 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.

Oklahoma—Amounts included in the Enacted FY21 revenues and expenditures represent actual Legislative appropriations, which included cash from FY19 that could not be spent until FY21 after verification and certification. The certified estimate usually included in this section is inflated because no economic effects from COVID-19 or the depressed oil and gas industry could be used to adjust official estimates certified in February. The Legislature restricted GRF appropriations based on an unofficial projection presented in April. At this time adjustments to revenues (net cash flow reserve or other possible adjustments) cannot be calculated; nor can adjustments to expenditures be projected, such as a possible deposit into the Rainy Day Fund, although such a deposit seems unlikely given current pandemic conditions. Effective date of the FY 2021 budget bill was 5/13/20, when the Legislature overrode the Governor's veto of the same day.

Oregon—Individual Budget Bills enacted June - August 2019, modified September 20, 2020 in Special Session. Figures reported in Table 5 reflect modified budget bills as of September 2020. Revenue adjustments include: a revenue adjustment for a statutory transfer to local governments for local property tax relief. Expenditure adjustment includes: the cost of Tax Anticipation Notes, as well as the required deposit into the Rainy Day Fund.

Pennsylvania—Revenue adjustments include refunds, lapses and adjustments to beginning balances. Pennsylvania enacted an interim, partial-year budget for fiscal 2021, with most line items funded for 5 months only, providing for total expenditures of \$25,789 million (a 24 percent decline from fiscal 2020 levels). The state's total expenditures and ending balance are shown as "N/A", since they are not based on a full-year budget and are therefore not comparable to other states.

Rhode Island—FY 2021 Budget is not yet enacted as of the date of this survey submission. Amounts reflected are based on preliminary unaudited balances from FY 2020, official revenue estimates for FY 2021 from the May Revenue Estimating Conference and the working expenditure budget for FY 2021 based on the lesser of the final FY 2020 budget or the Governor's recommended FY 2021 budget by appropriation act line item. Adjustments to revenue assume a transfer of \$117.2 million to the Budget Reserve Fund.

South Carolina—Fiscal 2021 figures reflect the continuing resolution under which the state is operating. Designated Portion of Ending Balance (Fiscal 2021): Agency C/Fwd Approp. \$623.5M estimated

South Dakota—The beginning balance of \$19.1 million and adjustment to expenditures reflects the prior year's ending balance which is transferred to the rainy day fund.

Tennessee—The Legislature passed an appropriations bill in March before recessing and returned in June to pass a second appropriations bill. Figures reported here are based on the cumulative impact of both appropriation bills. Revenue adjustments: -\$250 million transfer to Rainy Day Fund; \$150.0 million transfer from agency reserves; \$167.1 million transfer from capital project fund; -\$0.8 rounding adjustment. Expenditure adjustments: \$88.2 million transfer to capital outlay projects fund; \$18.1 million transfer to state office buildings and support facilities fund; \$3.7 million transfer to debt service fund; \$1.0 million transfer to reserves for dedicated revenue appropriations. Ending balance: \$335.1 million undesignated balance.

Texas—The fiscal 2021 budget was originally enacted in June 2019, but figures represent the numbers provided by the Comptroller in the revised CRE released July 2020, Table A-1. Revenue adjustment of \$34.1m in general fund dedicated account balances. Expenditure adjustment of \$1240.3m reserved for transfer to the Rainy Day Fund and the State Highway Fund.

Utah—FY 2021 revenue adjustments include transfers to the Gen-

TABLE 7.3

Fiscal 2021 General Fund, Enacted (In millions of dollars) (continued)

<p>eral Fund and Education fund and the amount set aside for economic development cash incentives.</p> <p>Vermont—Fiscal year 2021 estimated adjusted expenditures include \$51.2M CRF loan repayment, \$.61M in transfers from reserve funds, and a \$1.7M transfer from the Tobacco Litigation special fund. Total Revenue includes \$181M in deferred revenues from FY20.</p> <p>Virginia—General fund revenue includes transfers.</p> <p>Washington—The beginning balance for Fiscal 2021 (Enacted) is significantly higher than the ending balance for Fiscal 2020 (Preliminary Actual) due to a significant downward revision in the revenue forecast between when the Fiscal 2021 budget was enacted (early April) and the most recent revenue forecast (June).</p> <p>West Virginia—Total Revenue is the official estimate as revised is for FY 2021 Total General Revenue collections. FY 2021 appropriated expenditures are \$4,574m, and \$14 million Rainy Day Fund Transfer. \$900 Million is estimated balance.</p> <p>Wisconsin—Original FY 2021 budget was signed into law on July 3,</p>	<p>2019 as part of the state's fiscal 2020-2021 biennial budget. However, the amounts identified reflect the State of Wisconsin's November 20th Report (11/20/2020). Revenue adjustments include Tribal Gaming, \$0; and Other Revenue, \$528.9. Expenditure adjustments include Transfers, \$57.2; Lapses, -\$954.6; Preliminary Debt Service Reestimates, -16.2; and Compensation Reserves, \$94.5. There is no official estimate for the rainy day fund (Budget Stabilization Fund).</p> <p>Wyoming—The state of Wyoming budgets on a biennial basis, to arrive at annual figures certain assumptions and estimates are required.</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.4

Fiscal 2020 General Fund Revenue Collections Compared With Projections Used in Adopting Fiscal 2020 Budgets (In millions)

State	Sales Tax		Personal Income Tax		Corporate Income Tax		Gaming/Lottery Revenue		All Other Revenue		Total	
	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual	Original Estimate	Preliminary Actual
Total	277,913	265,959	408,905	393,222	57,007	56,375	9,774	8,575	154,752	153,687	908,352	877,818
Alabama	2,829	2,848	4,255	4,205	471	477	0	0	2,188	2,237	9,743	9,768
Alaska	0	0	0	0	135	100	13	9	2,156	1,480	2,304	1,589
Arizona	5,433	5,392	5,089	4,530	554	512	85	104	426	436	11,588	10,974
Arkansas	2,572	2,544	3,579	3,419	405	482	33	34	467	489	7,056	6,968
California (a)	27,241	24,941	102,413	95,566	13,133	13,870	5	3	5,022	5,222	147,814	139,602
Colorado	3,934	3,759	8,459	8,646	949	728	0	0	372	383	13,714	13,515
Connecticut	4,444	4,318	9,673	9,398	1,100	934	594	504	3,733	4,039	19,544	19,194
Delaware	N/A	N/A	1,590	1,472	112	117	202	177	2,713	2,760	4,617	4,526
Florida	26,059	24,591	0	0	2,695	2,474	368	20	4,385	4,282	33,507	31,366
Georgia	6,525	6,174	12,754	12,408	1,260	1,233	0	0	5,605	5,664	26,143	25,479
Hawaii	3,643	3,430	2,659	2,359	128	8	0	0	1,715	1,840	8,144	7,637
Idaho	1,702	1,689	1,785	1,905	282	243	0	0	193	194	3,961	4,032
Illinois	8,543	8,255	19,703	18,471	2,444	2,081	1,003	825	8,495	8,428	40,188	38,060
Indiana	8,076	8,042	6,174	5,272	851	691	418	291	1,033	1,079	16,552	15,375
Iowa	3,316	3,176	4,831	4,652	653	649	92	81	(1,052)	(627)	7,839	7,931
Kansas	2,785	2,832	3,750	3,338	450	384	0	0	447	346	7,432	6,900
Kentucky	4,056	4,071	4,661	4,765	768	639	256	271	1,721	1,820	11,462	11,567
Louisiana	3,861	3,693	3,513	3,778	400	563	416	355	1,535	1,394	9,725	9,783
Maine	1,630	1,614	1,770	1,836	205	216	57	65	155	239	3,816	3,969
Maryland	5,026	4,635	10,377	10,699	962	1,052	548	549	1,652	1,700	18,566	18,634
Massachusetts	5,177	4,816	17,386	17,348	2,525	2,523	1,355	1,226	8,766	8,167	35,208	34,079
Michigan	1,605	1,487	7,028	6,837	446	404	0	0	1,218	1,083	10,297	9,811
Minnesota	5,824	5,019	12,352	11,987	1,650	1,129	152	149	3,345	4,663	23,323	22,947
Mississippi	2,481	2,496	1,900	1,820	555	549	142	116	781	837	5,858	5,817
Missouri	2,313	2,248	6,840	5,984	315	323	0	0	353	378	9,822	8,934
Montana	58	58	1,411	1,435	166	187	75	66	799	787	2,508	2,533
Nebraska	1,750	1,848	2,625	2,446	325	391	0	1	229	254	4,929	4,940
Nevada	1,364	1,264	0	0	0	0	811	623	2,271	2,190	4,446	4,077
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	434	410	0	0	1,132	1,115	1,567	1,525
New Jersey	11,152	10,593	16,493	16,194	3,607	4,169	0	0	6,947	6,757	38,199	37,712
New Mexico	2,716	2,980	1,605	1,676	116	60	64	46	2,933	3,155	7,433	7,917
New York	13,994	13,626	48,534	50,508	6,104	6,370	15	14	8,470	8,689	77,117	79,207
North Carolina	8,203	7,821	13,030	12,415	736	658	0	0	3,101	3,046	25,070	23,939
North Dakota	928	971	397	352	65	92	10	16	662	658	2,062	2,089
Ohio (a)	11,014	10,686	8,726	7,881	1,639	1,671	0	0	12,686	13,267	34,065	33,506
Oklahoma	2,919	2,675	3,107	2,863	238	289	178	145	1,402	1,085	7,844	7,057
Oregon	N/A	N/A	8,632	7,172	695	488	0	0	693	639	10,020	8,299
Pennsylvania	11,454	10,818	14,570	12,835	3,558	2,827	181	143	5,734	5,653	35,497	32,276
Rhode Island	1,180	1,167	1,427	1,406	164	149	413	284	995	1,058	4,179	4,064
South Carolina	3,294	3,287	4,096	4,454	353	374	0	0	974	1,064	8,717	9,179
South Dakota	1,075	1,073	0	0	0	0	128	125	499	544	1,701	1,741
Tennessee	8,914	8,980	69	101	2,394	2,602	388	400	3,771	3,467	15,536	15,550
Texas	32,779	30,428	0	0	0	0	1,431	1,606	26,568	23,812	60,779	55,846
Utah	2,247	2,265	4,410	3,985	527	356	0	0	617	638	7,801	7,244
Vermont (a)	0	0	894	764	108	129	0	0	645	728	1,647	1,621
Virginia	3,730	3,707	15,263	15,352	1,031	1,012	0	0	1,534	1,668	21,557	21,738
Washington	12,352	11,928	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,748	11,546	24,100	23,474
West Virginia	1,390	1,387	2,155	1,948	137	152	342	327	1,012	1,008	5,036	4,822
Wisconsin	5,877	5,836	8,923	8,742	1,166	1,608	0	0	1,338	1,346	17,304	17,532
Wyoming	448	492	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	979	1,017	1,471

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2020.

Note: Unless otherwise noted, original estimates reflect the figures used when the fiscal 2020 budget was initially adopted. Comparisons to projections were also affected by the delay in tax deadlines for some states; see <<https://www.nasbo.org/>> for states that deferred delayed tax payments to fiscal 2021.

Key:

N/A – Indicates data are not available.

(a) California - Fiscal 2020 estimates on the 2019 Fall survey included \$4b in revenue transfers and loans from the General Fund. For ease of

comparison between the two points in time, revenues and transfers have been removed from total revenues.

Ohio - Corporate Income Tax: Ohio doesn't have a corporate income tax and instead has a commercial activities tax (CAT). All Other General Revenue Fund Revenue: Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures make up the majority of revenue in this category.

Vermont - "All Other GF Revenue" in FY2020 preliminary actual includes \$52M in adjusted revenue, which itself includes a \$51.2M CRF transfer to the general fund.

TABLE 7.5

Comparison of General Fund Revenue Collections in Fiscal 2019, Fiscal 2020, and Enacted and Current Fiscal 2021 (In millions of dollars)

State	Sales Tax				Personal Income Tax			
	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021		Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	
			Enacted	Current			Enacted	Current
Total (a)	\$255,440	\$255,463	\$258,399	\$245,261	\$382,100	\$377,944	\$360,365	\$356,562
Alabama	2,647	2,848	2,878	2,878	4,094	4,205	4,390	4,390
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	5,097	5,392	5,678	5,276	5,009	4,530	5,333	5,070
Arkansas (a)	2,465	2,544	2,569	2,569	3,520	3,419	3,359	3,359
California	26,150	24,941	20,583	20,583	99,189	95,566	77,567	77,567
Colorado (a)	3,695	3,759	3,481	3,975	8,247	8,646	6,795	7,942
Connecticut	4,338	4,318	4,588	4,116	9,640	9,398	10,005	8,418
Delaware	N/A	N/A	0	0	1,528	1,472	1,562	1,650
Florida	25,385	24,591	27,023	24,142	0	0	0	0
Georgia	6,250	6,174	6,722	6,722	12,177	12,408	12,653	12,653
Hawaii	3,542	3,430	3,045	3,071	2,568	2,359	2,058	2,169
Idaho	1,598	1,689	1,789	1,781	1,661	1,905	1,875	1,899
Illinois	8,409	8,255	7,846	8,101	19,236	18,471	18,352	19,164
Indiana	7,915	8,042	8,277	8,460	6,057	5,272	6,380	6,396
Iowa	3,046	3,176	3,170	3,170	4,944	4,652	5,134	5,134
Kansas	2,767	2,832	2,905	2,770	3,756	3,338	4,065	3,770
Kentucky	3,938	4,071	4,191	4,191	4,545	4,765	4,771	4,771
Louisiana	3,836	3,693	3,529	3,529	3,719	3,778	3,645	3,645
Maine	1,563	1,614	1,752	1,515	1,701	1,836	1,849	1,588
Maryland (a)	4,812	4,635	5,041	4,625	10,272	10,699	11,037	10,784
Massachusetts (a)	4,852	4,816	4,890	4,890	17,109	17,348	15,932	15,932
Michigan (a)	1,552	1,487	1,415	1,415	7,114	6,837	6,212	6,212
Minnesota	5,762	5,019	6,049	5,019	12,405	11,987	13,195	12,051
Mississippi	2,465	2,496	2,291	2,291	1,898	1,820	2,005	2,005
Missouri	2,198	2,248	2,048	2,048	6,664	5,984	6,400	6,400
Montana	65	58	58	47	1,429	1,435	1,470	1,253
Nebraska	1,658	1,848	1,820	1,765	2,546	2,446	2,750	2,607
Nevada	1,285	1,264	1,411	1,213	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	10,847	10,593	10,690	10,690	15,903	16,194	15,016	15,016
New Mexico	2,738	2,980	3,056	2,174	1,672	1,676	1,661	1,298
New York	12,856	13,626	11,342	10,457	42,967	50,508	41,602	40,071
North Carolina	7,751	7,821	N/A	N/A	13,166	12,415	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	957	971	940	940	414	352	407	407
Ohio (a)	10,573	10,686	11,181	11,181	8,910	7,881	9,187	9,187
Oklahoma	2,779	2,675	2,869	N/A	2,713	2,863	3,277	N/A
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,909	7,172	9,615	10,963
Pennsylvania	11,100	10,818	11,076	11,076	14,096	12,835	15,164	15,164
Rhode Island	1,126	1,167	1,109	1,109	1,397	1,406	1,296	1,296
South Carolina	3,186	3,287	3,294	3,372	4,161	4,454	4,096	4,113
South Dakota	1,025	1,073	1,102	1,102	0	0	0	0
Tennessee (a)	8,758	8,980	8,600	8,600	131	101	68	68
Texas (a)	29,839	30,428	33,911	30,157	0	0	0	0
Utah	2,116	2,265	2,296	2,296	4,320	3,985	5,168	5,168
Vermont (a)	0	0	0	0	875	764	836	836
Virginia	3,580	3,707	3,893	3,347	15,227	15,352	16,159	15,448
Washington	11,864	11,928	12,933	10,841	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,370	1,387	1,422	1,422	2,097	1,948	2,156	2,156
Wisconsin	5,696	5,836	5,961	5,920	8,994	8,742	9,142	8,543
Wyoming	519	492	545	418	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.5

Comparison of General Fund Revenue Collections in Fiscal 2019, Fiscal 2020, and Enacted and Current Fiscal 2021 (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Corporate Income Tax				Gaming/Lottery Revenue			
	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021		Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	
			Enacted	Current			Enacted	Current
Total (a)	\$59,615	\$55,429	\$57,544	\$57,091	\$9,641	\$8,431	\$8,670	\$9,053
Alabama	455	477	488	488	0	0	0	0
Alaska	115	100	75	75	13	9	5	5
Arizona	514	512	583	445	83	104	87	87
Arkansas (a)	570	482	449	449	72	34	33	33
California	14,075	13,870	16,534	16,534	5	3	2	2
Colorado (a)	920	728	576	655	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	1,061	934	1,083	764	619	504	602	603
Delaware	148	117	77	107	216	177	172	205
Florida	3,140	2,474	2,843	2,350	270	20	22	20
Georgia	1,271	1,233	1,536	1,536	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	164	8	111	101	0	0	0	0
Idaho	283	243	293	254	0	0	0	0
Illinois	2,389	2,081	2,039	2,059	1,000	825	636	975
Indiana	948	691	834	872	443	291	421	455
Iowa	706	649	721	721	90	81	81	81
Kansas	437	384	475	370	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	763	639	546	546	264	271	277	277
Louisiana	631	563	415	415	411	355	263	263
Maine	253	216	212	177	63	65	57	60
Maryland (a)	1,033	1,052	1,097	1,095	552	549	568	572
Massachusetts (a)	2,927	2,523	2,501	2,501	1,335	1,226	1,362	1,362
Michigan (a)	699	404	269	269	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	1,660	1,129	1,541	1,155	159	149	159	135
Mississippi	644	549	481	481	143	116	121	121
Missouri	348	323	325	325	0	0	0	0
Montana	187	187	167	125	75	66	71	71
Nebraska	424	391	360	408	1	1	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	758	623	822	822
New Hampshire	475	410	452	380	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	4,344	4,169	3,410	3,410	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	173	60	134	102	65	46	69	54
New York	5,501	6,370	6,506	6,506	15	14	11	11
North Carolina	830	658	N/A	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	148	92	67	67	15	16	10	10
Ohio (a)	1,632	1,671	1,653	1,653	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	293	289	299	N/A	173	145	180	N/A
Oregon	927	488	423	776	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	3,398	2,827	2,828	2,828	132	143	176	176
Rhode Island	155	149	132	132	397	284	265	265
South Carolina	449	374	353	324	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	128	125	134	134
Tennessee (a)	2,515	2,602	2,153	2,153	385	400	403	403
Texas (a)	0	0	0	0	1,523	1,606	1,454	1,465
Utah	521	356	383	383	0	0	0	0
Vermont (a)	134	129	49	49	0	0	0	0
Virginia	943	1,012	1,019	1,042	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	198	152	145	145	407	327	386	386
Wisconsin	1,338	1,608	1,205	1,864	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.5

Comparison of General Fund Revenue Collections in Fiscal 2019, Fiscal 2020, and Enacted and Current Fiscal 2021 (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	All Other Revenue				Total			
	Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021		Fiscal 2019	Fiscal 2020	Fiscal 2021	
			Enacted	Current			Enacted	Current
Total (a)	\$152,729	\$149,555	\$146,313	\$140,640	\$892,043	\$877,818	\$862,653	\$838,832
Alabama	2,172	2,237	2,215	2,215	9,367	9,768	9,971	9,971
Alaska	2,500	1,480	1,073	1,073	2,627	1,589	1,153	1,153
Arizona	528	436	247	177	11,231	10,974	11,928	11,054
Arkansas (a)	517	489	484	484	7,144	6,968	6,895	6,895
California	5,066	5,222	4,960	4,960	144,485	139,602	119,647	119,647
Colorado (a)	395	383	389	390	13,257	13,515	11,240	12,962
Connecticut	3,991	4,039	3,974	4,156	19,650	19,194	20,253	18,057
Delaware	2,701	2,760	2,740	2,816	4,592	4,526	4,550	4,778
Florida	4,619	4,282	4,561	4,478	33,414	31,366	34,449	30,990
Georgia	5,873	5,664	3,236	3,236	25,571	25,479	24,147	24,147
Hawaii	1,643	1,840	1,406	2,045	7,917	7,637	6,621	7,387
Idaho	193	194	191	178	3,735	4,032	4,149	4,111
Illinois	8,161	8,428	7,896	7,804	39,195	38,060	36,769	38,103
Indiana	1,043	1,079	1,056	1,078	16,406	15,375	16,968	17,260
Iowa	(927)	(627)	(1,269)	(1,269)	7,859	7,931	7,838	7,838
Kansas	408	346	231	321	7,368	6,900	7,676	7,231
Kentucky	1,884	1,820	1,819	1,819	11,393	11,567	11,603	11,603
Louisiana	1,444	1,394	1,307	1,307	10,041	9,783	9,160	9,160
Maine	269	239	202	203	3,849	3,969	4,070	3,542
Maryland (a)	1,729	1,700	1,639	1,634	18,399	18,634	19,382	18,710
Massachusetts (a)	8,387	8,167	8,140	8,140	34,611	34,079	32,826	32,826
Michigan (a)	1,295	1,083	1,227	1,227	10,661	9,811	9,123	9,123
Minnesota	3,492	4,663	3,357	3,247	23,478	22,947	24,300	21,607
Mississippi	818	837	793	793	5,968	5,817	5,691	5,691
Missouri	358	378	293	293	9,567	8,934	9,066	9,066
Montana	818	787	804	767	2,574	2,533	2,570	2,264
Nebraska	268	254	220	221	4,896	4,940	5,150	5,001
Nevada	2,244	2,190	2,363	2,545	4,288	4,077	4,596	4,580
New Hampshire	1,147	1,115	1,159	1,160	1,622	1,525	1,611	1,540
New Jersey	6,907	6,757	7,038	7,038	38,000	37,712	36,154	36,154
New Mexico	3,262	3,155	2,964	3,041	7,910	7,917	7,883	6,669
New York	9,205	8,689	6,981	7,288	70,544	79,207	66,442	64,333
North Carolina	3,079	3,046	N/A	N/A	24,827	23,939	23,466	23,466
North Dakota	382	658	324	324	1,916	2,089	1,748	1,748
Ohio (a)	12,652	13,267	14,174	14,174	33,768	33,506	36,195	36,195
Oklahoma	1,734	1,085	1,271	N/A	7,691	7,057	7,895	6,758
Oregon	706	639	856	1,049	11,542	8,299	10,895	12,788
Pennsylvania	6,132	5,653	5,387	5,387	34,858	32,276	34,631	34,631
Rhode Island	950	1,058	924	924	4,025	4,064	3,726	3,726
South Carolina	1,007	1,064	974	1,013	8,803	9,179	8,717	8,821
South Dakota	520	544	506	506	1,674	1,741	1,743	1,743
Tennessee (a)	3,653	3,467	3,901	3,901	15,443	15,550	15,125	15,125
Texas (a)	26,506	23,812	26,986	21,365	57,868	55,846	62,351	52,987
Utah	586	638	582	604	7,543	7,244	8,429	8,451
Vermont (a)	684	728	833	833	1,693	1,621	1,718	1,718
Virginia	1,557	1,668	1,617	1,517	21,308	21,738	22,688	21,533
Washington	11,707	11,546	12,703	11,390	23,571	23,474	25,636	22,231
West Virginia	1,091	1,008	853	853	5,163	4,822	4,960	4,960
Wisconsin	1,314	1,346	1,347	1,337	17,341	17,532	17,655	17,664
Wyoming	875	979	650	598	1,394	1,471	1,195	1,016

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2020.

Key:

N/A. – Indicates data are not available.

(a)

Total –By revenue type for all years exclude Oklahoma and North Carolina, which were not able to provide amounts for all four points in time as shown broken down by type. Therefore, totals

shown by revenue type will not add up to the total columns for all sources combined. Year-over-year changes were affected by the delay in tax deadlines for some states.

Arkansas - Revenue amounts are reported as "gross" (before refunds and special dedications/payments). As Budgets were enacted after revenues have been revised due to the pandemic, both 'Projections in Fiscal Year 2021 Enacted Budget Fiscal 2021' and 'Most

TABLE 7.5

Comparison of General Fund Revenue Collections in Fiscal 2019, Fiscal 2020, and Enacted and Current Fiscal 2021 (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Current Revenue Estimates Fiscal 2021' are the same and have not changed.	Kentucky – Updated FY 2021 revenue estimate yet to be released.
California – Revenue estimates as of April 2020. Fiscal 2019 does not include \$4.4b in revenue transfers and loans from the General Fund. Fiscal 2020 does not include \$4b in revenue transfers and loans from the General Fund or \$2b in estimated cost recoveries for COVID-19 and wildfires. Fiscal 2021 does not include \$12.3b for revenue transfers and loans to the General Fund (primarily comprised of a transfer of \$7.8b from the rainy day fund) as well as \$5.7b in estimated cost recoveries for COVID-19 and wildfires.	Massachusetts – The Commonwealth has not yet enacted a final fiscal 2021 budget. All responses are based on the Governor's revised proposed budget filed on October 14, 2020.
Colorado – Revenue amounts reported here include funds diverted to the State Education Fund as required by law. These diversions are excluded in the total revenue amounts reported in Tables 7.1-7.3.	New Jersey – All other general fund revenue for fiscal 2021 excludes \$4.5 billion in planned general fund borrowing.
Connecticut – FY 2019 Actual: Of the total \$19,649.9 million in revenue collections, \$2,083.8 million is Federal Grant Revenue; without the \$2,083.8 million in Federal Grant revenue, "All Other GF Revenue" would be \$1,907.6 million and the total GF revenue would be \$17,566.1 million. FY 2020 Originally Adopted Budget: Public Act 19-117 included the originally adopted budget which was later amended by Public Act 19-1 of the December Special Session as a result of a settlement between the State of CT and its hospitals; Of the total \$19,543.7 million in revenue collections, \$1,588.9 million is Federal Grant Revenue; without the \$1,588.9 million in Federal Grant revenue, "All Other GF Revenue" would be \$2,450.4 million and the total GF revenue would be \$17,954.8 million. FY 2020 Preliminary Actual: Of the total \$19,193.5 million in revenue collections, \$1,796.8 million is Federal Grant Revenue; without the \$1,796.8 million in Federal Grant revenue, "All Other GF Revenue" would be \$2,242.5 million and the total GF revenue would be \$17,396.7 million. FY 2021 Enacted: Adopted Budget: Public Act 19-117 included the originally adopted budget which was later amended by Public Act 19-1 of the December Special Session as a result of a settlement between the State of CT and its hospitals; Of the total \$20,252.5 million in revenue collections, \$1,571.5 million is Federal Grant Revenue; without the \$1,571.5 million in Federal Grant revenue, "All Other GF Revenue" would be \$2,402.7 million and the total GF revenue would be \$18,681.0 million. FY 2021 Most Recent Estimates: Of the total \$18,056.5 million in revenue collections, \$1,507.5 million is Federal Grant Revenue; without the \$1,507.5 million in Federal Grant revenue, "All Other GF Revenue" would be \$2,648.2 million and the total GF revenue would be \$16,549.0 million.	New York – In prior NASBO surveys, amounts reported for various tax categories inappropriately included portions of those taxes that were initially deposited into Debt Service Funds and used to pay debt service. Technically these taxes were never deposited into the General Fund and as such are not considered General Fund taxes. The All Other General Fund amounts previously reported in the survey were reduced by these taxes. The Fall 2020 Fiscal Survey properly reports these taxes.
Florida – Total revenue amounts reported exclude reappropriations, reversions, and fund transfers.	North Carolina – Details of North Carolina's revenue forecast for the fiscal 2021 (revised) enacted budget are not available by tax type. The consensus forecast developed in May consisted of a top-level amount only, without details by revenue type. The next consensus revenue forecast for fiscal 2021, and fiscal 2022 will be available in February 2021.
Indiana – Most Current FY2021 revenue estimates are based on the last revenue forecast presented which was on December 20, 2019 (pre-COVID-19).	Ohio – Corporate Income Tax: Ohio doesn't have a corporate income tax and instead has a commercial activities tax (CAT). All Other General Revenue Fund Revenue: Federal reimbursements for Medicaid expenditures make up the majority of revenue in this category. At time of data collection, Ohio was currently updating revenue estimates based on Q2 + Q3 actual data.
	Oklahoma – Projected revenues reported for FY 2021 enacted are artificially inflated because anticipated effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and depressed oil and gas markets could not be "officially" included in the GRF estimates after February. Legislators restricted spending from the GRF by approximately 18%, or \$1.1 billion, from the official estimate based on unofficial projected changes to major revenue streams. These "official" estimates will not match the enacted budget reported in Table 7.3. No official updated estimates are available; however, an updated projection will be presented to the State BOE in December. Currently, a comparable projection, considering the unofficial expectations related FY 2021 enacted revenue projections, would be approximately \$6,758.4 million in total. No estimates can be made for individual revenue streams at this time.
	Tennessee – Sales tax, personal income tax, and corporate income tax are shared with local governments. Corporate income tax includes franchise tax.
	Texas – Figures taken from Table A-12 in revised CRE July 2020 and the October 2019 CRE.
	Vermont – "All Other GF revenue" in FY2020 preliminary actual includes \$52M in adjusted revenue, which itself includes a \$51.2M CRF transfer to the general fund.

TABLE 7.6
Total State Expenditures: Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2018				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
Total	\$817,120	\$618,460	\$529,542	\$33,662	\$1,998,784
Alabama	8,268	9,968	8,650	589	27,475
Alaska	4,511	3,615	2,165	0	10,291
Arizona	9,808	12,977	11,989	373	35,147
Arkansas (a)	5,369	7,923	12,170	44	25,506
California	124,756	92,352	49,655	2,905	269,668
Colorado	11,308	9,928	18,578	0	39,814
Connecticut	18,611	6,141	5,484	2,913	33,149
Delaware	4,118	2,492	3,990	247	10,847
Florida	31,658	27,401	17,902	1,562	78,523
Georgia	23,675	14,447	12,266	1,167	51,555
Hawaii	7,804	2,628	3,636	1,131	15,199
Idaho	3,465	2,684	1,814	0	7,963
Illinois	35,409	16,940	19,900	534	72,783
Indiana	15,846	13,578	4,197	0	33,621
Iowa	7,254	6,260	9,860	8	23,382
Kansas	6,638	3,775	5,099	399	15,911
Kentucky (a)	11,221	12,442	10,390	0	34,053
Louisiana	9,548	12,085	9,328	292	31,253
Maine	3,416	2,698	2,192	106	8,412
Maryland	17,169	12,147	13,025	1,455	43,796
Massachusetts (a)	27,195	14,432	12,803	2,694	57,124
Michigan (a)	10,148	20,733	25,586	146	56,613
Minnesota	22,347	11,353	5,711	408	39,819
Mississippi (a)	5,575	7,787	5,089	667	19,118
Missouri	9,263	8,360	8,225	190	26,038
Montana	2,242	2,863	1,847	0	6,952
Nebraska	4,350	3,101	4,690	0	12,141
Nevada	4,033	4,940	5,588	282	14,843
New Hampshire	1,504	2,297	2,257	73	6,131
New Jersey	35,124	15,628	7,883	2,140	60,775
New Mexico	6,102	8,496	5,297	507	20,402
New York	69,724	56,808	32,502	4,710	163,744
North Carolina	22,746	15,174	9,627	248	47,795
North Dakota	2,103	1,472	2,289	25	5,889
Ohio (a)	31,726	15,113	19,975	2,868	69,682
Oklahoma	5,854	7,522	8,915	378	22,669
Oregon	10,180	10,476	19,801	162	40,619
Pennsylvania	31,948	29,145	23,188	627	84,908
Rhode Island	3,799	2,996	2,237	230	9,262
South Carolina	8,056	8,593	8,433	175	25,257
South Dakota	1,591	1,407	1,439	20	4,457
Tennessee (a)	14,780	12,618	6,164	0	33,562
Texas (a)	55,643	39,376	18,537	1,036	114,592
Utah	6,739	3,924	3,794	332	14,789
Vermont	1,587	1,926	2,098	64	5,675
Virginia	20,886	10,164	20,070	958	52,078
Washington	20,535	12,293	12,219	974	46,021
West Virginia	3,638	4,481	8,715	23	16,857
Wisconsin	16,464	11,575	20,160	0	48,199
Wyoming (a)	1,386	926	2,113	0	4,425
Dist. of Columbia	7,715	3,351	1,163	1,083	13,312

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.6

Total State Expenditures: Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Actual fiscal 2019				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
Total	\$859,450	\$642,591	\$558,883	\$40,579	\$2,101,503
Alabama	9,026	10,636	8,818	354	28,834
Alaska	5,864	3,753	1,531	0	11,148
Arizona	10,725	15,727	11,487	752	38,691
Arkansas (a)	5,508	7,841	12,235	54	25,638
California	140,387	97,202	57,152	5,704	300,445
Colorado	13,209	10,260	19,324	0	42,793
Connecticut	19,249	6,458	5,887	2,827	34,421
Delaware	4,394	2,403	4,231	297	11,325
Florida	32,958	28,598	19,369	1,650	82,575
Georgia	24,889	15,109	12,688	1,234	53,920
Hawaii	7,915	2,528	4,155	1,021	15,619
Idaho	3,693	2,937	1,792	0	8,422
Illinois	36,361	15,983	18,920	576	71,840
Indiana	16,208	13,585	4,294	0	34,087
Iowa	7,568	6,526	9,340	7	23,441
Kansas	7,033	4,089	5,389	418	16,929
Kentucky (a)	11,543	12,667	10,627	0	34,837
Louisiana	9,797	12,658	9,619	184	32,258
Maine	3,659	2,797	2,210	147	8,813
Maryland	17,869	12,398	13,524	1,330	45,121
Massachusetts (a)	28,639	14,848	13,636	2,696	59,819
Michigan (a)	10,345	21,786	27,204	289	59,624
Minnesota	23,054	11,196	5,984	610	40,844
Mississippi (a)	5,536	7,841	4,873	911	19,161
Missouri	9,536	8,490	8,288	89	26,403
Montana	2,304	2,983	1,886	0	7,173
Nebraska	4,367	2,791	4,951	0	12,109
Nevada	4,452	5,215	6,229	177	16,073
New Hampshire	1,504	2,313	2,309	98	6,224
New Jersey	37,186	16,110	8,652	2,218	64,166
New Mexico	6,335	8,019	4,929	359	19,642
New York	72,783	60,416	31,138	6,538	170,875
North Carolina	23,666	14,350	10,753	393	49,162
North Dakota	2,175	1,697	2,499	22	6,393
Ohio (a)	32,678	15,417	20,106	2,803	71,004
Oklahoma	6,180	8,153	9,203	297	23,833
Oregon	9,613	10,835	21,869	324	42,641
Pennsylvania	33,401	30,489	24,445	596	88,931
Rhode Island	3,924	3,119	2,335	358	9,736
South Carolina	8,294	8,441	9,192	147	26,074
South Dakota	1,638	1,451	1,367	32	4,488
Tennessee (a)	14,708	12,479	6,608	31	33,826
Texas (a)	52,897	42,570	24,618	951	121,036
Utah	7,493	3,913	5,045	150	16,601
Vermont	1,650	1,887	2,212	87	5,836
Virginia	21,774	11,447	20,734	1,308	55,263
Washington	22,936	12,857	12,204	2,515	50,512
West Virginia	3,868	4,692	9,361	25	17,946
Wisconsin	17,152	11,787	21,304	0	50,243
Wyoming (a)	1,507	844	2,357	0	4,708
Dist. of Columbia	7,834	3,456	1,447	1,011	13,748

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.6

Total State Expenditures: Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Estimated fiscal 2020				
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total
Total	\$899,714	\$732,535	\$589,411	\$41,842	\$2,263,502
Alabama	9,343	10,681	8,351	216	28,591
Alaska	5,961	4,891	1,763	0	12,615
Arizona	11,221	16,895	12,180	488	40,784
Arkansas (a)	5,437	9,894	12,448	56	27,835
California	146,933	125,714	57,874	7,187	337,708
Colorado	12,604	10,266	18,035	0	40,905
Connecticut	19,158	6,766	6,086	1,891	33,901
Delaware	4,514	2,710	4,402	266	11,892
Florida	33,942	31,609	23,873	1,565	90,989
Georgia	26,095	14,427	12,800	1,143	54,465
Hawaii	8,046	2,835	6,036	1,228	18,145
Idaho	3,943	3,582	2,347	0	9,872
Illinois	38,686	16,230	21,261	1,333	77,510
Indiana	16,679	15,752	6,240	0	38,671
Iowa	7,825	7,117	9,257	0	24,199
Kansas	7,824	4,462	5,969	427	18,682
Kentucky (a)	11,622	17,410	10,816	0	39,848
Louisiana	9,908	15,781	11,253	223	37,165
Maine	3,825	4,182	2,401	135	10,543
Maryland	19,429	13,385	14,322	1,126	48,262
Massachusetts (a)	29,499	15,965	15,015	2,567	63,046
Michigan (a)	9,654	26,314	24,116	146	60,230
Minnesota	24,191	13,235	6,706	856	44,988
Mississippi (a)	5,746	9,461	5,855	665	21,727
Missouri	9,229	9,611	8,432	38	27,310
Montana	2,330	3,347	2,625	0	8,302
Nebraska	4,499	3,029	5,373	0	12,901
Nevada	4,415	5,200	6,232	113	15,960
New Hampshire	1,687	2,999	2,308	80	7,074
New Jersey	39,231	16,986	9,271	2,290	67,778
New Mexico	7,167	8,792	5,083	345	21,387
New York	77,469	60,688	28,654	6,170	172,981
North Carolina	24,062	22,239	13,047	836	60,184
North Dakota	2,278	1,634	2,913	122	6,947
Ohio (a)	33,104	16,850	21,670	2,931	74,555
Oklahoma	6,486	8,762	9,192	359	24,799
Oregon	11,923	13,490	23,384	365	49,162
Pennsylvania	34,595	30,768	26,610	700	92,673
Rhode Island	3,959	4,840	2,995	288	12,082
South Carolina	8,658	8,993	9,174	124	26,949
South Dakota	1,703	1,833	1,278	40	4,854
Tennessee (a)	16,569	14,250	6,591	0	37,410
Texas (a)	59,676	43,860	25,608	380	129,524
Utah	7,278	6,044	5,638	941	19,901
Vermont	1,612	2,224	2,274	65	6,175
Virginia	21,876	14,912	25,974	1,472	64,234
Washington	25,165	13,077	12,629	2,640	53,511
West Virginia	3,824	4,746	9,139	25	17,734
Wisconsin	17,327	12,953	21,554	0	51,834
Wyoming (a)	1,507	844	2,357	0	4,708
Dist. of Columbia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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, 2020 State Expenditure Report.

Notes:

1. 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.
2. "State funds" refers to general funds plus other state fund spending. State spending from bonds is excluded.
3. "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:

N/A—Not available

(a)

Arkansas—Fiscal 2019 amounts were modified to reflect actual final funding and were previously based on estimates. Fiscal 2020 estimated expenditures are higher than previous years due to the pandemic. With the state's revised mid-year forecast reducing general revenue distribution to agencies, spending in Other State Revenues increased. The spike in Federal Revenue spending is mostly due to Pandemic Unemployment Assistance and the temporary FMAP increase for Medicaid.

Kentucky—The increase in federal funds in fiscal 2020 is largely due to higher Medicaid spending and increased unemployment insurance payments.

Massachusetts—Fiscal 2020 is preliminary and unaudited. For example, the accounting related to certain COVID-associated expenditures remains underway. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Statutory Basis Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020 will represent the official financial statement of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for fiscal 2020. General Fund totals differ from the NASBO's Fiscal Survey of States due to certain transfers to non-budgeted funds. The Fiscal Survey of States reflects such transfers as spent from the General Fund, whereas the State Expenditure Report captures spending from the non-budgeted funds directly. In fiscal 2020, federal funds include costs covered by the emergency 6.2% increase to the Medicaid Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) and costs expected to be reimbursed by grants from the FEMA Public Assistance program. In fiscal 2020, other state funds include estimated expenditures from the Massachusetts Coronavirus Relief Fund. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, on a one-time basis, certain capital spending approved but unspent in FY20 was extended through FY21.

Michigan—FY20 enacted totals include federal coronavirus stimulus supplemental funds and enhanced FMAP savings.

Mississippi—There was an overstatement of funds for prior reporting

of FY 2018 actuals due to clarification of how bonds are captured in Mississippi's accounting process.

Ohio—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 \$10,473.5 million in fiscal 2020. 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 do not 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 \$8,271.3 million in fiscal 2020. Second, "double counting" of revenue and expenditures related to intrastate transactions overstates overall state expenditure activity. Intrastate transactions totaled \$721.1 million in fiscal 2020. 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.

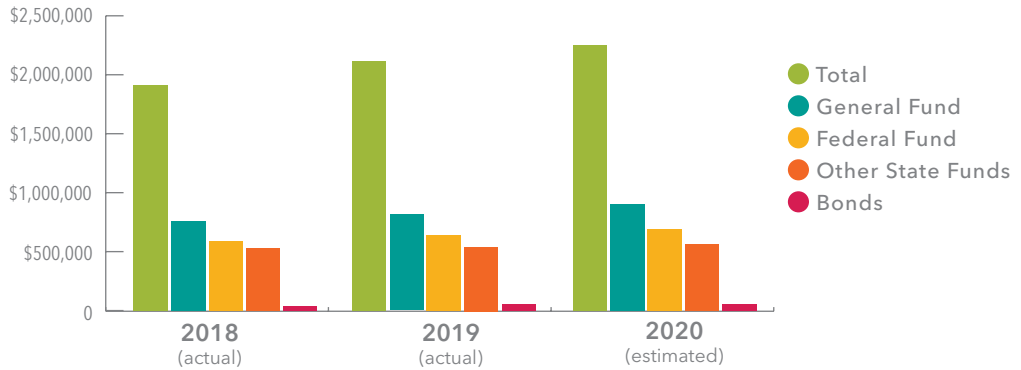
Tennessee—Tennessee collects personal income tax on income from dividends on stocks and interest on certain bonds. Tax revenue estimates do not include federal funds and other departmental revenues. However, federal funds and other departmental revenues are included in the budget as funding sources for the general fund, along with state tax revenues.

Texas—Texas' decrease in general fund spending for fiscal 2019 is due to its biennial budget process, with the first year of the biennium being front loaded and the subsequent fiscal year not carrying those funding levels forward. The levels vary across individual programs for a large swath of state agencies. The funding from the prior year is often able to be carried forward within the biennium should the agency not expend the funds during the previous fiscal year.

Wyoming—Part of Wyoming's yearly variation in expenditure totals is due to the fact that the state budgets on a two-year cycle.

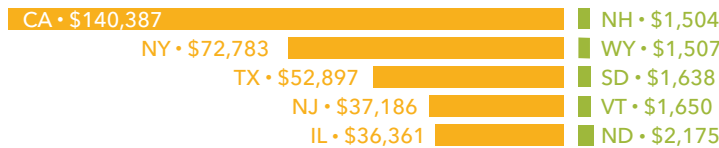
Table 7.6 | Total State Expenditures (In millions of dollars)

2018 Actual | 2019 Actual | 2020 Estimated (in millions of dollars)

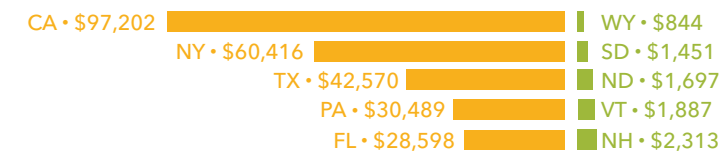


Highest and Lowest Spending by Category FY 2019 (in millions of dollars)

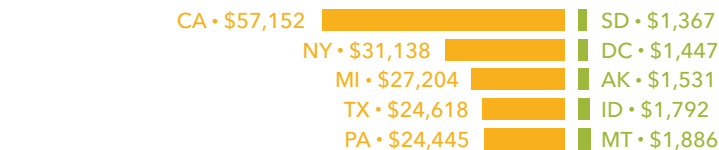
GENERAL FUND



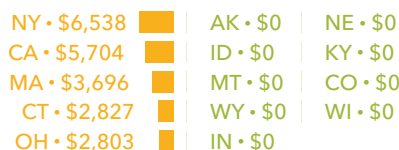
FEDERAL FUND



OTHER STATE FUNDS



BONDS



CALIFORNIA HAD THE HIGHEST TOTAL SPENDING FY 2019

\$300,445

SOUTH DAKOTA HAD THE LOWEST TOTAL SPENDING FY 2019

\$4,488

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.7

Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2018				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
Total	\$293,616	\$53,150	\$44,743	\$2,962	\$394,471
Alabama (a)	4,418	1,051	238	27	5,734
Alaska	1,402	230	38	0	1,670
Arizona	4,528	1,124	407	0	6,059
Arkansas	2,259	543	833	0	3,635
California	48,762	6,721	50	603	56,136
Colorado (a)	4,080	595	4,804	0	9,479
Connecticut	3,084	550	2	518	4,154
Delaware	1,435	196	785	129	2,545
Florida	11,445	1,853	1,291	0	14,589
Georgia	9,605	2,310	383	252	12,550
Hawaii	1,777	226	93	0	2,096
Idaho	1,713	283	96	0	2,092
Illinois	8,219	2,212	61	2	10,494
Indiana	8,221	1,056	186	0	9,463
Iowa	3,254	474	91	0	3,819
Kansas	3,405	475	1,082	0	4,962
Kentucky	4,937	854	35	0	5,826
Louisiana	3,619	1,134	516	0	5,269
Maine	1,230	220	30	0	1,480
Maryland (a)	6,068	1,092	501	362	8,023
Massachusetts	5,714	1,246	858	33	7,851
Michigan (a)	118	1,664	12,643	0	14,425
Minnesota	9,233	772	46	0	10,051
Mississippi	2,215	701	325	5	3,246
Missouri	3,351	990	1,518	3	5,862
Montana	780	183	49	0	1,012
Nebraska	1,249	380	59	0	1,688
Nevada	1,492	297	371	0	2,160
New Hampshire	84	183	962	12	1,241
New Jersey	13,306	907	18	0	14,231
New Mexico	2,684	414	29	239	3,366
New York	24,148	3,394	3,580	111	31,233
North Carolina	8,893	1,510	731	0	11,134
North Dakota	728	139	304	0	1,171
Ohio (a)	8,402	1,848	1,204	422	11,876
Oklahoma	1,739	661	1,092	0	3,492
Oregon	4,262	639	426	0	5,327
Pennsylvania	11,858	2,517	516	0	14,891
Rhode Island	1,161	184	34	0	1,379
South Carolina	3,071	957	936	0	4,964
South Dakota	557	167	7	0	731
Tennessee	4,961	1,160	158	0	6,279
Texas	21,319	5,384	3,712	0	30,415
Utah	3,373	493	147	0	4,013
Vermont	461	128	1,277	0	1,866
Virginia	6,021	1,034	791	0	7,846
Washington	10,263	848	258	221	11,590
West Virginia	1,908	348	8	23	2,287
Wisconsin	6,804	803	266	0	7,873
Wyoming	0	0	896	0	896
Dist. of Columbia	2,092	280	28	368	2,768

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.7

Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Actual fiscal 2019				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
Total	\$305,519	\$55,789	\$49,362	\$2,697	\$413,367
Alabama (a)	4,565	1,049	405	24	6,043
Alaska	1,397	227	41	0	1,665
Arizona	4,960	1,143	407	0	6,510
Arkansas	2,263	540	748	0	3,551
California	53,092	7,396	50	632	61,170
Colorado (a)	4,417	619	5,202	0	10,238
Connecticut	3,232	591	2	228	4,053
Delaware	1,515	202	809	199	2,725
Florida	11,644	1,856	1,624	0	15,124
Georgia	10,083	2,483	437	305	13,308
Hawaii	1,837	251	93	0	2,181
Idaho	1,815	283	96	0	2,194
Illinois	8,394	2,210	66	5	10,675
Indiana	8,354	1,056	188	0	9,598
Iowa	3,287	476	104	0	3,867
Kansas	3,510	484	1,082	0	5,076
Kentucky	5,032	920	36	0	5,988
Louisiana	3,634	1,211	491	0	5,336
Maine	1,322	211	28	0	1,561
Maryland (a)	6,172	1,138	582	421	8,313
Massachusetts	5,993	1,252	905	32	8,182
Michigan (a)	131	1,725	12,775	0	14,631
Minnesota	9,588	795	44	2	10,429
Mississippi	2,214	704	313	0	3,231
Missouri	3,464	969	1,537	0	5,970
Montana	805	187	55	0	1,047
Nebraska	1,251	349	53	0	1,653
Nevada	1,450	321	393	0	2,164
New Hampshire	96	184	962	15	1,257
New Jersey	14,260	916	42	0	15,218
New Mexico	2,799	443	17	130	3,389
New York	25,118	4,068	3,474	133	32,793
North Carolina	9,399	1,527	812	0	11,738
North Dakota	736	158	308	0	1,202
Ohio (a)	8,585	1,887	1,209	174	11,855
Oklahoma	2,136	766	1,130	0	4,032
Oregon	4,134	667	666	0	5,467
Pennsylvania	12,323	2,636	456	0	15,415
Rhode Island	1,187	207	43	9	1,446
South Carolina	3,179	954	911	0	5,044
South Dakota	558	171	4	0	733
Tennessee	5,085	1,130	165	0	6,380
Texas	19,304	5,660	6,113	0	31,077
Utah	3,567	362	151	0	4,080
Vermont	137	110	1,664	2	1,913
Virginia	6,318	1,074	748	0	8,140
Washington	12,020	1,037	762	363	14,182
West Virginia	1,980	371	8	23	2,382
Wisconsin	7,177	813	272	0	8,262
Wyoming	0	0	879	0	879
Dist. of Columbia	2,150	252	28	390	2,820

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.7

Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Estimated fiscal 2020				Total
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	
Total	\$319,573	\$58,297	\$48,414	\$3,925	\$430,209
Alabama (a)	4,882	1,430	211	35	6,558
Alaska	1,371	357	50	0	1,778
Arizona	5,580	1,209	419	0	7,208
Arkansas	2,290	543	782	0	3,615
California	50,369	7,343	198	1,577	59,487
Colorado (a)	3,929	777	4,601	0	9,307
Connecticut	3,239	649	1	301	4,190
Delaware	1,591	239	829	188	2,847
Florida	12,243	1,892	1,227	0	15,362
Georgia	10,831	2,490	404	308	14,033
Hawaii	1,833	269	59	0	2,161
Idaho	1,929	290	115	0	2,334
Illinois	8,900	2,232	93	16	11,241
Indiana	8,527	1,046	32	0	9,605
Iowa	3,371	613	100	0	4,084
Kansas	3,999	486	1,072	0	5,557
Kentucky	4,905	946	36	0	5,887
Louisiana	3,876	1,453	529	0	5,858
Maine	1,414	227	29	0	1,670
Maryland (a)	6,534	1,283	772	330	8,919
Massachusetts	6,462	1,241	930	34	8,667
Michigan (a)	324	2,351	12,798	0	15,473
Minnesota	9,853	965	136	6	10,960
Mississippi	2,285	832	350	0	3,467
Missouri	3,404	1,025	1,481	0	5,910
Montana	838	184	47	0	1,069
Nebraska	1,319	361	59	0	1,739
Nevada	1,547	274	454	0	2,275
New Hampshire	96	182	1,079	13	1,370
New Jersey	15,025	923	12	0	15,960
New Mexico	3,249	443	34	87	3,813
New York	25,747	3,747	4,001	160	33,655
North Carolina	9,664	1,546	1,004	0	12,214
North Dakota	820	138	251	0	1,209
Ohio (a)	8,301	2,210	1,203	338	12,052
Oklahoma	2,153	788	1,305	0	4,246
Oregon	4,698	624	507	0	5,829
Pennsylvania	12,755	2,817	425	0	15,997
Rhode Island	1,196	321	39	25	1,581
South Carolina	3,419	941	924	0	5,284
South Dakota	568	179	3	0	750
Tennessee	5,257	1,137	159	0	6,553
Texas	25,752	5,558	4,967	0	36,277
Utah	3,764	367	250	0	4,381
Vermont	159	135	1,727	0	2,021
Virginia	6,592	1,062	754	0	8,408
Washington	13,321	965	690	484	15,460
West Virginia	2,032	403	8	23	2,466
Wisconsin	7,360	804	379	0	8,543
Wyoming	0	0	879	0	879
Dist. of Columbia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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, 2020 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.

Key:

N/A – Not available

(a)

Alabama - Federal Funds received directly by local school systems are not reported at state budget level. Totals include capital expenditures.

Colorado - 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. Regarding capital expenditures, some funding for school facilities certificates of participation are included.

Maryland - The \$370 million increase in Elementary and Secondary Education General Funds from FY 2019 to FY 2020 is largely driven by education local aid formulas and a greater reliance on general funds. The \$190 million increase in Elementary and Secondary Education Other State Funds from FY 2019 to FY 2020 is mostly due to increased Education Trust Fund revenues, generated by casino proceeds, which now contribute to the Blueprint for Maryland's Future grant program.

Michigan - FY20 includes increase of more than \$200m general fund due to shortfall anticipated at the time of enactment.

Ohio - 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.

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.8

Medicaid Expenditures (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual Fiscal 2018				Actual Fiscal 2019			
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total
Total	\$165,662	\$357,953	\$61,961	\$585,576	\$169,018	\$372,516	\$62,541	\$604,075
Alabama (a)	665	4,615	1,300	6,580	796	4,984	1,197	6,977
Alaska	639	1,411	4	2,054	672	1,610	4	2,286
Arizona	1,785	8,481	1,748	12,014	1,741	8,555	1,834	12,130
Arkansas	1,088	5,481	534	7,103	1,264	5,642	516	7,422
California	22,979	53,373	8,801	85,153	22,876	55,661	10,379	88,916
Colorado (a)	2,782	5,378	1,247	9,407	2,923	5,574	1,437	9,934
Connecticut (a)	4,519	3,561	0	8,080	4,369	3,807	0	8,176
Delaware	750	1,462	62	2,274	711	1,423	47	2,181
Florida	6,059	14,672	4,674	25,405	6,239	15,075	4,635	25,949
Georgia	2,875	7,450	662	10,987	3,062	7,668	644	11,374
Hawaii	626	1,448	66	2,140	739	1,522	66	2,327
Idaho	502	1,343	302	2,147	614	1,495	210	2,319
Illinois	5,256	13,044	4,327	22,627	4,143	11,445	3,066	18,654
Indiana	2,229	8,088	953	11,270	2,536	8,523	1,229	12,288
Iowa	1,300	3,137	936	5,373	1,453	3,460	869	5,782
Kansas	1,204	1,851	292	3,347	1,221	2,000	309	3,530
Kentucky	1,881	7,947	501	10,329	1,825	7,849	507	10,181
Louisiana	1,835	8,053	1,253	11,141	1,970	8,412	1,263	11,645
Maine (a)	763	1,749	312	2,824	807	1,863	306	2,976
Maryland	3,638	6,888	975	11,501	3,618	7,033	1,003	11,654
Massachusetts (a)	7,613	8,143	1,647	17,403	7,990	8,531	1,324	17,845
Michigan	2,710	12,147	2,393	17,250	2,826	12,975	2,748	18,549
Minnesota	4,977	7,226	471	12,674	4,933	7,055	551	12,539
Mississippi	705	3,823	553	5,081	680	3,873	561	5,114
Missouri	2,145	5,271	2,609	10,025	2,107	5,411	2,608	10,126
Montana	315	1,420	99	1,834	309	1,395	101	1,805
Nebraska	998	1,116	36	2,150	1,034	1,149	35	2,218
Nevada	669	2,883	218	3,770	709	3,057	270	4,036
New Hampshire	667	1,267	244	2,178	655	1,256	281	2,192
New Jersey	4,205	9,351	1,239	14,795	4,598	9,816	1,250	15,664
New Mexico	909	4,429	275	5,613	923	4,434	319	5,676
New York	13,708	36,787	7,836	58,331	15,597	39,094	5,683	60,374
North Carolina	3,654	9,265	1,029	13,948	3,759	9,484	1,044	14,287
North Dakota	460	754	6	1,220	472	726	6	1,204
Ohio (a)	14,483	8,621	3,357	26,461	15,053	8,635	3,284	26,972
Oklahoma	884	2,992	1,656	5,532	974	3,320	1,498	5,792
Oregon	1,315	6,503	989	8,807	968	6,902	1,499	9,369
Pennsylvania	9,297	17,949	3,388	30,634	9,294	18,580	4,500	32,374
Rhode Island	1,118	1,583	11	2,712	1,135	1,638	9	2,782
South Carolina	1,155	4,664	785	6,604	1,182	4,751	837	6,770
South Dakota	369	522	4	895	364	549	4	917
Tennessee (a)	3,576	6,979	698	11,253	3,630	7,052	777	11,459
Texas (a)	12,777	20,792	276	33,845	11,742	23,361	323	35,426
Utah	479	1,819	494	2,792	517	1,933	547	2,997
Vermont (a)	307	914	381	1,602	595	971	110	1,676
Virginia	5,027	4,831	3	9,861	5,254	5,840	207	11,301
Washington	3,918	7,836	555	12,309	4,140	7,984	572	12,696
West Virginia	533	2,968	326	3,827	602	3,157	277	4,036
Wisconsin	3,053	5,347	1,402	9,802	3,139	5,653	1,759	10,551
Wyoming	261	319	32	612	258	333	36	627
Dist. of Columbia	732	2,169	85	2,986	793	2,234	83	3,110

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.8
Medicaid Expenditures (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Estimated Fiscal 2020			
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total
Total	\$176,559	\$405,385	\$64,531	\$646,475
Alabama (a)	726	5,290	1,388	7,404
Alaska	639	1,711	8	2,358
Arizona	1,807	9,651	2,043	13,501
Arkansas	1,193	6,247	118	7,558
California	26,724	61,598	8,135	96,457
Colorado (a)	2,927	5,861	1,344	10,132
Connecticut (a)	4,474	3,928	0	8,402
Delaware	678	1,595	61	2,334
Florida	6,957	16,499	4,987	28,443
Georgia	3,014	7,031	349	10,394
Hawaii	701	1,414	70	2,185
Idaho	688	1,767	219	2,674
Illinois	4,672	11,537	5,740	21,949
Indiana	2,235	10,253	1,728	14,216
Iowa	1,534	3,548	882	5,964
Kansas	1,147	2,381	315	3,843
Kentucky	1,973	9,150	478	11,601
Louisiana	1,891	9,305	1,378	12,574
Maine (a)	824	2,113	323	3,260
Maryland	3,453	7,339	1,011	11,803
Massachusetts (a)	8,097	8,926	1,437	18,460
Michigan	2,689	13,645	2,806	19,140
Minnesota	5,144	7,600	656	13,400
Mississippi	682	4,236	554	5,472
Missouri	1,901	5,759	2,843	10,503
Montana	281	1,523	151	1,955
Nebraska	1,013	1,239	39	2,291
Nevada	741	3,103	227	4,071
New Hampshire	614	1,237	271	2,122
New Jersey	4,184	10,918	1,370	16,472
New Mexico	966	5,398	392	6,756
New York	18,479	40,085	5,684	64,248
North Carolina	3,805	11,149	1,401	16,355
North Dakota	434	827	6	1,267
Ohio (a)	15,472	9,353	3,569	28,394
Oklahoma	982	3,464	1,087	5,533
Oregon	1,043	7,563	1,639	10,245
Pennsylvania	9,231	19,481	3,849	32,561
Rhode Island	1,071	1,694	10	2,775
South Carolina	1,241	5,128	743	7,112
South Dakota	334	566	4	904
Tennessee (a)	4,088	7,839	749	12,676
Texas (a)	11,711	25,468	230	37,409
Utah	450	3,021	828	4,299
Vermont (a)	553	1,008	105	1,666
Virginia	4,791	8,471	590	13,852
Washington	4,610	8,447	576	13,633
West Virginia	455	3,299	346	4,100
Wisconsin	2,982	6,387	1,756	11,125
Wyoming	258	333	36	627
Dist. of Columbia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.8

Medicaid Expenditures (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2020 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. 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:

N/A - Not available

(a)

Alabama: Other State Funds includes Medicaid provider taxes in the amounts of: \$374M for FY18; \$396M for FY19; and \$423M for Estimated FY20.

California: Department of Public Health Medicaid expenditures are included in the "All Other" category and not included in the total state Medicaid expenditures.

Colorado: CHIP expenditures are excluded from the Medicaid category and added to the All Other category to adhere more closely to the survey directions. In previous surveys, CHIP expenditures were included in Medicaid.

Connecticut: The Medicaid appropriation in the Department of Social Services (DSS) is "net funded" while other Medicaid expenditures - including funding for the Hospital Supplemental

Payments account in DSS - are gross funded, with federal funds deposited directly to the State Treasury. With the exception of enhanced FMAP available for certain populations and services, CT's FMAP is 50%. Includes Medicaid expenditures for administrative services organizations and fiscal intermediaries in DSS. Excludes state portion of Medicare Savings Program and School Based Child Health as those expenditures are netted out of federal Medicaid reimbursement. Also excludes provider taxes, which are deposited directly to the State Treasury.

Michigan: Growth from FY18 to FY19 due to increases in capitated payments to PIHPs for mental health services provided under the Healthy Kids program. Also, significant growth in fee-for-service payments through the MIChild program.

Missouri: Some community mental health and developmentally disabled programs are included in Medicaid.

Ohio: 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 \$10,473.5 million in fiscal 2020. 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 do not follow this practice.

Tennessee: Certified Public Expenditures - Local fund from hospitals: fiscal 2018 totals \$204 million, fiscal 2019 totals \$96 million, and fiscal 2020 totals \$150 million. Nursing Home Assessment: fiscal 2018 totals \$124 million, fiscal 2019 totals \$126 million, and fiscal 2020 totals \$130 million. Hospital Assessment: fiscal 2018 totals \$449 million, fiscal 2019 totals \$327 million, and fiscal 2020 totals \$591 million. Ambulance Assessment: fiscal 2018 totals \$9 million, fiscal 2019 totals \$7 million, and fiscal 2020 totals \$12 million. Intergovernmental Transfers: fiscal 2018 totals \$100 million, fiscal 2019 totals \$100 million, and fiscal 2020 totals \$100 million.

Vermont: The breakdown of local funds, etc. included in Other State Funds is as follows for fiscal 2018 (in millions): provider tax \$164; employee assessment \$20; local match provided by schools \$27; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$21; other \$149. The breakdown is as follows for fiscal 2019: provider tax N/A; employee assessment N/A; local match provided by schools \$28; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$20; other \$62. The breakdown is as follows for estimated fiscal 2020: provider tax N/A; employee assessment N/A; local match provided by schools \$24; tobacco litigation settlement funds \$21; other \$60.

TABLE 7.9
Higher Education Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2018					Actual fiscal 2019					Estimated fiscal 2020				
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total
Total	\$79,667	\$21,459	\$101,366	\$4,494	\$206,986	\$82,434	\$22,287	\$103,230	\$5,100	\$213,051	\$84,546	\$22,900	\$105,823	\$5,883	\$219,152
Alabama (a)	1,597	1,085	3,012	0	5,694	1,655	1,129	3,137	8	5,929	1,769	1,128	3,134	6	6,037
Alaska	327	119	332	0	778	336	125	332	0	793	307	146	361	0	814
Arizona	705	912	4,678	83	6,378	719	994	4,464	83	6,260	752	1,026	4,845	83	6,706
Arkansas	785	7	3,129	0	3,921	806	7	3,056	0	3,869	776	7	3,019	0	3,802
California	14,446	5,220	208	337	20,211	15,621	5,406	41	418	21,486	16,427	5,503	210	656	22,796
Colorado (a)	947	281	4,671	0	5,899	1,051	475	4,351	0	5,877	604	25	3,900	0	4,529
Connecticut	\$640	\$225	\$2,341	\$56	\$3,262	\$654	\$252	\$2,408	\$28	\$3,342	\$667	\$280	\$2,545	\$277	\$3,769
Delaware	238	51	113	5	407	249	50	112	9	420	262	50	115	15	442
Florida	4,546	95	3,215	104	7,960	4,583	100	3,423	96	8,202	4,603	118	3,385	29	8,135
Georgia	2,803	61	6,493	410	9,767	2,932	247	6,730	490	10,399	3,069	282	7,140	382	10,873
Hawaii	485	11	682	163	1,341	506	9	557	124	1,196	521	10	539	138	1,208
Idaho	445	5	287	0	737	432	3	306	0	741	443	4	459	0	906
Illinois	1,705	195	115	58	2,073	1,763	159	116	35	2,073	1,915	135	116	21	2,187
Indiana	1,806	250	14	0	2,070	1,970	2	16	0	1,988	2,067	1	12	0	2,080
Iowa	817	466	4,902	0	6,185	828	457	5,031	0	6,316	866	492	4,735	0	6,093
Kansas (a)	762	338	1,648	81	2,829	794	368	1,740	79	2,981	848	383	1,839	85	3,155
Kentucky	1,147	835	6,201	0	8,183	1,132	871	6,228	0	8,231	1,139	896	6,525	0	8,560
Louisiana	1,014	55	1,667	45	2,781	1,030	62	1,704	53	2,849	1,065	73	1,926	52	3,116
Maine	302	0	7	6	315	310	0	9	2	321	324	0	7	9	340
Maryland (a)	1,915	964	3,551	392	6,822	1,995	1,026	3,688	348	7,057	2,123	1,049	3,840	327	7,339
Massachusetts	1,173	8	10	148	1,339	1,273	6	15	118	1,412	1,322	7	17	150	1,496
Michigan	1,434	104	637	84	2,259	1,203	105	908	187	2,403	1,378	334	564	238	2,514
Minnesota	1,651	3	53	74	1,781	1,642	3	44	131	1,820	1,699	4	50	170	1,923
Mississippi	794	152	2,861	85	3,892	787	173	2,898	77	3,935	819	193	3,008	140	4,160
Missouri	853	1	237	76	1,167	858	0	250	8	1,116	807	50	217	3	1,077
Montana	224	31	414	0	669	227	11	422	0	660	239	11	423	0	673
Nebraska	652	544	1,670	0	2,866	746	554	1,653	0	2,953	667	572	1,684	0	2,923
Nevada	607	3	353	15	978	622	3	403	6	1,034	688	3	393	44	1,128
New Hampshire	131	0	0	8	139	132	0	0	6	138	154	0	0	12	166
New Jersey	2,364	10	2,942	0	5,316	2,558	8	3,159	0	5,725	2,714	15	3,315	0	6,044
New Mexico	779	612	1,526	86	3,003	818	584	1,556	59	3,017	869	614	1,558	37	3,078
New York (a)	2,834	347	6,999	645	10,825	2,981	357	7,006	645	10,989	2,365	355	7,226	694	10,640
North Carolina	4,060	51	2,365	99	6,575	4,283	133	2,183	205	6,804	4,307	149	2,217	401	7,074
North Dakota	380	119	635	25	1,159	377	115	773	22	1,287	387	214	930	122	1,653
Ohio (a)	2,554	21	26	296	2,897	2,588	20	28	260	2,896	2,606	20	23	257	2,906
Oklahoma	651	954	3,930	11	5,546	658	931	3,877	11	5,477	661	936	3,897	11	5,505
Oregon	1,022	40	217	69	1,348	927	41	197	197	1,362	1,168	42	217	181	1,608
Pennsylvania	1,675	0	128	189	1,992	1,717	0	101	163	1,981	1,800	0	52	189	2,041
Rhode Island	221	14	938	63	1,236	234	8	947	82	1,271	232	38	1,001	18	1,289
South Carolina	670	126	3,986	133	4,915	710	145	4,396	130	5,381	767	143	4,396	94	5,400
South Dakota	240	70	613	14	937	242	73	506	4	825	271	83	461	24	839
Tennessee	2,278	69	2,753	0	5,100	2,109	72	2,767	0	4,948	2,332	65	2,758	0	5,155
Texas	7,783	4,214	5,713	0	17,710	7,721	4,356	5,987	0	18,064	8,037	4,512	6,202	0	18,751
Utah	1,102	9	877	0	1,988	1,321	9	854	0	2,184	1,182	9	1,132	0	2,323
Vermont	88	0	6	7	101	88	0	6	4	98	93	26	4	1	124
Virginia	1,862	859	4,184	528	7,433	1,993	914	4,276	796	7,979	2,080	946	4,405	801	8,232
Washington	1,578	4	4,455	99	6,136	1,652	4	4,708	214	6,578	1,791	4	5,234	214	7,243
West Virginia	453	246	2,018	0	2,717	472	254	2,018	2	2,746	472	254	2,018	2	2,746
Wisconsin	1,713	1,672	3,520	0	6,905	1,789	1,665	3,748	0	7,202	1,752	1,692	3,674	0	7,118
Wyoming	409	1	34	0	444	340	1	95	0	436	340	1	95	0	436
Dist. of Columbia	80	20	62	12	174	89	19	65	15	188	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.9

Higher Education Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2020 State Expenditure Report

Notes:

1. 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.
2. "State funds" refers to general funds plus other state fund spending. State spending from bonds is excluded.
3. "Total funds" refers to funding from all sources—general fund, federal funds, other state funds, and bonds.

Key:

N/A—Not available

(a)

Alabama—Capital expenditures are not captured/available at state budget level. Reported Bond Funds for Higher Ed represent bond proceeds paid directly to vendors by the State's Debt Management division.

Colorado—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 fee are paid straight to institutions by the student, or on behalf of the student, and show up as cash funds to the institutions in the state budget; however not all fees charges by institutions are included, only mandatory fees charged to most students are included. 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. Higher education spending decreased in fiscal 2020 due to a budget balancing reduction.

Maryland:—Prior year submissions excluded federal values that

should have been included per instructions due to an issue with data presentation in Maryland's budget system. FY 2018 and forward has been fixed to resolve this issue.

Michigan—Revised FY19 general fund for decrease in GEARUP expenditures.

Ohio—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.

TABLE 7.10
Total Public Assistance Expenditures (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual Fiscal 2018				Actual Fiscal 2019				Estimated Fiscal 2020			
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Total
Total	\$8,087	\$14,242	\$2,730	\$25,059	\$7,752	\$14,715	\$2,534	\$25,001	\$8,789	\$15,313	\$2,247	\$26,349
Alabama	0	24	0	24	0	23	0	23	0	22	0	22
Alaska	82	20	0	102	84	16	0	100	79	23	0	102
Arizona	0	23	0	23	0	21	0	21	0	20	0	20
Arizona	160	303	14	477	147	301	29	477	159	320	42	521
California	3,736	4,742	2,479	10,957	3,539	4,537	2,269	10,345	4,464	5,046	1,960	11,470
Colorado	0	1,423	0	1,423	0	1,447	0	1,447	0	1,540	0	1,540
Connecticut	384	0	0	384	385	0	0	385	381	0	0	381
Delaware	20	2	2	24	19	1	2	22	18	2	1	21
Florida	125	26	0	151	127	17	0	144	121	30	0	151
Georgia	0	326	0	326	0	318	0	318	0	12	0	12
Hawaii	48	10	0	58	45	10	0	55	50	11	0	61
Idaho	16	1	0	17	16	1	0	17	16	1	0	17
Illinois	98	0	0	98	105	0	0	105	132	0	0	132
Indiana	21	222	0	243	21	211	0	232	21	206	0	227
Iowa	53	20	6	79	45	39	8	92	48	55	14	117
Kansas	0	15	0	15	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	13
Kentucky	56	105	0	161	55	101	0	156	52	100	0	152
Louisiana	0	135	0	135	0	115	0	115	0	141	0	141
Maine	41	60	92	193	32	66	92	190	43	54	99	196
Maryland	55	1,029	10	1,094	42	992	9	1,043	43	1,046	5	1,094
Massachusetts	499	3	0	502	513	2	0	515	548	2	0	550
Michigan (a)	109	68	15	192	98	70	14	182	133	89	14	236
Minnesota	173	188	0	361	170	186	0	356	193	178	0	371
Mississippi	24	801	4	829	25	729	4	758	24	1,068	7	1,099
Missouri	36	60	31	127	35	70	31	136	30	75	25	130
Montana	11	31	0	42	12	20	0	32	13	16	0	29
Nebraska	17	33	0	50	12	28	0	40	9	31	0	40
Nevada	49	42	0	91	56	47	0	103	60	38	0	98
New Hampshire	143	51	0	194	137	41	0	178	154	44	0	198
New Jersey	1	127	0	128	1	130	0	131	1	140	0	141
New Mexico	1,137	2,161	0	3,298	1,038	3,088	0	4,126	1,065	2,622	0	3,687
New York (a)	58	44	58	160	58	44	58	160	58	44	58	160
North Carolina	1	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	0	3	1	4
North Dakota	148	685	0	833	149	663	0	812	134	744	0	878
Ohio	78	64	0	142	78	64	0	142	87	75	0	162
Oklahoma	43	89	2	134	45	93	2	140	40	103	2	145
Oregon	290	656	2	948	285	595	2	882	247	666	2	915
Pennsylvania	31	73	0	104	30	91	0	121	30	97	0	127
Rhode Island	15	58	1	74	35	42	1	78	26	56	1	83
South Carolina	9	11	0	20	9	10	0	19	9	10	0	19
South Dakota	12	37	0	49	13	39	0	52	14	99	0	113
Tennessee	50	4	0	54	45	3	0	48	43	4	0	47
Texas	21	77	0	98	19	56	0	75	21	60	0	81
Utah	25	65	2	92	22	66	4	92	21	72	7	100
Vermont	39	96	0	135	43	85	0	128	39	114	0	153
Virginia	47	121	0	168	51	130	0	181	49	131	0	180
Washington	28	93	0	121	28	68	0	96	28	71	0	99
West Virginia	73	1	9	83	63	3	9	75	61	3	9	73
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dist. of Columbia	67	68	1	136	76	100	1	177	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.10

Total Public Assistance Expenditures (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2020 State Expenditure Report

Notes:

1. This table reflects TANF and other cash assistance expenditures.
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.

Key:

N/A – Not available

Michigan – Revised TANF fiscal 2019 to \$64M to reflect corrected actual.

New York – The increase in FY 2019 Federal TANF spending is due to payment timing. Several programs within TANF that underspent in State Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018 disbursed in FY 2019 causing the significant year over year change.

TABLE 7.11
Corrections Expenditures – Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual Fiscal 2018					Actual Fiscal 2019					Estimated Fiscal 2020				
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total
Total	\$54,716	\$496	\$4,941	\$760	\$60,913	\$56,608	\$540	\$5,431	\$708	\$63,287	\$58,454	\$1,134	\$5,260	\$1,003	\$65,851
Alabama	534	25	92	0	651	566	26	84	0	676	667	30	111	0	808
Alaska	340	8	7	0	355	346	8	8	0	362	354	23	34	0	411
Arizona	1,075	2	110	0	1,187	1,110	10	124	0	1,244	1,204	10	139	0	1,353
Arkansas	456	0	62	0	518	462	0	63	0	525	455	0	77	0	532
California	11,596	62	2,709	0	14,367	12,405	71	2,874	0	15,350	13,428	100	2,480	0	16,008
Colorado (a)	788	5	115	0	908	891	7	98	0	996	841	9	98	0	948
Connecticut	604	2	24	7	637	632	3	25	61	721	649	8	24	4	685
Delaware	320	0	5	6	331	352	1	5	4	362	369	1	4	1	375
Florida	2,790	61	104	0	2,955	2,882	77	130	0	3,089	3,027	92	133	0	3,252
Georgia	1,720	12	75	89	1,896	1,713	13	66	10	1,802	1,684	7	14	53	1,758
Hawaii	259	1	13	0	273	278	1	14	0	293	271	1	15	0	287
Idaho	265	3	40	0	308	283	2	45	0	330	320	5	52	0	377
Illinois	1,996	0	63	22	2,081	1,627	0	71	34	1,732	1,637	0	49	70	1,756
Indiana	755	3	53	0	811	778	3	55	0	836	760	7	59	0	826
Iowa	374	0	56	0	430	381	1	58	0	440	387	1	63	0	451
Kansas	349	3	19	5	376	367	5	19	5	396	408	4	26	5	443
Kentucky	640	20	59	0	719	703	10	35	0	748	701	13	37	0	751
Louisiana	765	1	97	5	868	786	2	57	3	848	687	3	249	4	943
Maine	179	1	2	0	182	188	1	2	0	191	189	3	2	0	194
Maryland	1,394	34	73	9	1,510	1,497	33	74	13	1,617	1,542	39	83	47	1,711
Massachusetts	1,428	26	5	57	1,516	1,490	25	5	48	1,568	1,377	31	4	49	1,461
Michigan	2,100	41	52	1	2,194	1,919	46	43	3	2,011	1,727	497	108	0	2,332
Minnesota	571	4	14	4	593	603	3	13	18	637	611	5	28	28	672
Mississippi	310	0	24	0	334	307	0	37	0	344	317	0	24	0	341
Missouri	664	2	28	9	703	660	2	62	2	726	655	4	63	0	722
Montana	199	10	16	0	225	200	15	16	0	231	205	20	16	0	241
Nebraska	318	1	33	0	352	327	1	56	0	384	351	2	72	0	425
Nevada	290	2	43	20	355	303	2	36	22	363	317	5	28	18	368
New Hampshire	115	0	5	14	134	125	0	6	2	133	129	0	7	2	138
New Jersey	1,140	10	40	0	1,190	1,254	9	40	0	1,303	1,193	12	39	0	1,244
New Mexico	298	0	36	6	340	300	1	50	3	354	319	1	41	5	366
New York (a)	2,635	28	9	348	3,020	2,605	4	120	251	2,980	2,880	4	97	317	3,298
North Carolina	1,529	1	28	3	1,561	1,576	3	25	3	1,607	1,666	20	25	1	1,712
North Dakota	101	5	12	0	118	208	9	10	0	227	111	7	3	0	121
Ohio (a)	1,940	11	60	83	2,094	2,007	10	70	110	2,197	2,053	8	64	82	2,207
Oklahoma	487	1	95	0	583	520	1	85	0	606	544	2	87	0	633
Oregon	1,024	15	21	11	1,071	1,038	17	24	22	1,101	1,113	17	21	20	1,171
Pennsylvania	2,544	17	128	29	2,718	2,673	25	136	32	2,866	2,803	26	151	41	3,021
Rhode Island	232	1	4	0	237	236	1	10	0	247	235	7	25	0	267
South Carolina	580	6	85	0	671	605	5	83	0	693	619	5	75	0	699
South Dakota	100	4	3	0	107	109	3	3	0	115	108	3	3	0	114
Tennessee	953	0	58	0	1,011	962	1	68	0	1,031	1,103	1	42	0	1,146
Texas	3,584	11	112	0	3,707	3,629	26	160	0	3,815	3,634	21	208	0	3,863
Utah	394	2	9	0	405	525	2	0	0	527	419	6	29	224	678
Vermont	147	1	8	0	156	150	1	7	0	158	154	5	6	0	165
Virginia	1,345	51	66	26	1,488	1,370	49	70	27	1,516	1,400	63	70	20	1,553
Washington	1,071	3	55	6	1,135	1,142	3	54	35	1,234	1,220	3	54	12	1,289
West Virginia (a)	157	0	9	0	166	252	0	111	0	363	279	0	14	0	293
Wisconsin	1,122	0	98	0	1,220	1,132	2	116	0	1,250	1,198	3	99	0	1,300
Wyoming	139	0	7	0	146	134	0	8	0	142	134	0	8	0	142
Dist. of Columbia	225	0	21	2	248	226	0	25	3	254	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.11

Corrections Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2020 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.

Key:

N/A – Not available

(a)

Colorado: 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.

Maryland: FY 2018 expenditures did not include substance abuse funding or expenditures for institutions for the criminally insane. Those expenditures have been recorded in FY 2019 and FY 2020 figures.

Ohio: 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.

TABLE 7.12

Transportation Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2018					Actual fiscal 2019					Estimated fiscal 2020				
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total
Total	\$4,724	\$43,529	\$96,956	\$10,564	\$155,773	\$6,044	\$43,742	\$100,618	\$14,035	\$164,439	\$5,992	\$48,953	\$111,793	\$13,086	\$179,824
Alabama	0	948	942	395	2,285	0	1,041	703	281	2,025	0	713	651	139	1,503
Alaska	243	1,079	293	0	1,615	253	910	268	0	1,431	274	963	252	0	1,489
Arizona	2	693	2,278	290	3,263	14	588	1,848	669	3,119	29	637	2,113	405	3,184
Arkansas	1	734	811	0	1,546	1	525	761	0	1,287	1	489	1,078	0	1,568
California	215	4,517	9,576	264	14,572	227	4,574	12,765	976	18,542	223	6,490	14,975	378	22,066
Colorado (a)	0	702	1,026	0	1,728	0	621	1,490	0	2,111	0	629	1,353	0	1,982
Connecticut	0	743	1,519	897	3,159	0	703	1,638	1,224	3,565	0	800	1,702	891	3,393
Delaware	5	347	584	3	939	4	292	686	12	994	6	257	754	(1)	1,016
Florida	0	2,581	6,219	275	9,075	173	2,389	6,447	349	9,358	0	2,464	7,971	343	10,778
Georgia	1,644	1,477	387	110	3,618	1,876	1,330	197	112	3,515	2,009	1,608	98	35	3,750
Hawaii	0	174	1,209	329	1,712	0	285	1,561	346	2,192	0	208	1,213	421	1,842
Idaho	0	266	429	0	695	0	319	430	0	749	0	565	620	0	1,185
Illinois	4	74	4,538	289	4,905	6	82	4,320	298	4,706	0	131	4,816	533	5,480
Indiana	47	1,009	1,244	0	2,300	48	1,031	1,324	0	2,403	44	1,073	1,758	0	2,875
Iowa	0	575	1,554	0	2,129	0	589	1,475	0	2,064	0	564	1,297	0	1,861
Kansas	10	401	269	197	877	0	438	495	209	1,142	0	448	849	207	1,504
Kentucky	13	802	1,533	0	2,348	10	898	1,602	0	2,510	7	983	1,590	0	2,580
Louisiana	14	741	603	93	1,451	6	822	611	77	1,516	8	778	590	112	1,488
Maine	0	233	416	69	718	0	203	374	124	701	8	262	433	104	807
Maryland	0	981	3,993	0	4,974	0	943	4,033	0	4,976	0	1,294	4,722	0	6,016
Massachusetts (a)	167	634	2,188	1,273	4,262	147	639	2,164	1,248	4,198	159	695	2,222	1,346	4,422
Michigan	205	1,090	2,676	1	3,972	357	1,262	2,898	3	4,520	12	1,352	3,733	2	5,099
Minnesota	158	286	3,322	134	3,900	205	272	3,518	219	4,214	210	660	3,579	323	4,772
Mississippi	0	586	607	91	1,284	0	653	516	130	1,299	0	629	576	129	1,334
Missouri	12	79	1,960	0	2,051	18	78	1,935	0	2,031	69	76	2,007	0	2,152
Montana	7	395	284	0	686	39	471	363	0	873	40	520	393	0	953
Nebraska	0	329	661	0	990	0	345	501	0	846	0	467	558	0	1,025
Nevada	0	690	638	220	1,548	4	648	733	112	1,497	0	682	870	0	1,552
New Hampshire	1	248	311	8	568	1	243	277	10	531	1	260	269	15	545
New Jersey	1,567	1,586	1,048	1,756	5,957	1,768	2,046	1,588	2,142	7,544	2,044	1,681	1,362	2,000	7,087
New Mexico	0	788	694	30	1,512	48	783	717	32	1,580	133	794	772	20	1,719
New York	118	1,688	6,899	1,340	10,045	607	1,706	5,136	2,403	9,852	458	1,646	4,851	2,239	9,194
North Carolina	0	1,372	2,494	110	3,976	0	1,418	3,010	75	4,503	0	1,629	2,539	364	4,532
North Dakota	18	255	406	0	679	7	331	328	0	666	13	322	326	0	661
Ohio (a)	15	1,382	1,408	391	3,196	14	1,456	1,431	513	3,414	49	1,525	1,520	418	3,512
Oklahoma	0	673	737	90	1,500	0	635	692	85	1,412	0	705	768	94	1,567
Oregon	13	39	1,708	13	1,773	11	42	1,769	8	1,830	15	35	2,458	5	2,513
Pennsylvania	2	1,924	9,231	196	11,353	2	1,935	8,946	203	11,086	3	2,266	11,187	175	13,631
Rhode Island	0	242	212	125	579	0	287	261	183	731	0	338	293	175	806
South Carolina	60	988	1,138	15	2,201	15	735	1,454	0	2,204	0	839	1,448	0	2,287
South Dakota	1	280	309	0	590	1	282	322	0	605	5	474	300	0	779
Tennessee (a)	0	913	501	0	1,414	0	889	611	0	1,500	0	1,074	657	0	1,731
Texas (a)	2	3,878	6,329	863	11,072	2	4,026	7,356	419	11,803	3	5,137	8,797	27	13,964
Utah	1	402	865	332	1,600	4	386	1,067	150	1,607	6	416	1,480	717	2,619
Vermont	0	311	259	0	570	0	269	264	1	534	0	314	257	1	572
Virginia	40	1,096	5,680	68	6,884	41	1,209	5,621	118	6,989	0	1,194	5,713	125	7,032
Washington	2	525	1,875	297	2,699	2	536	1,221	1,304	3,063	3	403	1,133	1,344	2,883
West Virginia	7	525	1,053	0	1,585	7	500	752	0	1,259	7	486	735	0	1,228
Wisconsin	120	1,139	1,963	0	3,222	126	1,051	2,033	0	3,210	153	952	2,049	0	3,154
Wyoming	10	109	77	0	196	0	26	106	0	132	0	26	106	0	132
Dist. of Columbia	369	245	236	316	1,166	229	220	445	287	1,181	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.12

Transportation Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, 2020 Expenditure Report

Notes:

1. 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.
2. "State funds" refers to general funds plus other state fund spending. State spending from bonds is excluded.
3. "Total funds" refers to funding from all sources – general fund, federal funds, other state funds, and bonds.

Key:

N/A – Not available

(a)

Colorado: 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. SB18-001 transferred \$2.5 million to the SW Chief/Front Range Passenger Rail Fund to fund planning efforts for a Front Range Passenger Rail line in FY 2018-19.

Massachusetts: Does not include certain transportation spending, such as non-state bond cap investments at the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA).

Ohio: 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.

Tennessee: Bond estimates represent bond authorizations, while actual bonds represent bond proceeds utilized.

Texas: Port authority operations are outside of TXDOT.

TABLE 7.13
All Other Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars)

State	Actual fiscal 2018					Actual fiscal 2019				
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total
Total	\$210,648	\$127,632	\$216,842	\$14,880	\$570,002	\$232,076	\$133,002	\$235,172	\$18,039	\$618,289
Alabama (a)	1,054	2,220	3,066	167	6,507	1,444	2,384	3,292	41	7,161
Alaska	1,478	748	1,491	0	3,717	2,776	857	878	0	4,511
Arizona	1,713	1,742	2,768	0	6,223	2,181	4,416	2,810	0	9,407
Arkansas	621	856	6,787	44	8,308	565	826	7,063	54	8,508
California (a)	23,023	17,717	25,832	1,701	68,273	32,627	19,557	28,775	3,678	84,637
Colorado (a)	2,711	1,545	6,716	0	10,972	3,927	1,517	6,746	0	12,190
Connecticut	9,379	1,060	1,598	1,435	13,472	9,976	1,102	1,814	1,286	14,178
Delaware	1,350	434	2,439	103	4,326	1,544	434	2,570	72	4,620
Florida	6,693	8,113	2,399	1,183	18,388	7,310	9,084	3,110	1,205	20,709
Georgia	5,028	2,810	4,265	305	12,408	5,224	3,050	4,614	317	13,205
Hawaii (a)	4,609	758	1,573	639	7,579	4,510	450	1,864	551	7,375
Idaho (a)	524	783	660	0	1,967	533	834	705	0	2,072
Illinois	18,130	1,415	10,795	163	30,503	20,324	2,087	11,281	205	33,897
Indiana	2,767	2,950	1,747	0	7,464	2,501	2,759	1,482	0	6,742
Iowa	1,456	1,588	2,315	8	5,367	1,574	1,504	1,795	7	4,880
Kansas	908	692	1,789	116	3,505	1,141	782	1,744	125	3,792
Kentucky	2,547	1,879	2,061	0	6,487	2,786	2,018	2,219	0	7,023
Louisiana	2,301	1,966	5,192	149	9,608	2,370	2,033	5,493	51	9,947
Maine	901	435	1,333	31	2,700	1,000	453	1,399	21	2,873
Maryland (a)	4,099	1,159	3,922	692	9,872	4,545	1,233	4,135	548	10,461
Massachusetts	10,601	4,372	8,095	1,183	24,251	11,233	4,394	9,223	1,251	26,101
Michigan	3,472	5,619	7,170	60	16,321	3,811	5,603	7,818	96	17,328
Minnesota	5,584	2,874	1,805	195	10,458	5,913	2,883	1,815	241	10,852
Mississippi	1,527	1,724	714	486	4,451	1,524	1,710	545	703	4,482
Missouri (a)	2,202	1,957	1,842	102	6,103	2,394	1,960	1,865	79	6,298
Montana	706	793	985	0	2,484	712	883	929	0	2,524
Nebraska	1,116	698	2,231	0	4,045	997	365	2,653	0	4,015
Nevada	950	1,048	3,965	26	5,989	1,344	1,164	4,394	37	6,939
New Hampshire	457	557	735	31	1,780	439	583	783	65	1,870
New Jersey	12,399	3,713	2,596	384	19,092	12,611	3,274	2,573	76	18,534
New Mexico	1,431	2,126	2,737	146	6,440	1,446	1,644	2,270	135	5,495
New York (a)	25,144	12,403	7,179	2,266	46,992	24,837	12,099	9,719	3,106	49,761
North Carolina	4,552	2,931	2,921	36	10,440	4,591	1,741	3,621	110	10,063
North Dakota	415	200	923	0	1,538	375	354	1,074	0	1,803
Ohio (a)	4,183	2,545	13,920	1,677	22,325	4,282	2,745	14,084	1,745	22,856
Oklahoma	2,015	2,177	1,405	277	5,874	1,814	2,436	1,921	201	6,372
Oregon	2,501	3,150	16,438	70	22,159	2,491	3,073	17,711	97	23,372
Pennsylvania	6,282	6,082	9,795	213	22,372	7,107	6,718	10,304	198	24,327
Rhode Island	1,036	899	1,038	42	3,015	1,102	887	1,065	84	3,138
South Carolina	2,505	1,794	1,502	27	5,828	2,568	1,809	1,510	17	5,904
South Dakota	315	353	503	6	1,177	355	363	528	28	1,274
Tennessee	3,000	3,460	1,996	0	8,456	2,909	3,296	2,220	31	8,456
Texas	10,128	5,093	2,395	173	17,789	10,454	5,138	4,679	532	20,803
Utah	1,369	1,122	1,402	0	3,893	1,540	1,165	2,426	0	5,131
Vermont	559	507	165	57	1,288	658	470	157	80	1,365
Virginia (a)	6,552	2,197	9,346	336	18,431	6,755	2,276	9,812	367	19,210
Washington	3,656	2,956	5,021	351	11,984	3,929	3,163	4,887	599	12,578
West Virginia	552	301	5,301	0	6,154	527	342	6,195	0	7,064
Wisconsin	3,580	2,614	12,902	0	19,096	3,725	2,600	13,369	0	19,694
Wyoming	567	497	1,067	0	2,131	775	484	1,233	0	2,492
Dist. of Columbia	4,149	569	726	384	5,828	4,268	632	802	314	6,016

See footnotes at end of table

STATE FINANCE

TABLE 7.13

All Other Expenditures—Capital Inclusive (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Estimated fiscal 2020				
	General fund	Federal funds	Other state funds	Bonds	Total
Total	\$245,800	\$180,558	\$251,344	\$17,945	\$695,647
Alabama (a)	1,299	2,068	2,856	36	6,259
Alaska	2,937	1,668	1,058	0	5,663
Arizona	1,849	4,342	2,621	0	8,812
Arkansas	563	2,289	7,332	56	10,240
California	35,298	39,635	29,917	4,576	109,426
Colorado (a)	4,303	1,425	6,739	0	12,467
Connecticut	9,748	1,102	1,814	418	13,082
Delaware	1,591	567	2,639	62	4,859
Florida	6,991	10,514	6,170	1,193	24,868
Georgia	5,488	2,998	4,795	365	13,646
Hawaii	4,670	922	4,140	669	10,401
Idaho	547	950	882	0	2,379
Illinois	21,429	2,195	10,446	693	34,763
Indiana	3,025	3,166	2,651	0	8,842
Iowa	1,619	1,844	2,166	0	5,629
Kansas	1,422	747	1,868	130	4,167
Kentucky	2,844	5,321	2,150	0	10,315
Louisiana	2,381	4,028	6,580	0	13,044
Maine	1,023	1,523	1,508	22	4,076
Maryland	5,734	1,335	3,889	422	11,380
Massachusetts	11,534	5,065	10,405	987	27,991
Michigan	3,391	8,046	4,093	(94)	15,436
Minnesota	6,480	3,821	2,258	330	12,889
Mississippi	1,620	2,503	1,336	397	5,856
Missouri	2,363	2,622	1,796	35	6,816
Montana	713	1,073	1,596	0	3,382
Nebraska	1,140	357	2,961	0	4,458
Nevada	1,098	1,117	4,260	51	6,526
New Hampshire	633	1,282	682	38	2,635
New Jersey	13,917	3,393	3,173	290	20,773
New Mexico	1,630	1,402	2,286	196	5,514
New York	26,475	12,229	6,795	2,760	48,259
North Carolina	4,562	7,702	5,803	70	18,137
North Dakota	513	123	1,396	0	2,032
Ohio (a)	4,489	2,991	15,291	1,836	24,607
Oklahoma	2,059	2,792	2,048	254	7,153
Oregon	3,846	5,107	18,540	159	27,652
Pennsylvania	7,756	5,512	10,944	295	24,507
Rhode Island	1,195	2,345	1,627	70	5,237
South Carolina	2,586	1,881	1,587	30	6,084
South Dakota	408	518	507	16	1,449
Tennessee	3,775	4,035	2,226	0	10,036
Texas (a)	10,496	3,160	5,204	353	19,213
Utah	1,436	2,165	1,919	0	5,520
Vermont	632	664	168	63	1,527
Virginia	6,974	3,062	14,442	526	25,004
Washington	4,171	3,124	4,942	586	12,823
West Virginia	551	233	6,018	0	6,802
Wisconsin	3,821	3,111	13,587	0	20,519
Wyoming	775	484	1,233	0	2,492
Dist. of Columbia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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, 2020 Expenditure Report

Notes:

1. 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.
2. "State funds" refers to general funds plus other state fund spending. State spending from bonds is excluded.
3. "Total funds" refers to funding from all sources—general fund, federal funds, other state funds, and bonds.

Key:

N/A – Not available

(a)

Alabama: Capital expenditures from Federal and Other State Funds are not reported separately; combined amounts are included in the Other State Funds.

California: The Fiscal 2020 increase for Federal Funds is primarily due to an increase of \$17.5B for Pandemic Unemployment Benefits in the Employment Development Department. Department of Public Health Medicaid expenditures are included in the "All Other" category and not included in the total state Medicaid expenditures.

Colorado: CHIP expenditures are excluded from the Medicaid category and added to the All Other category to adhere more closely to the survey directions. In previous surveys, CHIP expenditures were included in Medicaid.

Hawaii: The increase in FY 2020 for All Other state expenditures is due to an increase in unemployment insurance benefit expenditures.

Maryland: FY 2018 CHIP federal fund expenditures updated to correct typo.

Missouri: Some community mental health and developmentally disabled programs are included in Medicaid.

New York: State employee pensions and benefits are not included in the General Fund reporting of each expenditure category, but rather are included in "All Other".

Ohio: 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.

Virginia: Most of the increase in the Other State Funds category for estimated fiscal 2020 is from the Virginia Employment Commission for unemployment claims from COVID-19.

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.14
State Budget Calendars

State or other jurisdiction	Budget instructions sent to agencies	Agency requests submitted to governor	Agency requests submitted to legislature (if applicable)	Public hearings held	Governor submits budget to legislature	Legislature convenes
Alabama (d)	Sept.	Nov.	Nov.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.
Alaska (e)	July	Oct.	...	Jan./April	Dec. 15	3rd Tuesday in Jan.
Arizona (f)	July	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	...	5 days after legislature convenes	2nd Monday of Jan.
Arkansas (g)	May	July	...	Oct./Dec.	Nov.	Jan./Feb.
California (h)	April - Nov.	Sept.	...	Feb. - June	Jan. 10	Jan.
Colorado (i)	March	July 15	Nov. 1	Begin in Nov.	Nov. 1	2nd Wednesday of Jan.
Connecticut (j)	July	Sept.	...	Feb. - May	Feb.	Jan./Feb.
Delaware (k)	July	Oct.	...	Nov.	On or before Feb. 1	Jan.
Florida	June / July	Sept. / Oct.	Sept. or Oct.	Oct. - Feb.	30 days prior to session	Jan. or March
Georgia (l)	Mid-July	Sept. 1	...	Jan./Feb.	2nd Week of Jan.	2nd Monday in Jan.
Hawaii (m)	July / Aug.	Sept.	Jan.	...	Dec.	3rd Wednesday of Jan.
Idaho (n)	Not later than July 15	Not later than Sept. 1	Not later than Sept. 1	...	Jan. (5 days after legislature convenes)	2nd Monday of Jan.
Illinois	Sept. / Oct.	Oct. / Nov.	Third Friday of Feb.	Feb. - May	3rd Wednesday of Feb.	2nd Wednesday of Jan.
Indiana	Early Summer	Before Sept. 1	...	Nov. - April	2nd Monday of Jan.	By 2nd Monday of Jan.
Iowa	June / July	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Dec.	By Feb. 1	2nd Monday in Jan.
Kansas (o)	June	Sept.	Sept.	Feb., March, April	Jan.	Jan.
Kentucky (p)	July	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	...	10th Legislative Day	Early Jan.
Louisiana (q)	By Sept. 20	Oct. 15 to Nov. 15	Oct. 15 to Nov. 15	During legislative session	45 days before legislature convenes	2nd Monday in March (even years); 2nd Monday in April (odd years)
Maine (r)	July	Sept. 1	See notes.	Jan. - May	Jan.	Jan.
Maryland (s)	June	Aug. - Oct.	...	...	3rd Wednesday in Jan.	2nd Wednesday in Jan.
Massachusetts	Mid-Nov.	...	...	Early - Mid-Dec.	Fourth Wednesday of Jan.	First Wednesday of Jan. of odd numbered years
Michigan (t)	Aug.	Oct.	...	Feb. - May	Feb. (30 days after legislature convenes)	2nd Wednesday in Jan.
Minnesota (u)	May/June	Oct. 15	...	...	4th Tuesday in Jan.	Jan.
Mississippi (v)	June	Aug.	Aug.	Sept./Oct.	Nov. 15	Jan.
Missouri (w)	July	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Jan./Feb.	30 days after legislature convenes	1st Wednesday after the 1st Monday in Jan.
Montana	April and Aug.	June and Sept. 1	...	...	Nov. 15	1st Monday in Jan.
Nebraska (x)	July	Sept. 15	Sept. 15	Feb. - April	By Jan. 15	1st Wednesday after the 1st Monday in Jan.
Nevada (y)	March	By Sept. 1	...	...	Jan.	1st Monday of Feb.
New Hampshire (z)	Aug. 1	Oct. 1	(z)	Nov.	Feb. 15	Dec.
New Jersey (aa)	Sept.	Oct.	...	See notes.	By 4th Tuesday in Feb.	March
New Mexico (bb)	June 15	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	Sept.-Dec.	Jan. 5; Jan. 10	3rd Tuesday in Jan.
New York (cc)	Aug./ Sept.	Oct. and Nov.	Nov. and Dec.	...	Mid-Jan.	Jan.
North Carolina (dd)	Oct.	Dec.	...	...	March	Jan.
North Dakota (ee)	April / May	July/Oct.	...	...	1st week of Dec.	Jan.
Ohio (ff)	July	Mid-Sept. and mid-Oct.	Dec. 1	(ff)	4 weeks after legislature convenes	1st Monday in Jan. that is not a holiday
Oklahoma (gg)	Aug.	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Feb. - May	Feb.	Feb.-May
Oregon	March	Sept.	...	Feb. - March	Dec. 1	Feb.
Pennsylvania (hh)	Aug.	Oct.	Feb./March	Feb./March	1st full week in Feb.	Jan.
Rhode Island (ii)	July	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Feb. - April	Jan. - 3rd Thursday	Jan. - 1st Tuesday
South Carolina (jj)	Aug.	Sept./ Oct.	Nov.	Oct., Feb. and April	Jan. - within 5 days after session begins	Jan. - 2nd Tuesday
South Dakota (kk)	June / July	Aug. 31	Nov. 1	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.
Tennessee (ll)	Aug.	End of Sept./ first of Oct.	Feb.	Nov./ Dec.	Feb. 1	Jan.
Texas	June	July / Sept.	...	July/Oct.	By the state of the state address	Jan. (odd years)
Utah	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.	...	Dec.	Jan.
Vermont (mm)	Aug. / Sept.	Oct.	...	Oct./Nov.	Jan. - by 3rd Tuesday of the session	1st Wednesday after 1st Monday in Jan.
Virginia	Aug.	Sept. / Oct.	5 days after submission to executive	...	Dec.	Jan.
Washington (nn)	June / Sept.	Aug. / Sept. or mid-Oct.	(nn)	...	By Dec. 20	2nd Monday each Jan.
West Virginia (oo)	Aug. (1st week)	Sept. 1	Sept. 1	...	Jan. (2nd Wednesday)	Jan.
Wisconsin (pp)	June	Sept.	Sept.	April/May - Odd Year	Jan./ Feb.	...
Wyoming	June	Aug.	Nov.	Dec.-Jan.	3rd Monday in Nov.	Jan.
Dist. of Columbia (qq)	Sept.	Dec.	...	Feb. - April	March	Sept. 15 through July 15

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.14
State Budget Calendars (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Legislature adopts budget	Governor signs budget	Fiscal year begins	Legal source of budget submission deadline		Extended budget deadline for new governors (a)
				Constitutional	Statutory	
Alabama (d)	Feb./May	May	Oct. 1	★	...	★
Alaska (e)	April	April/June	July 1	...	★	...
Arizona (f)	No official deadline	No official deadline	July 1	...	★	...
Arkansas (g)	Jan./April	Jan./April	July 1	...	★	★
California (h)	June 15	June 27	July 1	★	...	...
Colorado (i)	Late April	Varies (see notes)	July 1	...	★	...
Connecticut (j)	June/May	June/May	July 1	...	★	★
Delaware (k)	By June 30	By July 1	July 1	...	★	...
Florida	March/April/May	April/May/June	July 1	...	★	★
Georgia (l)	Late March - Early April	May	July 1	★	...	...
Hawaii (m)	April / May	May	July 1	...	★	...
Idaho (n)	Feb. through March	5 days after bill receipt or 10 days after adjournment	July 1	...	★	...
Illinois	Late May	60 days after received from legislature	July 1	...	★	...
Indiana	No later than April 29th	7 days after presentment	July 1	...	★	★
Iowa	April/May	May	July 1	...	★	...
Kansas (o)	May	May	July 1	...	★	★
Kentucky (p)	By April 15	10 days after presentment	July 1	...	★	★
Louisiana (q)	Early June	20 days after receipt of the bill	July 1	...	★	★
Maine (r)	30 days prior adjournment	10 days after legislative approval	July 1	...	★	★
Maryland (s)	83rd day of session	Not applicable	July 1	★	...	★
Massachusetts	June	June/July	July 1	★	...	★
Michigan (t)	June	June/July	Oct. 1	...	★	★
Minnesota (u)	May	May	July 1	...	★	...
Mississippi (v)	March/April	5 days after approval	July 1	...	★	★
Missouri (w)	1st Friday following the 1st Monday in May	45 days after legislature adjourns	July 1	...	★	...
Montana	Late April	Typically early May	July 1	...	★	★
Nebraska (x)	May	June	July 1	...	★	★
Nevada (y)	June	June	July 1	★	★	...
New Hampshire (z)	May	June	July 1	...	★	...
New Jersey (aa)	On or before June 30	On or before June 30	July 1	...	★	★
New Mexico (bb)	Mid-Feb or early March	Early March or Early April	July 1	...	★	...
New York (cc)	March	By April 1	April 1	★	...	★
North Carolina (dd)	June - Aug.	June-Aug.	July 1	★	★	...
North Dakota (ee)	April	May	July 1	...	★	...
Ohio (ff)	June	End of June	July 1	...	★	★
Oklahoma (gg)	May	May/June	July 1	...	★	...
Oregon	Feb./June	May-Aug.	July 1	...	★	★
Pennsylvania (hh)	By June 30	By June 30	July 1	...	★	★
Rhode Island (ii)	June	June	July 1	...	★	★
South Carolina (jj)	May - 2nd Thursday	May - 5 days after adopted by legislature	July 1	...	★	...
South Dakota (kk)	March/April	March/April	July 1	...	★	★
Tennessee (ll)	Between April and June	10 days after Legislative signatures	July 1	...	★	★
Texas	May	June	Sept. 1	...	★	...
Utah	March	20 days after session (late March or early April)	July 1	...	★	...
Vermont (mm)	May	May/June	July 1	...	★	...
Virginia	March-April	April-May	July 1	...	★	...
Washington (nn)	Between April and June	20 days after legislative passage	July 1	...	★	...
West Virginia (oo)	March	5 days after Legislative passage	July 1	★	★	★
Wisconsin (pp)	June/July	June/July	July 1	...	★	...
Wyoming	March	March	July 1	...	★	...
Dist. of Columbia (qq)	May	June	July 1	...	★	...

See footnotes at end of table

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.14

State Budget Calendars (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Governor's budget introduced as bill(s) in legislature	Budget proposal developed by joint legislative body (b)	Votes required to pass budget	Frequency of legislative cycle	Annual budget cycle	Biennial budget cycle (first fiscal year of biennium) (c)
Alabama (d)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Alaska (e)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Arizona (f)	...	★	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Arkansas (g)	...	★	Three-fourths elected	Annual	...	Even
California (h)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Colorado (i)	...	★	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Connecticut (j)	★	★	Majority elected	Annual	...	Even
Delaware (k)	★	★	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Florida	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Georgia (l)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Hawaii (m)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	...	Even
Idaho (n)	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Illinois	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Indiana	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	...	Even
Iowa	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Kansas (o)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	(o)
Kentucky (p)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	...	Odd
Louisiana (q)	★	...	(q)	Annual	★	...
Maine (r)	★	...	Majority elected	Biennial	...	Even
Maryland (s)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Massachusetts	★	...	Majority elected	Biennial	★	...
Michigan (t)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Minnesota (u)	Majority elected	Annual	...	Even
Mississippi (v)	...	★	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Missouri (w)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Montana	★	★	Majority elected	Biennial	...	Even
Nebraska (x)	★	...	Two-thirds elected	Annual	...	Even
Nevada (y)	★	...	Majority elected	Biennial	...	Even
New Hampshire (z)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	...	Even
New Jersey (aa)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
New Mexico (bb)	...	★	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
New York (cc)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
North Carolina (dd)	★	...	Majority elected	Biennial	...	Even
North Dakota (ee)	Majority elected	Biennial	...	Even
Ohio (ff)	★	...	Majority elected	Biennial	...	Even
Oklahoma (gg)	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Oregon	★	★	Majority elected	Annual	...	Even
Pennsylvania (hh)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Rhode Island (ii)	★	...	Two-thirds elected	Annual	★	...
South Carolina (jj)	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
South Dakota (kk)	★	★	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Tennessee (ll)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Texas	...	★	Majority elected	Biennial	...	Even
Utah	...	★	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Vermont (mm)	Majority elected	Biennial	★	...
Virginia	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	...	Odd
Washington (nn)	★	...	Majority elected	Annual	...	Even
West Virginia (oo)	★	★	Majority elected	Annual	★	...
Wisconsin (pp)	★	★	Majority elected	Biennial	...	Even
Wyoming	...	★	Majority elected	Annual	...	Odd
Dist. of Columbia (qq)	Majority elected	Annual	★	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.14

State Budget Calendars (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States*, 2021.

Key:

★ – Yes.

... – No/Not applicable.

(a) Alabama – In the first year of the governor's term, the regular session of the Legislature begins on the first Tuesday in March. The governor is required to introduce his/her budget by the second legislative day.

Connecticut – Newly elected governors receive an additional two weeks to submit a budget.

Florida – Section 216.162(1) Florida Statute: At least 30 days before the scheduled annual legislative session, or at a later date if requested by the governor and approved in writing by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Indiana – If a gubernatorial election has occurred then the deadline for the submission of the governor's budget is extended by one week to the third Monday of January in odd numbered years.

Kansas – Newly elected governors have until the 21st day of the legislative session to submit a budget. Otherwise the deadline is the 8th day.

Kentucky – Five additional legislative days (deadline on 15th legislative day for a new governor).

Louisiana – No later than 30 days prior to the regular session of the legislature.

Maine – 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.

Maryland – Two additional days. Third Friday of January.

Massachusetts – Five weeks later than the usual deadline.

Michigan – A newly elected governor is allowed an additional 30 days, up to 60 days, to present the proposed budget after the legislature convenes in regular session.

Minnesota – A new governor is given until the 3rd Tuesday in February.

Mississippi – January 31.

Montana – Governor-elect budgets are submitted to the legislature by January 7 of the odd numbered year.

Nebraska – On or before February 1.

New Jersey – New governors may have their budget submission deadline extended with the agreement of the legislature (usually mid-March).

New York – In any year following a gubernatorial election, the governor may submit the budget on or before February 1.

Ohio – March 15.

Oregon – First day legislature convenes.

Pennsylvania – In a governor's first term, the governor's budget is submitted the 1st full week in March.

Rhode Island – First Thursday of February vs. third Thursday of January in other years.

South Dakota – 10th legislative day.

Tennessee – March 1.

West Virginia – Extended to the 2nd Wednesday of February (usually the 2nd Wednesday of January).

(b) Arizona – Budget proposal is usually developed before bills are introduced, usually in consultation with the governor.

Arkansas – The legislative body provides a recommendation during budget hearings, which are prior to session. The recommendation then becomes the bill, which will require chambers to vote for enactment.

Colorado – The Joint Budget Committee (JBC) is charged with studying the management, operations, programs, and fiscal needs of the agencies and institutions of Colorado state government.

Connecticut – Typically, the Appropriations Committee and Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee (joint committees with both House and Senate membership) each develop legislative spending and revenue bills. While these typically do not form a comprehensive budget, inclusive of both the spending and revenue sides of the budget, they do form the basis for a legislative budget that can be offered in the absence of a comprehensive budget negotiated with the governor.

Delaware – The governor prepares recommended fiscal year operating budget and capital budget legislation that is introduced in the General Assembly by February 1 each year. The operating budget bill is assigned to the Joint Finance Committee and the capital budget is assigned to the Joint Legislative Committee on the Capital Improvements Program. Both committees hold hearings and deliberations on the legislation submitted by the governor and submits revised bills for consideration by the full General Assembly.

Mississippi – §27-103-113 requires the submission of a proposed budget to the Legislature by the Legislative Budget Office under the directives of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

Montana – The budget is broken up into six subcommittees by policy areas. These subcommittees are made of up members of the House Appropriations and the Senate Finance committees. These subcommittees conduct the most in-depth review of agency budgets and develop a recommendation to go to the full House Appropriations Committee.

New Mexico – The Legislative Finance Committee develops a budget recommendation based upon agency requests and releases it concurrently with the governor's budget recommendation in early January.

Oregon – Budgets are considered and developed by a Joint Committee on Ways and Means. Subcommittees (by budget area) make a recommendation to the full committee. Once a budget is passed by the full committee on Ways and Means it goes to either chamber of the legislature.

South Dakota – The Joint Committee on Appropriations submits a General Appropriations Act.

Texas – If the House and Senate Chambers cannot agree on a budget, five House members and five Senate members are appointed to a conference committee to negotiate a budget.

Utah – Utah has an Executive Appropriations Committee that approves appropriations bills before they are drafted. That committee receives recommendations from appropriations subcommittees.

Wisconsin – The Legislative Fiscal Bureau prepares issue papers on governor's budget which typically include options to adopt, modify or delete individual items within governor's budget. New provisions can also be added by the Legislature.

Wyoming – The Joint Appropriations Committee, including members of the House and the Senate, convene to develop a proposal to present to the entire legislative body.

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.14

State Budget Calendars (continued)

District of Columbia – The District’s legislature (Council) is unicameral, so there is no joint legislative body.

(c) Connecticut – Revisions are generally made to the second year of the biennial budget, effectively making the budget cycle annual in nature.

Hawaii – The state Constitution and statutes prescribe a biennial budget; in practice, a budget is submitted every year.

Indiana – While Indiana has a biennial budget, we do not develop a supplemental budget for the 2nd year of the biennium.

Kansas – Agencies submit their updated budgets, highlighting what has been changed from the previously approved amounts.

Kentucky – Embedded within the next biennial budget development cycle.

Maine – The governor or governor-elect shall also transmit any emergency bills that authorize additional appropriations or allocations in the current fiscal year that the governor may wish to propose. This emergency bill is subject to the same requirements and deadlines as the biennial budget.

Minnesota – Minnesota’s supplemental budget process and submission to the legislature is not prescribed in state statutes. In general, agencies submit requests in October for consideration. After the November Budget and Economic Forecast, the Governor (if they chose) submits a supplemental budget in January after the Legislature convenes. The supplemental budget is revised with the February Budget and Economic Forecast. The supplemental budget is enacted and signed into law by May of each even-numbered year.

Montana – Not applicable.

Nebraska – Supplemental/deficit budget request instructions are issued in September with requests due to be submitted to the Budget Office in late October. The governor’s supplemental/deficit recommendations are presented to the Legislature in January. The Legislature adopts supplemental/deficit budget adjustments in March/April.

Nevada – Caseload, K-12 enrollment in excess of budget may request supplemental appropriation.

New Hampshire – Not applicable.

North Carolina – In even-numbered years the governor recommends adjustments to the second year of the enacted budget, which may include program eliminations or reductions, program expansions and new programs, and capital improvements. All recommended adjustments to the enacted budget must be supported by appropriation documentation and the same level of accounting detail as is required in the first year. These recommended changes are presented as amendments to the enacted state budget and incorporated in a recommended Current Operations Appropriation Act and a recommended Capital Improvements Appropriations Act. The operating and capital budgets for the second year of a biennium are adjusted in a “short” legislative session. This process allows the governor and General Assembly to take into account revenue fluctuations, salary increases, and emergency items. Traditionally, the second year adjustments occur in May and June of even-numbered years. Short Session Budget adjustments are generally but not always limited to adjustments of the biennial budget for operating requirements of programs, such as increases to reflect changes in the enrollment or population currently served by public schools, prisons and entitlement programs.

Ohio – If agencies have a need for additional spending authority or a transfer of appropriations between line items during a biennium, they may seek approval from the Controlling Board whose voting members are members of the General Assembly. The Controlling Board meets approximately every two weeks throughout the fiscal year.

Oregon – There are usually three Joint Interim Ways and Means Committee meetings between the end of the regular session (July of odd-numbered years) and the following February session (even-numbered years) when the legislative body may review potential and emerging budget issues. The legislature convenes for up to 35 days in a short session in February of even-numbered years and can take actions recommended by the Interim Ways & Means Committee. Following the short session, the Joint Legislative Emergency Board may schedule four or five meetings prior to the following regular session where the Board can take immediate action without convening the entire legislative body. The Legislative Emergency Board may convene at the call of the chairs at any time during the biennium, if necessary.

Texas – There is no formal process to address supplemental request. Supplemental requests are considered by legislature during the second year of the biennium.

Virginia – The General Assembly has is short session in the odd year. The odd year session (45 days) uses the same budget process as the biennial bill. The even year session (60 days) considers the biennial appropriations, the odd year session considers amendments to the biennial appropriation act.

Washington – Supplemental budget instructions are sent to agencies in August each year. Budget submittals are due from agencies in late September. Budget requests are then considered by the governor, and his/her proposed budget is released in mid-December. Changes are made as incremental changes to the underlying enacted budget. The governor’s proposed budget is submitted to the legislature, where changes are made by the House and Senate. Ultimately, the final budget is passed by the full Legislature, and sent to the governor for signature.

Wyoming – The same process as when the biennial budget is first developed.

(d) The governor’s Recommended Budget must be submitted by the second legislative day of each regular session of the Legislature. The dates of each regular session vary. In the first year of a governor’s term, the regular session begins on the first Tuesday in March. In the second and third years of a term, the regular session begins on the first Tuesday in February. In the fourth year of a term, the Regular Session begins on the second Tuesday in January.

(e) By December 15th of each year, the governor must submit the proposed operating, capital, and mental health appropriation bills to the legislature. The Alaska Legislature is required by statute (AS 24.05.090) to convene in regular session annually on the third Tuesday in January. Article IX - § 12. Of The Alaska constitution states: The governor shall submit to the legislature, at a time fixed by law, a budget for the next fiscal year setting forth all proposed expenditures and anticipated income of all departments, offices, and agencies of the State. However, the actual budget deadline is in statute.

(f) Governor’s Office sends copies or requests to legislative staff as soon as requests are determined to be complete. Governor’s budget recommendation is sometimes but seldom reflected in an intro-

TABLE 7.14

State Budget Calendars (continued)

- duced bill in legislature. Statutes were changed to provide annual appropriations for all agencies, beginning in FY 2020.
- (g) Amendment 86 reduces the period for which appropriation bills are valid from two fiscal years to one, requiring the General Assembly to meet in a limited fiscal session during even-numbered years to consider appropriation bills. Based on rules adopted for the fiscal session by the Arkansas Legislative Council, budgets are only to be presented for the "Big 6" Departments. All other departments have bills pre-filed based on Regular Session Recommendations. The "Big 6" departments as of 2020-2021 are: The Public School Fund, Department of Corrections, Department of Human Services, Department of Health, Department of Public Safety, and the Institutions of Higher Education.
- (h) The governor must sign the budget bill within twelve calendar days of the legislature's passing and presenting of the bill. The length of each legislative session in California is two years, but the Legislature meets both years during the session.
- (i) Legal source for budget submission deadline – C.R.S. 2-3-208. Legislature adopts budget: Typically late April, but special bills are often later. For FY 19–20, budget bill was signed 04/18/2019, FY 2020–21 budget bill signed 06/22/2020.
- (j) The legislative session is January through June in odd-numbered years, and February through May in even-numbered years.
- (k) The governor-elect may prepare a statement of any recommendation or suggestion in connection with the proposed budget and such statement shall be presented to the General Assembly simultaneously with the presentation of the budget bill.
- (l) Agency hearings are meetings between the agency head and the Governor to discuss the agency's fiscal needs for the current and upcoming fiscal years. These usually take place in November. Public hearings on the budget are held by the General Assembly after the governor submits his budget. These usually begin in late January and continue into February and March.
- (m) Governor submits budget thirty days prior to the legislature convening (legislature convenes the third Wednesday of January).
- (n) Agency requests are sent to the Legislative Services Office and are available to legislature on request. The governor may sign the budget up to 5 days after receipt of the bill passed in both legislative bodies or up to 10 days after adjournment.
- (o) By law, only 19 agencies are on a biennial budget basis.
- (p) A limited number of supplemental appropriation recommendations for the second year of the budget cycle may be included in the subsequent biennial budget recommendation. Governor signs, line-item vetoes, or lets become law without signature within 10 days after presentment.
- (q) Agency request submitted to governor statutorily no later than November 15, but typically by November 1 or October 15. Governor signs budget: A bill, except a joint resolution, becomes law if the governor signs it or if he fails to sign or veto it within ten days after delivery to him if the legislature is in session on the tenth day after such delivery, or within twenty days if the tenth day after delivery occurs after the legislature is adjourned. Public hearings held during the legislative session by the House Appropriations Committee and Senate Finance Committee. Regarding how many votes in the legislature are required to pass the budget: Majority elected; Two-Thirds elected of House of Representatives if one-time money is included.
- (r) 1) The Legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday of December following the general election in what shall be designated the first regular session of the Legislature; and shall further convene on the first Wednesday following the first Tuesday of January in the subsequent even-numbered year in what shall be designated the second regular session of the Legislature. 2) The necessary vote for enactment is usually a simple majority, but emergency bills and bills excepted from the mandate provision of the State Constitution require a two-thirds majority of the entire elected membership of each body; referenda for bond issues and constitutional amendments require a two-thirds vote of those members present. Legal source for budget submission deadline—5 MRSA, §1665 and §1666.
- (s) According to the Department of Legislative Services, Maryland General Assembly: "Section 52 of Article III of the Constitution of Maryland prohibits the General Assembly from increasing any budget item or adding any new appropriations item to the governor's operating budget for Executive Branch agencies. The General Assembly can decrease an appropriation for any branch of State government and increase appropriations relating only to the legislature or Judiciary. Under current provisions of the Constitution, the budget bill is enacted immediately upon passage by both houses of the General Assembly, without further action by the Governor. The Maryland General Assembly is one of only a few state legislatures that does not have the authority to increase or add an item of appropriation in an operating budget for the executive branch. Senate Bill 1028 proposed a constitutional amendment that was approved by the voters at the 2020 general election, which will require the budget bill to be presented to the governor for approval or disapproval. It will also authorize the General Assembly, beginning with the fiscal 2024 operating budget, to increase appropriations made by the governor and add items to appropriations for executive branch agencies. The total appropriation in the operating budget for the executive branch approved by the General Assembly cannot exceed the total proposed appropriation for the executive branch submitted by the governor. The amendment further authorizes the governor to veto items increased or added by the General Assembly for executive branch agencies. The General Assembly may convene in extraordinary session to consider and vote on whether to override any vetoed items."
- (t) 1) The governor must present the budget to the legislature within 30 days after the legislature convenes in regular session (typically early January) except in a year in which a newly elected governor is inaugurated into office, when 60 days are allowed. 2) The concurrence of a majority of members elected to and serving in each house is required to pass a budget bill. The assent of two-thirds of the members is required for the appropriation of public money or property for local or private purposes, and to have a bill take effect immediately.
- (u) Minnesota typically issues three sets of budget instructions. One for background materials (narratives), another related to budget system implementation and another providing specifics on the governor's budget process. Public hearings are not held on the governor's budget development. The state constitution defines when the legislature convenes in the first year of the biennium. The first year is the second Tuesday following the first Monday in January. Legislative leaders determine the start date for the second year of the biennium (typically in January).

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.14

State Budget Calendars (continued)

- (v) The executive budget is submitted in January during the first year of a governor's term. The governor does not hold separate agency hearings (from legislative hearings). Agency requests are submitted to the Legislative Budget Office, representative of the Legislature. The governor signs budget: Within five (5) days (Sundays excepted) after approval. Miss. Const. Ann. Art. 4, § 72.
- (w) The Governor does not hold official agency or public hearings. The General Assembly holds agency hearings, usually from January – April and public hearings usually from January – February. There is constitutional authority for annual and biennial budgeting.
- (x) Agency hearings prior to presentation of the governor's recommendations are not mandated nor typically held though informal discussions take place regularly. The time period indicated for public hearings is in reference to the public hearings held by the legislative branch. The executive branch receives public input through regular, daily contact with the governor, the Governor's Office staff, and with the budget agency.
- (y) Date agency budget requests due to budget: Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 353.210 <http://leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-353.html#NRS353Sec205>. Governor submits budget to Legislature: not later than 14 calendar days before the start of the regular biennial Legislative session, which starts the first Monday of February of odd-numbered years. Session start: Nevada Constitution ARTICLE. 4. – Legislative Department Sec. 2. <http://leg.state.nv.us/Const/NvConst.html#Art4Sec2> Budget submittal to Legislature: NRS 353.230 <http://leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-353.html#NRS353Sec230>.
- (z) The New Hampshire legislature is elected for a two year term yet meets in regular session each year. All agency budget requests are made public and placed online after October 1-even year.
- (aa) New Jersey's legislative session continues throughout the year. The date used for "Legislature convenes" refers to the start of the legislative budget hearings. Public hearings coincide with the legislative sessions.
- (bb) Legislature adopts budget in Mid-February (even years); Early-March (odd years).
- (cc) The governor submits the budget to the legislature on or before the second Tuesday in January, following the first day of the annual meeting of the legislature (typically mid-January). By mid-March, each house submits their own budget proposals prior to negotiations and budget enactment.
- (dd) Budget instructions for budget preparation are sent to agencies.
- (ee) The governor submits the budget to the legislature during their organizational session the first week of December. The actual date varies. An outgoing governor submits the budget the first week of December. The incoming governor only makes amendments to the budget as submitted. There is no specific deadline to submit amendments. If an emergency clause is included in the measure, to allow spending to occur immediately, a two-thirds vote is required. Prior to the 2017 legislative session, the governor's bills were introduced.
- (ff) Agency requests submitted to governor: the latest permitted per statute is November 1. The Legislature begins to hold public hearings on agency budgets after introduction of the governor's budget.
- (gg) Public hearings refers to Legislative hearings. The Executive Branch does not hold any public hearings.
- (hh) The governor's budget is submitted in February, except in a governor's first term when it is submitted in March.
- (ii) Agency budget requests for some smaller agencies are submitted in September. Agency hearings refers to internal meetings with agencies to review budget requests and proposed recommendations prior to official budget submission.
- (jj) Reference is to 1.5: SC Code of Laws 11-11-90 requires joint development of the budget by both chambers in a public forum.
- (kk) The governor submits the budget on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in December.
- (ll) Agency requests submitted to legislature: February (after the budget document is presented to the Legislature)/March if after an administration change.
- (mm) The state constitution prescribes a biennial legislature; in practice, the legislature meets annually, in regular and adjourned sessions. The governor submits proposed statutory language, spreadsheets, and supporting documentation, which collectively comprise the governor's recommended budget. Budget submission deadline legal source: 32 VSA §306(a). The department's budget system contains a compiled state budget that reconciles to that recommendation. The package of governor's documents is reviewed first by the appropriations committee in the Vermont House of Representatives. Until the House appropriations committee makes its changes and votes its version of the budget out of committee, there is no bill to be acted upon.
- (nn) New governors are not required to present a budget, so there is no deadline, but in practice they do present a new budget, usually about 6-8 weeks after they take office in early January. Agency budget instructions sent out in June for biennial budget in even-numbered years and in September for supplemental requests every year. OFM receives budget submittals and provides on-line access to the Legislature and others (Biennial budget: late August to early September; Supplemental: late September). Budget submission deadline legal source: X RCW 43.88. Legislature adopts budget between April and June, frequently requiring extra sessions beyond the regular session.
- (oo) Budget Office hearings are open to the public. There is a Conference Committee of the two chambers for final budget bill.
- (pp) While new governors are not provided an extended budget deadline, Wisconsin statutes provide a mechanism for a governor to request, and the legislature to approve by joint resolution, a later budget deadline.
- (qq) Substitute "mayor" for "governor" for the District of Columbia. After the legislature passes and the mayor signs the budget, the District sends it to Congress for final approval.

TABLE 7.15
State Budget Agency Functions

State or other jurisdiction	Economy			Legislation & Regulation				Management					
	Revenue estimating	Economic analysis	Demographic analysis	Fiscal notes	Review agencies' legislative proposals	Review state agencies' proposed regs (other than fees)	Federal legislation analysis	Management analysis	Coordination of statewide performance measures	Program evaluation	Strategic planning	Capital planning	Audit
Alabama (a)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Alaska	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Arizona (b)	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	...
California (c)	...	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★
Colorado (d)	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Connecticut	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Delaware (e)	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Florida	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Georgia	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Hawaii	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Idaho (f)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Illinois (g)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Indiana	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	...
Iowa	★	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Kansas	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	...
Kentucky	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	...
Louisiana	★	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	...
Maine (h)	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Maryland (i)	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Massachusetts (j)	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Michigan (k)	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	...	★
Minnesota	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Mississippi	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Missouri (l)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Montana (m)	★	★	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Nebraska (n)	...	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...
Nevada (o)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...
New Hampshire (p)	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey (q)	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New Mexico	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
New York	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina (r)	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Dakota (s)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	...
Ohio (t)	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	...
Oklahoma	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	...
Oregon (u)	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Pennsylvania (v)	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★
Rhode Island (w)	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
South Carolina (x)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
South Dakota (y)	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
Tennessee	★	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	...
Texas (z)	...	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...	...
Utah	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Vermont (aa)	★	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	★
Virginia (bb)	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	★	...
Washington	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	...
West Virginia	★	★	★	...	★	...	...	★	...	★	...	...	...
Wisconsin (cc)	★	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★	★	★	★	...
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
State total	39	37	19	35	47	25	30	41	37	44	38	39	11
Dist. of Columbia (dd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	★	...

See footnotes at end of table

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.15

State Budget Agency Functions (continued)

State	Finance							
	Accounting	Contract approval	Tax expenditure report preparation	Debt management	Cash management	Centralized grants management	Personnel/hiring controls	End-of-year reconciliation between accounting and budgeting
Alabama (a)	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	★
Alaska	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Arizona (b)	...	...	...	★	★	...	...	★
Arkansas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
California (c)	★	...	★	★	★	...	...	★
Colorado (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
Delaware (e)	...	...	...	...	...	★	★	★
Florida	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★
Georgia	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	★
Hawaii	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Idaho (f)	...	...	...	...	★	★	★	★
Illinois (g)	...	★	...	★	★	★	★	...
Indiana	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
Iowa	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Kansas	...	...	...	★	★	...	★	★
Kentucky	...	...	★	...	...	...	★	★
Louisiana	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★
Maine (h)	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
Maryland (i)	...	★	★	★	...	...	★	★
Massachusetts (j)	...	★	...	★	★	...	★	★
Michigan (k)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Minnesota	★	...	...	★	★	...	★	★
Mississippi	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Missouri (l)	...	...	★	★	★	...	...	★
Montana (m)	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	★
Nebraska (n)	...	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Nevada (o)	...	★	...	...	...	...	★	★
New Hampshire (p)	★	★	★	...	...	...	★	★
New Jersey (q)	★	...	...	...	★	★	★	★
New Mexico	...	★	...	★	...	...	★	★
New York	...	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
North Carolina (r)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	★
North Dakota (s)	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	★
Ohio (t)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Oklahoma	★	★	...	...	★	...	★	★
Oregon (u)	...	...	...	★	...	...	...	★
Pennsylvania (v)	★	★	★	★	★	...	★	...
Rhode Island (w)	...	...	...	★	...	...	★	★
South Carolina (x)	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
South Dakota (y)	★	...	...	★	★	...	...	...
Tennessee	...	★	★	...	...	...	...	...
Texas (z)	...	★	...	★	★	...	...	...
Utah	...	...	...	...	...	★	...	★
Vermont (aa)	★	★	★	★	★	...	...	★
Virginia (bb)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Washington	★	...	...	...	...	...	★	★
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	★	...	★	★
Wisconsin (cc)	★	★	...	★	★	★	★	★
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	★	...	...	...
State total	16	24	14	23	25	9	25	39
Dist. of Columbia (dd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	★

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.15

State Budget Agency Functions (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Budget Processes in the States, 2021.

Key:

★ - Yes.

... - No.

- (a) Alabama statute requires Alabama's Legislative Fiscal Office to prepare official fiscal notes on legislation but the Executive Budget Office also prepares them independently.
- (b) Normally review state agencies' legislative proposals, but not currently.
- (c) Accounting functions includes maintenance of accounting and reporting systems, and establishing accounting policies for the state. The State Controller's Office performs the day to day accounting functions.
- (d) Note that with respect to Finance, OSPB does review grants based on a set of criteria but we do not manage the total grant. On personnel and hiring controls, OSPB does not maintain specific agency controls but does review agency FTE levels and depending on the direction of the governor and at times has implemented hiring controls.
- (e) OMB oversees compliance with requirements mandated by the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1991. OMB also is responsible for promulgating accounting policy through the Statewide Budget and Accounting Manual. Grants management is accomplished at the agency level, however OMB manages the federal funds clearinghouse providing for a statewide review of all federal funds coming into Delaware. Question 2.1, OMB prepares analyses of legislation including fiscal projections, however the official fiscal impacts of pending legislation are developed by the Legislature's Office of the Controller General.
- (f) We have a centralized grant request system through which we provide approval to all state agencies prior to their application of all grants. Each agency manages their own grant awards system.
- (g) The Grant Accountability and Transparency Act went into effect on July 3, 2014. A Grant Accountability and Transparency Unit was created within the Governor's Office of Management and Budget to assist agencies in standardizing the grant application, processing and monitoring processes as well as help agencies and providers comply with the new federal regulations - the Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (2 CFR 200). The Budgeting for Results Unit within the Governor's Office of Management and Budget does demographic analysis.
- (h) The State Budget Officer is a member of the Revenue Forecasting Committee and the Contract Review Committee.
- (i) Contract Approval - Budget analysts certify funding availability; Analysts are not responsible for outright approval. Debt Management - This is primarily the responsibility of the State Treasurer, but the Budget Office works closely with the Treasurer's Office on all debt matters and assists in the preparation of materials for bond sales. Personnel/hiring controls - The Budget Office must approve hiring freeze exceptions for positions subject to the Statewide hiring freeze.
- (j) Responsibilities for management analysis, statewide performance measures, program evaluation, and strategic planning are shared with the Governor's Office. Responsibilities for debt and cash management are shared with the Office of the Treasurer and Receiver General. Responsibilities for end-of-year reconciliation are shared with Office of the Comptroller.
- (k) 1) The State Budget Office estimates non-tax revenue and the State Treasurer estimates tax revenue. 2) The State Budget Office reviews all intergovernmental mandates and prepares fiscal notes as part of the Executive Budget process. Legislative fiscal agencies prepare fiscal notes as bills progress through the legislative process. 3) Debt management and cash management are primarily duties of the State Treasurer. 4) State accounting and state internal audit functions are centralized in the State Budget Office.
- (l) There is a consensus revenue estimating process that includes members from the House and Senate budget offices and others, as invited. The budget office is not responsible for all fiscal notes, just those related to the budget. The Budget office does review all fiscal notes of bills passed by the legislature before the bills are signed by the Governor. The budget office's role in debt/cash management is advisory and to provide assistance as needed.
- (m) Budget Office is partially responsible for debt and cash management.
- (n) The budget agency provides coordination and guidance as it works with state agencies in the development of agency level performance measures.
- (o) Budget analyzes agency caseload projections. Agencies that are affected by proposed legislation are asked by legislative fiscal staff to prepare fiscal notes. Budget reviews agency fiscal notes before they are forwarded to legislative staff. Budget analysts review contracts before forwarding them to the Board of Examiners (Governor, Attorney General and Secretary of State) for approval; smaller contracts may be approved by the budget director acting as clerk to the board. Parts of the Department of Administration include a centralized grants office, an audit division, assist Taxation with the tax expenditure report, train agencies on strategic planning, and do capital planning.
- (p) Tax expenditure reports are prepared by the Dept. Of Revenue. The Budget Office is a component unit of the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) which performs the central payroll, accounting, reporting, and personnel support functions for the State. The DAS Division of Accounting Services reports monthly revenue collections against prior year same period, and year to date, as well against budget plan, for the State fiscal year.
- (q) The Office of Management and Budget frequently reviews proposed legislation and regulations. However, it does not have a formal or statutory role in approving those proposals prior to release.
- (r) We review proposed regulations only to the extent there is a fiscal impact and our analysis is limited to the fiscal impacts, not the merits of the regulation.
- (s) The Budget Office is responsible for only those fiscal notes related to the budget recommendations or OMB functions.
- (t) A tax expenditure report is prepared by the Department of Taxation every two years and is published with the Governor's Executive Budget.

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.15

State Budget Agency Functions (continued)

- (u) The data reported here includes all functions of the Chief Financial Office, which is located within the Department of Administrative Services. Other functions within the Department of Administrative Services, but not in the Chief Financial Office, include Revenue Estimating, Accounting, Contract Approval, Economic Analysis, and Demographic Analysis. The Department of Revenue prepares the tax expenditure report with the assistance of the Budget and Management Section. The report is published with the Governor's biennial recommended budget. For debt management, the State Treasurer sets overall policy, while the Chief Financial Office coordinates execution of transactions for debt issuance and debt service for most state agencies. While the Budget and Management has some responsibilities related to Cash Management, that is primarily a function of the Treasurer.
- (v) The tax expenditure report is prepared by the Department of Revenue and included in the Governor's annual recommended budget which is published by the Office of the Budget. The Budget Office also prepares cash flow estimates for the state treasurer and schedules major payments, and conducts sales tax anticipation notes, bond, and other forms of short-term debt.
- (w) Budget Office does approve purchase requisitions for funding, but not actual contracts.
- (x) Office of Revenue & Fiscal Affairs responsible for appropriation impact statements; the Board of Economic Advisors are responsible for revenue providing revenue estimates and impacts.
- (y) South Dakota works with South Dakota Building Authority to issue bonds.
- (z) Legislative Budget Board (the legislative's budget agency) is responsible for fiscal notes, not the Executive Budget Office. LBB coordinates statewide performance measure and compiles reports.
- (aa) Debt management and cash management are primarily duties of the State Treasurer, to which the budget agency contributes.
- (bb) Economy: Responsible for the coordination of the non-general fund revenue estimates completed by the agencies. Management: Management analysis is done on an 'as requested' basis. Program evaluation is on an 'as requested' basis. Budget agency coordinates the strategic planning process. Capital planning, the agency is responsible for coordinating the 6-year capital outlay plan. Finance: Cooperates with the accounting agency on year-end reconciliation.
- (cc) Budget Office functions also include position control on the number and type of full-time equivalent positions.
- (dd) Budget Office functions also include position control on the number and type of full-time equivalent positions.

TABLE 7.16
State Budget Directors

State	State budget director official position title	The state budget director is appointed by:	Appointment is subject to approval by:	Starting salary determination			FY 2020 salary range or salary for budget director	Member of cabinet?
				D	P	O		
Alabama	State Budget Officer	C	NA	★	...	...	\$105,266 – \$160,342	...
Alaska (a)	Director, Office of Management and Budget	G	NA	...	★	...	\$198,553	★
Arizona	State Budget Director/Director, Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting	G	G	★	...	...	\$140,000	★
Arkansas	State Budget Administrator	C	NA	...	★	...	\$120,543 – \$157,100	...
California	Director of Finance	G	S	...	★	...	\$189,071 – \$217,292	★
Colorado	Director, Governor's Office of State Planning and Budgeting	G	NA	★	...	...	NA	★
Connecticut (b)	Secretary, Office of Policy and Management	G	O	★	★	...	\$198,000	No cabinet
Delaware (c)	Director of the Office of Management and Budget	G	S	...	...	★	\$152,088	★
Florida	Director of Planning and Budgeting	G	NA	★	...	...	\$130,000 – \$156,000	...
Georgia	Director, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget	G	NA	★	...	...	\$155,000 – \$225,000	No cabinet
Hawaii (d)	Director of Finance	G	S	...	...	★	\$162,522	★
Idaho	Administrator, Division of Financial Management, Office of the Governor	G	S	★	...	...	\$144,000	★
Illinois	Budget Director	G	NA	★	...	...	\$150,000 – \$175,000	★
Indiana	Budget Director	G	NA	★	...	...	\$142,800	★
Iowa	Director, Iowa Department of Management	G	S	...	★	...	\$100,840 – \$154,300	★
Kansas	Director of the Budget	G	NA	★	...	...	\$120,750	★
Kentucky	State Budget Director	G	NA	★	...	...	\$129,500	★
Louisiana (e)	State Director of Planning and Budget	O	NA	...	★	...	\$95,451 – \$187,845	...
Maine	State Budget Officer	C	G	...	★	...	\$77,000 – \$123,000	...
Maryland (f)	Executive Director, Office of Budget Analysis	C	NA	...	★	...	\$113,866 – \$152,121	...
Massachusetts	Budget Director	C	NA	★	...	...	\$137,500	...
Michigan (g)	State Budget Director	G	NA	★	...	...	\$170,000	★
Minnesota	Assistant Commissioner – State Budget Director	C	G	...	★	...	\$105,402 – \$150,900	...
Mississippi	Director, Office of Budget & Fund Management	C	NA	...	★	...	\$80,034 – \$140,059	...
Missouri (h)	Director of Budget and Planning	C	G	...	...	★	\$122,027	...
Montana	Budget Director	G	NA	★	...	...	\$123,500	★
Nebraska	State Budget Administrator	C	G	★	...	...	\$135,000	★
Nevada (i)	Chief of the Budget Division and Director, Department of Administration	G	NA	...	...	★	\$143,779 (maximum)	★
New Hampshire (j)	Budget Officer, Assistant Commissioner	C	G, O	...	★	...	\$94,186 – \$131,357	...
New Jersey	Director, Office of Management and Budget	G	S	★	...	...	\$155,250	...
New Mexico	Deputy Secretary / State Budget Division Director	C	G	...	★	...	\$65,752 – \$162,770	...
New York	Director, Division of the Budget	G	NA	★	...	...	\$209,684	★
North Carolina	State Budget Director	G	NA	★	...	...	\$231,460	★
North Dakota	Director, Office of Management and Budget	G	NA	★	...	...	\$180,000	★
Ohio (k)	Director of Budget and Management	G	S	...	...	★	NA	★
Oklahoma	Director – Office of Management and Enterprise Services	G	S	★	...	...	...	★
Oregon	Chief Financial Officer, Department of Administrative Services	C	G	...	★	...	\$118,188 – \$174,228	No cabinet
Pennsylvania	Secretary of the Budget	G	NA	...	★	...	\$168,490	★
Rhode Island (l)	Executive Director/State Budget Officer	C	G	...	★	...	\$151,781 – \$167,153	★
South Carolina	Director, Executive Budget Office	C	O	...	★	...	\$123,730	...
South Dakota	Commissioner	G	NA	★	...	...	\$140,375	★
Tennessee	Commissioner of Finance and Administration	G	NA	...	★	...	\$127,000 – \$229,000	★
Texas (m)	Director of Budget and Policy, Office of the Governor	G	G	★	...	...	0	No cabinet
Utah	Executive Director of Governor's Office of Planning and Budget	G	G	★	...	...	\$72,500 – \$171,700	★
Vermont (n)	Commissioner of Finance and Management	G	S	...	...	★	\$135,276	...
Virginia (o)	Director Department of Planning & Budget	G	O	...	★	...	\$169,179 – \$241,463	...
Washington	Director of the Office of Financial Management	G	S	...	★	...	\$218,000 (maximum)	★
West Virginia (p)	Secretary of the Department of Revenue	G	S	...	...	★	\$95,000	★
Wisconsin (q)	Administrator, Division of Executive Budget and Finance	C	G	...	★	...	\$87,000 – \$144,000	...
Wyoming (r)	Budget and Economic Administrator	O	G	...	★	...	\$108,060 – \$167,100	...
Total				23	21	7		28
Dist. of Columbia (s)	Deputy Chief Financial Officer for Budget and Planning	O	NA	...	★	...	\$202,664 – \$229,264	...

See footnotes at end of table

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.16

State Budget Directors (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States*, 2021.

Key:

★ – Yes.

... – No.

C – Cabinet secretary/department head

G – Governor

S – Senate

D – At full discretion of the governor/cabinet secretary or department head

P – Based on experience, within predefined salary range

O – Other

NA – not subject to approval

(a) The salary figure for the Director of the Office of Management and Budget represents the amount as budgeted during the beginning of Fiscal Year 2020 management plan process.

(b) The secretary's appointment is made by the governor with the advice and consent of either house of the General Assembly.

(c) Salaries for cabinet and other state officials are determined in the annual budget act. Figure shown is the current salary as contained in the FY 2020 operating budget.

(d) Executive salary commission determines starting salary.

(e) The state budget director is not an appointed position, but a classified civil service position hired by the commissioner of administration (or his/her deputy or assistant commissioner).

(f) The state budget director reports to the secretary of budget and management who is appointed by the governor, subject to approval of the state senate. The secretary is a member of the governor's cabinet. The salary range for the secretary's position is \$141,909–\$189,799.

(g) Under state law, the State Budget Director may concurrently serve as the director of the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget. Presently, the Governor has made separate appointments to these positions.

(h) The Director is appointed by the department head with Governor approval. Starting salary based on experience.

(i) The pay bill, passed each session, sets the maximum salary. The governor may elect to pay less.

(j) The budget officer is nominated by the commissioner of the Department of Administrative Services to be confirmed by the governor and Executive Council for a term of four years. The budget officer additionally serves in the capacity of assistant commissioner for the Department of Administrative Services.

(k) Each governor determines the classification of the director position from a series set forth by the Department of Administrative Services. Each classification has a pre-determined pay range from which the governor may select the director's salary.

(l) Although appointed by the director of administration with the approval of the governor, the state budget officer is a civil service position.

(m) The state budget director position is not an appointed position, but serves at the pleasure of the governor.

(n) The commissioner is a member of the extended cabinet. The commissioner oversees a budget staff including a deputy commissioner; a civil service budget director; and civil service budget analysts. See Statute. 32 VSA Sec. 1003 (as amended) for how starting salary is determined.

(o) Confirmed by a joint resolution of both houses of the general assembly.

(p) Starting salary set by statute.

(q) The pay range includes an increase that went into effect on January 5, 2020.

(r) Salary range provided for budget deputy director. Budget director appointed by: department head, governor.

(s) Budget director is appointed by chief financial officer.

TABLE 7.17
State Budget Agency Personnel

State or other jurisdiction	Total Positions in:		Number of:			
	Budget agency	Budget function	Budget analysts	Tech/ computer staff	Administrative staff	Other staff
Alabama (a)	14	10	9	0	3	3
Alaska	17	15	8	1	2	6
Arizona (b)	16.5	15.5	15	1	0.5	0
Arkansas (c)	17	15	14	1	1	0
California (d)	469	206	112	40	25	292
Colorado (e)	24	13	11	1	1	0
Connecticut (f)	108	25	23	1	1	0
Delaware (g)	414	24	7	0	11	6
Florida (h)	121	53	44	44	11	13
Georgia	46	28	16	3	1	14
Hawaii	362	24	15	0	7	2
Idaho (i)	19	8	7	0	2	10
Illinois	47	42	17	2	5	23
Indiana	39	25	14	2	1	10
Iowa	21	8	8	0	2	11
Kansas (j)	13	13	9	0	1	3
Kentucky (k)	23	15	10	1	2	0
Louisiana (l)	31	28	20	0	2	1
Maine (m)	13	13	8	0	1	4
Maryland (n)	319.2	36.8	27	2	1.8	6
Massachusetts	53	19	12	7	3	24
Michigan (o)	230	32	16	0	2	143
Minnesota (p)	267	39	13	0	0	26
Mississippi (q)	464	6	5	93	34	326
Missouri (r)	26	17	11	1	3	11
Montana	21	17	12	2	3	4
Nebraska (s)	764	10	8	0	1	1
Nevada	23	17	15	1	3	2
New Hampshire	309	7	6	0	1	0
New Jersey (t)	118	49	26	6	10	66
New Mexico	147	16	14	0	2	0
New York	258	258	227	4	25	2
North Carolina (u)	76	34	27	6	6	30
North Dakota (v)	112	6	5	1	2	0
Ohio (w)	176	22	20	24	1	131
Oklahoma (x)	1,400	12	8	0	0	4
Oregon (y)	44	23	11	6	3	24
Pennsylvania (z)	67	10	24	1	2	30
Rhode Island (aa)	66	20	15	1	3	46
South Carolina	17	8	6	0	2	7
South Dakota (bb)	37	8	6	4	2	17
Tennessee	33	33	12	2	1	18
Texas	10	10	10	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	24	18	14	0	2	8
Vermont (cc)	29	10	6	0	1	22
Virginia (dd)	47	31	25	2	4	10
Washington	428	37	30	142	25	194
West Virginia	10	10	3	0	1	6
Wisconsin (ee)	1436	29	16	0	4	9
Wyoming (ff)	8	8	6	0	2	0
Total	8,809.70	1,433.30	1,003	402	229.3	1,565
Dist. of Columbia	40	28	21	2	4	6

See footnotes at end of table

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.17

State Budget Agency Personnel (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Starting salary determination				FY 2020 salary range for budget analysts	Number of Budget Analyst Levels	Budget analysts hired through civil service?
	A	P	D	O			
Alabama (a)	★	\$35,618–\$119,220	6	★
Alaska	...	★	\$77,995–\$122,796	5	...
Arizona (b)	...	★	\$60,000–\$77,000	3	...
Arkansas (c)	...	★	\$45,010–\$81,257	2	...
California (d)	...	★	\$55,134–\$134,930	8	★
Colorado (e)	★	\$55,000–\$95,000	2	...
Connecticut (f)	...	★	\$66,340–\$196,150	4	★
Delaware (g)	...	★	\$45,202–\$79,255	3	★
Florida (h)	★	...	\$35,500–\$55,600	4	...
Georgia	...	★	\$40,221–\$63,545	3	...
Hawaii	...	★	\$41,856–\$95,436	6	★
Idaho (i)	...	★	\$49,920–\$93,600	2	...
Illinois	...	★	\$45,000–\$75,000	4	...
Indiana	...	★	\$50,000–\$70,000	3	...
Iowa	...	★	\$59,072–\$119,954	3	★
Kansas (j)	★	\$58,240–\$95,928	4	...
Kentucky (k)	...	★	\$40,700–\$85,300	5	★
Louisiana (l)	...	★	\$42,370–\$116,979	4	★
Maine (m)	...	★	\$55,000–\$88,000	2	★
Maryland (n)	...	★	\$44,106–\$103,661	4	...
Massachusetts	★	\$56,000–\$58,000	N/A	...
Michigan (o)	...	★	\$45,000–\$95,000	6	★
Minnesota (p)	...	★	\$63,246–\$117,847	3	...
Mississippi (q)	...	★	\$29,993–\$94,097	5	★
Missouri (r)	...	★	\$53,000–\$68,000	3	★
Montana	...	★	\$54,305–\$86,436	3	★
Nebraska (s)	...	★	\$42,879–\$99,264	4	★
Nevada	...	★	\$66,629–\$109,850	2	★
New Hampshire	...	★	\$72,306–\$111,247	2	★
New Jersey (t)	...	★	\$57,210–\$123,464	4	★
New Mexico	...	★	\$33,720–\$93,918	3	★
New York	...	★	\$49,000–\$185,000	8	★
North Carolina (u)	...	★	\$51,895–\$157,373	5	...
North Dakota (v)	...	★	\$84,000–\$98,000	1	★
Ohio (w)	...	★	\$45,365–\$114,379	5	★
Oklahoma (x)	★	\$41,500–\$67,100	3	...
Oregon (y)	...	★	\$88,356–\$124,068	2	★
Pennsylvania (z)	...	★	\$57,741–\$114,309	3	...
Rhode Island (aa)	...	★	\$59,283–\$105,920	4	★
South Carolina	...	★	\$40,759–\$91,755	3	★
South Dakota (bb)	...	★	\$49,318–\$104,400	4	...
Tennessee	...	★	\$49,000–\$108,000	3	...
Texas	\$70,000–\$120,000	0	...
Utah	★	...	\$48,200–\$156,300	3	...
Vermont (cc)	★	\$65,000–\$98,000	3	★
Virginia (dd)	...	★	\$50,000–\$140,000	4	...
Washington	...	★	\$63,000–\$136,700	2	...
West Virginia	...	★	\$38,320–\$45,317	3	★
Wisconsin (ee)	...	★	\$49,500–\$133,500	4	★
Wyoming (ff)	...	★	\$63,456–\$107,244	2	...
Total	5	41	2	1			27
Dist. of Columbia	0	★	...	...	\$82,332–\$144,441	3	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.17

State Budget Agency Personnel (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Budget Processes in the States, 2021.

Key:

★—Yes.

...—No.

A—Predefined amount for analyst level

P—Based on experience, within predefined salary range

D—At full discretion of the Governor/Cabinet Secretary or Department head

O—Other

(a) Budget analysts include budget analysts (6.0) and Chief Budget Analyst (1.0). Other Staff includes the State Budget Officer.

(b) Set amount for candidates with no experience; some upward movement if candidates have experience.

(c) Number of Positions account for the total number of positions available to the Office of Budget including filled and vacant positions.

(d) Salary ranges, broken down by level:

Junior Staff Analyst (JSA – Range A & B) \$55,134-\$59,648; Finance Budget Analyst (FBA – Range A & B) \$75,174-\$92,096; Staff Finance Budget Analyst \$84,849-\$105,441; Principal Program Budget Analyst (PPBA I-III): \$107,910-\$134,930. These salaries include a 10% recruitment and retention pay differential for the first year of employment. An additional 5% pay differential may be granted in the second year of employment.

(e) The response to "Total personnel in budget function" line includes the office director and 4 deputy directors. Salary is at the discretion of the director, and is based on experience and scope of work. There is a minimum, and it increases based on experience and education.

(f) Budget analyst grades and associated salary ranges are: Budget Analyst, \$66,340-\$90,452; Budget Specialist, \$83,071-\$113,258; Principal Budget Specialist, \$101,066-\$137,814; Fiscal and Program Policy Section Director, \$122,972-\$167,674; Assistant Executive Budget Officer (AEBO), \$133,001-\$181,353; Executive Budget Officer (EBO), \$143,649-\$196,150. Number of analyst levels excludes AEBO and EBO.

(g) Salary range represents minimum salary for an Associate Fiscal and Policy Analyst—Midpoint of a Senior Analyst.

(h) Salary determined based on experience and knowledge.

(i) The Division of Financial Management consists of four bureaus: budget, management services, economic analysis, and regulatory and legislative affairs. The most recent addition of staff is due to adding the administrative rules team.

(j) Division of the Budget has a prescribed career ladder; those hired in with no experience begin as Budget Analyst 1, then progress to Budget Analyst 2, Senior Budget Analyst, then Principal Budget Analyst as they acquire experience, demonstrate their knowledge and skills and assume greater responsibilities.

(k) Analyst salary ranges: \$40,700-\$85,300 currently from level II through level V.

(l) The one "other staff" position is the state economist. Salary ranges for analysts by level: SBMA-1 (42,370-83,408), 2 (48,526-95,493), 3 (55,557-109,325) 4 (59,446-116,979)

(m) Other staff includes the State Budget Officer, Deputy State Budget Officer, Position Control Analyst and Position Control Analyst Assistant.

(n) Budget function personnel—26.8 in Office of Budget Analysis (operating) and 10 in Office of Capital Budget. There is additional technology support through on-going contractual agreements with the budget system vendor.

(o) The State Budget Director oversees employees that provide statewide support for budget development and implementation, accounting functions, payroll functions, the state's financial management system, management of performance data of Michigan public schools and students, and the state's internal audit functions.

(p) In 2020, there were 267 full-time equivalents (FTEs) in Minnesota Management and Budget, 39 in the Budget Services Division (excluding accounting and payroll systems). The Budget Services Division is managed by the budget director consists of three units. Budget Planning and Analysis consists of 13 executive budget officers/analysts and 3 team leaders. Budget Operations and Planning consists 2 directors, 5 professional staff/analysts/project managers. The Results Management Initiative had one director and 14 staff analysts. The FY 2020 salary range for budget analysts includes 3 positions (Executive Budget Officer Trainee, Executive Budget Officer, Executive Budget Officer Senior)

(q) Salary ranges: Budget Analyst I: 29,993-52,487, Budget Analyst II: 33,130-57,977, Budget Analyst III: 36,443-63,775, Budget Analyst IV: 45,048-78,834, Budget Analyst Senior: 53,770-94,097.

(r) Other staff number includes the State Budget Director, two assistant directors, three section managers, an economist, demographer, legislative coordinator, and accounting analyst. The salary range reflects current, actual staff salaries—the pay ranges for these positions are actually broader in the minimum and maximum salary (three ranges exist—Budget & Planning Analyst I, II and Senior).

(s) The deputy state budget administrator has agency assignments (in addition to management responsibilities) so is counted as a budget analyst for purposes of this table.

(t) Number of other staff includes staff in the auditing, accounting, payroll, and financial reporting bureaus.

(u) Two official grades, each with two working titles: one Assistant State Budget Officer (manager) level.

(v) Computer staff person is shared with all divisions of OMB.

(w) There are five classifications of Budget/Management Analysts (BMA) and a BMA supervisor role, each with its own pay range. There are step or increment increases in each pay range. Including all step or pay increments, the gross annual salaries for BMA and BMA supervisors ranges from \$45,365 to \$114,379.

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.17

State Budget Agency Personnel (continued)

-
- (x) "Other" staff includes budget executive team.
- (y) The data reported here includes all of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer. Other staff includes Capital Investment, Facility Planning, and the Statewide Accounting Reporting Section staff. Budget analysts number including 2 trainee analysts. Salary ranges: \$7,363–\$10,339 per month (\$88,356–\$124,068 Annually) (Trainees \$4,539–\$5,238 monthly). Our office currently has two Trainee positions and 9 Budget Analysts (All Budget Analysts are the same level).
- (z) Total agency positions (521) include Comptroller Operations (442), Administrative Services (12), and Budget Office (67). Budget Office positions include the secretary's office as well as staff in the Bureau's for Budget Analysis, Budget Administration, Legislative Affairs, Legal, Revenue, and Capital & Debt. Salary ranges: Analyst 1 (57,741–87,687), Analyst 2 (65,937–100,128) and Analyst 3 (75,189–114,309).
- (aa) Personnel numbers include the all of the Office of Management and Budget, which includes the Budget Office, Internal Audit and Regulatory/Economic Analysis units. Budget analyst levels does not include the supervisory level.
- (bb) Some positions serve in dual functions. As an example, the economist does analyst work.
- (cc) Total includes state central accounting office.
- (dd) Salary ranges: PPSI \$50,000, PPSII \$55,000-\$75,000, PPSIII \$65,000-\$115,000, PPM \$110,000-\$140,000.
- (ee) Other staff includes director, deputy director and six team leaders.
- (ff) Salary range includes senior budget analysts and lead state budget analyst.

TABLE 7.18

Location of Executive Budget Agency

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Report directly to or within governor's office</i>	<i>Budget agency within department</i>	<i>Department name (if applicable)</i>	<i>Name of executive budget agency</i>
Alabama	...	★	Department of Finance	Executive Budget Office
Alaska	★	...	...	Office of the Governor, Office of Management and Budget
Arizona	★	...	...	Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting
Arkansas	...	★	Department of Finance and Administration	Department of Finance and Administration – Office of Budget
California (a)	★	...	...	California Department of Finance
Colorado	★	...	...	Office of State Planning and Budgeting
Connecticut	★	...	...	Office of Policy and Management
Delaware (b)	★	...	...	Budget Development and Planning
Florida	★	...	...	Office of Policy and Budget
Georgia	★	...	...	Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Hawaii	...	★	Department of Budget and Finance	Budget, Program Planning and Management Division
Idaho	★	...	...	Executive Office of the Governor, Division of Financial Management
Illinois	★	...	...	Governor's Office of Management and Budget
Indiana	...	★	Office of Management and Budget	Indiana State Budget Agency
Iowa (c)	★	...	...	Iowa Department of Management
Kansas (d)	...	★	Department of Administration	Kansas Division of the Budget
Kentucky	★	...	...	Office of State Budget Director
Louisiana (e)	...	★	Executive Department	Division of Administration
Maine (f)	...	★	Department of Administrative and Financial Services	Bureau of the Budget
Maryland (g)	...	★	Maryland Department of Budget and Management	Office of Budget Analysis; Office of Capital Budgeting
Massachusetts	★	...	...	Executive Office for Administration and Finance
Michigan (h)	★	...	...	State Budget Office
Minnesota (i)	...	★	Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB)	Budget Division
Mississippi	...	★	Department of Finance and Administration	Office of Budget and Fund Management
Missouri	...	★	Office of Administration	Division of Budget and Planning
Montana	★	...	...	Governor's Office - Office of Budget and Program Planning
Nebraska (j)	...	★	Department of Administrative Services	Department of Administrative Services – State Budget Division
Nevada	★	...	...	Governor's Finance Office – Budget Division
New Hampshire (k)	...	★	Department of Administrative Services	State Budget Office
New Jersey	...	★	Department of the Treasury	Office of Management and Budget
New Mexico	...	★	Department of Finance and Administration	State Budget Division
New York	★	...	...	New York State Division of The Budget
North Carolina	★	...	...	Office of State Budget and Management
North Dakota	...	★	Office of Management & Budget	Office of Management & Budget
Ohio (l)	★	...	...	Office of Budget and Management
Oklahoma	...	★	Office of Management and Enterprise Services	Budget, Policy, and Gaming Compliance
Oregon	...	★	Department of Administrative Services	Oregon Chief Financial Office
Pennsylvania	...	★	Executive Offices	Office of the Budget
Rhode Island (m)	...	★	Department of Administration	Office of Management and Budget
South Carolina (n)	...	★	Dept. of Administration	Dept. of Administration – Executive Budget Office
South Dakota	...	★	Department of Executive Management	Bureau of Finance and Management
Tennessee	...	★	Finance and Administration	Department of Finance and Administration, Division of Budget
Texas (o)	★	...	...	Office of Budget and Policy
Utah	★	...	...	Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
Vermont	...	★	Department of Finance and Management	Division of Budget and Management
Virginia (p)	★	...	...	Department of Planning and Budget
Washington (q)	★	...	...	The Office of Financial Management
West Virginia (r)	...	★	Department of Revenue	State Budget Office
Wisconsin	...	★	Department of Administration	Division of Executive Budget and Finance
Wyoming	★	...	...	State Budget Department
Total	23	26	...	...
Dist. of Columbia (s)	...	★	Office of the Chief Financial Officer	Office of Budget and Planning

See footnotes at end of table

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.18

Location of Executive Budget Agency (continued)

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, *Budget Processes in the States*, 2021.

Key:

★ – Yes.

... – No/none.

- (a) The Department of Finance is a free standing agency within the executive branch, which is headed by the governor.
- (b) The budget function resides within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). OMB is part of the executive department.
- (c) The Iowa Department of Management is a freestanding budget agency that is closely associated with the Governor's Office. The director of the department is considered part of the governor's staff.
- (d) For administrative purposes, DOB is housed within the Department of Administration, but the secretary of administration does not supervise or oversee the division. The governor oversees the division through his appointment as director.
- (e) The Office of Planning and Budget is an office within the Division of Administration, which is a freestanding budget unit within the executive department.
- (f) Maine's Bureau of the Budget resides within the Department of Administrative and Financial Services.
- (g) The operating and capital budget agencies are within the same department but housed in different offices.
- (h) The State Budget Office reports directly to the governor and is an autonomous agency within the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget by order of the governor.
- (i) Minnesota Management & Budget (MMB) is responsible for managing state finances, payroll and human resources and provides systems for daily business operations and information access and analysis. MMB includes accounting services (financial reporting, payroll and accounting system), debt management, enterprise human resources, labor relations and employee insurance, budget services, economic analysis, internal controls and accountability, and management analysis and development. Internal divisions of MMB include legislation and communications, administration and fiscal services, business continuity and agency human resources.
- (j) While the Budget Division is housed within the Department of Administrative Services, the division reports directly to the governor.
- (k) The Budget Office (Budget Unit) is a component unit of the Department of Administrative Services which performs the central payroll, accounting, financial reporting, public works, purchasing, property management, benefit and health plan administration, and personnel support functions for the state.
- (l) The director of the Office of Budget and Management reports directly to the governor. The Budget Section is within the Office of Budget and Management.
- (m) Budget Office is one unit within the Office of Management and Budget.
- (n) With Act 121 of 2014, the restructuring of the Budget & Control Board (BCB) resulted in portions of State Budget Office being transferred to the newly created Dept. of Administration-Exec. Budget Office and the Office of Revenue & Fiscal Affairs (under the direction of the Board of Economic Advisors).
- (o) Additionally, the 10-member Legislative Budget Board (LBB) was created by statute in 1949. The primary purpose of the board is the development of recommended legislative appropriations for all agencies of state government. The board provides the Texas Legislature with the recommended state budget, prepared by the LBB staff, at the beginning of each legislative session, which occurs in early January of odd-numbered years. The Board's authority is broad and its influence on state government spending is significant. The composition of the Legislative Budget Board is specified by statute, and is co-chaired by the lieutenant governor and the speaker of the house.
- (p) All finance agencies in the commonwealth are organized under the secretary of finance, a cabinet officer, appointed by the governor.
- (q) The Office of Financial Management was created within the Office of the Governor, but it acts like, and is treated as, a separate stand-alone state agency; RCW 43.41.050: There is created in the office of the governor, the office of financial management which shall be composed of the present central budget agency and the state planning, program management, and population and research divisions of the present planning and community affairs agency. Any powers, duties and functions assigned to the central budget agency, or any state planning, program management, or population and research functions assigned to the present planning and community affairs agency by the 1969 legislature, shall be transferred to the office of financial management.
- (r) State Budget Office is under the Department of Revenue.
- (s) Budget office is within the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, independent of the mayor and Council.

TABLE 7.19
Revenue Estimates

State or other jurisdiction	How is your state's official revenue estimate (current law) for the budget generated?			Consensus forecasting group name or executive branch entity that produces forecast	Source of authority for providing revenue estimates for the executive budget (a)				Revenue estimates binding on:	
	Consensus forecast	Executive branch agency	Separate forecasts by exec and leg branches		Constitutional	Statutory	Executive order	Informal	Governor's proposed budget	Enacted budget
Alabama (a)	★	Executive Budget Office (Department of Finance)	...	★	...	...	...	...
Alaska	...	★	...	Department of Revenue	...	★	...	...	...	...
Arizona (b)	★	★	★	...
Arkansas	...	★	...	Department of Finance and Administration - Office of Economic Analysis and Tax Research	...	★	...	...	★	★
California (c)	★	California Department of Finance	★	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado (d)	★	Office of State Planning and Budgeting	...	★	...	...	...	...
Connecticut	★	No official name. See notes.	...	★	...	...	★	★
Delaware (e)	★	Delaware Economic Financial Advisory Council (DEFAC)	...	★	★	...	...	...
Florida	★	Revenue Estimating Conference	...	...	...	★	★	★
Georgia	...	★	...	Governor's Office of Planning and Budget - State Economist	★	...	...	...	★	★
Hawaii	★	Council on Revenues	★	★	...	...	...	...
Idaho (f)	★	★
Illinois (g)	★	Revenue Reporting Unit in the Governor's Office of Management and Budget	...	★	...	...	★	...
Indiana	★	Revenue Forecast Technical Committee	...	★	...	...	★	★
Iowa	★	Revenue Estimating Conference	...	★	...	...	★	★
Kansas	★	Consensus Revenue Estimating Group	...	★	...	...	★	★
Kentucky	★	Consensus Forecasting Group	...	★	...	...	★	★
Louisiana	★	Revenue Estimating Conference	★	...	...	...	★	★
Maine (h)	★	Revenue Forecasting Committee	...	★	...	...	★	★
Maryland (i)	★	Board of Revenue Estimates	...	★	...	...	★	★
Massachusetts (j)	★	Executive Office for Administration and Finance, House Committee on Ways and Means, and Senate Committee on Ways and Means	...	★	...	...	★	★
Michigan (k)	★	Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference	★	★	...	...	★	★
Minnesota	...	★	...	State Economist and Economic Analysis Division in conjunction with Budget Division	...	★	...	...	★	★
Mississippi	★	Revenue Estimating Group	...	★	...	...	★	★
Missouri (l)	★	No official name. See notes.	★	...	...	...	★	...
Montana (m)	★	Office of Budget and Program Planning	...	★	...	...	...	★
Nebraska (n)	★	Nebraska Economic Forecasting Advisory Board	...	★	...	...	★	★
Nevada (o)	★	Economic Forum	...	★	...	...	★	★
New Hampshire (p)	★	Governor's Office	...	...	...	★	★	★
New Jersey (q)	...	★	...	The Department of the Treasury	...	★	...	...	...	★
New Mexico	★	Consensus Revenue Estimating Group (CREG)	...	...	...	...	★	★
New York	★	No official name. See notes.	★	★	...	...	★	★
North Carolina (r)	★	No official name	...	...	...	★	★	★
North Dakota (s)	★	Office of Management & Budget (see notes)	...	★	...	...	★	★

See footnotes at end of table

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.19

Revenue Estimates

State or other jurisdiction	How is your state's official revenue estimate (current law) for the budget generated?			Consensus forecasting group name or executive branch entity that produces forecast	Source of authority for providing revenue estimates for the executive budget (a)				Revenue estimates binding on:	
	Consensus forecast	Executive branch agency	Separate forecasts by exec and leg branches		Constitutional	Statutory	Executive order	Informal	Governor's proposed budget	Enacted budget
Ohio (t)	...	...	★	Office of Budget and Management / Department of Taxation	...	★	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	...	★	...	State Board of Equalization (see notes)	★	...	...	...	★	★
Oregon (u)	...	★	...	Office of Economic Analysis	...	★	...	...	★	★
Pennsylvania (v)	...	★	...	Department of Revenue and the Office of the Budget	...	★	...	...	★	★
Rhode Island (w)	★	...	...	Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference	...	★	...	...	★	★
South Carolina (x)	★	...	...	Board of Economic Advisors	...	★	...	...	★	★
South Dakota (y)	...	...	★	Bureau of Finance and Management	...	★	...	...	★	★
Tennessee	★	...	...	State Funding Board	...	★	...	...	★	★
Texas (z)	...	★	...	Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts	★	...	...	...	...	★
Utah	★	...	...	No official name. See notes.	...	...	...	★	★	★
Vermont (aa)	★	...	...	Emergency Board	...	★	...	...	...	...
Virginia (bb)	★	...	...	Joint Advisory Board of Economists	...	★	...	...	★	...
Washington	★	...	...	The Economic and Revenue Forecast Council	...	★	...	...	★	★
West Virginia	...	★	...	West Virginia Tax Department	★	...	...	...	...	★
Wisconsin (cc)	...	...	★	Department of Revenue (on behalf of the Department of Administration)	...	★	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	★	...	...	Consensus Revenue Estimating Group (CREG)	...	★	...	...	...	★
State total	28	10	12		9	35	1	5	35	36
Dist. of Columbia (dd)	...	★	...	Office of Revenue Analysis	...	★	...	...	★	★

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.19
Revenue Estimates

State or other jurisdiction	Statutory requirement to publish revenue estimates?	When are official revenue estimates released?	Who revises the formal revenue estimate after budget enactment?					Revenue projections are publicly released for how many years beyond the current budget cycle?	State has council of economic advisors?
			Budget agency	Revenue agency	Board/ commission/ consensus forecasting group	Governor	Legislature			Other (specify)
Alabama (b)	★	January - March	...	...	...	...	...	★	...
Alaska (c)	★	April, December	...	★	...	...	...	...	10
Arizona (d)	★	January and April/May	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Arkansas (e)	★	November/May	...	...	...	★	...	...	2
California (f)	★	January and May	★	...	...	...	★	...	3
Colorado (g)	★	Quarterly: June 20, September 20, December 20, March 20	...	...	...	★	★	...	1
Connecticut (h)	★	Monthly for executive budget agency's fiscal projections; November, January and April for consensus	★	...	...	...	★	...	3
Delaware (i)	★	September, December, March, May, June	...	...	...	...	★	...	4
Florida (j)	★	Fall/Winter/Summer	...	...	★	...	...	...	5
Georgia (k)	★	January	...	...	...	★	...	...	4
Hawaii (l)	★	June, September, January, and March	...	...	★	...	...	...	6
Idaho (m)	0	January, August	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Illinois	★	Typically in February with Governor's Budget	★	...	...	...	...	...	3
Indiana	★	December (every year); April (odd years)	...	...	★	...	...	...	2
Iowa	★	October, December, March/April	...	...	★	...	...	...	1
Kansas	★	November and April	...	...	★	...	...	...	2
Kentucky (n)	★	December (odd years) and by request (see notes)	...	...	★	...	...	...	3
Louisiana (o)	★	Various. See notes.	...	...	★	...	...	...	4
Maine (p)	★	March, December	...	...	★	...	...	...	2
Maryland (q)	★	December, March, and September	...	...	★	...	...	...	4
Massachusetts	★	By January 15	★	...	...	...	...	...	1
Michigan	★	January and May	...	...	★	...	...	...	4
Minnesota (r)	★	February, November	★	★	...	...	...	...	4
Mississippi	★	November, March/April	...	...	★	...	...	...	1
Missouri (s)	★	December or January	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Montana (t)	★	November 15 (even years)	...	...	...	★	★	...	...
Nebraska	★	Feb, Apr, Oct (odd years) / Feb, Oct (even years)	...	...	★	...	...	...	2
Nevada (u)	★	December (even years) and May (odd years)	★	...	★	★	★	...	2
New Hampshire	0	July 1st of each year from the Biennial Budget. The biennium begins the odd numbered year.	...	...	...	★	★	...	1
New Jersey (v)	★	February and May	...	...	...	★	...	...	1
New Mexico	0	August and December	...	...	★	...	...	...	5
New York (w)	★	April/ May, July/ August, October/ November, January, February, March	★	...	...	...	...	...	4
North Carolina	★	Revenue estimate is provided before the Governors recommends the budget and after April of each yr.	...	...	★	...	...	...	3
North Dakota (x)	★	March, August and December (even years) and February (odd years)	★	...	...	★	...	...	2

See footnotes at end of table

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.19
Revenue Estimates

State or other jurisdiction	Statutory requirement to publish revenue estimates?	When are official revenue estimates released?	Who revises the formal revenue estimate after budget enactment?						Revenue projections are publicly released for how many years beyond the current budget cycle?	State has council of economic advisors?
			Budget agency	Revenue agency	Board/ commission/ consensus forecasting group	Governor	Legislature	Other (specify)		
Ohio (y)	★	Typically January or February (with Executive Budget), June	★	...	...	...	...	...	...	★
Oklahoma (z)	★	December, February and June	...	...	★	...	...	...	1	...
Oregon (aa)	★	March, June, September and December	...	★	...	...	...	...	8	★
Pennsylvania (bb)	★	May/June (Budget Enactment)	★	★	...	...	...	...	4	...
Rhode Island (cc)	★	November and May	...	...	★	...	...	...	1	★
South Carolina (dd)	★	November, February, and April	...	...	★	...	...	...	3	★
South Dakota (ee)	★	December, March, July	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	★
Tennessee	★	November	...	...	★	...	...	...	...	★
Texas	★	January (odd years)	...	★	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utah (ff)	★	December and February (budget point forecast); June and October (updated range forecasts)	...	...	★	...	...	...	1	★
Vermont (gg)	★	January, July	...	...	★	...	...	...	4	...
Virginia (hh)	★	December	...	★	★	...	...	...	4	★
Washington (ii)	★	June, September, November, and February (even years) and March (odd years)	...	...	★	...	...	...	2	★
West Virginia (jj)	★	January	...	...	...	★	...	...	4	...
Wisconsin (kk)	★	Each January and April/May odd years, November 20 (even).	...	★	...	...	★	...	...	...
Wyoming (ll)	★	January and October	...	...	★	...	...	...	4	...
Total	46		10	7	24	9	8	1	...	18
Dist. of Columbia (mm)	★	February, June, September, December	...	★	...	...	...	...	3	...

Source: National Association of State Budget Officers, Budget Processes in the States, 2021.

Key:

★ - Yes.

... - No.

(a) Alabama - Section 41-4-83, Code of Alabama 1975 (4.) A summary of the revenue, classified according to sources, estimated to be received by the government during each of the budget years, in comparison with the actual revenue received by the government during each of the completed fiscal years covered by the last preceding budget and the estimated income for the fiscal year in progress.

Alaska - AS 37.07.060(b)(4).

Arkansas - Arkansas Code Annotated 10-3-1404.

California - California Constitution (Article IV, Section 12).

Colorado - 24-75-201, C.R.S.

Connecticut - CGS Sec. 2-36c.

Delaware - Title 29 of the Delaware Code, Section 6534.

Georgia - Ga. Const. Art. III, § IX, Para. II

Hawaii - Section 7 of Article VII, Hawaii Constitution; Part VI of Chapter 37, Hawaii Revised Statutes.

Illinois - State Budget Law (15 ILCS 20/50-5) and (15 ILCS 20/50-10).

Iowa - Iowa Code 8.22A.

Kansas - KSA 75-67014 et seq.

Kentucky - KRS 48.115 and 48.120.

Louisiana - Louisiana Constitution, Article VII, Section 10.

Maine - 5 MRSA, chapter 151-B.

Maryland - Md. STATE FINANCE AND PROCUREMENT Code Ann. Section 6-104.

Massachusetts - G.L.c. 29 § 5b.

Michigan - Article V, Section 18 of Michigan Constitution of 1963; Public Act 431 of 1984, as amended, sections 367a-367f"

Minnesota - MS 270C.11 Subd. 5.

Mississippi - §27-103-139.

Missouri - Article IV, Section 24.

Montana - 17-7-111, Montana Code Annotated.

Nebraska - Nebraska Revised Statutes, Sections 77-27, 156 through 77-27, 159.

TABLE 7.19

Revenue Estimates

Nevada - NRS 353.

New Hampshire - There is a statutory requirement (RSA 9:8) placed on the Governor to produce a revenue estimate that represent in his/her judgement a level to accompany his/her recommendations in the respect to the provision to be made for meeting the revenue and expenditure needs of the state for each of the fiscal years on the ensuing biennium.

New York - NYS Constitution and State Finance Law - STF § 23. Plans and estimates.

North Dakota - NDCC 54-44.1-03.

Ohio - ORC 107.03 and 126.02.

Oklahoma - Oklahoma Constitution Article 10 Section x-23.

Oregon - Oregon Revised Statute Chapter 291 (ORS 291.342).

Pennsylvania - Article VIII Section 12 of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

Rhode Island - <http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/statutes/title35/35-16/35-16-1.htm>.

South Carolina - SC Code of Laws 11-9-1110 thru 11-9-1130 (Board of Econ Advisors).

Tennessee - TCA 9-4-5104, 5105, 5106, and 5202.

Texas - Art. III, Sec. 49a of the Texas Constitution.

Vermont - 32 VSA Sec. 305a.

Virginia - § 2.2-1503, Code of Virginia.

Wisconsin - Executive: s. 16.43 and s. 16.46; Legislative: s. 13.95.

Wyoming - W.S. 9-2-1002 (a) (xxi).

District of Columbia - D.C. Code § 1-204.24d (5).

(b) Revenue estimates are made public with the release of the governor's recommended budget. These dates vary whereas the first year of the term, they are released in March; the second and third year of the term, they are released in February; and the fourth year of the term, they are released in January. Section 41-4-3.1, Code of Alabama 1975 requires reporting with forecast of revenues by Department of Finance, Section 41-4-85, Code of Alabama 1975 requires that on or before the first day of the third month next preceding each regular business session of the Legislature, the Department of Finance shall prepare an estimate of the total income of the government for each budget year, in which the several items of income shall be listed and classified according to source or character and by departments, boards, bureaus, commissions, agencies, officers and institutions of the state producing such funds and in which such items shall be compared with the income actually received during the completed fiscal years covered by the next preceding budget and the estimated income to be received during the fiscal year then in progress. Department of Finance revises budget estimates after budget enactment.

(c) Alaska has statutory budget requirements - Alaska Statute AS 37.07.020(c) The source of authority for providing revenue estimates for the executive budget reside in AS 37.07.060(b)(4) and Administrative Order No. 27

(d) Separate revenue forecasts are produced by the Governor's Office and Strategic Planning and by the Joint Legislative Budget Committee staff, then negotiated and imbedded within the appropriations acts. Statute requires the Governor's Office to have constantly available a status of the state's financial condition,

which must include revenue estimate. The Governor's Office of Strategic Planning and Budgeting is responsible for both revenue forecasts and the governor's budget. There is no "formal" revenue estimate. Both, the Governor's Office and legislative staff continually monitor and publicly discuss and comment about the flow of revenue. However, nothing formal is produced.

(e) Revenue estimates are prepared by the administrator of the Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration- Office of Economic Analysis and Tax Research.

(f) The California Constitution provides the authority to provide revenue estimates to the governor. However, the governor exercises this authority through the Department of Finance.

(g) Quarterly revenue estimates are prepared by both the Legislative Council (nonpartisan full-time economics staff) and by our office. These forecasts are presented to the Joint Budget Committee each quarter. The JBC is required to balance its budget to one of the two forecasts, and the choice of forecast is at the JBC's sole discretion.

(h) No official name for consensus forecast group; Office of Policy and Management and Office of Fiscal Analysis issue joint letter with consensus forecast. The January consensus revenue estimate must be used by the governor in presenting his proposed budget. The consensus forecast forms the "current services" revenue baseline, which is then adjusted for policy-based revenue changes proposed by the governor.

(i) Per Delaware Code (Title 29, Section 6534 a), the governor is required to submit to all members of the General Assembly and the controller general an estimate of anticipated general fund revenues by major categories for the current and next immediate fiscal year. Such report shall be made not later than the 25th day of September, December, March and May, and the 20th day of June. The official general fund revenue and expenditure estimates are established through a joint resolution, passed by both houses of the Legislature and signed by the governor prior to the enactment of appropriations.

(j) Section 216.135, Florida Statutes requires state agencies and the judicial branch to use official information developed by the consensus estimating conference. While the legislative branch is not specifically required, in practice they do use such estimates.

(k) The governor appoints a state economist to assist in creating revenue forecasts for the budget. The governor's revenue estimate included with his proposed budget submitted to the General Assembly is binding for the legislature unless subsequently revised by the governor. The governor also appoints a Council of Economic Advisors independent of the state economist to provide comparative revenue estimates and information on the economic forecast for the state.

(l) Statutes require that estimates "shall be considered"; differing revenue estimates by the governor or legislature may be used if "fact and reasons" are made public.

(m) The revenue estimate is revised informally and only used in an advisory capacity in case the state spending needs to be adjusted after budget enactment.

STATE BUDGETS

TABLE 7.19

Revenue Estimates

- (n) Revenue forecast is released in December of each odd-numbered years and when requested for a revision made by the Legislative Research Commission or the state budget director. The three-year revenue projections beyond the current budget cycle is done within a "planning estimate" by the Consensus Forecasting Group in August of each odd-numbered year.
- (o) The Revenue Estimating Conference usually meets in December or January to set the revenue for the executive budget, again in April or May to update the revenue forecast during the legislative session, and then as necessary.
- (p) The Consensus Economic Forecasting Commission consists of five members: two members appointed by the governor; one member recommended for appointment to the governor by the president of the Senate; one member recommended for appointment to the governor by the speaker of the House of Representatives; and one member appointed by the other members of the commission. The Revenue Forecasting Committee consists of six members: the state budget officer, the associate commissioner for tax policy, the state economist, an economist on the faculty of the University of Maine System selected by the chancellor, the director of the Office of Fiscal and Program Review and another member of the Legislature's nonpartisan staff familiar with revenue estimating issues appointed by the Legislative Council.
- (q) The governor may propose additional revenues beyond those recommended by the Board of Revenue Estimates. These additional revenues are generally tied to proposed legislation or other actions to administratively increase revenues and must be detailed in the governor's budget submission. Also, a Revenue Monitoring Group that includes representatives from the Department of Budget and Management, Department of Legislative Services, the state treasurer's office and the comptroller's office meets monthly to work on consensus projections.
- (r) Minnesota Management and Budget prepares five-year revenues estimates that are formally published in November and February each year (Minnesota Statutes 16A.103). The Governor's biennial budget submitted in each odd-numbered year included revenue estimates for the current fiscal year and the next two biennia, or four additional years. Economic updates are issued in January, April, July and October of each year. The Economic Analysis Division, under the direction of the state economist, serves as the formal revenue estimating group for the state of Minnesota. When the enacted budget makes changes impacted revenue, the Department of Revenue estimates the revenue change and MMB publishes the changes to the overall revenue impact.
- (s) There is no official name of the consensus forecast group, which consists of staff from the budget office, the House of Representatives, the Senate, and a professional from the University of Missouri-Columbia. Consensus revenue forecasting with the legislature has been the practice most years since 1987, but is not required by statute. While the budget office revises the working revenue estimate, it is not usually considered the "official" estimate if a consensus was reached for that fiscal year. In some years, the budget office, Governor and legislature do revise the "official" estimate.
- (t) Formal Revenue Estimate would only be revised at the next legislative session, not in the interim. A three year revenue estimate is adopted each legislative session including the current fiscal year and the upcoming biennium.
- (u) Economic Forum hears revenue forecasts from legislative and budget economists and major revenue collecting agencies before determining a general fund revenue forecast. <http://leg.state.nv.us/NRS/NRS-353.html#NRS353Sec226>.
- (v) The Office of Revenue and Economic Analysis and Office of Management and Budget collaborate to provide revenue estimates. Official revenue estimates are made for both the current fiscal year and the budget fiscal year. The governor formally certifies the revenue estimates per the New Jersey State Constitution.
- (w) New York State uses a consensus revenue forecast process to provide a common agreement on tax receipts as a precursor to legislative deliberations on the executive budget proposal. The consensus economic and revenue forecasting process is conducted by the chairperson and ranking minority member of the state Senate Finance Committee, the chairperson and ranking minority member of the state Assembly Ways and Means Committee and the director of the budget. If the governor and the Legislature fail to reach consensus, the state comptroller is required to issue a binding forecast on tax receipts as a precursor to legislative deliberations. Following legislative deliberations and an enacted budget agreement, the Division of the Budget is responsible for issuing the State's Financial Plan, including preparation of the state's economic forecast and official financial projections for receipts and disbursements.
- (x) Office of Management and Budget produces forecast in cooperation with the North Dakota state tax commissioner and Moody's.
- (y) The Office of Budget and Management and the Department of Taxation jointly prepare revenue estimates.
- (z) State Board of Equalization formally proposes a forecast by the Office of Management and Enterprise Services and the Tax Commission. Board of Equalization, with staff support from OMES, approves the revenue estimate for the governor's budget. Budget agency only revises estimates in a mid-year shortfall. Revenue estimates are binding on the Governor's budget and enacted. However, the governor and Legislature can propose/enact increases/decreases of revenue. Under the Open Records/Meeting Act, revenue estimates are "published."
- (aa) Revenue agency = Office of Economic Analysis.
- (bb) The creation of the Independent Fiscal Office (IFO) in 2010 has provided an additional revenue estimate against which Department of Revenue estimates can be assessed. Since the IFO was established, the Department of Revenue estimates have remained the source of the commonwealth's official revenue estimate.
- (cc) The Council of Economic Advisors was created during the 2013 session of the General Assembly.
- (dd) First forecast is on/before November 10; 2nd forecast is on/before February 15. Additional revisions may be made after the February forecast if the BEA determines that economic conditions have changed.
- (ee) The first revenue estimate is coordinated with the release of the

TABLE 7.19
Revenue Estimates

- governor's recommended budget for the upcoming fiscal year. Those estimates are then revised and adopted in March during legislative session. Finally, a third revenue estimate is performed in July to review revenue estimates as adopted in March.
- (ff) There isn't a formal name for the consensus revenue groups, which includes Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst. The economic indicator projections used in the consensus process are formed through the state's Revenue Assumptions Working Group (RAWG), which is comprised of state economists and field experts from the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, Utah State Tax Commission, Utah Department of Workforce Services, and the University of Utah, among other representatives. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, and Utah State Tax Commission all use the same RAWG indicators for the estimates that go into the consensus calculations.
- (gg) The Emergency Board, chaired by the governor and comprised of legislative leaders from both chambers. There is no Council of Economic Advisors; each branch utilizes contracted professional economic services firms to provide their respective forecasts, which are then reconciled as part of the Emergency Board process.
- (hh) Revenue estimates are provided for the two years of the budget cycle being presented to or amended by the General Assembly and an additional 4 years of revenue projections are included with these projections for a total of six years.
- (ii) For the state's General Fund, the official revenue estimates for currently authorized revenues are done by the Economic and Revenue Forecast Council. For accounts not estimated by this body, revenue estimates are done by the administering agency and the budget agency. In the case of major funds, such as the Motor Vehicle Account, legislative staff are also part of the revenue estimating work group.
- (jj) Revenue estimates are made in January except for year following gubernatorial election, then revenue estimates are made in February.
- (kk) Revenue agency revises estimates after budget enactment for current biennium in November 20th Report. Legislature revises estimates in each January and in April/May of odd years.
- (ll) The group that revises the formal revenue estimate is the CREG.
- (mm) The Chief Financial Officer convenes panels of experts to advise on revenues and the economy, but there is no statutory council of economic advisors in the District of Columbia.

TAXES

TABLE 7.20

State Tobacco Product and Vaping Excise Tax Rates (As of January 2021)

State or other jurisdiction	General sales and gross receipts tax (percent)	Cigarettes (cents per pack)	Cigarette excise tax rank in nation	Other tobacco products tax (n)	Taxation of E-Cigarettes/Vaping Products Tax Rate/Base (j)
Alabama	4.0	67.5 (c)	41	Cigars 3¢-40.5¢/10 cigars; Tobacco/Snuff 2¢-8¢/oz. (n)	...
Alaska	(a)	200	18	75% WP	(k)
Arizona	5.6	200	18	Cigars 22.01¢-\$2.18/10 cigars; Tobacco/Snuff 22.3¢/oz.	...
Arkansas	6.5	115	36	68% MP	...
California	7.25 (b)	287	12	56.93% WP(o)	56.93% WP (l)
Colorado	2.9	194	24	50% MP(o)	30% WP
Connecticut	6.35	435	2	50% WP (o)(p)	10¢ open , or .40¢/ml - closed container
Delaware	(a)	210	16	30% WP (o)(p)	5¢/ml - closed container, 7% open
Florida	6.0	133.9 (d)	33	Tobacco/Snuff 85% WP(q)	...
Georgia	4.0	37	50	Little Cigars 2.5¢/10 cigars; Other cigars 23% WP; Tobacco 10% WP	...
Hawaii	4.0	320	7	Large Cigars - 50% WP; Tobacco/Snuff 70% WP (r)	...
Idaho	6.0	57	46	40% WP	...
Illinois	6.25	298 (c)	11	36% WP (o)(p)	15% WP (k)
Indiana	7.0	99.5	39	24% WP	...
Iowa	6.0	136	32	50% WP (r)	...
Kansas	6.5	129	34	10% WP (o)	5¢/ml
Kentucky	6.0	110	37	15% WP (o)(p)	\$1.50/cartridge - closed, 15% open
Louisiana	4.45	108	38	Cigars 8%-20% MP; Snuff/Smoking Tobacco 20%-33% MP (o)	5¢/ml
Maine	5.5	200	18	Chewing Tob./Snuff \$2.02/oz.; Smoking Tob./Cigars 43% WP (o)	43% WP (l)
Maryland	6.0	200	18	Tobacco/Snuff 30% WP; Cigars 70% WP	(k)
Massachusetts	6.25	351	5	40% WP (o)	75% WP
Michigan	6.0	200	18	32% WP	...
Minnesota	6.875	304 (e)	9	95% WP (o)	95% WP (l)
Mississippi	7.0	68	40	15% MP	...
Missouri	4.225	17 (c)	51	10% MP	...
Montana	(a)	170	27	50% WP (p)	...
Nebraska	5.5	64	42	20% WP (p)	...
Nevada	6.85	180	25	30% WP (o)	30% WP (l)
New Hampshire	(a)	178	26	65.03% WP (o)	30¢/ml - closed container 8% WP - open
New Jersey	6.625	270	13	30% WP (o)(p)	10¢ Open , or 10 ¢/ml- closed container
New Mexico	5.125	200	18	25% WP Product value (o)	12.5% Open , or 50¢/cartridge-closed
New York	4.0	435 (c)	2	75% WP (o)(p)	20% Retail Price
North Carolina	4.75	45	48	12.8% WP (o)	5¢/ml
North Dakota	5.0	44	49	Cigars & Tobacco 28% WP; Chew Tobacco/Snuff 16¢-60¢ /oz.	...
Ohio	5.75	160	29	17% WP (o)	10¢/ml
Oklahoma	4.5	203	17	Cigars - Little/Large \$1.20/ 10 cigars; Tobacco/Snuff 60%-80% Factory list price	...
Oregon	(a)	333	6	65% WP (o) (p)	65% WP (l)
Pennsylvania	6.0	260	14	55¢/oz. - tobacco (o)(r)	40% WP
Rhode Island	7.0	425	4	80% WP	...
South Carolina	6.0	57	46	5% MP	...
South Dakota	4.5	153	30	35% WP	...
Tennessee	7.0	62 (c)(f)	43	6.6% WP	...
Texas	6.25	141	31	Cigar 1¢-15¢/10 cigars; Tobacco/Snuff -\$1.22 /oz.	...
Utah	6.1 (i)	170	27	86% MP (o)(p)(r)	56%WP
Vermont	6.0	308	8	92% WP - Cigar \$20-\$40/10 cigars; Tobacco/Snuff \$2.57/ oz. (o)(p)	92% WP (l)
Virginia	5.3 (h)	60 (c)	44	20% MP (o)(p)	7% ml
Washington	6.5	302.5	10	95% WP (o)(p)(r)	9¢/ml - open 27 ¢/cartridge closed
West Virginia	6.0	120	35	12% WP (o)	7.5¢/ml
Wisconsin	5.0	252	15	71% MP (o) (p)	5¢/ml
Wyoming	4.0	60	44	20% WP (o)(p)	15% WP
Dist. of Columbia	6.0	450 (g)	1	91% WP (o)(s)	96% WP (l)

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.20

State Tobacco Product and Vaping Excise Tax Rates (As of January 2021) (continued)

Source: Compiled by The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2021.

Key:

...—No

N.A.—Not applicable

MP—Manufacturer's Price

WP—Wholesale Price

(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) 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¢.

(d) Florida's rate includes a surcharge of \$1 per pack.

(e) In addition, Minnesota imposes an in lieu cigarette sales tax determined annually by the Department. The current rate is 63.3¢ through December 31, 2021.

(f) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.05¢ in Tennessee.

(g) In addition, District of Columbia imposes an in lieu cigarette sales tax calculated every March 31. The current rate is 50¢.

(h) Includes statewide 1.0% tax levied by local governments in Virginia.

(i) Includes a statewide 1.25% tax levied by local governments in Utah.

(j) The volume-based tax rates were converted to cents per milliliter of solution. Some states charge different rates for closed cartridges versus volume liquid vaping solution.

(k) Cook County imposed an additional 20 to 55 cent/ml tax. Selected Alaska cities impose taxes of 45% to 55%. Montgomery Co. Maryland imposes a 30% tax.

(l) These state subject e-cigarette products to the Other Tobacco Tax.

(m) The volume-based tax rates were converted to cents per 10 cigars or per ounce for consistency.

(n) Alabama's cigar tax rate rises with the retail price; the rate on smoking tobacco and snuff depends on package weight.

(o) Twenty-nine states impose an excise tax on e-cigarettes or vaping products. See www.taxadmin.org/e-cigarettes for current rates.

(p) Tax rate on snuff per ounce is \$3.00 in CT, 92¢ in DE, 30¢ in IL, 4.75¢ in KY, 95¢ in MN, 85¢ in MT, 44¢ in NE, 75¢ in NJ, \$2.00 in NY, \$1.78 in OR, \$1.83 in UT, 18¢ in VA, \$2.57 in VT, \$2.105 in WA, 100% in WI and 60¢ in WY.

(q) Florida's rate includes a 60% surtax.

(r) Little cigars are taxed as cigarettes.

(s) The Dist. of Columbia adjusts the tax rate annually, effective October 1st each year.

TAXES

TABLE 7.21

State Alcoholic Beverage Excise Taxes (As of January 2021)

State or other jurisdiction	Distilled spirits			Wine			Beer		
	Excise tax rate (\$ per gallon)	General sales tax applies	Other taxes	Excise tax rate (\$ per gallon)	General sales tax applies	Other taxes	Excise tax rate (\$ per gallon)	General sales tax applies	Other taxes
Alabama	(a)	Yes		\$1.70	Yes	\$0.26/gallon local; over 16.5% - \$9.16/gallon.	\$0.53	Yes	\$0.52/gallon local tax statewide.
Alaska	12.80	N.A.	under 21% - \$2.50/gallon.	2.50	N.A.		1.07	N.A.	
Arizona	3.00	Yes		0.84	Yes	over 24% - \$4.00/gallon.	0.16	Yes	
Arkansas	2.50	Yes	under 5% - \$0.50/gallon, under 21% - \$1.00/gallon; \$0.20/case; 3% off - 14% on-premise retail taxes.	0.75	Yes	under 5% - \$0.25/gallon; \$0.05/case; 3% off - and 10% on-premise.	0.23	Yes	3% off - 10% on-premise tax.
California	3.30	Yes	over 50% - 6.60/gallon.	0.20	Yes	sparkling wine - \$0.30/gallon	0.20	Yes	
Colorado	2.28	Yes		0.28	Yes		0.08	Yes	
Connecticut	5.94	Yes	under 7% - \$2.71/gallon	0.79	Yes	over 21% - \$1.98/gallon; sparkling - \$1.94/gallon.	0.24	Yes	
Delaware	4.50	N.A.	25% or less - \$3.00/gallon.	1.63	N.A.		0.26	N.A.	
Florida	6.50	Yes	under 17.259% - \$2.25/gallon; over 55.780% - \$9.53/gallon.	2.25	Yes	over 17.259% - \$3.00/gallon; sparkling wine \$3.50/gallon.	0.48	Yes	
Georgia	3.79	Yes	\$0.83/gallon local tax.	1.51	Yes	over 14% - \$2.54/gallon; \$0.83/gallon local tax.	0.32	Yes	\$0.53/gallon local tax.
Hawaii	5.98	Yes		1.38	Yes	sparkling wine - \$2.12/gallon, wine coolers - \$0.85/gallon.	0.93	Yes	\$0.54/gallon draft beer.
Idaho	(a)	Yes		0.45	Yes		0.15	Yes	over 4% - \$0.45/gallon.
Illinois	8.55	Yes	under 20% - \$1.39/gallon; \$2.68/gallon in Chicago and \$2.50/gallon in Cook County.	1.39	Yes	over 20% - \$8.55/gallon; (\$0.36 - \$0.89/gallon in Chicago; (\$0.24 - \$0.45)/gallon in Cook County.	0.231	Yes	\$0.29/gallon in Chicago and \$0.09/gallon in Cook County.
Indiana	2.68	Yes	under 15% - \$0.47/gallon.	0.47	Yes	over 21% - \$2.68/gallon.	0.115	Yes	
Iowa	(a)	Yes		1.75	Yes	under 5% - \$0.19/gallon.	0.19	Yes	
Kansas	2.50	N.A.	8% off - and 10% on-premise retail tax.	0.30	...	over 14% - \$0.75/gallon; 8% off - and 11% on-premise.	0.18	...	8% off - and 10% on-premise.
Kentucky	1.92	Yes	under 6% - \$0.25/gallon; \$0.05/case and 11% wholesale tax.	0.50	Yes	10.0% wholesale.	0.08	Yes	10.0% wholesale tax.
Louisiana	3.03	Yes		0.76	Yes	14% to 24% - \$1.32/gallon; over 24% and sparkling wine - \$2.08/gallon.	0.40	Yes	\$0.048/gallon local tax.
Maine	(a)	Yes		0.60	Yes	over 15.5% - sold through state stores, sparkling wine - \$1.25/gallon; 7% on-premise sales tax	0.35	Yes	7% on-premise sales tax.
Maryland	1.50	Yes	9% sales tax	0.40	...	9% sales tax	0.09	...	9% sales tax.
Massachusetts	4.05	N.A.	under 15% - \$1.10/gallon, over 50% alcohol - \$4.05/proof gallon; 0.57% on private club sales.	0.55	...	sparkling wine - \$0.70/gallon;	0.11	...	0.57% on private club sales.
Michigan	(a)	Yes		0.51	Yes	over 16% - \$0.76/gallon	0.20	Yes	
Minnesota	5.03	N.A.	\$0.01/bottle (except miniatures) and 9% sales tax.	0.30	...	14% to 21% - \$0.95/gallon; under 24% and sparkling wine - \$1.82/gallon; over 24% - \$3.52/gallon; \$0.01/bottle (except miniatures) and 9% sales tax.	0.148	...	under 3.2% - \$0.077/gallon, 9% sales tax.
Mississippi	(a)	Yes		0.35	Yes	sparkling wine and champagne - \$1.00/gallon.	0.4268	Yes	
Missouri	2.00	Yes		0.42	Yes	includes additional charges.	0.06	Yes	
Montana	(a)	N.A.		1.02	N.A.	over 16% - sold through state stores.	0.14	N.A.	
Nebraska	3.75	Yes		0.95	Yes	over 14% - \$1.35/gallon.	0.31	Yes	
Nevada	3.60	Yes	5% to 14% - \$0.70/gallon, 15% to 22% - \$1.30/gallon.	0.70	Yes	14% to 22% - \$1.30/gallon; over 22% - \$3.60/gallon.	0.16	Yes	
New Hampshire	(a)	N.A.		0.30	N.A.		0.30	N.A.	
New Jersey	5.50	Yes		0.875	Yes		0.12	Yes	
New Mexico	6.06	Yes		1.70	Yes		0.41	Yes	

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.21

State Alcoholic Beverage Excise Taxes (As of January 2021) (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Distilled spirits			Wine			Beer		
	Excise tax rate (\$ per gallon)	General sales tax applies	Other taxes	Excise tax rate (\$ per gallon)	General sales tax applies	Other taxes	Excise tax rate (\$ per gallon)	General sales tax applies	Other taxes
New York	6.44	Yes	under 24% - \$2.54/gal.; additional \$1.00/gal. in New York City.	0.30	Yes		0.14	Yes	additional \$0.12/gallon in New York City.
North Carolina	(a)	Yes (b)		1.00	Yes	over 17% - \$1.11/gallon.	0.6171	Yes	
North Dakota	2.50	N.A.	7% state sales tax.	0.50	...	over 17% - \$0.60/gallon; 7% sales tax.	0.16	...	7% state sales tax, bulk beer \$0.08/gal.
Ohio	(a)	Yes		0.30	Yes	over 14% to 21% - \$0.98/gal., vermouth - \$1.08/gal., sparkling wine - \$1.48/gal.	0.18	Yes	
Oklahoma	5.56	Yes	13.5% on-premise.	0.72	Yes	sparkling wine - \$2.08/gallon; 13.5% on-premise.	0.40	Yes	13.5% on-premise.
Oregon	(a)	N.A.		0.67	N.A.	over 14% - \$0.77/gallon.	0.08	N.A.	
Pennsylvania	(a)	Yes		(c)	Yes		0.08	Yes	
Rhode Island	5.40	Yes		1.40	Yes	sparkling wine - \$0.75/gallon.	0.11	Yes	\$0.04/case wholesale tax.
South Carolina	2.72	Yes	\$5.36/case and 9% surtax; additional 5% on-premise tax.	0.90	Yes	\$0.18/gallon additional tax.	0.77	Yes	
South Dakota	3.93	Yes	under 14% - \$0.93/gallon; 2% wholesale tax.	0.93	Yes	14% to 20% - \$1.45/gallon; over 21% and sparkling wine - \$2.07/gallon; 2% wholesale tax.	0.27	Yes	
Tennessee	4.4	Yes	15% on-premise; under 7% - \$1.10/gallon.	1.21	Yes	15% on-premise.	1.29	Yes	Excise Barrelage Tax and Wholesale Tax
Texas	2.40	Yes	6.7% on-premise	0.204	Yes	over 14% - \$0.408/gallon and sparkling wine - \$0.516/gallon; 6.7% on-premise.	0.194	Yes	6.7% on-premise
Utah	(a)	Yes		(c)	Yes		0.4226	Yes	over 3.2% - sold through state store.
Vermont	(a)	Yes	10% on-premise sales tax.	0.55	Yes	over 16% - sold through state store; 10% on-premise sales tax.	0.265	Yes	more than 6% alcohol - \$0.55; 10% on-premise sales tax.
Virginia	(a)	Yes		1.51	Yes	under 4% - \$0.2565/gallon and over 14% - sold through state stores.	0.2565	Yes	
Washington	14.27 (d)	N.A.	\$9.24/gal. on-premise, 20.5% retail sales tax, 13.7% sales tax to on-premise.	0.87	Yes	over 14% - \$1.75/gallon.	0.26	Yes	
West Virginia	(a)	Yes		1.00	Yes	5% local tax.	0.18	Yes	
Wisconsin	3.25	Yes	\$0.03/gallon administrative fee.	0.25	Yes	over 14% - \$0.45/gallon.	0.06	Yes	
Wyoming	(a)	Yes		(c)	Yes		0.02	Yes	
Dist. of Columbia	1.50	N.A.	9% off- and on-premise sales tax.	0.30	...	9% off- and on-premise sales tax; over 14% - \$0.40/gal.; Sparkling - \$0.45/gal.	0.09	Yes	9% off- and on-premise sales tax.

Source: Compiled by FTA from state sources. January 2021.

Key:

N.A.—not applicable.

...—none.

(a) In 17 states, the government directly controls the sales of distilled spirits. Revenue in these states is generated from various taxes, fees, price mark-ups, and net liquor profits.

(b) General sales tax applies to on-premise sales only.

(c) All wine sales are through state stores. Revenue in these states is generated from various taxes, fees, price mark-ups, and net profits.

(d) Washington privatized liquor sales effective June 1, 2012.

TAXES

TABLE 7.22

State Cannabis Taxes and Legal Status: July 2021

State or other jurisdiction	Cannabis legality				Other (notes, taxes, agencies, revenues and upcoming ballot initiatives)
	Medical	Recreational	CBD*	Hemp cultivation*	
Alabama	Yes	No	Restrictions	Yes	The legislature passed and governor approved a bill in 2021 that legalized medical cannabis. Legalization was approved with Ballot Measure 2 in 2014. The first cultivation license was granted in July 2016, with retail sales beginning in October 2016. Taxes: Excise tax of \$50/ounce for flowers Excise tax of \$15/ounce for stems and leaves Excise tax of \$25/ounce for immature flowers/buds (added 10/2018) Revenue information: FY 2017 Revenues \$1.7 million. Agencies Administering: Licensing and Tracking: Marijuana Control Board: https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/AMCO Tax Administration: Alaska Dept. of Revenue: http://tax.alaska.gov/
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Arizona Proposition 207, Marijuana Legalization Initiative, was approved on the 2020 ballot. Licensing of retail establishments began January 16, 2021. Taxes: Proposition 207 would place a 16% tax on marijuana sales, in addition to the existing transaction privilege tax and use tax. Agencies Administering: Arizona Department of Health Services is responsible for adopting rules to regulate marijuana, including the licensing of marijuana retail stores, cultivation facilities and production facilities. https://www.azdhs.gov Taxes administered by the Department of Revenue: https://azdor.gov
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Upcoming 2022 Ballot Initiative: Arkansas Recreational Marijuana Initiative (2022) Legalization was approved with Proposition 64 in 2016. Personal use and growth were legal beginning in November 2016. Retail sales began January 2018. Taxes: Cultivation Tax of \$9.25/ounce for flowers [\$9.65 after 1/1/20] \$2.75/ounce for leaves [\$2.87 after 1/1/20] Fresh plant material \$1.29/ounce [\$1.35 after 1/1/20] Excise tax of 15% of Retail Sales State retail sales tax applies (7.25% plus local taxes) *notes, medical marijuana was exempted from the state sales tax on November 2016 by Prop. 64. Revenue Information: FY 2018 Revenues (two quarters) \$134 million. Agencies Administering: Tracking and Licensing: CalCannabis Cultivations Licensing (CA Dept. of Food & Agriculture); http://calcannabis.cdfa.ca.gov/ Tax Administration: California Dept. of Tax and Fee Administration: https://www.cdtfa.ca.gov/
Arkansas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Legalization began when voters approved Constitutional Amendment 64 in 2012. Colorado became the first state to begin legal sales when retail stores opened in January 2014. Taxes: Excise Tax of 15% of Average Market Rate, sales to retail stores Retail Tax of 15% (10% before July 2017)—local government receive 10% of this tax. (2.9% retail sales tax before July 2017) Local Option Retail Tax up to 8% Revenue Information: FY 2018 State Revenues \$251 million. Agencies Administering: Tracking, Licensing and Taxes: Colorado Department of Revenue https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/enforcement/marijuanaenforcement Revenue and sales data: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/revenue/colorado-marijuana-sales-reports and https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/revenue
California	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The governor has signed SB 1201 providing for the possession and retail sales of recreational marijuana. Possession of up to 1.5 ounces will be allowed beginning July 1, 2021. Retail sales are expected to begin by the end of 2022. Taxes: Excise tax of 0.625 cents per milligram of THC for cannabis flower Excise tax of 0.9 cents per milligram for other product types Excise tax of 2.75 cents per milligram for edibles 6.35% retail sales tax plus 3% municipal sales tax Agencies Administering: Tracking, Licensing and Taxes: Connecticut Department Consumer Protection: https://portal.ct.gov/DCP Tax Collections: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services: https://portal.ct.gov/DRS
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal. Upcoming Ballot Initiatives: Florida Marijuana Legalization Initiative (2022) Florida Marijuana Legalization and Medical Marijuana Treatment Center Sales Initiative (2022) Florida Medical Marijuana Plants Initiative (2022) Florida Medical Marijuana for Mental Health Disorders Initiative (2022)
Connecticut	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medical cannabis oil with up to 5% THC is legal.
Delaware	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
Florida	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
Georgia	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
Hawaii	Yes	No	Yes	No	Medical marijuana is legal.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.22

State Cannabis Taxes and Legal Status: July 2021 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Cannabis legality				Other (notes, taxes, agencies, revenues and upcoming ballot initiatives)
	Medical	Recreational	CBD*	Hemp cultivation*	
Idaho	No	No	Restrictions	No	The Idaho Attorney General delivered the 2015 opinion that CBD containing 0% THC is permissible as long as it is derived from one of the five identified (non-flower) parts of the cannabis plant. Bipartisan bill H.B. 1438, which the General Assembly passed May 31, 2019 allowed adults 21 and older to buy marijuana from licensed dispensaries starting January 1, 2020. Pritzker signed the bill June 25, 2019. 7% Tax on Sales to Dispensaries Retail Excise Taxes 10% on marijuana with THC level of 35% or less 20% on cannabis-infused products 25% for marijuana with THC level above 35% Local option tax up to 3% [7/1/2020] Agencies Administering: Tracking and Licensing (Illinois Dept. of Financial & Professional Regulation): https://www.idfpr.com/ILCannabis.asp Taxes: Illinois Department of Revenue Cannabis Information Page: https://www2.illinois.gov/rev/research/taxinformation/other/Pages/Cannabis-Taxes.aspx
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	CBD oil containing no more than 0.3 percent THC is legal. Medical cannabis oil is legal. Effective July 1, 2020, the law allows products with a total of 4.5 grams of THC every 90 days, with some exceptions where a greater quantity is needed.
Indiana	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	CBD oil containing no more than 0.3 percent THC is legal.
Iowa	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	Medical cannabis oil is legal. Effective July 1, 2020, the law allows products with a total of 4.5 grams of THC every 90 days, with some exceptions where a greater quantity is needed.
Kansas	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	Medical cannabis oil is legal. In February 2020, the Kentucky House passed a medical cannabis bill, HB 136. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Senate chose not to focus on the issue before their April 2020 adjournment.
Kentucky	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
Louisiana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Voters approved marijuana legalization with the Ballot Question 1 in 2016. This allowed possession and individuals to grow marijuana beginning on January 30, 2017. On May 2, 2018, the Legislature overrode the Governor's veto of LD 1719, An Act to Implement a Regulatory Structure for Adult Use Marijuana. Retail sales began on October 9, 2020. Taxes: Excise tax of \$335 per pound—flower Excise tax of \$94 per pound—trim Excise tax of \$1.50 per seedling Excise tax of \$0.35 per seed Retail sales tax of 10% Agencies Administering: Tracking and Licensing: Office of Marijuana Policy—Maine Department of Administrative and Financial Services https://www.maine.gov/dafs/ Taxes: Maine Revenue Service https://www.maine.gov/revenue/
Maine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
Maryland	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Legalization was approved with Ballot Question 4 in 2016. While the ballot question set January 2018 as the date for retail sales to begin, legislation H 3818 delayed first sales until after July 1, 2018 and set various tax rates. It also created a Cannabis Control Commission with 5 appointed members. The first cultivation license was issued on June 21, 2018, and the first retail store opened on November 20, 2018. Taxes: 10.75% Excise Tax on Retail sales (initially 3.75% on ballot) 6.25% Retail Sales Tax applies Local Option Excise Tax of up to 3% is permitted (initially 2% on ballot) Agencies Administering: Tracking and Licensing: Massachusetts Cannabis Control Commission https://mass-cannabis-control.com/ Taxes: Massachusetts Department of Revenue https://www.mass.gov/marijuana-retail-taxes
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Voters approved Ballot Proposal 1 in the 2018 election authorizing the cultivation, distribution and retail sales of recreational marijuana. State policymakers now need to approve legislation to implement the proposal. Details on taxes and regulation will be spelled out in future legislation. Legal retail sales began on December 6, 2019. Taxes: 10% Retail Excise Tax 6% State Sales Tax (effective February 6, 2020) Agencies Administering: Tracking and Licensing: Michigan Dept. of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs https://www.michigan.gov/lara/0,4601,7-154-89334_79571_90056--,00.html Taxes: To Be Administered by the Michigan Department of Treasury https://www.michigan.gov/treasury The Department released Bulletin 2019-17 discussing collections of retail excise tax.
Michigan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
Minnesota	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	In November 2020, voters approved Amendment 65 to legalize medical cannabis. The Mississippi Supreme Court struck down/invalidated the ballot measure in a May 2021 ruling.
Mississippi	No	No	Restrictions	No	Upcoming Ballot Initiatives: 1. Mississippi Marijuana Legalization, Criminal Record Expungement, and Firearm Possession for Non-Violent Felons Amendment (2022) 2. Mississippi Marijuana Legalization Amendment (2022)
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.

See footnotes at end of table

TAXES

TABLE 7.22

State Cannabis Taxes and Legal Status: July 2021 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Cannabis legality				Other (notes, taxes, agencies, revenues and upcoming ballot initiatives)
	Medical	Recreational	CBD*	Hemp cultivation*	
Montana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Montana I-190, Marijuana Legalization and Tax Initiative, was approved on the 2020 ballot. Retail sales to begin in 2022. Gov. Gianforte signed House Bill 701 implementing and regulating the program approved by voters.</p> <p>Taxes: Marijuana and marijuana-infused products would be taxed at 20% of retail price. Local option up to 3%. Medical marijuana taxed at 4% of retail price.</p> <p>Agencies Administering: The Montana Department of Revenue would be responsible for regulating the cultivation, manufacture, transport and sale of marijuana. It would begin accepting marijuana provider and dispensary applications by January 1, 2022. https://mtrevenue.gov/</p>
Nebraska	No	No	No	Yes	<p>Legal sales of Marijuana were approved by the voters with Ballot Question 2 in 2016. While the Ballot Question setup January 1, 2017 as the start date for retail sales, the Dept. of Taxation approved regulations allowing sales to begin on July 1, 2017. Due to supply conditions, the Department temporarily permitted medical facilities to sell recreational marijuana.</p> <p>Taxes: Wholesale Excise Tax 15% [Fair Market Value determined by DOT], also applied to medical marijuana Retail Tax 10% Sales tax imposed 6.85% (plus local)</p> <p>Agencies Administering: Tracking, Licensing and Taxes: Nevada Dept. of Taxation http://marijuana.nv.gov/</p>
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Medical marijuana is legal.</p> <p>The New Jersey Marijuana Legalization Amendment was approved on the 2020 ballot. The constitutional amendment took effect on January 1, 2021.</p> <p>Taxes: Ballot measure would apply the state sales tax (6.625 percent) to recreational marijuana but prohibit additional state sales taxes. The state legislature would be authorized to allow local governments to enact an additional 2 percent sales tax on recreational marijuana.</p> <p>Agencies Administering: The five-member Cannabis Regulatory Commission, which was first established to oversee the state's medical marijuana program, would be responsible for regulating the cultivation, processing and sale of recreational marijuana.</p>
New Hampshire	Yes	No	Yes	No	<p>The governor recently signed HB 2 which provides for the retail sales of recreational marijuana beginning April 2022.</p> <p>Taxes: Excise tax of 12% of retail sales Retail sales tax applies</p> <p>Agencies Administering: The legislation creates a Cannabis Control Division of the Regulation and Licensing Department of administer licenses and collect taxes.</p>
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>The legislature approved and the governor signed S. 854 which allows for recreational marijuana sales beginning April 1, 2022.</p> <p>Taxes: A tax of 0.5 cent/milligram of THC in flower A tax of 0.8 cent/milligram of THC in concentrate A tax of 0.3 cent/milligram of THC in edibles A retail tax of 9% plus a statewide 4% local tax</p> <p>Agencies Administering: Tracking, licensing and taxes: New York State Department of Taxation and Finance—https://www.tax.ny.gov/</p>
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Medical marijuana is legal.</p> <p>Medical marijuana is legal.</p> <p>Medical marijuana is legal.</p>
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Voters approved Initiative Measure 91 in 2014 that legalized recreational marijuana allowing possession of up to 8 ounces and four plants. It also required the Liquor Control Commission to regulate sales. Legislation was approved in the 2015 session that allowed retail sales to begin on October 1, 2015, initially through medical dispensaries on a temporary basis. Recreational marijuana retail licenses were granted beginning October 1, 2016.</p> <p>Taxes: 17% Retail Sales Tax A temporary 25% tax was imposed on Medical Dispensary sales January–December 2016. Local Option sales tax up to 3%</p> <p>Agencies Administering: Tracking and Licensing: Oregon Liquor Control Commission—https://www.oregon.gov/olcc/Pages/index.aspx Taxes: Oregon Department of Revenue—https://www.oregon.gov/DOR/Pages/index.aspx</p>
North Carolina	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
North Dakota	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes	No	Medical marijuana is legal.
Oklahoma	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
Oregon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>Medical marijuana is legal.</p>
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.22

State Cannabis Taxes and Legal Status: July 2021 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Cannabis legality				Other (notes, taxes, agencies, revenues and upcoming ballot initiatives)
	Medical	Recreational	CBD*	Hemp cultivation*	
Rhode Island	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
South Carolina	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	
South Dakota	Yes	No	No	Yes	South Dakota Constitutional Amendment A, Marijuana Legalization Initiative, was approved on the 2020 ballot. It's currently being litigated in state court. The amendment would require the state legislature to pass laws providing for a program for medical marijuana and the sale of hemp by April 1, 2022. Taxes: Under the amendment, marijuana sales would be taxed at 15%. After the tax revenue is used by the Revenue Department to cover costs associated with implementing the amendment, 50% of the remaining revenue would be appropriated to fund state public schools and 50% would be deposited in the state's general fund. https://dor.sd.gov
Tennessee	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	
Texas	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	Medical cannabis oil is legal.
Utah	Yes	No		Yes	Medical marijuana is legal. In September 2020, the legislature approved S. 54 and it was signed by the governor in October 2020. It authorizes retail sales of recreational marijuana beginning October 1, 2022. Taxes: Cannabis Excise Tax—14% of retail price State sales tax Agencies Administering: Licensing and Tracking: The Cannabis Control Board (3-member board to be created) Taxes: Department of Taxes— https://tax.vermont.gov Previous Actions: In January 2018, the governor signed H. 511 permitting the possession of 1 ounce of marijuana and two plants. It did not allow the retail sales of marijuana but created a Marijuana Advisory Commission which would submit recommendations to the legislature on future retail sales. Agencies Administering: Vermont Marijuana Advisory Commission: https://marijuanacommission.vermont.gov/
Vermont	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The legislature approved and the governor signed SB 1406 (HB 2312) which legalizes possession and allows for the retail sales of marijuana. Legal possession of one ounce or less will be allowed July 1, 2021, while retail sales will begin January 1, 2024. Taxes: Retail sales tax of 21% for all products sold through marijuana stores. A 3% local options sales tax may also apply. Agencies Administering: Virginia Cannabis Control Authority will be created and issue regulations by July 1, 2023.
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Restrictions	Yes	Voters approved Measure Initiative 502 in 2012 which legalized the possession, distribution and sales of marijuana. It required the State Liquor Control Board to regulate and tax the retail sale of Marijuana. Legislation in 2015 (H 2136) changed the tax rate (from 25% wholesale and retail tax) to the current 37% rate and changed the name to the Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board. Retail sales began July 2014, with Washington became the second state to permit retail sales of recreational marijuana. Note, medical dispensaries were required to obtain a retail license after June 2016. Taxes: 37% Tax on Retail Sales 6.5% Retail Sales Tax (plus local tax) [medical is exempt from sales taxes after June 2016] Agencies Administering: Tracking, Licensing and Taxes: Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board— https://lcb.wa.gov/
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medical marijuana is legal.
West Virginia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	
Wisconsin	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	
Wyoming	No	No	Restrictions	Yes	CBD products that contain less than 0.3% THC by weight are legal to use and possess.
Dist. of Columbia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Medical and recreational marijuana are legal. Voters approved Ballot Initiative 71 in 2014 that allowed possession of less than two ounces of marijuana. However, Federal law does NOT permit the cultivation, distribution and retail sales of Marijuana.
Guam	Yes	Yes	Restrictions	Yes	Legal for medical purposes since 2015 and legal for recreational purposes since April 2019. Passing via a ballot referendum in 2014.
CNMI*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	On September 21, 2018 Gov. Ralph Torres legalized recreational cannabis consumption for adults (over age 21), and medical use of cannabis.

See footnotes at end of table

TAXES

TABLE 7.22

State Cannabis Taxes and Legal Status: July 2021 (continued)

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators and The Council of State Governments' survey of state websites, July 2021.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Notes:

1. Hemp-derived CBD products are legal under Federal Law in the United States; however, individual state laws vary widely. The states may enact their own laws governing hemp-derived CBD.
2. The 2018 Farm Bill re-classified hemp as an agricultural commodity and made its cultivation federally legal. This created a legal distinction between hemp and marijuana. Hemp is defined as cannabis with less than 0.3% THC, and marijuana refers to cannabis with more than 0.3% THC. This distinction under federal law legalized CBD derived from cannabis with less than 0.3% THC, as long as it has been cultivated following federal and state regulations. Under federal legal criteria, CBD oil must contain no more

than 0.3 percent THC. The 2018 Farm Bill legislation does not legalize CBD throughout the United States. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has the authority to regulate CBD product labeling, therapeutic claims and the use of CBD as a food additive. The FDA has declared that hemp-derived CBD may not be added to food and beverages, or marketed as a dietary supplement. The agency prohibits labeling that could be interpreted as medical claims about CBD. The Farm Bill, in addition to regulating CBD also gave states the option to regulate and prohibit the cultivation and commerce of CBD. States may still regulate CBD in food, beverages, dietary supplements, and cosmetic products independently, even before the FDA finalizes its policies. There are currently no laws in the CNMI stating that CBD cannot be used as an additive in food.

TABLE 7.23

State Sales Tax Rates and Food and Drug Exemptions (As of January 1, 2021)

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	0.125% (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	4.45	★(c)	★	...
Maine	5.5	★	★	...
Maryland	6.0	★	★	★
Massachusetts	6.25	★	★	...
Michigan	6.0	★	★	...
Minnesota	6.875	★	★	★
Mississippi	7.0	...	★	...
Missouri	4.225	1.225% (c)	★	...
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	4% (c)	★	...
Texas	6.25	★	★	★
Utah	6.1 (d)	3.0% (d)	★	...
Vermont	6.0	★	★	★
Virginia	5.3 (e)	2.5% (e)	★	★
Washington	6.5	★	★	...
West Virginia	6.0	★	★	...
Wisconsin	5.0	★	★	...
Wyoming	4.0	★	★	...
Dist. of Columbia	6.0	★	★	★

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources, January 2021.

Key:

★ – Indicates exempt from tax.

... – Indicates subject to general sales tax rate.

(a) Some states tax food, but allow a rebate or income tax credit to compensate poor households. They are: 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) Includes a statewide 1.25% tax levied by local governments in Utah.

(e) Includes statewide 1.0% tax levied by local governments in Virginia.

TAXES

TABLE 7.24

State Motor Fuel Tax Rates (As of January 1, 2021)

State or other jurisdiction	Gasoline			Diesel fuel			Gasohol		
	Excise	Fee/Tax	Total	Excise	Fee/Tax	Total	Excise	Fee/Tax	Total
Federal (j)	18.3	0.1	18.4	24.3	0.1	24.4	18.3	0.1	18.4
Alabama (a)(i)	26.0		26.0	27.0		27.0	26.0		26.0
Alaska (k)	8.0	0.95	8.95	8.0	0.95	8.95	8.0	0.95	8.95
Arizona (h) (j)	18.0	1.0	19.0	26.0	1.0	27.0	18.0	1.0	19.0
Arkansas (k)	21.5	3.3	24.8	22.5	6.3	28.8	21.5	3.3	24.8
California (g)(k)	50.5	5.0	55.5	38.5	26.0	64.5	50.5	5.0	55.5
Colorado	22.0		22.0	20.5		20.5	22.0		22.0
Connecticut (k)	25.0		25.0	44.6		44.6	25.0		25.0
Delaware (k)	23.0		23.0	22.0		22.0	23.0		23.0
Florida (b) (k)	18.5	14.125	32.625	18.5	15.0	33.5	18.5	14.125	32.625
Georgia (e)(k)	28.7		28.7	32.2		32.2	28.7		28.7
Hawaii (a)(k)	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
Idaho (k)	32.0	1.0	33.0	32.0	1.0	33.0	32.0	1.0	33.0
Illinois (a)(c)(e)(j)(k)	38.7	1.1	39.8	46.2	1.1	47.3	38.7	1.1	39.8
Indiana (e)(k)	31.0		31.0	51.0		51.0	31.0		31.0
Iowa	30.0		30.0	32.5		32.5	29.0		29.0
Kansas (k)	24.0	0.03	24.03	26.0	0.03	26.03	24.0	0.03	24.03
Kentucky (c)(d)(k)	24.6	1.4	26.0	21.6	1.4	23.0	24.6	1.4	26.0
Louisiana (k)	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 (e)	36.3		36.3	37.05		37.05	36.3		36.3
Massachusetts	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0
Michigan (k)	26.3		26.3	26.3		26.3	26.3		26.3
Minnesota (k)	28.5	0.1	28.6	28.5	0.1	28.6	28.5	0.1	28.6
Mississippi (k)	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4
Missouri (k)	17.0	0.42	17.4	17.0	0.42	17.4	17.0	0.3	17.3
Montana	32.0		32.0	29.45		29.45	32.0		32.0
Nebraska (e)(k)	28.7	0.9	29.6	28.7	0.3	29.0	28.7	0.9	29.6
Nevada (a)(k)	24.0	0.805	24.805	27.0	0.75	27.75	23.0	0.805	23.805
New Hampshire (k)	22.2	1.625	23.825	22.2	1.625	23.825	22.2	1.625	23.825
New Jersey (k)	10.5	40.2	50.7	13.5	44.2	57.7	10.5	40.2	50.70
New Mexico (k)	17.0	1.875	18.875	21.0	1.875	22.875	17.0	1.875	18.875
New York (k)	8.05	16.6	24.65	8.0	14.85	22.85	8.05	16.6	24.7
North Carolina (e)(k)	36.1	0.25	36.35	36.1	0.25	36.35	36.1	0.25	36.35
North Dakota	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0
Ohio	38.5		38.5	47.0		47.0	38.5		38.5
Oklahoma (k)	19.0	1.0	20.0	19.0	1.0	20.0	19.0	1.0	20.0
Oregon (a)	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0	36.0		36.0
Pennsylvania (e)(k)	57.6		57.6	74.1		74.1	57.6		57.6
Rhode Island (e)(j)	34.0	1.0	35.0	34.0	1.0	35.0	34.0	1.0	35.0
South Carolina (i)(j)(k)	24.0	0.75	24.75	24.0	0.75	24.75	24.0	0.75	24.75
South Dakota (a)(k)	28.0	2.0	30.0	28.0	2.0	30.0	26.6	2.0	28.6
Tennessee (a)(k)	26.0	1.4	27.4	27.0	1.4	28.4	26.0	1.4	27.4
Texas	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
Utah (d)	31.4		31.4	31.4		31.4	31.4		31.4
Vermont (e)(k)	12.1	18.36	30.46	28.0	4.0	32.0	12.1	18.36	30.46
Virginia (a)(f)	21.2		21.2	20.2		20.2	21.2		21.2
Washington (k)	49.4		49.4	49.4		49.4	49.4		49.4
West Virginia (k)	20.5	15.2	35.7	20.5	15.2	35.7	20.5	15.2	35.7
Wisconsin (k)	30.9	2.0	32.9	30.9	2.0	32.9	30.9	2.0	32.9
Wyoming (k)	23.0	1.0	24.0	23.0	1.0	24.0	23.0	1.0	24.0
Dist. of Columbia	28.8		28.8	28.8		28.8	28.8		28.8

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.24

State Motor Fuel Tax Rates (As of January 1, 2021) (continued)

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources. Fee/Taxes column is for comparison purposes and does not include all taxes/fees levied. January 2020.

Note: The tax rates listed are fuel excise taxes collected by distributor/supplier/retailers in each state. Additional taxes may apply to motor carriers. Carrier taxes are coordinated by the International Fuel Tax Association.

Key:

- (a) Tax rates do not include local option taxes. In AL, 1 - 3 cents; HI, 8.8 to 18.0 cent; IL, 5 cents in Chicago and 6 cents in Cook county (gasoline only); NV, 4.0 to 9.0 cents; OR, 1 to 5 cents; SD and TN, one cent; and VA 2.1%.
- (b) Local taxes for gasoline and gasohol vary from 0 cents to 6.0 cents. Includes Inspection Fee, SCETS, & Statewide Local Tax.
- (c) Carriers pay an additional surcharge equal to IL-11.4 cents, KY-2% (g) 4.7% (d).
- (d) Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted annually. The actual rates are: KY, 9%; and UT, 16.5%.
- (e) Portion of the rate is adjustable based on maintenance costs, sales volume, cost of fuel to state government, or inflation.
- (f) Large trucks pay an additional (d) 3.5 cents (g) 12.6 cents. Actual rates (g) 5.1%, (d) 6%.
- (g) California Gasoline subject to 2.25% sales tax. Diesel subject to a 13% sales tax.
- (h) Diesel rate specified is the fuel use tax rate on large trucks. Small vehicles are subject to 18 cent tax rate.
- (i) On July 1, 2021, SC tax will increase to 26 cents; MT will increase to 32.5 cents (g) 29.55 cents (d); and VA tax will increase to 26.2 cents (g) 27 cents (d). On October 1, 2021, AL tax will increase to 28 cents (g) and 29 cents (d) and DC will increase to 33.8 cents per gallon.
- (j) LUST tax or fee
- (k) Alaska - Refining surcharge

Arkansas - Environmental fee, W. Sales Tax
 California - Includes prepaid sales tax
 Connecticut - Plus an 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. & environmental fee
 Indiana - Sales tax additional
 Kansas - Inspection fees
 Kentucky - Environmental fee
 Louisiana - Inspection fee
 Michigan - Sales tax additional
 Minnesota - Inspection fee
 Mississippi - Environmental fee
 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
 North Carolina - Inspection tax
 Oklahoma - Environmental fee
 Pennsylvania - Oil franchise tax only
 South Carolina - Inspection fee
 South Dakota - Inspection fee (gasohol E10)
 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

TAXES

TABLE 7.25

State Sales Tax Rates and Vendor Discounts (As of January 1, 2021)

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 (b)	\$10,000/year (max)
Arkansas	6.5	9	2.0	\$1,000/month (max)
California	7.25	1	None	
Colorado	2.9	46	4.0 (c)	
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 (d)	
Illinois	6.25	13	1.75	\$5/year (min)
Indiana (e)	7.0	2	0.73 (e)	
Iowa	6.0	16	None	
Kansas	6.5	9	None	
Kentucky	6.0	16	1.75-1.5 (a)	\$50/month (max)
Louisiana	4.45	36	0.84%	\$1,500/month (max)
Maine	5.5	29	None (d)	
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 (g)			N/A	
New Jersey	6.625	8	None	
New Mexico	5.125	31	None	
New York	4.0	41	5.0	\$200/quarter (max) small sellers only
North Carolina	4.75	35	None	
North Dakota	5.0	32	1.5	\$110/month (max)
Ohio	5.75	27	0.75	
Oklahoma	4.5	36	None	
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	36	1.5	\$70/month (max)
Tennessee	7.0	2	None	
Texas	6.25	13	0.5 (h)	
Utah (i)	4.85	34	1.31	
Vermont	6.0	16	None	
Virginia (i)	4.3	39	1.1 - 0.56 (j)	
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	6.0	16	None	
U.S. Median	6.0			27 states allow vendor discounts

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.25

State Sales Tax Rates and Vendor Discounts (As of January 1, 2021) (continued)

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources. January 2021.

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) In Arizona, vendor discount rate is 1.2% for electronic filers with a \$12,000 annual maximum.
- (c) Local option sales tax discount varies from 0% to 3.33%.
- (d) Vendors are allowed to keep any excess collections prescribed under the bracket system.
- (e) Utilities are not permitted to take discount. Collection allowances are 0.73% if total sales tax collected is less than \$60,000; 0.53% if total taxes is between \$60,000 and \$600,000; 0.26% if total sales tax collected is more than \$600,000.
- (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) New Hampshire imposes a 9% tax on meals and rooms, with a vendor discount of 3%.
- (h) An additional discount of 1.25% applies for early payment.
- (i) 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.
- (j) Discount varies; 1.1% (1.6% for food) of the first \$62,500, 0.84% (1.2%) of the amount to \$208,000, and 0.56% (0.8%) of the remainder. Applies to the state tax only. No discount allowed on electronically file returns.

TAXES

TABLE 7.26

State Individual Income Taxes (Tax rates for the tax year 2021 – as of January 1, 2021)

State or other jurisdiction	Tax rate range (in percents)		Number of brackets	Income brackets		Personal exemptions			Standard deduction		Federal income tax deductible
	Low	High		Lowest	Highest	Single	Married	Dependents	Single	Married	
Alabama	2.0	5.0	3	500 (b)	3,001 (b)	1,500	3,000	500 (e)	2,500 (y)	7,500 (y)	★
Alaska	----- (No state income tax) -----										...
Arizona (a)	2.59	8.00 (aa)	4	27,272 (b)	163,633 (b)	...	...	100 (c)	12,400 (d)	24,800 (d)	...
Arkansas (a)	2.0	6.9 (f)	3	4,000	79,300	29 (c)	58 (c)	29 (c)	2,200	4,400	...
California (a)	1.0	12.3 (g)	9	8932 (b)	599,012 (b)	124 (c)	248 (c)	383 (c)	4,601 (a)	9,202 (a)	...
Colorado	4.55		1	----- Flat rate -----		(d)	(d)	(d)	12,550 (d)	25,100 (d)	...
Connecticut	3.0	6.99	7	10,000 (b)	500,000 (b)	15,000 (h)	24,000 (h)	0	(h)	(h)	...
Delaware	0.0	6.6	7	2,000	60,001	110 (c)	220 (c)	110 (c)	3,250	6,500	...
Florida	----- (No state income tax) -----										...
Georgia	1.0	5.75	6	750 (i)	7,001 (i)	2,700	7,400	3,000	4,600	6,000	...
Hawaii	1.4	11.0	12	2,400 (b)	200,000 (b)	1,144	2,288	1,144	2,200	4,400	...
Idaho (a)	1.125	6.925	7	1,568 (b)	11,760 (b)	(d)	(d)	(d)	12,550 (d)	25,100 (d)	...
Illinois (a)	4.95		1	----- Flat rate -----		2,325	4,650	2,325	...	...	...
Indiana	3.23		1	----- Flat rate -----		1,000	2,000	2,500 (j)	...	...	...
Iowa (a)	0.33	8.53	9	1,676	75,420	40 (c)	80 (c)	40 (c)	2,130 (a)	5,250 (a)	★
Kansas	3.1	5.7	3	15,000 (b)	30,000 (b)	2,250	4,500	2,250	3,000	7,500	...
Kentucky	5.0		1	----- Flat rate -----		----- None -----			2,690	2,690	...
Louisiana	2.0	6.0	3	12,500 (b)	50,001 (b)	4,500 (k)	9,000 (k)	1,000	(k)	(k)	★
Maine (a)	5.8	7.15	3	22,450 (l)	53,150 (l)	4,300	8,600	4,300	12,550 (d)	25,100 (d)	...
Maryland	2.0	5.75	8	1,000 (m)	250,000 (m)	3,200	6,400	3,200	2,300 (z)	4,600 (z)	...
Massachusetts	5.0		1	----- Flat rate -----		4,400	8,800	1,000	...	...	...
Michigan (a)	4.25		1	----- Flat rate -----		4,750	9,500	4,750	...	...	...
Minnesota (a)	5.35	9.85	4	27,230 (n)	166,041 (n)	(d)	(d)	4,350	12,550 (d)	25,100 (d)	...
Mississippi	3.0	5.0	3	5,000	10,001	6,000	12,000	1,500	2,300	4,600	...
Missouri (a)	1.5	5.4	9	1,088	8,704	(d)	(d)	(d)	12,550 (d)	25,100 (d)	★ (o)
Montana (a)	1.0	6.9	7	3,100	18,800	2,580	5,160	2,580	4,830 (z)	9,660 (z)	★ (o)
Nebraska (a)	2.46	6.84	4	3,340 (b)	32,210 (b)	142 (c)	284 (c)	142 (c)	7,100	14,200	...
Nevada	----- (No state income tax) -----										...
New Hampshire	----- (State income tax of 5% on dividends and interest income only.) -----										...
New Jersey	1.4	10.75	7	20,000 (p)	1 million (p)	1,000	2,000	1,500	...	...	...
New Mexico	1.7	5.9	5	5,500 (q)	210,000 (q)	(d)	(d)	(d)	12,550 (d)	25,100 (d)	...
New York (a)	4.0	8.82	8	8,500 (b)	1,077,550 (b)	0	0	1,000	8,000	16,050	...
North Carolina	5.25		1	----- Flat rate -----		----- None -----			10,750	21,500	...
North Dakota (a)	1.1	2.9	5	40,525 (r)	445,000 (r)	(d)	(d)	(d)	12,550 (d)	25,100 (d)	...
Ohio (a)	0.0	4.797	6	22,150	221,300	2,400 (s)	4,800 (s)	2,400 (s)	...	...	...
Oklahoma	0.5	5.0	6	1,000 (t)	7,200 (t)	1,000	2,000	1,000	6,350	12,700	...
Oregon (a)	4.75	9.9	4	3,650 (b)	125,000 (b)	213 (c)	426 (c)	213 (c)	2,350	4,700	★ (o)
Pennsylvania	3.07		1	----- Flat rate -----		----- None -----			...	...	...
Rhode Island (a)	3.75	5.99	3	66,200	150,550	4,250	8,500	4,250	9,050 (y)	18,100 (y)	...
South Carolina (a)	0.0	7.0	6	3,110	15,560	(d)	(d)	(d)	12,550 (d)	25,100 (d)	...
South Dakota	----- (No state income tax) -----										...
Tennessee	----- (No state income tax) (x) -----										...
Texas	----- (No state income tax) -----										...
Utah	4.95		1	----- Flat rate -----		...	...	...	(u)	(u)	...
Vermont (a)	3.55	8.75	4	40,350 (v)	204,000 (v)	4,250	83,500	4,250	6,150	12,300	...
Virginia	2.0	5.75	4	3,000	17,001	930	1,860	930	4,500	9,000	...
Washington	----- (No state income tax) -----										...
West Virginia	3.0	6.5	5	10,000	60,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	...	...	...
Wisconsin (a)	3.54	7.65	4	12,120 (w)	266,930 (w)	700	1,400	700	11,200 (y)	22,730 (y)	...
Wyoming	----- (No state income tax) -----										...
Dist. of Columbia	4.0	8.95	6	10,000	1,000,000	(d)	(d)	(d)	12,550 (d)	25,100 (d)	...

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.26

State Individual Income Taxes (Tax rates for the tax year 2021 – as of January 1, 2021) (continued)

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2021.

Key:

★—Provision for

...—No provision

- (a) 19 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. Michigan indexes 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/standard deduction amounts provided in the federal Internal Revenue Code.
- (e) In Alabama, the per-dependent exemption is \$1,000 for taxpayers with state AGI of \$20,000 or less, \$500 with AGI from \$20,001 to \$100,000, and \$300 with AGI over \$100,000.
- (f) Arkansas has separate brackets for taxpayers with income under \$75,000 and \$21,000.
- (g) California imposes an additional 1% tax on taxable income over \$1 million, making the maximum rate 13.3% over \$1 million.
- (h) Connecticut's personal exemption incorporates a standard deduction. An additional tax credit is allowed ranging from 75% to 0% based on state adjusted gross income. Exemption amounts and 3% rate are phased out for higher income taxpayers until they are eliminated for households earning over \$78,500.
- (i) The Georgia income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$1,000, to \$10,000.
- (j) In Indiana, includes an additional exemption of \$1,500 for each dependent child.
- (k) The amounts reported for Louisiana are a combined personal exemption-standard deduction.
- (l) The income bracket reported for Maine are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$44,950 to \$106,350.
- (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 \$39,810 to \$276,200.
- (o) The deduction for federal income tax is limited to \$5,000 for individuals and \$10,000 for joint returns in Missouri and Montana, and to \$7,050 for all filers in Oregon.
- (p) The New Jersey rates reported are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the tax rates also range from 1.4% to 10.75%, with 8 brackets and the same high and low income ranges.
- (q) The income brackets reported for New Mexico are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$8,000 to \$315,000.
- (r) The income brackets reported for North Dakota are for single individuals. For married couples filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$67,700 to \$445,000.
- (s) Ohio provides an additional tax credit of \$20 per exemption. Exemption amounts reduced for higher income taxpayers. Business income taxes at a flat 3% rate.
- (t) The income brackets reported for Oklahoma are for single persons. For married persons filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$2,000, to \$12,200.
- (u) Utah provides a tax credit equal to 6% of the federal personal exemption amounts (and applicable standard deduction).
- (v) Vermont's income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$67,450 to \$248,350.
- (w) The Wisconsin income brackets reported are for single individuals. For married taxpayers filing jointly, the same tax rates apply to income brackets ranging from \$16,160, to \$355,910.
- (x) Tennessee Hall Tax Rate on Dividends and Interest has been repealed in 2021.
- (y) Alabama standard deduction is phased out for incomes over \$23,000. Rhode Island exemptions & standard deductions phased out for incomes over \$207,700; Wisconsin standard deduction phases out for income over \$16,149.
- (z) Maryland standard deduction limited to 15% of AGI; Montana, 20% of AGI.
- (aa) Proposition 208, approved in November, created an additional bracket on Arizona income above \$250,000 (\$500,000 joint). It is currently being litigated.

TAXES

TABLE 7.27

State Personal Income Taxes: Federal Starting Points (As of January 1, 2021)

<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	1/1/20	Adjusted gross income
Arkansas	...	...
California	1/1/15	Adjusted gross income
Colorado	Current	Taxable income
Connecticut	Current	Adjusted gross income
Delaware	Current	Adjusted gross income
Florida	.....No state income tax.....	.....
Georgia	3/27/20	Adjusted gross income
Hawaii	3/27/20	Adjusted gross income
Idaho	1/1/20	Taxable income
Illinois	Current	Adjusted gross income
Indiana	1/1/20	Adjusted gross income
Iowa	Current	Adjusted gross income
Kansas	Current	Adjusted gross income
Kentucky	12/31/18	Adjusted gross income
Louisiana	Current	Adjusted gross income
Maine	12/31/19	Adjusted gross income
Maryland	Current	Adjusted gross income
Massachusetts	1/1/05	Adjusted gross income
Michigan	Current (a)	Adjusted gross income
Minnesota	12/31/18	Adjusted gross 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	5/1/20	Adjusted gross income
North Dakota	Current	Taxable income
Ohio	3/27/2020	Adjusted gross income
Oklahoma	Current	Adjusted gross income
Oregon	12/31/18	Taxable income
Pennsylvania	...	...
Rhode Island	Current	Adjusted gross income
South Carolina	12/31/19	Taxable income
South Dakota	.....No state income tax.....	.....
Tennessee	.....On interest and dividends only.....	.....
Texas	.....No state income tax.....	.....
Utah	Current	Adjusted gross income
Vermont	12/31/19	Adjusted gross income
Virginia	12/31/19	Adjusted gross income
Washington	.....No state income tax.....	.....
West Virginia	12/31/19	Adjusted gross income
Wisconsin	12/31/17	Adjusted gross income
Wyoming	.....No state income tax.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	Current	Adjusted gross income

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources, January 2021.

Note: Includes all legislation enacted through January 1, 2021.

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 1/1/2018 federal law.

TABLE 7.28

Range of State Corporate Income Tax Rates (For Tax Year 2021 – as of January 1, 2021)

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	0 - 9.4	...
Arizona	4.9 (b)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	4.9 (b)	...
Arkansas	1.0 - 6.2	3,000	100,001	6	1.0 - 6.2	...
California	8.84 (b)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	10.84 (b)	...
Colorado	4.55	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	4.55	...
Connecticut	7.5 (c)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	7.5 (c)	...
Delaware	8.7	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	8.7 - 1.7 (d)	...
Florida	4.458 (e)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	4.458 (e)	...
Georgia	5.75	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	5.75	...
Hawaii	4.4 - 6.4 (f)	25,000	100,001	3	7.92 (f)	...
Idaho	6.925 (g)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	6.925 (g)	...
Illinois	9.5 (h)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	9.5 (h)	...
Indiana	5.5 (i)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	5.5	...
Iowa	5.5 - 9.8	100,000	250,001	3	5.0	★ (j)
Kansas	4.0 (k)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	2.25 (k)	...
Kentucky	5.0	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	5.0	...
Louisiana	4.0 - 8.0	25,000	200,001	5	4.0 - 8.0	★
Maine	3.5 - 8.93	350,000	3,500,000	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	9.8 (n)	...
Mississippi	0 - 5.0	4,000	10,001	4	0 - 5.0	...
Missouri	4.0	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	7.0	★ (j)
Montana	6.75 (o)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	6.75 (o)	...
Nebraska	5.58 - 7.81	100,000	.....	2	(a)	...
Nevada	.....	..... No corporate income tax.....		.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	7.7 (p)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	7.7 (p)	...
New Jersey	9.0 (q)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	9.0 (q)	...
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	2.5	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	1	2.5	...
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)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	.....	(w)	...
Utah	4.95 (b)	..... Flat Rate.....	.....	.....	4.95 (b)	...
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	8.25 (b)	...

See footnotes at end of table

TAXES

TABLE 7.28

Range of State Corporate Income Tax Rates (For tax year 2021—as of January 1, 2021) (continued)

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources January 2021.

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, \$250 in District of Columbia, \$50 in Arizona and North Dakota (banks), \$400 (\$100 banks) in Rhode Island, \$200 per location in South Dakota (banks), \$100 in Utah, \$300 in Vermont.
- (c) Connecticut's tax is the greater of the 7.5% tax on net income, 0.26% tax on capital stock and surplus (maximum tax of \$1 million), or \$250 (the minimum tax).
- (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) The Florida tax rate may be adjusted downward if certain revenue targets are met.
- (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 4.9% on July 1, 2021. Bank tax rate is scheduled to decrease to 5.0% on 1/1/22.
- (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. Minnesota also imposes a surtax ranging up to \$10,480.
- (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 7.7% 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 0.60% on the enterprise base (total compensation, interest and dividends paid) for businesses with gross receipts over \$222,000 or enterprise base over \$111,000, adjusted every biennium for CPI. The Business Profits Tax is scheduled to decrease to 7.5% for tax year 2022, if revenue targets are met.
- (q) New Jersey also imposes a 2.5% surtax on taxpayers with income over \$1 million in tax year 2021. 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. The Corporate Stocks Tax was eliminated for tax year 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. Oregon also imposes Corporate Activity Tax [CAT] of \$250 plus 0.57% of activity in excess of \$1 million.
- (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 \$1,130,000 total revenues at rate of 0.75%, or 0.375% for entities primarily engaged in retail or wholesale trade, on lesser of 70% of total revenues or 100% of gross receipts after deductions for either compensation or cost of goods sold.

TABLE 7.29
State Severance Taxes: 2021

State	Title and application of tax (a)	Rate
Alabama	Forest Products Severance Tax	Varies by species and ultimate use.
	Oil and Gas Conservation & Regulation of Production Tax	1% of production from wells permitted from July 1, 1996 thru June 30, 2002 for five years from first production; 1.66% of gross proceeds from offshore production from depths greater than 8,000 feet below mean sea level; 2% of all other production.
	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 Severance Tax	\$0.335/ton (a \$0.135/ton tax rate and \$0.20/ton tax rate). Underground mine tax at \$0.025/ton and surface mine tax at \$0.05/ton.
	Local Solid Minerals Tax	Varies by county for sand, clay, gravel, granite, shale, and other products.
	Uniform Natural Minerals Tax	\$.10/ton.
Alaska	Uniform Natural Minerals Tax	\$.10/ton.
	Common Property Fisheries Assessment (b)	Determined annually by the department of revenue.
	Dive Fishery Management Assessment (b)	Elective; currently 1% or 7% of value for select dive fishery species in select management regions.
	Fisheries Business Tax	Tax based on unprocessed value of fishery resources processed in or exported from the state. 1% of value for shore-based processing in developing fisheries; 3% of value for floating processing in developing fisheries or shore-based processing in established fisheries; 4.5% of value for salmon cannery processing in established fisheries; 5% of value for floating processing in established fisheries.
	Fishery Resource Landing Tax	Tax based on unprocessed value of fishery resources processed outside and first landed in the state. 1% of value for developing fisheries; 3% of value for established fisheries.
	Mining License Tax	Up to 7% of net income and royalties received in connection with mining properties and activities in Alaska. Quarry rock, sand and gravel, and marketable earth mining operations are exempt from the mining license tax. New mining operations exempt for 3-1/2 years after production begins.
	Alaska Oil Production Tax	Alaska will impose a base rate of 35% 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.
Arizona	Seafood Marketing Assessment (b)	Elective; currently 0.5% of value for all commercial fish species exported from, landed or processed in-state.
	Severance Tax	.025% for metalliferous mining; 0.0313% for nonmetal mining. Additional severance taxes on these and other products are levied at the city or county level.
Arkansas	Timber Severance Tax	\$0.17/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.
	Brine Severance Tax	Tax rate equals \$2.75 per 1,000 barrels or \$0.00275 per barrel.
California	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 2020/21 is \$0.6788584.
	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.
Colorado	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 675,000 tons. Oil and gas rate varies from 2% to 5% depending on gross income brackets; up to 15 barrels per day of oil 90,000 cubic feet of gas per producing day are exempt. Oil shale is taxed based on years of operation, where 1 year = 1%, 2 years, = 2%, etc. up to 4% of the gross proceeds above the threshold and after the first 180 days of production.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Levy (d)	0.07% charge on all oil, natural gas, and CO2 produced

See footnotes at end of table

TAXES

TABLE 7.29

State Severance Taxes: 2021 (continued)

State	Title and application of tax (a)	Rate
Florida	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 (Rate as of July 1, 2021 is \$0.125 per MCF); and the sulfur base rate (\$2.43) times the sulfur base rate adjustment each fiscal year for sulfur (Rate as of July 1, 2021 is \$4.78 per ton).
	Solid Minerals Tax (e)	Heavy minerals (rate computed annually at \$1.34/ton plus times the base rate adjustment currently at 2.83490). Year 2021 Tax Rate \$3.80/ton.
Idaho	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.
Illinois	Oil and Gas Production Tax	For first 24 months, rate for oil and gas is 3% of the value. Thereafter, rate will be 6% of the value of gas and rate on oil will be based on each well's average daily production (ADP). ADP less than 25 barrels, rate is 3%; ADP of at least 25 and less than 50 barrels, rate is 4%; ADP of at least 50 and less than 100 barrels, rate is 5%; at least 100 barrels, rate is 6%.
	Timber Fee	4% of purchase price (g)
Indiana	Petroleum Severance Tax (h)	1% of value of petroleum; \$0.24 per barrel for oil; and \$0.03 per 1000 cu. ft. of natural gas
Kansas	Mineral Tax (i)	8% of gross value of oil and gas, less property tax credit of 3.67% for oil and gas; and \$1/ton of coal.
	Oil Inspection Fee/Barrel (i)	\$0.015/barrel
	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax	144.00 mills/bbl. crude oil or petroleum marketed or used each month; 20.50 mills/1,000 cu. ft. of gas sold or marketed each month.
	Mined-Land Conservation & Reclamation Tax	"The first-time fee for a mining license is \$300. Licenses must be renewed annually. The annual renewal fee varies between \$25 and \$150 depending upon the amount of material sold or consumed in the previous year. Plus per ton fee of \$.03"
Kentucky	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
Louisiana	Natural Gas Severance Tax (j)	The natural gas severance tax rate effective July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021 has been set at 9.34 cents per thousand cubic feet (MCF) measured at a base pressure of 15.025 pounds per square inch absolute and at the temperature base of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.
	Oil/Condensate Severance Tax (j)	Value on a per barrel basis (42 gallons) the rates are: full-rate, 12.5%; incapable oil rate, 6.25%; stripper oil rate, 3.125%; reclaimed oil, 3.125%; produced water full-rate, 10%; produced water incapable oil rate, 5.0%; produced water stripper oil rate, 2.5%
	Timber Severance Tax (j)	Trees and timber: 2.25% of current stumpage value. Pulpwood: 5% of current stumpage value.
	Mineral Severance Tax (j)	Sulphur, \$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; shells, \$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	\$.015 per barrel of oil and condensate; \$.003 for every thousand cubic feet of gas
	Freshwater Mussel Tax	5% of revenues from the sale of whole freshwater mussels, at the point of first sale.
Maine	Mining Excise Tax	The greater of a tax on facilities and equipment or a tax on gross proceeds.
Maryland	Mine Reclamation Surcharge	\$.15/ton of coal removed by open-pit, strip or deep mine methods. Of the \$.15, \$.06 is remitted to the county from which the coal was removed.
Michigan	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 (2021 fee).
Minnesota	Taconite and Iron Sulfides (Production Tax)	\$2.856 per taxable ton of concentrates or pellets (rate indexed to inflation by law - 2020 rate is reflected)
	Direct Reduced Iron (k)	\$2.856 per taxable ton of concentrates plus an additional \$.03 per ton for each 1% that the iron content exceeds 72%
Mississippi	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

TABLE 7.29

State Severance Taxes: 2021 (continued)

State	Title and application of tax (a)	Rate
Montana	Coal Severance Tax	Surface mined coal under 7,000 BTU - 10% of value; 7,000 BTU or higher - 15% of value. Underground mined coal under 7,000 BTU - 3% of value; 7,000 BTU or higher - 4% of value.
	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 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 of concentrates mined, extracted or produced.
	Cement and Gypsum License Tax	\$.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.
	Electrical Energy Producers License Tax	\$.0002/kilowatt-hour of electrical energy generated, manufactured or produced.
	Bentonite Production Tax	First 20,000 wet tons per year, \$0.00 per ton; 20,001-100,000 wet tons per year, \$1.82 per ton; 100,001-250,000 wet tons per year, \$1.75 per ton; 250,001-500,000 wet tons per year, \$1.63 per ton; 500,001-1,000,000 wet tons per year, \$1.46 per ton; over 1,000,000 wet tons per year, \$1.17 per ton.
Nebraska	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	12.0 Mills
	Uranium Tax	2% of gross value over \$5 million. The value of the uranium severed subject to tax is the gross value less transportation and processing costs.
Nevada	Minerals Extraction Tax	Between 2% and 5% of net proceeds of each geographically separate extractive operation, based on ratio of net proceeds to gross proceeds of whole operation.
	Oil and Gas Conservation Fee	Up to \$0.20 per 50,000 cubic feet of natural gas or barrel of oil.
New Hampshire	Refined Petroleum Products Tax	0.1% of fair market value per barrel.
	Excavation Tax	\$.02 per cubic yard of earth excavated.
	Timber Tax	10% of stumpage value at the time of cutting. Not assessed under the general property tax but rather is taxed by municipalities.
New Mexico	Resources Excise Tax	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. Coal is \$.57 per short ton for surface coal and \$.55 per short ton for underground coal.
	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3.75% of the taxable value.
	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	.00743 per MMBTU through June 2021. .00591 per MMBTU July 2021 through June 2022.
	Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax	Varies, based on property tax in district of production.
North Carolina	Oil and Gas Conservation Tax (m)	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.
North Dakota	Extracted Energy Minerals Tax	Oil and condensates: 5% of gross price paid. Gas: 0.9% of the market value as determined in as determined in N.C. Gen. Stat. § 105-187.78.
	Oil Gross Production Tax	5% of gross value at well.
	Gas Gross Production Tax	\$.522/MCF rate through June 30, 2021 (n)
	Coal Severance Tax	\$.375/ton plus \$.02/ton. (o)
Ohio	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 \$89.65 for 2021.
	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; \$.0012/ton of coal surface mining; \$.012/ton coal reclamation fund; and \$.01/ton of clay, sandstone or conglomerate, shale, gypsum or quartzite.
Oklahoma	Oil, Gas and Mineral Gross Production Tax	0.75% levied on asphalt and metals. 7% on gross production of oil and gas after the first three years of production. During the first 3 years of production, rate of 5% 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	Oil and Natural gas .095%

See footnotes at end of table

TAXES

TABLE 7.29

State Severance Taxes: 2021 (continued)

State	Title and application of tax (a)	Rate
Oregon	Forest Products Harvest Tax	\$4.1322/1000 board ft. harvested from public and private land. – through Dec. 31, 2021. 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	\$4.92/1000 board ft. harvested from land under the Small Tract Forestland Option. – through Dec. 31, 2021
	STF Severance Tax - Western Oregon Forestland Option	\$6.33/1000 board ft. harvested from land under the Small Tract Forestland Option. – through Dec. 31, 2021
Pennsylvania	Natural Gas Impact Fee	The state issues an annual fee based on the average price of gas for that year along with the number on a schedule that considers a wells years in production. Local fees and taxes determined by county.
South Carolina	Forest Renewal Tax	Softwood products: 50 cents per 1,000 board feet or 20 cents per cord. Hardwood products: 25 cents per 1,000 board feet or 7 cents per cord.
South Dakota	Precious Metals Severance Tax	\$4 per ounce of gold severed plus additional tax depending on price of gold; 10% on net profits or royalties from sale of precious metals, and 8% of royalty value.
	Energy Minerals Severance Tax (c)	4.5% of taxable value of any energy minerals.
	Conservation Tax	2.4 mills of taxable value of any energy minerals.
Tennessee	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3% of sales price.
	Coal Severance Tax	\$1.00/ton (effective 7/17/13)
	Mineral Tax	Up to \$0.15 per ton, rate set by county legislative body. (f)
Texas	Natural Gas Production Tax	7.5% of market value of gas. Condensate Production Tax: 4.6% of market value of gas.
	Crude Oil Production Tax	4.6% of market value of oil.
	Cement Production Tax	\$0.55 per ton or \$.0275/100 lbs. or fraction of 100 pounds of taxable cement.
	Oil-Field Cleanup Regulatory Fees	5/8 of \$.01/barrel; 1/15 of \$.01/1000 cubic feet of gas.
	Oyster Sales Fee	\$1 per 300 lb. barrel of oysters taken from Texas waters.
Utah	Mining Severance Tax	2.6% of taxable value for metals or metalliferous minerals sold or otherwise disposed of.
	Oil and Gas Severance Tax	3% of value for the first \$13 per barrel of oil, 5% from \$13.01 and above; 3% of value for first \$1.50/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.
Virginia	Forest Products Tax	\$1.15 per 1000 board feet measure of pine lumber and logs. 22.5 cents per 1000 board feet of hardwood, cypress and all other species of lumber. 47.5 cents per cord on pulpwood and other products customarily sold by the cord.
	Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Tax	Varies depending on balance of Coal Surface Mining Reclamation Fund and the type of mine.
Washington	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.
West Virginia	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%
Wisconsin	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	Land entered after 2004 (2005 and later): Open land \$2.04/acre; close land \$10.20/acre. Land entered before 2005 (1997-2004): Open land \$0.74/acre; close land \$1.75. Rates effective through 2022.
Wyoming	Severance Taxes	Severance Tax is defined as an excise tax imposed on the present and continuing privilege of removing, extracting, severing or producing any mineral in this state. Except as otherwise provided by W.S. 39-14-205. The total Severance Tax on crude oil, lease condensate or natural gas shall be six percent (6%). Stripper oil is taxed at four percent (4%). Surface coal is taxed at seven percent (7%). Underground coal is taxed at three and three-fourths percent (3.75%). Trona is taxed at four percent (4%). Bentonite, sand and gravel, and all other minerals are taxed at two percent (2%). Natural Gas (6%) Uranium (4%)

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.29

State Severance Taxes: 2021 (continued)

Sources: The Council of State Governments, June 2021.

Note: Severance tax collection totals may be found in Table 7.30 entitled "State Government Tax Revenue, By State and Selected Types 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) Asphalt and ores bearing lead, zinc, iron, gold, silver, copper or petroleum or other crude oil or other mineral oil, natural gas or casinghead gas and uranium ore.
- (d) 1.5 mills as of August 2020.
- (e) Clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells, stone, sand, heavy minerals and rare earths.
- (f) Counties and municipalities also authorized to levy severance taxes on sand, gravel, sandstone, chert and limestone at a rate up to \$.15/ton.
- (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) The metal mines license tax is based on the gross value of the product and is applied to the payment the mining company receives from metal traders, smelters, roasters, or refineries. The metal mines license tax only applies to gross values over \$250,000. Gross values under \$250,000 are subject to the Resource Indemnity and Ground Water Assessment Tax (RIT).
- (m) Natural resources except oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide.
- (n) Oil, coal, gas, liquid hydrocarbons, geothermal energy, carbon dioxide and uranium.
- (o) 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.

REVENUE

TABLE 7.30

State Government Tax Revenue, By State and Selected Types of Tax: 2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total taxes	Corporations Net Income Taxes	Death and Gift Taxes	Documentary and Stock Transfer Taxes	Individual Income Taxes	License Taxes	Property taxes	Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes	Severance Taxes	Taxes, NEC
United States	\$1,093,374,302	\$60,379,023	\$4,947,763	\$10,601,008	\$411,234,520	\$59,015,037	\$21,125,645	\$507,973,822	\$14,911,030	\$3,186,454
Alabama	11,583,068	684,296	0	47,988	4,194,844	555,966	422,322	5,625,900	51,752	0
Alaska	1,780,911	332,520	0	0	0	159,757	121,501	278,823	888,310	0
Arizona	18,163,903	514,264	0	18,946	5,357,251	580,141	1,091,363	10,443,788	17,252	140,898
Arkansas	10,217,866	533,915	0	46,610	3,012,491	403,627	1,208,746	4,920,468	56,035	35,974
California	188,235,271	13,792,519	344	0	100,079,921	11,041,442	2,977,083	60,233,962	110,000	0
Colorado	15,869,834	794,659	0	0	8,171,546	697,149	0	5,988,535	217,945	0
Connecticut	19,131,944	2,065,833	209,674	211,118	8,445,783	411,470	0	7,787,888	0	178
Delaware	4,596,190	289,974	1,937	173,765	1,741,418	1,785,406	0	602,601	0	1,089
Florida	44,799,831	3,114,711	3	3,034,381	0	2,124,415	0	36,492,076	34,245	0
Georgia	24,723,046	1,271,270	5	0	12,176,943	720,874	864,858	9,509,465	0	179,631
Hawaii	8,207,524	190,484	18,921	87,415	2,568,259	280,311	0	5,062,134	0	0
Idaho	4,870,128	284,961	0	0	1,668,776	387,442	0	2,520,264	5,633	3,052
Illinois	45,453,840	3,822,382	413,174	81,315	18,762,174	2,779,724	60,781	19,534,290	0	0
Indiana	22,968,677	752,352	248	0	8,852,914	767,938	13,225	12,580,882	1,118	0
Iowa	10,583,869	535,594	77,255	22,168	4,098,020	990,985	1,982	4,857,865	0	0
Kansas	10,030,158	486,421	0	0	3,778,453	433,280	752,820	4,523,724	55,460	0
Kentucky	13,081,932	762,700	42,903	3,351	4,629,057	534,400	648,739	6,311,232	149,910	0
Louisiana	11,748,609	495,388	0	0	3,833,235	438,495	76,050	6,400,439	505,002	0
Maine	4,674,441	252,867	15,851	36,767	1,709,069	291,044	41,110	2,327,733	0	0
Maryland	23,606,217	1,301,050	180,434	217,994	10,067,080	913,034	836,498	9,895,931	0	194,196
Massachusetts	31,805,410	2,946,667	601,306	341,521	17,150,964	1,199,646	7,356	9,557,950	0	0
Michigan	30,270,130	1,142,671	40	381,130	10,150,323	2,030,560	2,194,160	14,347,394	23,852	0
Minnesota	28,175,795	1,711,659	222,279	251,851	12,400,060	1,495,685	812,497	11,169,575	60,158	52,031
Mississippi	8,288,883	494,811	0	0	1,968,485	512,541	28,362	5,232,943	51,741	0
Missouri	13,181,385	369,010	8	12,611	6,587,919	628,550	34,022	5,549,210	4	51
Montana	3,168,557	185,097	0	0	1,412,863	388,817	312,300	663,096	202,463	3,921
Nebraska	5,754,834	423,738	0	17,942	2,545,680	184,373	127	2,579,592	3,382	0
Nevada	9,744,547	0	0	108,894	0	700,863	335,207	7,835,623	123,584	640,376
New Hampshire	2,992,802	831,765	0	147,753	122,622	462,125	408,499	1,020,038	0	0
New Jersey	38,449,650	3,909,308	491,137	600,946	15,903,287	1,701,016	5,014	15,838,942	0	0
New Mexico	7,427,622	202,367	0	0	1,590,271	332,445	86,754	3,684,304	1,491,507	39,974
New York	85,368,973	4,296,595	1,068,327	1,277,647	48,087,389	1,807,412	0	27,230,515	0	1,601,088
North Carolina	29,324,429	836,415	482	87,267	13,258,890	2,336,658	0	12,802,893	1,824	0
North Dakota	4,969,744	146,523	0	0	415,274	228,684	4,636	1,563,632	2,610,995	0
Ohio	30,686,938	7,306	164	0	9,313,265	2,172,390	0	19,125,500	68,563	0
Oklahoma	10,816,166	302,878	0	21,520	3,565,449	1,045,007	0	4,643,652	1,153,138	84,522
Oregon	14,006,376	910,929	204,734	1,957	9,847,141	1,133,813	21,310	1,870,274	16,218	0
Pennsylvania	43,132,450	2,962,361	1,017,275	655,663	13,517,069	2,773,590	37,234	22,140,157	0	29,101
Rhode Island	3,560,293	176,463	43,540	14,373	1,376,495	116,141	2,774	1,830,507	0	0
South Carolina	11,221,043	396,207	0	133,626	4,759,113	648,504	42,450	5,241,143	0	0
South Dakota	1,940,415	46,295	0	189	0	273,497	0	1,614,664	5,770	0
Tennessee	16,450,938	1,697,469	2,235	265,319	201,900	1,909,972	0	12,353,713	1,024	19,306
Texas	63,314,370	0	0	0	0	3,643,272	0	53,905,367	5,765,731	0
Utah	9,918,773	522,382	0	0	4,978,629	359,311	0	4,012,002	45,797	652
Vermont	3,470,585	149,832	12,630	38,631	860,639	126,071	1,111,956	1,165,401	0	5,425
Virginia	27,076,451	1,247,128	216	442,970	14,917,745	939,377	32,599	9,425,132	3,357	67,927
Washington	27,992,437	0	300,324	1,165,883	0	1,746,818	3,358,585	21,373,727	47,100	0
West Virginia	5,816,816	198,799	0	12,990	2,096,807	240,841	6,900	2,790,535	462,451	7,493
Wisconsin	19,930,137	1,343,532	6	77,388	8,759,680	1,126,330	103,230	8,494,354	11,531	14,086
Wyoming	2,110,704	0	0	0	0	208,741	273,518	953,905	668,178	6,362

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections

Notes:

1. 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>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE 7.31

State Government Sales and Gross Receipts Tax Revenue: 2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Selective sales taxes										
	Total	General sales or gross receipts	Total	Alcoholic Beverages Sales Tax	Amusements Sales Tax	Insurance Premiums Sales Tax	Motor Fuels Sales Tax	Other Selective Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes	Pari-mutuels Sales Tax	Public Utilities Sales Tax	Tobacco Products Sales Tax
United States	\$507,973,822	\$337,098,320	\$170,875,502	\$6,962,674	\$8,485,936	\$23,575,076	\$50,758,023	\$49,733,061	\$130,902	\$12,547,166	\$18,682,664
Alabama	5,625,900	2,912,839	2,713,061	218,083	0	403,868	605,862	609,993	1,298	699,664	174,293
Alaska	278,823	0	278,823	40,778	12,621	79,833	45,703	35,693	0	4,518	59,677
Arizona	10,443,788	8,358,260	2,085,528	78,122	2,920	590,604	885,012	197,126	184	22,432	309,128
Arkansas	4,920,468	3,573,456	1,347,012	60,210	71,900	241,403	496,131	256,562	2,155	0	218,651
California	60,233,962	41,539,499	18,694,463	353,296	0	2,722,787	7,557,711	5,355,394	13,435	712,691	1,979,149
Colorado	5,988,535	3,375,058	2,613,477	48,172	124,865	314,935	676,881	1,258,429	508	0	189,687
Connecticut	7,787,888	4,589,035	3,198,853	64,146	299,273	169,524	497,860	1,532,256	5,193	273,076	357,525
Delaware	602,601	0	602,601	26,610	0	113,411	142,807	145,233	72	51,858	122,610
Florida	36,492,076	28,006,498	8,485,578	308,922	215,765	1,178,214	2,925,122	964,361	8,616	1,747,862	1,136,716
Georgia	9,509,465	6,250,310	3,259,155	198,770	0	510,850	1,837,954	488,218	0	0	223,363
Hawaii	5,062,134	3,808,718	1,253,416	51,913	0	179,690	87,869	695,450	0	126,691	111,803
Idaho	2,520,264	1,908,887	611,377	9,957	0	105,731	376,941	65,106	971	2,371	50,300
Illinois	19,534,290	12,013,541	7,520,749	297,250	932,478	423,518	1,350,508	2,298,137	5,748	1,443,634	769,476
Indiana	12,580,882	8,087,116	4,493,766	52,107	590,755	256,432	1,474,857	1,489,566	1,662	223,409	404,978
Iowa	4,857,865	3,404,630	1,453,235	22,248	302,652	153,428	665,799	47,087	3,788	56,212	202,021
Kansas	4,523,724	3,334,645	1,189,079	146,811	290	405,805	460,037	50,083	0	392	125,661
Kentucky	6,311,232	3,984,753	2,326,479	147,700	214	173,129	720,218	844,319	15,003	56,395	369,501
Louisiana	6,400,439	3,739,549	2,660,890	75,773	698,208	900,921	665,311	144,800	5,415	9,444	161,018
Maine	2,327,733	1,613,210	714,523	19,974	57,060	93,517	256,634	139,558	1,369	20,433	125,978
Maryland	9,895,931	4,888,693	5,007,238	32,165	1,061,486	556,409	1,140,220	1,712,805	1,166	146,303	356,684
Massachusetts	9,557,950	6,834,003	2,723,947	87,121	133,113	445,445	775,463	728,756	788	0	553,261
Michigan	14,347,394	9,613,796	4,733,598	169,073	116,256	435,393	1,476,484	1,609,470	2,292	37,559	887,071
Minnesota	11,169,575	6,205,621	4,963,954	92,848	89,707	524,654	935,632	2,693,337	1,192	51	626,533
Mississippi	5,232,943	3,731,772	1,501,171	41,165	139,035	353,728	445,239	381,606	0	1,676	138,722
Missouri	5,549,210	3,732,101	1,817,109	39,726	366,366	445,800	725,588	144,764	0	0	94,865
Montana	663,096	0	663,096	37,820	63,172	108,445	261,331	71,867	209	43,018	77,234
Nebraska	2,579,592	1,966,358	613,234	31,425	5,954	60,722	391,897	26,858	137	43,379	52,862
Nevada	7,835,623	5,500,442	2,335,181	45,965	970,309	424,088	354,108	304,398	3	53,818	182,492
New Hampshire	1,020,038	0	1,020,038	12,836	548	140,500	185,644	433,915	458	44,805	201,332
New Jersey	15,838,942	10,846,611	4,992,331	145,203	266,232	522,172	500,197	1,954,731	0	978,414	625,382
New Mexico	3,684,304	2,863,208	821,096	21,000	65,264	209,920	239,515	160,274	842	32,792	91,489
New York	27,230,515	15,372,529	11,857,986	263,453	2,342	1,866,069	1,721,723	6,026,782	21,430	885,520	1,070,667
North Carolina	12,802,893	8,376,578	4,426,315	437,538	29	577,572	2,099,105	1,018,953	0	272	292,846
North Dakota	1,563,632	1,053,147	510,485	8,950	6,245	68,568	199,322	147,130	1,218	51,670	27,382
Ohio	19,125,250	12,692,369	6,432,881	106,994	274,021	607,111	1,979,815	1,746,549	4,999	793,723	919,669
Oklahoma	4,643,652	3,071,467	1,572,185	138,884	28,555	336,441	573,825	24,611	1,029	48,069	420,769
Oregon	1,870,274	0	1,870,274	19,205	0	80,618	585,869	918,342	1,795	14,289	250,156
Pennsylvania	22,140,157	11,747,314	10,392,843	430,811	1,465,201	845,210	3,348,366	1,734,347	9,690	1,255,372	1,303,846
Rhode Island	1,830,507	1,120,139	710,368	20,727	0	117,152	75,636	255,344	1,145	103,042	137,322
South Carolina	5,241,143	3,463,666	1,777,477	185,461	41,476	244,412	725,758	522,982	0	29,077	28,311
South Dakota	1,614,664	1,144,682	469,982	17,571	9,005	90,906	189,831	113,543	130	3,236	45,760
Tennessee	12,353,713	9,469,967	2,883,746	222,101	0	995,376	1,167,127	245,245	0	7,974	245,923
Texas	53,905,367	38,123,052	15,782,315	1,372,693	32,157	2,599,025	3,743,004	5,970,396	6,035	648,614	1,410,391
Utah	4,012,002	2,832,742	1,179,260	8,347	0	155,655	571,499	275,224	0	56,445	112,090
Vermont	1,165,401	412,300	753,101	28,985	0	57,765	126,614	462,283	0	9,020	68,434
Virginia	9,425,132	5,457,799	3,967,333	244,877	88	554,299	1,083,719	1,401,599	0	531,464	151,287
Washington	21,373,727	16,647,080	4,726,647	389,822	4,675	640,136	1,697,722	1,005,904	1,615	589,724	397,409
West Virginia	2,790,535	1,368,000	1,422,535	17,924	35,530	129,358	443,423	497,669	2,907	124,500	171,224
Wisconsin	8,494,354	5,695,550	2,798,804	62,124	169	216,754	1,116,530	442,894	328	360,211	599,794
Wyoming	953,905	770,241	183,664	1,976	0	26,356	120,665	2,980	6,077	3,874	21,736

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections

Notes:

1. 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>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

REVENUE

TABLE 7.32

State Government License Tax Revenue: 2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total license revenue	Alcoholic beverages license	Amusements license	Corporations license	Hunting and fishing license
United States	57,158,841	714,092	758,924	5,981,237	1,622,063
Alabama	521,990	4,032	0	152,538	21,451
Alaska	153,636	1,433	0	0	35,608
Arizona	495,034	8,592	0	14,493	37,005
Arkansas	409,856	6,128	488	29,673	26,672
California	10,504,521	60,519	20,583	80,029	112,138
Colorado	816,832	9,102	728	21,265	76,251
Connecticut	431,196	13,968	230	30,705	5,754
Delaware	1,574,576	1,816	321	1,378,003	3,759
Florida	2,123,462	6,418	16,000	263,623	16,629
Georgia	719,422	4,103	0	59,608	35,418
Hawaii	275,600	0	0	1,818	665
Idaho	367,178	1,721	258	2,962	46,428
Illinois	2,751,479	18,160	15,918	342,729	39,534
Indiana	749,114	12,726	5,792	8,582	19,495
Iowa	954,503	16,456	30,314	34,590	28,200
Kansas	433,229	3,647	6,993	28,187	32,780
Kentucky	499,502	6,801	279	115,618	30,531
Louisiana	393,129	0	0	148,116	31,994
Maine	281,155	6,237	536	11,095	16,578
Maryland	850,913	1,524	1,953	119,084	17,207
Massachusetts	1,154,719	3,702	15,767	25,701	5,637
Michigan	1,945,619	18,764	0	26,675	60,404
Minnesota	1,476,228	2,765	1,144	9,045	66,634
Mississippi	492,415	1,252	26,515	137,989	2,703
Missouri	596,167	5,478	28	2,200	33,692
Montana	379,198	2,275	4,714	4,920	64,067
Nebraska	196,215	707	710	16,086	15,906
Nevada	661,240	0	82,640	78,782	12,144
New Hampshire	435,544	17,991	365	67,236	11,899
New Jersey	1,542,213	4,199	50,100	248,405	14,685
New Mexico	322,473	0	6,365	32,175	31,802
New York	1,771,629	66,675	0	2,746	41,964
North Carolina	2,197,653	26,757	222	757,312	33,282
North Dakota	214,463	395	1,088	0	15,286
Ohio	2,237,002	43,804	34,850	297,490	36,260
Oklahoma	1,018,657	1,037	168,006	58,897	20,494
Oregon	1,087,449	4,868	2,799	40,017	57,598
Pennsylvania	2,721,979	51,644	215,406	5,717	76,245
Rhode Island	110,799	92	202	4,910	1,844
South Carolina	582,294	12,600	6,389	110,199	18,898
South Dakota	291,896	1,222	6,353	5,984	28,690
Tennessee	1,763,747	1,862	283	920,053	36,730
Texas	3,635,024	78,742	16,387	152,899	110,770
Utah	347,888	10,791	0	497	31,299
Vermont	126,404	469	23	3,686	7,294
Virginia	878,751	14,591	107	64,102	29,393
Washington	2,070,931	152,625	13,914	41,834	42,450
West Virginia	219,003	3,444	3,672	737	12,325
Wisconsin	1,187,392	1,958	482	22,225	67,571
Wyoming	187,522	0	0	14,205	37,187

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.32

State Government License Tax Revenue: 2019 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

State	Motor vehicle license	Motor vehicle operators license	Public utilities license	Occupation and Business License, NEC	Other licenses
United States	27,782,391	2,663,267	1,326,412	14,678,552	1,444,381
Alabama	220,483	33,425	14,146	75,914	1
Alaska	36,258	0	10,671	65,553	4,113
Arizona	230,095	29,922	20	173,274	1,633
Arkansas	164,617	22,631	8,346	149,452	1,849
California	4,635,040	281,045	752,340	4,535,825	27,002
Colorado	597,097	41,794	13,742	56,774	79
Connecticut	238,351	42,816	0	95,770	3,602
Delaware	58,969	5,838	134	117,494	8,242
Florida	1,449,604	165,332	24,424	171,749	9,683
Georgia	395,140	114,915	0	81,296	28,942
Hawaii	191,757	306	15,001	53,544	12,509
Idaho	195,431	10,341	58,067	47,431	4,539
Illinois	1,618,750	116,118	15,016	552,696	32,558
Indiana	321,055	252,033	0	51,828	77,603
Iowa	664,178	21,833	9,865	146,470	2,597
Kansas	222,978	31,881	5,857	98,132	2,774
Kentucky	211,646	16,795	0	112,292	5,540
Louisiana	79,284	15,477	7,577	106,475	4,206
Maine	112,557	10,816	0	113,492	9,844
Maryland	501,417	27,929	0	179,997	1,802
Massachusetts	444,827	101,432	0	301,510	256,143
Michigan	1,337,873	58,345	35,745	212,035	195,778
Minnesota	800,981	45,796	785	484,398	64,680
Mississippi	158,283	14,362	6,583	81,682	63,046
Missouri	296,849	17,596	19,628	142,822	77,874
Montana	168,827	7,883	17	110,183	16,312
Nebraska	113,733	11,538	0	36,475	1,060
Nevada	198,263	28,099	0	256,769	4,543
New Hampshire	82,270	8,508	23,555	216,120	7,600
New Jersey	657,956	57,214	21,812	485,902	1,940
New Mexico	200,727	5,004	1,529	44,871	0
New York	1,411,790	93,205	28,196	125,822	1,231
North Carolina	853,879	121,032	19,114	349,449	36,606
North Dakota	118,080	5,049	3	74,562	0
Ohio	787,276	80,227	34,222	875,280	47,593
Oklahoma	736,979	31,733	5	727	779
Oregon	539,474	39,758	14,577	381,707	6,651
Pennsylvania	1,183,964	72,896	56,798	1,038,215	21,094
Rhode Island	29,352	4,865	2,070	61,959	5,505
South Carolina	274,093	4,486	10,670	126,871	18,088
South Dakota	83,369	5,676	0	135,433	25,169
Tennessee	357,692	59,648	6,039	372,981	8,459
Texas	2,358,248	141,892	22,456	609,900	143,730
Utah	224,833	16,772	0	56,433	7,263
Vermont	72,957	11,972	0	25,674	4,329
Virginia	492,825	41,288	0	231,791	4,654
Washington	1,129,671	135,270	21,148	357,370	176,649
West Virginia	4,498	160,076	449	31,582	2,220
Wisconsin	518,115	40,398	65,805	464,571	6,267
Wyoming	91,663	4,158	0	40,309	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Tax Collections

Notes:

1. 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>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.33

Summary of Financial Aggregates, By State: 2019 (In millions of dollars)

State	Total	Revenues			
		General revenue	Utilities revenue	Liquor stores revenue	Insurance trust revenue (a)
United States	\$2,663,069,083	\$2,201,726,001	\$14,373,281	\$9,131,851	\$437,830,950
Alabama	35,488,256	30,197,479	0	378,578	4,912,199
Alaska	10,477,983	8,700,223	21,035	0	1,756,725
Arizona	49,667,795	41,272,289	22,806	0	8,372,700
Arkansas	25,034,061	22,162,401	0	0	2,871,660
California	436,479,413	336,543,686	963,308	0	98,972,419
Colorado	34,897,219	32,006,211	0	0	2,891,008
Connecticut	38,247,846	31,006,234	110,928	0	7,130,684
Delaware	10,745,653	9,751,726	20,974	0	972,953
Florida	106,809,915	92,664,739	26,063	0	14,119,113
Georgia	58,717,406	47,347,782	0	0	11,369,624
Hawaii	16,685,637	14,317,947	0	0	2,367,690
Idaho	12,008,567	9,405,859	0	183,960	2,418,748
Illinois	91,965,770	74,365,779	0	0	17,599,991
Indiana	47,717,809	42,717,934	0	0	4,999,875
Iowa	31,009,143	25,895,682	0	340,004	4,773,457
Kansas	23,339,100	20,133,578	0	0	3,205,522
Kentucky	36,756,872	30,676,750	0	0	6,080,122
Louisiana	36,750,083	30,535,502	16,393	0	6,198,188
Maine	11,284,444	9,231,559	11,712	201,784	1,839,389
Maryland	51,389,227	43,886,013	135,745	0	7,367,469
Massachusetts	71,719,267	61,334,541	952,838	0	9,431,888
Michigan	78,528,113	67,979,483	11	1,181,471	9,367,148
Minnesota	57,263,936	45,716,403	109,799	0	11,437,734
Mississippi	23,697,177	19,731,475	0	373,794	3,591,908
Missouri	39,518,558	31,349,100	0	0	8,169,458
Montana	9,070,507	7,378,199	0	104,503	1,587,805
Nebraska	12,291,382	10,857,855	0	0	1,433,527
Nevada	23,007,784	16,789,588	50,616	0	6,167,580
New Hampshire	9,524,707	7,572,559	0	707,247	1,244,901
New Jersey	86,720,430	70,464,121	1,101,422	0	15,154,887
New Mexico	24,262,470	20,569,161	0	0	3,693,309
New York	224,820,369	184,098,274	8,346,177	0	32,375,918
North Carolina	71,551,641	59,524,997	596	0	12,026,048
North Dakota	9,520,534	8,508,509	0	0	1,012,025
Ohio	87,536,884	71,687,023	0	1,277,678	14,572,183
Oklahoma	28,408,829	23,907,575	647,481	0	3,853,773
Oregon	44,854,069	34,845,002	481	665,690	9,342,896
Pennsylvania	109,493,309	93,333,010	0	2,126,928	14,033,371
Rhode Island	10,459,645	8,757,326	24,817	0	1,677,502
South Carolina	36,196,217	29,146,076	1,790,270	0	5,259,871
South Dakota	5,369,864	4,440,112	2,541	0	927,211
Tennessee	40,248,126	31,066,954	0	0	9,181,172
Texas	168,759,292	146,325,437	0	0	22,433,855
Utah	23,038,414	21,281,112	0	426,588	1,330,714
Vermont	7,221,076	6,443,210	14,259	65,355	698,252
Virginia	65,939,302	55,523,472	0	873,819	9,542,011
Washington	68,488,756	52,105,148	0	0	16,383,608
West Virginia	15,954,669	13,801,161	2,034	103,466	2,048,008
Wisconsin	37,993,375	38,844,584	0	0	(851,209)
Wyoming	6,131,182	5,525,161	975	120,986	484,060

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.33

Summary of Financial Aggregates, By State: 2019 (In millions of dollars) (continued)

State	Expenditures					Debt at end of fiscal year	Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year
	Total expenditure	General expenditure	Utility expenditure	Liquor stores expenditure	Insurance trust expenditure (a)		
United States	\$2,500,627,121	\$2,154,099,035	\$41,059,820	\$7,536,797	\$307,040,100	\$1,174,375,288	\$5,339,500,116
Alabama	34,420,325	30,621,284	76	351,058	3,447,907	10,097,887	55,988,219
Alaska	11,525,057	9,977,079	129,229	0	1,418,749	6,060,930	95,757,697
Arizona	42,191,355	37,843,032	22,827	0	4,325,496	13,615,824	73,849,166
Arkansas	23,340,186	21,189,506	5,392	0	2,150,680	7,184,471	42,697,559
California	395,722,730	337,836,399	2,403,060	0	56,269,864	145,292,659	855,056,440
Colorado	37,744,701	32,011,489	13,702	0	5,719,750	19,241,118	87,523,318
Connecticut	28,768,919	23,222,593	617,605	0	4,930,732	41,822,351	56,480,778
Delaware	10,569,602	9,638,718	174,516	0	756,670	4,963,995	17,548,136
Florida	103,091,862	92,058,323	358,988	0	10,741,743	26,032,413	258,534,571
Georgia	53,358,128	46,185,762	30,976	0	7,141,390	13,624,252	118,714,980
Hawaii	14,246,298	12,617,105	0	0	1,629,193	10,001,827	26,870,390
Idaho	11,152,978	9,769,539	2,734	143,619	1,239,820	3,380,611	28,820,467
Illinois	90,637,346	74,752,311	1,025,107	0	15,875,803	65,272,158	182,202,664
Indiana	43,294,469	40,597,226	96,500	0	2,697,243	22,435,549	66,543,333
Iowa	24,468,184	21,468,598	43,514	239,477	2,760,109	6,185,137	51,144,868
Kansas	20,623,250	18,716,162	0	0	1,907,088	7,417,694	26,912,112
Kentucky	35,324,395	30,515,806	63,356	4,759	4,773,464	15,346,875	49,000,728
Louisiana	36,087,759	31,365,020	10,018	0	4,712,721	17,446,573	71,756,206
Maine	9,719,601	8,470,777	30,444	133,175	1,085,205	4,695,100	22,600,328
Maryland	48,598,727	42,271,153	1,871,864	0	4,563,537	28,920,091	79,305,938
Massachusetts	69,274,063	58,584,003	3,527,217	307,076	7,201,637	78,663,118	109,128,749
Michigan	80,474,939	71,242,329	340,951	953,839	8,278,341	31,963,637	118,706,812
Minnesota	50,944,993	44,756,565	512,396	0	5,793,409	17,113,745	98,071,308
Mississippi	22,361,490	19,209,166	0	0	2,845,248	7,225,292	39,165,798
Missouri	35,295,498	30,465,170	58,781	0	4,824,672	17,068,152	98,259,648
Montana	8,033,903	6,818,169	18,094	89,874	1,108,997	2,658,644	21,385,152
Nebraska	11,149,997	10,396,042	0	0	753,955	2,268,176	25,687,261
Nevada	17,769,897	14,808,711	77,347	0	2,887,907	3,307,058	52,356,032
New Hampshire	9,050,114	7,644,196	9,130	564,586	832,202	7,600,010	17,067,225
New Jersey	80,668,031	63,183,933	3,444,311	0	14,039,787	63,926,683	125,799,472
New Mexico	22,156,771	19,688,051	14,340	0	2,467,471	7,309,769	65,786,525
New York	218,317,054	178,181,029	20,445,535	0	23,351,932	150,744,529	454,310,035
North Carolina	64,503,622	58,035,013	259,600	0	6,402,250	14,944,428	142,482,693
North Dakota	7,721,630	7,036,658	214,131	0	636,495	3,375,270	34,570,982
Ohio	89,326,118	71,377,803	45,611	1,013,714	16,934,424	27,965,759	257,468,547
Oklahoma	25,351,517	21,988,795	696,900	0	2,690,012	9,551,128	50,858,784
Oregon	41,519,679	35,070,708	115,940	437,730	5,983,074	15,333,272	115,994,269
Pennsylvania	108,643,120	94,506,546	1,540,793	2,040,689	12,095,885	48,958,884	138,073,540
Rhode Island	9,840,595	8,409,296	128,795	0	1,302,504	9,275,273	17,635,556
South Carolina	34,572,637	29,308,909	1,720,553	0	3,543,175	12,851,131	51,654,683
South Dakota	5,342,988	4,744,006	0	0	598,982	3,509,144	17,714,602
Tennessee	35,197,915	32,365,809	439	0	2,831,667	6,731,354	73,930,726
Texas	163,424,749	145,442,206	118,048	0	17,921,025	53,794,343	430,985,872
Utah	22,450,665	20,307,204	0	304,779	1,838,682	6,895,064	43,235,389
Vermont	6,955,406	6,451,859	38,758	66,631	426,426	3,490,331	9,900,674
Virginia	59,317,111	53,170,303	610,243	695,129	5,273,851	29,111,196	114,217,166
Washington	61,042,252	53,312,108	156,175	0	7,681,598	35,584,686	154,460,274
West Virginia	15,175,198	13,467,261	14,869	83,004	1,616,726	10,570,633	22,362,612
Wisconsin	43,699,468	37,773,949	28,636	0	5,903,788	22,664,234	137,561,504
Wyoming	6,159,829	5,225,356	22,319	107,658	826,814	882,830	33,360,328

See footnotes at end of table

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.33

Summary of Financial Aggregates, By State: 2019 (In millions of dollars) (continued)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Notes:

1. 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>.
2. 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.

TABLE 7.34

National Totals of State Government Finances for Selected Years: 2009-2019
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Revenue total	\$2,362,870,278	\$2,267,677,437	\$2,531,287,976	\$2,136,310,326	\$2,203,229,979	\$2,365,153,505
General revenue	2,201,726,001	2,100,789,078	1,975,972,558	1,908,997,159	1,853,494,640	1,742,915,609
Taxes	1,081,562,799	1,027,084,678	946,076,690	922,855,175	911,697,759	870,437,041
Intergovernmental revenue	708,436,181	687,386,934	658,791,527	637,256,254	604,627,441	550,721,503
From Federal Government	691,661,095	671,141,803	641,714,983	621,597,499	590,480,568	535,736,745
Public Welfare	477,472,098	465,613,099	427,047,756	417,307,189	389,191,243	332,492,959
Education	89,197,990	85,426,582	83,576,477	83,018,756	82,495,588	82,981,871
Highways	45,857,017	43,211,425	44,535,792	44,931,663	41,748,566	43,287,751
Employment security administration	4,063,357	4,191,289	3,829,699	3,745,803	4,200,959	4,307,823
Other	75,070,633	72,699,408	82,725,259	72,594,088	72,844,212	72,666,341
From local government	16,775,086	16,245,131	17,076,544	15,658,755	14,146,873	14,984,758
Charges and miscellaneous revenue	411,727,021	386,317,466	371,104,341	348,885,730	337,169,440	321,757,065
Liquor stores revenue	9,131,851	8,686,113	8,158,551	8,088,520	7,732,037	7,179,065
Utility revenue	14,373,281	14,026,769	13,607,538	13,823,602	14,714,935	14,310,794
Insurance trust revenue (a)	137,639,145	144,175,477	533,549,329	205,401,045	327,288,367	600,748,037
Employee retirement	75,977,085	79,898,782	468,477,581	135,165,729	251,702,166	515,792,141
Unemployment compensation	37,029,669	38,641,501	40,369,857	46,333,152	52,281,509	62,127,840
Worker compensation	14,947,241	16,667,383	16,533,351	16,146,248	15,712,648	15,169,230
Other	9,685,150	8,967,811	8,168,540	7,755,916	7,592,044	7,658,826
Expenditure total	2,236,001,786	2,149,886,024	2,315,996,558	2,238,572,373	2,192,506,489	2,048,937,368
General expenditure	2,154,099,035	2,066,915,531	1,985,929,177	1,919,478,613	1,840,867,694	1,738,757,437
Education	732,047,478	707,490,029	686,935,989	677,231,512	637,315,733	613,747,859
Intergovernmental expenditure	398,455,436	385,037,513	373,639,270	360,117,773	345,859,861	330,140,870
State institutions of higher education	267,019,549	258,897,505	253,093,494	258,132,773	232,811,232	227,411,126
Other education	62,178,785	59,075,733	56,094,227	55,931,789	54,436,132	51,740,480
Public welfare	743,488,522	706,604,370	680,404,169	638,897,229	612,553,893	544,711,480
Intergovernmental expenditure	60,270,139	58,103,282	59,895,676	57,049,413	52,704,375	54,781,687
Cash assistance, other	11,885,597	12,201,918	13,602,819	12,275,724	11,785,784	12,863,087
Other public welfare	706,042,675	670,473,255	641,365,524	600,825,436	576,817,660	507,740,883
Highways	148,503,576	139,667,271	132,496,590	126,682,211	122,472,455	119,270,200
Intergovernmental expenditure	21,157,777	20,492,086	20,217,035	19,675,932	20,420,805	20,992,876
Regular state highway facilities	128,132,206	120,667,055	119,687,509	114,763,236	111,591,023	109,242,610
State toll highways/facilities	20,371,370	19,000,216	12,809,081	11,918,975	10,881,432	10,027,590
Health and hospitals	168,844,261	159,829,757	149,120,384	144,626,375	136,661,426	135,918,963
Hospitals	96,476,790	90,750,591	85,700,081	80,924,025	73,917,087	71,711,969
Health	72,367,471	69,079,166	63,420,303	63,702,350	62,744,339	64,206,994
Natural resources	25,636,310	24,451,421	23,656,195	24,667,924	22,479,104	21,391,208
Corrections	53,557,159	53,398,468	51,476,590	51,871,719	51,725,417	50,218,902
Financial administration	30,837,141	29,680,702	26,678,519	24,959,910	24,050,951	23,304,855
Employment security administration	3,880,038	3,884,790	3,880,843	3,986,729	4,107,385	4,398,411
Police protection	18,102,054	17,364,721	16,621,322	16,480,160	16,108,379	15,668,996
Interest on general debt	45,692,960	45,787,886	43,751,987	44,623,911	44,835,071	45,479,391
Utility expenditure	31,951,189	31,657,709	28,349,937	27,246,160	28,826,069	26,284,373
Insurance trust expenditure	42,414,765	44,185,486	294,844,901	285,400,474	316,628,497	278,190,448
Employee retirement			248,606,815	236,985,953	267,071,846	213,328,101
Unemployment compensation	26,959,529	28,838,808	30,925,241	32,418,562	33,219,048	48,023,325
Other	15,455,236	15,346,678	15,312,845	15,995,959	16,337,603	16,839,022
Total expenditure by character and object	2,236,001,786	2,149,886,024	2,315,996,558	2,238,572,373	2,192,506,489	2,048,937,368
Direct expenditure	1,653,099,463	1,586,997,910	1,762,476,159	1,705,907,083	1,677,460,581	1,550,227,219
Current operation	1,359,886,344	1,301,121,382	1,240,597,095	1,198,124,432	1,144,425,741	1,063,609,670
Capital outlay	150,010,385	142,612,133	131,634,848	128,546,396	123,904,718	116,582,628
Assistance and subsidies	52,514,668	50,673,864	49,172,046	46,710,250	45,175,756	43,933,607
Interest on debt	48,273,301	48,405,045	46,227,269	47,125,531	47,325,869	47,910,866
Insurance benefits and repayments	42,414,765	44,185,486	294,844,901	285,400,474	316,628,497	278,190,448
Intergovernmental expenditure	582,902,323	562,888,114	553,520,399	532,665,290	515,045,908	498,710,149
Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year	1,714,172,462	1,641,383,778	4,764,489,085	4,345,944,854	4,976,604,515	4,293,957,889

See footnotes at end of table

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.34

National Totals of State Government Finances for Selected Years: 2009-2019 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Item	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Revenue total	\$2,216,076,231	\$1,905,807,119	\$2,266,850,424	\$2,039,926,569	\$1,133,446,448
General revenue	1,709,786,388	1,629,267,996	1,658,377,770	1,567,206,839	1,493,989,614
Taxes	847,077,345	798,586,949	762,378,532	705,929,253	713,474,529
Intergovernmental revenue	551,464,163	533,655,081	595,028,792	575,371,668	494,782,446
From Federal Government	513,478,951	514,139,109	575,788,668	555,592,308	475,661,252
Public Welfare	307,610,126	296,964,692	332,256,781	315,808,952	280,281,988
Education	84,408,057	90,264,309	104,711,082	105,511,630	82,447,792
Highways	41,431,014	43,199,512	44,245,077	42,969,373	36,518,798
Employment security administration	4,647,159	4,771,326	5,174,051	4,888,356	4,455,882
Other	70,770,258	74,371,641	84,933,214	82,442,778	68,492,747
From local government	37,985,212	19,515,972	19,240,124	19,779,360	19,121,194
Charges and miscellaneous revenue	311,244,880	297,025,966	300,970,446	285,905,918	285,732,639
Liquor stores revenue	7,480,124	7,114,248	6,739,028	6,494,993	6,376,562
Utility revenue	13,574,604	13,626,445	14,991,180	15,121,578	16,471,341
Insurance trust revenue (a)	485,235,115	255,798,430	586,742,446	451,103,159	(383,391,069)
Employee retirement	388,424,920	152,590,817	476,654,285	353,373,854	(449,271,197)
Unemployment compensation	74,232,787	80,109,746	87,410,032	75,037,579	41,976,470
Worker compensation	15,295,670	15,526,364	15,032,589	15,311,140	16,618,791
Other	7,281,738	7,571,503	7,645,540	7,380,586	7,284,867
Expenditure total	2,005,911,667	1,981,197,761	2,005,947,956	1,943,522,632	1,832,596,801
General expenditure	1,683,170,060	1,648,195,648	1,654,428,735	1,593,693,957	1,560,046,263
Education	599,151,748	588,340,483	592,863,150	571,147,157	567,674,062
Intergovernmental expenditure	324,995,548	317,839,562	330,482,270	317,389,500	324,374,036
State institutions of higher education	232,678,490	230,296,706	222,760,979	214,010,622	207,010,341
Other education	366,473,258	358,043,777	370,102,171	357,136,535	360,663,721
Public welfare	519,178,293	489,162,351	494,828,803	462,430,908	438,744,629
Intergovernmental expenditure	55,565,254	55,913,067	56,678,841	58,858,443	58,741,316
Cash assistance, other	6,508,047	6,401,260	6,582,490	6,164,123	6,290,097
Other public welfare	484,584,008	453,538,093	460,117,393	426,985,892	404,409,141
Highways	112,174,050	115,296,570	109,397,936	111,169,808	107,286,437
Intergovernmental expenditure	18,158,521	17,787,581	17,243,590	18,043,061	16,492,780
Regular state highway facilities	104,088,029	105,496,969	101,913,730	102,742,620	98,889,122
State toll highways/facilities	8,086,021	9,799,601	7,484,206	8,427,188	8,397,315
Health and hospitals	130,680,311	130,621,569	126,020,387	122,754,039	120,594,797
Hospitals	67,433,480	69,265,569	65,985,505	64,509,024	58,041,020
Health	63,246,831	61,356,000	60,034,882	58,245,015	62,553,777
Natural resources	21,345,804	22,051,093	21,989,895	21,514,767	22,605,445
Corrections	48,407,786	48,439,991	49,166,999	48,549,551	50,382,439
Financial administration	23,136,739	21,771,566	22,334,533	22,610,662	22,978,925
Employment security administration	4,846,304	5,065,317	5,214,711	5,108,615	4,520,197
Police protection	15,106,964	14,275,634	14,248,537	13,828,055	13,676,971
Interest on general debt	46,138,932	47,273,956	46,653,282	45,259,591	45,281,069
Utility expenditure	24,661,698	23,724,473	25,548,643	23,864,159	26,295,576
Insurance trust expenditure	292,447,534	303,669,929	320,563,723	320,720,833	241,080,311
Employee retirement	203,454,835	190,622,956	180,712,886	166,956,051	156,708,757
Unemployment compensation	71,181,425	95,317,830	121,384,316	134,908,383	65,974,092
Other	17,811,274	17,729,143	18,466,521	18,856,399	18,397,462
Total expenditure by character and object	2,005,911,667	1,981,197,761	2,005,947,956	1,943,522,632	1,832,596,801
Direct expenditure	1,517,128,804	1,499,314,531	1,509,115,520	1,457,965,445	1,341,709,410
Current operation	1,020,376,950	986,062,966	984,180,683	934,321,563	901,310,643
Capital outlay	114,980,312	119,668,339	115,570,769	118,010,630	116,989,763
Assistance and subsidies	40,795,280	40,078,288	39,762,087	37,561,512	35,005,215
Interest on debt	48,528,728	49,835,009	49,038,258	47,350,907	47,323,478
Insurance benefits and repayments	292,447,534	303,669,929	320,563,723	320,720,833	241,080,311
Intergovernmental expenditure	488,782,863	481,883,230	496,832,436	485,557,187	490,887,391
Cash and security holdings at end of fiscal year	3,837,746,513	3,667,671,249	3,672,783,154	3,323,047,498	3,082,511,650

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.34

National Totals of State Government Finances for Selected Years: 2009-2019
(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).

Notes:

1. 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>.
2. 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 7.35

State General Revenue, By Source and By State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total general revenue (a)	Total (b)	Taxes		
			Total (b)	Sales and gross receipts (c)	
				General	Motor fuels
United States	\$2,201,726,001	\$1,081,562,799	\$503,127,104	\$334,088,507	\$50,653,654
Alabama	30,197,479	11,576,632	5,619,450	2,912,839	605,862
Alaska	8,700,223	1,780,911	278,823	0	45,703
Arizona	41,272,289	18,163,903	10,443,788	8,358,260	885,012
Arkansas	22,162,401	10,217,866	4,920,468	3,573,456	496,131
California	336,543,686	188,235,271	60,233,962	41,539,499	7,557,711
Colorado	32,006,211	15,869,834	5,988,535	3,375,058	676,881
Connecticut	31,006,234	17,993,741	7,787,888	4,589,035	497,860
Delaware	9,751,726	4,595,544	602,601	0	142,807
Florida	92,664,739	44,799,831	36,492,076	28,006,498	2,925,122
Georgia	47,347,782	24,712,873	9,509,465	6,250,310	1,837,954
Hawaii	14,317,947	8,207,524	5,062,134	3,808,718	87,869
Idaho	9,405,859	4,883,696	2,533,832	1,908,887	376,941
Illinois	74,365,779	42,501,290	19,534,290	12,013,541	1,350,508
Indiana	42,717,934	20,171,288	12,579,447	8,087,116	1,474,857
Iowa	25,895,682	10,583,869	4,857,865	3,404,630	665,799
Kansas	20,133,578	10,030,158	4,523,724	3,334,645	460,037
Kentucky	30,676,750	12,895,595	6,311,232	3,984,753	720,218
Louisiana	30,535,502	11,748,609	6,400,439	3,739,549	665,311
Maine	9,231,559	4,674,441	2,327,733	1,613,210	256,634
Maryland	43,886,013	23,606,217	9,895,931	4,888,693	1,140,220
Massachusetts	61,334,541	31,805,410	9,557,950	6,834,003	775,463
Michigan	67,979,483	30,270,130	14,347,394	9,613,796	1,476,484
Minnesota	45,716,403	28,175,795	11,169,575	6,205,621	935,632
Mississippi	19,731,475	8,288,883	5,232,943	3,731,772	445,239
Missouri	31,349,100	13,181,385	5,549,210	3,732,101	725,588
Montana	7,378,199	3,168,557	663,096	0	261,331
Nebraska	10,857,855	5,754,834	2,579,592	1,966,358	391,897
Nevada	16,789,588	9,744,547	7,835,623	5,500,442	354,108
New Hampshire	7,572,559	2,969,381	993,686	0	185,644
New Jersey	70,464,121	38,844,103	16,042,909	10,846,600	517,132
New Mexico	20,569,161	7,427,647	3,684,329	2,863,208	239,515
New York	184,098,274	91,621,218	27,230,515	15,372,529	1,721,723
North Carolina	59,524,997	29,316,480	12,804,080	8,461,400	2,099,105
North Dakota	8,508,509	4,969,744	1,563,632	1,053,147	199,322
Ohio	71,687,023	30,146,540	18,529,304	12,692,369	1,979,815
Oklahoma	23,907,575	10,731,644	4,643,652	3,071,467	573,825
Oregon	34,845,002	13,959,589	1,864,887	0	585,869
Pennsylvania	93,333,010	43,132,450	22,140,157	11,747,314	3,348,366
Rhode Island	8,757,326	3,723,980	1,830,507	1,120,139	75,636
South Carolina	29,146,076	11,221,043	5,241,143	3,463,666	725,758
South Dakota	4,440,112	1,940,415	1,614,664	1,144,682	189,831
Tennessee	31,066,954	14,826,723	10,729,498	7,845,752	1,167,127
Texas	146,325,437	63,330,294	53,905,394	38,123,052	3,743,004
Utah	21,281,112	9,968,215	4,057,436	2,832,742	571,499
Vermont	6,443,210	3,428,588	1,123,404	412,300	84,617
Virginia	55,523,472	26,285,898	8,595,819	5,457,799	1,083,719
Washington	52,105,148	27,992,437	21,373,727	16,647,080	1,697,722
West Virginia	13,801,161	5,938,039	2,919,112	1,494,680	443,423
Wisconsin	38,844,584	20,039,033	8,446,278	5,695,550	1,065,158
Wyoming	5,525,161	2,110,704	953,905	770,241	120,665

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.35

State General Revenue, By Source and By State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

State	Taxes (con't.)			Corporation net income	Intergovernmental revenue	Charges and miscellaneous general revenue
	Licenses (c)		Individual income			
	Total (b)	Motor vehicle				
United States	\$58,930,712	\$28,131,175	\$410,093,667	\$57,539,179	\$708,436,181	\$411,727,021
Alabama	555,980	241,157	4,194,844	684,296	11,279,007	7,341,840
Alaska	159,757	37,200	0	332,520	3,725,035	3,194,277
Arizona	580,141	265,264	5,357,251	514,264	16,861,452	6,246,934
Arkansas	403,627	168,295	3,012,491	533,915	7,896,933	4,047,602
California	11,041,442	4,868,905	100,079,921	13,792,519	102,638,475	45,669,940
Colorado	697,149	458,234	8,171,546	794,659	9,087,124	7,049,253
Connecticut	411,475	243,358	8,457,229	900,419	8,785,565	4,226,928
Delaware	1,784,760	59,061	1,741,418	289,974	2,584,428	2,571,754
Florida	2,124,415	1,474,100	0	3,114,711	29,278,126	18,586,782
Georgia	710,701	387,076	12,176,943	1,271,270	15,788,655	6,846,254
Hawaii	280,311	195,972	2,568,259	190,484	2,887,218	3,223,205
Idaho	387,442	205,568	1,668,776	284,961	3,106,338	1,415,825
Illinois	2,779,724	1,738,986	16,541,327	3,090,679	20,972,021	10,892,468
Indiana	767,938	348,289	6,056,960	752,352	15,618,221	6,928,425
Iowa	990,985	685,933	4,098,020	535,594	6,382,298	8,929,515
Kansas	433,280	229,649	3,778,453	486,421	4,358,447	5,744,973
Kentucky	530,272	223,126	4,629,057	580,131	12,259,406	5,521,749
Louisiana	438,495	78,817	3,833,235	495,388	14,174,133	4,612,760
Maine	291,044	116,964	1,709,069	252,867	3,115,555	1,441,563
Maryland	913,034	516,790	10,067,080	1,301,050	13,455,977	6,823,819
Massachusetts	1,199,646	448,837	17,150,964	2,946,667	17,753,608	11,775,523
Michigan	2,030,560	1,375,049	10,150,323	1,142,671	22,714,763	14,994,590
Minnesota	1,495,685	847,267	12,400,060	1,711,659	11,803,107	5,737,501
Mississippi	512,541	171,469	1,968,485	494,811	8,330,020	3,112,572
Missouri	628,550	306,003	6,587,919	369,010	12,012,234	6,155,481
Montana	388,817	172,071	1,412,863	185,097	3,226,125	983,517
Nebraska	184,373	110,180	2,545,680	423,738	3,307,712	1,795,309
Nevada	700,863	209,538	0	0	5,416,022	1,629,019
New Hampshire	465,056	84,485	122,622	831,765	2,821,709	1,781,469
New Jersey	1,708,516	668,735	15,903,300	4,051,400	18,663,330	12,956,688
New Mexico	332,445	205,151	1,590,271	202,367	7,529,713	5,611,801
New York	1,808,797	1,416,050	54,296,814	4,339,182	67,089,737	25,387,319
North Carolina	2,327,335	893,598	13,258,890	836,415	19,607,962	10,600,555
North Dakota	228,684	120,192	415,274	146,523	1,795,231	1,743,534
Ohio	2,227,938	791,912	9,313,265	7,306	25,201,468	16,339,015
Oklahoma	1,045,007	753,665	3,565,449	302,878	7,395,887	5,780,044
Oregon	1,134,928	568,049	9,847,141	910,929	11,056,928	9,828,485
Pennsylvania	2,773,590	1,153,788	13,517,069	2,962,361	31,473,741	18,726,819
Rhode Island	116,141	29,901	1,376,495	176,463	2,932,331	2,101,015
South Carolina	648,504	306,718	4,759,113	396,207	9,617,121	8,307,912
South Dakota	273,497	84,902	0	46,295	1,525,193	974,504
Tennessee	1,909,972	372,253	201,900	1,697,469	11,933,633	4,306,598
Texas	3,659,169	2,227,727	0	0	50,030,708	32,964,435
Utah	363,319	233,944	4,978,629	522,382	4,779,392	6,533,505
Vermont	126,071	69,334	860,639	149,832	2,008,232	1,006,390
Virginia	897,002	502,128	14,872,136	923,683	12,218,425	17,019,149
Washington	1,746,818	836,075	0	0	13,963,165	10,149,546
West Virginia	240,841	5,203	2,096,807	198,799	5,168,471	2,694,651
Wisconsin	1,265,334	525,370	8,759,680	1,364,796	10,514,723	8,290,828
Wyoming	208,741	98,837	0	0	2,291,076	1,123,381

See footnotes at end of table

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.35

State General Revenue, By Source and By State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Notes:

1. 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>.
2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Key:

- (a) Total general revenue equals total taxes plus intergovernmental revenue plus charges and miscellaneous revenue.
- (b) Total includes other taxes not shown separately in this table.

TABLE 7.36

State Expenditure, By Character and Object and By State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Intergovernmental expenditures	Total	Current operation	Direct expenditures		
				Total	Capital outlay Construction	Other
United States	\$582,902,323	\$1,653,099,463	\$1,359,886,344	\$150,010,385	\$125,384,335	\$24,626,050
Alabama	7,603,784	23,514,543	19,518,533	2,454,561	1,815,556	639,005
Alaska	1,805,758	8,388,950	6,724,690	1,217,805	999,683	218,122
Arizona	10,584,099	27,491,526	24,026,077	1,608,823	1,372,481	236,342
Arkansas	5,506,995	15,795,066	13,978,879	1,049,951	939,369	110,582
California	115,184,907	237,191,183	199,757,020	12,267,721	11,182,057	1,085,664
Colorado	8,175,377	24,614,226	20,543,934	1,527,629	1,150,853	376,776
Connecticut	5,982,373	18,481,417	13,980,722	1,811,039	1,536,778	274,261
Delaware	1,709,844	8,168,807	6,517,301	963,939	754,893	209,046
Florida	19,186,392	73,536,523	61,342,346	8,277,864	7,824,127	453,737
Georgia	13,399,351	33,146,688	27,314,976	3,496,253	2,951,938	544,315
Hawaii	328,597	12,448,066	10,648,039	1,415,282	609,462	805,820
Idaho	2,708,320	7,445,803	5,904,115	954,514	778,684	175,830
Illinois	21,931,820	54,558,627	43,175,620	3,932,477	3,414,865	517,612
Indiana	10,484,135	30,362,180	25,226,462	2,318,430	1,988,781	329,649
Iowa	5,392,612	16,692,553	13,738,480	1,725,050	1,559,106	165,944
Kansas	5,252,484	13,623,142	12,149,610	943,623	820,928	122,695
Kentucky	4,922,217	26,036,288	22,080,055	1,789,667	1,558,107	231,560
Louisiana	6,491,823	25,098,757	21,184,325	2,157,015	1,816,327	340,688
Maine	1,447,848	7,272,800	6,571,171	311,867	274,595	37,272
Maryland	9,548,598	35,081,185	27,664,896	3,507,298	2,767,336	739,962
Massachusetts	9,908,172	53,658,570	43,784,898	4,239,689	3,579,038	660,651
Michigan	23,597,434	49,345,249	42,133,705	3,055,860	2,519,348	536,512
Minnesota	14,965,157	31,025,900	26,402,183	1,898,139	1,431,105	467,034
Mississippi	5,175,676	14,402,304	12,620,848	981,154	846,390	134,764
Missouri	6,380,912	24,430,448	21,458,662	1,294,797	1,099,421	195,376
Montana	1,152,003	6,001,509	5,041,323	516,407	482,819	33,588
Nebraska	2,664,511	7,796,128	6,762,486	670,752	574,374	96,378
Nevada	4,924,555	10,237,032	8,253,499	932,648	846,817	85,831
New Hampshire	1,764,664	6,497,861	5,427,554	452,194	340,459	111,735
New Jersey	15,644,410	53,691,272	41,946,187	5,146,724	3,818,730	1,327,994
New Mexico	5,350,837	14,472,861	12,832,318	862,200	773,912	88,288
New York	63,293,562	135,211,185	109,317,471	14,239,557	11,311,510	2,928,047
North Carolina	15,910,667	42,358,328	34,189,650	5,813,355	4,881,885	931,470
North Dakota	2,265,225	5,045,465	3,956,073	626,661	558,598	68,063
Ohio	18,810,597	54,767,912	46,662,022	3,910,234	3,459,801	450,433
Oklahoma	4,611,015	18,263,357	14,772,065	2,129,249	1,770,552	358,697
Oregon	6,607,674	29,643,995	26,243,486	1,801,657	1,305,504	496,153
Pennsylvania	22,759,591	75,666,345	59,245,254	10,050,453	8,238,854	1,811,599
Rhode Island	1,374,263	7,511,011	6,021,356	549,520	500,715	48,805
South Carolina	6,293,856	24,928,710	20,743,876	2,068,393	1,806,225	262,168
South Dakota	905,622	3,865,015	2,953,362	614,158	560,636	53,522
Tennessee	7,784,382	24,768,114	20,894,634	1,851,091	1,556,473	294,618
Texas	32,071,780	115,868,780	88,006,209	19,800,104	16,261,114	3,538,990
Utah	4,235,015	16,545,006	13,090,327	2,222,355	1,683,032	539,323
Vermont	1,868,398	4,725,759	4,124,797	286,604	234,170	52,434
Virginia	12,751,128	41,575,859	34,801,838	3,997,172	3,484,929	512,243
Washington	16,832,903	39,631,961	31,006,045	2,340,505	1,757,477	583,028
West Virginia	2,420,689	11,421,772	9,577,256	973,919	873,041	100,878
Wisconsin	11,609,814	26,573,465	22,146,384	2,435,257	2,219,791	215,466
Wyoming	1,320,477	4,219,960	3,423,325	518,769	491,689	27,080

See footnotes at end of table

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.36

State Expenditure, By Character and Object and By State: 2019 (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	\$52,514,668	\$48,273,301	\$42,414,765	\$290,932,884
Alabama	1,011,055	384,485	145,909	5,361,971
Alaska	154,935	203,120	88,400	1,741,130
Arizona	1,143,256	503,604	209,766	4,261,465
Arkansas	490,659	163,022	112,555	3,179,883
California	6,019,677	6,223,541	12,923,224	39,309,541
Colorado	932,403	845,608	764,652	6,065,370
Connecticut	514,610	1,549,443	625,603	4,517,896
Delaware	390,149	231,699	65,719	1,558,959
Florida	2,738,024	805,493	372,796	9,897,135
Georgia	1,428,183	577,975	329,301	7,034,386
Hawaii	118,591	106,596	159,558	3,447,319
Idaho	182,093	164,116	240,965	1,586,771
Illinois	1,377,327	4,344,299	1,728,904	8,765,150
Indiana	1,468,724	1,099,475	249,089	4,978,139
Iowa	627,499	224,434	377,090	3,576,746
Kansas	219,779	150,666	159,464	3,083,484
Kentucky	1,190,641	568,351	407,574	4,373,545
Louisiana	742,337	799,538	215,542	4,228,595
Maine	181,438	122,072	86,252	1,116,056
Maryland	1,521,703	1,792,695	594,593	5,531,006
Massachusetts	1,084,666	3,055,001	1,494,316	7,978,712
Michigan	1,656,964	1,752,635	746,085	10,561,715
Minnesota	1,274,320	611,785	839,473	5,993,420
Mississippi	427,358	311,206	61,738	2,764,231
Missouri	580,811	755,644	340,534	4,060,500
Montana	96,855	118,318	228,606	1,199,562
Nebraska	238,723	59,570	64,597	1,867,075
Nevada	624,857	146,431	279,597	1,969,234
New Hampshire	257,253	316,247	44,613	1,195,088
New Jersey	1,386,851	2,504,072	2,707,438	10,618,142
New Mexico	253,452	390,493	134,398	2,671,021
New York	2,212,225	5,902,307	3,539,625	19,157,108
North Carolina	1,524,740	662,960	167,623	8,738,058
North Dakota	130,546	106,630	225,555	1,078,843
Ohio	1,962,120	1,046,721	1,186,815	8,472,911
Oklahoma	643,130	506,046	212,867	3,373,939
Oregon	544,147	339,641	715,064	5,104,358
Pennsylvania	2,806,196	1,685,741	1,878,701	10,945,713
Rhode Island	176,036	416,916	347,183	1,393,857
South Carolina	1,327,314	596,023	193,104	4,326,663
South Dakota	138,639	132,225	26,631	764,845
Tennessee	1,469,162	366,979	186,248	4,408,106
Texas	3,783,241	1,842,390	2,436,836	19,664,366
Utah	840,620	223,666	168,038	3,972,535
Vermont	184,356	64,825	65,177	972,857
Virginia	1,324,583	1,168,539	283,727	7,807,941
Washington	1,625,523	1,555,678	3,104,210	9,140,892
West Virginia	338,479	248,129	283,989	1,953,794
Wisconsin	1,104,301	499,924	387,599	4,477,146
Wyoming	44,117	26,327	207,422	685,705

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.36

State Expenditure, By Character and Object and By State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Notes:

1. 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>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.37

State General Expenditure, By Function and By State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total general expenditures (a)	Education	Public welfare	Highways	Hospitals
United States	\$2,154,099,035	\$732,047,478	\$743,488,522	\$148,503,576	\$96,476,790
Alabama	30,621,284	12,596,861	8,049,909	2,039,351	3,216,174
Alaska	9,977,079	2,505,580	2,933,004	1,096,269	32,719
Arizona	37,843,032	13,133,885	16,055,113	2,285,131	194
Arkansas	21,189,506	8,076,478	7,752,884	1,509,541	1,179,702
California	337,836,399	111,655,986	143,427,752	13,765,103	14,770,767
Colorado	32,011,489	12,723,219	9,704,144	2,057,286	1,220,835
Connecticut	23,222,593	7,473,560	4,876,663	1,643,128	1,505,177
Delaware	9,638,718	3,606,269	2,653,406	669,618	80,136
Florida	92,058,323	30,050,827	27,685,583	9,148,277	1,650,534
Georgia	46,185,762	20,917,587	13,596,249	2,878,302	1,516,192
Hawaii	12,617,105	3,790,399	2,872,253	569,320	533,366
Idaho	9,769,539	3,510,731	2,881,978	945,495	51,753
Illinois	74,752,311	18,465,502	26,293,840	5,061,386	856,042
Indiana	40,597,226	16,204,219	15,043,164	3,032,793	140,968
Iowa	21,468,598	7,422,453	6,653,561	2,351,396	2,344,486
Kansas	18,716,162	7,687,475	4,735,115	1,019,634	2,875,096
Kentucky	30,515,806	9,987,635	11,906,570	1,852,009	2,020,885
Louisiana	31,365,020	9,771,114	12,569,790	1,496,183	355,578
Maine	8,470,777	2,256,454	3,496,160	744,207	123,145
Maryland	42,271,153	13,438,664	13,811,430	2,890,210	565,312
Massachusetts	58,584,003	13,405,242	24,818,872	2,469,256	717,198
Michigan	71,242,329	27,642,874	21,020,491	3,968,376	4,947,487
Minnesota	44,756,565	16,238,777	16,126,298	3,164,181	312,266
Mississippi	19,209,166	5,906,131	6,664,922	1,145,110	1,571,709
Missouri	30,465,170	10,156,760	9,652,231	1,508,108	2,561,844
Montana	6,818,169	1,917,262	2,257,770	748,961	65,624
Nebraska	10,396,042	3,898,084	2,814,001	848,981	196,799
Nevada	14,808,711	5,628,644	4,308,950	931,063	280,519
New Hampshire	7,644,196	2,304,994	2,646,521	532,684	69,340
New Jersey	63,183,933	22,685,415	19,617,590	4,366,657	2,585,945
New Mexico	19,688,051	6,298,980	6,215,389	787,035	1,258,100
New York	178,181,029	48,595,418	75,185,226	7,956,756	6,149,472
North Carolina	58,035,013	22,857,591	15,480,938	6,249,599	2,559,561
North Dakota	7,036,658	2,449,865	1,566,235	789,778	52,439
Ohio	71,377,803	22,856,498	28,743,493	4,189,682	4,128,880
Oklahoma	21,988,795	8,227,215	7,050,604	2,422,835	274,332
Oregon	35,070,708	10,884,873	12,132,689	1,304,735	2,597,111
Pennsylvania	94,506,546	28,344,224	33,364,379	9,824,490	5,722,369
Rhode Island	8,409,296	2,218,674	3,361,660	536,383	55,448
South Carolina	29,308,909	11,489,690	8,258,446	1,888,678	2,248,566
South Dakota	4,744,006	1,626,767	1,193,088	679,425	22,747
Tennessee	32,365,809	10,992,242	13,178,118	1,915,404	381,398
Texas	145,442,206	58,083,035	41,491,286	17,838,778	8,757,926
Utah	20,307,204	9,108,339	4,151,848	1,520,236	2,240,945
Vermont	6,451,859	2,822,685	1,860,780	446,313	23,357
Virginia	53,170,303	18,236,521	13,263,092	5,363,371	5,467,913
Washington	53,312,108	22,661,025	12,488,850	3,198,628	3,627,640
West Virginia	13,467,261	4,216,362	4,854,329	1,471,217	161,432
Wisconsin	37,773,949	13,063,265	11,863,794	2,880,922	2,396,195
Wyoming	5,225,356	1,955,128	858,064	501,295	3,167

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.37

State General Expenditure, By Function and By State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

State	Natural resources	Health	Corrections	Financial administration	Employment security administration	Police
United States	\$25,636,310	\$72,367,471	\$53,557,159	\$30,837,141	\$3,880,038	\$18,102,054
Alabama	269,276	683,686	672,347	387,696	102,094	200,242
Alaska	433,478	233,370	330,783	277,808	18,478	157,952
Arizona	342,387	642,866	1,112,554	224,288	112,728	297,521
Arkansas	281,784	200,996	355,923	498,883	93,953	111,318
California	6,154,873	8,929,669	8,613,192	3,519,092	286,406	2,108,433
Colorado	411,338	607,837	1,139,197	776,691	42,103	273,868
Connecticut	219,257	1,084,449	646,375	407,209	20,993	266,586
Delaware	72,384	498,750	359,591	302,442	17,247	153,581
Florida	1,792,442	5,032,987	2,784,002	591,977	308,440	651,983
Georgia	620,097	1,304,312	1,309,641	616,002	25,660	496,510
Hawaii	147,507	631,202	241,705	223,224	7,579	47,796
Idaho	306,543	247,026	315,775	211,265	7,527	75,107
Illinois	284,597	1,328,234	1,680,885	1,155,229	44,514	525,769
Indiana	533,321	726,225	746,506	373,679	83,567	276,793
Iowa	298,315	251,409	293,910	287,635	50,761	110,542
Kansas	228,677	451,670	366,551	276,456	31,602	120,038
Kentucky	468,249	502,650	632,805	376,492	111,915	228,159
Louisiana	780,587	555,374	703,783	386,270	120,793	375,191
Maine	148,888	261,017	166,815	326,360	57,253	94,938
Maryland	516,323	2,474,512	1,489,061	779,802	43,704	730,343
Massachusetts	287,917	1,925,736	1,607,730	877,047	215,876	600,701
Michigan	463,896	2,510,854	1,938,867	954,851	185,098	555,139
Minnesota	720,032	757,232	660,882	1,181,837	68,449	605,841
Mississippi	292,725	505,619	328,748	307,007	36,330	154,187
Missouri	187,695	2,097,719	804,782	452,910	39,816	256,644
Montana	283,745	249,192	214,644	177,526	46,643	59,375
Nebraska	219,778	315,316	382,990	161,308	41,134	90,949
Nevada	145,321	311,812	334,046	191,785	58,928	94,520
New Hampshire	55,541	148,277	132,161	199,344	23,699	71,891
New Jersey	510,683	2,404,914	1,597,787	1,029,842	190,487	825,061
New Mexico	238,295	454,829	507,215	219,222	10,328	158,221
New York	710,387	10,125,859	3,186,752	2,695,928	211,897	1,098,826
North Carolina	765,349	1,959,517	1,447,176	1,026,687	55,191	654,101
North Dakota	155,855	143,284	110,201	101,494	15,635	32,870
Ohio	422,987	2,119,639	1,890,469	1,361,753	117,770	556,619
Oklahoma	190,744	959,494	623,158	336,661	75,518	183,130
Oregon	537,322	1,105,231	971,910	858,785	53,729	240,458
Pennsylvania	777,263	3,999,575	2,239,988	1,429,922	100,051	1,195,680
Rhode Island	79,431	254,022	229,565	156,062	42,521	95,111
South Carolina	224,054	1,295,731	522,888	316,657	63,792	185,035
South Dakota	163,947	179,264	130,376	91,699	24,633	47,893
Tennessee	392,919	786,062	966,631	659,899	54,804	236,262
Texas	829,748	3,286,189	4,090,182	1,375,552	94,919	1,137,981
Utah	247,720	428,588	368,934	495,202	11,939	173,039
Vermont	114,054	401,921	145,208	69,360	1,700	95,531
Virginia	307,419	1,889,084	1,627,430	1,018,831	74,470	731,010
Washington	959,608	3,788,237	1,033,601	447,179	237,342	482,501
West Virginia	268,843	287,636	341,114	317,996	20,283	86,401
Wisconsin	549,728	655,422	1,018,987	199,066	95,262	53,378
Wyoming	222,981	372,975	141,336	127,229	24,477	41,029

See footnotes at end of table

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

TABLE 7.37

State General Expenditure, By Function and By State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Notes:

1. 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>>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Key:

- (a) Total includes other expenditures not shown separately in this table.

TABLE 7.38

State Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year, by State: 2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	Total	Long-term total	Short-term total	Net long-term total (a)
United States	\$1,174,375,288	\$1,165,270,480	\$9,104,808	\$714,950,682
Alabama	10,097,887	10,047,941	49,946	8,742,270
Alaska	6,060,930	6,011,461	49,469	1,924,233
Arizona	13,615,824	13,531,122	84,702	8,031,883
Arkansas	7,184,471	7,177,846	6,625	5,066,473
California	145,292,659	145,292,659	0	116,593,430
Colorado	19,241,118	18,875,608	365,510	6,709,749
Connecticut	41,822,351	41,822,351	0	24,923,822
Delaware	4,963,995	4,963,995	0	3,461,865
Florida	26,032,413	25,980,964	51,449	20,593,917
Georgia	13,624,252	13,519,908	104,344	9,780,762
Hawaii	10,001,827	10,001,827	0	9,394,952
Idaho	3,380,611	3,380,611	0	648,445
Illinois	65,272,158	65,272,158	0	35,969,511
Indiana	22,435,549	22,291,296	144,253	2,781,164
Iowa	6,185,137	6,185,137	0	1,621,927
Kansas	7,417,694	7,417,694	0	4,427,890
Kentucky	15,346,875	15,317,875	29,000	8,660,478
Louisiana	17,446,573	17,442,775	3,798	9,999,386
Maine	4,695,100	4,695,100	0	885,470
Maryland	28,920,091	28,920,091	0	15,673,632
Massachusetts	78,663,118	78,533,496	129,622	52,376,115
Michigan	31,963,637	31,564,506	399,131	16,543,285
Minnesota	17,113,745	17,113,745	0	9,937,657
Mississippi	7,225,292	7,197,408	27,884	5,510,013
Missouri	17,068,152	16,964,368	103,784	4,327,647
Montana	2,658,644	2,658,022	622	38,321
Nebraska	2,268,176	2,266,849	1,327	553,836
Nevada	3,307,058	3,307,058	0	2,341,753
New Hampshire	7,600,010	7,600,010	0	2,706,523
New Jersey	63,926,683	63,473,934	452,749	46,477,110
New Mexico	7,309,769	7,276,614	33,155	4,054,417
New York	150,744,529	149,978,616	765,913	84,301,492
North Carolina	14,944,428	14,894,292	50,136	6,668,484
North Dakota	3,375,270	3,374,804	466	1,290,634
Ohio	27,965,759	27,274,267	691,492	13,527,278
Oklahoma	9,551,128	9,540,031	11,097	8,189,344
Oregon	15,333,272	15,225,397	107,875	9,854,860
Pennsylvania	48,958,884	48,918,808	40,076	34,104,584
Rhode Island	9,275,273	9,201,309	73,964	3,723,958
South Carolina	12,851,131	12,677,233	173,898	10,008,812
South Dakota	3,509,144	3,500,571	8,573	696,311
Tennessee	6,731,354	6,286,732	444,622	1,301,431
Texas	53,794,343	49,932,969	3,861,374	33,713,330
Utah	6,895,064	6,801,903	93,161	4,473,644
Vermont	3,490,331	3,241,727	248,604	946,774
Virginia	29,111,196	28,615,010	496,186	19,481,179
Washington	35,584,686	35,584,686	0	23,661,498
West Virginia	10,570,633	10,570,632	1	10,080,550
Wisconsin	22,664,234	22,664,234	0	8,077,284
Wyoming	882,830	882,830	0	91,299

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of State Government Finances.

Notes:

1. 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 sam-

pling 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>>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Key:

(a) Long-term debt outstanding minus long-term debt offsets.

PUBLIC PENSION PLANS

TABLE 7.39

Membership of State Public-Employee Pension Systems By State: Fiscal Year 2019

State	Total number of state public systems	Membership		Total beneficiaries receiving periodic benefit payments	
		Total	Active members		Inactive members
United States	297	19,408,364	12,927,582	6,480,782	9,810,796
Alabama (a)	8	305,027	222,015	83,012	149,546
Alaska	5	30,273	19,569	10,704	50,368
Arizona	5	489,946	242,902	247,044	183,406
Arkansas	6	167,693	131,233	36,460	102,994
California	10	2,390,001	1,473,510	916,491	1,202,566
Colorado	11	551,660	260,361	291,299	136,840
Connecticut	6	126,090	108,616	17,474	98,894
Delaware	8	49,887	44,992	4,895	31,398
Florida	1	610,894	505,122	105,772	432,258
Georgia	11	637,320	389,868	247,452	229,688
Hawaii	1	96,261	66,588	29,673	229,688
Idaho	3	87,501	73,713	13,788	50,944
Illinois	6	842,586	467,832	374,754	50,150
Indiana	10	256,818	212,329	44,489	410,389
Iowa	4	254,048	175,248	78,800	161,670
Kansas	1	217,668	156,253	61,415	131,701
Kentucky	6	397,520	198,189	199,331	106,058
Louisiana	13	369,268	191,736	177,532	171,645
Maine	1	63,150	52,471	10,679	175,841
Maryland	7	247,607	198,304	49,303	47,350
Massachusetts	14	228,777	214,726	14,051	169,684
Michigan (a)	6	240,504	207,141	33,363	157,636
Minnesota	10	510,265	313,985	196,280	328,258
Mississippi	3	220,827	150,517	78,781	238,500
Missouri	12	362,358	249,590	114,255	110,856
Montana	9	99,646	55,581	44,065	200,796
Nebraska	5	101,352	64,353	36,999	45,102
Nevada	3	129,404	111,959	17,445	29,823
New Hampshire	2	64,422	48,536	16,422	72,892
New Jersey	8	455,257	453,814	1,443	39,686
New Mexico	5	188,594	117,621	70,973	335,551
New York	3	941,129	791,779	149,350	93,861
North Carolina	7	751,824	489,985	261,839	653,415
North Dakota	4	52,729	35,995	16,734	323,907
Ohio	7	1,468,340	649,133	819,207	22,295
Oklahoma	7	179,657	144,364	35,293	488,447
Oregon	2	225,207	178,677	46,530	118,978
Pennsylvania	3	401,654	368,383	33,271	153,622
Rhode Island	8	54,565	39,882	14,683	377,765
South Carolina	4	436,990	227,891	209,099	28,909
South Dakota	2	61,980	41,325	20,655	163,949
Tennessee	2	460,119	269,445	190,674	30,167
Texas (a)	7	1,950,860	1,318,596	632,264	166,564
Utah	8	155,884	97,672	58,212	707,814
Vermont	3	37,677	26,513	11,164	69,342
Virginia	4	420,927	348,826	72,101	20,510
Washington	10	414,186	346,780	67,406	219,113
West Virginia	8	106,363	72,350	34,013	205,990
Wisconsin	1	433,416	260,251	173,165	66,102
Wyoming	8	51,739	41,061	10,678	215,070

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 7.39

Membership of State Public-Employee Pension Systems By State: Fiscal Year 2019 (continued)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of Public Pensions: State- and Locally-Administered Defined Benefit Data.

Notes:

1. 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/aspp/technical-documentation/methodology/2018/2018survey methodology.pdf?#>
2. 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.

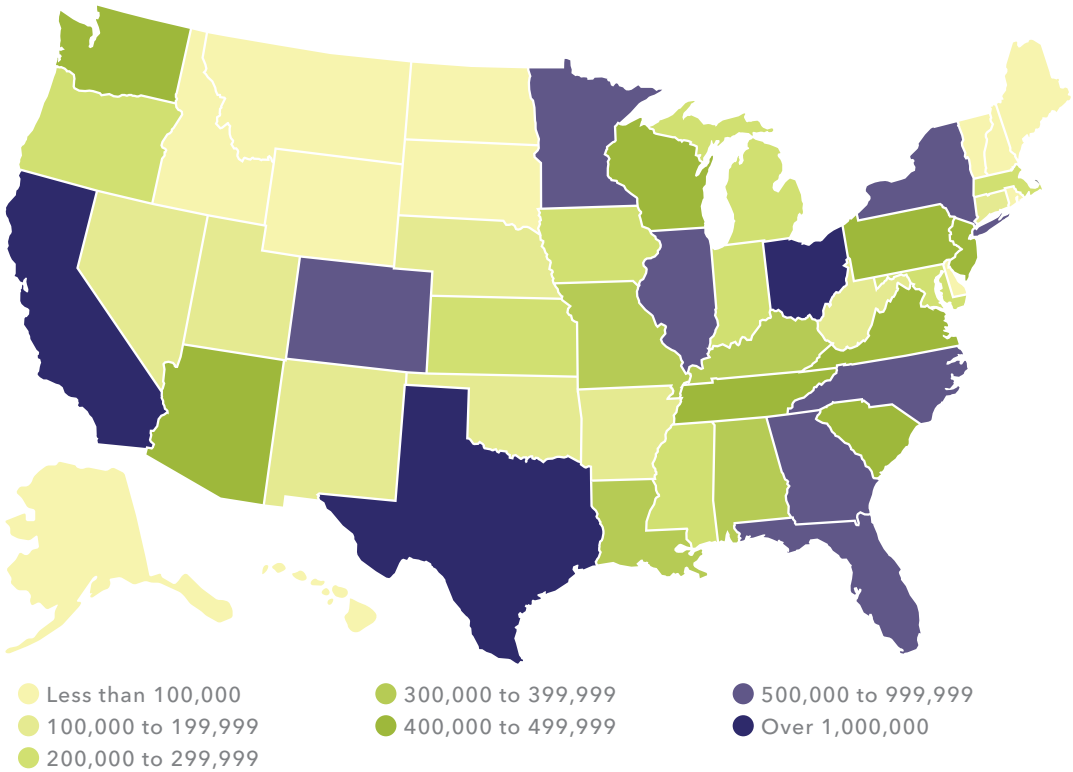
3. Pension obligations and Covered payroll for defined benefit pension systems are only collected at the state level.
4. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

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 2018 covers the fiscal year ending August 31, 2018 for Texas and September 30, 2018 for Alabama and Michigan. These exceptions are made to better align the data with the Survey of State Government Finances.

Table 7.39 | Membership of State Public-Employee Pension Systems

Membership of State Public-Employee Pension Systems By State:
(Fiscal Year 2019)



- Less than 100,000
- 100,000 to 199,999
- 200,000 to 299,999
- 300,000 to 399,999
- 400,000 to 499,999
- 500,000 to 999,999
- Over 1,000,000

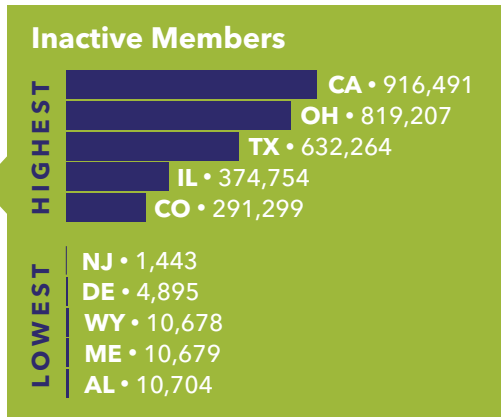
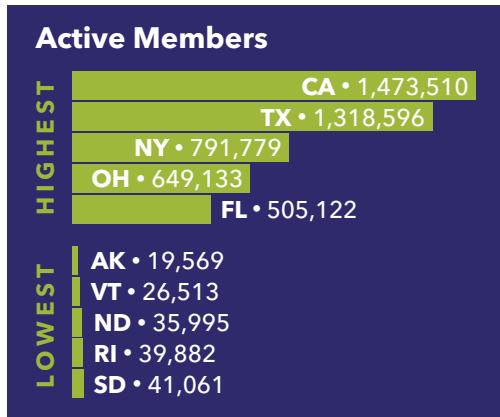


TABLE 7.40

Finances of State-Administered Public-Employee Pension Systems, By State: Fiscal Year 2019*
 (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	\$327,054,870	\$48,630,700	\$179,602,017	\$140,805,982	\$38,796,034	\$98,822,153	\$291,250,354	\$269,509,753	\$5,402,637	\$16,337,964
Alabama (a)	3,206,075	771,783	1,476,478	1,385,060	91,418	957,814	3,558,196	3,403,757	106,722	47,717
Alaska	1,061,602	116,251	702,826	631,008	71,818	242,525	1,505,030	1,436,064	13,961	55,005
Arizona	4,752,663	1,441,061	2,654,753	2,367,531	287,222	656,849	4,704,209	4,331,905	276,485	95,819
Arkansas	1,669,389	249,312	935,408	910,780	24,629	484,669	2,239,315	2,111,375	31,505	96,435
California	74,354,349	9,850,702	45,778,746	36,168,209	9,610,538	18,724,901	48,571,561	45,553,866	549,143	2,468,552
Colorado	4,746,277	957,236	2,400,130	2,222,712	177,418	1,388,911	5,465,918	5,046,859	164,600	254,459
Connecticut	4,530,935	540,340	3,278,408	2,684,980	593,428	712,187	4,593,548	4,487,437	48,691	57,420
Delaware	623,144	87,270	376,755	297,634	79,121	159,119	744,310	708,027	7,138	29,145
Florida	11,825,100	744,128	5,001,080	3,412,457	1,588,623	6,079,892	11,561,073	10,906,559	18,888	635,626
Georgia	8,116,394	885,563	4,281,059	3,692,528	588,531	2,949,772	8,901,066	8,726,066	97,632	77,368
Hawaii	1,696,190	281,787	968,377	968,377	0	446,026	980,321	911,087	16,199	53,035
Idaho	1,077,922	281,641	444,701	444,177	524	351,580	1,141,400	1,039,272	39,006	63,122
Illinois	20,161,126	2,002,248	13,851,297	9,988,220	3,863,077	4,307,581	14,933,891	13,582,716	207,864	1,143,311
Indiana	2,441,863	66,003	2,062,414	1,984,778	77,636	313,446	2,794,209	2,547,006	3,689	243,514
Iowa	1,595,121	90,614	906,012	902,598	3,413	598,495	2,013,769	1,880,469	64,061	69,239
Kansas	1,960,583	451,568	1,093,928	1,059,544	34,384	415,087	2,022,443	1,828,656	66,929	126,858
Kentucky	4,341,150	680,205	2,896,505	2,853,685	42,819	764,440	4,631,722	4,402,461	62,373	166,888
Louisiana	4,150,433	773,429	2,434,820	2,302,590	132,230	942,184	5,859,513	5,400,480	127,172	329,861
Maine	823,730	214,635	480,459	480,459	0	128,636	1,344,566	1,052,898	145,834	145,834
Maryland	6,250,327	855,193	3,080,897	2,189,447	891,451	2,314,237	6,228,820	5,754,616	68,439	405,765
Massachusetts	7,250,698	1,666,465	3,784,604	2,040,373	1,744,230	1,799,629	9,949,042	9,420,895	154,291	373,856
Michigan (a)	7,071,598	431,492	4,793,859	4,139,788	654,072	1,846,247	9,914,352	9,611,304	45,470	257,578
Minnesota	4,879,975	1,225,589	1,568,038	1,506,060	61,977	2,086,348	5,178,642	5,348,062	124,198	106,382
Mississippi	2,363,988	597,346	1,192,461	1,192,461	0	574,181	3,139,459	2,915,385	104,919	119,155
Missouri	5,047,431	1,004,894	2,427,899	1,961,522	466,377	1,614,638	6,494,893	5,748,640	97,114	649,139
Montana	590,858	213,645	373,814	371,931	1,883	3,399	1,035,599	939,517	22,581	73,501
Nebraska	1,101,859	255,057	547,363	327,094	220,269	299,439	1,302,537	1,130,317	119,076	53,144
Nevada	2,303,114	175,514	1,095,723	1,050,723	45,000	1,031,877	2,954,813	2,854,623	29,909	70,281
New Hampshire	868,738	230,538	467,799	451,665	16,134	170,401	883,816	824,676	23,396	36,344
New Jersey	10,007,668	2,173,432	5,934,447	5,889,424	45,023	1,899,789	11,991,167	11,723,896	207,390	59,881
New Mexico	1,436,966	620,290	825,807	825,807	0	(9,131)	2,763,956	2,433,699	95,910	234,347
New York	30,383,840	598,732	17,934,170	6,286,795	11,647,376	11,850,938	15,634,458	14,222,223	86,535	1,325,700
North Carolina	8,820,177	1,411,887	2,771,009	2,754,279	16,730	4,637,281	6,975,095	6,415,442	164,349	395,304
North Dakota	516,959	172,736	203,472	180,713	22,758	140,751	479,525	438,411	20,737	20,377
Ohio	15,782,513	3,681,636	4,771,036	4,736,813	34,223	7,329,841	17,873,062	16,047,102	736,950	1,089,010
Oklahoma	2,513,690	473,909	1,416,302	1,368,500	47,802	623,479	2,684,096	2,491,253	54,370	138,473
Oregon	5,786,592	721,303	2,513,770	2,299,006	214,764	2,551,519	6,867,892	5,950,844	18,855	898,193
Pennsylvania	12,941,890	1,496,455	8,775,587	7,019,730	1,755,857	2,669,848	12,083,393	11,250,450	50,621	782,322
Rhode Island	1,057,093	114,493	769,947	532,445	237,502	172,653	895,951	792,634	6,551	96,766
South Carolina	3,637,524	1,079,562	1,941,581	1,936,329	5,252	616,381	3,832,657	3,444,503	140,352	247,802
South Dakota	579,578	131,542	146,550	131,682	14,868	301,486	681,319	602,352	23,444	55,523
Tennessee	5,469,834	209,043	1,576,606	1,129,082	447,524	3,684,185	997,115	935,710	41,817	19,588
Texas (a)	15,401,368	5,006,610	8,019,181	6,621,966	1,397,215	2,375,577	17,320,859	16,077,515	754,806	488,538
Utah	1,989,459	28,402	1,222,349	1,198,341	24,008	738,708	1,823,425	1,739,335	3,928	80,162
Vermont	405,970	102,181	247,495	232,143	15,352	56,294	403,038	383,216	7,332	12,490
Virginia	5,894,608	916,961	3,280,494	2,562,990	717,504	1,697,153	5,908,453	5,262,256	107,418	538,779
Washington	6,890,972	1,201,200	3,412,328	3,225,911	186,417	2,277,444	5,529,368	4,859,311	69,760	600,297
West Virginia	983,087	185,980	748,562	649,617	98,945	48,454	1,403,923	1,369,182	22,655	12,086
Wisconsin	4,798,373	987,662	1,213,578	1,046,942	166,636	2,597,133	6,564,386	5,646,263	44,106	874,017
Wyoming	506,037	175,173	189,077	189,077	0	141,787	743,640	655,519	24,168	63,953

See footnotes at end of table

PUBLIC PENSION PLANS

TABLE 7.40

Finances of State-Administered Public-Employee Pension Systems, By State: Fiscal Year 2019* (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Source: 2019 Annual Survey of Public Pensions: State- and Locally-Administered Defined Benefit Data.

Notes:

1. 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 <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/aspp/technical-documentation/methodology/2018/2018survey methodology.pdf?#>
2. *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.

3. Pension obligations and Covered payroll for defined benefit pension systems are only collected at the state level.

4. 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 2019 covers the fiscal year ending August 31, 2019 for Texas and September 30, 2019 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 7.41

**National Summary of State-Administered Defined Benefit Pension System Finances:
Fiscal Years, 2016–2018***

	Amount (in thousands of dollars)			Percentage distribution	
	2018	2017	2016	2017	2016
Total contributions	\$172,239,498	\$157,386,474	\$149,657,642	100.0	100.0
Employee contributions	47,449,885	46,944,545	43,150,277	27.5	29.8
Government contributions	124,789,613	110,441,928	106,507,365	72.5	70.2
State government contributions	71,263,451	64,089,546	59,594,514	41.4	40.7
Local government contributions	53,526,162	46,352,382	46,912,851	31.1	29.5
Earnings on investments (b)	346,992,665	375,445,862	45,411,198	100.0	100.0
Total Payments	274,139,250	261,585,890	248,284,997	100.0	100.0
Benefits	253,879,359	242,520,732	232,052,855	92.6	92.7
Withdrawals	6,283,454	6,226,056	5,080,298	2.3	2.4
Other payments	13,976,437	12,839,103	11,151,844	5.1	4.9
Total cash and investment holdings	3,528,147,973	3,299,651,933	3,051,596,871	100.0	100.0
Cash and short-term investments	118,855,375	121,753,990	114,828,590	3.4	3.7
Total securities	2,831,225,549	2,678,609,021	2,522,973,332	80.2	81.2
Government securities	349,968,780	293,175,593	234,301,397	9.9	8.9
Federal government	347,263,431	292,007,007	232,524,339	9.8	8.8
United States Treasury	256,759,464	216,693,813	149,766,700	7.3	6.6
Federal agency	90,503,967	75,313,194	82,757,639	2.6	2.3
State and local government	2,705,349	1,168,586	1,777,058	0.1	0.0
Nongovernmental securities	2,481,256,769	2,385,433,427	2,288,671,935	70.3	72.3
Corporate bonds	248,950,169	305,387,955	383,681,199	7.1	9.3
Corporate stocks	1,140,649,169	1,061,869,639	1,107,538,222	32.3	32.2
Mortgages	7,914,659	7,815,572	8,204,825	0.2	0.2
Funds held in trust	92,238,189	95,038,374	32,390,689	2.6	2.9
Foreign and international	758,034,370	708,881,545	570,655,405	21.5	21.5
Other nongovernmental securities	233,470,212	206,440,342	186,201,595	6.6	6.3
Other investments	578,067,049	499,288,922	413,794,949	16.4	15.1
Real property	55,606,123	75,978,186	118,527,861	1.6	2.3
Miscellaneous investments	522,460,927	423,310,736	295,267,088	14.8	12.8

Source: The 2016-2018 Annual Surveys of Public Pensions: State- and Locally-Defined Benefits Data.

Notes:

1. 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. The data in this table for the years ending in '2' and '7' come from a census of pension systems and are subject to nonsampling error. Data for the remaining years are from a sample of pension systems, and are thus subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, and response rates may be found at <<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/aspp/technical-documentation/methodology/how-the-data-are-collected.html>>
- 2.* 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.

3. Detail may not add to total due to rounding;
4. Total Receipts are the sum of earnings on investments and total contributions.

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 2017 covers the fiscal year ending August 31, 2017 for Texas and September 30, 2017 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 (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: 1960-2018

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									
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			
2016 (March)	5,368	2,826	2,542	4,361	1,917	2,443	22,149	10,142	12,007	5,274	5,868	4,907			
2017 (March)	5,418	2,851	2,567	4,400	1,934	2,466	23,024	10,570	12,453	5,426	6,042	5,044			
2018 (March)	5,408	2,845	2,563	4,386	1,924	2,462	23,701	10,909	12,792	5,593	6,249	5,184			

See footnotes at end of table

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8.1

Summary of State Government Employment: 1960-2018 (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 for 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 for the years ending in '2' and '7' come from a census of governmental units and are subject to nonsampling error. Data for the remaining years are from a sample of governmental units, and are thus subject to both sampling and nonsampling error.

Additional information on nonsampling error, response and definitions may be found within the survey technical documentation <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>.

Key:

N/A – Not available

(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 2019

Functions	All employees, full-time and part-time (in thousands)			March payrolls (in thousands of dollars)			Average March earnings of full- time employees
	Total	State government	Local government	Total	State government	Local government	
All functions	19,703,160	5,517,605	14,185,555	\$86,131,565,453	\$24,744,616,107	\$61,386,949,346	\$5,158
Education:							
Education - Elementary and Secondary Total	7,775,800	59,040	7,716,760	30,804,435,022	255,416,171	30,549,018,851	4,553
Education - Elementary and Secondary Instructional	5,296,186	43,997	5,252,189	24,150,640,999	255,416,171	23,895,224,828	5,058
Education - Higher Education Total	3,363,120	2,791,346	571,774	12,656,613,869	10,798,964,237	1,857,649,632	6,263
Education - Higher Education Instructional	1,164,019	895,485	268,534	5,771,940,146	4,816,621,926	955,318,220	8,422
Education - Other	84,004	84,004	0	398,080,321	398,080,321	0	5,013
Libraries	184,427	825	183,602	502,017,501	2,520,643	499,496,858	4,249
Selected functions:							
Financial Administration	456,410	175,731	280,679	2,260,544,078	934,415,818	1,326,128,260	5,242
Other Government Administration	418,293	58,274	360,019	1,486,596,476	292,759,098	1,193,837,378	5,187
Judicial and Legal	438,572	181,731	256,841	2,402,644,751	1,094,037,026	1,308,607,725	5,725
Police Protection Total	1,019,075	106,340	912,735	6,276,615,423	699,445,061	5,577,170,362	6,235
Police Protection - Persons with Power of Arrest	747,606	67,085	680,521	5,119,551,507	515,635,204	4,603,916,303	6,641
Fire Protection Total	446,722	0	446,722	2,549,899,796	0	2,549,899,796	6,832
Fire Protection - Firefighters	394,379	0	394,379	2,289,362,359	0	2,289,362,359	6,917
Corrections	717,175	442,212	274,963	3,615,325,986	2,233,558,726	1,381,767,260	4,912
Highways	504,714	214,274	290,440	2,480,197,993	1,140,689,437	1,339,508,556	4,951
Public Welfare	541,983	253,262	288,721	2,393,096,684	1,094,883,108	1,298,213,576	4,455
Hospitals	1,105,011	443,454	661,557	5,942,897,130	2,323,742,432	3,619,154,698	5,610
Social Insurance Administration	64,110	63,491	619	321,859,868	317,631,444	4,228,424	4,913
Natural Resources	187,018	141,048	45,970	842,084,634	652,853,826	189,230,808	4,967
State liquor stores	12,662	12,662	0	33,131,051	33,131,051	0	3,643
Utilities	449,204	4,985	46,589	39,998,262	39,998,262	0	3,643
Other and unallocable	1,472,705	189,312	308,617	6,530,788,820	939,101,139	1,362,088,303	5,196

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll

Note: 1. 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 census of governmental units and are subject to 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>>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

3. Beginning with the release of the 2019 Annual Survey of Public & Payroll, Part-Time Hours are no longer included in the content that is collected and published. For information on the updated methodology to calculate Full-Time Equivalent Employment, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8.3

State and Local Government Employment, By State: March 2019

State or other jurisdiction	All employees (full-time and part-time)			Full-time equivalent employment		
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
United States	19,703,160	5,517,605	14,185,555	16,753,588	4,485,699	12,267,889
Alabama	323,720	116,781	206,939	284,075	94,035	190,040
Alaska	59,784	28,057	31,727	51,208	24,457	26,751
Arizona	334,855	94,685	240,170	283,498	74,127	209,371
Arkansas	195,237	74,403	120,834	171,652	63,848	107,804
California	2,323,745	555,122	1,768,623	1,899,473	439,025	1,460,448
Colorado	369,793	115,646	254,147	308,496	94,675	213,821
Connecticut	215,233	76,595	138,638	182,142	60,636	121,506
Delaware	59,239	32,303	26,936	51,327	26,681	24,646
Florida	983,862	214,601	769,261	891,899	183,036	708,863
Georgia	598,215	167,956	430,259	524,902	129,982	394,920
Hawaii	88,291	69,487	18,804	73,453	56,673	16,780
Idaho	108,738	32,175	76,563	86,309	24,893	61,416
Illinois	756,879	153,567	603,312	618,311	123,858	494,453
Indiana	401,442	121,104	280,338	328,950	90,575	238,375
Iowa	242,550	70,374	172,176	187,684	51,075	136,609
Kansas	247,283	67,273	180,010	202,224	54,459	147,765
Kentucky	273,217	94,108	179,109	242,142	80,850	161,292
Louisiana	297,808	96,870	200,938	264,872	82,487	182,385
Maine	87,311	26,581	60,730	70,521	20,657	49,864
Maryland	359,759	106,466	253,293	316,506	96,295	220,211
Massachusetts	391,816	128,921	262,895	336,952	104,768	232,184
Michigan	547,428	194,327	353,101	434,885	150,494	284,391
Minnesota	375,801	104,449	271,352	299,787	84,464	215,323
Mississippi	203,781	62,130	141,651	183,939	54,031	129,908
Missouri	370,973	103,326	267,647	315,831	84,722	231,109
Montana	78,036	32,936	45,100	61,216	24,648	36,568
Nebraska	152,228	42,433	109,795	126,684	35,745	90,939
Nevada	137,053	36,968	100,085	118,808	30,167	88,641
New Hampshire	87,285	25,535	61,750	69,663	18,875	50,788
New Jersey	564,458	163,354	401,104	483,965	145,448	338,517
New Mexico	140,462	54,340	86,122	122,894	45,492	77,402
New York	1,384,012	292,302	1,091,710	1,240,994	262,282	978,712
North Carolina	654,309	190,668	463,641	556,878	153,518	403,360
North Dakota	64,929	24,227	40,702	47,127	18,048	29,079
Ohio	703,729	179,534	524,195	581,107	135,081	446,026
Oklahoma	240,140	80,882	159,258	207,994	64,235	143,759
Oregon	263,854	94,721	169,133	209,039	75,382	133,657
Pennsylvania	647,700	189,836	457,864	558,090	155,768	402,322
Rhode Island	58,483	24,868	33,615	48,930	19,229	29,701
South Carolina	309,498	98,844	210,654	278,204	84,751	193,453
South Dakota	63,733	18,719	45,014	47,245	14,241	33,004
Tennessee	377,414	98,084	279,330	335,673	79,714	255,959
Texas	1,699,618	371,404	1,328,214	1,525,868	317,020	1,208,848
Utah	215,249	84,005	131,244	159,496	63,334	96,162
Vermont	47,414	17,014	30,400	37,245	13,962	23,283
Virginia	532,014	165,452	366,562	450,376	127,807	322,569
Washington	457,655	158,633	299,022	384,229	126,874	257,355
West Virginia	116,299	46,664	69,635	100,074	38,499	61,575
Wisconsin	374,849	103,745	271,104	285,011	71,907	213,104
Wyoming	60,841	15,130	45,711	51,217	12,869	38,348
District of Columbia	55,138	N.A.	55,138	54,523	N.A.	54,523

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll

Notes:

1. 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 census of governmental units and are subject to 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>.

2. Beginning with the release of the 2019 Annual Survey of Public & Payroll, Part-Time Hours are no longer included in the content that is collected and published. For information on the updated methodology to calculate Full-Time Equivalent Employment, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>.

3. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

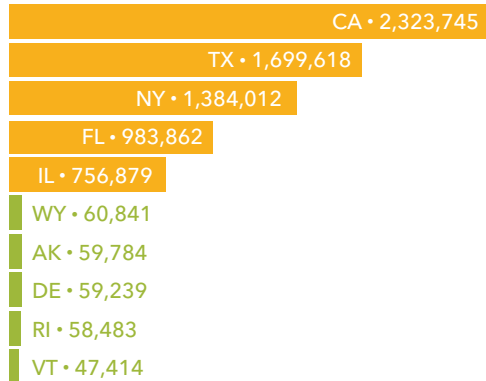
Key:

N.A. – Not applicable

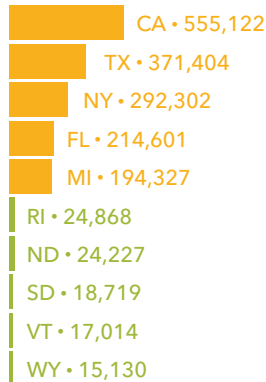
Table 8.3 | State & Local Government Employment

Full- and Part-time Employees

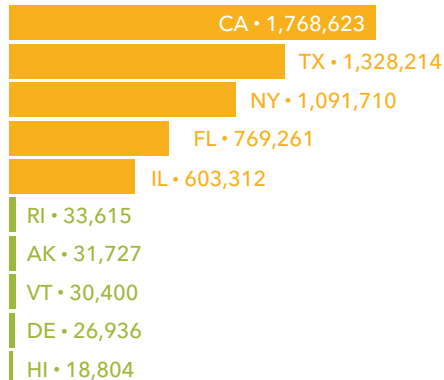
TOTAL-HIGHEST AND LOWEST



STATE-HIGHEST AND LOWEST

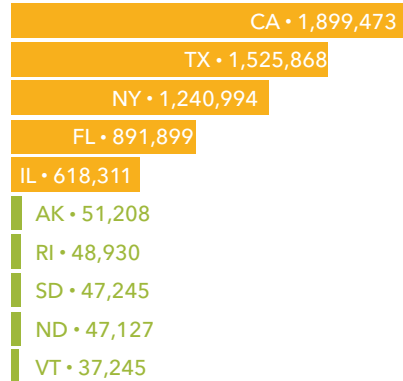


LOCAL-HIGHEST AND LOWEST

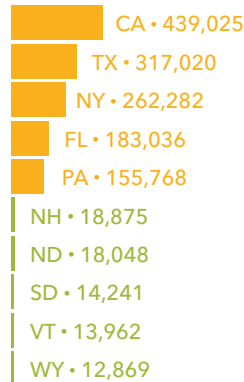


Full-time Equivalent Employment

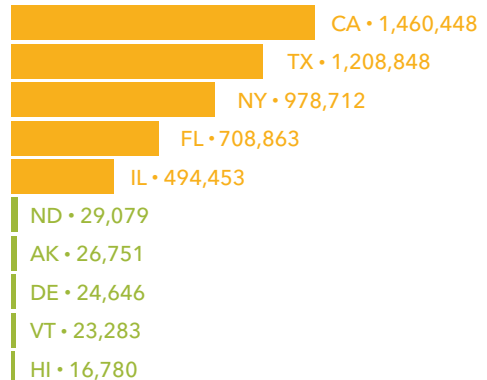
TOTAL-HIGHEST AND LOWEST



STATE-HIGHEST AND LOWEST



LOCAL-HIGHEST AND LOWEST



PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 8.4

State and Local Government Payrolls of Full-Time Employees, By State: March 2019

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Amount of Payroll	
		State government	Local government
United States	\$86,131,565,453	\$24,744,616,107	\$61,386,949,346
Alabama	1,204,411,972	447,739,769	756,672,203
Alaska	300,586,361	147,890,881	152,695,480
Arizona	1,363,161,716	371,397,942	991,763,774
Arkansas	937,555,347	284,027,372	653,527,975
California	13,181,925,333	3,317,213,172	9,864,712,161
Colorado	1,570,458,504	516,598,345	1,053,860,159
Connecticut	1,042,801,761	380,589,698	662,212,063
Delaware	256,201,419	135,029,858	121,171,561
Florida	4,003,927,722	837,931,749	3,165,995,973
Georgia	2,214,267,561	585,863,364	1,628,404,197
Hawaii	389,185,254	292,078,704	97,106,550
Idaho	375,165,962	134,766,831	240,399,131
Illinois	3,389,085,416	747,590,350	2,641,495,066
Indiana	1,376,548,038	422,240,381	954,307,657
Iowa	903,043,117	304,451,181	598,591,936
Kansas	833,366,357	261,884,938	571,481,419
Kentucky	959,631,729	371,143,010	588,488,719
Louisiana	1,033,337,251	364,399,265	668,937,986
Maine	294,220,655	94,320,070	199,900,585
Maryland	1,734,291,882	480,161,449	1,254,130,433
Massachusetts	1,986,234,102	675,413,170	1,310,820,932
Michigan	2,221,763,037	897,419,587	1,324,343,450
Minnesota	1,609,628,304	512,063,143	1,097,565,161
Mississippi	675,739,168	232,873,830	442,865,338
Missouri	1,267,519,363	345,535,529	921,983,834
Montana	252,642,787	101,880,604	150,762,183
Nebraska	578,713,313	160,932,579	417,780,734
Nevada	628,098,165	167,249,975	460,848,190
New Hampshire	327,547,628	101,500,604	226,047,024
New Jersey	2,938,456,311	900,454,951	2,038,001,360
New Mexico	523,882,202	223,267,375	300,614,827
New York	7,804,759,735	1,622,666,609	6,182,093,126
North Carolina	2,499,564,831	760,243,830	1,739,321,001
North Dakota	219,678,682	90,615,788	129,062,894
Ohio	2,783,131,351	718,303,123	2,064,828,228
Oklahoma	840,212,153	286,553,702	553,658,451
Oregon	1,154,194,239	437,854,239	716,340,000
Pennsylvania	2,936,839,591	931,796,849	2,005,042,742
Rhode Island	284,905,251	119,715,501	165,189,750
South Carolina	1,157,253,792	367,470,049	789,783,743
South Dakota	195,216,844	64,959,413	130,257,431
Tennessee	1,387,036,498	374,051,724	1,012,984,774
Texas	6,851,877,034	1,694,016,381	5,157,860,653
Utah	754,843,074	338,313,557	416,529,517
Vermont	186,396,684	82,607,111	103,789,573
Virginia	2,126,358,671	674,572,553	1,451,786,118
Washington	2,466,396,196	757,452,013	1,708,944,183
West Virginia	382,028,780	164,362,970	217,665,810
Wisconsin	1,386,220,027	382,512,730	1,003,707,297
Wyoming	235,256,970	60,638,289	174,618,681
Dist. of Columbia	390,024,685	N.A.	390,024,685

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll

Note: 1. 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 census of governmental units and are subject

to 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>.

2. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Key:

N.A. – Not applicable

TABLE 8.5

State Government Employment (Full-Time Equivalent) for Selected Functions, By State: March 2019

State	All functions	Education		Selected Functions							
		Higher education (a)	Other education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial admin.	Judicial and legal admin.
United States	4,485,699	1,878,952	77,867	210,930	249,931	409,569	438,586	104,957	129,495	172,151	177,881
Alabama	94,035	44,167	2,978	4,330	4,249	13,765	4,295	1,479	1,919	2,054	3,226
Alaska	24,457	4,669	423	2,878	1,848	246	2,164	621	1,978	929	1,667
Arizona	74,127	36,894	2,391	2,437	6,319	604	9,036	1,965	1,578	2,128	2,348
Arkansas	63,848	25,960	1,333	3,597	4,500	7,650	5,583	1,413	1,874	2,206	1,631
California	439,025	177,752	4,272	20,664	8,841	47,617	61,479	10,941	17,103	27,575	6,459
Colorado	94,675	59,690	869	3,100	2,284	4,152	7,374	1,423	1,153	3,048	5,247
Connecticut	60,636	19,268	3,290	3,030	5,318	6,036	6,307	1,737	869	1,489	5,435
Delaware	26,681	9,194	336	1,523	1,621	1,181	2,891	1,099	464	786	1,848
Florida	183,036	69,213	2,808	6,040	9,404	4,052	23,471	4,279	8,080	6,191	19,670
Georgia	129,982	66,067	3,221	3,758	6,806	7,842	15,241	2,680	4,979	2,903	3,658
Hawaii	56,673	9,606	130	783	413	3,118	2,369	0	900	745	2,656
Idaho	24,893	9,584	398	1,362	1,801	579	2,353	541	2,011	1,346	577
Illinois	123,858	55,320	55,320	6,740	9,307	10,526	13,353	2,735	2,775	4,807	3,192
Indiana	90,575	57,806	987	3,549	6,319	1,525	5,954	1,852	1,938	3,289	1,426
Iowa	51,075	24,377	1,012	2,186	2,291	8,759	2,706	886	1,451	1,171	2,157
Kansas	54,459	24,218	505	2,488	2,376	11,713	3,072	1,121	776	1,701	2,124
Kentucky	80,850	35,921	2,145	4,017	6,933	8,192	3,967	2,096	2,044	2,095	4,870
Louisiana	82,487	34,156	2,759	4,353	5,384	10,258	5,848	1,805	2,879	2,839	1,829
Maine	20,657	7,172	310	1,974	2,177	553	1,211	572	1,176	1,622	848
Maryland	96,295	39,362	1,990	4,430	6,128	3,300	10,220	2,227	1,477	3,043	5,386
Massachusetts	104,768	32,756	1,123	2,720	8,077	5,758	11,746	3,129	1,150	3,503	9,327
Michigan	150,494	78,996	635	2,684	11,426	18,882	11,916	3,028	3,481	4,180	1,480
Minnesota	84,464	38,234	1,664	4,948	3,198	5,304	4,314	1,045	3,143	5,181	4,127
Mississippi	54,031	17,988	1,202	3,071	4,109	12,824	2,162	1,166	2,737	1,354	473
Missouri	84,722	29,266	1,635	5,480	6,405	10,871	11,102	2,397	2,141	2,846	4,070
Montana	24,648	11,975	437	2,011	1,441	675	1,214	453	1,381	1,029	919
Nebraska	35,745	19,193	650	1,951	2,556	1,984	3,249	735	831	719	778
Nevada	30,167	10,911	170	1,736	2,472	1,397	3,579	815	897	1,618	690
New Hampshire	18,875	7,096	230	1,587	1,989	595	1,027	546	382	891	825
New Jersey	145,448	41,395	2,386	5,973	9,018	14,187	8,656	4,163	2,033	5,341	12,787
New Mexico	45,492	17,294	955	2,020	1,863	7,853	3,623	654	973	1,505	3,295
New York	262,282	66,290	3,646	10,562	4,859	45,539	33,190	6,348	2,976	16,017	19,713
North Carolina	153,518	65,038	2,889	8,421	1,100	23,085	17,751	5,741	4,049	3,841	6,630
North Dakota	18,048	8,088	294	913	707	767	922	185	1,014	627	660
Ohio	135,081	72,219	2,130	6,130	2,787	14,624	13,395	2,651	5,300	6,132	2,708
Oklahoma	64,235	28,806	1,600	2,881	6,887	1,033	4,866	1,931	1,647	2,285	2,526
Oregon	75,382	27,758	964	3,881	9,681	8,757	5,307	1,469	2,803	4,233	3,349
Pennsylvania	155,768	61,139	4,597	12,746	11,408	8,031	17,234	6,313	5,214	5,909	3,096
Rhode Island	19,229	5,797	463	786	1,450	735	1,461	339	366	923	1,181
South Carolina	84,751	37,129	3,077	4,267	5,603	6,763	7,324	2,095	2,161	3,430	953
South Dakota	14,241	5,398	422	1,009	1,612	291	733	356	971	397	768
Tennessee	79,714	35,829	2,105	4,078	7,365	2,885	5,859	1,683	3,529	4,186	2,632
Texas	317,020	146,034	2,355	12,570	24,580	23,906	39,402	7,356	10,660	7,796	5,695
Utah	63,334	30,667	1,893	1,638	2,939	10,712	3,134	881	1,373	2,492	1,616
Vermont	13,962	4,685	338	993	1,517	243	1,005	594	599	831	670
Virginia	127,807	59,397	2,041	7,762	3,159	11,121	13,193	3,156	2,732	4,755	3,871
Washington	126,874	53,983	1,078	6,689	11,272	13,405	8,793	2,209	5,100	3,035	2,184
West Virginia	38,499	13,272	1,276	5,073	3,267	1,386	3,280	1,014	1,744	1,820	1,644
Wisconsin	71,907	38,264	1,067	1,371	2,326	3,648	9,079	770	2,486	2,596	2,393
Wyoming	12,869	3,659	233	1,740	539	640	1,176	263	968	712	567

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll. Preliminary data released June 2020. Revision released May 2021.

Note: 1. 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 census of governmental units and are subject to 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>.

- Beginning with the release of the 2019 Annual Survey of Public & Payroll, Part-Time Hours are no longer included in the content that is collected and published.
- For information on the updated methodology to calculate Full-Time Equivalent Employment, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>.
- 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 2019 (In thousands of dollars)

State	All functions	Education		Selected functions		
		Higher education (a)	Other education	Highways	Public welfare	Hospitals
United States	\$24,744,616,107	\$10,798,964,237	\$398,080,321	\$1,140,689,437	\$1,094,883,108	\$2,323,742,432
Alabama	447,739,769	228,235,178	12,787,290	17,611,857	16,066,591	64,317,970
Alaska	147,890,881	31,053,094	2,390,261	18,618,820	9,199,285	1,379,763
Arizona	371,397,942	214,707,716	9,683,984	11,205,942	23,148,020	2,758,252
Arkansas	284,027,372	136,407,820	5,419,692	13,312,476	16,105,639	31,417,231
California	3,317,213,172	1,310,618,276	24,701,707	182,107,970	50,559,694	446,749,866
Colorado	516,598,345	329,700,467	5,312,716	16,205,765	11,520,264	19,978,269
Connecticut	380,589,698	120,692,081	20,650,624	18,383,340	31,755,782	37,964,852
Delaware	135,029,858	58,832,122	2,067,404	5,787,328	5,267,719	4,108,959
Florida	837,931,749	411,323,261	10,293,635	29,078,884	29,364,585	14,012,121
Georgia	585,863,364	335,468,650	16,064,181	14,698,422	21,397,801	33,473,797
Hawaii	292,078,704	61,700,416	597,690	4,295,780	2,007,632	20,063,875
Idaho	134,766,831	46,095,749	2,927,715	6,233,531	7,997,383	2,287,266
Illinois	747,590,350	307,232,511	13,923,667	45,647,328	60,944,452	61,949,199
Indiana	422,240,381	281,795,686	4,273,709	14,698,219	24,984,029	5,511,082
Iowa	304,451,181	151,851,271	6,088,480	12,694,948	12,374,497	50,470,297
Kansas	261,884,938	124,343,409	2,393,147	9,446,167	8,077,725	60,337,317
Kentucky	371,143,010	189,644,096	9,116,945	15,450,356	22,983,116	41,402,723
Louisiana	364,399,265	136,083,101	12,696,478	19,191,755	22,226,046	47,698,547
Maine	94,320,070	31,874,101	1,465,596	9,309,206	8,770,126	2,585,983
Maryland	480,161,449	173,680,779	10,709,435	24,805,781	27,844,482	17,619,700
Massachusetts	675,413,170	204,834,911	8,221,336	17,724,133	49,186,855	30,029,235
Michigan	897,419,587	489,421,931	4,263,354	15,723,964	57,945,505	115,135,474
Minnesota	512,063,143	241,584,277	11,095,806	29,109,724	14,928,184	27,764,531
Mississippi	232,873,830	98,671,554	98,671,554	10,184,030	12,388,238	51,997,370
Missouri	345,535,529	146,357,081	5,834,512	19,047,068	18,791,103	42,652,226
Montana	101,880,604	41,020,411	2,120,548	10,487,818	5,856,483	2,570,156
Nebraska	160,932,579	89,088,482	2,938,056	8,495,402	9,094,284	8,453,390
Nevada	167,249,975	66,918,344	980,583	8,812,370	10,466,506	7,491,746
New Hampshire	101,500,604	40,324,016	1,184,805	8,017,492	9,694,727	2,969,446
New Jersey	900,454,951	262,608,816	15,055,550	33,726,581	55,065,915	69,798,872
New Mexico	223,267,375	93,681,225	4,266,435	8,775,305	7,385,542	39,188,411
New York	1,622,666,609	360,605,344	21,808,442	66,165,849	26,159,766	249,279,084
North Carolina	760,243,830	355,029,809	14,562,719	40,540,496	4,667,999	118,243,858
North Dakota	90,615,788	40,105,416	1,306,704	5,622,874	3,165,990	3,366,802
Ohio	718,303,123	368,367,738	12,252,052	31,753,056	16,825,731	78,497,171
Oklahoma	286,553,702	137,582,582	6,787,496	12,373,681	23,347,628	4,098,716
Oregon	437,854,239	171,977,560	5,650,900	23,262,961	26,551,971	60,342,721
Pennsylvania	931,796,849	410,627,092	21,610,050	65,741,010	49,760,962	51,991,954
Rhode Island	119,715,501	32,450,992	3,160,647	5,050,390	9,198,561	4,398,922
South Carolina	367,470,049	177,146,869	12,966,992	16,077,424	17,618,035	25,400,182
South Dakota	64,959,413	25,578,493	1,755,059	5,142,643	6,511,011	1,045,867
Tennessee	374,051,724	174,060,168	9,345,209	18,495,307	29,950,219	12,271,492
Texas	1,694,016,381	892,427,220	13,508,922	62,509,195	100,429,119	120,867,163
Utah	338,313,557	185,673,837	8,389,381	11,220,459	11,220,459	52,309,845
Vermont	82,607,111	28,469,970	1,892,644	5,554,235	8,519,635	1,335,421
Virginia	674,572,553	347,507,445	10,164,921	40,229,590	15,237,125	58,822,373
Washington	757,452,013	339,775,462	6,051,723	40,086,603	59,146,698	93,116,872
West Virginia	164,362,970	68,884,453	6,108,149	19,940,601	9,927,680	4,576,857
Wisconsin	382,512,730	207,655,556	5,556,934	8,016,855	11,066,911	17,341,018
Wyoming	60,638,289	19,187,399	1,308,142	7,072,122	2,179,398	2,298,188

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 8.6

State Government Payrolls for Selected Functions, By State: March 2019 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

State	Selected functions, cont.				
	Corrections	Police protection	Natural resources	Financial admin.	Judicial and legal admin.
United States	\$2,233,558,726	\$699,445,061	\$652,853,826	\$934,415,818	\$1,094,037,026
Alabama	20,696,640	7,954,962	8,020,737	10,115,634	16,934,372
Alaska	12,995,912	5,091,736	12,024,730	6,244,142	10,649,761
Arizona	34,249,586	10,382,464	6,890,118	9,465,412	11,856,625
Arkansas	19,353,591	5,864,514	7,335,348	9,116,195	7,428,376
California	514,059,902	97,906,480	116,224,655	159,811,342	50,689,607
Colorado	32,905,793	9,859,305	6,430,133	17,960,794	31,633,454
Connecticut	33,776,201	15,561,132	4,477,452	10,463,768	37,054,751
Delaware	13,150,098	8,196,674	2,224,985	2,740,673	9,078,603
Florida	74,837,968	18,437,281	29,502,572	25,038,932	86,514,146
Georgia	48,371,237	12,202,459	18,490,224	14,628,001	18,247,531
Hawaii	13,607,456	0	4,578,874	3,578,538	14,684,359
Idaho	14,538,756	3,033,411	11,747,744	7,913,009	6,073,706
Illinois	83,426,171	22,855,415	14,096,756	25,726,450	29,811,729
Indiana	21,142,343	10,208,309	7,819,682	13,627,478	11,899,069
Iowa	14,356,228	6,192,718	8,476,557	6,726,363	12,950,246
Kansas	11,738,591	5,702,916	3,466,688	7,626,915	9,977,930
Kentucky	13,337,605	8,772,150	7,867,401	8,547,501	18,912,755
Louisiana	25,408,736	13,743,409	13,417,913	14,667,374	8,960,192
Maine	5,839,024	3,463,652	5,645,909	7,432,926	4,343,286
Maryland	57,811,809	16,580,382	7,997,766	15,179,694	28,786,374
Massachusetts	71,656,385	31,630,301	8,374,028	22,786,066	64,118,340
Michigan	66,866,844	15,419,233	18,716,331	26,722,091	11,338,862
Minnesota	23,181,450	5,827,918	17,775,049	35,738,320	26,093,699
Mississippi	6,161,873	4,751,398	9,579,403	5,607,659	2,663,531
Missouri	31,950,126	11,497,144	7,843,705	11,394,037	17,671,116
Montana	5,350,865	2,361,086	6,531,499	4,569,122	4,680,630
Nebraska	13,884,493	3,844,028	3,532,349	3,044,725	4,659,144
Nevada	18,232,639	5,528,164	4,735,557	7,289,269	5,169,354
New Hampshire	6,298,020	3,326,519	2,051,366	4,951,579	4,679,004
New Jersey	49,833,583	32,369,994	14,083,094	29,493,411	82,365,076
New Mexico	14,264,808	3,494,433	4,457,897	6,861,791	17,236,751
New York	188,891,789	58,480,212	18,001,905	101,076,212	157,022,964
North Carolina	70,536,207	31,614,153	16,467,334	22,383,145	35,421,295
North Dakota	4,003,719	1,173,292	4,656,682	3,107,836	3,962,706
Ohio	67,053,735	16,011,112	12,578,970	38,039,369	19,014,751
Oklahoma	17,800,968	10,512,907	6,268,567	10,438,674	12,499,842
Oregon	31,396,648	10,189,323	15,031,836	24,825,374	22,223,588
Pennsylvania	101,630,539	44,101,965	27,598,191	30,255,920	32,612,393
Rhode Island	11,518,947	3,071,945	2,300,519	5,298,436	7,723,901
South Carolina	28,050,892	8,697,252	7,787,756	13,826,846	5,169,842
South Dakota	3,028,409	1,667,601	3,875,236	2,187,583	3,886,758
Tennessee	21,831,667	9,149,778	16,443,400	22,237,681	16,862,367
Texas	142,916,779	51,888,950	53,845,469	42,920,223	34,220,961
Utah	13,139,727	4,317,891	5,831,437	13,430,285	9,092,451
Vermont	5,477,448	4,267,533	3,534,231	4,942,112	4,131,807
Virginia	48,680,494	17,554,443	14,843,490	21,609,693	20,681,955
Washington	44,633,018	14,242,820	25,982,598	18,885,500	14,898,749
West Virginia	11,197,375	4,523,084	6,941,313	6,442,146	7,991,632
Wisconsin	44,018,192	4,530,667	11,928,127	13,676,688	16,066,467
Wyoming	4,467,440	1,390,546	4,520,243	3,762,884	3,390,218

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 Annual Survey of Public Employment & Payroll. Preliminary data released June 2020. Revisions released May 2021.

Notes:

1. 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 census of governmental units and are subject to nonsampling error. Additional information on nonsampling error, response rates, and definitions may be found within the sur-

vey technical documentation <<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>>.

2. Beginning with the release of the 2019 Annual Survey of Public & Payroll, Part-Time Hours are no longer included in the content that is collected and published. For information on the updated methodology to calculate Full-Time Equivalent Employment, see <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/apes/technical-documentation.html>.

3. 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	★	★	★(i)	...	★
California	★	★	...	★	★
Colorado	★	★	...	★	★
Connecticut	★	★	★	...	★	★	★
Delaware	★	★	★	★
Florida	★	★	★
Georgia	★	★	(l)	(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	...	★	★	★	★	★(l)	...
Louisiana	...	★	(u)	...	...	★(u)	★
Maine	(hh)	★	★	...	...	...	★
Maryland	★	★	★(aa)	...	...	★	...
Massachusetts	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Michigan	...	★	★	Before	Before	★(z)	...
Minnesota	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
Mississippi	...	★	(k)	(k)	...	...	★
Missouri	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Montana	★	★	...	...	...	★	...
Nebraska	★	★	★	...	...	...	★
Nevada	...	★	★(cc)	...	...	...	★
New Hampshire	...	★	★	...	...	...	★
New Jersey	★	★	...	...	...	★	«
New Mexico	(hh)	★	(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)	(q)	...	...	...
Texas	...	★	★	Both	...	...	★
Utah	★	★	...	...	...	...	★
Vermont	...	★	(dd)	...	...	...	★
Virginia	★	★	★	(ee)	...	★	★
Washington	...	★	★(aa)	...	...	...	★
West Virginia	★	★	★	(s)	(s)	★	★
Wisconsin	...	...	...	Before	Before	...	...
Wyoming	...	★	...	...	...	...	...
Dist. of Columbia	(hh)	★	...	...	...	...	★
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, August 2021.

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. 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). Columbus Day is also celebrated as Fraternal Day and American Indian Heritage Day.

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—Francis Xavier Cabrini Day (first Monday in October), 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—State Holiday will be observed on April 2 and November

26 in 2021.

Hawaii—Prince Jonah Kūhio Kalanianaʻōle 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), Juneteenth Independence Day (June 19), 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 or three floating holidays, depending on the agency and whether the employee is in a represented bargaining unit.

New Jersey—Juneteenth (June 19).

New York—Juneteenth (June 19).

Rhode Island—Victory Day (second Monday in August).

South Carolina—Confederate Memorial Day (May 10).

South Dakota—Juneteenth (June 19).

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—Juneteenth (June 19).

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 1), 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

TABLE 8.7

State Employees: Paid Holidays (continued)**

- Constitution Day (December 8).
 Puerto Rico—Three Kings Day (January 6), Birthday of Eugenio Maria de Hostos (second Monday in January), Birthday of Luis Muñoz Marín (February 18), Emancipation Day (March 22), Birthday of José de Diego (third Monday in April), Birthday of Don Luis Muñoz Rivera (third Monday in July), Constitution of Puerto Rico Day (July 25), Birthday of Dr. José Celso Barbosa (July 27), Discovery of Puerto Rico (November 19).
 U.S. Virgin Islands—Three Kings Day (January 6), Holy Thursday (Thursday before Good Friday), Transfer Day (March 31), Easter Monday (Monday after Easter), Emancipation Day (July 3), Liberty Day (November 1).
 (h) In Alabama and Mississippi also celebrate the day as Robert E. Lee's Birthday. In Idaho, also celebrated as Idaho Human Rights Day. In New Hampshire, also celebrated as Civil Rights Day.
 (i) In Alabama, celebrated as George Washington's and Thomas Jefferson's Birthday. In Arkansas, celebrated as George Washington's Birthday and Daisy Gatson Bates Day.
 (j) The state has designated Lincoln's birthday as a floating holiday in 2021 for state employees in certain bargaining units.
 (k) At the discretion of the governor.
 (l) In Georgia, Washington's Birthday is observed the day before Christmas and State Holiday is observed on Good Friday and the day after Thanksgiving.
 (m) In Indiana, Lincoln's Birthday is observed on the day after Thanksgiving, and Washington's Birthday is observed the day before Christmas.
 (n) In Kentucky, half day.
 (o) In New Mexico, President's Day is observed on the day after Thanksgiving.
 (p) In North Dakota, state offices close at noon on Christmas Eve when it falls on Monday through Thursday.
 (q) Pursuant to Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 4-4-105(a)(3), the Governor has designated that the Friday after Thanksgiving shall be substituted for the Columbus Day holiday. In 2021, the governor approved an additional day of closure to observe Christmas Eve and Christmas.
 (r) In Texas, Good Friday is an optional holiday. An employee is entitled to observe optional holidays in lieu of any partial staffing holiday in which state offices are required to be open to conduct public business.
 (s) Half day on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve (closes at noon).
 (t) Tuesday after first Monday in November of presidential election years
 (u) Acadian Day is Friday after Thanksgiving; General Election Day is a state holiday the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even-numbered years.
 (v) Also celebrated as Jefferson Davis' Birthday.
 (w) Employees are allowed up to two hours paid administrative leave to vote.
 (x) Three days when Christmas Day falls on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday; two days when Christmas Day falls on Friday or Monday.
 (y) Celebrated as Native Americans' Day since 1990.
 (z) First Tuesday in November, even numbered years.
 (aa) Observed as American Indian Heritage Day in Maryland and Native American Heritage Day in Washington.
 (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 2021.
 (ff) Celebrated as Commonwealth Cultural Day.
 (gg) Also celebrated as V.I./P.R. Friendship Day.
 (hh) Observed as Indigenous Peoples 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
Laura Kelly (D-KS)	2019-present	
Michelle Lujan Grisham (D-NM)	2019-present	
Janet Mills (D-ME)	2019-present	
Kristi Noem (R-SD)	2019-present	
Gretchen Whitmer (D-MI)	2019-present	
Kathleen Courtney Hochul (D-NY)	2021-present	Elected as lieutenant governor, succeeded governor who resigned

Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University, May 2020.

TABLE 8.9
Women in State Legislatures: 2020

State	Senate			House			Legislature (both houses)	
	Democrats	Republicans	% Women	Democrats	Republicans	% Women	% Women	State rank (a)
Alabama	4		11.4%	11	7	17.1%	15.7%	49
Alaska	1	4	25.0%	7	6	32.5%	30.0%	28
Arizona	9	6	50.0%	15	10	41.7%	44.4%	4
Arkansas	3	4	20.0%	10	14	24.0%	23.0%	41
California	11	4	37.5%	17	5	27.5%	30.8%	24
Colorado	11	1	34.3%	28	6	52.3%	46.0%	2
Connecticut	9	1	27.8%	34	20	35.8%	34.2%	17
Delaware	7		33.3%	11	1	29.3%	30.6%	26
Florida	8	7	37.5%	23	17	33.3%	34.4%	15
Georgia	15	2	30.4%	45	16	33.9%	33.1%	18
Hawaii	9		36.0%	14	2	31.4%	32.9%	19
Idaho	4	6	28.6%	6	16	31.4%	30.5%	27
Illinois	21	4	42.4%	39	7	39.0%	40.1%	11
Indiana	3	7	20.0%	15	12	27.0%	24.7%	39
Iowa	7	5	24.0%	21	10	31.0%	28.7%	32
Kansas	6	10	40.0%	19	14	26.4%	29.7%	30
Kentucky	3	3	15.8%	17	14	31.0%	26.8%	34
Louisiana	3	3	15.4%	8	12	19.0%	18.1%	44
Maine (e)	9	4	37.1%	47	20	45.0%	43.5%	6
Maryland	13	2	31.9%	54	8	44.0%	41.0%	10
Massachusetts (b)	12		30.0%	44	5	31.3%	31.0%	23
Michigan	8	3	28.9%	27	15	38.2%	35.8%	12
Minnesota	14	7	31.3%	38	13	38.1%	35.8%	12
Mississippi	4	7	21.2%	10	7	13.9%	16.1%	48
Missouri	5	6	32.4%	26	15	25.2%	26.4%	38
Montana	11	1	24.0%	17	19	36.0%	32.0%	20
Nebraska (c)	-----Nonpartisan-----		26.5%	-----Unicameral-----			26.5%	35
Nevada	8	2	47.6%	20	8	66.7%	60.3%	1
New Hampshire	5	5	41.7%	93	49	35.5%	35.8%	12
New Jersey	9	2	27.5%	19	7	32.5%	30.8%	24
New Mexico (f)	10	2	28.6%	28	8	52.9%	43.8%	5
New York	13	5	28.6%	51	4	36.7%	34.3%	16
North Carolina	10	6	32.0%	21	8	24.2%	26.5%	35
North Dakota	4	7	23.4%	8	13	22.3%	22.7%	42
Ohio	4	4	24.2%	18	15	33.3%	31.1%	21
Oklahoma	5	4	18.8%	9	13	21.8%	20.8%	43
Oregon	7	1	26.7%	22	9	51.7%	43.3%	7
Pennsylvania	8	6	28.0%	32	27	29.1%	28.9%	31
Rhode Island	17	2	50.0%	29	3	42.7%	45.1%	3
South Carolina	2	3	10.9%	13	12	20.2%	17.6%	46
South Dakota	1	8	25.7%	4	17	30.0%	28.6%	33
Tennessee	5	3	24.2%	4	10	14.1%	16.7%	47
Texas	4	6	32.3%	31	7	25.3%	26.5%	35
Utah	4	1	17.2%	12	8	26.7%	24.0%	40
Vermont (d)	10		33.3%	47	14	44.0%	42.2%	8
Virginia	7	4	27.5%	25	6	31.0%	30.0%	28
Washington	14	5	38.8%	33	9	42.9%	41.5%	9
West Virginia		3	8.8%	4	9	13.0%	11.9%	50
Wisconsin	6	4	30.3%	21	10	31.3%	31.1%	21
Wyoming		5	16.7%	4	7	18.3%	45.6%	45

Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University. Figures are as of April 2021.

Key:

- (a) States share the same rank if their proportions of women legislators are exactly equal or round off to be equal (CA, NJ; MI, MN, NH; OH, WI; AK, VA; NC, NE, TX).
- (b) Massachusetts percentage includes one Independent.

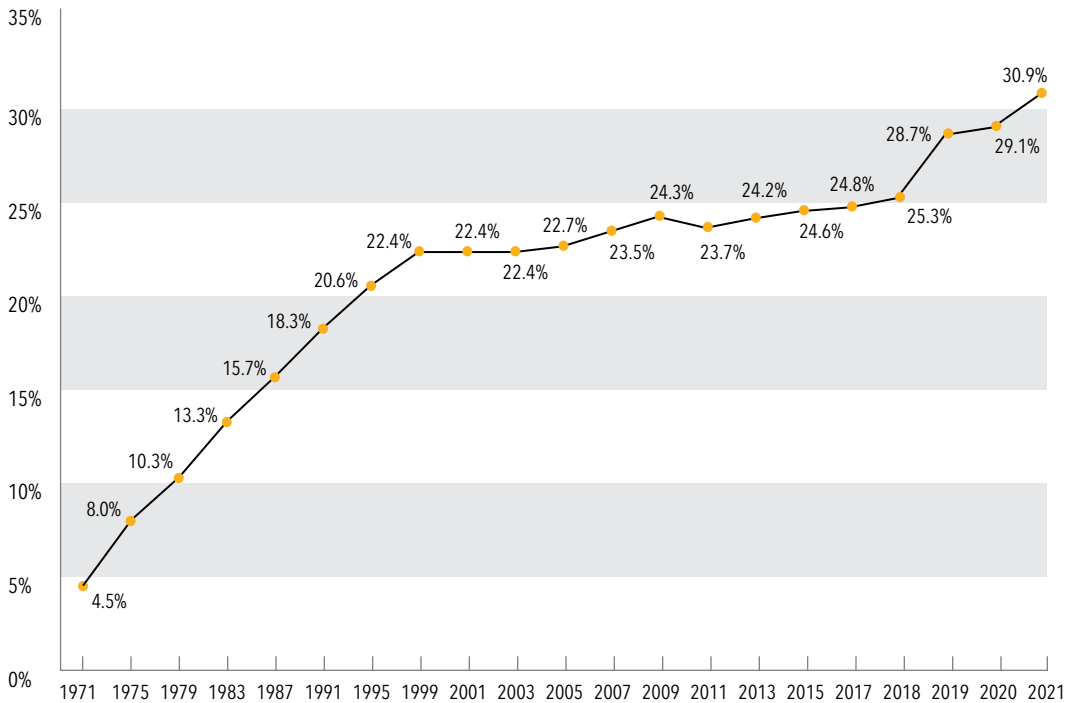
(c) Nebraska has a unicameral legislature with nonpartisan elections.

(d) Vermont percentage includes three Independents and four Progressives

(e) Maine percentage includes one Independent

(f) New Mexico percentage includes one Independent

Table 8.9 | Proportion of Women among State Legislators



Source: Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University.

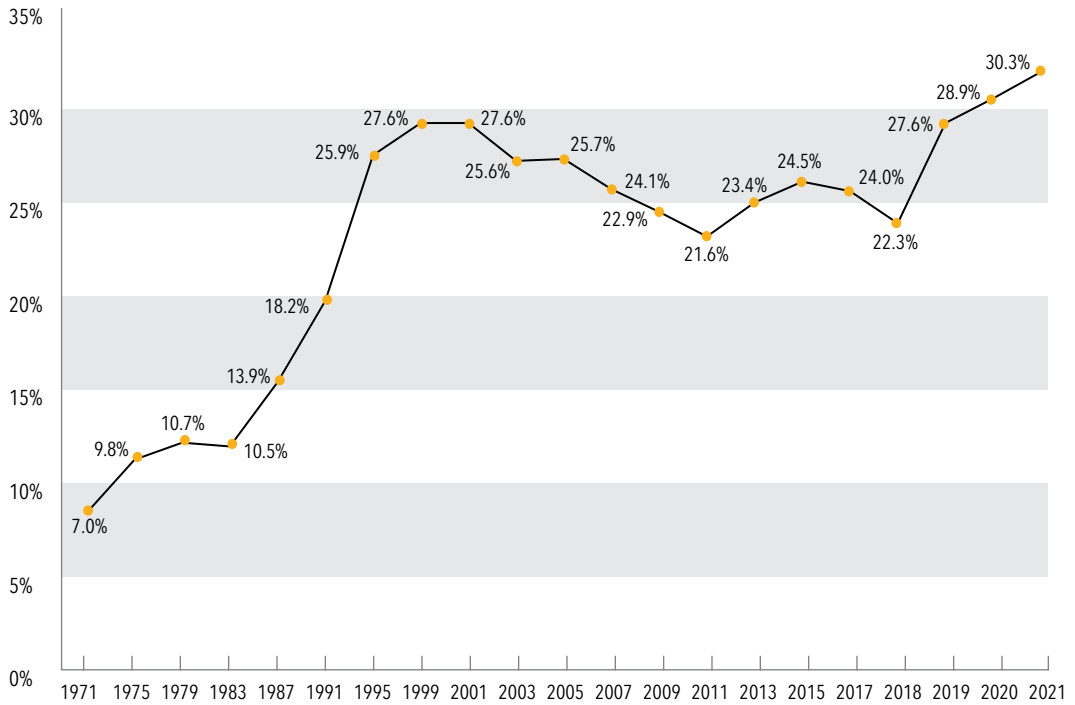
TABLE 8.10
Women Statewide Elected Officials: 2021

State	Governor	Lieutenant Governor	Attorney General	Secretary of State	Treasurer
Alabama	w	★	★	★	★
Alaska	★	★	★	N.A.	N.A.
Arizona	★	N.A.	★	w	w
Arkansas	★	★	w	★	★
California	★	w	★	♦	w
Colorado	★	w	★	w	★
Connecticut	★	w	★	w	★
Delaware	★	w	w	N.A.	w
Florida	★	w	w	N.A.	★
Georgia	★	★	★	★	N.A.
Hawaii	★	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Idaho	★	w	★	★	w
Illinois	★	w	★	★	★
Indiana	★	w	★	w	w
Iowa	w	★	★	★	★
Kansas	w	★	★	★	★
Kentucky	★	w	★	★	w
Louisiana	★	★	★	★	★
Maine	w	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Maryland	★	★	★	N.A.	N.A.
Massachusetts	★	w	w	★	w
Michigan	w	★	w	w	N.A.
Minnesota	★	w	★	★	N.A.
Mississippi	★	★	w	★	★
Missouri	★	★	★	★	★
Montana	★	♦	★	♦	N.A.
Nebraska	★	★	★	★	N.A.
Nevada	★	w	★	w	★
New Hampshire	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Jersey	★	w	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
New Mexico	w	★	★	w	★
New York	★	w	w	N.A.	N.A.
North Carolina	★	★	★	w	★
North Dakota	★	★	★	★	w
Ohio	★	★	★	★	★
Oklahoma	★	★	★	N.A.	★
Oregon	w	N.A.	w	w	★
Pennsylvania	★	★	★	N.A.	★
Rhode Island	★	★	★	w	★
South Carolina	★	w	★	★	★
South Dakota	w	★	★	★	★
Tennessee	★	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Texas	★	★	★	N.A.	N.A.
Utah	★	♦	★	N.A.	★
Vermont	★	♦	★	★	w
Virginia	★	★	★	N.A.	N.A.
Washington	★	★	★	w	★
West Virginia	★	N.A.	★	★	★
Wisconsin	★	★	★	★	w
Wyoming	★	N.A.	N.A.	★	★

Source: Data for elected officials are current as of April 2021 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.
 N.A. – 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

Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Level, Grade, and State or Jurisdiction: Fall 2018

State or jurisdiction	Total, all grades	Elementary										Elementary ungraded	
		Total	Prekindergarten	Kindergarten	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7		Grade 8
United States	50,694,061	35,497,748	1,539,675	3,681,158	3,640,647	3,653,757	3,708,633	3,777,397	3,876,138	3,892,506	3,848,511	3,787,758	91,568
Alabama	739,716	523,523	17,504	54,681	55,967	54,995	55,360	57,446	58,483	57,740	55,983	55,364	0
Alaska	130,963	93,642	3,544	9,976	10,047	10,049	10,145	10,254	10,247	10,053	9,793	9,534	0
Arizona	1,141,511	793,964	21,237	79,967	81,901	81,943	83,029	86,831	90,300	90,579	89,724	88,236	217
Arkansas	495,291	351,719	16,973	36,508	36,684	36,045	36,706	37,812	38,747	38,914	36,579	36,563	188
California	6,272,734	4,321,648	86,456	525,758	448,028	454,542	455,718	448,061	467,215	471,008	487,027	477,835	0
Colorado	911,536	637,758	33,728	63,409	64,049	64,977	65,957	68,232	69,948	69,982	69,442	68,034	0
Connecticut	526,634	362,125	18,694	35,819	36,397	36,610	37,019	38,172	39,048	40,257	39,829	40,280	0
Delaware	138,405	96,753	2,081	9,820	10,257	10,227	10,423	10,697	11,078	10,810	10,828	10,532	0
Florida	88,493	69,581	12,866	7,491	7,276	6,931	6,627	6,372	6,153	5,803	5,159	4,903	0
Georgia	2,846,444	1,994,347	64,164	200,907	207,027	209,155	220,993	214,698	223,379	219,451	220,936	213,637	0
Hawaii	1,767,202	1,245,461	49,315	125,501	127,691	128,043	131,168	135,717	138,773	139,270	136,147	133,836	0
Idaho	181,278	130,402	1,580	14,432	14,662	14,723	15,041	11,885	15,372	14,758	14,238	13,387	324
Illinois	310,522	216,919	3,488	21,790	22,593	22,860	23,232	23,882	24,779	25,028	24,580	24,686	1
Indiana	1,982,327	1,370,182	87,063	129,746	134,377	137,036	140,561	144,053	148,423	151,288	148,919	148,692	24
Iowa	1,055,706	726,878	20,236	75,767	76,880	75,704	77,206	78,556	80,755	80,898	80,300	79,395	1,181
Kansas	514,833	365,737	31,233	39,230	35,051	35,067	36,217	36,936	38,258	38,276	38,074	37,395	0
Kentucky	497,733	353,649	22,764	35,361	35,538	35,528	36,400	36,878	37,732	37,633	36,814	36,320	2,681
Louisiana	677,821	479,561	28,465	49,445	46,134	48,846	49,100	51,309	52,254	52,468	50,962	50,146	432
Maine	711,783	511,587	28,164	53,026	54,177	52,717	52,955	54,802	54,938	55,540	53,415	51,853	0
Maryland	180,461	124,850	5,880	12,836	12,518	12,615	12,778	13,358	13,508	13,772	13,705	13,880	0
Massachusetts	896,827	635,285	30,950	63,778	65,466	66,637	67,029	68,942	70,427	69,142	67,240	65,674	0
Michigan	962,297	665,324	30,416	66,048	67,767	68,438	68,975	70,827	73,146	73,431	72,356	72,031	1,889
Minnesota	1,504,194	1,031,332	47,069	117,694	104,706	104,753	103,710	105,365	108,051	112,656	112,790	111,709	2,829
Mississippi	889,304	615,709	24,466	64,300	63,928	63,580	64,817	65,826	67,389	67,902	67,223	66,278	0
Missouri	471,298	338,465	6,404	35,172	35,830	34,916	35,549	37,272	38,493	38,537	35,770	35,113	5,409
Montana	913,441	647,461	33,721	65,842	65,986	66,178	67,344	69,139	70,803	71,106	69,294	68,048	0
Nebraska	148,844	106,357	2,114	11,877	11,316	11,371	11,189	11,677	12,063	11,742	11,841	11,167	0
Nevada	326,392	230,122	18,483	23,327	23,188	22,965	23,661	24,243	24,250	22,629	23,847	23,529	0
New Hampshire	492,640	349,619	11,598	35,834	36,115	36,474	36,711	37,300	39,022	39,776	38,549	37,603	637
New Jersey	178,515	121,965	4,222	11,695	12,422	12,729	12,570	13,140	13,524	13,811	13,936	13,916	0
New Mexico	1,400,069	979,147	63,364	89,638	94,064	94,163	95,290	98,229	99,412	101,591	100,630	99,399	43,367
New York	333,537	234,323	10,174	23,374	23,711	23,835	24,289	25,740	26,292	26,129	25,519	25,260	0
North Carolina	2,700,833	1,874,568	66,446	189,265	194,688	195,001	196,148	199,390	201,374	202,416	199,848	197,603	32,389
North Dakota	1,552,497	1,087,608	19,052	113,657	115,996	115,091	117,072	121,544	123,285	123,622	120,634	117,655	0
Ohio	113,845	82,288	2,808	9,328	9,181	8,747	8,745	8,890	8,859	8,853	8,628	8,249	0
Oklahoma	1,695,762	1,184,755	40,192	124,297	123,378	122,214	126,904	127,101	129,845	131,739	130,761	128,324	0
Oregon	698,891	505,349	41,901	52,565	52,045	50,523	51,934	52,364	52,669	52,505	50,650	48,193	0
Pennsylvania	609,507	428,997	27,777	42,004	42,941	43,561	43,902	45,182	46,841	46,655	45,684	44,450	0
Rhode Island	1,730,757	1,186,383	9,313	121,982	126,085	127,497	128,221	131,307	135,743	136,314	135,712	134,209	0
South Carolina	143,436	98,461	2,905	10,004	10,114	10,299	10,418	10,663	11,001	11,094	11,026	10,937	0
South Dakota	780,882	556,875	27,468	55,281	57,513	57,049	57,436	60,631	61,418	62,168	59,812	58,099	0
Tennessee	138,975	100,700	3,427	11,812	10,490	10,481	10,604	10,799	10,959	11,011	10,683	10,434	0
Texas	1,007,624	716,021	32,276	75,807	75,354	74,225	74,256	75,184	78,098	78,664	77,085	75,072	0
Utah	5,433,471	3,868,443	264,460	374,036	386,925	387,779	395,912	412,044	417,559	417,749	406,877	405,102	0
Vermont	677,031	479,370	16,447	49,103	49,072	50,316	50,941	52,153	53,463	53,905	52,631	51,339	0
Virginia	87,074	62,486	8,625	5,791	5,797	5,768	5,912	5,869	6,200	6,328	5,996	6,200	0
Washington	1,289,367	898,317	33,790	91,017	94,045	94,174	94,440	96,858	99,590	99,795	97,862	96,746	0
West Virginia	1,123,736	786,827	32,092	81,337	81,992	82,836	83,204	85,656	87,113	86,626	84,022	81,949	0
Wisconsin	267,976	190,424	15,479	19,444	19,036	18,837	18,879	19,573	19,996	20,152	19,451	19,577	0
Wyoming	859,333	597,619	56,096	56,915	57,236	57,706	58,744	61,157	62,329	63,276	62,194	61,966	0
Dist. of Columbia	94,313	66,862	705	7,464	7,006	7,001	7,192	7,381	7,534	7,654	7,506	7,419	0
Bureau of Indian Education	43,706	32,632	N/A	3,893	3,806	3,638	3,526	3,660	3,689	3,584	3,433	3,403	0
DoDEA (c)	N/A	N/A	3,965	6,981	7,091	6,900	6,373	6,165	5,906	5,789	4,846	4,467	0
American Samoa	12,106	8,352	1,042	668	777	772	803	825	833	834	839	959	0
Guam	29,719	20,183	810	1,926	2,143	2,182	2,175	2,161	2,328	2,200	2,136	2,122	0
PNMI*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cuerto Rico	307,282	210,452	2,656	18,263	21,874	21,270	21,501	22,326	22,749	23,395	23,712	24,618	8,088
U.S. Virgin Islands	10,718	7,309	14	673	778	725	816	885	869	851	906	792	0

See footnotes at end of table

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.1

Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Level, Grade, and State or Jurisdiction: Fall 2018 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Secondary				
		Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	Secondary ungraded (a)
United States	15,196,313	4,004,435	3,849,221	3,652,743	3,648,657	41,257
Alabama	216,193	57,358	54,371	52,442	52,022	0
Alaska	37,321	9,486	9,086	9,034	9,715	0
Arizona	347,547	89,089	87,812	82,175	88,378	93
Arkansas	143,572	37,622	36,787	35,659	33,427	77
California	1,951,086	493,903	492,690	474,843	489,650	0
Colorado	273,778	70,089	68,526	65,769	69,394	0
Connecticut	164,509	42,617	41,584	39,739	40,569	0
Delaware	41,652	11,949	10,665	9,737	9,301	0
Florida	18,912	5,890	4,669	4,251	4,102	0
Georgia	852,097	221,422	216,353	207,378	206,944	0
Hawaii	521,741	147,946	133,992	121,955	117,848	0
Idaho	50,876	14,738	13,170	12,253	10,589	126
Illinois	93,603	24,437	23,844	22,951	22,371	0
Indiana	612,145	159,633	154,862	148,404	149,235	11
Iowa	328,828	82,423	80,114	81,936	83,826	529
Kansas	149,096	37,735	37,687	36,717	36,957	0
Kentucky	144,084	37,440	36,537	34,711	34,305	1,091
Louisiana	198,260	53,318	51,171	47,910	45,683	178
Maine	200,196	56,737	51,143	47,777	44,539	0
Maryland	55,611	14,018	13,833	13,688	14,072	0
Massachusetts	261,542	72,747	67,156	62,321	59,318	0
Michigan	296,973	77,357	74,561	72,404	71,811	840
Minnesota	472,862	123,087	119,502	112,503	116,465	1,305
Mississippi	273,595	68,430	67,290	65,703	72,172	0
Missouri	132,833	36,137	33,497	31,275	29,788	2,136
Montana	265,980	69,792	67,537	64,898	63,753	0
Nebraska	42,487	11,426	10,885	10,382	9,794	0
Nevada	96,270	24,371	24,035	23,423	24,441	0
New Hampshire	143,021	36,660	36,317	35,933	33,847	264
New Jersey	56,550	15,072	14,115	14,032	13,296	35
New Mexico	420,922	103,809	101,455	98,255	98,898	18,505
New York	99,214	29,006	25,690	22,937	21,581	0
North Carolina	826,265	215,128	210,291	194,235	192,299	14,312
North Dakota	464,889	122,292	120,560	113,031	107,251	1,755
Ohio	31,557	8,423	8,014	7,533	7,587	0
Oklahoma	511,007	140,314	132,872	118,362	119,459	0
Oregon	193,542	52,342	50,380	46,677	44,143	0
Pennsylvania	180,510	45,383	44,814	43,627	46,686	0
Rhode Island	544,374	142,335	137,892	131,111	133,036	0
South Carolina	44,975	11,862	11,256	10,954	10,903	0
South Dakota	224,007	64,142	57,293	52,339	50,233	0
Tennessee	38,275	10,922	9,873	8,912	8,568	0
Texas	291,603	76,655	73,801	71,061	70,086	0
Utah	1,565,028	437,206	401,168	373,383	353,271	0
Vermont	197,661	51,270	50,597	48,519	47,275	0
Virginia	24,588	6,367	6,327	6,078	5,816	0
Washington	391,050	104,784	98,806	93,712	93,748	0
West Virginia	336,909	83,602	82,832	81,244	89,231	0
Wisconsin	77,552	21,479	19,663	18,393	18,017	0
Wyoming	261,714	66,770	64,726	63,686	66,532	0
Dist. of Columbia	27,451	7,415	7,120	6,491	6,425	0
Bureau of Indian Education	11,074	3,299	2,819	2,601	2,355	0
DoDEA (c)	N/A	3,760	3,403	3,117	2,643	0
American Samoa	3,754	1,036	964	871	883	0
Guam	9,536	2,988	2,491	2,373	1,684	0
CNMI*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	96,830	24,082	23,525	22,807	22,808	3,608
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,409	1,081	818	809	701	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.1

**Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Level, Grade,
and State or Jurisdiction: Fall 2018** (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 2018-19. (This table was prepared October 2020.)

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: The total ungraded counts of students were prorated to the elementary and secondary levels based on prior state reports of the percentage of elementary and of secondary ungraded students.

Key:

N/A - Not available.

(a) Includes students reported as being enrolled in grade 13.

(b) DoDEA = Department of Defense Education Activity. Includes both domestic and overseas schools.

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.2

Public Elementary and Secondary Teachers, Enrollment, and Pupil/Teacher Ratios, by State or Jurisdiction: Fall 2016-Fall 2018

State or jurisdiction	Fall 2016			Fall 2017			Fall 2018		
	Teachers	Enrollment	Pupil/teacher ratio	Teachers	Enrollment	Pupil/teacher ratio	Teachers	Enrollment	Pupil/teacher ratio
United States	3,169,499	50,615,189	16.0	3,169,750	50,685,567	16.0	3,169,762	50,694,061	16.0
Alabama	42,533	744,930	17.5	41,802	742,444	17.8	42,114	739,716	17.6
Alaska	7,825	132,737	17.0	7,743	132,872	17.2	7,657	130,963	17.1
Arizona	48,220	1,123,137	23.3	47,868	1,110,851	23.2	48,510	1,141,511	23.5
Arkansas	35,730	493,447	13.8	35,800	496,085	13.9	38,019	495,291	13.0
California	271,287	6,309,138	23.3	271,523	6,304,266	23.2	271,805	6,272,734	23.1
Colorado	52,014	905,019	17.4	52,373	910,280	17.4	53,147	911,536	17.2
Connecticut	42,343	535,118	12.6	45,081	531,288	11.8	42,828	526,634	12.3
Delaware	9,208	136,264	14.8	9,399	136,293	14.5	9,624	138,405	14.4
Florida	186,339	2,816,791	15.1	186,128	2,832,424	15.2	164,399	2,846,444	17.3
Georgia	114,763	1,764,346	15.4	116,022	1,768,642	15.2	117,159	1,767,202	15.1
Hawaii	11,782	181,550	15.4	12,033	180,837	15.0	12,132	181,278	14.9
Idaho	16,204	297,200	18.3	16,592	301,186	18.2	16,745	310,522	18.5
Illinois	128,893	2,026,718	15.7	128,204	2,005,153	15.6	132,423	1,982,327	15.0
Indiana	60,162	1,049,547	17.4	61,018	1,054,187	17.3	61,155	1,055,706	17.3
Iowa	35,808	509,831	14.2	35,553	511,850	14.4	35,618	514,833	14.5
Kansas	36,193	494,347	13.7	36,387	497,088	13.7	36,724	497,733	13.6
Kentucky	42,029	684,017	16.3	42,064	680,978	16.2	41,827	677,821	16.2
Louisiana	48,408	716,293	14.8	40,281	715,135	17.8	38,913	711,783	18.3
Maine	14,750	180,512	12.2	14,760	180,473	12.2	15,034	180,461	12.0
Maryland	59,703	886,221	14.8	60,175	893,684	14.9	60,699	896,827	14.8
Massachusetts	72,413	964,514	13.3	73,381	964,791	13.1	73,868	962,297	13.0
Michigan	83,597	1,528,666	18.3	84,473	1,516,398	18.0	85,015	1,504,194	17.7
Minnesota	56,715	875,021	15.4	57,260	884,944	15.5	57,698	889,304	15.4
Mississippi	31,924	483,150	15.1	31,625	478,321	15.1	31,963	471,298	14.7
Missouri	67,926	915,040	13.5	68,496	915,472	13.4	68,498	913,441	13.3
Montana	10,555	146,375	13.9	10,515	149,474	14.2	10,575	148,844	14.1
Nebraska	23,611	319,194	13.5	23,771	323,766	13.6	23,912	326,392	13.6
Nevada	23,705	473,744	20.0	23,709	485,785	20.5	23,240	492,640	21.2
New Hampshire	14,760	180,888	12.3	14,589	179,433	12.3	14,644	178,515	12.2
New Jersey	115,729	1,410,421	12.2	115,496	1,408,102	12.2	116,189	1,400,069	12.0
New Mexico	21,331	336,263	15.8	21,092	334,345	15.9	21,139	333,537	15.8
New York	209,151	2,729,776	13.1	213,159	2,724,663	12.8	212,157	2,700,833	12.7
North Carolina	100,220	1,550,062	15.5	100,401	1,553,513	15.5	100,220	1,552,497	15.5
North Dakota	9,265	109,706	11.8	9,284	111,920	12.1	9,470	113,845	12.0
Ohio	102,600	1,710,143	16.7	98,912	1,704,399	17.2	101,739	1,695,762	16.7
Oklahoma	41,090	693,903	16.9	41,597	695,092	16.7	42,448	698,891	16.5
Oregon	29,756	606,277	20.4	29,909	608,014	20.3	30,152	609,507	20.2
Pennsylvania	122,552	1,727,497	14.1	121,918	1,726,809	14.2	123,350	1,730,757	14.0
Rhode Island	10,689	142,150	13.3	10,687	142,949	13.4	10,749	143,436	13.3
South Carolina	50,789	771,250	15.2	52,467	777,507	14.8	52,730	780,882	14.8
South Dakota	9,777	136,302	13.9	9,833	137,823	14.0	9,865	138,975	14.1
Tennessee	64,270	1,001,562	15.6	64,019	1,001,967	15.7	64,116	1,007,624	15.7
Texas	352,809	5,360,849	15.2	356,877	5,401,341	15.1	359,576	5,433,471	15.1
Utah	28,841	659,801	22.9	29,212	668,274	22.9	29,753	677,031	22.8
Vermont	8,187	88,428	10.8	8,313	88,028	10.6	8,317	87,074	10.5
Virginia	91,628	1,287,026	14.0	85,936	1,291,462	15.0	86,974	1,289,367	14.8
Washington	58,815	1,101,711	18.7	60,183	1,110,367	18.4	61,837	1,123,736	18.2
West Virginia	19,356	273,855	14.1	19,239	272,266	14.2	18,912	267,976	14.2
Wisconsin	59,011	864,432	14.6	58,598	860,753	14.7	59,484	859,333	14.4
Wyoming	7,506	94,170	12.5	7,335	94,258	12.9	7,327	94,313	12.9
Dist. of Columbia	6,727	85,850	12.8	6,659	87,315	13.1	7,312	88,493	12.1
Bureau of Indian Education	N/A	45,399	N/A	N/A	46,330	N/A	5,585	43,706	7.8
DoDEA (a)	N/A	72,226	N/A	N/A	71,134	N/A	N/A	71,406	N/A
American Samoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12,620	N/A	N/A	12,106	N/A
Guam	2,289	30,758	13.4	2,202	30,112	13.7	2,163	29,719	13.7
CNMI*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	28,899	365,181	12.6	28,039	346,096	12.3	25,424	307,282	12.1
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,154	13,194	11.4	1,066	16,139	15.1	1,020	10,718	10.5

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.2

**Public Elementary and Secondary Teachers, Enrollment, and Pupil/Teacher Ratios, by State or Jurisdiction:
Fall 2016-Fall 2018** (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 2000-01 through 2018-19; and Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) Data Center, Enrollment Data, 2016, 2017, and 2018, retrieved August 11, 2020, from <https://www.dodea.edu/datacenter/enrollment.cfm>. (This table was prepared August 2020.)

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: Teachers reported in full-time equivalents (FTE). The pupil/teacher ratio includes teachers for students with disabilities and other special teachers; these teachers are generally excluded from class size calculations. Ratios reflect totals reported by states and differ from totals reported for schools or school districts. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

Key:

N/A - Not available.

(a) DoDEA = Department of Defense Education Activity. Includes both domestic and overseas schools.

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.3

Public Elementary and Secondary Teachers, by Level and State or Jurisdiction: Selected years, Fall 2017-Fall 2018 (In full-time equivalents)

State or jurisdiction	Fall 2017				Fall 2018			
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Ungraded	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Ungraded
United States	3,169,750	1,746,538	1,233,360	189,851	3,169,762	1,757,308	1,247,208	165,246
Alabama	41,802	22,301	19,501	0	42,114	22,423	19,691	0
Alaska	7,743	4,070	3,673	N/A	7,657	3,990	3,667	N/A
Arizona	47,868	33,299	14,569	N/A	48,510	33,715	14,796	N/A
Arkansas	35,800	18,177	14,862	2,760	38,019	17,259	18,230	2,530
California	271,523	181,402	85,849	4,272	271,805	180,739	87,079	3,987
Colorado	52,373	29,341	23,033	N/A	53,147	29,840	23,307	N/A
Connecticut	45,081	29,414	15,428	239	42,828	27,178	15,421	229
Delaware	9,399	4,788	4,611	N/A	9,624	4,919	4,704	N/A
Florida	186,128	75,746	67,474	42,908	164,399	72,439	64,856	27,104
Georgia	116,022	53,116	45,502	17,403	117,159	53,036	45,886	18,238
Hawaii	12,033	6,518	5,450	66	12,132	6,547	5,477	108
Idaho	16,592	7,764	8,828	N/A	16,745	9,189	7,556	N/A
Illinois	128,204	89,854	38,018	332	132,423	92,317	39,807	300
Indiana	61,018	31,621	29,398	0	61,155	31,772	29,383	0
Iowa	35,553	25,007	10,546	N/A	35,618	25,089	10,529	0
Kansas	36,387	18,729	17,658	N/A	36,724	18,952	17,772	N/A
Kentucky	42,064	24,701	10,092	7,270	41,827	24,476	10,005	7,346
Louisiana	40,281	27,409	12,872	N/A	38,913	26,541	12,372	N/A
Maine	14,760	10,329	4,431	N/A	15,034	10,543	4,491	N/A
Maryland	60,175	36,657	23,518	N/A	60,699	36,425	24,274	N/A
Massachusetts	73,381	47,733	25,648	0	73,868	47,815	26,054	0
Michigan	84,473	35,276	32,978	16,219	85,015	35,403	33,271	16,341
Minnesota	57,260	30,816	24,497	1,947	57,698	31,116	24,656	1,926
Mississippi	31,625	14,795	13,117	3,713	31,963	15,021	13,288	3,654
Missouri	68,496	35,725	32,771	N/A	68,498	35,620	32,879	N/A
Montana	10,515	7,383	3,097	35	10,575	7,426	3,111	38
Nebraska	23,771	15,321	8,450	N/A	23,912	15,437	8,475	N/A
Nevada	23,709	11,348	8,453	3,908	23,240	10,722	8,907	3,611
New Hampshire	14,589	9,859	4,730	N/A	14,644	9,807	4,837	N/A
New Jersey	115,496	61,197	37,635	16,664	116,189	61,735	37,639	16,814
New Mexico	21,092	9,387	7,960	3,745	21,139	9,279	8,035	3,826
New York	213,159	108,893	95,744	8,522	212,157	108,194	95,626	8,337
North Carolina	100,401	70,004	29,641	756	100,220	70,265	29,131	824
North Dakota	9,284	6,163	3,121	N/A	9,470	6,309	3,161	N/A
Ohio	98,912	43,987	41,543	13,382	101,739	50,828	47,213	3,698
Oklahoma	41,597	23,643	17,954	N/A	42,448	24,166	18,282	N/A
Oregon	29,909	21,158	8,752	N/A	30,152	21,270	8,882	N/A
Pennsylvania	121,918	58,334	52,638	10,946	123,350	59,141	52,805	11,404
Rhode Island	10,687	5,939	4,748	N/A	10,749	6,967	3,782	N/A
South Carolina	52,467	36,969	15,498	N/A	52,730	37,145	15,585	N/A
South Dakota	9,833	6,250	2,495	1,087	9,865	6,247	2,501	1,117
Tennessee	64,019	45,462	18,558	0	64,116	45,690	18,426	0
Texas	356,877	176,132	155,342	25,403	359,576	177,123	156,841	25,612
Utah	29,212	14,230	12,035	2,946	29,753	14,169	12,430	3,155
Vermont	8,313	3,176	2,745	2,392	8,317	3,131	2,737	2,449
Virginia	85,936	37,097	48,840	N/A	86,974	37,381	49,592	N/A
Washington	60,183	33,057	24,810	2,316	61,837	34,180	25,487	2,171
West Virginia	19,239	9,951	9,083	205	18,912	9,819	9,070	23
Wisconsin	58,598	28,986	29,198	414	59,484	29,976	29,103	405
Wyoming	7,335	3,948	3,387	0	7,327	3,928	3,399	0
Dist. of Columbia	6,659	4,078	2,581	0	7,312	4,610	2,702	0
Bureau of Indian Education	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,585	1,801	932	2,852
DoDEA (d)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
American Samoa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guam	2,202	1,068	1,134	0	2,163	1,068	1,095	0
CNMI*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	28,039	16,617	6,275	5,147	25,424	14,110	6,021	5,294
U.S. Virgin Islands	1,066	500	553	13	1,020	472	541	7

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.3

**Public Elementary and Secondary Teachers, by Level and State or Jurisdiction: Selected years,
Fall 2016–Fall 2017 (In full-time equivalents) (continued)**

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 2000-01 through 2018-19. (This table was prepared August 2020.)

Note: Distribution of elementary and secondary teachers determined by reporting units. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

Key:

N/A - Not available.

(a) DoDEA = Department of Defense Education Activity. Includes both domestic and overseas schools.

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.4

Estimated Average Annual Salary of Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by State: Selected Years: 1969-70 Through 2019-20

State or other jurisdiction	Current dollars							Percent change, 2018-19 to 2019-20
	1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1999-2000	2009-10	2018-19	2019-20	
United States	\$8,626	\$15,970	\$31,367	\$41,807	\$55,370	\$62,355	\$64,133	2.85
Alabama	6,818	13,060	24,828	36,689	47,571	52,009	54,095	4.01
Alaska	10,560	27,210	43,153	46,462	59,672	70,277	72,010	2.47
Arizona	8,711	15,054	29,402	36,902	46,952	50,353	50,782	0.85
Arkansas	6,307	12,299	22,352	33,386	46,700	49,438	50,456	2.06
California	10,315	18,020	37,998	47,680	68,203	82,746	84,531	2.16
Colorado	7,761	16,205	30,758	38,163	49,202	54,935	57,706	5.04
Connecticut	9,262	16,229	40,461	51,780	64,350	76,465 (a)	78,427 (a)	2.57
Delaware	9,015	16,148	33,377	44,435	57,080	63,662	64,853 (a)	1.87
Florida	8,412	14,149	28,803	36,722	46,708	48,314	49,102	1.63
Georgia	7,276	13,853	28,006	41,023	53,112	57,095	60,578	6.10
Hawaii	9,453	19,920	32,047	40,578	55,063	63,201	65,409	3.49
Idaho	6,890	13,611	23,861	35,547	46,283	50,755	52,875	4.18
Illinois	9,569	17,601	32,794	46,486	62,077	67,049	68,083	1.54
Indiana	8,833	15,599	30,902	41,850	49,986	51,119	51,745	1.22
Iowa	8,355	15,203	26,747	35,678	49,626	57,489	58,184	1.21
Kansas	7,612	13,690	28,744	34,981	46,657	51,082	51,320	0.47
Kentucky	6,953	14,520	26,292	36,380	49,543	53,434	53,907	0.89
Louisiana	7,028	13,760	24,300	33,109	48,903	50,288	51,566	2.54
Maine	7,572	13,071	26,881	35,561	46,106	54,048	55,276	2.27
Maryland	9,383	17,558	36,319	44,048	63,971	70,463	73,444	4.23
Massachusetts	8,764	17,253	34,712	46,580	69,273	82,313	84,290	2.40
Michigan	9,826	19,663	37,072	49,044	57,958	62,170	63,568	2.25
Minnesota	8,658	15,912	32,190	39,802	52,431	58,221	58,663	0.76
Mississippi	5,798	11,850	24,292	31,857	45,644	45,105	46,843	3.85
Missouri	7,799	13,682	27,094	35,656	45,317	50,019	50,817	1.60
Montana	7,606	14,537	25,081	32,121	45,759	50,721 (a)	52,135 (a)	2.79
Nebraska	7,375	13,516	25,522	33,237	46,227	54,470	55,267	1.46
Nevada	9,215	16,295	30,590	39,390	51,524	55,950	56,672	1.29
New Hampshire	7,771	13,017	28,986	37,734	51,443	59,198	59,622	0.72
New Jersey	9,130	17,161	35,676	52,015	65,130	74,760 (a)	76,376 (a)	2.16
New Mexico	7,796	14,887	24,756	32,554	46,258	47,826	54,256	13.44
New York	10,336	19,812	38,925	51,020	71,633	85,479	87,069 (a)	1.86
North Carolina	7,494	14,117	27,883	39,404	46,850	53,940	54,150	0.39
North Dakota	6,696	13,263	23,016	29,863	42,964	52,845	53,525	1.29
Ohio	8,300	15,269	31,218	41,436	55,958	59,713	61,406	2.84
Oklahoma	6,882	13,107	23,070	31,298	47,691	52,397	54,096	3.24
Oregon	8,818	16,266	30,840	42,336	55,224	65,125	67,685	3.93
Pennsylvania	8,858	16,515	33,338	48,321	59,156	68,930	70,339	2.04
Rhode Island	8,776	18,002	36,057	47,041	59,686	74,389 (a)	75,336 (a)	1.27
South Carolina	6,927	13,063	27,217	36,081	47,508	50,882	53,329	4.81
South Dakota	6,403	12,348	21,300	29,071	38,837	48,204	48,984	1.62
Tennessee	7,050	13,972	27,052	36,328	46,290	51,349	51,862	1.00
Texas	7,255	14,132	27,496	37,567	48,261	54,121	57,090	5.49
Utah	7,644	14,909	23,686	34,946	45,885	51,858	54,678	5.44
Vermont	7,968	12,484	29,012	37,758	49,084	60,672	61,108 (a)	0.72
Virginia	8,070	14,060	30,938	38,744	50,015	54,986 (a)	57,665	4.87
Washington	9,225	18,820	30,457	41,043	53,003	73,049	76,743	5.06
West Virginia	7,650	13,710	22,842	35,009	45,959	47,681	50,238	5.36
Wisconsin	8,963	16,006	31,921	41,153	51,264	58,277	59,431	1.98
Wyoming	8,232	16,012	28,141	34,127	55,861	58,861	59,786	1.57
Dist. of Columbia	10,285	22,190	38,402	47,076	64,548	78,477 (a)	79,350 (a)	1.11

See footnotes at end of table

Source: National Education Association, Estimates of School Statistics, selected years, 1970 through 2020. (This table was prepared June 2021.)

Key:
(a) NEA estimate.

Notes: Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Standard errors are not available for these estimates, which are based on state reports.

TABLE 9.5

Percentage of High School Dropouts Among Persons 16 to 24 Years Old (Status Dropout Rate), by Sex and Race/Ethnicity: Selected Years, 1960 through 2019

Year	Total (a)								Male (a)							
	All races/ ethnicities (b)		White		Black		Hispanic		All races/ ethnicities (b)		White		Black		Hispanic	
1960 (c)	27.2	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)	N/A	(N.A.)	N/A	(N.A.)	27.8	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)	N/A	(N.A.)	N/A	(N.A.)
1967 (d)	17.0	(N/A)	15.4	(N/A)	28.6	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)	16.5	(N/A)	14.7	(N/A)	30.6	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)
1968 (d)	16.2	(N/A)	14.7	(N/A)	27.4	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)	15.8	(N/A)	14.4	(N/A)	27.1	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)
1969 (d)	15.2	(N/A)	13.6	(N/A)	26.7	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)	14.3	(N/A)	12.6	(N/A)	26.9	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)
1970 (d)	15.0	(0.30)	13.2	(0.30)	27.9	(1.25)	N/A	(N.A.)	14.2	(0.42)	12.2	(0.43)	29.4	(1.87)	N/A	(N.A.)
1971 (d)	14.7	(0.29)	13.4	(0.30)	24.0	(1.17)	N/A	(N.A.)	14.2	(0.41)	12.6	(0.42)	25.5	(1.74)	N/A	(N.A.)
1972	14.6	(0.28)	12.3	(0.29)	21.3	(1.09)	34.3	(2.93)	14.1	(0.40)	11.6	(0.41)	22.3	(1.63)	33.7	(4.26)
1973	14.1	(0.28)	11.6	(0.28)	22.2	(1.09)	33.5	(2.96)	13.7	(0.39)	11.5	(0.40)	21.5	(1.57)	30.4	(4.17)
1974	14.3	(0.28)	11.9	(0.28)	21.2	(1.07)	33.0	(2.74)	14.2	(0.39)	12.0	(0.41)	20.1	(1.55)	33.8	(3.94)
1975	13.9	(0.27)	11.4	(0.28)	22.9	(1.08)	29.2	(2.67)	13.3	(0.38)	11.0	(0.39)	23.0	(1.60)	26.7	(3.75)
1976	14.1	(0.27)	12.0	(0.28)	20.5	(1.03)	31.4	(2.66)	14.1	(0.39)	12.1	(0.40)	21.2	(1.53)	30.3	(3.88)
1977	14.1	(0.27)	11.9	(0.28)	19.8	(1.00)	33.0	(2.65)	14.5	(0.39)	12.6	(0.41)	19.5	(1.47)	31.6	(3.79)
1978	14.2	(0.27)	11.9	(0.28)	20.2	(1.01)	33.3	(2.62)	14.6	(0.39)	12.2	(0.40)	22.5	(1.54)	33.6	(3.77)
1979	14.6	(0.27)	12.0	(0.28)	21.1	(1.02)	33.8	(2.60)	15.0	(0.39)	12.6	(0.40)	22.4	(1.53)	33.0	(3.71)
1980	14.1	(0.27)	11.4	(0.27)	19.1	(0.98)	35.2	(2.47)	15.1	(0.39)	12.3	(0.40)	20.8	(1.48)	37.2	(3.57)
1981	13.9	(0.26)	11.3	(0.27)	18.4	(0.94)	33.2	(2.36)	15.1	(0.39)	12.5	(0.40)	19.9	(1.41)	36.0	(3.42)
1982	13.9	(0.28)	11.4	(0.29)	18.4	(0.99)	31.7	(2.51)	14.5	(0.40)	12.0	(0.43)	21.2	(1.52)	30.5	(3.57)
1983	13.7	(0.28)	11.1	(0.29)	18.0	(0.98)	31.6	(2.51)	14.9	(0.41)	12.2	(0.43)	19.9	(1.48)	34.3	(3.71)
1984	13.1	(0.28)	11.0	(0.29)	15.5	(0.93)	29.8	(2.49)	14.0	(0.41)	11.9	(0.43)	16.8	(1.39)	30.6	(3.62)
1985	12.6	(0.28)	10.4	(0.29)	15.2	(0.93)	27.6	(1.93)	13.4	(0.40)	11.1	(0.43)	16.1	(1.39)	29.9	(2.77)
1986	12.2	(0.27)	9.7	(0.29)	14.2	(0.91)	30.1	(1.88)	13.1	(0.40)	10.3	(0.42)	15.0	(1.36)	32.8	(2.67)
1987	12.6	(0.28)	10.4	(0.30)	14.1	(0.92)	28.6	(1.85)	13.2	(0.41)	10.8	(0.43)	15.0	(1.37)	29.1	(2.58)
1988	12.9	(0.31)	9.6	(0.32)	14.5	(1.01)	35.8	(2.17)	13.5	(0.45)	10.3	(0.47)	15.0	(1.50)	36.0	(3.02)
1989	12.6	(0.30)	9.4	(0.31)	13.9	(0.94)	33.0	(1.92)	13.6	(0.43)	10.3	(0.45)	14.9	(1.41)	34.4	(2.70)
1990	12.1	(0.29)	9.0	(0.30)	13.2	(0.94)	32.4	(1.91)	12.3	(0.42)	9.3	(0.44)	11.9	(1.30)	34.3	(2.71)
1991	12.5	(0.30)	8.9	(0.31)	13.6	(0.95)	35.3	(1.93)	13.0	(0.43)	8.9	(0.44)	13.5	(1.37)	39.2	(2.74)
1992 (e)	11.0	(0.28)	7.7	(0.29)	13.7	(0.95)	29.4	(1.86)	11.3	(0.41)	8.0	(0.42)	12.5	(1.31)	32.1	(2.67)
1993 (e)	11.0	(0.28)	7.9	(0.29)	13.6	(0.94)	27.5	(1.79)	11.2	(0.40)	8.2	(0.42)	12.6	(1.32)	28.1	(2.54)
1994 (e)	11.4	(0.28)	7.7	(0.29)	12.6	(0.89)	30.0	(1.66)	12.3	(0.41)	8.0	(0.41)	14.1	(1.34)	31.6	(2.30)
1995 (e)	12.0	(0.27)	8.6	(0.28)	12.1	(0.75)	30.0	(1.15)	12.2	(0.38)	9.0	(0.40)	11.1	(1.05)	30.0	(1.59)
1996 (e)	11.1	(0.27)	7.3	(0.27)	13.0	(0.80)	29.4	(1.19)	11.4	(0.38)	7.3	(0.38)	13.5	(1.18)	30.3	(1.67)
1997 (e)	11.0	(0.27)	7.6	(0.28)	13.4	(0.80)	25.3	(1.11)	11.9	(0.39)	8.5	(0.41)	13.3	(1.16)	27.0	(1.55)
1998 (e)	11.8	(0.27)	7.7	(0.28)	13.8	(0.81)	29.5	(1.12)	13.3	(0.40)	8.6	(0.41)	15.5	(1.23)	33.5	(1.59)
1999 (e)	11.2	(0.26)	7.3	(0.27)	12.6	(0.77)	28.6	(1.11)	11.9	(0.38)	7.7	(0.39)	12.1	(1.10)	31.0	(1.58)
2000 (e)	10.9	(0.26)	6.9	(0.26)	13.1	(0.78)	27.8	(1.08)	12.0	(0.38)	7.0	(0.37)	15.3	(1.20)	31.8	(1.56)
2001 (e)	10.7	(0.24)	7.3	(0.25)	10.9	(0.68)	27.0	(1.01)	12.2	(0.36)	7.9	(0.37)	13.0	(1.06)	31.6	(1.47)
2002 (e)	10.5	(0.24)	6.5	(0.24)	11.3	(0.70)	25.7	(0.93)	11.8	(0.35)	6.7	(0.35)	12.8	(1.07)	29.6	(1.32)
2003 (e)(f)	9.9	(0.23)	6.3	(0.24)	10.9	(0.69)	23.5	(0.90)	11.3	(0.34)	7.1	(0.35)	12.5	(1.05)	26.7	(1.29)
2004 (e)(f)	10.3	(0.23)	6.8	(0.24)	11.8	(0.70)	23.8	(0.89)	11.6	(0.34)	7.1	(0.35)	13.5	(1.08)	28.5	(1.30)
2005 (e)(f)	9.4	(0.22)	6.0	(0.23)	10.4	(0.66)	22.4	(0.87)	10.8	(0.33)	6.6	(0.34)	12.0	(1.02)	26.4	(1.26)
2006 (e)(f)	9.3	(0.22)	5.8	(0.23)	10.7	(0.66)	22.1	(0.86)	10.3	(0.33)	6.4	(0.33)	9.7	(0.91)	25.7	(1.25)
2007 (e)(f)	8.7	(0.21)	5.3	(0.22)	8.4	(0.59)	21.4	(0.83)	9.8	(0.32)	6.0	(0.32)	8.0	(0.82)	24.7	(1.22)
2008 (e)(f)	8.0	(0.20)	4.8	(0.21)	9.9	(0.63)	18.3	(0.78)	8.5	(0.30)	5.4	(0.30)	8.7	(0.85)	19.9	(1.12)
2009 (e)(f)	8.1	(0.20)	5.2	(0.21)	9.3	(0.61)	17.6	(0.76)	9.1	(0.31)	6.3	(0.33)	10.6	(0.93)	19.0	(1.10)
2010 (e)(f)	7.4	(0.27)	5.1	(0.30)	8.0	(0.76)	15.1	(0.87)	8.5	(0.40)	5.9	(0.42)	9.5	(1.11)	17.3	(1.24)
2011 (e)(f)	7.1	(0.26)	5.0	(0.31)	7.3	(0.67)	13.6	(0.78)	7.7	(0.36)	5.4	(0.41)	8.3	(0.98)	14.6	(1.09)
2012 (e)(f)	6.6	(0.25)	4.3	(0.31)	7.5	(0.76)	12.7	(0.72)	7.3	(0.36)	4.8	(0.40)	8.1	(1.15)	13.9	(1.04)
2013 (e)(f)	6.8	(0.28)	5.1	(0.31)	7.3	(0.87)	11.7	(0.74)	7.2	(0.37)	5.5	(0.39)	8.2	(1.11)	12.6	(1.01)
2014 (e)(f)	6.5	(0.25)	5.2	(0.32)	7.4	(0.74)	10.6	(0.68)	7.1	(0.37)	5.7	(0.42)	7.1	(1.02)	11.8	(1.04)
2015 (e)(f)	5.9	(0.26)	4.6	(0.29)	6.5	(0.70)	9.2	(0.71)	6.3	(0.37)	5.0	(0.40)	6.4	(1.04)	9.9	(0.93)
2016 (e)(f)	6.1	(0.27)	5.2	(0.31)	6.2	(0.80)	8.6	(0.64)	7.1	(0.38)	5.8	(0.42)	8.2	(1.22)	10.1	(1.06)
2017 (e)(f)	5.8	(0.26)	4.6	(0.30)	5.7	(0.66)	9.5	(0.67)	6.6	(0.36)	5.0	(0.43)	7.0	(1.08)	11.5	(0.95)
2018 (e)(f)	5.7	(0.27)	4.5	(0.29)	5.8	(0.74)	9.0	(0.69)	6.3	(0.35)	5.1	(0.42)	6.0	(0.92)	10.4	(0.93)
2019 (e)(f)	5.2	(0.23)	4.5	(0.33)	5.6	(0.67)	7.5	(0.61)	5.9	(0.34)	5.3	(0.45)	6.6	(1.07)	7.8	(0.80)

See footnotes at end of table

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.5

Percentage of High School Dropouts Among Persons 16 to 24 Years Old (Status Dropout Rate), by Sex and Race/Ethnicity: Selected Years, 1960 through 2019 (continued)

Year	All races/ethnicities (b)		Female (a)					
			White		Black		Hispanic	
1960 (c)	26.7	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)	N/A	(N.A.)	N/A	(N.A.)
1967 (d)	17.3	(N/A)	16.1	(N/A)	26.9	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)
1968 (d)	16.5	(N/A)	15.0	(N/A)	27.6	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)
1969 (d)	16.0	(N/A)	14.6	(N/A)	26.7	(N/A)	N/A	(N.A.)
1970 (d)	15.7	(0.42)	14.1	(0.43)	26.6	(1.69)	N/A	(N.A.)
1971 (d)	15.2	(0.41)	14.2	(0.42)	22.6	(1.58)	N/A	(N.A.)
1972	15.1	(0.40)	12.8	(0.42)	20.5	(1.48)	34.8	(4.03)
1973	14.5	(0.39)	11.8	(0.40)	22.8	(1.51)	36.4	(4.18)
1974	14.3	(0.39)	11.8	(0.40)	22.1	(1.49)	32.2	(3.82)
1975	14.5	(0.38)	11.8	(0.39)	22.9	(1.48)	31.6	(3.78)
1976	14.2	(0.38)	11.8	(0.39)	19.9	(1.39)	32.3	(3.64)
1977	13.8	(0.37)	11.2	(0.38)	20.0	(1.38)	34.3	(3.71)
1978	13.9	(0.37)	11.6	(0.39)	18.3	(1.32)	33.1	(3.65)
1979	14.2	(0.37)	11.5	(0.39)	20.0	(1.36)	34.5	(3.63)
1980	13.1	(0.36)	10.5	(0.37)	17.7	(1.29)	33.2	(3.42)
1981	12.8	(0.35)	10.2	(0.37)	17.1	(1.25)	30.4	(3.25)
1982	13.3	(0.38)	10.8	(0.40)	15.9	(1.28)	32.8	(3.53)
1983	12.5	(0.38)	10.1	(0.40)	16.2	(1.30)	29.1	(3.41)
1984	12.3	(0.38)	10.1	(0.40)	14.3	(1.24)	29.0	(3.42)
1985	11.8	(0.37)	9.8	(0.40)	14.3	(1.25)	25.2	(2.68)
1986	11.4	(0.37)	9.1	(0.39)	13.5	(1.23)	27.2	(2.64)
1987	12.1	(0.39)	10.0	(0.41)	13.3	(1.23)	28.1	(2.65)
1988	12.2	(0.42)	8.9	(0.43)	14.0	(1.38)	35.4	(3.13)
1989	11.7	(0.40)	8.5	(0.41)	13.0	(1.27)	31.6	(2.73)
1990	11.8	(0.41)	8.7	(0.42)	14.4	(1.34)	30.3	(2.70)
1991	11.9	(0.41)	8.9	(0.43)	13.7	(1.31)	31.1	(2.70)
1992 (e)	10.7	(0.39)	7.4	(0.40)	14.8	(1.35)	26.6	(2.56)
1993 (e)	10.9	(0.40)	7.6	(0.41)	14.4	(1.34)	26.9	(2.51)
1994 (e)	10.6	(0.38)	7.5	(0.40)	11.3	(1.17)	28.1	(2.38)
1995 (e)	11.7	(0.37)	8.2	(0.39)	12.9	(1.06)	30.0	(1.66)
1996 (e)	10.9	(0.38)	7.3	(0.39)	12.5	(1.08)	28.3	(1.69)
1997 (e)	10.1	(0.36)	6.7	(0.37)	13.5	(1.11)	23.4	(1.59)
1998 (e)	10.3	(0.36)	6.9	(0.37)	12.2	(1.05)	25.0	(1.56)
1999 (e)	10.5	(0.36)	6.9	(0.37)	13.0	(1.08)	26.0	(1.54)
2000 (e)	9.9	(0.35)	6.9	(0.37)	11.1	(1.00)	23.5	(1.48)
2001 (e)	9.3	(0.32)	6.7	(0.34)	9.0	(0.86)	22.1	(1.35)
2002 (e)	9.2	(0.32)	6.3	(0.34)	9.9	(0.91)	21.2	(1.27)
2003 (e)(f)	8.4	(0.30)	5.6	(0.32)	9.5	(0.89)	20.1	(1.23)
2004 (e)(f)	9.0	(0.31)	6.4	(0.34)	10.2	(0.92)	18.5	(1.18)
2005 (e)(f)	8.0	(0.29)	5.3	(0.31)	9.0	(0.86)	18.1	(1.16)
2006 (e)(f)	8.3	(0.30)	5.3	(0.31)	11.7	(0.96)	18.1	(1.15)
2007 (e)(f)	7.7	(0.29)	4.5	(0.28)	8.8	(0.84)	18.0	(1.13)
2008 (e)(f)	7.5	(0.28)	4.2	(0.28)	11.1	(0.93)	16.7	(1.08)
2009 (e)(f)	7.0	(0.27)	4.1	(0.27)	8.1	(0.80)	16.1	(1.06)
2010 (e)(f)	6.3	(0.28)	4.2	(0.35)	6.7	(0.85)	12.8	(0.97)
2011 (e)(f)	6.5	(0.34)	4.6	(0.38)	6.4	(0.94)	12.4	(0.97)
2012 (e)(f)	5.9	(0.33)	3.8	(0.37)	7.0	(1.01)	11.3	(1.00)
2013 (e)(f)	6.3	(0.34)	4.7	(0.36)	6.6	(1.07)	10.8	(0.98)
2014 (e)(f)	5.9	(0.29)	4.8	(0.41)	7.7	(1.02)	9.3	(0.84)
2015 (e)(f)	5.4	(0.33)	4.1	(0.37)	6.5	(0.98)	8.4	(0.97)
2016 (e)(f)	5.1	(0.31)	4.6	(0.39)	4.3	(0.84)	7.0	(0.76)
2017 (e)(f)	5.0	(0.31)	4.3	(0.36)	4.4	(0.78)	7.4	(0.83)
2018 (e)(f)	5.1	(0.34)	3.8	(0.38)	5.6	(1.04)	7.5	(0.83)
2019 (e)(f)	4.6	(0.31)	3.8	(0.39)	4.6	(0.83)	7.1	(0.83)

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.5

Percentage of High School Dropouts Among Persons 16 to 24 Years Old (Status Dropout Rate), by Sex and Race/Ethnicity: Selected Years, 1960 through 2019 (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 1960; Current Population Survey (CPS), October, 1967 through 2019. (This table was prepared January 2021.)

Note: Status dropouts are 16- to 24-year-olds who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed a high school program, regardless of when they left school. People who have received equivalency credentials, such as the GED, are counted as high school completers. All data except for 1960 are based on October counts. Data are based on sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutionalized population, which excludes persons in the military and persons living in institutions (e.g., prisons or nursing facilities). Prior to 2010, standard errors were computed using generalized variance function methodology rather than the more precise replicate weight methodology used in later years. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity except where otherwise noted.

Key:

N/A - Not available.

N.A. - Not applicable.

(a) Standard errors appear in parentheses.

(b) Includes other racial/ethnic groups not separately shown.

(c) Based on the April 1960 decennial census.

(d) For 1967 through 1971, White and Black include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

(e) Because of changes in data collection procedures, data may not be comparable with figures for years prior to 1992.

(f) After 2002, White and Black exclude persons of Two or more races.

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.6

Public High School 4-year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR), by Selected Student Characteristics and State: 2010-11 through 2018-19

State or jurisdiction	Total, ACGR for all students								
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
United States	79 (f)	80 (f)	81 (g)	82	83	84	85	85	86
Alabama (i)	72	75	80	86	89	87	89	90	92
Alaska	68	70	72	71	76	76	78	79	80
Arizona	78	76	75	76	77	80	78	79	78
Arkansas	81	84	85	87	85	87	88	89	88
California	76	79	80	81	82	83	83	83	85
Colorado	74	75	77	77	77	79	79	81	81
Connecticut	83	85	86	87	87	87	88	88	89
Delaware	78	80	80	87	86	86	87	87	89
Florida	71	75	76	76	78	81	82	86	87
Georgia	67	70	72	73	79	79	81	82	82
Hawaii	80	81	82	82	82	83	83	85	85
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	77	79	80	80	81	81
Illinois	84	82	83	86	86	86	87	87	86
Indiana	86	86	87	88	87	87	84	88	87
Iowa	88	89	90	91	91	91	91	91	92
Kansas	83	85	86	86	86	86	87	87	87
Kentucky	N/A	N/A	86	88	88	89	90	90	91
Louisiana	71	72	74	75	78	79	78	81	80
Maine	84	85	86	87	88	87	87	87	87
Maryland	83	84	85	86	87	88	88	87	87
Massachusetts	83	85	85	86	87	88	88	88	88
Michigan	74	76	77	79	80	80	80	81	81
Minnesota	77	78	80	81	82	82	83	83	84
Mississippi	75	75	76	78	81	82	83	84	85
Missouri	81	84	86	87	88	89	88	89	90
Montana	82	84	84	85	86	86	86	86	87
Nebraska	86	88	89	90	89	89	89	89	88
Nevada	62	63	71	70	71	74	81	83	84
New Hampshire	86	86	87	88	88	88	89	89	88
New Jersey	83	86	88	89	90	90	91	91	91
New Mexico	63	70	70	69	69	71	71	74	75
New York	77	77	77	78	79	80	82	82	83
North Carolina	78	80	83	84	86	86	87	86	87
North Dakota	86	87	88	87	87	88	87	88	88
Ohio	80	81	82	82	81	84	84	82	82
Oklahoma	N/A	N/A	85	83	83	82	83	82	85
Oregon	68	68	69	72	74	75	77	79	80
Pennsylvania	83	84	86	85	85	86	87	86	87
Rhode Island	77	77	80	81	83	83	84	84	84
South Carolina	74	75	78	80	80	83	84	81	81
South Dakota	83	83	83	83	84	84	84	84	84
Tennessee	86	87	86	87	88	89	90	90	91
Texas	86	88	88	88	89	89	90	90	90
Utah	76	80	83	84	85	85	86	87	87
Vermont	87	88	87	88	88	88	89	85	85
Virginia	82	83	85	85	86	87	87	88	88
Washington	76	77	76	78	78	80	79	87	81
West Virginia	78	79	81	85	87	90	89	90	91
Wisconsin	87	88	88	89	88	88	89	90	90
Wyoming	80	79	77	79	79	80	86	82	82
Dist. of Columbia	59	59	62	61	69	69	73	69	69

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.6

Public High School 4-year Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rate (ACGR), by Selected Student Characteristics and State: 2010-11 through 2018-19 (continued)

State or jurisdiction	ACGR for students with selected characteristics, 2018-19 (a)												
	Race/ethnicity							Two or more races	Students with disabilities (b)	Limited English proficient (c)	Economically disadvantaged (d)	Homeless enrolled	Foster care
	White	Black	Hispanic	Total	Asian	Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native						
United States	89	80	82	93	N/A	N/A	74 (h)	N/A	68	69	80	N/A	N/A
Alabama (i)	93	90	91	95	95	85	94	93	70	76	87	81	66
Alaska	86	79	80	87	90	80	68	76	60	72	75	56	49
Arizona	83	73	74	90	91	80	67	75	69	50	74	57	45
Arkansas	90	83	85	89	94	76	79	87	83	83	85	76	68
California	88	77	82	94	94	85	75	77	68	69	81	70	56
Colorado	86	74	74	89	90	76	65	81	59	69	71	56	27
Connecticut	93	80	80	96	...	>=90	92	88	68	71	80	66	50
Delaware	91	88	86	94	...	>=50	83	89	73	76	82	73	74
Florida	90	82	86	95	96	87	78	88	81	75	83	74	51
Georgia	86	80	76	91	N/A	N/A	76	82	63	59	77	64	39
Hawaii	84	83	85	86	93	79	N/A	N/A	63	70	81	63	44
Idaho	83	74	74	86	89	76	68	79	56	74	73	57	39
Illinois	91	77	82	95	94	80	78	87	70	72	78	67	54
Indiana	89	77	84	95	96	79	82	83	71	76	83	77	57
Iowa	93	82	85	91	92	77	77	88	76	79	85	75	72
Kansas	89	80	83	94	94	77	76	83	78	82	80	66	57
Kentucky	92	83	84	94	94	88	>=90	89	76	74	88	16	N/A
Louisiana	86	76	67	89	90	72	88	84	65	41	74	66	53
Maine	88	80	82	94	...	>=80	78	82	73	80	78	62	48
Maryland	93	84	72	96	97	88	81	91	64	54	78	65	48
Massachusetts	93	80	74	95	95	86	83	88	74	65	79	61	58
Michigan	85	70	77	91	92	81	70	76	58	73	71	58	44
Minnesota	89	70	70	87	88	61	51	72	63	67	71	49	N/A
Mississippi	88	82	83	92	...	>=50	82	86	42	66	82	70	60
Missouri	92	81	86	92	N/A	N/A	85	89	77	73	83	76	71
Montana	90	78	83	92	>=95	...	67	83	78	65	78	71	87
Nebraska	93	78	81	84	84	75	71	82	69	49	81	60	51
Nevada	87	72	83	93	94	89	74	86	67	77	81	86	44
New Hampshire	90	76	76	91	...	>=50	>=80	85	72	65	77	64	39
New Jersey	95	83	85	97	97	92	92	91	79	75	84	75	58
New Mexico	79	67	75	86	86	N/A	70	N/A	65	73	70	52	38
New York	90	74	73	90	90	81	70	84	59	34	76	59	54
North Carolina	90	84	81	95	N/A	N/A	81	84	70	71	82	70	59
North Dakota	92	81	74	86	...	>=80	72	N/A	73	72	77	61	65
Ohio	85	69	73	91	N/A	N/A	71	77	48	65	71	54	52
Oklahoma	86	80	82	87	87	81	85	87	79	69	79	72	70
Oregon	81	70	76	90	92	78	68	80	63	60	74	55	N/A
Pennsylvania	91	75	75	93	93	86	80	80	71	69	80	70	53
Rhode Island	88	81	76	88	...	>=80	70	80	64	69	77	65	50
South Carolina	84	76	80	93	N/A	N/A	71	N/A	54	79	84	67	52
South Dakota	90	79	74	90	...	...	54	75	72	73	75	59	47
Tennessee	93	85	84	95	95	94	90	N/A	74	72	84	78	61
Texas	94	86	88	96	96	88	87	91	78	78	87	80	63
Utah	90	75	80	88	91	83	79	87	72	73	77	...	...
Vermont	86	71	78	83	...	...	...	75	71	63	76	68	N/A
Virginia	92	84	73	94	94	86	87	91	63	56	80	61	50
Washington	83	74	76	89	91	75	62	81	62	63	72	56	46
West Virginia	92	88	91	>=95	>=95	>=50	75	86	79	92	80	78	...
Wisconsin	94	71	83	92	92	83	79	86	70	75	81	68	53
Wyoming	84	78	77	87	...	>=50	59	82	59	67	72	65	N/A
Dist. of Columbia	93	69	60	90	...	...	...	79	51	51	59	49	45

See footnotes at end of table

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.6

Rates of High School Completion and Bachelor's Degree Attainment Among Persons Age 25 and Over, by Race/Ethnicity and State: 2017 (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Consolidated State Performance Report, 2010-11 through 2018-19; and National Center for Education Statistics, ED Facts file 150, Data Group 695, and ED Facts file 151, Data Group 696, 2013-14 through 2018-19. (This table was prepared February 2021.)

Note: The adjusted cohort graduation rate (ACGR) is the percentage of public high school freshmen who graduate with a regular diploma within 4 years of starting 9th grade. Students who are entering 9th grade for the first time form a cohort for the graduating class. This cohort is "adjusted" by adding any students who subsequently transfer into the cohort and subtracting any students who subsequently transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die. Values preceded by the ">=" symbol have been "blurred" (rounded) to protect student privacy. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Key:

N/A – Not available.

... – Reporting standards not met.

- (a) The time when students are identified as having certain characteristics varies by state. Depending on the state, a student may be included in a category if the relevant characteristic is reported in 9th-grade data, if the characteristic is reported in 12th-grade data, or if it is reported at any point during the student's high school years.
- (b) Students identified as children with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).
- (c) Students who met the definition of limited English proficient students as outlined in the ED Facts workbook. For more information, see <https://www2.ed.gov/about/inits/ed/edfacts/eden-workbook.html>.

(d) Students who met the state criteria for classification as economically disadvantaged.

(e) States either report data for a combined "Asian/Pacific Islander" group or report the "Asian" and "Pacific Islander" groups separately. Total represents either a single value reported by the state for "Asian/Pacific Islander" or an aggregation of separate values reported for "Asian" and "Pacific Islander." "Asian/Pacific Islander" includes the "Filipino" group, which only California and Hawaii report separately.

(f) Includes imputed data for Idaho, Kentucky, and Oklahoma. Data were not available for these states because they had not yet started reporting ACGR data in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(g) Includes imputed data for Idaho. Data were not available for Idaho because this state had not yet started reporting ACGR data in 2012-13.

(h) Estimated assuming a count of zero American Indian/Alaska Native students for Hawaii.

(i) Use data with caution. The Alabama State Department of Education has indicated that their ACGR data for some years was misstated. For more information, please see the following press release issued by the state: <https://www.alsde.edu/sec/comm/News%20Releases/12-08-2016%20Graduation%20Rate%20Review.pdf>.

TABLE 9.7

Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Source of Funds and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18

State or jurisdiction	Federal				State	
	Total (in thousands)	Amount (in thousands)	Per pupil	Percent of total	Amount (in thousands)	Percent of total
United States	\$734,244,219	\$57,344,917	\$1,134	7.8	\$343,952,213	46.8
Alabama	8,012,258	886,276	1,194	11.1	4,432,977	55.3
Alaska	2,529,601	401,241	3,020	15.9	1,579,483	62.4
Arizona	10,634,430	1,322,515	1,206	12.4	5,013,107	47.1
Arkansas	5,750,621	620,424	1,251	10.8	2,987,155	51.9
California	91,630,317	7,675,653	1,218	8.4	51,776,084	56.5
Colorado	11,208,343	703,786	773	6.3	4,679,047	41.7
Connecticut	11,518,273	494,020	930	4.3	4,582,061	39.8
Delaware	2,221,082	182,086	1,336	8.2	1,344,579	60.5
Florida	30,117,218	3,432,323	1,212	11.4	11,812,824	39.2
Georgia	21,484,070	1,887,694	1,067	8.8	10,051,396	46.8
Hawaii	3,272,179	270,486	1,496	8.3	2,940,902	89.9
Idaho	2,730,604	262,984	873	9.6	1,821,653	66.7
Illinois	37,297,193	2,312,653	1,155	6.2	14,980,808	40.2
Indiana	13,274,778	1,019,452	967	7.7	8,290,422	62.5
Iowa	7,049,052	508,133	993	7.2	3,753,093	53.2
Kansas	6,726,852	523,714	1,054	7.8	4,354,850	64.7
Kentucky	8,458,983	918,073	1,348	10.9	4,759,331	56.3
Louisiana	9,133,401	1,153,448	1,613	12.6	3,940,151	43.1
Maine	2,891,163	191,411	1,061	6.6	1,138,695	39.4
Maryland	15,984,598	849,889	951	5.3	6,759,921	42.3
Massachusetts	18,325,196	895,941	929	4.9	7,099,929	38.7
Michigan	20,921,364	1,750,770	1,155	8.4	12,619,414	60.3
Minnesota	13,644,405	749,142	847	5.5	9,080,532	66.6
Mississippi	4,775,374	658,656	1,377	13.8	2,408,234	50.4
Missouri	11,808,339	941,517	1,028	8.0	3,812,028	32.3
Montana	1,929,334	244,948	1,639	12.7	837,351	43.4
Nebraska	4,632,500	343,659	1,061	7.4	1,502,038	32.4
Nevada	5,208,133	443,800	914	8.5	1,854,967	35.6
New Hampshire	3,195,008	169,195	943	5.3	1,000,779	31.3
New Jersey	31,478,321	1,294,433	919	4.1	13,626,606	43.3
New Mexico	4,035,432	540,125	1,615	13.4	2,760,377	68.4
New York	72,370,750	3,091,366	1,163	4.3	28,650,745	39.6
North Carolina	15,106,896	1,644,164	1,058	10.9	9,386,659	62.1
North Dakota	1,802,784	171,704	1,534	9.5	1,012,632	56.2
Ohio	25,419,736	1,827,732	1,072	7.2	10,702,271	42.1
Oklahoma	6,572,438	707,290	1,018	10.8	3,082,304	46.9
Oregon	8,489,845	577,793	995	6.8	4,483,314	52.8
Pennsylvania	32,332,500	2,246,957	1,301	6.9	12,334,074	38.1
Rhode Island	2,620,838	185,757	1,299	7.1	1,127,639	43.0
South Carolina	10,497,277	916,511	1,179	8.7	5,145,310	49.0
South Dakota	1,655,437	229,226	1,663	13.8	571,135	34.5
Tennessee	10,579,176	1,166,434	1,164	11.0	4,951,892	46.8
Texas	63,244,529	6,669,053	1,235	10.5	23,646,519	37.4
Utah	6,075,051	455,106	681	7.5	3,400,480	56.0
Vermont	1,779,236	113,172	1,286	6.4	1,600,270	89.9
Virginia	17,041,255	1,099,755	852	6.5	6,795,006	39.9
Washington	17,043,420	1,056,810	952	6.2	10,938,547	64.2
West Virginia	3,521,580	383,876	1,410	10.9	1,947,203	55.3
Wisconsin	11,841,411	828,985	963	7.0	5,540,206	46.8
Wyoming	1,821,103	116,463	1,236	6.4	1,035,210	56.8
Dist. of Columbia	2,550,537	208,316	2,386	8.2	N.A.	N.A.
American Samoa	72,136	63,417	5,025	87.9	8,514	11.8
Guam	319,162	67,537	2,243	21.2	N.A.	N.A.
CNMI*	93,296	41,825	N/A	44.8	50,691	54.3
Puerto Rico	2,384,143	789,506	2,281	33.1	1,594,304	66.9
U.S. Virgin Islands	206,416	39,250	3,611	19.0	N.A.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.7

Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Source of Funds and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18 (continued)

State or jurisdiction	Local (including intermediate sources below the state level)					
			Property taxes		Private (b)	
	Amount (in thousands)(a)	Percent of total	Amount (in thousands)	Percent of total	Amount (in thousands)	Percent of total
United States	\$332,947,089	45.3	\$269,066,009	36.6	\$11,663,985	1.6
Alabama	2,693,005	33.6	1,245,450	15.5	331,801	4.1
Alaska	548,877	21.7	318,774	12.6	18,011	0.7
Arizona	4,298,808	40.4	3,284,175	30.9	254,294	2.4
Arkansas	2,143,042	37.3	1,870,183	32.5	157,863	2.7
California	32,178,580	35.1	25,767,788	28.1	388,664	0.4
Colorado	5,825,511	52.0	4,775,137	42.6	416,248	3.7
Connecticut	6,442,192	55.9	6,309,485	54.8	81,765	0.7
Delaware	694,416	31.3	672,327	30.3	15,543	0.7
Florida	14,872,071	49.4	12,046,098	40.0	896,027	3.0
Georgia	9,544,980	44.4	6,248,102	29.1	475,273	2.2
Hawaii	60,790	1.9	N.A.	N.A.	28,373	0.9
Idaho	645,967	23.7	538,265	19.7	37,381	1.4
Illinois	20,003,732	53.6	17,582,822	47.1	486,464	1.3
Indiana	3,964,904	29.9	3,114,269	23.5	340,301	2.6
Iowa	2,787,826	39.5	2,278,095	32.3	146,605	2.1
Kansas	1,848,288	27.5	1,164,520	17.3	148,972	2.2
Kentucky	2,781,578	32.9	2,087,221	24.7	80,742	1.0
Louisiana	4,039,801	44.2	1,725,711	18.9	48,065	0.5
Maine	1,561,057	54.0	1,491,306	51.6	35,117	1.2
Maryland	8,374,788	52.4	4,034,365	25.2	108,279	0.7
Massachusetts	10,329,326	56.4	9,560,688	52.2	287,127	1.6
Michigan	6,551,179	31.3	5,577,941	26.7	272,927	1.3
Minnesota	3,814,731	28.0	2,502,667	18.3	360,991	2.6
Mississippi	1,708,484	35.8	1,442,719	30.2	109,460	2.3
Missouri	7,054,793	59.7	5,513,576	46.7	348,866	3.0
Montana	847,035	43.9	563,358	29.2	62,321	3.2
Nebraska	2,786,803	60.2	2,474,430	53.4	164,683	3.6
Nevada	2,909,365	55.9	1,271,874	24.4	36,998	0.7
New Hampshire	2,025,033	63.4	1,947,381	61.0	46,982	1.5
New Jersey	16,557,282	52.6	15,605,740	49.6	584,193	1.9
New Mexico	734,930	18.2	595,517	14.8	55,961	1.4
New York	40,628,639	56.1	36,230,734	50.1	323,198	0.4
North Carolina	4,076,073	27.0	3,440,089	22.8	163,604	1.1
North Dakota	618,447	34.3	453,924	25.2	71,687	4.0
Ohio	12,889,733	50.7	10,585,886	41.6	652,938	2.6
Oklahoma	2,782,844	42.3	2,132,012	32.4	275,028	4.2
Oregon	3,428,737	40.4	2,746,402	32.3	146,910	1.7
Pennsylvania	17,751,468	54.9	14,058,663	43.5	386,492	1.2
Rhode Island	1,307,443	49.9	1,264,100	48.2	25,918	1.0
South Carolina	4,435,456	42.3	3,355,536	32.0	249,655	2.4
South Dakota	855,075	51.7	725,017	43.8	44,920	2.7
Tennessee	4,460,850	42.2	2,041,425	19.3	455,679	4.3
Texas	32,928,957	52.1	29,573,407	46.8	1,010,348	1.6
Utah	2,219,466	36.5	1,676,533	27.6	194,979	3.2
Vermont	65,794	3.7	155	#	23,296	1.3
Virginia	9,146,494	53.7	5,544,287	32.5	233,747	1.4
Washington	5,048,063	29.6	4,278,029	25.1	310,847	1.8
West Virginia	1,190,501	33.8	1,107,789	31.5	16,387	0.5
Wisconsin	5,472,219	46.2	4,965,362	41.9	223,794	1.9
Wyoming	669,431	36.8	493,521	27.1	16,836	0.9
Dist. of Columbia	2,342,221	91.8	783,155	30.7	11,426	0.4
American Samoa	205	0.3	N.A.	N.A.	14	#
Guam	251,626	78.8	N.A.	N.A.	31	#
CNMI*	780	0.8	N.A.	N.A.	402	0.4
Puerto Rico	333	#	N.A.	N.A.	333	#
U.S. Virgin Islands	167,166	81.0	N.A.	N.A.	115	0.1

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.7

Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Source of Funds and State or Jurisdiction: 2016-17 (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 2017-18. (This table was prepared August 2020.)

Note: Excludes revenues for state education agencies. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

N.A. – Not applicable.

N/A – Not available.

– Rounds to zero.

(a) Includes other categories of revenue not separately shown.

(b) Includes tuition from individuals, transportation fees from individuals, food services (excluding federal reimbursements), district activities, textbook revenues, and summer school revenues.

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.8

Current Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, by State or Jurisdiction: Selected Years, 2008–09 through 2017–18 (In thousands of current dollars)

State or jurisdiction	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
United States	\$518,922,842	\$524,715,242	\$527,291,339	\$527,207,246	\$535,795,823	\$553,501,209	\$575,331,825	\$596,201,554	\$619,290,762	\$639,951,946
Alabama	6,683,843	6,670,517	6,592,925	6,386,517	6,532,358	6,742,829	6,806,467	6,885,677	7,097,472	7,214,075
Alaska	2,007,319	2,084,019	2,201,270	2,292,205	2,395,354	2,418,000	2,648,552	2,319,662	2,367,707	2,355,261
Arizona	8,726,755	8,482,552	8,340,211	7,976,089	8,164,529	8,187,607	8,370,884	8,551,673	8,966,684	9,182,464
Arkansas	4,240,839	4,459,910	4,578,136	4,606,995	4,637,169	4,778,074	4,813,321	4,872,214	4,936,465	5,044,098
California	60,080,929	58,248,662	57,526,835	57,975,189	58,233,458	61,050,894	65,953,946	72,003,129	76,663,731	79,838,726
Colorado	7,187,267	7,429,302	7,409,462	7,341,585	7,506,978	7,924,319	8,260,461	8,648,369	8,913,931	9,319,502
Connecticut	8,708,294	8,853,337	9,094,036	9,344,999	9,543,010	10,050,439	10,321,511	10,551,327	10,664,567	10,703,917
Delaware	1,518,786	1,549,812	1,613,304	1,751,143	1,761,559	1,816,383	1,860,732	1,941,408	2,029,229	2,082,803
Florida	23,328,028	23,349,314	23,870,090	22,732,752	23,214,634	24,363,817	25,123,548	25,621,239	26,404,135	27,371,046
Georgia	15,976,945	15,730,409	15,527,907	15,623,633	15,536,733	15,921,673	16,530,506	17,283,295	18,126,272	19,030,988
Hawaii	2,225,438	2,136,144	2,141,561	2,187,480	2,178,284	2,316,586	2,344,496	2,502,117	2,600,074	2,756,317
Idaho	1,957,740	1,961,857	1,881,746	1,854,556	1,925,676	1,949,963	2,015,654	2,107,693	2,245,167	2,363,037
Illinois	23,495,271	24,695,773	24,554,467	25,012,915	25,783,911	27,289,963	28,545,089	29,253,457	31,449,028	31,848,886
Indiana	9,680,895	9,921,243	9,687,949	9,978,491	9,811,166	9,841,337	9,970,350	10,140,639	10,309,827	10,576,789
Iowa	4,731,463	4,794,308	4,855,871	4,971,944	5,143,771	5,354,843	5,526,877	5,634,444	5,840,808	6,000,945
Kansas	4,806,603	4,731,676	4,741,372	4,871,381	4,895,863	5,083,374	5,136,532	5,065,968	5,154,894	5,515,083
Kentucky	5,886,890	6,091,814	6,211,453	6,360,799	6,354,306	6,375,119	6,583,287	6,750,522	6,897,155	7,546,109
Louisiana	7,276,651	7,393,452	7,522,098	7,544,782	7,492,539	7,721,469	7,960,448	8,027,058	8,149,712	8,321,373
Maine	2,350,447	2,370,085	2,377,878	2,330,842	2,357,739	2,441,064	2,538,313	2,579,299	2,641,420	2,719,621
Maryland	11,591,965	11,883,677	11,885,333	11,850,634	12,108,546	12,314,446	12,620,036	12,774,066	13,233,589	13,543,614
Massachusetts	13,937,097	13,356,373	13,962,366	14,151,659	14,627,898	15,183,018	15,723,617	16,374,673	17,089,142	17,682,658
Michigan	17,217,584	17,227,515	16,786,444	16,485,178	16,354,807	16,493,575	16,849,135	16,977,163	17,206,122	17,723,898
Minnesota	9,182,281	8,927,288	8,944,867	9,053,021	9,354,376	9,723,759	10,222,017	10,687,048	11,056,128	11,424,355
Mississippi	3,967,232	3,990,876	3,887,981	3,972,787	4,006,798	4,071,006	4,145,632	4,234,977	4,229,767	4,261,381
Missouri	8,827,224	8,923,448	8,691,887	8,719,925	8,905,756	9,125,949	9,390,061	9,545,816	9,776,478	10,101,337
Montana	1,436,062	1,498,252	1,518,818	1,504,531	1,523,696	1,576,937	1,601,097	1,652,848	1,688,944	1,720,717
Nebraska	3,053,575	3,213,646	3,345,530	3,462,575	3,563,939	3,654,376	3,805,871	3,911,805	4,041,479	4,148,386
Nevada	3,606,035	3,592,994	3,676,997	3,574,233	3,577,346	3,738,777	3,880,472	4,092,457	4,320,504	4,391,673
New Hampshire	2,490,623	2,576,956	2,637,911	2,643,256	2,655,077	2,720,225	2,764,233	2,833,893	2,886,649	2,976,514
New Jersey	23,446,911	24,261,392	23,639,281	24,391,278	25,417,320	25,733,921	25,993,208	26,825,114	27,622,861	28,607,598
New Mexico	3,186,252	3,217,328	3,127,463	3,039,461	3,099,308	3,189,842	3,309,622	3,343,152	3,345,338	3,330,970
New York	48,635,363	50,251,461	51,574,134	52,460,494	52,938,586	55,080,662	56,862,010	59,161,439	60,905,055	62,984,846
North Carolina	12,598,382	12,200,362	12,322,555	12,303,426	12,666,607	12,685,461	13,210,839	13,466,942	13,943,070	14,412,683
North Dakota	928,528	1,000,095	1,049,772	1,098,090	1,174,364	1,287,133	1,373,266	1,451,309	1,510,292	1,542,633
Ohio	19,387,318	19,801,670	19,988,921	19,701,810	19,506,123	19,714,149	20,231,423	20,484,182	21,494,254	21,975,446
Oklahoma	5,082,062	5,192,124	5,036,031	5,170,978	5,329,897	5,451,048	5,560,047	5,606,044	5,496,402	5,681,424
Oregon	5,529,831	5,401,667	5,430,888	5,389,273	5,395,742	5,647,470	5,969,321	6,238,574	6,514,334	6,911,762
Pennsylvania	21,831,816	22,733,518	23,485,203	23,190,198	23,712,931	24,264,551	25,109,991	26,045,127	27,263,106	28,279,577
Rhode Island	2,139,317	2,136,582	2,149,366	2,167,450	2,121,403	2,182,976	2,242,486	2,283,927	2,362,463	2,423,529
South Carolina	6,626,763	6,566,165	6,465,486	6,619,072	6,950,410	7,163,995	7,437,182	7,727,135	8,040,125	8,322,870
South Dakota	1,080,054	1,115,861	1,126,503	1,100,100	1,125,929	1,182,721	1,211,080	1,253,268	1,379,026	1,414,542
Tennessee	7,768,063	7,894,661	8,225,374	8,345,584	8,531,675	8,606,624	8,736,367	8,886,994	9,260,615	9,618,295
Texas	40,688,181	42,621,886	42,864,291	41,067,619	42,066,035	44,330,579	47,527,971	49,577,688	51,033,537	52,233,513
Utah	3,638,775	3,635,085	3,704,133	3,779,760	3,944,736	4,094,074	4,290,876	4,539,291	4,754,714	5,062,984
Vermont	1,413,329	1,432,683	1,424,507	1,497,093	1,549,228	1,602,256	1,638,720	1,671,433	1,722,621	1,773,661
Virginia	13,505,290	13,193,633	12,968,457	13,403,576	13,868,587	13,955,249	14,384,705	14,677,498	15,296,646	15,786,284
Washington	9,940,325	9,832,913	10,040,312	10,040,607	10,216,676	10,911,929	11,470,245	12,483,668	13,188,097	14,418,081
West Virginia	2,998,657	3,328,177	3,388,294	3,275,246	3,188,181	3,194,770	3,226,918	3,169,684	3,216,323	3,150,576
Wisconsin	9,696,228	9,966,244	10,333,016	9,704,932	9,758,650	9,920,370	10,054,346	10,122,041	10,462,940	10,712,520
Wyoming	1,268,407	1,334,655	1,398,444	1,432,216	1,439,041	1,466,579	1,509,532	1,556,321	1,555,016	1,520,759
Dist. of Columbia	1,352,905	1,451,870	1,482,202	1,466,888	1,557,117	1,605,030	1,668,528	1,778,057	1,936,852	2,021,822
American Samoa	65,436	70,305	75,355	80,105	65,039	71,709	63,693	58,675	63,303	61,354
Guam	235,711	235,639	266,952	290,575	279,077	286,844	293,713	298,708	298,340	298,181
CNMI*	62,787	62,210	84,657	68,775	61,029	62,502	65,304	75,562	87,920	92,550
Puerto Rico	3,502,757	3,464,044	3,519,547	3,351,423	3,676,880	3,510,706	3,247,136	2,970,386	2,776,034	2,312,618
U.S. Virgin Islands	201,326	220,234	204,932	183,333	161,955	175,022	158,652	160,559	171,521	168,300

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.8

Current Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, by State or Jurisdiction: Selected Years, 2008–09 through 2017–18 (In thousands of current dollars) (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Statistics of State School Systems, 1969–70; Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1979–80; and Common Core of Data (CCD), “National Public Education Financial Survey,” 1989–90 through 2017–18. (This table was prepared November 2020.)

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: Current expenditures include instruction, support services, food services, and enterprise operations. Beginning in 1989–90, expenditures for state administration are excluded. Beginning in 1989–90, extensive changes were made in the data collection procedures. Data are not adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar due to inflation. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.9

Expenditures for Instruction in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Subfunction and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18

State or other jurisdiction	2017-18					
	Total	Salaries	Employee benefits	Purchased services (a)	Supplies	Tuition and other
United States	\$388,218,590	\$241,516,114	\$103,820,639	\$19,758,914	\$15,055,799	\$8,067,124
Alabama	4,106,915	2,602,757	1,007,893	184,648	287,735	23,882
Alaska	1,261,661	716,027	410,909	61,475	61,585	11,665
Arizona	4,949,281	3,346,719	1,006,079	344,087	208,211	44,186
Arkansas	2,838,865	1,929,132	544,661	125,949	203,144	35,979
California	47,164,985	29,160,238	12,500,256	2,360,463	2,150,274	993,753
Colorado	5,188,071	3,502,852	1,086,936	151,920	304,184	142,179
Connecticut	6,637,988	3,800,684	1,979,057	181,981	97,084	579,181
Delaware	1,292,908	778,192	423,578	16,628	55,594	18,916
Florida	16,939,416	9,695,253	2,982,061	3,526,042	600,018	136,042
Georgia	11,598,419	7,475,744	3,124,257	310,470	628,637	59,311
Hawaii	1,636,072	987,241	485,325	66,149	86,871	10,485
Idaho	1,400,784	953,954	332,360	57,989	54,961	1,521
Illinois	19,732,696	10,338,166	7,528,405	1,022,301	448,125	395,699
Indiana	6,074,227	3,731,848	1,995,089	124,653	213,443	9,193
Iowa	3,610,701	2,530,215	841,619	92,288	106,871	39,708
Kansas	3,280,687	2,264,928	742,016	90,914	152,967	29,863
Kentucky	4,426,364	2,715,355	1,495,779	65,546	135,158	14,525
Louisiana	4,668,956	2,824,550	1,381,544	158,854	240,503	63,505
Maine	1,592,637	1,015,133	409,426	42,114	35,368	90,596
Maryland	8,596,164	5,339,718	2,401,863	328,427	199,606	326,551
Massachusetts	11,341,785	6,952,068	2,995,073	186,645	305,088	902,911
Michigan	10,159,182	5,259,198	3,589,952	1,018,067	271,397	20,567
Minnesota	7,402,029	4,996,778	1,676,801	387,836	234,733	105,882
Mississippi	2,407,924	1,659,642	547,079	75,550	104,672	20,981
Missouri	5,986,816	4,116,764	1,275,526	200,911	373,135	20,480
Montana	1,011,460	673,529	208,789	59,194	64,089	5,859
Nebraska	2,669,170	1,740,123	652,225	143,611	106,502	26,710
Nevada	2,572,630	1,657,271	679,995	46,968	181,698	6,697
New Hampshire	1,897,108	1,105,558	534,918	55,085	35,773	165,774
New Jersey	16,999,311	9,612,215	5,191,036	846,957	484,275	864,828
New Mexico	1,883,065	1,255,125	442,362	76,444	108,927	208
New York	43,583,533	25,494,338	14,076,598	2,284,201	911,351	817,044
North Carolina	9,004,797	6,142,487	2,112,549	314,555	434,874	332
North Dakota	918,507	623,711	237,450	22,532	28,387	6,426
Ohio	13,021,843	8,049,164	2,978,669	965,258	453,543	575,209
Oklahoma	3,147,603	2,171,165	716,170	60,208	187,782	12,279
Oregon	4,041,853	2,323,165	1,321,895	160,861	195,388	40,544
Pennsylvania	17,539,543	9,648,426	6,057,829	891,767	525,995	415,526
Rhode Island	1,463,710	915,655	439,414	15,890	22,567	70,184
South Carolina	4,559,947	2,983,636	1,158,711	198,931	194,586	24,083
South Dakota	836,555	565,086	167,924	32,774	55,335	15,436
Tennessee	5,838,776	3,892,122	1,306,081	140,570	483,104	16,899
Texas	30,516,327	23,247,113	4,079,416	1,107,105	1,710,614	372,079
Utah	3,201,899	1,946,799	885,401	99,543	258,499	11,657
Vermont	1,121,404	620,192	316,834	58,579	21,439	104,360
Virginia	9,640,292	6,355,683	2,711,606	228,171	337,541	7,289
Washington	8,373,992	5,418,813	2,080,378	543,076	264,686	67,039
West Virginia	1,806,635	1,086,170	566,421	37,058	109,775	7,211
Wisconsin	6,250,940	3,951,359	1,701,750	104,716	251,445	241,671
Wyoming	904,788	574,135	254,896	29,584	43,095	3,078
Dist. of Columbia	1,117,369	769,921	177,774	53,368	25,165	91,140
American Samoa	30,144	21,998	4,581	625	1,345	1,595
Guam	141,531	104,538	36,111	19	864	0
CNMI*	42,234	27,578	6,821	4,298	2,323	1,213
Puerto Rico	936,666	792,368	109,252	26,207	8,557	282
U.S. Virgin Islands	103,864	70,779	29,727	2,168	1,190	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.9

Expenditures for Instruction in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Subfunction and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18 (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey" 2016-17 and 2017-18. (This table was prepared October 2020.)

Note: Excludes expenditures for state education agencies. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

(a) Includes purchased professional services of teachers or others who provide instruction for students.

EDUCATION

TABLE 9.10

Total and Current Expenditures Per Pupil in Fall Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18

State or jurisdiction	Current expenditures, capital expenditures, and interest on school debt per pupil														
	Current expenditures														Interest on school debt
	Total (a)	Total	Support services											Capital outlay (e)	
			Instruction	Total	Student support (b)	Instructional staff (c)	General administration	School administration	Operation and maintenance	Student transportation	Other support services	Food services	Enterprise operations (d)		
Instruction																Total	Student support (b)	Instructional staff (c)	General administration	School administration	Operation and maintenance	Student transportation	Other support services	Food services	Enterprise operations (d)
United States	\$14,364	\$12,654	\$7,676	\$4,471	\$751	\$604	\$248	\$719	\$1,174	\$518	\$456	\$481	\$25	\$1,328	\$383
Alabama	10,831	9,717	5,532	3,536	622	396	251	607	923	511	227	649	0	877	237
Alaska	18,993	17,726	9,495	7,579	1,364	1,436	260	1,094	2,112	616	697	577	74	1,009	259
Arizona	9,863	8,373	4,513	3,424	645	406	173	465	1,009	347	380	435	1	1,266	224
Arkansas	11,640	10,168	5,723	3,905	551	831	257	532	1,035	384	315	533	7	1,186	286
California	14,590	12,664	7,481	4,690	793	809	127	835	1,258	281	586	460	33	1,450	477
Colorado	12,858	10,238	5,699	4,146	602	585	162	790	941	304	762	338	55	2,024	597
Connecticut	21,408	20,147	12,494	7,075	1,361	683	456	1,178	1,707	992	699	427	151	1,057	204
Delaware	16,455	15,282	9,486	5,196	756	280	230	954	1,584	769	623	599	0	996	177
Florida	10,716	9,663	5,981	3,209	431	589	90	529	943	374	254	474	0	822	231
Georgia	12,040	10,760	6,558	3,619	573	558	134	682	801	508	364	553	31	1,134	146
Hawaii	16,883	15,242	9,047	5,422	1,445	525	78	1,129	1,488	365	392	773	0	1,641	0
Idaho	8,968	7,846	4,651	2,824	456	428	193	455	723	351	219	367	4	913	209
Illinois	17,594	15,912	9,859	5,659	1,136	585	598	834	1,265	703	537	394	0	1,171	511
Indiana	11,388	10,033	5,762	3,799	534	406	214	662	1,126	617	239	472	0	1,081	274
Iowa	13,531	11,724	7,054	4,151	693	736	296	666	991	421	347	506	13	1,582	225
Kansas	13,364	11,095	6,600	3,988	723	469	296	648	1,092	456	305	507	0	1,769	501
Kentucky	12,427	11,081	6,500	3,871	543	609	243	647	934	604	292	681	29	1,069	277
Louisiana	12,612	11,636	6,529	4,501	722	583	301	765	1,127	661	341	606	#	817	159
Maine	16,201	15,069	8,825	5,652	1,050	773	507	796	1,576	750	201	591	2	879	253
Maryland	17,126	15,155	9,619	5,104	694	750	107	992	1,342	793	426	432	0	1,770	201
Massachusetts	19,127	18,328	11,756	6,051	1,379	805	291	793	1,514	814	455	522	0	547	251
Michigan	13,284	11,688	6,700	4,572	933	599	257	654	1,024	496	608	417	0	1,073	522
Minnesota	15,849	12,910	8,364	3,962	381	642	486	517	882	746	307	535	49	2,493	447
Mississippi	9,644	8,909	5,034	3,341	477	402	316	540	930	438	238	534	#	618	117
Missouri	12,373	11,034	6,540	3,990	491	478	441	637	1,100	581	262	504	0	992	348
Montana	13,759	11,512	6,767	4,221	803	418	347	643	1,136	551	323	508	16	1,972	276
Nebraska	14,650	12,813	8,244	3,203	480	432	363	617	1,128	375	309	529	337	1,513	325
Nevada	10,883	9,040	5,296	3,392	498	511	135	682	855	354	357	353	#	1,489	354
New Hampshire	17,758	16,588	10,573	5,628	1,289	530	585	936	1,326	743	219	387	0	920	250
New Jersey	21,669	20,316	12,072	7,619	2,124	759	410	1,013	1,965	858	490	439	186	860	492
New Mexico	11,512	9,963	5,632	3,832	1,029	258	269	568	1,059	321	327	492	7	1,549	0
New York	25,394	23,686	16,390	6,844	779	676	358	1,126	2,044	1,089	770	453	0	1,139	569
North Carolina	10,097	9,277	5,796	3,001	509	316	164	563	762	391	295	480	0	801	19
North Dakota	16,215	13,783	8,207	4,554	564	482	606	715	1,195	570	421	659	364	2,101	330
Ohio	14,398	12,893	7,640	4,836	897	499	400	693	1,105	621	621	416	1	1,137	368
Oklahoma	9,322	8,174	4,528	3,040	567	337	252	457	875	257	295	528	77	1,028	120
Oregon	14,463	11,903	6,961	4,535	930	471	165	761	926	540	743	401	7	1,826	735
Pennsylvania	18,091	16,377	10,157	5,612	934	590	474	724	1,484	782	626	521	86	1,167	548
Rhode Island	17,660	16,954	10,239	6,257	1,801	650	261	826	1,313	741	665	453	5	439	267
South Carolina	12,999	10,705	5,865	4,268	852	687	103	709	1,053	415	450	542	29	1,857	437
South Dakota	12,062	10,263	6,070	3,622	570	373	350	499	1,042	377	412	525	47	1,556	243
Tennessee	10,768	9,599	5,827	3,261	499	568	195	591	782	362	264	511	0	936	233
Texas	12,201	9,670	5,650	3,489	492	504	162	567	1,054	290	420	531	0	1,879	651
Utah	9,333	7,576	4,791	2,442	346	331	90	507	709	227	231	343	1	1,497	259
Vermont	21,099	20,149	12,739	6,848	1,616	830	409	1,273	1,552	670	498	533	29	844	107
Virginia	13,229	12,224	7,465	4,294	629	821	198	715	1,090	639	202	462	3	928	78
Washington	16,238	12,985	7,542	4,955	948	888	134	782	1,095	514	594	377	111	2,740	513
West Virginia	12,402	11,572	6,636	4,201	607	429	192	631	1,236	887	219	735	0	777	53
Wisconsin	14,296	12,445	7,262	4,738	629	666	278	628	1,354	524	659	445	#	1,619	232
Wyoming	18,288	16,134	9,599	6,056	995	817	311	873	1,622	772	667	470	9	2,131	23
Dist. of Columbia	29,906	23,155	12,797	9,529	1,038	781	1,751	1,591	2,202	1,410	756	829	1	5,052	1,698
American Samoa	5,684	4,862	2,389	1,098	2	525	62	368	0	39	102	1,375	0	823	0
Guam	11,359	9,902	4,700	4,516	994	587	181	573	1,203	251	727	686	0	1,003	453
CNMI*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	6,751	6,682	2,706	3,089	769	275	169	285	1,183	172	236	886	0	69	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	15,486	15,486	9,557	5,077	1,254	396	785	894	437	831	480	816	36	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.10

Total and Current Expenditures Per Pupil in Fall Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Function and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18 (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 2017-18. (This table was prepared October 2020.)

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 Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

N/A - Not available.

- Rounds to zero.

(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 guidance, health, attendance, and speech pathology services.

(c) Includes expenditures for curriculum development, staff training, libraries, and media and computer centers.

(d) Includes business support services concerned with paying, transporting, exchanging, and maintaining goods and services for local education agencies; central support services, including planning, research, evaluation, information, staff, and data processing services; and other support services.

(e) Includes expenditures for operations funded by sales of products or services (e.g., school bookstore or computer time).

(f) Includes expenditures for property and for buildings and alterations completed by school district staff or contractors.

HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE 9.11

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: 2017-18 and 2018-19 (In current dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Public 4-year						Out-of-state tuition and required fees, 2018-19
	In-state, 2017-18		In-state, 2018-19				
	Total	Tuition and required fees	Total	Tuition and required fees	Room	Board	
United States	\$20,049	\$9,036	\$20,598	\$9,212	\$6,459	\$4,927	\$26,382
Alabama	19,673	9,827	19,982	10,138	5,543	4,301	25,782
Alaska	18,373	7,221	19,563	8,396	6,226	4,941	24,454
Arizona	22,629	10,557	23,105	10,666	7,199	5,240	26,383
Arkansas	17,479	8,187	17,977	8,391	5,310	4,276	20,825
California	22,075	8,014	22,664	8,118	8,147	6,399	31,423
Colorado	21,514	9,540	21,867	9,394	6,323	6,149	30,140
Connecticut	25,182	12,355	26,203	12,959	7,254	5,990	33,709
Delaware	22,371	9,999	23,447	10,607	7,661	5,179	30,405
Florida	14,896	4,455	15,059	4,443	6,173	4,443	18,456
Georgia	17,705	7,206	18,003	7,319	6,346	4,337	22,751
Hawaii	21,201	9,709	21,865	9,952	6,046	5,868	31,581
Idaho	15,455	7,247	16,134	7,586	4,061	4,487	23,850
Illinois	25,089	13,971	25,469	14,259	6,087	5,122	28,522
Indiana	19,297	9,038	19,755	9,225	5,553	4,977	29,092
Iowa	18,427	8,767	20,122	9,966	5,709	4,448	24,521
Kansas	17,963	8,737	18,618	8,941	5,062	4,616	23,302
Kentucky	20,745	10,365	21,313	10,674	6,038	4,601	25,430
Louisiana	18,834	9,164	19,206	9,358	5,704	4,144	22,208
Maine	19,500	9,664	20,195	9,930	5,119	5,146	27,735
Maryland	21,176	9,288	21,895	9,521	7,057	5,317	26,883
Massachusetts	25,229	12,778	26,787	13,286	8,337	5,164	30,966
Michigan	22,665	12,435	23,376	12,888	5,262	5,226	35,844
Minnesota	20,420	11,226	20,860	11,381	5,194	4,286	22,780
Mississippi	17,718	7,980	18,391	8,340	5,887	4,164	19,942
Missouri	18,106	8,387	18,121	8,554	5,612	3,956	19,914
Montana	15,800	6,783	16,604	6,972	4,481	5,150	24,481
Nebraska	18,449	8,188	19,551	8,467	6,239	4,845	21,516
Nevada	16,810	5,920	17,503	5,845	6,039	5,619	21,125
New Hampshire	27,570	15,949	28,145	16,329	7,258	4,558	29,447
New Jersey	26,542	13,633	27,481	13,963	8,343	5,175	28,669
New Mexico	15,788	6,711	16,256	6,902	4,764	4,590	18,350
New York	22,343	7,938	23,053	8,184	9,746	5,123	22,083
North Carolina	17,343	7,354	17,302	7,174	5,766	4,362	22,968
North Dakota	15,998	7,687	16,668	8,091	3,733	4,844	15,565
Ohio	21,674	10,026	22,153	10,068	6,597	5,488	24,454
Oklahoma	16,263	7,623	16,732	7,866	4,738	4,128	21,526
Oregon	22,710	10,363	22,585	10,286	7,204	5,095	30,929
Pennsylvania	25,795	14,534	26,287	14,812	6,893	4,582	28,527
Rhode Island	24,280	12,239	24,827	12,576	7,666	4,585	29,998
South Carolina	22,132	12,579	23,113	13,013	6,241	3,859	32,174
South Dakota	16,421	8,540	16,847	8,772	3,917	4,159	12,465
Tennessee	18,951	9,574	19,713	9,789	5,205	4,719	26,068
Texas	18,271	8,645	18,779	8,678	5,553	4,548	25,031
Utah	14,174	6,557	14,389	6,731	3,554	4,104	21,557
Vermont	27,782	16,103	28,681	16,604	7,646	4,431	39,947
Virginia	23,427	12,637	24,492	13,413	6,242	4,838	34,890
Washington	18,323	6,830	19,272	7,036	6,517	5,719	29,228
West Virginia	17,803	7,619	18,461	8,016	5,603	4,842	21,996
Wisconsin	16,544	8,475	17,172	8,697	5,407	3,068	25,063
Wyoming	14,486	4,443	14,639	4,596	4,493	5,550	14,268
Dist. of Columbia	N.A.	5,756	N.A.	5,888	N.A.	N.A.	12,416

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.11

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: 2017-18 and 2018-19 (In current dollars) (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Private 4-year						Public 2-year, tuition and required fees		
	2017-18		2018-19				In-state, 2017-18	In-state, 2018-19	Out-of-state, 2018-19
	Total	Tuition and required fees	Total	Tuition and required fees	Room	Board			
United States	\$43,131	\$30,723	\$44,662	\$31,875	\$7,179	\$5,608	\$3,242	\$3,313	\$7,917
Alabama	26,165	16,321	26,195	16,119	5,005	5,071	4,403	4,770	9,612
Alaska	26,887	19,360	26,788	19,315	3,720	3,753	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Arizona	22,939	13,487	22,419	12,711	5,330	4,378	2,152	2,161	8,516
Arkansas	30,828	22,610	31,564	23,179	4,255	4,130	3,292	3,291	4,698
California	47,411	33,485	49,860	35,524	7,976	6,360	1,268	1,271	7,849
Colorado	35,152	22,873	36,285	23,560	7,482	5,243	3,638	3,655	7,967
Connecticut	54,819	40,410	56,549	41,807	8,527	6,215	4,312	4,434	13,202
Delaware	26,928	15,096	26,709	14,758	6,032	5,920	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Florida	37,275	25,471	38,438	26,317	6,918	5,203	2,506	2,506	9,111
Georgia	40,377	27,777	41,520	28,839	6,955	5,726	2,901	2,916	8,038
Hawaii	28,858	16,447	29,781	17,098	5,870	6,813	3,080	3,140	8,277
Idaho	13,488	8,833	13,157	6,139	2,436	4,583	3,282	3,345	7,971
Illinois	44,943	32,389	46,552	33,454	7,530	5,568	3,891	3,966	11,480
Indiana	43,764	32,338	45,382	33,402	6,204	5,775	4,255	4,368	8,402
Iowa	37,379	27,991	43,364	33,821	4,687	4,855	4,923	5,137	6,449
Kansas	30,262	21,339	31,701	22,571	4,406	4,723	3,384	3,435	4,491
Kentucky	35,948	26,719	37,081	27,648	4,661	4,773	4,106	4,274	14,418
Louisiana	49,452	36,715	51,025	37,830	7,315	5,880	4,093	4,143	8,034
Maine	49,994	37,043	52,527	38,972	6,772	6,783	3,698	3,753	6,614
Maryland	55,685	41,859	57,222	43,141	8,180	5,901	4,090	4,225	9,990
Massachusetts	59,540	44,362	61,747	46,016	9,177	6,555	4,991	5,192	10,606
Michigan	36,660	26,961	38,074	27,936	5,096	5,043	3,469	3,582	6,372
Minnesota	42,716	32,416	43,677	33,212	5,616	4,850	5,381	5,389	5,947
Mississippi	25,774	17,625	26,352	17,953	4,352	4,046	3,183	3,262	5,709
Missouri	34,617	24,608	35,803	25,417	6,021	4,366	3,271	3,358	6,558
Montana	33,739	24,953	34,988	25,918	4,291	4,779	3,631	3,756	8,394
Nebraska	34,650	23,711	34,626	25,075	5,502	4,049	3,212	3,174	3,985
Nevada	36,163	23,261	38,130	24,423	6,711	6,996	3,075	N.A.	N.A.
New Hampshire	47,030	33,322	46,952	33,364	8,690	4,898	7,337	7,599	16,429
New Jersey	50,321	36,589	51,045	37,329	7,963	5,753	4,536	4,715	8,257
New Mexico	33,620	23,865	40,206	30,137	5,645	4,424	1,667	1,705	6,698
New York	53,658	39,006	55,741	40,527	9,115	6,098	5,229	5,367	9,197
North Carolina	44,058	32,149	46,268	33,990	6,350	5,928	2,499	2,504	8,655
North Dakota	22,511	15,256	22,856	15,206	3,099	4,551	4,700	4,895	9,293
Ohio	42,252	31,240	44,035	32,597	5,942	5,496	3,672	4,082	7,300
Oklahoma	35,542	26,240	37,447	27,694	4,872	4,882	3,875	4,112	9,393
Oregon	50,617	38,674	53,036	40,597	6,536	5,903	4,487	4,709	8,779
Pennsylvania	53,258	40,086	55,248	41,703	7,434	6,111	5,171	5,284	14,111
Rhode Island	54,877	40,361	57,176	42,108	8,981	6,088	4,564	4,564	12,156
South Carolina	34,423	24,932	35,174	25,621	4,811	4,743	4,502	4,728	9,874
South Dakota	32,157	24,219	31,359	23,252	4,002	4,105	6,027	6,170	5,839
Tennessee	37,162	26,939	38,571	28,080	5,885	4,607	4,148	4,287	16,582
Texas	43,868	32,484	46,268	34,476	6,580	5,213	2,209	2,259	5,920
Utah	15,377	7,536	15,804	7,852	4,002	3,950	3,781	3,843	12,206
Vermont	56,172	42,637	58,137	44,068	7,683	6,387	6,414	7,120	14,090
Virginia	33,662	23,018	34,470	23,380	5,890	5,199	5,118	5,241	11,455
Washington	48,518	36,807	50,873	38,754	6,381	5,739	4,078	4,169	5,691
West Virginia	21,321	12,361	21,892	12,513	4,505	4,874	4,077	4,276	9,834
Wisconsin	43,332	33,156	45,269	34,424	6,183	4,663	4,337	4,411	6,408
Wyoming	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3,142	3,219	7,752
Dist. of Columbia	57,611	41,775	59,233	43,143	10,844	5,246	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table

HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE 9.11

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: 2017-18 and 2018-19 (In current dollars) (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2017 and Fall 2018, Institutional Characteristics component; and Spring 2018 and Spring 2019, Fall Enrollment component. (This table was prepared December 2019.)

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 2018 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:

N.A. – Not applicable

TABLE 9.12

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: 2018-19 (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	\$134,213	\$93,266	\$81,563	\$97,246	\$79,107	\$68,215	\$163,299	\$101,284	\$86,034	\$92,990	\$75,515	\$64,279
Alabama	129,750	90,765	76,975	86,003	71,112	61,776	101,006	73,957	43,630	56,331	54,653	47,333
Alaska	105,822	87,480	73,678	103,252	85,404	69,466	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	66,703	54,168	47,985
Arizona	133,813	97,421	82,188	151,796	97,068	75,853	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	111,636	73,181	69,390
Arkansas	108,093	80,003	71,898	73,755	65,397	56,673	80,697	67,932	60,202	72,755	65,253	58,805
California	165,791	112,818	95,132	110,072	94,554	83,845	174,220	110,813	94,711	103,941	83,724	71,910
Colorado	127,627	95,433	85,068	82,461	67,849	61,549	135,739	99,919	81,711	118,742	88,746	70,507
Connecticut	150,560	102,214	82,889	103,734	83,742	69,843	190,700	99,116	89,948	123,581	99,133	80,452
Delaware	152,773	104,784	90,995	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	96,922	79,494	71,504
Florida	134,226	94,696	83,881	113,039	88,358	70,224	132,585	93,721	78,223	99,003	82,558	68,448
Georgia	117,492	84,748	74,968	77,078	63,318	58,577	148,156	94,825	82,132	80,827	62,670	56,005
Hawaii	134,748	99,617	87,964	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	91,545	79,176	73,324
Idaho	98,097	78,886	71,918	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	66,436	58,161	52,460	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Illinois	128,284	90,100	84,185	98,001	78,465	69,196	185,577	106,316	94,023	86,676	73,579	62,376
Indiana	133,964	93,902	81,862	88,585	73,216	65,818	143,362	93,238	76,156	83,561	69,580	56,680
Iowa	130,245	91,946	81,117	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	89,991	73,681	59,603	72,497	61,294	55,582
Kansas	115,255	82,198	70,886	78,994	67,937	61,103	68,002	54,060	51,286	65,117	60,699	52,080
Kentucky	107,575	77,915	68,460	70,258	61,946	51,697	79,507	65,348	55,613	64,390	55,801	50,840
Louisiana	113,129	78,869	75,292	76,937	62,823	57,263	134,310	84,670	90,386	68,830	58,399	56,034
Maine	108,777	86,779	69,464	78,160	65,284	53,303	94,505	77,861	64,276	67,245	58,671	53,035
Maryland	130,926	94,503	80,256	93,166	76,577	69,919	157,104	109,428	95,845	85,558	72,006	64,409
Massachusetts	145,572	107,333	90,632	101,791	80,494	68,225	194,058	116,725	102,673	125,001	93,769	78,981
Michigan	138,714	96,301	84,281	97,578	82,814	74,118	114,007	91,123	76,845	80,814	70,599	62,441
Minnesota	138,384	98,468	88,672	97,654	81,574	69,308	101,476	77,541	65,099	80,487	67,721	61,061
Mississippi	101,987	79,369	70,520	69,118	63,313	55,108	84,834	67,390	58,465	98,568	69,051	60,494
Missouri	111,473	79,785	72,994	79,329	65,921	58,259	148,326	93,357	80,099	83,333	68,473	58,723
Montana	97,127	75,365	69,075	74,738	67,695	58,247	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	66,750	53,402	50,413
Nebraska	121,964	89,440	87,131	83,027	66,927	55,434	119,865	88,131	70,997	67,259	62,013	55,416
Nevada	133,361	97,595	82,420	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	‡	‡	‡	‡
New Hampshire	134,951	106,519	86,399	97,126	79,873	67,190	198,177	123,727	101,527	93,536	74,055	67,738
New Jersey	158,393	109,725	88,230	127,843	102,044	83,936	198,777	107,817	95,243	107,717	93,139	70,235
New Mexico	104,648	76,441	73,215	81,828	67,610	58,114	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	‡	58,998	46,909
New York	141,102	102,036	86,544	112,097	87,609	74,193	171,248	109,522	90,310	102,383	82,539	72,534
North Carolina	128,728	87,984	80,004	93,500	76,295	69,005	166,605	99,825	81,087	74,556	64,891	58,856
North Dakota	107,334	82,124	71,451	79,182	64,981	54,512	69,443	74,154	60,961	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ohio	126,030	91,074	80,913	75,607	63,092	53,948	113,899	82,155	74,264	80,497	67,710	58,600
Oklahoma	110,488	80,704	75,205	81,090	65,596	57,881	103,407	78,411	77,347	72,406	60,687	55,267
Oregon	128,787	96,026	84,047	84,789	69,433	55,846	104,454	81,888	67,037	68,635	58,908	53,005
Pennsylvania	145,409	100,169	81,737	112,206	91,293	72,296	161,783	99,770	87,384	92,401	74,425	64,417
Rhode Island	123,929	92,025	85,831	83,318	73,013	63,047	186,408	124,143	101,455	120,777	90,287	77,002
South Carolina	135,110	95,422	87,370	88,520	72,603	63,222	71,675	66,449	62,810	77,883	64,073	55,568
South Dakota	96,468	77,456	71,796	92,669	72,601	65,556	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	69,357	58,622	55,430
Tennessee	114,699	83,983	72,556	88,115	72,159	64,245	152,613	95,727	81,279	83,606	67,963	58,015
Texas	135,495	93,713	80,710	92,342	77,284	67,511	148,198	99,258	89,140	87,593	73,988	62,810
Utah	126,152	90,798	81,633	91,653	74,575	67,092	156,795	110,530	76,368	88,971	74,151	66,622
Vermont	122,428	96,557	79,789	70,181	56,615	49,204	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	108,411	78,386	72,830
Virginia	135,195	94,081	80,299	89,489	74,613	66,064	116,740	85,324	67,565	74,914	57,604	53,189
Washington	138,980	101,663	93,164	109,446	92,466	80,557	116,109	87,935	71,750	82,048	68,045	64,389
West Virginia	102,535	80,001	69,932	71,043	62,592	55,614	67,748	58,829	53,661	59,860	54,836	46,324
Wisconsin	120,677	82,397	79,570	74,079	63,894	64,445	108,493	82,935	73,888	81,867	67,962	59,741
Wyoming	123,387	86,994	81,558	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Dist. of Columbia	164,016	125,544	100,439	104,672	75,415	62,622	171,141	109,987	92,214	88,364	77,221	72,547
U.S. Service Academies	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other jurisdictions total	83,092	70,144	54,303	85,605	73,054	58,787	78,036	60,374	51,444	71,747	60,408	48,338
American Samoa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fed. States of Micronesia	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Guam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	92,939	74,686	56,253	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Marshall Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
CNMI*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Palau	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Puerto Rico	83,092	70,144	54,303	84,388	72,112	56,700	78,036	60,374	51,444	71,747	60,408	48,338
U.S. Virgin Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	93,336	73,742	63,835	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

See footnotes at end of table

HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE 9.12

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: 2018-19 (In current dollars) (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2019, Human Resources component, Salaries section. (This table was prepared November 2019.)

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: Data exclude instructional faculty at medical schools. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Data include imputations for nonrespondent institutions.

Key:

N.A.—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. This definition differs from the definition of master's institutions that is used in some Digest tables that present postsecondary finance data.

TABLE 9.13

Total Expenditures of Public Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Level of Institution, Purpose of Expenditure, and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18 (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	2017-18					
	All institutions		4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
	Total (a)	Instruction	Total (a)	Instruction	Total (a)	Instruction
Unites States	\$384,971,839	\$112,541,721	\$331,147,172	\$90,341,563	\$53,824,666	\$22,200,158
Alabama	8,208,437	1,940,080	7,445,895	1,620,897	762,541	319,182
Alaska	804,290	250,159	804,290	250,159	0	0
Arizona	6,834,890	2,290,487	5,438,363	1,766,297	1,396,527	524,190
Arkansas	4,264,757	959,029	3,801,104	771,493	463,653	187,536
California	61,868,678	15,879,303	49,392,235	11,433,986	12,476,443	4,445,317
Colorado	8,445,117	2,504,779	8,053,205	2,348,433	391,913	156,346
Connecticut	3,908,139	1,169,712	3,390,801	954,605	517,338	215,107
Delaware	1,335,450	592,062	1,335,450	592,062	0	0
Florida	13,163,072	4,257,666	12,972,157	4,184,349	190,915	73,318
Georgia	8,958,011	2,593,283	8,021,957	2,209,630	936,054	383,653
Hawaii	1,821,603	631,700	1,532,735	480,771	288,868	150,930
Idaho	1,359,948	500,405	1,138,288	412,685	221,660	87,720
Illinois	13,280,125	4,574,301	9,788,570	3,169,674	3,491,555	1,404,626
Indiana	6,949,227	2,853,632	6,414,537	2,616,663	534,691	236,969
Iowa	6,383,620	1,316,608	5,431,567	898,782	952,054	417,827
Kansas	3,709,971	1,303,424	2,940,791	1,002,698	769,180	300,726
Kentucky	6,166,575	1,343,745	5,603,907	1,117,207	562,668	226,537
Louisiana	4,133,564	1,339,865	3,680,115	1,162,909	453,449	176,955
Maine	894,187	286,390	765,817	222,965	128,370	63,424
Maryland	6,958,575	2,101,528	5,516,612	1,502,509	1,441,963	599,018
Massachusetts	5,411,839	1,838,525	4,500,608	1,450,023	911,231	388,502
Michigan	17,589,767	4,445,796	16,122,686	3,816,280	1,467,081	629,516
Minnesota	5,952,483	1,761,270	4,780,542	1,243,585	1,171,941	517,685
Mississippi	4,603,388	1,130,522	3,669,367	771,027	934,021	359,495
Missouri	5,202,013	1,530,046	4,452,878	1,199,662	749,134	330,384
Montana	1,101,233	329,145	989,266	288,907	111,967	40,239
Nebraska	2,643,655	869,695	2,196,035	671,570	447,620	198,125
Nevada	1,794,822	773,264	1,794,822	773,264	0	0
New Hampshire	1,010,063	319,221	862,491	268,420	147,572	50,801
New Jersey	8,645,442	2,655,631	7,270,427	2,114,350	1,375,015	541,281
New Mexico	4,134,037	838,375	3,452,140	589,589	681,897	248,785
New York	18,562,136	6,362,628	15,107,942	4,683,210	3,454,194	1,679,419
North Carolina	11,479,183	3,692,580	9,218,460	2,713,475	2,260,722	979,105
North Dakota	1,164,255	431,205	1,064,138	390,326	100,117	40,879
Ohio	12,433,497	3,634,154	11,475,674	3,117,620	957,822	516,534
Oklahoma	4,411,735	1,349,828	3,941,232	1,159,165	470,503	190,663
Oregon	7,231,394	1,662,681	6,036,895	1,187,740	1,194,499	474,941
Pennsylvania	14,773,798	3,867,582	13,564,163	3,344,515	1,209,635	523,067
Rhode Island	827,466	281,000	698,103	213,295	129,363	67,705
South Carolina	4,899,684	1,795,711	4,082,571	1,431,884	817,113	363,827
South Dakota	851,429	299,830	769,171	258,931	82,258	40,899
Tennessee	4,595,946	1,848,382	3,877,564	1,549,342	718,382	299,040
Texas	36,447,523	10,628,437	31,430,227	8,546,091	5,017,296	2,082,347
Utah	6,483,500	1,140,874	6,278,272	1,044,534	205,228	96,341
Vermont	905,945	277,083	873,832	267,204	32,112	9,879
Virginia	10,796,512	3,256,187	9,659,568	2,720,015	1,136,944	536,172
Washington	10,220,427	3,085,099	9,829,859	2,919,746	390,568	165,354
West Virginia	1,866,864	616,135	1,733,190	563,086	133,674	53,050
Wisconsin	6,538,284	2,230,861	5,293,472	1,523,866	1,244,812	706,995
Wyoming	819,916	274,028	527,813	174,282	292,104	99,746
Dist. of Columbia	158,530	43,712	158,530	43,712	0	0
U.S. Service Academies	1,966,837	584,072	1,966,837	584,072	0	0
Other jurisdiction totals	1,798,094	645,709	1,723,072	618,519	75,022	27,190
American Samoa	15,470	3,783	15,470	3,783	0	0
Federated States of Micronesia	19,435	7,227	0	0	19,435	7,227
Guam	132,066	32,586	99,617	22,487	32,449	10,099
Marshall Islands	15,008	2,240	15,008	2,240	0	0
CNMI*	18,358	3,968	18,358	3,968	0	0
Palau	8,861	3,085	0	0	8,861	3,085
Puerto Rico	1,513,526	579,668	1,499,249	572,889	14,277	6,779
U.S. Virgin Islands	75,370	13,152	75,370	13,152	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE 9.13

Total Expenditures of Public Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, by Level of Institution, Purpose of Expenditure, and State or Jurisdiction: 2017-18 (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2016 through Spring 2019, Finance component. (This table was prepared December 2019.)

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Note: Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Includes data for public institutions reporting data according to either the

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) or the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) guidance. Data in this table pertain to institutions' fiscal years that end in the academic year noted. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Key:

(a) Includes other categories not separately shown.

TABLE 9.14

Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, By Control and Classification of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2019-20

State or other jurisdiction	Total all degree granting institutions	All public institutions									
		All public institutions	Public 4-year institutions							Special focus (f)	Public 2-year
			Total	Research university, very high (a)	Research university, high (b)	Doctoral/research university (c)	Master's (d)	Baccalaureate (e)			
United States	3,982	1,625	772	94	88	29	254	250	57	853	
Alabama	62	38	14	3	2	0	8	1	0	24	
Alaska	8	4	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	
Arizona	68	29	9	2	3	0	2	1	1	20	
Arkansas	54	34	12	1	2	1	4	3	1	22	
California	416	151	49	8	2	1	20	16	2	102	
Colorado	67	28	21	3	2	1	6	9	0	7	
Connecticut	40	22	10	1	0	0	4	5	0	12	
Delaware	8	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Florida	176	43	42	5	2	1	4	30	0	1	
Georgia	113	50	27	3	1	4	8	10	1	23	
Hawaii	17	10	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	6	
Idaho	15	8	5	0	3	0	0	2	0	3	
Illinois	156	60	12	2	3	1	6	0	0	48	
Indiana	74	16	15	2	2	1	7	3	0	1	
Iowa	56	19	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	16	
Kansas	63	33	8	2	1	1	3	0	1	25	
Kentucky	59	24	8	2	0	2	3	1	0	16	
Louisiana	56	31	17	1	3	1	8	1	3	14	
Maine	30	15	8	0	1	0	1	6	0	7	
Maryland	52	29	13	1	3	1	6	1	1	16	
Massachusetts	107	30	14	1	3	0	6	2	2	16	
Michigan	92	46	22	3	5	2	4	7	1	24	
Minnesota	84	44	12	1	0	1	7	2	1	32	
Mississippi	34	23	8	3	1	0	4	0	0	15	
Missouri	97	27	13	1	3	1	5	3	0	14	
Montana	23	18	8	1	1	0	2	2	2	10	
Nebraska	36	16	7	1	1	0	4	0	1	9	
Nevada	22	7	7	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	
New Hampshire	24	13	6	1	0	0	2	2	1	7	
New Jersey	86	32	13	2	4	0	7	0	0	19	
New Mexico	39	28	9	1	1	0	4	1	2	19	
New York	299	79	43	5	2	0	22	10	4	36	
North Carolina	135	75	17	2	5	0	6	2	2	58	
North Dakota	20	14	9	0	2	0	1	4	2	5	
Ohio	162	60	40	2	8	0	2	25	3	20	
Oklahoma	51	30	17	2	0	0	8	5	2	13	
Oregon	54	26	9	2	1	0	4	1	1	17	
Pennsylvania	218	63	45	3	0	1	16	23	2	18	
Rhode Island	14	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
South Carolina	66	33	14	2	0	0	6	4	2	19	
South Dakota	22	13	8	0	2	0	3	0	3	5	
Tennessee	86	23	10	1	4	2	2	0	1	13	
Texas	244	109	53	8	6	6	15	9	9	56	
Utah	30	8	7	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	
Vermont	19	5	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	
Virginia	111	41	17	4	2	0	7	2	2	24	
Washington	74	43	37	2	0	0	6	28	1	6	
West Virginia	42	22	13	1	1	0	3	7	1	9	
Wisconsin	69	32	16	2	0	0	9	5	0	16	
Wyoming	9	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	
Dist. of Columbia	18	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
U.S. Service Academies	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Other jurisdictions total	98	26	19	0	1	0	2	13	3	7	
American Samoa	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Fed. States of Micronesia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Guam	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Marshall Islands	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
CNMI*	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Palau	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Puerto Rico	89	18	14	0	1	0	1	9	3	4	
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table

HIGHER EDUCATION

TABLE 9.14

Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, By Control and Classification of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2019-20 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	All nonprofit institutions									For-profit institutions		
	All nonprofit institutions	Nonprofit 4-year institutions							Non-profit 2-year	Total for-profit		
		Total (4-year)	Research university, very high (a)	Research university, high (b)	Doctoral/ research university (c)	Master's (d)	Baccalaureate (e)	Special focus (f)		Total for-profit	4-year	2-year
United States	1,660	1,568	37	42	104	362	424	599	92	697	339	358
Alabama	19	19	0	0	1	3	11	4	0	5	3	2
Alaska	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Arizona	13	12	0	0	0	2	3	7	1	26	15	11
Arkansas	18	14	0	0	1	1	9	3	4	2	1	1
California	150	145	3	5	11	27	22	77	5	115	68	47
Colorado	13	12	0	1	1	2	2	6	1	26	13	13
Connecticut	17	17	1	0	5	3	4	4	0	1	1	0
Delaware	4	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Florida	64	57	1	2	3	13	16	22	7	69	29	40
Georgia	37	33	1	2	0	7	15	8	4	26	11	15
Hawaii	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	2	1
Idaho	6	6	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	1
Illinois	80	78	2	3	6	15	16	36	2	16	8	8
Indiana	42	41	1	0	3	14	13	10	1	16	4	12
Iowa	34	34	0	0	2	8	14	10	0	3	2	1
Kansas	24	24	0	0	1	5	13	5	0	6	3	3
Kentucky	25	25	0	0	3	6	9	7	0	10	5	5
Louisiana	16	12	1	0	1	3	3	4	4	9	1	8
Maine	14	13	0	1	0	3	5	4	1	1	1	0
Maryland	20	20	1	0	0	7	3	9	0	3	1	2
Massachusetts	75	73	7	2	4	15	17	28	2	2	1	1
Michigan	39	39	0	0	2	9	11	17	0	7	1	6
Minnesota	33	32	0	0	4	6	10	12	1	7	6	1
Mississippi	9	9	0	0	2	1	4	2	0	2	1	1
Missouri	55	53	1	1	3	12	11	25	2	15	9	6
Montana	4	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	1
Nebraska	16	15	0	0	1	5	4	5	1	4	2	2
Nevada	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	11	4	7
New Hampshire	11	10	1	0	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	41	40	1	2	0	10	2	25	1	13	9	4
New Mexico	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	8	6	2
New York	190	173	6	6	10	31	24	96	17	30	18	12
North Carolina	49	48	1	1	4	8	23	11	1	11	8	3
North Dakota	5	5	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	0
Ohio	69	65	1	1	2	21	19	21	4	33	8	25
Oklahoma	15	13	0	1	1	4	5	2	2	6	1	5
Oregon	24	23	0	0	3	2	8	10	1	4	2	2
Pennsylvania	116	104	3	4	7	32	29	29	12	39	6	33
Rhode Island	11	11	1	0	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	24	24	0	0	0	9	12	3	0	9	3	6
South Dakota	6	6	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	3	3	0
Tennessee	45	42	1	0	6	10	10	15	3	18	10	8
Texas	72	67	1	3	4	16	17	26	5	63	28	35
Utah	11	9	0	1	0	4	2	2	2	11	10	1
Vermont	13	13	0	0	0	4	7	2	0	1	1	0
Virginia	40	38	0	1	4	4	17	12	2	30	16	14
Washington	22	20	0	0	3	8	4	5	2	9	6	3
West Virginia	10	10	0	0	1	2	4	3	0	10	4	6
Wisconsin	33	33	0	1	3	9	9	11	0	4	3	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dist. of Columbia	12	12	2	4	0	1	0	5	0	4	3	1
U.S. Service Academies	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Other jurisdictions total	51	49	0	0	4	12	15	18	2	21	13	8
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CNMI*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	50	48	0	0	4	12	15	17	2	21	13	8
U.S. Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.14

Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions, By Control and Classification of Institution and State or Jurisdiction: 2019-20 (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2019, Institutional Characteristics component. (This table was prepared October 2020.)

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

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 doctor's 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.

Key:

N.A.—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 research/scholarship 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 and fewer than 20 doctor's degrees per year.
- (e) Institutions that primarily emphasize undergraduate education. In addition to institutions that primarily award bachelor's degrees, also includes institutions classified as 4-year in the IPEDS system, but classified as 2-year baccalaureate/associate's colleges 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.

HEALTH CARE

TABLE 9.15

Number and Percent of Children Under 19 by Health Insurance Coverage and State: 2019 (In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Children under 19					
	Total	Insured (any coverage)		Uninsured		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Alabama	1,154	1,114	96.5	40	3.5	
Alaska	190	172	90.6	18	9.4	
Arizona	1,744	1,583	90.8	161	9.2	
Arkansas	741	698	94.1	43	5.9	
California	9,405	9,071	96.4	334	3.6	
Colorado	1,331	1,258	94.5	73	5.5	
Connecticut	773	746	96.5	27	3.5	
Delaware	215	205	95.2	10	4.8	
Florida	4,480	4,137	92.4	343	7.6	
Georgia	2,662	2,465	92.6	197	7.4	
Hawaii	315	306	97.2	9	2.8	
Idaho	475	451	95.0	24	5.0	
Illinois	2,982	2,861	96.0	120	4.0	
Indiana	1,664	1,545	92.9	119	7.1	
Iowa	765	743	97.1	22	2.9	
Kansas	740	697	94.2	43	5.8	
Kentucky	1,059	1,013	95.7	45	4.3	
Louisiana	1,149	1,099	95.6	50	4.4	
Maine	262	247	94.4	15	5.6	
Maryland	1,411	1,363	96.6	48	3.4	
Massachusetts	1,446	1,424	98.5	22	1.5	
Michigan	2,280	2,203	96.6	78	3.4	
Minnesota	1,378	1,336	96.9	42	3.1	
Mississippi	745	699	93.9	46	6.1	
Missouri	1,447	1,352	93.5	95	6.5	
Montana	242	227	93.8	15	6.2	
Nebraska	502	474	94.3	28	5.7	
Nevada	725	667	92.0	58	8.0	
New Hampshire	277	267	96.3	10	3.7	
New Jersey	2,042	1,953	95.7	88	4.3	
New Mexico	502	473	94.3	29	5.7	
New York	4,264	4,164	97.6	101	2.4	
North Carolina	2,455	2,313	94.2	142	5.8	
North Dakota	187	173	92.2	15	7.8	
Ohio	2,736	2,605	95.2	131	4.8	
Oklahoma	1,005	919	91.4	86	8.6	
Oregon	914	877	95.9	38	4.1	
Pennsylvania	2,804	2,676	95.4	128	4.6	
Rhode Island	220	216	98.1	4	1.9	
South Carolina	1,182	1,113	94.2	69	5.8	
South Dakota	226	209	92.2	18	7.8	
Tennessee	1,600	1,520	95.0	80	5.0	
Texas	7,808	6,813	87.3	995	12.7	
Utah	983	901	91.7	82	8.3	
Vermont	125	122	97.9	3	2.1	
Virginia	1,975	1,879	95.1	97	4.9	
Washington	1,757	1,703	96.9	54	3.1	
West Virginia	381	367	96.5	13	3.5	
Wisconsin	1,345	1,294	96.2	51	3.8	
Wyoming	143	128	89.4	15	10.6	
Dist. of Columbia	138	136	98.0	3	2.0	

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2019, Issued September 2020. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Surveys.

TABLE 9.16

Number and Percent of Persons Under 65, by Health Insurance Coverage and State: 2019 (In thousands)

State or other jurisdiction	Total	Insured		Uninsured		Medicaid expansion	Difference in Uninsured: 2019 less 2018	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percentage pts.
Alabama	3,998	3,523	88.3	465	11.7	no	(14)	(0.1)
Alaska	617	531	86.1	85	13.9	9/1/2015	(4)	(0.4)
Arizona	5,871	5,073	86.4	798	13.6	1/1/14	58	0.9
Arkansas	2,455	2,187	89.1	268	10.9	1/1/14	27	1.1
California	33,259	30,313	91.1	2,946	8.9	1/1/14	179	0.3
Colorado	4,835	4,386	90.7	449	9.3	1/1/14	34	0.7
Connecticut	2,905	2,702	93.0	203	7.0	1/1/14	20	0.8
Delaware	775	722	93.2	53	6.8	1/1/14	9	1.3
Florida	16,729	13,995	83.7	2,734	16.3	no	56	0.3
Georgia	8,928	7,544	84.5	1,383	15.5	no	(16)	(0.2)
Hawaii	1,093	1,038	95.0	55	5.0	1/1/14	0	0.1
Idaho	1,481	1,291	87.2	190	12.8	1/1/2020	(2)	(0.4)
Illinois	10,507	9,600	91.4	907	8.6	1/1/14	50	0.5
Indiana	5,584	5,010	89.7	574	10.3	2/1/2015	35	0.6
Iowa	2,580	2,426	94.0	154	6.0	1/1/14	8	0.4
Kansas	2,392	2,132	89.1	260	10.9	no	12	0.6
Kentucky	3,653	3,373	92.3	280	7.7	1/1/14	35	1.0
Louisiana	2,817	2,418	89.5	399	10.5	7/1/2016	40	1.2
Maine*	1,050	944	89.9	106	10.1	1/10/2019	0	0.1
Maryland	5,009	4,661	93.1	348	6.9	1/1/14	(1)	0.0
Massachusetts	5,684	5,485	96.5	199	3.5	1/1/14	14	0.3
Michigan	8,150	7,584	93.1	566	6.9	4/1/2014	37	0.5
Minnesota	4,689	4,419	94.2	270	5.8	1/1/14	28	0.7
Mississippi	2,431	2,056	84.6	375	15.4	no	22	1.0
Missouri	4,998	4,400	88.0	598	12.0	(a)	37	0.8
Montana	850	764	89.8	87	10.2	1/1/2016	2	0.2
Nebraska	1,603	1,446	90.2	157	9.8	10/1/2020	0	0.1
Nevada	2,550	2,208	86.6	341	13.4	1/1/14	11	0.4
New Hampshire	1,098	1,014	92.4	84	7.6	8/15/2014	8	0.7
New Jersey	7,340	6,662	90.8	677	9.2	1/1/14	36	0.5
New Mexico	1,686	1,484	88.0	202	12.0	1/1/14	9	0.6
New York	16,012	15,031	93.9	981	6.1	1/1/14	(37)	(0.2)
North Carolina	8,569	7,424	86.6	1,145	13.4	no	62	0.7
North Dakota	630	580	91.9	51	8.1	1/1/14	(2)	(0.3)
Ohio	9,541	8,793	92.2	748	7.8	1/1/14	13	0.1
Oklahoma	3,256	2,707	83.2	549	16.8	7/1/2021	5	0.1
Oregon	3,418	3,123	91.4	295	8.6	1/1/14	6	0.2
Pennsylvania	10,284	9,569	93.0	716	7.0	1/1/2015	25	0.3
Rhode Island	863	821	95.2	42	4.8	1/1/14	0	0.0
South Carolina	4,131	3,588	86.8	543	13.2	no	23	0.5
South Dakota	720	632	87.8	88	12.2	no	4	0.8
Tennessee	5,608	4,932	87.9	676	12.1	no	6	0.1
Texas	24,861	19,692	79.2	5,169	20.8	no	234	0.8
Utah	2,817	2,513	89.2	303	10.8	1/1/2020	11	0.3
Vermont	496	469	94.4	28	5.6	1/1/14	4	0.7
Virginia	6,972	6,326	90.7	646	9.3	1/1/2019	(71)	(0.9)
Washington	6,310	5,823	92.3	487	7.7	1/1/14	16	0.2
West Virginia	1,404	1,288	91.7	116	8.3	1/1/14	3	0.4
Wisconsin	4,758	4,432	93.2	326	6.8	no	15	0.3
Wyoming	473	403	85.2	70	14.8	no	11	2.3
Dist. of Columbia	611	588	96.1	24	3.9	1/1/14	3	0.4

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2019*, Issued September 2020. U.S. Census Bureau, 1-Year American Community Survey.

Key:

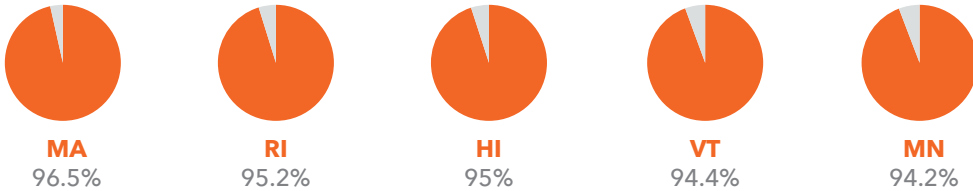
()—Parentheses denote a negative number.

(a) Missouri voters approved a ballot measure on August 4, 2020 that would add Medicaid expansion to the state's constitution and it was to be implemented by July 1, 2021. The Department of

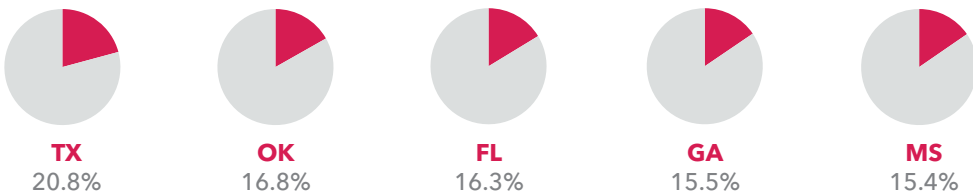
Social Services and Gov. Parson announced in May 2021 they would not implement the expansion due to lack of funding. A lawsuit was filed against the Department of Social Services asking that the court require the expansion to go into effect. On July 22, 2021, the Missouri Supreme Court ruled that the Medicaid expansion amendment was constitutional and must be implemented by the state.

Table 9.16 | Adult Health Insurance Coverage, 2019

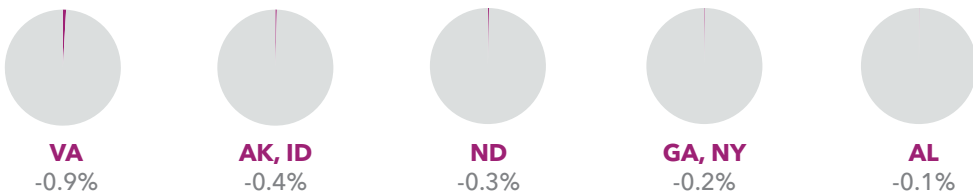
Highest Rates of Insured Adults, 18-64



Highest Rates of Uninsured Adults, 18-64



Highest Percent Change from 2018-2019



In the 13 states that had not expanded Medicaid as of January 2020, **2.3 MILLION POOR ADULTS FALL INTO A "COVERAGE GAP."**

These adults have incomes above Medicaid eligibility limits in their state but below the lower limit for marketplace premium tax credits, which begin at 100% of poverty. In non-expansion states, the median income eligibility level for parents is 40% of poverty and 0% for childless adults. **People in the coverage gap are concentrated in Southern states, with the largest number of people in the coverage gap in Texas (771,000 people, or 31%) followed by Florida (415,000, or 17%), Georgia (269,000, or 12%), and North Carolina (212,000, or 10%).**

TABLE 9.17

Revenues Used by States for State-Administered Highways: 2019* (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Beginning balance total (a)	Highway-user revenues (b)				Total	Appropriations from general funds (c)	Other state imposts (d)	Miscellaneous
		Motor-fuel taxes	Motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes	Road and crossing tolls					
Total	\$119,899,148	\$25,594,616	\$21,056,569	\$19,904,441	\$66,555,626	\$7,584,963	\$19,116,420	\$12,161,357	
Alabama	269,262	555,791	146,129	0	701,920	84,548	0	10,835	
Alaska	0	29,926	35,406	48,605	113,937	224,501	0	200,850	
Arizona	1,320,004	266,486	135,131	0	401,617	11,331	881,834	58,660	
Arkansas	1,146,227	260,311	110,806	0	371,117	53,581	311,145	21,383	
California	54,134,708	3,611,823	4,279,029	515,371	8,406,223	14	926,321	465,667	
Colorado	3,405,925	526,175	1,017,554	11,580	1,555,309	154,448	0	113,622	
Connecticut	1,547,112	335,929	150,460	222	486,611	0	457,843	151,853	
Delaware	3,374,332	118,328	162,471	720,709	1,001,508	104,818	0	335,052	
Florida	3,148,121	1,607,838	1,203,767	1,922,245	4,733,850	0	475,575	1,545,726	
Georgia	3,237,639	1,211,929	94,824	13,571	1,320,324	371,115	191,477	270,047	
Hawaii	382,935	67,491	156,201	0	223,692	0	0	2,101	
Idaho	388,221	162,129	106,123	0	268,252	0	60,073	18,263	
Illinois	3,304,828	658,010	805,162	1,464,157	2,927,329	635,456	57	100,612	
Indiana	0	1,157,020	209,767	0	1,366,787	111,761	22,508	109,262	
Iowa	162,085	308,878	514,900	0	823,778	63,962	33,028	12,147	
Kansas	1,059,972	102,088	49,089	132,769	283,946	50,000	467,722	104,463	
Kentucky	636,604	496,640	510,028	0	1,006,668	6,038	0	243,276	
Louisiana	327,831	443,542	113,338	23,789	580,669	40,466	2,940	40,650	
Maine	317,990	23,919	13,468	168,352	205,739	0	0	91,492	
Maryland	817,527	274,024	336,097	860,541	1,470,662	299,352	223,024	264,398	
Massachusetts	300,945	339,873	272,598	0	612,471	172,716	90,516	87,790	
Michigan	1,285,402	419,965	408,978	41,734	870,677	554,672	43,137	153,343	
Minnesota	1,872,856	115,374	110,468	0	225,842	14,569	627,727	79,511	
Mississippi	122,696	186,212	84,587	0	270,799	0	56,925	8,845	
Missouri	797,012	441,027	205,987	0	647,014	4,112	409,718	19,154	
Montana	17,049	113,128	119,075	0	232,203	0	7,427	57,539	
Nebraska	16,947	78,905	22,959	0	101,864	50,553	368,503	15,545	
Nevada	634,259	320,356	265,305	1,222	586,883	0	76,906	94,733	
New Hampshire	244,609	141,646	77,840	129,448	348,934	4,706	0	41,469	
New Jersey	4,497,201	106,279	252,775	1,498,813	1,857,867	94,643	1,515,620	431,952	
New Mexico	350,130	208,082	271,940	0	480,022	360,415	16,097	29,489	
New York	(2,949,497)	777,670	840,925	8,540,379	10,158,974	1,179,075	1,629,024	1,388,111	
North Carolina	1,778,883	1,770,255	824,768	54,394	2,649,417	0	870,446	375,818	
North Dakota	317,648	80,790	50,455	0	131,245	7,872	0	610	
Ohio	2,478,252	617,747	191,866	217,637	1,027,250	483,989	0	510,799	
Oklahoma	1,630,862	223,017	318,793	339,589	881,399	0	944,136	108,746	
Oregon (e)	3,925,228	198,248	207,157	0	405,405	61,867	12,769	38,348	
Pennsylvania	4,144,333	2,090,086	583,090	1,676,464	4,349,640	1,145,814	23,343	550,393	
Rhode Island	100,821	79,512	47,845	22,083	149,440	55,491	0	154,434	
South Carolina	1,102,206	644,917	928,833	18,765	1,592,515	57	2,779	180,037	
South Dakota	200,799	100,379	3,266	0	103,645	0	121,297	48,140	
Tennessee	1,674,071	590,980	244,704	40	835,724	0	35,143	48,426	
Texas	8,222,610	1,327,400	2,662,214	1,238,247	5,227,861	651,643	5,488,124	2,049,149	
Utah	1,087,912	268,520	132,401	0	400,921	74,637	637,344	45,012	
Vermont	24,376	57,970	103,545	0	161,515	51,373	3,801	23,437	
Virginia	3,427,008	307,613	446,438	70,536	824,587	206,021	1,827,372	296,810	
Washington	1,769,719	771,109	426,817	214,200	1,412,126	0	85,251	899,224	
West Virginia	183,128	437,215	410,777	(41,021)	806,971	17,964	3,488	202,646	
Wisconsin	1,463,353	470,650	313,679	0	784,329	128,292	91,665	38,681	
Wyoming	49,065	91,066	75,436	0	166,502	1,373	71,565	22,792	

See footnotes at end of table

HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.17

Revenues Used by States for State-Administered Highways: 2019* (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Issue of bonds		Payments from other governments			Total receipts
	For capital outlay	For debt service including refunding	Federal funds		From local government	
			Federal Hwy. Administration	Other agencies		
Total	\$14,814,347	\$6,372,212	\$42,009,700	\$1,461,142	\$3,136,895	\$173,212,659
Alabama	280,613	0	976,692	28,393	49,307	2,132,308
Alaska	0	0	614,749	4,702	0	1,158,736
Arizona	365,924	0	587,469	19,342	1,968	2,328,145
Arkansas	0	0	538,638	37,793	33,568	1,367,225
California	126,393	407,374	3,687,901	190,339	516,197	14,726,429
Colorado	45,071	0	736,238	14,242	0	2,618,930
Connecticut	473,676	160,000	514,489	18,671	6,279	2,269,422
Delaware	490,643	0	181,854	5,377	0	2,119,252
Florida	2,142,281	284,086	2,126,740	40,405	48,636	11,397,299
Georgia	242,961	0	1,417,657	106,097	31,507	3,951,185
Hawaii	0	0	234,054	6,319	0	466,166
Idaho	147,216	0	335,417	5,232	9,716	844,169
Illinois	431,789	0	1,065,261	21,964	2,578	5,185,046
Indiana	0	0	1,014,791	12,535	59,883	2,697,527
Iowa	0	0	461,740	111,162	0	1,505,817
Kansas	0	0	351,182	9,229	11,818	1,278,360
Kentucky	0	0	841,048	9,004	0	2,106,034
Louisiana	381,969	0	803,151	12,442	47,940	1,910,227
Maine	0	0	137,899	6,335	340,196	781,661
Maryland	765,888	0	497,111	9,477	0	3,529,912
Massachusetts	659,881	1,264,687	571,822	12,455	0	3,472,338
Michigan	0	0	928,247	16,574	16,837	2,583,487
Minnesota	114,285	170,000	772,455	17,224	451,811	2,473,424
Mississippi	268,775	0	585,894	12,302	19,626	1,223,166
Missouri	112,661	0	881,870	21,196	13,878	2,109,603
Montana	0	0	495,332	7,547	3,016	803,064
Nebraska	0	0	305,863	9,108	6,655	858,091
Nevada	0	0	338,275	5,410	23,987	1,126,194
New Hampshire	13,012	0	181,311	22,508	6,601	618,541
New Jersey	1,560,854	3,000,000	932,575	57,271	0	9,450,782
New Mexico	0	0	368,686	10,841	0	1,265,550
New York	1,582,993	0	1,961,146	49,723	23,129	17,972,175
North Carolina	1,506,169	161,500	1,557,178	92,510	23,397	7,236,435
North Dakota	0	0	312,712	4,415	33,013	489,867
Ohio	0	0	1,463,434	18,952	83,520	3,587,944
Oklahoma	0	0	606,634	12,439	39,583	2,592,937
Oregon (e)	441,601	361,485	486,715	11,912	453,342	2,273,444
Pennsylvania	1,101,460	459,820	1,810,740	29,002	23,005	9,493,217
Rhode Island	5,010	0	262,420	7,955	0	634,750
South Carolina	0	0	717,354	13,787	23,771	2,530,300
South Dakota	0	0	364,271	5,753	7,797	650,903
Tennessee	0	0	811,817	53,665	33,423	1,818,198
Texas	346,114	103,260	3,736,378	111,180	239,616	17,953,325
Utah	151,020	0	343,540	37,465	32,583	1,722,522
Vermont	0	0	208,163	13,514	1,882	463,685
Virginia	401,759	0	1,113,125	20,610	300,044	4,990,328
Washington	307,408	0	991,739	27,057	2	3,722,807
West Virginia	78,810	0	461,657	6,065	1,403	1,579,004
Wisconsin	268,111	0	964,523	58,462	115,381	2,449,444
Wyoming	0	0	304,386	25,180	0	591,798

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.17

Revenues Used by States for State-Administered Highways: 2019* (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2019, Table SF-3 (November 2020).

Note: This table summarizes receipts and disbursements for state-administered roads and bridges. Amounts shown reflect activities of state highway departments, state park boards, and other state agencies, and quasi-state toll facilities. Includes direct work on local roads under state control, and state highway debt service transactions. Table is compiled from reports of state authorities.

Key:

(a) Any differences between beginning balances and the ending 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-administered 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) Includes sales and use taxes, severance taxes and other state taxes.

(e) Amounts shown represent data reported for 2017.

HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.18

State Disbursements for Highways: 2019* (In thousands of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Capital outlay			Maintenance and service total				
	State administered highways (a)	Local roads and streets	Total	State administered highways (a)	Local roads and streets	Total	Administration, research and planning	Highway law enforcement and safety
Total	\$78,869,455	\$6,460,433	\$85,329,888	\$27,517,939	\$835,377	\$28,353,316	\$10,464,709	\$10,455,263
Alabama	1,387,759	92,836	1,480,595	204,894	0	204,894	336,541	211,513
Alaska	767,574	0	767,574	265,310	0	265,310	45,613	54,560
Arizona	1,375,627	75,848	1,451,475	161,453	0	161,453	227,987	82,209
Arkansas	919,783	0	919,783	207,470	97,576	305,046	185,570	93,176
California	4,513,968	77,259	4,591,227	2,331,366	109,911	2,441,277	581,461	2,410,438
Colorado	1,051,281	108,693	1,159,974	534,394	0	534,394	222,838	29,093
Connecticut	928,035	0	928,035	266,426	0	266,426	79,535	31,554
Delaware	591,785	0	591,785	450,218	0	450,218	357,476	109,016
Florida	6,509,736	177,506	6,687,242	1,495,838	0	1,495,838	450,415	399,820
Georgia	1,564,658	229,114	1,793,772	616,874	12,089	628,963	484,829	296,625
Hawaii	243,071	0	243,071	60,106	0	60,106	18,764	12,662
Idaho	602,942	60,966	663,908	112,824	0	112,824	32,451	38,283
Illinois	3,146,026	43,563	3,189,589	928,708	14,999	943,707	179,114	113,158
Indiana	1,554,090	0	1,554,090	919,218	72,096	991,314	106,962	14,494
Iowa	1,011,405	0	1,011,405	227,049	0	227,049	68,947	145,376
Kansas	445,765	113,988	559,753	191,848	0	191,848	80,775	107,011
Kentucky	1,293,161	279,544	1,572,705	486,934	57,075	544,009	38,306	119,743
Louisiana	886,746	4,719	891,465	433,915	4,163	438,078	53,776	19,691
Maine	486,290	85,117	571,407	251,308	203,100	454,408	64,492	36,224
Maryland	1,520,245	69,161	1,589,406	420,904	0	420,904	118,806	393,988
Massachusetts	877,552	56,513	934,065	313,006	0	313,006	167,507	167,655
Michigan	1,453,437	1,658,638	3,112,075	379,062	0	379,062	127,196	358,005
Minnesota	1,197,615	0	1,197,615	558,585	0	558,585	181,153	166,243
Mississippi	708,631	171,592	880,223	124,291	0	124,291	64,393	32,683
Missouri	805,193	104,469	909,662	513,233	0	513,233	182,531	254,722
Montana	528,455	0	528,455	134,321	0	134,321	44,141	61,785
Nebraska	483,546	365,383	848,929	224,838	143,881	368,719	114,122	88,435
Nevada	690,578	0	690,578	156,288	0	156,288	183,901	110,448
New Hampshire	273,146	1,333	274,479	110,295	0	110,295	109,401	12,070
New Jersey	2,944,934	0	2,944,934	742,395	0	742,395	173,908	466,713
New Mexico	435,393	0	435,393	52,738	0	52,738	314,077	16,893
New York	3,937,980	522,020	4,460,000	1,920,550	0	1,920,550	478,635	514,012
North Carolina	4,844,323	0	4,844,323	1,272,829	0	1,272,829	374,775	187,682
North Dakota	376,287	51,221	427,508	30,940	0	30,940	23,677	31,601
Ohio	1,970,380	319,198	2,289,578	480,042	0	480,042	612,521	504,876
Oklahoma	1,360,030	91,068	1,451,098	703,103	0	703,103	248,858	185,742
Oregon (b)	924,356	97,812	1,022,168	291,763	13,609	305,372	161,290	77,880
Pennsylvania	3,817,048	191,746	4,008,794	1,794,855	0	1,794,855	945,086	813,978
Rhode Island	356,087	6,242	362,329	113,401	0	113,401	43,063	32,225
South Carolina	1,903,048	0	1,903,048	385,182	92,160	477,342	126,865	8,888
South Dakota	245,906	68,946	314,852	98,602	0	98,602	113,589	37,957
Tennessee	1,172,329	76,343	1,248,672	403,701	0	403,701	235,296	34,839
Texas	9,622,499	221,855	9,844,354	2,101,734	0	2,101,734	432,230	703,072
Utah	938,924	46,426	985,350	258,207	4,809	263,016	67,478	99,641
Vermont	194,913	62,430	257,343	117,302	66	117,368	81,241	74,126
Virginia	1,530,009	0	1,530,009	1,769,492	0	1,769,492	478,453	261,763
Washington	1,807,166	278,921	2,086,087	1,048,661	0	1,048,661	304,899	275,227
West Virginia	910,892	0	910,892	334,687	0	334,687	66,194	44,730
Wisconsin	1,384,617	192,964	1,577,581	349,633	0	349,633	213,327	71,140
Wyoming	374,234	0	374,234	106,393	0	106,393	42,152	41,598
Dist. of Columbia	0	456,999	456,999	60,753	9,843	70,596	18,092	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.18

State Disbursements for Highways: 2019* (In thousands of dollars) (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Bond retirement				Total disbursements	Balances end of year		
	Interest	Current revenues or sinking funds	Refunding bonds	Grants-in-aid to local governments		Reserves for current highway work	Reserves for debt service	Total
Total	\$8,925,833	\$15,301,820	\$6,721,159	\$18,991,228	\$184,543,216	\$133,633,839	\$1,602,864	\$135,236,703
Alabama	188	50,995	0	0	2,284,726	209,680	0	209,680
Alaska	12,501	13,178	0	556	1,159,292	0	0	0
Arizona	114,125	199,355	0	809,940	3,046,544	1,491,050	0	1,491,050
Arkansas	36,761	50,270	0	0	1,590,606	1,166,785	0	1,166,785
California	469,099	77,275	407,374	5,523,514	16,501,665	58,071,310	0	58,071,310
Colorado	53,797	7,561	42,820	282,079	2,332,556	4,083,071	0	4,083,071
Connecticut	284,733	323,470	109,490	93,603	2,116,846	1,480,555	312,736	1,793,291
Delaware	75,455	196,424	0	0	1,780,374	3,649,022	64,188	3,713,210
Florida	534,160	687,729	809,068	453,118	11,517,390	3,481,166	177,488	3,658,654
Georgia	46,023	298,402	0	232,145	3,780,759	3,881,484	698	3,882,182
Hawaii	21,186	29,170	0	30,391	415,350	464,142	0	464,142
Idaho	16,208	32,450	8,130	192,740	1,096,994	389,102	0	389,102
Illinois	316,796	457,440	65,720	495,352	5,760,876	2,947,722	335,190	3,282,912
Indiana	36,756	74,897	0	716,846	3,495,359	(8,890)	0	(8,890)
Iowa	0	0	0	883,896	2,336,673	215,125	0	215,125
Kansas	134,369	247,163	0	159,680	1,480,599	1,090,951	40,450	1,131,401
Kentucky	154,413	164,425	0	0	2,593,601	489,557	0	489,557
Louisiana	141,224	96,532	0	84,186	1,724,952	606,174	0	606,174
Maine	35,930	27,445	0	0	1,189,906	239,655	0	239,655
Maryland	231,178	503,532	0	183,348	3,441,162	1,158,786	0	1,158,786
Massachusetts	519,611	590,081	674,606	363,528	3,730,059	463,265	0	463,265
Michigan	56,534	158,965	0	33,000	4,224,837	1,335,690	0	1,335,690
Minnesota	82,030	168,529	0	1,151,988	3,506,143	1,992,125	0	1,992,125
Mississippi	50,952	54,195	0	120,942	1,327,679	404,669	0	404,669
Missouri	81,409	209,355	111,300	280,089	2,542,301	748,872	0	748,872
Montana	1,754	13,660	0	29,905	814,021	35,997	0	35,997
Nebraska	0	0	0	383,120	1,803,325	58,286	730	59,016
Nevada	35,096	39,790	0	0	1,216,101	517,717	26,635	544,352
New Hampshire	27,551	67,305	0	49,165	650,266	263,382	0	263,382
New Jersey	1,425,559	1,054,405	2,921,835	278,062	10,007,811	4,218,234	0	4,218,234
New Mexico	52,626	103,290	0	62,711	1,037,728	640,663	0	640,663
New York	787,870	6,574,176	106,965	448,095	15,290,303	716,274	0	716,274
North Carolina	163,405	137,087	161,515	147,334	7,288,950	1,873,702	0	1,873,702
North Dakota	494	4,820	0	109,652	628,692	343,079	0	343,079
Ohio	129,436	293,500	0	1,185,761	5,495,714	2,075,441	0	2,075,441
Oklahoma	106,069	92,550	0	0	2,787,420	1,529,043	0	1,529,043
Oregon (b)	107,845	77,840	361,485	457,206	2,571,086	4,197,556	0	4,197,556
Pennsylvania	700,463	270,435	689,820	417,237	9,640,668	4,519,049	86,816	4,605,865
Rhode Island	65,031	29,059	0	0	645,108	104,115	0	104,115
South Carolina	7,067	56,964	0	51,871	2,632,045	1,144,723	0	1,144,723
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	565,000	355,648	0	355,648
Tennessee	0	0	0	400,907	2,323,415	1,646,104	0	1,646,104
Texas	1,291,006	597,880	120,645	450,113	15,541,034	10,748,936	557,933	11,306,869
Utah	74,122	239,175	0	277,888	2,006,670	1,132,887	0	1,132,887
Vermont	2,505	3,053	0	29,189	564,825	14,921	0	14,921
Virginia	185,009	223,770	49,300	1,071,289	5,569,085	3,919,540	0	3,919,540
Washington	544	310,697	0	535,482	4,561,597	1,751,046	0	1,751,046
West Virginia	64,292	62,905	0	5,584	1,489,284	278,432	0	278,432
Wisconsin	192,651	279,776	81,086	509,716	3,274,910	1,373,680	0	1,373,680
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	564,377	76,486	0	76,486
Dist. of Columbia	0	50,845	0	0	596,532	47,830	0	47,830

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2019, Table S-2 (November 2020).

Notes: This table is 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 2017.

HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.19

Public Road Length Miles by Ownership: 2019

State or other jurisdiction	Rural					Total
	State highway agency	County	Town, township, municipal (a)	Other jurisdiction (b)	Federal agency (c)	
Grand Total	612,300	1,512,200	567,626	95,319	148,513	2,935,958
U.S. Total	611,528	1,512,200	565,222	95,319	148,499	2,932,768
Alabama	8,275	54,314	7,809	174	722	71,294
Alaska	4,949	3,475	1,361	3,204	1,590	14,578
Arizona	5,531	13,574	2,443	4,083	14,759	40,391
Arkansas	14,113	49,976	5,434	12,315	3,482	85,321
California	10,510	52,264	999	783	6,971	71,526
Colorado	7,532	51,175	2,233	837	6,394	68,171
Connecticut	1,169	0	4,236	264	21	5,689
Delaware	2,684	0	55	41	72	2,852
Florida	5,655	26,249	2,674	81	1,736	36,395
Georgia	12,605	57,515	4,811	175	1,100	76,205
Hawaii	483	1,015	0	47	113	1,658
Idaho	4,564	14,060	4,719	11,319	10,535	45,198
Illinois	10,413	13,820	71,315	423	216	96,187
Indiana	8,742	54,189	2,902	527	214	66,573
Iowa	7,839	88,121	5,515	424	112	102,011
Kansas	9,476	110,146	5,250	227	1,104	126,204
Kentucky	24,540	37,298	1,859	488	825	65,009
Louisiana	12,777	430	38	26,714	2	39,961
Maine	7,327	418	11,474	224	158	19,601
Maryland	2,677	9,652	394	107	753	13,583
Massachusetts	565	0	5,356	246	20	6,188
Michigan	6,847	72,796	2,843	2	1,673	84,161
Minnesota	10,160	43,383	60,593	1,949	2,031	118,116
Mississippi	9,524	50,833	3,189	79	792	64,418
Missouri	30,757	69,949	5,605	133	1,185	107,630
Montana	10,501	42,526	1,187	4,248	10,911	69,373
Nebraska	9,457	60,420	17,091	127	160	87,255
Nevada	4,647	24,110	335	14	8,231	37,336
New Hampshire	3,183	0	7,759	18	151	11,111
New Jersey	357	1,592	3,066	255	176	5,447
New Mexico	10,936	24,964	7,358	7,856	9,423	60,538
New York	9,630	15,541	37,749	832	392	64,144
North Carolina	59,513	0	2,383	1,065	2,958	65,919
North Dakota	7,167	15,474	61,982	0	656	85,280
Ohio	13,571	25,031	35,746	989	153	75,489
Oklahoma	10,850	75,992	7,713	1,028	140	95,723
Oregon	6,348	28,942	1,297	1,419	25,838	63,846
Pennsylvania	28,128	28	42,042	1,424	733	72,354
Rhode Island	376	0	938	23	28	1,365
South Carolina	29,757	22,132	917	42	1,946	54,793
South Dakota	7,493	34,794	32,723	1,228	2,431	78,669
Tennessee	10,164	49,051	3,580	340	1,187	64,322
Texas	64,750	128,142	10,783	11	2,061	205,747
Utah	4,695	22,834	1,871	394	6,530	36,324
Vermont	2,370	0	10,225	0	156	12,751
Virginia	46,149	62	442	20	1,909	48,582
Washington	5,512	32,782	1,414	8,387	8,245	56,340
West Virginia	30,427	0	613	240	919	32,200
Wisconsin	9,586	19,072	62,205	0	848	91,711
Wyoming	6,245	14,059	697	491	5,738	27,230
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	772	0	2,404	0	14	3,190

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.19
Public Road Length Miles by Ownership: 2019 (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Urban					Total unreported	Total rural and urban	
	State highway agency	County	Town, township, municipal (a)	Other jurisdiction (b)	Federal agency (c)			
Grand Total	173,086	245,516	817,295	9,744	7,875	1,253,516	10	4,189,483
U.S. Total	170,456	245,516	804,759	9,744	7,872	1,238,347	10	4,171,124
Alabama	2,629	5,212	21,006	1	543	29,391	0	100,685
Alaska	686	1,723	346	316	85	3,157	0	17,736
Arizona	1,253	4,345	20,200	451	261	26,510	0	66,901
Arkansas	2,352	2,928	10,915	991	107	17,294	0	102,615
California	4,547	19,387	79,163	122	810	104,029	0	175,555
Colorado	1,500	4,764	14,561	20	53	20,898	0	89,069
Connecticut	2,547	0	13,211	73	57	15,888	0	21,577
Delaware	2,765	0	794	37	50	3,647	0	6,499
Florida	6,475	44,050	35,717	8	460	86,710	0	123,104
Georgia	5,317	24,455	20,009	738	1,737	52,256	0	128,461
Hawaii	463	2,338	0	22	17	2,841	0	4,499
Idaho	408	315	5,923	673	2	7,321	0	52,519
Illinois	5,482	2,615	41,241	414	28	49,780	0	145,967
Indiana	2,344	10,808	17,071	80	31	30,333	0	96,906
Iowa	1,068	1,596	9,925	179	24	12,792	0	114,803
Kansas	812	1,905	11,273	66	112	14,168	0	140,372
Kentucky	3,127	2,881	8,689	87	160	14,944	0	79,954
Louisiana	3,978	1,144	18,258	625	0	24,004	2	63,967
Maine	1,018	0	2,131	65	4	3,218	0	22,819
Maryland	2,529	11,987	3,985	179	110	18,790	0	32,373
Massachusetts	2,447	0	27,693	372	84	30,596	7	36,791
Michigan	2,804	16,812	18,388	15	0	38,019	0	122,181
Minnesota	1,557	2,903	18,733	47	3	23,243	0	141,360
Mississippi	1,411	2,803	8,781	14	60	13,069	0	77,487
Missouri	3,075	3,568	17,886	34	60	24,624	0	132,254
Montana	516	0	3,759	0	0	4,274	0	73,647
Nebraska	487	864	6,606	8	71	8,036	0	95,290
Nevada	709	4,856	4,725	25	80	10,395	0	47,731
New Hampshire	717	0	4,268	89	0	5,074	0	16,185
New Jersey	1,977	5,115	25,717	560	135	33,503	0	38,950
New Mexico	998	1,735	7,896	625	35	11,289	0	71,827
New York	5,449	4,649	38,440	948	298	49,783	1	113,929
North Carolina	20,616	0	20,893	22	178	41,709	0	107,628
North Dakota	243	82	2,563	0	0	2,888	0	88,168
Ohio	5,679	4,047	37,584	147	86	47,542	0	123,031
Oklahoma	1,481	2,858	14,458	118	0	18,915	0	114,638
Oregon	1,210	3,828	10,035	95	32	15,199	0	79,045
Pennsylvania	11,589	381	35,700	616	74	48,360	0	120,714
Rhode Island	713	0	3,786	84	56	4,639	0	6,004
South Carolina	11,514	7,911	5,008	0	6	24,440	0	79,234
South Dakota	259	270	2,594	167	11	3,300	0	81,969
Tennessee	3,898	8,846	19,064	17	20	31,845	0	96,167
Texas	15,855	20,136	72,731	377	600	109,699	0	315,445
Utah	1,176	1,008	10,101	0	0	12,285	0	48,608
Vermont	259	0	1,237	0	7	1,503	0	14,254
Virginia	12,957	1,727	11,347	30	706	26,766	0	75,348
Washington	1,539	6,418	15,871	104	433	24,364	0	80,704
West Virginia	3,992	0	2,642	42	0	6,677	0	38,877
Wisconsin	2,159	1,672	20,054	0	78	23,963	0	115,673
Wyoming	496	576	1,780	4	5	2,861	0	30,091
District of Columbia	1,372	0	0	39	104	1,515	0	1,515
Puerto Rico	2,630	0	12,536	0	3	15,168	0	18,359

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2019, Table HM-10 (September 2020).

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding. This table was compiled from reports of state authorities.

Key:

- (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.

HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.20

Federal-Aid Highway Travel: 2019* Annual Vehicle Miles (In millions of miles)

State or other jurisdiction	National highway system								
	Interstate			Other			Total		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Grand Total	262,134	580,469	842,604	234,468	714,348	948,816	496,602	1,294,818	1,791,420
U.S. Total	261,644	575,753	837,397	234,268	710,471	944,739	495,912	1,286,224	1,782,136
Alabama	6,644	9,354	15,998	5,574	9,993	15,567	12,218	19,347	31,565
Alaska	851	790	1,641	333	981	1,314	1,184	1,771	2,955
Arizona	7,158	8,090	15,248	3,614	14,112	17,726	10,772	22,203	32,975
Arkansas	4,297	5,655	9,952	4,077	4,322	8,399	8,374	9,978	18,351
California	17,184	74,947	92,131	16,643	113,582	130,226	33,828	188,529	222,357
Colorado	4,935	9,927	14,862	4,782	15,127	19,909	9,717	25,054	34,771
Connecticut	490	9,806	10,296	753	8,129	8,882	1,243	17,935	19,178
Delaware	0	1,496	1,496	1,116	3,091	4,206	1,116	4,587	5,702
Florida	11,166	31,627	42,793	11,030	62,161	73,192	22,196	93,788	115,984
Georgia	8,114	25,484	33,598	7,436	22,556	29,992	15,550	48,041	63,590
Hawaii	0	2,067	2,067	353	2,697	3,050	353	4,764	5,117
Idaho	2,788	1,727	4,515	2,480	2,188	4,668	5,268	3,916	9,183
Illinois	9,405	24,518	33,923	3,981	21,896	25,877	13,387	46,414	59,800
Indiana	8,118	11,154	19,273	5,496	5,164	10,659	13,614	16,318	29,932
Iowa	5,216	3,225	8,441	6,344	4,081	10,425	11,560	7,306	18,866
Kansas	3,706	4,116	7,822	4,628	3,250	7,877	8,334	7,366	15,700
Kentucky	8,426	6,791	15,217	5,166	5,569	10,735	13,592	12,361	25,952
Louisiana	6,924	9,796	16,719	2,752	7,597	10,349	9,676	17,393	27,069
Maine	2,175	1,280	3,455	1,880	886	2,766	4,055	2,166	6,221
Maryland	2,199	15,859	18,058	2,536	17,537	20,073	4,735	33,396	38,131
Massachusetts	852	17,266	18,118	868	19,663	20,531	1,720	36,929	38,649
Michigan	5,784	17,727	23,510	7,198	24,159	31,357	12,982	41,886	54,868
Minnesota	3,985	9,024	13,009	7,378	9,121	16,500	11,363	18,145	29,509
Mississippi	4,829	4,391	9,221	5,431	5,730	11,161	10,260	10,121	20,382
Missouri	7,115	14,376	21,492	8,411	11,249	19,660	15,526	25,625	41,152
Montana	2,642	633	3,276	2,630	1,103	3,733	5,272	1,737	7,009
Nebraska	2,941	1,677	4,618	3,457	3,348	6,805	6,397	5,025	11,423
Nevada	2,328	4,681	7,009	1,724	5,320	7,044	4,052	10,001	14,053
New Hampshire	1,100	2,035	3,135	1,443	2,859	4,302	2,543	4,894	7,437
New Jersey	1,237	15,849	17,086	1,174	29,650	30,824	2,412	45,499	47,910
New Mexico	4,698	2,917	7,615	3,104	2,425	5,529	7,803	5,342	13,145
New York	6,096	21,355	27,451	4,749	37,189	41,937	10,845	58,543	69,388
North Carolina	6,806	20,954	27,760	9,789	19,691	29,480	16,595	40,645	57,240
North Dakota	1,624	535	2,159	2,220	895	3,114	3,844	1,430	5,273
Ohio	8,947	25,420	34,367	6,708	16,186	22,894	15,655	41,606	57,261
Oklahoma	5,418	5,801	11,218	5,568	4,947	10,515	10,985	10,748	21,733
Oregon	4,087	5,790	9,877	4,234	7,020	11,254	8,321	12,810	21,131
Pennsylvania	10,866	16,637	27,503	6,327	23,943	30,270	17,193	40,580	57,773
Rhode Island	298	1,864	2,162	307	2,776	3,083	606	4,639	5,245
South Carolina	8,569	8,016	16,586	4,861	9,691	14,553	13,431	17,708	31,139
South Dakota	2,168	811	2,979	1,993	597	2,590	4,161	1,408	5,569
Tennessee	8,726	15,882	24,608	4,928	16,366	21,294	13,654	32,248	45,902
Texas	20,137	52,955	73,092	22,640	74,658	97,298	42,777	127,613	170,390
Utah	3,513	8,463	11,976	2,072	6,104	8,176	5,584	14,567	20,152
Vermont	1,263	551	1,814	705	409	1,114	1,968	960	2,928
Virginia	9,496	16,998	26,494	7,117	18,414	25,531	16,613	35,412	52,025
Washington	5,000	12,435	17,435	4,294	16,000	20,293	9,294	28,435	37,729
West Virginia	2,379	3,570	5,949	2,177	2,363	4,540	4,556	5,933	10,489
Wisconsin	6,207	8,345	14,551	8,088	11,621	19,709	14,294	19,965	34,260
Wyoming	2,738	561	3,299	1,698	611	2,309	4,436	1,172	5,608
Dist. of Columbia	0	521	521	0	1,443	1,443	0	1,965	1,965
Puerto Rico	490	4,716	5,206	200	3,878	4,077	690	8,594	9,284

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.20

Federal-Aid Highway Travel: 2019* Annual Vehicle Miles (In millions of miles) (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Other federal-aid highways			All federal-aid highways			All non-federal highways			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Grand Total	314,094	691,429	1,005,523	810,696	1,986,247	2,796,943	174,238	305,300	479,539	3,276,482
U.S. Total	313,702	686,410	1,000,112	809,614	1,972,634	2,782,248	174,238	305,285	479,523	3,261,772
Alabama	9,043	12,087	21,129	21,261	31,434	52,695	7,750	11,290	19,040	71,735
Alaska	374	850	1,224	1,558	2,621	4,179	1,032	671	1,702	5,881
Arizona	4,026	26,130	30,156	14,798	48,332	63,131	1,892	5,258	7,150	70,281
Arkansas	6,571	7,038	13,609	14,944	17,016	31,960	3,001	2,138	5,139	37,099
California	18,301	74,447	92,747	52,128	262,976	315,104	4,352	21,380	25,732	340,836
Colorado	4,067	9,522	13,588	13,784	34,576	48,360	2,432	3,842	6,274	54,634
Connecticut	1,241	7,974	9,214	2,484	25,909	28,393	705	2,503	3,208	31,601
Delaware	807	2,077	2,884	1,923	6,664	8,587	605	1,054	1,658	10,245
Florida	8,188	55,607	63,795	30,384	149,395	179,779	7,147	39,588	46,735	226,514
Georgia	10,609	29,760	40,369	26,159	77,800	103,959	5,651	23,518	29,169	133,128
Hawaii	732	2,128	2,860	1,085	6,892	7,977	792	2,255	3,047	11,024
Idaho	2,621	2,848	5,469	7,889	6,764	14,653	2,220	1,184	3,405	18,058
Illinois	8,206	24,185	32,391	21,593	70,599	92,192	3,783	11,551	15,333	107,525
Indiana	9,351	21,659	31,010	22,965	37,977	60,942	7,141	14,636	21,777	82,719
Iowa	6,170	4,410	10,580	17,730	11,716	29,446	2,226	1,865	4,091	33,537
Kansas	5,096	6,871	11,967	13,429	14,237	27,667	1,801	2,375	4,176	31,843
Kentucky	7,656	8,073	15,729	21,248	20,434	41,681	5,349	2,379	7,729	49,410
Louisiana	6,187	12,103	18,291	15,863	29,496	45,359	3,935	2,066	6,001	51,360
Maine	3,935	1,991	5,927	7,990	4,158	12,148	2,261	463	2,723	14,871
Maryland	3,433	12,871	16,304	8,168	46,267	54,435	2,544	3,236	5,781	60,216
Massachusetts	670	16,835	17,505	2,391	53,763	56,154	662	8,074	8,736	64,890
Michigan	15,212	21,209	36,421	28,194	63,094	91,289	3,088	7,797	10,885	102,174
Minnesota	9,346	13,002	22,348	20,710	31,147	51,857	4,118	4,757	8,874	60,731
Mississippi	7,460	4,355	11,815	17,720	14,476	32,197	6,275	2,619	8,894	41,091
Missouri	8,917	10,354	19,270	24,443	35,979	60,422	10,066	8,680	18,746	79,168
Montana	2,020	1,248	3,268	7,292	2,985	10,277	1,649	966	2,615	12,892
Nebraska	3,827	3,116	6,943	10,224	8,142	18,366	1,439	1,437	2,876	21,242
Nevada	858	7,428	8,286	4,911	17,429	22,339	729	5,726	6,455	28,794
New Hampshire	2,096	2,553	4,649	4,640	7,447	12,086	915	827	1,742	13,828
New Jersey	1,491	16,535	18,027	3,903	62,034	65,937	1,064	11,204	12,268	78,205
New Mexico	3,739	5,024	8,763	11,541	10,366	21,908	4,882	983	5,865	27,772
New York	7,344	24,763	32,107	18,189	83,306	101,495	7,298	15,193	22,491	123,986
North Carolina	13,001	24,469	37,470	29,596	65,114	94,710	12,022	15,743	27,765	122,475
North Dakota	1,908	984	2,891	5,751	2,414	8,165	1,125	536	1,661	9,826
Ohio	12,088	28,233	40,320	27,742	69,839	97,581	7,280	9,833	17,113	114,694
Oklahoma	8,440	9,758	18,198	19,425	20,505	39,931	2,595	2,123	4,717	44,648
Oregon	3,753	7,479	11,232	12,074	20,289	32,363	1,534	1,912	3,446	35,808
Pennsylvania	10,233	19,935	30,169	27,426	60,515	87,942	7,078	7,843	14,922	102,864
Rhode Island	266	1,639	1,905	872	6,278	7,151	46	384	430	7,581
South Carolina	9,265	11,563	20,829	22,696	29,271	51,968	3,318	2,653	5,972	57,939
South Dakota	2,166	1,299	3,464	6,327	2,706	9,033	607	282	889	9,922
Tennessee	7,501	14,536	22,038	21,155	46,784	67,940	5,028	9,924	14,952	82,892
Texas	28,514	69,184	97,698	71,291	196,797	268,088	7,334	12,805	20,140	288,227
Utah	1,878	5,283	7,161	7,463	19,850	27,313	1,425	4,173	5,598	32,911
Vermont	2,175	842	3,017	4,143	1,802	5,945	1,078	322	1,400	7,346
Virginia	9,154	15,326	24,480	25,767	50,738	76,505	3,625	5,303	8,928	85,432
Washington	5,899	11,647	17,546	15,193	40,082	55,275	2,304	4,951	7,255	62,530
West Virginia	3,756	2,852	6,608	8,312	8,785	17,096	1,299	681	1,980	19,077
Wisconsin	12,610	10,020	22,630	26,905	29,985	56,890	6,481	2,977	9,458	66,348
Wyoming	1,499	1,294	2,793	5,935	2,467	8,401	1,255	551	1,806	10,208
District of Columbia	0	1,017	1,017	0	2,981	2,981	0	775	775	3,756
Puerto Rico	392	5,019	5,411	1,082	13,612	14,694	0	16	16	14,710

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2019, Table VM-3 (September 2020).

Note: Travel for the rural minor collector and rural/urban local

functional systems is estimated by the states based on a model or other means and provided to the FHWA on a summary basis. Travel for all other systems are estimated from state-provided data in the Highway Performance Monitoring System.

HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.21

Licensed Drivers, By State, 2010-2019*

State or other jurisdiction	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	209,729,999	211,479,207	211,413,837	211,754,173	213,672,576
Alabama	3,805,751	3,798,552	3,827,522	3,859,403	3,881,542
Alaska	515,239	521,280	526,371	528,873	531,744
Arizona	4,443,647	4,592,398	4,697,579	4,791,450	4,881,801
Arkansas	2,077,806	1,956,091	2,199,164	2,097,201	2,111,873
California	23,753,441	23,856,600	24,200,997	24,390,236	24,813,346
Colorado	3,779,273	3,669,816	3,807,673	3,837,488	3,883,362
Connecticut	2,934,576	2,986,267	2,485,708	2,534,090	2,542,588
Delaware	695,036	716,109	720,290	723,657	732,349
Florida	13,949,726	13,882,423	13,896,581	13,670,441	13,898,347
Georgia	6,507,888	6,505,690	6,581,534	6,607,016	6,650,434
Hawaii	909,407	911,660	915,033	915,033	902,639
Idaho	1,069,542	1,083,992	1,092,977	1,111,485	1,128,497
Illinois	8,373,969	8,373,969	8,235,745	8,261,582	8,373,565
Indiana	5,550,469	6,569,665	5,375,973	4,500,403	4,448,099
Iowa	2,166,759	2,191,715	2,217,304	2,143,665	2,227,950
Kansas	2,033,092	2,025,581	2,018,029	2,017,759	2,021,271
Kentucky	2,950,191	2,959,881	2,985,234	3,019,283	3,004,919
Louisiana	3,133,631	3,186,227	2,923,744	3,278,143	3,312,630
Maine	1,019,738	1,014,826	1,008,190	1,011,385	1,018,918
Maryland	3,918,305	3,856,604	4,102,154	4,140,105	4,142,997
Massachusetts	4,592,500	4,683,323	4,733,936	4,765,586	4,765,586
Michigan	7,083,107	7,059,509	7,018,713	6,986,587	7,046,433
Minnesota	3,281,463	3,306,139	3,321,760	3,330,725	3,357,468
Mississippi	1,928,487	1,926,603	1,957,980	1,968,907	1,977,679
Missouri	4,246,249	4,277,037	4,288,488	4,280,438	4,295,224
Montana	743,611	752,483	757,812	766,716	768,703
Nebraska	1,351,516	1,356,377	1,363,596	1,374,529	1,383,693
Nevada	1,691,318	1,700,829	1,728,060	1,756,095	1,796,443
New Hampshire	1,037,083	1,056,889	1,064,604	1,061,433	1,071,963
New Jersey	5,952,583	5,977,458	6,039,623	6,081,386	6,152,634
New Mexico	1,405,926	1,418,641	1,430,475	1,456,500	1,444,857
New York	11,285,830	11,210,783	11,248,617	11,210,783	11,318,198
North Carolina	6,536,601	6,569,341	6,677,693	6,822,902	7,025,333
North Dakota	483,097	490,146	502,807	513,838	527,541
Ohio	7,963,372	7,982,149	8,006,183	8,030,421	7,915,907
Oklahoma	2,348,718	2,370,643	2,400,358	2,418,307	2,451,972
Oregon	2,769,734	2,773,956	2,769,757	2,773,373	2,785,446
Pennsylvania	8,737,162	8,796,774	8,842,587	8,896,590	8,915,641
Rhode Island	747,875	749,706	749,706	749,232	748,337
South Carolina	3,337,247	3,408,318	3,455,931	3,536,404	3,617,535
South Dakota	602,275	603,258	606,779	603,643	609,908
Tennessee	4,418,210	4,543,759	4,573,871	4,605,100	4,613,166
Texas	15,157,650	15,122,518	15,252,192	15,447,273	15,648,733
Utah	1,659,835	1,747,487	1,788,822	1,661,219	1,425,703
Vermont	513,481	521,666	529,501	543,057	545,312
Virginia	5,402,347	5,467,045	5,538,480	5,602,765	5,769,063
Washington	5,106,367	5,178,789	5,227,889	5,301,630	5,401,139
West Virginia	1,206,026	1,198,837	1,241,586	1,177,136	1,171,907
Wisconsin	4,133,377	4,147,470	4,056,649	4,171,427	4,188,194
Wyoming	419,466	421,928	421,580	421,473	423,987
Dist. of Col.	384,940	395,442	400,993	405,555	419,896

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.21

Licensed Drivers, By State, 2010-2019* (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
U.S. Totals	217,628,863	221,222,087	224,825,201	227,021,164	228,679,719
Alabama	3,907,038	3,943,082	3,954,378	3,999,057	4,026,151
Alaska	533,227	534,585	534,585	536,033	529,281 (b)
Arizona	4,978,762	5,082,305	5,164,966	5,284,970	5,369,210
Arkansas	2,119,578	2,391,103	2,417,464	2,145,334	2,153,929
California	25,532,920	26,199,436	26,777,132	27,039,400	27,213,650
Colorado	3,974,521	4,066,580	4,156,138	4,244,713	4,235,384
Connecticut	2,566,673	2,611,007	2,586,994	2,605,612	2,608,061
Delaware	742,524	756,328	770,512	786,504	812,529
Florida	14,262,715	14,675,160	15,076,358	15,368,695	15,560,628
Georgia	6,906,191	6,975,900	7,060,344	7,168,733	7,261,266
Hawaii	909,797	931,703	951,008	948,417	943,173
Idaho	1,135,009	1,160,922	1,190,367	1,252,535	1,252,535 (a)
Illinois	8,462,193	8,514,644	8,529,404	8,714,788	8,546,932 (b)
Indiana	4,467,848	4,553,259	4,553,584	4,589,405	4,589,405
Iowa	2,224,130	2,245,640	2,246,829	2,260,271	2,274,431
Kansas	2,028,657	2,030,025	2,029,869	2,149,430	2,154,260
Kentucky	3,021,266	3,031,447	3,019,008	3,032,530	3,030,329
Louisiana	3,357,091	3,395,095	3,425,656	3,425,435	3,435,168
Maine	1,019,879	1,021,332	1,032,703	1,040,582	1,046,129
Maryland	4,185,752	4,264,875	4,329,503	4,407,973	4,463,862
Massachusetts	5,040,662	5,040,662	4,935,176	4,935,176	4,950,056
Michigan	7,104,484	7,074,674	7,095,778	7,153,645	7,141,494
Minnesota	3,351,430	3,377,910	3,394,815	3,391,057	3,391,057 (a)
Mississippi	1,988,396	2,018,862	2,053,924	2,058,036	2,058,036 (a)
Missouri	4,213,302	4,249,579	4,274,784	4,272,960	4,274,389
Montana	781,427	797,145	807,259	806,204	811,851
Nebraska	1,394,301	1,404,479	1,404,479	1,420,317	1,430,818
Nevada	1,835,511	1,872,376	1,918,305	1,983,453	2,054,421
New Hampshire	1,074,766	1,096,234	1,103,624	1,161,665	1,195,211
New Jersey	6,179,318	6,238,436	6,301,363	6,342,876	6,377,413
New Mexico	1,467,782	1,521,785	1,473,262	1,458,433	1,449,711
New York	11,689,839	11,947,568	12,185,313	12,194,360	12,194,360 (a)
North Carolina	7,160,621	7,267,042	7,389,467	7,509,231	7,620,001
North Dakota	545,027	555,935	561,667	561,333	556,064
Ohio	7,923,439	7,974,951	8,011,705	8,032,665	8,032,792
Oklahoma	2,621,733	2,498,178	2,505,989	2,504,253	2,522,670
Oregon	2,808,548	2,855,746	2,910,592	2,930,702	2,930,701
Pennsylvania	8,942,967	8,996,815	8,964,855	8,991,370	8,987,676
Rhode Island	745,470	753,143	753,202	756,966	761,046
South Carolina	3,683,824	3,746,681	3,810,962	3,846,069	3,877,968
South Dakota	655,707	622,663	628,506	638,428	638,428 (a)
Tennessee	4,621,401	5,197,904	5,377,653	5,422,429	5,422,429 (a)
Texas	15,879,876	15,879,876	17,099,340	17,370,383	17,822,760
Utah	1,913,564	1,960,366	1,995,377	2,030,644	2,121,099
Vermont	548,799	553,670	560,247	564,892	564,894 (a)
Virginia	5,820,209	5,912,048	5,926,430	5,929,031	5,888,196
Washington	5,516,134	5,635,715	5,768,281	5,909,967	5,711,136
West Virginia	1,167,346	1,159,348	1,148,786	1,136,775	1,130,389
Wisconsin	4,194,759	4,206,770	4,234,793	4,288,171	4,296,646
Wyoming	422,450	421,098	422,465	419,256	424,115
Dist. of Col.	455,602	489,831	521,056	527,731	535,579

Source: Highway Statistics, various years.

Note: The data in this table were obtained chiefly from State authorities. Where data are not available, estimates were made by the Federal Highway Administration. Total licensed drivers represents the total of male and female drivers. Includes restricted drivers and graduated driver licenses.

Key:

- (a) Prior year data are show in lieu of 2019 data due to multi-year trend concerns. FHWA will reevaluate 2019 data upon receipt of the 2020 data.
- (b) State did not provide data for older age groups (i.e. ages 70 and older). FHWA estimated data based on Census Bureau population data.

HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.22

Motor-Fuel Use: 2019* (In thousands of gallons)

State	Combined gasoline and gasohol											
	Highway use					Non-highway use					Losses allowed for evaporation, handling, etc. (a)	Total consumption
	Private and commercial	Federal civilian	State, county and municipal	Total	Total	Private and commercial	State, county and municipal	Total	Total use			
Total	133,645,782	221,478	2,210,939	2,432,417	136,078,199	10,096,064	112,710	10,208,774	146,286,973	18,598	146,305,571	
% of total use	70.3	0.1	1.2	1.3	71.5	5.3	0.1	5.4	76.9	0	76.9	
Alabama	2,598,931	3,173	57,548	60,721	2,659,652	192,943	3,055	195,998	2,855,650	(a)	2,855,650	
Alaska	230,203	1,617	10,742	12,359	242,562	42,165	559	42,724	285,286	(a)	285,286	
Arizona	2,794,816	6,667	30,144	36,811	2,831,627	233,072	1,573	234,645	3,066,272	(a)	3,066,272	
Arkansas	1,410,849	1,729	18,893	20,622	1,431,471	123,952	991	124,943	1,556,414	3	1,556,417	
California	14,062,939	26,155	343,489	369,644	14,432,583	981,078	17,927	999,005	15,431,588	(a)	15,431,588	
Colorado	2,232,559	4,519	33,571	38,090	2,270,649	182,810	1,762	184,572	2,455,221	(a)	2,455,221	
Connecticut	1,434,972	1,928	544	2,472	1,437,444	79,933	28	79,961	1,517,405	803	1,518,208	
Delaware	519,561	506	2,485	2,991	522,552	34,970	109	35,079	557,631	409	558,040	
Florida	8,396,104	12,809	177,756	190,565	8,586,669	868,820	8,442	877,262	9,463,931	(a)	9,463,931	
Georgia	4,639,241	6,712	97,424	104,136	4,743,377	271,147	5,083	276,230	5,019,607	(a)	5,019,607	
Hawaii	422,640	2,268	11,803	14,071	436,711	34,549	618	35,167	471,878	(a)	471,878	
Idaho	727,654	2,157	4,235	6,392	734,046	127,171	222	127,393	861,439	(a)	861,439	
Illinois	4,404,195	6,773	44,016	50,789	4,454,984	301,749	2,298	304,047	4,759,031	3,234	4,762,265	
Indiana	2,913,892	3,344	17,431	20,775	2,934,667	208,037	914	208,951	3,143,618	(a)	3,143,618	
Iowa	1,463,523	1,588	21,799	23,387	1,486,910	195,754	1,143	196,897	1,683,807	(a)	1,683,807	
Kansas	1,274,712	1,978	7,560	9,538	1,284,250	101,231	397	101,628	1,385,878	6	1,385,884	
Kentucky	2,092,400	2,803	51,001	53,804	2,146,204	118,572	2,663	121,235	2,267,439	(a)	2,267,439	
Louisiana	2,035,446	3,162	50,525	53,687	2,089,133	161,188	2,863	164,051	2,253,184	(a)	2,253,184	
Maine (b)	584,683	823	7,747	8,570	593,253	64,799	405	65,204	658,457	(a)	658,457	
Maryland	2,555,462	5,978	40,862	46,840	2,602,302	143,889	2,131	146,020	2,748,322	14,212	2,762,534	
Massachusetts	2,651,146	3,732	3,722	7,454	2,658,600	144,937	194	145,131	2,803,731	(a)	2,803,731	
Michigan	4,334,567	5,228	41,735	46,963	4,381,530	478,700	2,175	480,875	4,862,405	(a)	4,862,405	
Minnesota	2,378,891	2,940	29,320	32,260	2,411,151	273,642	1,536	275,178	2,686,329	(a)	2,686,329	
Mississippi	1,658,625	2,053	7,930	9,983	1,668,608	85,661	416	86,077	1,754,685	(a)	1,754,685	
Missouri	2,966,807	4,064	22,921	26,985	2,993,792	215,876	1,203	217,079	3,210,871	2,255	3,213,126	
Montana	482,483	2,065	467	2,532	485,015	70,935	24	70,959	555,974	(a)	555,974	
Nebraska	842,368	1,330	19,635	20,965	863,333	68,201	1,026	69,227	932,560	(a)	932,560	
Nevada	1,142,628	2,623	12,116	14,739	1,157,367	96,300	632	96,932	1,254,299	(a)	1,254,299	
New Hampshire	669,164	790	7,263	8,053	677,217	63,329	379	63,708	740,925	9	740,934	
New Jersey	3,736,104	5,212	29,416	34,628	3,770,732	205,143	1,535	206,678	3,977,410	(a)	3,977,410	
New Mexico	948,359	4,140	6,932	11,072	959,431	70,141	362	70,503	1,029,934	(a)	1,029,934	
New York	5,361,667	10,328	29,069	39,397	5,401,064	410,645	1,517	412,162	5,813,226	(5143)	5,808,083	
North Carolina	4,540,817	5,282	86,991	92,273	4,633,090	445,980	3,727	449,707	5,082,797	(a)	5,082,797	
North Dakota	402,226	1,155	8,160	9,315	411,541	40,253	427	40,680	452,221	(a)	452,221	
Ohio	4,723,159	5,888	59,037	64,925	4,788,084	354,837	3,095	357,932	5,146,016	(a)	5,146,016	
Oklahoma	1,805,266	2,340	8,293	10,633	1,815,899	163,223	433	163,656	1,979,555	3	1,979,558	
Oregon	1,457,566	3,578	45,635	49,213	1,506,779	120,427	2,387	122,814	1,629,593	(a)	1,629,593	
Pennsylvania	4,611,893	6,807	60,956	67,763	4,679,656	297,537	2,959	300,496	4,980,152	(a)	4,980,152	
Rhode Island	356,823	802	8,826	9,628	366,451	22,351	431	22,782	389,233	1,864	391,097	
South Carolina	2,553,961	2,827	112,947	115,774	2,669,735	213,826	6,076	219,902	2,889,637	(a)	2,889,637	
South Dakota	422,534	1,043	12,006	13,049	435,583	37,314	632	37,946	473,529	(a)	473,529	
Tennessee	3,176,609	4,526	97,257	101,783	3,278,392	205,033	4,787	209,820	3,488,212	(a)	3,488,212	
Texas	14,079,056	17,284	175,577	192,861	14,271,917	659,119	9,176	668,295	14,940,212	(a)	14,940,212	
Utah	1,170,394	2,834	17,217	20,051	1,190,445	78,206	902	79,108	1,269,553	(a)	1,269,553	
Vermont	281,019	462	7,463	7,925	288,944	20,998	390	21,388	310,332	289	310,621	
Virginia (b)	3,834,187	9,740	75,513	85,253	3,919,440	213,616	3,939	217,555	4,136,995	(a)	4,136,995	
Washington	2,697,025	6,005	108,400	114,405	2,811,430	193,069	4,760	197,829	3,009,259	(a)	3,009,259	
West Virginia (b)	769,547	1,535	20,590	22,125	791,672	54,952	1,075	56,027	847,699	(a)	847,699	
Wisconsin	2,414,792	2,484	43,745	46,229	2,461,021	245,071	2,293	247,364	2,708,385	(a)	2,708,385	
Wyoming	286,565	1,205	5,833	7,038	293,603	74,057	309	74,366	367,969	(a)	367,969	
Dist. of Columbia (b)	94,752	4,487	16,392	20,879	115,631	4,856	730	5,586	121,217	654	121,871	

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.22

Motor-Fuel Use: 2019* (In thousands of gallons) (continued)

State	Special Fuel		Summary of total use		
	Private and commercial highway use	Highway			Non-highway (gasoline only)
		Amount	% change from prior year	Total	
Total	43,912,758	179,990,957	1	10,208,774	190,199,731
% of total use	23.1	94.6	...	5.4	100
Alabama	874,206	3,533,858	4	195,998	3,729,856
Alaska	126,670	369,232	9.2	42,724	411,956
Arizona	946,619	3,778,246	2.7	234,645	4,012,891
Arkansas	680,318	2,111,789	2.4	124,943	2,236,732
California	3,502,324	17,934,907	0.7	999,005	18,933,912
Colorado	681,901	2,952,550	2.4	184,572	3,137,122
Connecticut	286,501	1,723,945	(0.2)	79,961	1,803,906
Delaware	84,114	606,666	7.1	35,079	641,745
Florida	1,781,089	10,367,758	0.5	877,262	11,245,020
Georgia	1,342,455	6,085,832	(0.6)	276,230	6,362,062
Hawaii	48,952	485,663	0.7	35,167	520,830
Idaho	327,007	1,061,053	5.8	127,393	1,188,446
Illinois	1,521,395	5,976,379	(2.9)	304,047	6,280,426
Indiana	1,254,793	4,189,460	(0.5)	208,951	4,398,411
Iowa	735,232	2,222,142	1.3	196,897	2,419,039
Kansas	502,670	1,786,920	6	101,628	1,888,548
Kentucky	811,703	2,957,907	0.1	121,235	3,079,142
Louisiana	757,322	2,846,455	5.2	164,051	3,010,506
Maine (b)	180,116	773,369	0	65,204	838,573
Maryland	550,738	3,153,040	1.4	146,020	3,299,060
Massachusetts	452,669	3,111,269	(0.4)	145,131	3,256,400
Michigan	969,508	5,351,038	(1.8)	480,875	5,831,913
Minnesota	874,736	3,285,887	1.1	275,178	3,561,065
Mississippi	709,977	2,378,585	3.3	86,077	2,464,662
Missouri	1,100,304	4,094,096	0.7	217,079	4,311,175
Montana	278,801	763,816	1.4	70,959	834,775
Nebraska	488,471	1,351,804	2.5	69,227	1,421,031
Nevada	386,789	1,544,156	2.4	96,932	1,641,088
New Hampshire	102,744	779,961	0.4	63,708	843,669
New Jersey	800,663	4,571,395	0	206,678	4,778,073
New Mexico	607,689	1,567,120	2.3	70,503	1,637,623
New York	1,499,237	6,900,301	1.9	412,162	7,312,463
North Carolina	1,207,990	5,841,080	3.1	449,707	6,290,787
North Dakota	321,072	732,613	0.6	40,680	773,293
Ohio	1,656,621	6,444,705	(0.6)	357,932	6,802,637
Oklahoma	932,354	2,748,253	(0.7)	163,656	2,911,909
Oregon	574,017	2,080,796	(2.2)	122,814	2,203,610
Pennsylvania	1,564,703	6,244,359	2	300,496	6,544,855
Rhode Island	70,603	437,054	0.5	22,782	459,836
South Carolina	882,310	3,552,045	1.9	219,902	3,771,947
South Dakota	240,057	675,640	(1.2)	37,946	713,586
Tennessee	1,130,885	4,409,277	3.9	209,820	4,619,097
Texas	5,982,285	20,254,202	1.8	668,295	20,922,497
Utah	483,312	1,673,757	2.5	79,108	1,752,865
Vermont	71,598	360,542	5.8	21,388	381,930
Virginia (b)	1,043,447	4,962,887	0	217,555	5,180,442
Washington	736,027	3,547,457	1.2	197,829	3,745,286
West Virginia (b)	508,187	1,299,859	0	56,027	1,355,886
Wisconsin	863,778	3,324,799	(1.0)	247,364	3,572,163
Wyoming	368,810	662,413	1.8	74,366	736,779
Dist. of Columbia (b)	6,989	122,620	0	5,586	128,206

See footnotes at end of table

HIGHWAYS

TABLE 9.22

Motor-Fuel Use: 2019* (In thousands of gallons) (continued)

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Highway Statistics, 2019, Table MF-21 (November 2020).

Note: This table is one of a series giving analysis of motor fuel consumption, based on reports from state motor fuel tax agencies. Gasohol is included with gasoline. In order to make the data uniform and complete, public use and nonhighway use were estimated by the Federal Highway Administration. These estimates may not be comparable to data for prior years due to revised estimation procedures. For some states, data are not comparable to prior years due to changes in data analysis and/or improvements in reporting procedures. All data are subject to review and revision.

Key:

- (a) Some states make a flat percentage allowance for losses in storage and handling, and others for actual losses not to exceed a specified percentage. Still others permit distributors to claim stock losses in reconciliations of inventories, thus exempting the lost volume from taxation. Losses, by destruction, where reported separately, are also included in this column. The maximum allowance used in the analysis to cover losses in storage and handling was one percent. Because of accounting methods, losses can be reported as a net gain.
- (b) Prior year data are shown in lieu of 2019 data due to multi-year trend concerns. FHWA will reevaluate 2019 data upon receipt of the 2020 data.

TABLE 9.23

Prisoners Under Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction and Sex, 2018 and 2019

State or other jurisdiction	December 31, 2018 population			December 31, 2019 population			Percent change, 2018-2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total (a)	1,464,385	1,353,595	110,790	1,430,805	1,322,850	107,955	(2.3)	(2.3)	(2.6)
Federal (b)	179,898	167,372	12,526	175,116	162,787	12,329	(2.7)	(2.7)	(1.6)
State (a)	1,284,487	1,186,223	98,264	1,255,689	1,160,063	95,626	(2.2)	(2.2)	(2.7)
Alabama	26,841	24,439	2,402	28,304	25,555	2,749	5.5	4.6	14.4
Alaska (c)	4,380	4,001	379	4,475	4,049	426	2.2	1.2	12.4
Arizona	42,005	37,820	4,185	42,441	38,035	4,406	1.0	0.6	5.3
Arkansas	17,799	16,396	1,403	17,759	16,188	1,571	(0.2)	(1.3)	12.0
California (d)	128,625	122,847	5,778	122,687	117,119	5,568	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
Colorado	20,372	18,347	2,025	19,785	17,866	1,919	(2.9)	(2.6)	(5.2)
Connecticut (c)	13,681	12,679	1,002	12,823	11,882	941	(6.3)	(6.3)	(6.1)
Delaware (c)	6,067	5,646	421	5,692	5,313	379	(6.2)	(5.9)	(10.0)
Florida	97,538	90,812	6,726	96,009	89,381	6,628	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.5)
Georgia	53,647	49,708	3,939	54,816	50,798	4,018	2.2	2.2	2.0
Hawaii (c)	5,375	4,716	659	5,279	4,523	756	(1.8)	(4.1)	14.7
Idaho	8,664	7,524	1,140	9,437	8,117	1,320	8.9	7.9	15.8
Illinois	39,965	37,627	2,338	38,259	35,995	2,264	(4.3)	(4.3)	(3.2)
Indiana	26,877	24,310	2,567	27,180	24,576	2,604	1.1	1.1	1.4
Iowa	9,419	8,582	837	9,282	8,443	839	(1.5)	(1.6)	0.2
Kansas	10,218	9,289	929	10,177	9,267	910	(0.4)	(0.2)	(2.0)
Kentucky	23,431	20,380	3,051	23,082	20,177	2,905	(1.5)	(1.0)	(4.8)
Louisiana	32,397	30,649	1,748	31,609	29,920	1,689	(2.4)	(2.4)	(3.4)
Maine	2,425	2,188	237	2,185	2,000	185	(9.9)	(8.6)	(21.9)
Maryland	18,856	18,033	823	18,595	17,864	731	(1.4)	(0.9)	(11.2)
Massachusetts	8,692	8,168	524	8,205	7,904	301	(5.6)	(3.2)	(42.6)
Michigan	38,761	36,680	2,081	38,053	36,024	2,029	(1.8)	(1.8)	(2.5)
Minnesota	10,101	9,402	699	9,982	9,317	665	(1.2)	(0.9)	(4.9)
Mississippi	19,275	17,886	1,389	19,417	18,034	1,383	0.7	0.8	(0.4)
Missouri	30,369	27,255	3,114	26,044	23,643	2,401	(14.2)	(13.3)	(22.9)
Montana (d)	3,765	3,318	447	4,723	4,175	548	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
Nebraska	5,491	5,061	430	5,682	5,254	428	3.5	3.8	(0.5)
Nevada	13,641	12,349	1,292	12,840	11,601	1,239	(5.9)	(6.1)	(4.1)
New Hampshire (e)	2,722	2,491	231	2,691	2,463	228	(1.1)	(1.1)	(1.3)
New Jersey	19,362	18,592	770	18,613	17,912	701	(3.9)	(3.7)	(9.0)
New Mexico	7,030	6,256	774	6,723	6,046	677	(4.4)	(3.4)	(12.5)
New York	46,636	44,544	2,092	43,500	41,572	1,928	(6.7)	(6.7)	(7.8)
North Carolina	34,899	32,171	2,728	34,079	31,398	2,681	(2.3)	(2.4)	(1.7)
North Dakota (e)	1,695	1,499	196	1,794	1,585	209	5.8	5.7	6.6
Ohio	50,431	46,153	4,278	50,338	46,072	4,266	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Oklahoma (g)	26,956	23,860	3,096	25,679	23,009	2,670	(4.7)	(3.6)	(13.8)
Oregon (f)	15,268	14,022	1,246	14,961	13,740	1,221	N.C.	N.C.	N.C.
Pennsylvania	47,239	44,305	2,934	45,702	42,886	2,816	(3.3)	(3.2)	(4.0)
Rhode Island (c)	2,767	2,613	154	2,740	2,583	157	(1.0)	(1.1)	1.9
South Carolina	19,033	17,706	1,327	18,608	17,327	1,281	(2.2)	(2.1)	(3.5)
South Dakota	3,948	3,377	571	3,801	3,239	562	(3.7)	(4.1)	(1.6)
Tennessee	26,321	23,642	2,679	26,349	23,615	2,734	0.1	(0.1)	2.1
Texas	163,628	149,193	14,435	158,429	144,787	13,642	(3.2)	(3.0)	(5.5)
Utah (e)	6,651	6,076	575	6,665	6,083	582	0.2	0.1	1.2
Vermont (c)	1,659	1,519	140	1,608	1,484	124	(3.1)	(2.3)	(11.4)
Virginia	36,660	33,620	3,040	36,091	33,090	3,001	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.3)
Washington	19,523	17,803	1,720	19,261	17,626	1,635	(1.3)	(1.0)	(4.9)
West Virginia	6,775	5,989	786	6,800	5,979	821	0.4	(0.2)	4.5
Wisconsin	24,064	22,473	1,591	23,956	22,405	1,551	(0.4)	(0.3)	(2.5)
Wyoming	2,543	2,207	336	2,479	2,142	337	(2.5)	(2.9)	0.3

See footnotes at end of table

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.23

Prisoners Under Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction and Sex, 2018 and 2019 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018 and 2019; Prisoners in 2019 NCJ 255115. Date of version: October 22, 2020.

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see Jurisdiction notes on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Key:

N.C.— Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2018 and 2019 are not comparable.

(a) Total and state estimates for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data.

(b) Includes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

(c) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. Data for these states are not reported in BJS's annual Jail Inmates bulletins.

(d) Data for 2019 are not comparable to data for previous years.

(e) State submitted updated 2018 population counts.

(f) State did not submit 2018 or 2019 NPS data. Counts were imputed for 2018 and 2019.

(g) Includes persons who were waiting in county jails to be moved to state prison.

TABLE 9.24

Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction and Race or Ethnicity, December 31, 2019

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>White (a)</i>	<i>Black (a)</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>Asian (a)</i>
Federal (b)(c)	175,116	50,862	64,079	54,070	2,374
Alabama	28,304	13,454	14,631	0	4
Alaska	4,475	1,863	454	123	44
Arizona	42,441	16,523	6,233	16,385	194
Arkansas	17,759	9,767	7,282	568	61
California	122,687	25,510	35,056	54,115	1,356
Colorado	19,785	9,026	3,507	6,251	249
Connecticut	12,823	3,803	5,457	3,449	73
Delaware	5,692	1,932	3,436	313	7
Florida	96,009	38,335	45,121	12,124	19
Georgia	54,816	19,795	32,656	2,139	190
Hawaii	5,279	1,198	323	120	892
Idaho	9,437	7,076	287	1,445	45
Illinois	38,259	12,223	20,851	4,872	140
Indiana	27,180	16,878	8,852	1,118	66
Iowa	9,282	6,047	2,355	616	69
Kansas	10,177	5,854	2,755	1,253	90
Kentucky	23,082	17,542	4,877	309	N.A.
Louisiana	31,609	10,436	21,061	66	27
Maine	2,185	1,779	231	0	13
Maryland (d)	18,595	4,310	13,197	748	50
Massachusetts	8,205	3,462	2,306	2,172	120
Michigan (d)	38,053	17,224	20,040	/	110
Minnesota	9,982	4,675	3,586	560	263
Mississippi	19,417	7,133	12,025	177	47
Missouri	26,044	16,286	9,027	549	59
Montana	4,723	3,359	131	117	N.A.
Nebraska	5,682	2,943	1,559	824	47
Nevada	12,840	5,537	3,990	2,719	374
New Hampshire (e)	2,691	3,268	140	120	20
New Jersey	18,613	3,978	11,372	2,911	139
New Mexico	6,723	1,687	463	4,010	19
New York	43,500	10,421	21,109	10,584	258
North Carolina	34,079	13,553	17,545	1,874	109
North Dakota	1,794	1,098	186	114	6
Ohio (f)	50,338	25,070	21,752	1,380	67
Oklahoma	25,679	13,184	6,689	2,003	89
Oregon (g)	14,961	10,757	1,436	2,020	224
Pennsylvania	45,702	20,086	20,846	4,378	125
Rhode Island	2,740	1,142	782	713	37
South Carolina	18,608	6,950	10,993	492	19
South Dakota	3,801	1,998	289	143	22
Tennessee	26,349	14,633	11,012	590	68
Texas	158,429	53,597	51,584	52,344	604
Utah	6,665	4,048	471	1,295	71
Vermont	1,608	1,386	141	0	5
Virginia (c)	36,091	15,005	19,808	1,071	159
Washington	19,261	11,262	3,275	2,698	769
West Virginia	6,800	5,819	875	45	7
Wisconsin	23,956	10,815	10,003	1,871	282
Wyoming	2,479	1,864	129	302	13

See footnotes at end of table

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.24

Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction and Race or Ethnicity, December 31, 2019 (continued)

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (a)</i>	<i>American Indian/Alaska Native</i>	<i>Two or more races (a)</i>	<i>Other (a)</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Did not report</i>
Federal (b)(c)	N.R.	3,731	N.A.	0	0	0
Alabama	0	2	0	0	213	0
Alaska	182	1,777	0	0	32	0
Arizona	N.A.	2,366	1	739	0	0
Arkansas	10	48	0	17	6	0
California	367	1,389	N.A.	4,894	N.A.	0
Colorado	0	749	N.R.	N.R.	3	0
Connecticut	0	39	0	0	2	0
Delaware	0	0	0	N.A.	4	0
Florida	8	90	N.R.	306	6	0
Georgia	1	28	N.R.	0	7	0
Hawaii	2,318	22	182	0	224	0
Idaho	0	361	N.A.	N.A.	223	0
Illinois	N.R.	57	71	N.R.	45	0
Indiana	14	66	141	0	45	0
Iowa	0	172	0	0	23	0
Kansas	0	218	0	0	7	0
Kentucky	N.A.	18	N.A.	42	294	0
Louisiana	0	19	0	N.A.	0	0
Maine	3	59	28	N.A.	72	0
Maryland (d)	14	93	N.R.	150	23	10
Massachusetts	1	44	0	100	0	0
Michigan (d)	25	427	0	0	227	0
Minnesota	N.R.	887	N.R.	N.R.	11	0
Mississippi	0	31	0	0	4	0
Missouri	0	87	N.A.	N.R.	36	0
Montana	N.A.	1,094	N.A.	22	0	0
Nebraska	4	265	N.R.	37	3	0
Nevada	N.A.	218	N.A.	0	2	0
New Hampshire (e)	0	13	N.A.	37	61	0
New Jersey	0	13	N.R.	0	200	0
New Mexico	19	446	N.R.	N.R.	79	0
New York	N.R.	391	N.R.	543	194	0
North Carolina	19	844	N.A.	N.A.	135	0
North Dakota	1	389	0	N.A.	0	0
Ohio (f)	N.R.	82	N.R.	346	N.R.	1,641
Oklahoma	31	2,978	N.A.	47	12	646
Oregon (g)	45	479	N.A.	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	N.A.	38	0	0	229	0
Rhode Island	N.A.	25	N.A.	41	0	0
South Carolina	1	29	N.A.	123	1	0
South Dakota	2	1,336	N.A.	11	N.A.	0
Tennessee	N.R.	46	N.R.	0	0	0
Texas	0	82	0	218	0	0
Utah	146	366	0	0	268	0
Vermont	1	16	N.A.	N.A.	59	0
Virginia (c)	N.A.	26	0	0	22	0
Washington	N.R.	1,048	N.R.	69	140	0
West Virginia	1	5	48	0	0	0
Wisconsin	N.A.	972	N.R.	N.A.	13	0
Wyoming	6	157	0	4	4	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.24

Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction and Race or Ethnicity, December 31, 2019 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2019 (preliminary); and National Prisoner Statistics, 2019; Prisoners in 2019 NCJ 255115. Date: October 22, 2020.

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see Jurisdiction notes on the BJS website. Estimates were provided by state and federal departments of corrections' administrative record systems and may not reflect prisoners' self-identification of race or ethnicity. State, federal, and national totals by race or ethnicity differ from other tables in this report due to adjustments that BJS made in other tables to correct for differences between administrative records and prisoner self-reported data on race or ethnicity. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

Key:

N.A.— Not applicable. State does not track this race or ethnicity.

N.R.— Not reported.

(a) Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic whites and "black" refers to non-Hispanic blacks)

(b) The BOP does not separate persons of Hispanic origin from the individual race categories when reporting to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). To do so, BJS used data from the 2019 Federal Justice Statistics Program (preliminary).

(c) Asians, Native Hawaiians, and other Pacific Islanders were combined into a single category and reported as Asian that are not broken out by race.

(d) Persons of Hispanic origin may be undercounted due to ongoing changes in information systems.

(e) State reported counts of prisoners by race that exceeded jurisdiction population. Data are presented in this table as reported by the state.

(f) Count based on prisoners held in state custody and private prison facilities. Excludes persons under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Department of Corrections who were held in local jails or in out-of-state prisons.

(g) State did not submit 2019 NPS data on race or ethnicity. Counts were imputed.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.25

Prisoners Held in the Custody of Private Prisons or Local Jails Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction, 2018 and 2019

Jurisdiction	Prisoners held in private prisons (a)				Prisoners held in local jails			
	2018	2019	Percent change, 2018-2019	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2019	2018	2019	Percent change, 2018-2019	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2019
U.S. total	118,444	115,954	(2.1)	8.1	80,511	78,625	(2.3)	5.5
Federal (b)	27,747	27,409	(1.2)	15.7	649	698	7.6	0.4
State	90,697	88,545	(2.4)	7.1	79,862	77,927	(2.4)	6.2
Alabama	369	122	(66.9)	0.4	2,061	2,569	24.6	9.1
Alaska/c	209	221	5.7	4.9	35	38	8.6	0.8
Arizona	8,231	8,291	0.7	19.5	0	0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0	0	0.0	0.0	1,866	1,667	(10.7)	9.4
California (d)(e)	3,952	1,134	N.C.	0.9	1,667	1,599	(4.1)	1.3
Colorado	3,909	3,858	(1.3)	19.5	259	238	(8.1)	1.2
Connecticut (c)	507	526	3.7	4.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.C.	N.C.
Delaware (c)	N.A.	N.A.	N.C.	N.C.	N.A.	N.A.	N.C.	N.C.
Florida	10,524	11,915	13.2	12.4	1,123	1,109	(1.2)	1.2
Georgia	7,801	7,883	1.1	14.4	4,689	4,867	3.8	8.9
Hawaii (c)	1,483	1,248	(15.8)	23.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.C.	N.C.
Idaho	1,126	1,048	(6.9)	11.1	595	1,015	70.6	10.8
Illinois	523	513	(1.9)	1.3	0	0	0.0	0.0
Indiana (f)	4,034	4,093	1.5	15.1	315	316	0.3	1.2
Iowa	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Kansas	0	0	0.0	0.0	91	208	128.6	2.0
Kentucky	839	895	6.7	3.9	11,137	10,862	(2.5)	47.1
Louisiana	0	0	0.0	0.0	17,517	16,567	(5.4)	52.4
Maine	0	0	0.0	0.0	15	11	(26.7)	0.5
Maryland	29	29	0.0	0.2	107	109	1.9	0.6
Massachusetts	N.A.	N.A.	N.C.	N.C.	226	277	22.6	3.4
Michigan	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	0.0	0.0	804	894	11.2	9.0
Mississippi	3,217	3,139	(2.4)	16.2	5,545	5,442	(1.9)	28.0
Missouri	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Montana (e)	2,011	2,222	N.C.	47.0	33	295	N.C.	6.2
Nebraska	0	0	0.0	0.0	146	131	(10.3)	2.3
Nevada	200	100	(50.0)	0.8	15	16	6.7	0.1
New Hampshire (g)	0	0	0.0	0.0	40	52	30.0	1.9
New Jersey	2,652	2,297	(13.4)	12.3	211	227	7.6	1.2
New Mexico	2,051	2,445	19.2	36.4	0	0	0.0	0.0
New York	0	0	0.0	0.0	2	0	N.C.	0.0
North Carolina	30	30	0.0	0.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.C.	N.C.
North Dakota	337	308	(8.6)	17.2	0	4	N.C.	0.2
Ohio	6,567	6,766	3.0	13.4	0	0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	7,277	6,474	(11.0)	25.2	13	9	(30.8)	0.0
Oregon/h	N.R.	N.R.	N.C.	N.C.	N.R.	N.R.	N.C.	N.C.
Pennsylvania	431	511	18.6	1.1	359	0	(100.0)	0.0
Rhode Island (c)	N.A.	N.A.	N.C.	N.C.	N.A.	N.A.	N.C.	N.C.
South Carolina	73	84	15.1	0.5	314	346	10.2	1.9
South Dakota	38	33	(13.2)	0.9	0	1	N.C.	0.0
Tennessee	7,615	7,635	0.3	29.0	6,828	7,048	3.2	26.7
Texas	12,491	12,516	0.2	7.9	13,504	12,055	(10.7)	7.6
Utah (g)	0	0	0.0	0.0	1,384	1,506	8.8	22.6
Vermont (c)	221	268	21.3	16.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.C.	N.C.
Virginia	1,559	1,540	(1.2)	4.3	7,206	6,750	(6.3)	18.7
Washington	0	0	0.0	0.0	194	196	1.0	1.0
West Virginia	0	0	0.0	0.0	946	890	(5.9)	13.1
Wisconsin	N.A.	N.A.	N.C.	N.C.	507	511	0.8	2.1
Wyoming	391	401	2.6	16.2	87	81	(6.9)	3.3

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.25

Prisoners Held in the Custody of Private Prisons or Local Jails Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, by Jurisdiction, 2018 and 2019 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018 and 2019; Prisoners in 2019 NCJ 255115. Date October 22, 2020.

Note: For jurisdiction-level information, see Jurisdiction notes on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Key:

N.C.—Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2018 and 2019 are not comparable.

N.A.—Not applicable.

N.R.—Not reported.

(a) Includes prisoners held in private facilities in the jurisdiction of another state.

(b) Includes federal prisoners held in facilities that are non-secure and privately operated (7,777) and prisoners on home confinement (2,520). Excludes persons held in immigration-detention facilities pending adjudication.

(c) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

(d) California ceased to house prisoners in out-of-state private facilities in 2019.

(e) Due to changes in reporting methods, 2018 and 2019 counts are not comparable.

(f) Includes prisoners in facilities owned by the state but staffed by employees of a private correctional company.

(g) State submitted updated 2018 population counts for prisoners held in local jails.

(h) Totals for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data. BJS estimated counts of prisoners held in local jails and private facilities and included these estimates in the U.S. and state totals.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.26

Prisoners Age 17 or Younger in the Custody of Publicly or Privately Operated State or Federal Prisons, by Jurisdiction and Sex, December 31, 2019

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
U.S. total	653	631	22
Federal (a)	27	26	1
State	626	605	21
Alabama	2	2	0
Alaska (b)	5	5	0
Arizona	55	52	3
Arkansas	8	8	0
California	0	0	0
Colorado	7	7	0
Connecticut (b)	52	50	2
Delaware (b)	5	5	0
Florida	81	79	2
Georgia	31	28	3
Hawaii (b)	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0
Indiana	31	31	0
Iowa	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0
Louisiana	18	18	0
Maine	0	0	0
Maryland	16	16	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0
Michigan	26	26	0
Minnesota	4	4	0
Mississippi	21	21	0
Missouri	4	4	0
Montana	0	0	0
Nebraska	7	7	0
Nevada	11	11	0
New Hampshire (c)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
New Jersey	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0
New York	36	34	2
North Carolina	61	60	1
North Dakota	0	0	0
Ohio	36	35	1
Oklahoma	9	8	1
Oregon (c)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
Pennsylvania	9	9	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0
South Carolina	23	22	1
South Dakota	0	0	0
Tennessee	9	9	0
Texas	38	34	4
Utah	3	3	0
Vermont (b)	1	1	0
Virginia	12	11	1
Washington	5	5	0
West Virginia	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.26

Prisoners Age 17 or Younger in the Custody of Publicly or Privately Operated State or Federal Prisons, by Jurisdiction and Sex, December 31, 2019 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019; Prisoners in 2019 NCJ 255115. Date: October 22, 2020.

Note: In 2017, BJS began requesting that National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) respondents include all persons age 17 or younger held in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and in private prisons, excluding prisoners held in local jails and in the custody of other jurisdictions. For jurisdiction-level information, see Jurisdiction notes on the BJS website. Data collected after 2016 should not be compared to data for previous years. See Methodology. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

Key:

N.R. – Not reported.

(a) The BOP holds prisoners age 17 or younger in privately operated facilities.

(b) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

(c) State did not submit 2019 NPS data on prisoners age 17 or younger. Counts of prisoners age 17 or younger were imputed based on data for previous years and were included in the U.S. and state totals.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.27

Admissions and Releases of Sentenced Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, 2018 and 2019

State or other jurisdiction	Admissions (a)					Releases (b)				
	2018 total	2019 total	Percent change, 2018-2019	2019 new court commitments	2019 conditional supervision violations (c)	2018 total	2019 total	Percent change, 2018-2019	2019 unconditional (d)	2019 conditional (e)
U.S. total (f)	596,407	576,956	(3.3)	395,827	167,037	614,860	608,026	(1.1)	154,876	433,683
Federal (g)	44,514	46,051	3.5	39,329	6,722	47,208	50,717	7.4	47,223	261
State (f)	551,893	530,905	(3.8)	356,498	160,315	567,652	557,309	(1.8)	107,653	433,422
Alabama	13,160	13,267	0.8	8,257	1,646	14,015	12,251	(12.6)	3,222	7,255
Alaska (h)	1,765	1,560	(11.6)	1,286	274	1,735	1,717	(1.0)	685	1,029
Arizona	13,753	13,440	(2.3)	11,025	2,352	13,683	13,034	(4.7)	1,917	11,006
Arkansas	9,572	10,268	7.3	4,908	5,360	9,805	9,768	(0.4)	763	8,923
California	35,330	34,215	(3.2)	29,764	4,451	34,461	37,863	9.9	136	37,176
Colorado	10,155	9,413	(7.3)	6,046	3,367	9,774	9,891	1.2	1,246	8,510
Connecticut (h)	4,162	4,058	(2.5)	3,554	458	4,843	4,371	(9.7)	2,070	2,287
Delaware (h)(i)	2,505	2,007	(19.9)	1,510	486	2,504	2,076	(17.1)	175	1,801
Florida (j)	28,495	27,986	(1.8)	27,118	86	30,132	30,140	0.0	18,360	11,365
Georgia	17,736	18,277	3.1	16,032	2,236	16,348	15,876	(2.9)	8,197	7,524
Hawaii (h)	1,784	1,440	(19.3)	723	717	1,816	1,623	(10.6)	366	680
Idaho	5,003	5,250	4.9	1,729	3,248	5,444	4,443	(18.4)	429	3,958
Illinois (k)	22,835	21,951	(3.9)	14,003	7,943	24,415	23,834	(2.4)	3,807	19,765
Indiana	12,005	11,172	(6.9)	8,785	2,279	11,075	11,045	(0.3)	1,248	9,700
Iowa	5,342	6,331	18.5	3,798	2,524	5,434	6,266	15.3	1,276	4,445
Kansas	6,506	5,871	(9.8)	3,835	1,249	6,411	6,018	(6.1)	1,255	4,728
Kentucky	20,152	19,407	(3.7)	12,170	7,075	20,014	19,545	(2.3)	5,116	14,078
Louisiana	15,646	16,040	2.5	11,341	4,699	16,759	16,868	0.7	1,360	15,396
Maine (l)	892	892	N.C.	466	426	757	744	N.C.	353	391
Maryland (m)	7,661	7,171	(6.4)	5,265	1,896	8,141	7,443	(8.6)	2,303	5,076
Massachusetts	1,983	1,950	(1.7)	1,695	246	2,316	2,312	(0.2)	1,649	633
Michigan	11,307	10,761	(4.8)	6,276	2,406	12,212	11,470	(6.1)	465	8,654
Minnesota	7,317	6,894	(5.8)	4,086	2,808	7,838	7,032	(10.3)	748	6,216
Mississippi	7,439	7,284	(2.1)	4,620	2,414	7,502	7,047	(6.1)	405	6,566
Missouri	17,299	14,385	(16.8)	7,384	6,995	19,493	18,617	(4.5)	1,098	17,393
Montana	2,772	2,428	(12.4)	1,533	895	2,841	2,487	(12.5)	252	2,223
Nebraska	2,385	2,495	4.6	2,052	441	2,239	2,317	3.5	486	1,774
Nevada (n)	6,334	5,805	(8.4)	4,375	1,152	6,434	6,689	4.0	2,181	4,465
New Hampshire	1,327	1,292	(2.6)	568	724	1,351	1,339	(0.9)	130	1,199
New Jersey	7,808	7,216	(7.6)	5,063	2,153	8,159	8,115	(0.5)	4,577	3,413
New Mexico (o)	3,585	3,122	(12.9)	1,892	1,010	3,598	3,508	(2.5)	945	2,337
New York	18,954	17,587	(7.2)	10,279	7,223	21,691	20,637	(4.9)	1,945	18,182
North Carolina	17,251	16,554	(4.0)	11,820	4,730	18,111	17,215	(4.9)	2,325	14,781
North Dakota (o)	1,527	1,419	(7.1)	1,150	269	1,555	1,318	(15.2)	110	1,200
Ohio (o)	20,727	20,316	(2.0)	14,792	5,003	21,774	20,409	(6.3)	7,167	13,106
Oklahoma	9,318	7,491	(19.6)	6,024	1,445	9,111	9,332	2.4	2,496	6,758
Oregon (p)	5,580	5,580	N.C.	3,716	1,722	5,529	5,885	N.C.	37	5,623
Pennsylvania	17,954	16,858	(6.1)	7,670	8,217	18,550	17,838	(3.8)	3,006	14,653
Rhode Island (h)	613	655	6.9	539	116	768	699	(9.0)	460	235
South Carolina	5,769	5,859	1.6	4,825	1,018	6,598	6,276	(4.9)	1,939	4,262
South Dakota	4,116	4,434	7.7	1,482	903	4,298	4,549	5.8	300	2,303
Tennessee	12,726	12,965	1.9	7,944	5,021	13,718	14,165	3.3	5,523	8,543
Texas	78,741	74,393	(5.5)	48,156	24,629	77,714	78,532	1.1	9,651	65,054
Utah	3,733	4,041	8.3	1,737	2,304	3,514	4,038	14.9	629	3,388
Vermont (h)(p)	2,469	2,560	N.C.	909	1,651	2,476	2,470	N.C.	395	2,065
Virginia (q)	11,657	12,018	3.1	11,988	30	12,862	12,695	(1.3)	1,068	11,522
Washington (o)	24,829	24,154	(2.7)	6,011	18,136	26,861	24,487	(8.8)	2,031	22,415
West Virginia	3,831	4,169	8.8	2,135	1,841	4,148	4,143	(0.1)	884	3,029
Wisconsin	7,021	5,252	(25.2)	3,466	1,785	5,836	5,859	0.4	236	5,569
Wyoming	1,062	952	(10.4)	696	256	989	1,013	2.4	231	768

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.27

Admissions and Releases of Sentenced Prisoners Under the Jurisdiction of State or Federal Correctional Authorities, 2018 and 2019 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2018 and 2019; Prisoners in 2019 NCJ 255115. Date: October 22, 2020.

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see Jurisdiction notes on the BJS website. Counts cover January 1 through December 31 for each year and are based on prisoners admitted to or released from state or federal correctional authorities with a sentence of more than one year. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Key:

N.C.—Not calculated. Counts and rates for 2018 and 2019 are not comparable.

- (a) Excludes transfers, escapes, and absences without leave (AWOLs). Includes other conditional-release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. In 2019, 14,092 of total admissions (2.4%) were due to other conditional-release violations, returns from appeal or bond, and other types of admissions not included among new court commitments or conditional-supervision violations.
- (b) Excludes transfers, escapes, and AWOLs. Includes deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. In 2019, 19,467 of total releases (3.2%) were due to death, releases to appeal or bond, releases to treatment facilities, and other types of releases not included among unconditional or conditional releases.
- (c) Includes all conditional-release violators returned to prison from post-custody community supervision, including parole and probation, either for violations of conditions of release or for new crimes.
- (d) Includes expirations of sentence, commutations, and other unconditional releases.
- (e) Includes releases to probation, supervised mandatory releases, and other unspecified conditional releases.
- (f) U.S. total and state estimates for 2018 and 2019 include imputed counts for Oregon and Vermont, which did not submit 2018 or 2019 National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) data on admissions and releases. Estimates for 2019 also include imputed rates for Maine, which did not provide counts of admissions or releases. See Methodology in this report and in Prisoners in 2018 (NCJ 253516, BJS, April 2020).
- (g) Includes adult prisoners held in non-secure community-corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. The 261 conditional releases from federal correctional facilities are persons who were sentenced before the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act, which eliminated federal parole.
- (h) Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.
- (i) Releases include offenders who received a combined sentence of prison and probation or parole of more than one year.
- (j) Florida does not report prison admissions for technical violations. All admissions represent new sentences. The 86 admissions due to supervision violations represent persons who committed new crimes while on post-custody community supervision.
- (k) Admission counts for parole violations includes prisoners who were AWOL and who committed a subsequent technical violation or new offense while on parole.
- (l) State did not submit 2019 NPS data on admissions or releases. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed. Estimates of admissions and releases in 2019 are not comparable to data for previous years.
- (m) Due to ongoing concerns with a new information system, Maryland's counts of admissions and releases for 2018 and 2019 are estimates.
- (n) Admissions include local jail inmates admitted to the Nevada Department of Corrections due to medical, behavioral, protective, or local staffing issues and persons ordered by judges to serve 6 months or less in prison prior to actual sentencing for felonies.
- (o) Includes all admissions and releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length.
- (p) State did not submit 2018 or 2019 NPS data on admissions or releases. Total and detailed types of admissions and releases were imputed and included in U.S. and state totals.
- (q) Admission and release data are based on fiscal year and are preliminary.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.28

Prison Facility Capacity, Custody Population, and Percent of Capacity, December 31, 2019

State or other jurisdiction	Type of capacity measure			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of:	
	Rated capacity	Operational capacity	Design capacity		Lowest capacity	Highest capacity
Federal (a)	134,133	N.R.	N.R.	147,404	109.9	109.9
Alabama (b)	N.A.	22,231	12,412	21,802	175.7	98.1
Alaska (c)	4,838	N.R.	4,664	4,346	93.2	89.8
Arizona (d)	38,872	45,091	38,872	42,441	109.2	94.1
Arkansas	16,335	16,374	15,767	15,742	99.8	96.1
California	N.A.	125,465	89,663	121,062	135	96.5
Colorado	N.A.	14,691	13,145	15,689	119.4	106.8
Connecticut (b)	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	12,274	N.C.	N.C.
Delaware (b)	5,514	5,566	4,062	5,049	124.3	90.7
Florida	N.A.	87,514	N.A.	82,282	94	94
Georgia (d)	59,649	51,806	N.R.	54,620	105.4	91.6
Hawaii	3,487	3,527	3,527	3,550	101.8	100.7
Idaho	N.R.	7,651	N.R.	8,422	110.1	110.1
Illinois (b)	44,824	48,157	N.R.	37,746	84.2	78.4
Indiana (b)(e)	N.R.	29,019	N.R.	26,952	92.9	92.9
Iowa	7,089	7,089	7,089	8,438	119	119
Kansas	9,784	10,102	9,858	9,784	100	96.9
Kentucky	12,563	12,563	12,563	12,220	97.3	97.3
Louisiana	17,956	16,344	16,764	15,042	92	83.8
Maine (f)	2,365	2,591	3,481	2,167	91.6	62.3
Maryland (g)	N.R.	20,693	N.R.	18,825	91	91
Massachusetts	N.A.	10,173	7,492	7,923	105.8	77.9
Michigan	40,037	39,257	N.A.	38,053	96.9	95
Minnesota	N.A.	9,504	N.A.	9,093	95.7	95.7
Mississippi	N.R.	11,802	N.R.	10,290	87.2	87.2
Missouri (b)	30,332	29,596	N.A.	26,012	87.9	85.8
Montana	2,012	1,935	1,142	1,985	173.8	98.7
Nebraska (b)	N.R.	4,807	3,535	5,546	156.9	115.4
Nevada	14,107	12,376	9,567	12,414	129.8	88
New Hampshire (f)	2,760	2,760	1,810	2,464	136.1	89.3
New Jersey	15,983	17,219	21,877	15,988	100	73.1
New Mexico	3,418	4,764	N.R.	4,278	125.2	89.8
New York	50,121	50,315	49,593	43,515	87.7	86.5
North Carolina	39,012	36,226	N.C.	34,480	95.2	88.4
North Dakota	1,463	1,463	1,463	1,459	99.7	99.7
Ohio	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	43,572	N.C.	N.C.
Oklahoma	17,549	19,614	17,549	18,758	106.9	95.6
Oregon (h)	14,712	15,612	14,712	14,412	98	92.3
Pennsylvania (i)	51,157	46,359	N.C.	44,871	96.8	87.7
Rhode Island	3,989	3,790	3,977	2,587	68.3	64.9
South Carolina	N.A.	21,586	N.A.	18,123	84	84
South Dakota (b)(d)	N.A.	4,397	N.A.	3,763	85.6	85.6
Tennessee	15,978	15,554	N.R.	11,711	75.3	73.3
Texas	155,634	149,605	155,634	133,496	89.2	85.8
Utah	N.R.	6,771	7,127	5,102	75.4	71.6
Vermont	1,546	1,546	1,568	1,396	90.3	89
Virginia	N.R.	29,222	N.R.	27,801	95.1	95.1
Washington	N.R.	16,976	N.R.	17,882	105.3	105.3
West Virginia	5,910	6,241	5,910	5,910	100	94.7
Wisconsin	N.R.	23,170	16,983	23,402	137.8	101
Wyoming	2,288	2,288	2,407	1,980	86.5	82.3

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.28

Prison Facility Capacity, Custody Population, and Percent of Capacity, December 31, 2019 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2019; Prisoners in 2019 NCJ 255115. Date: October 22, 2020.

Note: Excludes prisoners held in local jails, other states, or private facilities, unless otherwise noted. Rated capacity is the number of prisoners or beds that a facility can hold as set by a rating official. Operational capacity is the number of prisoners that a facility can hold based on staffing and services. Design capacity is the number of prisoners that a facility can hold as set by the architect or planner. Lowest capacity represents the minimum estimate of capacity submitted by the jurisdiction, while highest capacity represents the maximum estimate of capacity. When a jurisdiction could provide only a single estimate of capacity, it was used as both the lowest and highest capacity. For jurisdiction-level information, see Jurisdiction notes on the BJS website. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

N.A. – Not available. State does not measure this type of capacity.

N.C. – Not calculated.

N.R. – Not reported.

(a) 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 the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS). The count includes all federal prisoners, regardless of conviction status or sentence length.

(b) State defines capacity differently than BJS does. The data reported here reflect the states' definitions.

(c) Alaska's capacity excludes non-traditional confinement such as halfway houses and electronic monitoring.

(d) Private facilities are included in capacity and custody counts.

(e) Indiana's capacity includes state-owned facilities that are staffed with employees of a private correctional company.

(f) State did not submit 2019 NPS data on capacity. Capacities were assumed to have not changed from the most recent year the state submitted NPS data.

(g) Maryland's operational capacity may include some pre-trial detainee beds excluded from the custody count.

(h) State did not submit 2019 NPS data on custody or capacity. Custody count was imputed, and capacities were assumed to have not changed from the most recent year the state submitted NPS data.

(i) Pennsylvania's definition of rated capacity changed between 2018 and 2019. Previous years' capacities are not comparable to 2019 statistics.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.29

Adults on Probation, 2018

State or other jurisdiction	Probation population						Change during 2018		Number on probation per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2018 (b)
	1/1/18	Entries		Exits		Probation population, December 31, 2018	Number	Percent	
		Reported	Estimated (a)	Reported	Estimated (a)				
U.S. total	3,602,213	1,582,751	1,845,200	1,853,462	1,910,500	3,539,950	(62,263)	(1.7)	1,389
Federal	16,314	7,111	7,111	8,363	8,363	14,943	(1,371)	(8.4)	6
State	3,585,899	1,575,640	1,838,100	1,845,099	1,902,100	3,525,007	(60,892)	(1.7)	1,383
Alabama	51,961	14,424	14,424	15,340	15,340	50,997	(964)	(1.9)	1,339
Alaska	2,491	888	888	1,305	1,305	2,074	(417)	(16.7)	375
Arizona	77,129	23,118	23,118	23,403	23,403	76,844	(285)	(0.4)	1,375
Arkansas	33,622	13,250	13,250	10,216	10,216	36,719	3,097	9.2	1,584
California (b)	233,046	119,639	119,639	136,629	136,629	209,765	(23,281)	(10.0)	684
Colorado	81,125	56,096	56,096	55,904	56,300	80,537	(588)	(0.7)	1,801
Connecticut	40,307	21,748	21,748	22,601	22,601	38,668	(1,639)	(4.1)	1,362
Delaware	15,010	10,528	10,528	11,362	11,362	14,176	(834)	(5.6)	1,844
Florida	209,714	132,944	144,000	142,984	148,500	205,033	(4,681)	(2.2)	1,191
Georgia (c)	419,993	38,881	245,200	248,384	248,384	416,771	(3,222)	(0.8)	5,166
Hawaii	19,830	4,443	4,443	4,077	4,077	20,196	366	1.8	1,808
Idaho	33,002	15,530	15,530	14,139	14,139	34,392	1,390	4.2	2,598
Illinois	86,538	59,813	59,813	67,136	67,136	88,927	2,389	2.8	900
Indiana	111,156	87,651	87,651	86,821	86,821	111,986	830	0.7	2,178
Iowa	29,152	15,332	15,332	15,347	15,347	29,137	(15)	(0.1)	1,198
Kansas	16,909	21,151	21,151	21,605	21,605	16,455	(454)	(2.7)	745
Kentucky	44,480	18,557	18,557	16,070	16,070	46,967	2,487	5.6	1,354
Louisiana	38,822	13,565	13,565	17,362	17,362	35,025	(3,797)	(9.8)	983
Maine	6,709	3,308	3,308	2,954	2,954	6,742	33	0.5	618
Maryland	71,352	31,931	31,931	33,035	33,035	70,248	(1,104)	(1.5)	1,490
Massachusetts	57,261	61,204	61,204	66,237	66,237	52,228	(5,033)	(8.8)	940
Michigan	153,345	87,589	92,000	90,356	94,900	150,338	(3,007)	(2.0)	1,915
Minnesota	98,746	49,385	49,385	48,055	48,055	100,076	1,330	1.3	2,312
Mississippi	27,820	9,162	9,162	9,688	9,688	27,294	(526)	(1.9)	1,196
Missouri	42,526	25,266	25,300	24,083	24,100	43,871	1,345	3.2	921
Montana	9,358	4,559	4,800	4,000	4,200	9,917	559	6.0	1,184
Nebraska	14,255	11,117	11,117	10,920	10,920	14,894	639	4.5	1,021
Nevada	13,625	4,518	4,518	4,883	4,883	13,260	(365)	(2.7)	559
New Hampshire	3,914	2,307	2,307	2,324	2,324	3,916	2	0.1	355
New Jersey	139,498	22,857	22,857	31,008	31,008	131,347	(8,151)	(5.8)	1,885
New Mexico	12,352	5,737	5,700	6,131	6,100	12,090	(262)	(2.1)	747
New York	98,685	23,987	23,987	28,130	28,130	94,542	(4,143)	(4.2)	611
North Carolina	82,199	47,683	47,683	49,814	49,814	80,068	(2,131)	(2.6)	983
North Dakota	6,297	3,850	3,850	4,051	4,051	6,096	(201)	(3.2)	1,046
Ohio	233,580	127,277	136,400	129,210	136,300	232,741	(839)	(0.4)	2,553
Oklahoma	42,052	11,349	11,349	11,839	11,839	41,562	(490)	(1.2)	1,388
Oregon	38,936	23,350	23,350	26,554	26,554	35,732	(3,204)	(8.2)	1,070
Pennsylvania	180,901	88,090	88,090	90,261	90,261	178,730	(2,171)	(1.2)	1,757
Rhode Island	21,927	NK	4,300	NK	5,800	20,402	(1,525)	(7.0)	2,390
South Carolina	32,697	14,069	14,069	14,791	14,791	31,975	(722)	(2.2)	797
South Dakota	5,631	3,653	3,653	3,295	3,295	5,989	358	6.4	896
Tennessee	60,622	20,670	20,670	21,999	21,999	61,253	631	1.0	1,157
Texas	371,361	132,070	132,070	135,264	135,264	368,167	(3,194)	(0.9)	1,714
Utah	12,514	6,508	6,508	6,330	6,330	12,692	178	1.4	563
Vermont	4,138	NK	2,400	NK	2,600	3,936	(202)	(4.9)	770
Virginia	62,443	31,631	31,631	30,963	30,963	63,111	668	1.1	945
Washington	76,349	42,334	45,300	36,036	44,800	76,672	323	0.4	1,295
West Virginia	6,196	5,605	5,605	5,208	5,208	6,593	397	6.4	458
Wisconsin (d)	43,542	NK	21,600	145	22,300	42,909	(633)	(1.5)	943
Wyoming	5,097	2,771	2,771	2,485	2,485	5,383	286	5.6	1,215
Dist. of Columbia	5,684	4,245	4,245	4,365	4,365	5,564	(120)	(2.1)	964

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.29

Adults on Probation, 2018 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, 2018; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2019; Probation and Parole in the United States, 2017-2018 NCJ 252072. Date: August 4, 2020.

Note: Data quality may vary across jurisdictions for counts of entries and exits. Therefore, the population on December 31, 2018 does not equal the population on January 1, 2018, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data. Rates are based on the probation population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates

of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

Key:

NK—Not known.

(a) Reported data will equal estimated data in cases where no imputation was required.

(b) Rates were calculated using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2019.

(c) The only exits reported were deaths.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.30
Adults on Parole, 2018

State or other jurisdiction	Parole population					Change during 2018 (b)			Number on parole per 100,000 adult residents, 12/31/2018 (b)
	Entries		Exits			12/31/18	Number	Percent	
	1/1/18	Reported	Estimated (a)	Reported	Estimated (a)				
U.S. total	873,712	439,399	447,200	445,961	453,900	877,953	4,241	0.5	344
Federal	111,883	43,537	43,537	49,606	49,606	107,872	(4,011)	(3.6)	42
State	761,829	395,862	403,600	396,355	404,300	770,081	8,252	1.1	302
Alabama	9,358	4,094	4,094	3,186	3,186	10,266	908	9.7	270
Alaska/c	1,563	NK	500	NK	700	1,348	(215)	(13.8)	244
Arizona	7,537	11,732	11,732	11,733	11,733	7,536	(1)	0.0	135
Arkansas	23,782	10,814	10,814	9,841	9,841	24,698	916	3.9	1,066
California (c)	95,148	48,327	48,327	50,162	50,162	102,586	7,438	7.8	334
Colorado	10,237	8,598	8,598	8,076	8,076	10,759	522	5.1	241
Connecticut	3,548	3,446	3,446	2,542	2,542	4,452	904	25.5	157
Delaware	368	125	125	143	143	350	(18)	(4.9)	46
Florida	4,419	6,257	6,257	6,331	6,331	4,345	(74)	(1.7)	25
Georgia	21,067	10,200	10,200	10,841	10,841	20,426	(641)	(3.0)	253
Hawaii	1,666	1,146	1,146	876	876	1,673	7	0.4	150
Idaho	5,102	2,826	2,826	2,661	2,661	5,267	165	3.2	398
Illinois	28,794	21,871	21,871	23,480	23,480	27,185	(1,609)	(5.6)	275
Indiana	7,073	5,333	5,333	6,007	6,007	6,399	(674)	(9.5)	124
Iowa	6,414	4,073	4,073	3,835	3,835	6,652	238	3.7	274
Kansas	5,282	4,492	4,492	4,336	4,336	5,438	156	3.0	246
Kentucky	16,338	10,944	10,944	11,401	11,401	15,881	(457)	(2.8)	458
Louisiana	32,196	16,240	16,240	19,115	19,115	29,321	(2,875)	(8.9)	823
Maine	20	1	1	1	1	20	0	0.0	2
Maryland	10,338	4,083	4,083	4,083	4,083	10,338	0	0.0	219
Massachusetts	1,423	2,279	2,279	2,261	2,261	1,441	18	1.3	26
Michigan	15,722	9,209	9,209	10,452	10,452	14,479	(1,243)	(7.9)	184
Minnesota	7,048	6,875	6,875	6,542	6,542	7,381	333	4.7	171
Mississippi	9,392	6,515	6,515	6,041	6,041	9,866	474	5.0	432
Missouri	17,623	15,071	15,071	13,472	13,472	19,251	1,628	9.2	404
Montana	1,276	916	916	731	731	1,461	185	14.5	174
Nebraska	985	1,152	1,152	1,179	1,179	958	(27)	(2.7)	66
Nevada	5,033	5,343	5,343	3,884	3,884	6,492	1,459	29.0	273
New Hampshire	2,436	1,218	1,218	1,284	1,284	2,367	(69)	(2.8)	215
New Jersey	15,005	4,756	4,756	4,794	4,794	14,967	(38)	(0.3)	215
New Mexico	2,708	2,246	2,246	1,951	1,951	2,805	97	3.6	173
New York	44,572	20,467	20,467	19,847	19,847	45,192	620	1.4	292
North Carolina	13,802	15,185	15,185	14,772	14,772	14,215	413	3.0	175
North Dakota	904	1,153	1,153	1,151	1,151	906	2	0.2	155
Ohio/c	20,703	11,214	11,214	10,804	10,804	21,113	410	2.0	232
Oklahoma	1,781	395	395	396	396	1,780	(1)	(0.1)	59
Oregon	24,539	8,851	8,851	9,207	9,207	24,183	(356)	(1.5)	724
Pennsylvania	111,185	50,096	50,096	52,034	52,034	109,247	(1,938)	(1.7)	1,074
Rhode Island	451	283	283	199	199	535	84	18.6	63
South Carolina	4,565	3,077	3,077	2,662	2,662	4,980	415	9.1	124
South Dakota	2,968	2,336	2,336	2,103	2,103	3,201	233	7.9	479
Tennessee	11,132	3,038	3,038	3,572	3,572	10,842	(290)	(2.6)	205
Texas	109,151	35,585	35,585	35,523	35,523	109,213	62	0.1	508
Utah	3,781	2,882	2,882	2,749	2,749	3,914	133	3.5	174
Vermont/c	861	NK	400	NK	400	870	9	1.0	170
Virginia	1,709	742	742	591	591	1,860	151	8.8	28
Washington	11,663	6,162	6,162	5,485	5,485	12,222	559	4.8	206
West Virginia	3,690	2,422	2,422	1,825	1,825	4,287	597	16.2	298
Wisconsin (d)	21,095	NK	6,800	124	6,900	21,015	(80)	(0.4)	462
Wyoming	900	651	651	617	617	934	34	3.8	211
Dist. of Columbia	3,476	1,141	1,141	1,453	1,453	3,164	(312)	(9.0)	548

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.30

Adults on Parole, 2018 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Parole Survey, 2018; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2019; Probation and Parole in the United States, 2017-2018 NCJ 252072. Date: August 4, 2020.

Note: Data quality may vary across jurisdictions for counts of entries and exits. Therefore, the population on December 31, 2018 does not equal the population on January 1, 2018, plus entries, minus exits. Counts may not be actual as reporting agencies may provide estimates on some or all detailed data. Rates are based on the parole population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

Key:

NK – Not known.

- (a) Reported data will equal estimated data in cases where no imputation was required.
- (b) Rates were calculated using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2019.
- (c) Includes Post-Release Community Supervision and Mandatory Supervision parolees: 45,899 on January 1, 2018 and 55,216 on December 31, 2018, with 28,324 parole entries and 31,699 parole exits.
- (d) The only exits reported were deaths.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.3.1
Adults Under Community Supervision, 2018

State or other jurisdiction	Community-supervision population, January 1, 2018 (a)	Entries		Exits		Community-supervision population, December 31, 2018 (a)	Change, 2018		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult residents, December 31, 2018 (c)
		Reported	Estimated (b)	Reported	Estimated (b)		Number	Percent	
U.S. total	4,462,600	2,022,200	2,292,400	2,299,400	2,364,400	4,399,000	(63,600)	(1.4)	1,726
Federal	128,200	50,600	50,600	58,000	58,000	122,800	(5,400)	(4.2)	48
State	4,334,400	1,971,500	2,241,700	2,241,500	2,306,400	4,276,200	(58,200)	(1.3)	1,678
Alabama	61,000	18,500	18,500	18,500	18,500	60,900	(100)	(0.2)	1,599
Alaska	4,100	900	1,400	1,300	2,100	3,400	(600)	(15.6)	618
Arizona	84,600	34,900	34,900	35,100	35,100	84,300	(300)	(0.3)	1,509
Arkansas	52,000	24,100	24,100	20,100	20,100	53,800	1,800	3.4	2,323
California	328,200	168,000	168,000	186,800	186,800	312,400	(15,800)	(4.8)	1,018
Colorado	91,400	64,700	64,700	64,000	64,400	91,300	(100)	(0.1)	2,042
Connecticut	43,900	25,200	25,200	25,100	25,100	43,100	(700)	(1.7)	1,518
Delaware	15,400	10,700	10,700	11,500	11,500	14,500	(900)	(5.5)	1,890
Florida	214,100	139,200	150,300	149,300	154,800	209,400	(4,800)	(2.2)	1,216
Georgia	437,000	49,100	255,400	259,200	259,200	433,200	(3,800)	(0.9)	5,369
Hawaii	21,500	5,600	5,600	5,000	5,000	21,900	400	1.7	1,958
Idaho	38,100	18,400	18,400	16,800	16,800	39,700	1,600	4.1	2,996
Illinois	115,300	81,700	81,700	90,600	90,600	116,100	800	0.7	1,175
Indiana	118,200	93,000	93,000	92,800	92,800	118,400	200	0.1	2,303
Iowa	35,400	19,400	19,400	19,200	19,200	35,600	200	0.6	1,462
Kansas	22,200	25,600	25,600	25,900	25,900	21,900	(300)	(1.3)	991
Kentucky	60,800	29,500	29,500	27,500	27,500	62,800	2,000	3.3	1,812
Louisiana	70,900	29,800	29,800	36,500	36,500	62,300	(8,500)	(12.1)	1,749
Maine	6,700	3,300	3,300	3,000	3,000	6,800	<50	0.5	620
Maryland	81,700	36,000	36,000	37,100	37,100	80,600	(1,100)	(1.4)	1,710
Massachusetts	58,700	63,500	63,500	68,500	68,500	53,700	(5,000)	(8.5)	966
Michigan	169,100	96,800	101,300	100,800	105,300	164,800	(4,300)	(2.5)	2,099
Minnesota	105,800	56,300	56,300	54,600	54,600	107,500	1,700	1.6	2,482
Mississippi	37,200	15,700	15,700	15,700	15,700	37,200	(100)	(0.1)	1,628
Missouri	60,100	40,300	40,400	37,600	37,600	63,100	3,000	4.9	1,326
Montana	10,600	5,500	5,700	4,700	4,900	11,400	700	7.5	1,358
Nebraska	15,200	12,300	12,300	12,100	12,100	15,900	600	4.6	1,087
Nevada	18,700	9,900	9,900	8,800	8,800	19,800	1,100	5.9	832
New Hampshire	6,400	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,600	6,300	(100)	(1.1)	570
New Jersey	154,500	27,600	27,600	35,800	35,800	146,300	(8,200)	(5.3)	2,099
New Mexico	15,100	8,000	8,000	8,100	8,100	13,700	(1,300)	(8.7)	850
New York	143,300	44,500	44,500	48,000	48,000	139,700	(3,500)	(2.5)	903
North Carolina	96,000	62,900	62,900	64,600	64,600	94,100	(1,900)	(2.0)	1,155
North Dakota	7,200	5,000	5,000	5,200	5,200	7,000	(200)	(2.8)	1,201
Ohio	254,300	138,500	147,700	140,000	147,100	253,900	(400)	(0.2)	2,785
Oklahoma	43,800	11,700	11,700	12,200	12,200	43,300	(500)	(1.1)	1,448
Oregon	63,500	32,200	32,200	35,800	35,800	59,900	(3,600)	(5.6)	1,794
Pennsylvania	292,100	138,200	138,200	142,300	142,300	288,000	(4,100)	(1.4)	2,831
Rhode Island	22,400	300	4,600	200	6,000	20,900	(1,400)	(6.4)	2,453
South Carolina	37,000	17,100	17,100	17,500	17,500	36,700	(300)	(0.9)	916
South Dakota	8,600	6,000	6,000	5,400	5,400	9,200	600	6.9	1,375
Tennessee	71,800	23,700	23,700	25,600	25,600	72,100	300	0.5	1,362
Texas	477,800	167,700	167,700	170,800	170,800	474,600	(3,200)	(0.7)	2,209
Utah	16,300	9,400	9,400	9,100	9,100	16,600	300	1.9	736
Vermont	5,000	NK	2,800	NK	3,000	4,800	(200)	(3.9)	940
Virginia	64,200	32,400	32,400	31,600	31,600	65,000	800	1.3	973
Washington	88,000	48,500	51,500	41,500	50,300	88,900	900	1.0	1,501
West Virginia	9,900	8,000	8,000	7,000	7,000	10,900	1,000	10.1	756
Wisconsin (c)	64,600	NK	28,400	300	29,100	63,900	(700)	(1.1)	1,404
Wyoming	6,000	3,400	3,400	3,100	3,100	6,300	300	5.3	1,426
Dist. of Columbia	9,000	5,400	5,400	5,800	5,800	8,600	(400)	(4.7)	1,483

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.31

Adults Under Community Supervision, 2018 (continued)

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey, 2018; and U.S. Census Bureau, National Intercensal Estimates, 2019; Probation and Parole in the United States, 2017-2018 NCJ 252072. Date: August 4, 2020.

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data quality may vary across jurisdictions for counts of entries and exits. Therefore, the population on December 31, 2018 does not equal the population on January 1, 2018, plus entries, minus exits. Rates are based on the total community-supervision, probation, and parole population counts as of December 31 of the reporting year and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

Key:

NK – Not known.

- (a) The January 1 population excludes 13,302 persons. The December 31 population excludes 18,878 parolees who were also on probation to avoid double counting.
- (b) Reported data will equal estimated data in cases where no imputation was required.
- (c) Rates were calculated using the estimated U.S. adult resident population in each jurisdiction on January 1, 2019.
- (d) The only exits reported were deaths.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.32
Capital Punishment

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Capital offenses by state</i>	<i>Prisoners under sentence of death</i>	<i>Capital punishment abolished</i>	<i>Method of execution</i>
Alabama	Intentional murder (Ala. Stat. Ann. § 13A-5-40(a)(1)-(20)) with 12 aggravating factors (Ala. Stat. Ann. § 13A-5-49).	170		Lethal injection, electrocution, nitrogen hypoxia (a)
Alaska	...	...	1957	...
Arizona	First-degree murder, including pre-meditated murder and felony murder, accompanied by at least 1 of 10 aggravating factors (A.R.S. § 13-703(F)).	119		Lethal gas or lethal injection (b)
Arkansas	Capital murder (Ark. Code Ann. § 5-10-101) with a finding of at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances; and treason (Ark. Code Ann. § 5-51-201).	31		Lethal injection or electrocution (c)
California	First-degree murder with special circumstances; military sabotage; train wreck causing death; treason; perjury resulting in execution of an innocent person; and fatal assault by a prisoner serving a life sentence.	711		Lethal injection (d)
Colorado	... (e)	...	2020	...
Connecticut	... (f)	...	2012	...
Delaware	... (g)	...	2016	Lethal injection (g)
Florida	First-degree murder with aggravating factors; felony murder; and capital drug trafficking felonies.	347		Lethal injection or electrocution
Georgia	Murder with aggravating circumstances; rape, armed robbery, or kidnapping with bodily injury or ransom when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; and treason. (O.C.G.A. § 17-10-30).	45		Lethal injection
Hawaii	...	...	1957	...
Idaho	First-degree murder with aggravating factors; first-degree kidnapping; and perjury resulting in the execution of an innocent person.	8		Lethal injection
Illinois	... (h)	...	2011	...
Indiana	Murder with 18 aggravating circumstances (IC 35-50-2.9).	8		Lethal injection
Iowa	...	...	1965	...
Kansas	Intentional and premeditated killing of a person in 1 or more of 7 different circumstances (K.S.A. 21-5401).	10		Lethal injection
Kentucky	Capital murder with presence of at least one statutory aggravating circumstance; and capital kidnapping (KRS 532.025).	28		Electrocution or lethal injection (i)
Louisiana	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances (La. R.S. 14:30); and treason (La. R.S. 14:113).	68		Lethal injection
Maine	...	...	1887	...
Maryland	... (j)	...	2013	(j)
Massachusetts	...	...	1984	...
Michigan	...	...	1846	...
Minnesota	...	...	1911	...
Mississippi	Capital murder with aggravating circumstances (Miss Code Ann. § 97-3-19(2)); and aircraft piracy (Miss Code Ann. § 97-25-55(1)).	42		Lethal injection, nitrogen hypoxia, electrocution, firing squad (k)
Missouri	First-degree murder with at least 1 statutory aggravating circumstances (565.020 R.S.M.O. 2000).	22		Lethal injection or lethal gas
Montana	Capital murder with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances (Mont. Code Ann. § 46-18-303); aggravated kidnapping resulting in death of victim or rescuer; felony murder; aggravated assault or aggravated kidnapping while in detentions; and capital sexual intercourse without consent (Mont. Code Ann. § 45-5-503).	2		Lethal injection
Nebraska (l)	First-degree murder with a finding of one or more statutory aggravating circumstances.	12		Lethal injection
Nevada	First-degree murder with at least 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (NRS 200.030, 200.033, 200.035).	70		Lethal injection
New Hampshire	... (m)	1	2019	(m)
New Jersey	...	...	2007	...
New Mexico (n)	...	...	2009	(n)
New York (o)	...	0	2007	(o)
North Carolina	First-degree murder (NCGS § 14-17) with the finding of at least 1 of 11 statutory aggravating circumstances (N.C.G.S. § 15A-2000).	141		Lethal injection
North Dakota	...	...	1973	...
Ohio	Aggravated murder with at least 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances (O.R.C. secs. 2903.01, 2929.02, and 2929.04).	141		Lethal injection
Oklahoma	First-degree murder (21 O.S. § 701.7) in conjunction with a finding of at least 1 of 8 statutorily-defined aggravating circumstances (21 O.S. § 701.12).	45		Electrocution, lethal injection, nitrogen hypoxia or firing squad (k)
Oregon (p)	Aggravated murder (ORS 163.095).	24		Lethal injection
Pennsylvania	First-degree murder (18 Pa. C.S.A. § 2502 (a)) with 18 aggravating circumstances (42 Pa. C.S.A. § 9711).	142		Lethal injection
Rhode Island	...	...	1984	...
South Carolina	Murder with 1 of 12 aggravating circumstances (§ 16-3-20(C)(a)).	39		Electrocution or lethal injection

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 9.32

Capital Punishment (continued)

State or other jurisdiction	Capital offenses by state	Prisoners under sentence of death	Capital punishment abolished	Method of execution
South Dakota	First-degree murder (S.D.C.L. 22-16-4) with 1 of 10 aggravating circumstances (S.D.C.L. 23A-27A-1).	1		Lethal injection (q)
Tennessee	First-degree murder (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-202) with 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-13-204).	51		Lethal injection or electrocution (r)
Texas	Criminal homicide with 1 of 9 aggravating circumstances (TX Penal Code § 19.03).	210		Lethal injection
Utah	Aggravated murder (Utah Code Ann. § 76-5-202).	7		Lethal injection or firing squad (s)
Vermont	...	...	1964	...
Virginia	Pre-meditated murder with 1 of 15 aggravating circumstances (VA Code § 18.2-31 (1-15)).	2		Electrocution or lethal injection
Washington	(t)	8	2018	(t)
West Virginia	...	...	1965	...
Wisconsin	...	...	1853	...
Wyoming	First-degree murder; and murder during the commission of sexual assault, sexual abuse of a minor, arson, robbery, burglary, escape, resisting arrest, kidnapping, or abuse of a minor younger than age 16 (W.S.A. § 6-2-101 (a)).	1		Lethal injection or lethal gas (u)
Dist. of Columbia	...	...	1981	...
American Samoa	First-degree murder (ASC §46.3513).	0		Hanging (v)
Guam	...	...		...
CNMI*	...	...		...
Puerto Rico	...	...		...
U.S. Virgin Islands	...	...		...

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program (NPS-8), 2018; Capital Punishment, 2018 - Statistical Tables NCJ 254786. The Death Penalty Information Center, 2021.

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Notes:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. The method of execution of Federal prisoners is lethal injection, pursuant to 28 CFR, Part 26. For offenses under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the execution method is that of the State in which the conviction took place (18 U.S.C. 3596).

Key:

... – No capital punishment statute currently in force.

- (a) Effective July 1, 2018, lethal injection will be administered unless the prisoner affirmatively chooses lethal gas or electrocution "in writing and delivered to the warden within 30 days after the certificate of judgement."
- (b) Arizona authorizes lethal injection for persons sentenced after November 15, 1992. Prisoners sentenced before that date may select lethal injection or gas.
- (c) Arkansas authorizes lethal injection for persons whose offense occurred on or after July 4, 1983. Prisoners whose offense occurred before that date may select lethal injection or electrocution. Electrocution is the authorized method if lethal injection is invalidated by an unappealable court order.
- (d) Both lethal injection and lethal gas are authorized by statute (Cal. Pen. Code 3604). However, use of lethal gas was invalidated by a federal court (*Fierro v. Terhune*, 147 F.3d 1158, 1160 (9th Cir. 1998)).

(e) On March 23, Colorado Governor Jared Polis signed legislation abolishing the death penalty. Gov. Polis also commuted the death sentences of the three prisoners on the state's death row to life without parole.

(f) On April 25, 2012, Connecticut Gov. Dannel Malloy signed into law a bill (SB 280) repealing the state's death penalty. The repeal law did not affect the status of the 11 prisoners then on death row. The Connecticut Supreme Court subsequently ruled in August 2015 that the death penalty violated the state constitution. The Court reaffirmed that holding in May 2016 and reiterated that the state's remaining death row prisoners must be resentenced to life without possibility of parole.

(g) The Delaware Supreme Court held that a portion of Delaware's death penalty sentencing statute (11 Del. C. § 4209) was unconstitutional (*Rauf v. State*, 145 A.3d 430 (Del. 2016)). No legislative action has been taken to amend the statute. As a result, capital cases are no longer pursued in Delaware.

(h) Gov. 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.

(i) Kentucky authorizes lethal injection for persons sentenced on or after March 31, 1998. Prisoners sentenced before that date may select lethal injection or electrocution.

(j) On May 2, 2013, Gov. 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.

(k) Authorizes the use of nitrogen hypoxia if either lethal injection is held unconstitutional, electrocution if both lethal injection and nitrogen hypoxia are held unconstitutional, and firing squad if all other methods are held to be unconstitutional.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CORRECTIONS

TABLE 9.32

Capital Punishment (continued)

- (l) 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 after it had been repealed by the legislature. On January 26, 2017 Gov. Ricketts signed a flexible execution protocol, allowing acquisition of necessary drugs to resume.
- (m) The N.H. Legislature abolished the death penalty when they voted to override Gov. Sununu's veto of the legislation on May 30, 2019. The state has only one person on death row and last carried out an execution in 1939. The abolishment of the death penalty does not apply to the one person on death row.
- (n) New Mexico enacted a repeal of its capital statute as of July 1, 2009. The last 2 offenders on death row were resented to life without parole in June 2019.
- (o) The New York Court of Appeals has held that a portion of New York's death penalty sentencing statute (C.P.L. 400.27) was unconstitutional (*People v. Taylor*, 9 N.Y.3d 129 (2007)). No legislative action has been taken to amend the statute. As a result, capital cases are no longer pursued in New York.
- (p) In November 2011, Gov. John Kitzhaber placed a moratorium on all executions in Oregon. An amended bill to narrow the circumstances in which the death penalty may be imposed in Oregon was passed and signed in 2019. It limits the state's use of capital punishment to three aggravating circumstances. The death penalty can only be pursued for three crimes: acts of terrorism in which at least two people are killed, the murder of a child younger than age 14, and murder committed in prison by a person already incarcerated for a previous murder conviction.
- (q) Any person sentenced to death before July 1, 2017 may choose to be executed in the manner provided by South Dakota law at the time of the person's conviction or sentence.
- (r) Authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after December 31, 1998. Prisoners whose offense occurred before that date may select electrocution by written waiver. Electrocution is the authorized method if a court or the commissioner of corrections determines that legal injection cannot be given. If both methods are ruled unconstitutional, state law allows for the use of any method that is constitutional.
- (s) Authorizes firing squad if lethal injection is held unconstitutional. Prisoners who selected execution by firing squad prior to May 3, 2004, may still be entitled to execution by that method.
- (t) The Washington Supreme Court declared the state's death penalty statute unconstitutional (*State v. Gregory*, 192 Wash. 2d 1, 427 P.3d 621 (2018)). No legislative action has been taken to repeal the statute
- (u) Authorizes lethal gas if lethal injection is ever held to be unconstitutional.
- (v) The last execution was in the 1930s.

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 (c)	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.

- (c) Rhode Island changed its name Nov. 3, 2020 by voting to amend the Rhode Island Constitution to remove "Providence Plantations" from the official state name in the Preamble, Article III (Oath of Officers), and Article IX (Commissions).

STATE PAGES

TABLE 10.2

Historical Data on the States and Territories

<i>State or other jurisdiction</i>	<i>Source of state or territorial 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)(Xj)	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*	(o)	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 and Territories (continued)

Source: The Council of State Governments

Key:

* Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

(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.

(o) The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) emerged from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) which the United States administered on behalf of the United Nations from 1947 until 1994.

STATE PAGES

TABLE 10.3

State Statistics

State or other jurisdiction	Land area		Population (a)		Percentage change 2018 to 2019	Density per square mile	Rank in nation
	In square miles (2010)	Rank in nation	Size	Rank in nation			
Alabama	50,645	28	5,024,279	24	5.1	99.2	27
Alaska	570,641	1	733,391	48	3.3	1.3	50
Arizona	113,594	6	7,151,502	14	11.9	62.9	33
Arkansas	52,035	27	3,011,524	33	3.3	57.9	34
California	155,779	3	39,538,223	1	6.1	253.7	11
Colorado	103,642	8	5,773,714	21	14.8	55.7	37
Connecticut	4,842	48	3,605,944	29	0.9	744.7	4
Delaware	1,949	49	989,948	45	10.2	508.0	6
Florida	53,625	26	21,538,187	3	14.6	401.4	8
Georgia	57,513	21	10,711,908	8	10.6	185.6	17
Hawaii	6,423	47	1,455,271	40	7.0	226.6	13
Idaho	82,643	11	1,839,106	38	17.3	22.3	44
Illinois	55,519	24	12,812,508	6	(0.1)	230.8	12
Indiana	35,826	38	6,785,528	17	4.7	189.4	16
Iowa	55,857	23	3,190,369	31	4.7	57.1	36
Kansas	81,759	13	2,937,880	35	3.0	35.9	41
Kentucky	39,486	37	4,505,836	26	3.8	114.1	23
Louisiana	43,204	33	4,657,757	25	2.7	107.8	26
Maine	30,843	39	1,362,359	42	2.6	44.2	38
Maryland	9,707	42	6,177,224	18	7.0	636.1	5
Massachusetts	7,800	45	7,029,917	15	7.4	901.2	3
Michigan	56,539	22	10,077,331	10	2.0	178.0	18
Minnesota	79,627	14	5,706,494	22	7.6	71.7	30
Mississippi	46,923	31	2,961,279	34	(0.2)	63.1	32
Missouri	68,742	18	6,154,913	19	2.8	89.5	28
Montana	145,546	4	1,084,225	44	9.6	7.4	48
Nebraska	76,824	15	1,961,504	37	7.4	25.5	43
Nevada	109,781	7	3,104,614	32	15.0	28.3	42
New Hampshire	8,953	44	1,377,529	41	4.6	153.8	21
New Jersey	7,354	46	9,288,994	11	5.7	1,263.0	1
New Mexico	121,298	5	2,117,522	36	2.8	17.5	45
New York	47,126	30	20,201,249	4	4.2	428.7	7
North Carolina	48,618	29	10,439,388	9	9.5	214.7	15
North Dakota	69,001	17	779,094	47	15.8	11.3	47
Ohio	40,861	35	11,799,448	7	2.3	288.8	10
Oklahoma	68,595	19	3,959,353	28	5.5	57.7	35
Oregon	95,988	10	4,237,256	27	10.6	44.1	39
Pennsylvania	44,743	32	13,002,700	5	2.4	290.6	9
Rhode Island	1,034	50	1,097,379	43	4.3	1,061.4	2
South Carolina	30,061	40	5,118,425	23	10.7	170.2	19
South Dakota	75,811	16	886,667	46	8.9	11.7	46
Tennessee	41,235	34	6,910,840	16	8.9	167.6	20
Texas	261,232	2	29,145,505	2	15.9	111.6	24
Utah	82,170	12	3,271,616	30	18.4	39.7	40
Vermont	9,217	43	643,077	49	2.8	69.8	31
Virginia	39,490	36	8,631,393	12	7.9	218.6	14
Washington	66,456	20	7,705,281	13	14.6	115.9	22
West Virginia	24,038	41	1,793,716	39	(3.2)	74.6	29
Wisconsin	54,158	25	5,896,718	20	3.6	108.8	25
Wyoming	97,093	9	576,851	50	2.3	5.9	49
Dist. of Columbia	61	N.A.	689,545	N.A.	14.6	11,280.0	N.A.
American Samoa (b)	76	N.A.	55,519	N.A.	(3.1)(c)	730.5	N.A.
Guam (b)	210	N.A.	159,358	N.A.	2.9(c)	758.8	N.A.
CNMI*(b)	182	N.A.	53,833	N.A.	(22.2)(c)	295.8	N.A.
Puerto Rico	3,424	N.A.	3,285,874	N.A.	(11.8)	959.6	N.A.
U.S. Virgin Islands (b)	134	N.A.	106,405	N.A.	(2.0)(c)	794.1	N.A.

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	196,268	2	Birmingham	206,950
Alaska	1	Juneau	31,849	2	Anchorage	287,095
Arizona	9	Phoenix	1,708,127	1	Phoenix	1,708,127
Arkansas	4	Little Rock	197,866	1	Little Rock	197,866
California	53	Sacramento	512,838	7	Los Angeles	3,970,219
Colorado	7	Denver	735,538	1	Denver	735,538
Connecticut	5	Hartford	121,535	4	Bridgeport	143,525
Delaware	1	Dover	38,199	2	Wilmington	70,376
Florida	27	Tallahassee	196,326	9	Jacksonville	920,570
Georgia	14	Atlanta	512,550	1	Atlanta	512,550
Hawaii	2	Honolulu	341,555	1	Honolulu	341,555
Idaho	2	Boise	229,776	1	Boise	229,776
Illinois	18	Springfield	113,671	6	Chicago	2,677,643
Indiana	9	Indianapolis	877,903	1	Indianapolis	877,903
Iowa	4	Des Moines	212,312	1	Des Moines	212,312
Kansas	4	Topeka	124,558	5	Wichita	391,731
Kentucky	6	Frankfort	27,715	14	Louisville (e)	618,338
Louisiana	6	Baton Rouge	219,052	2	New Orleans	389,476
Maine	2	Augusta	18,747	10	Portland	66,803
Maryland	8	Annapolis	39,524	7	Baltimore	586,131
Massachusetts	9	Boston	691,531	1	Boston	691,531
Michigan	14	Lansing	117,540	6	Detroit	665,369
Minnesota	8	St. Paul	306,717	2	Minneapolis	433,111
Mississippi	4	Jackson	157,821	1	Jackson	157,821
Missouri	8	Jefferson City	41,972	15	Kansas City	497,159
Montana	1	Helena	33,737	5	Billings	109,736
Nebraska	3	Lincoln	290,505	2	Omaha	478,393
Nevada	4	Carson City	56,034	6	Las Vegas	662,368
New Hampshire	2	Concord	43,924	3	Manchester	112,546
New Jersey	12	Trenton	82,957	6	Newark	282,520
New Mexico	3	Santa Fe	84,996	4	Albuquerque	560,218
New York	27	Albany	95,429	5	New York City	8,253,213
North Carolina	13	Raleigh	474,414	2	Charlotte	900,350
North Dakota	1	Bismarck	74,018	2	Fargo	125,209
Ohio	16	Columbus	903,852	1	Columbus	903,852
Oklahoma	5	Oklahoma City	662,314	1	Oklahoma City	662,314
Oregon	5	Salem	175,891	2	Portland	656,751
Pennsylvania	18	Harrisburg	49,322	9	Philadelphia (f)	1,578,487
Rhode Island	2	Providence	179,270	1	Providence	179,270
South Carolina	7	Columbia	132,130	2	Charleston	139,714
South Dakota	1	Pierre	13,708	8	Sioux Falls	187,809
Tennessee	9	Nashville (g)	671,295	1	Nashville (g)	671,295
Texas	36	Austin	995,484	4	Houston	2,316,120
Utah	4	Salt Lake City	204,087	1	Salt Lake City	204,087
Vermont	1	Montpelier	7,328	6	Burlington	42,899
Virginia	11	Richmond	232,226	4	Virginia Beach	451,231
Washington	10	Olympia	53,620	24	Seattle	769,714
West Virginia	3	Charleston	45,879	1	Charleston	45,879
Wisconsin	8	Madison	263,094	2	Milwaukee	589,067
Wyoming	1	Cheyenne	64,742	1	Cheyenne	64,742
Dist. of Columbia	1 (h)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
American Samoa (b)	1 (h)	Pago Pago	3,656 (b)	3	Tafuna	9,756 (b)
Guam (b)	1 (h)	Hagatna (d)	1,051 (b)	13	Dededo (d)	44943 (b)
CNMI*(b)	1 (h)	Saipan (d)	48,220 (b)	1	Saipan (d)	48,220 (b)
Puerto Rico	1 (i)	San Juan	342,259	1	San Juan	342,259
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 August 2021.

*Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

Key:

N.A. – Not applicable

(a) 2020 Census Bureau results as of August 2021.

(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) April 1, 2020 Census Bureau estimates (released May 2021 and updated July 2021).

TABLE 10.4

Personal Income, Population, and Per Capita Personal Income, by State, 2019-2020

State or other jurisdiction	Personal income (millions of dollars)				Population (thousands of persons) 2020 (a)	Per capita personal income (dollars)		
	2019	2020 ^p	Percent change 2019-20	Rank of percent change 2019-20		2020 (p)	Rank in U.S. 2020 (p)	Percent of U.S. 2020 (p)
United States	18,542,262	19,679,715	6.1	N.A.	329,484	59,729	N.A.	100
Alabama	216,449	230,861	6.7	19	4,922	46,908	46	79
Alaska	45,945	47,365	3.1	48	731	64,780	9	108
Arizona	335,243	363,274	8.4	2	7,421	48,950	42	82
Arkansas	134,683	142,765	6.0	27	3,031	47,109	45	79
California	2,632,280	2,814,011	6.9	14	39,368	71,480	5	120
Colorado	352,185	368,920	4.8	42	5,808	63,522	10	106
Connecticut	275,557	283,747	3.0	49	3,557	79,771	1	134
Delaware	53,055	56,019	5.6	34	987	56,768	22	95
Florida	1,125,984	1,202,648	6.8	16	21,733	55,337	26	93
Georgia	512,138	547,976	7.0	12	10,710	51,165	37	86
Hawaii	80,727	85,446	5.8	31	1,407	60,729	17	102
Idaho	82,148	88,816	8.1	4	1,827	48,616	43	81
Illinois	744,641	792,729	6.5	23	12,588	62,977	12	105
Indiana	327,712	346,802	5.8	32	6,755	51,340	35	86
Iowa	163,639	174,685	6.8	18	3,164	55,218	27	92
Kansas	155,648	163,385	5.0	40	2,914	56,073	24	94
Kentucky	195,549	208,222	6.5	21	4,477	46,507	47	78
Louisiana	220,630	232,437	5.4	36	4,645	50,037	40	84
Maine	68,062	73,212	7.6	6	1,350	54,225	29	91
Maryland	390,792	413,359	5.8	33	6,056	68,258	7	114
Massachusetts	511,334	549,565	7.5	7	6,894	79,721	2	133
Michigan	491,632	528,093	7.4	8	9,967	52,987	33	89
Minnesota	331,802	348,152	4.9	41	5,657	61,540	15	103
Mississippi	115,814	123,850	6.9	13	2,967	41,745	50	70
Missouri	298,620	314,818	5.4	35	6,152	51,177	36	86
Montana	53,168	57,626	8.4	1	1,081	53,329	31	89
Nebraska	105,454	112,266	6.5	22	1,938	57,942	20	97
Nevada	157,584	168,319	6.8	15	3,138	53,635	30	90
New Hampshire	86,345	90,745	5.1	39	1,366	66,418	8	111
New Mexico	90,847	96,476	6.2	25	2,106	45,803	48	77
New Jersey	625,938	668,354	6.8	17	8,882	75,245	4	126
New York	1,395,147	1,460,860	4.7	43	19,337	75,548	3	126
North Carolina	500,974	530,956	6.0	28	10,601	50,086	39	84
North Dakota	43,614	45,450	4.2	47	765	59,388	18	99
Ohio	586,784	623,207	6.2	24	11,693	53,296	32	89
Oklahoma	187,327	196,051	4.7	45	3,981	49,249	41	82
Oregon	224,346	240,771	7.3	9	4,242	56,765	23	95
Pennsylvania	742,924	795,093	7.0	11	12,783	62,198	14	104
Rhode Island	59,707	64,313	7.7	5	1,057	60,837	16	102
South Carolina	233,948	247,869	6.0	30	5,218	47,502	44	80
South Dakota	47,738	51,128	7.1	10	893	57,273	21	96
Tennessee	332,473	348,109	4.7	44	6,887	50,547	38	85
Texas	1,531,346	1,610,182	5.1	38	29,361	54,841	28	92
Utah	156,896	169,810	8.2	3	3,250	52,251	34	87
Vermont	34,502	36,560	6.0	29	623	58,650	19	98
Virginia	509,201	535,727	5.2	37	8,591	62,362	13	104
Washington	493,128	525,643	6.6	20	7,694	68,322	6	114
West Virginia	75,835	80,510	6.2	26	1,785	45,109	49	76
Wisconsin	309,909	323,635	4.4	46	5,833	55,487	25	93
Wyoming	35,993	36,840	2.4	50	582	63,263	11	106
Dist. of Columbia	58,864	62,061	5.4	N.A.	713	87,064	N.A.	146

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, data released March 2021.

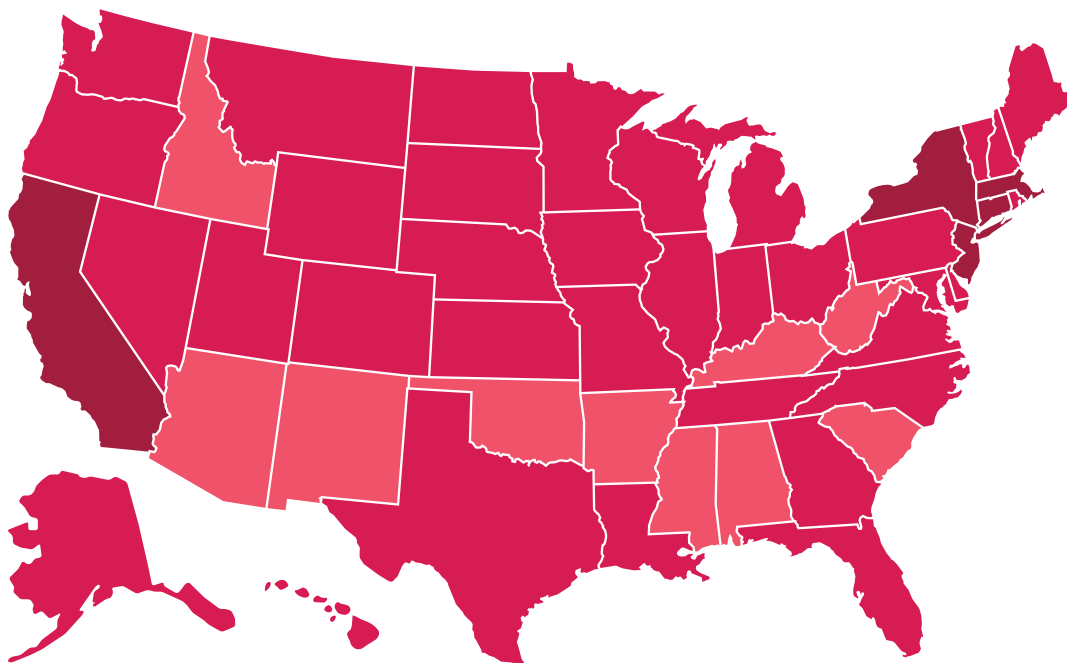
N.A.—Not applicable

p—Preliminary

(a) Census Bureau midyear population estimates available as of December 2020.

Table 10.4 | Personal Income

2020 Personal Income Per Capita by State



● \$40,000 - \$49,999 ● \$50,000 - \$69,999 ● \$70,000 - \$89,999

Rank of Percent Change

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. MONTANA | 18. IOWA | 35. MISSOURI |
| 2. ARIZONA | 19. ALABAMA | 36. LOUISIANA |
| 3. UTAH | 20. WASHINGTON | 37. VIRGINIA |
| 4. IDAHO | 21. KENTUCKY | 38. TEXAS |
| 5. RHODE ISLAND | 22. NEBRASKA | 39. NEW HAMPSHIRE |
| 6. MAINE | 23. ILLINOIS | 40. KANSAS |
| 7. MASSACHUSETTS | 24. OHIO | 41. MINNESOTA |
| 8. MICHIGAN | 25. NEW MEXICO | 42. COLORADO |
| 9. OREGON | 26. WEST VIRGINIA | 43. NEW YORK |
| 10. SOUTH DAKOTA | 27. ARKANSAS | 44. TENNESSEE |
| 11. PENNSYLVANIA | 28. NORTH CAROLINA | 45. OKLAHOMA |
| 12. GEORGIA | 29. VERMONT | 46. WISCONSIN |
| 13. MISSISSIPPI | 30. SOUTH CAROLINA | 47. NORTH DAKOTA |
| 14. CALIFORNIA | 31. HAWAII | 48. ALASKA |
| 15. NEVADA | 32. INDIANA | 49. CONNECTICUT |
| 16. FLORIDA | 33. MARYLAND | 50. WYOMING |
| 17. NEW JERSEY | 34. DELAWARE | |

Percentage Change

HIGHEST

- #1 Montana
- #2 Arizona
- #3 Utah
- #4 Idaho
- #5 Rhode Island

LOWEST

- #1 Wisconsin
- #2 North Dakota
- #3 Alaska
- #4 Connecticut
- #5 Wyoming

TABLE 10.5

Personal Income by State, 2019: Q3-2020:Q4

	Personal income (millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rate)					
	2019		2020			
	3rd Quarter	4th quarter	1st Quarter(r)	2nd Quarter(r)	3rd Quarter(r)	4th Quarter (p)
United States	18,590,182	18,750,881	18,940,514	20,444,581	19,839,386	19,494,377
Alabama	217,251	218,522	221,672	241,592	231,273	228,905
Alaska	46,045	46,308	46,271	49,549	47,302	46,337
Arizona	336,776	340,736	345,327	378,050	368,117	361,603
Arkansas	135,223	136,000	137,388	151,499	141,230	140,942
California	2,633,946	2,673,410	2,703,254	2,877,796	2,861,899	2,813,094
Colorado	354,333	355,977	361,394	379,611	366,784	367,890
Connecticut	275,014	277,058	278,713	290,026	284,114	282,135
Delaware	53,164	53,515	54,089	57,785	56,051	56,151
Florida	1,128,181	1,138,455	1,154,342	1,233,424	1,222,295	1,200,530
Georgia	513,704	517,272	524,170	563,880	560,116	543,739
Hawaii	80,868	81,585	81,943	91,790	85,783	82,266
Idaho	82,660	83,595	85,001	92,716	88,158	89,390
Illinois	746,800	750,318	757,280	823,879	808,115	781,642
Indiana	328,882	331,228	333,716	358,404	347,435	347,653
Iowa	165,040	165,210	167,149	185,051	172,141	174,398
Kansas	156,431	157,626	158,584	169,260	161,631	164,065
Kentucky	196,172	197,739	199,496	220,765	206,061	206,564
Louisiana	220,385	222,896	222,501	245,997	234,299	226,951
Maine	68,257	68,876	69,771	77,973	73,063	72,040
Maryland	391,170	394,583	399,455	424,856	418,582	410,544
Massachusetts	511,391	513,753	520,201	584,404	556,945	536,709
Michigan	492,849	496,814	497,467	563,724	535,537	515,645
Minnesota	333,245	335,309	337,923	365,433	345,416	343,837
Mississippi	116,338	117,047	118,307	131,303	123,980	121,809
Missouri	299,824	301,712	304,482	330,060	312,199	312,530
Montana	53,500	54,043	54,285	60,989	57,381	57,850
Nebraska	106,309	107,079	108,136	116,227	110,482	114,220
Nevada	158,046	159,807	162,084	176,352	170,933	163,907
New Hampshire	86,356	86,720	88,250	94,268	90,345	90,117
New Jersey	627,737	631,603	640,049	697,310	680,372	655,684
New Mexico	91,319	91,938	93,132	101,488	96,694	94,590
New York	1,399,483	1,409,240	1,422,268	1,517,456	1,478,649	1,425,067
North Carolina	502,484	507,128	514,227	548,718	530,337	530,542
North Dakota	44,018	44,083	44,340	47,627	44,285	45,549
Ohio	588,075	592,456	597,613	652,857	625,170	617,187
Oklahoma	187,709	188,190	189,368	208,851	193,208	192,777
Oregon	224,680	227,876	230,700	252,700	242,754	236,929
Pennsylvania	743,874	749,808	755,362	838,256	810,819	775,934
Rhode Island	59,596	60,173	60,988	68,089	65,492	62,683
South Carolina	234,667	236,979	238,149	259,333	247,443	246,549
South Dakota	48,194	48,506	48,949	53,121	50,232	52,211
Tennessee	333,412	335,735	339,643	358,944	347,062	346,787
Texas	1,538,237	1,550,114	1,560,918	1,664,526	1,615,460	1,599,823
Utah	157,503	159,586	161,546	178,826	169,471	169,397
Vermont	34,543	34,690	35,158	38,942	36,502	35,636
Virginia	510,425	515,184	521,913	549,707	537,891	533,397
Washington	495,062	500,378	506,275	543,590	530,580	522,129
West Virginia	75,866	75,656	76,478	87,394	79,846	78,323
Wisconsin	310,060	312,743	314,129	338,487	320,270	321,652
Wyoming	36,107	36,189	36,327	38,305	36,397	36,331
Dist. of Columbia	58,970	59,434	60,328	63,394	62,785	61,735

See footnotes at end of table

STATE PAGES

TABLE 10.5

Personal Income by State, 2019: Q3-2020:Q4 (continued)

	Personal income (seasonally adjusted at annual rate)					Rank
	Percent change from preceding quarter (a)					
	2019 4th quarter	2020 1st quarter	2020 2nd quarter	2020 3rd quarter	2020 4th quarter	
United States	3.5	4.1	35.8	-11.3	-6.8	N.A.
Alabama	2.4	5.9	41.1	-1.6	-4	26
Alaska	2.3	-0.3	31.5	-16.9	-7.9	36
Arizona	4.8	5.5	43.6	-10.1	-6.9	32
Arkansas	2.3	4.1	47.9	-24.5	-0.8	18
California	6.1	4.5	28.4	-2.2	-6.6	30
Colorado	1.9	6.2	21.7	-12.8	1.2	9
Connecticut	3	2.4	17.3	-7.9	-2.8	23
Delaware	2.7	4.4	30.3	-11.5	0.7	11
Florida	3.7	5.7	30.3	-3.6	-6.9	33
Georgia	2.8	5.4	33.9	-2.6	-11.2	40
Hawaii	3.6	1.8	57.4	-23.7	-15.4	47
Idaho	4.6	6.9	41.6	-18.3	5.7	5
Illinois	1.9	3.8	40.1	-7.4	-12.5	42
Indiana	2.9	3	33	-11.7	0.3	13
Iowa	0.4	4.8	50.2	-25.1	5.3	6
Kansas	3.1	2.5	29.8	-16.8	6.2	4
Kentucky	3.2	3.6	50	-24.1	1	10
Louisiana	4.6	-0.7	49.4	-17.7	-12	41
Maine	3.7	5.3	56	-22.9	-5.5	28
Maryland	3.5	5	28	-5.8	-7.5	35
Massachusetts	1.9	5.1	59.3	-17.5	-13.8	45
Michigan	3.3	0.5	64.9	-18.6	-14	46
Minnesota	2.5	3.2	36.8	-20.2	-1.8	22
Mississippi	2.5	4.4	51.7	-20.5	-6.8	31
Missouri	2.5	3.7	38.1	-20	0.4	12
Montana	4.1	1.8	59.3	-21.6	3.3	7
Nebraska	2.9	4	33.5	-18.4	14.2	2
Nevada	4.5	5.8	40.1	-11.7	-15.5	48
New Hampshire	1.7	7.2	30.2	-15.6	-1	20
New Jersey	2.5	5.5	40.9	-9.4	-13.7	44
New Mexico	2.7	5.3	41	-17.6	-8.4	37
New York	2.8	3.7	29.6	-9.8	-13.7	43
North Carolina	3.7	5.7	29.7	-12.7	0.2	14
North Dakota	0.6	2.3	33.1	-25.2	11.9	3
Ohio	3	3.5	42.4	-15.9	-5	27
Oklahoma	1	2.5	47.9	-26.8	-0.9	19
Oregon	5.8	5	44	-14.8	-9.3	39
Pennsylvania	3.2	3	51.7	-12.5	-16.1	50
Rhode Island	3.9	5.5	55.4	-14.4	-16.1	49
South Carolina	4	2	40.6	-17.1	-1.4	21
South Dakota	2.6	3.7	38.7	-20	16.7	1
Tennessee	2.8	4.7	24.7	-12.6	-0.3	16
Texas	3.1	2.8	29.3	-11.3	-3.8	25
Utah	5.4	5	50.2	-19.3	-0.2	15
Vermont	1.7	5.5	50.5	-22.8	-9.2	38
Virginia	3.8	5.3	23.1	-8.3	-3.3	24
Washington	4.4	4.8	32.9	-9.2	-6.2	29
West Virginia	-1.1	4.4	70.5	-30.3	-7.4	34
Wisconsin	3.5	1.8	34.8	-19.9	1.7	8
Wyoming	0.9	1.5	23.6	-18.5	-0.7	17
Dist. of Columbia	3.2	6.2	21.9	-3.8	-6.5	N.A.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, data released March 2021.

Note: Estimates may not add to totals because of rounding.

Key:

N.A.—Not applicable

(r)—Revised

(p)—Preliminary

(a) Percent changes are expressed at annual rates.

TABLE 10.6

Earnings Growth, by Industry and State, 2019-2020 (in millions of dollars)

State or other jurisdiction	Earnings by industry							Manufacturing	
	Total earnings	Farm	Forestry, fishing, and related activities	Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	Utilities	Construction	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	
United States	52,043	16,234	2,116	(23,800)	2,695	25,586	(31,584)	2,829	
Alabama	2,225	(389)	26	(73)	(21)	683	(375)	53	
Alaska	(489)	9	62	(98)	25	42	(4)	(59)	
Arizona	8,405	200	43	(146)	28	1,594	201	58	
Arkansas	1,452	(420)	20	(20)	96	421	(247)	115	
California	26,312	3,900	953	(537)	817	3,497	3,527	1,440	
Colorado	2,398	182	(2)	(1,645)	83	1,027	(44)	107	
Connecticut	(2,856)	63	(4)	(5)	5	165	(517)	(216)	
Delaware	(128)	(117)	(D)	(D)	14	75	(61)	(55)	
Florida	22,834	806	217	46	235	4,641	367	577	
Georgia	8,410	(314)	84	(60)	103	1,248	(881)	339	
Hawaii	(3,756)	68	9	1	(15)	165	(17)	(91)	
Idaho	2,726	379	40	15	29	587	(47)	44	
Illinois	(1,162)	1,855	22	(200)	(5)	811	(2,348)	636	
Indiana	1,043	503	(11)	(67)	40	785	(2,740)	192	
Iowa	2,216	1,413	(1)	(15)	56	450	(493)	106	
Kansas	1,224	360	(29)	(156)	78	355	(524)	402	
Kentucky	(69)	123	29	(238)	44	335	(1,017)	288	
Louisiana	(2,936)	193	18	(733)	195	(1,435)	(444)	14	
Maine	607	56	(22)	3	21	291	(84)	107	
Maryland	3,619	(73)	(12)	(6)	71	638	61	352	
Massachusetts	(4,668)	61	(48)	6	58	(607)	(323)	22	
Michigan	(6,867)	435	58	(92)	153	783	(4,828)	(271)	
Minnesota	(1,103)	962	26	(98)	54	578	(706)	(238)	
Mississippi	913	(236)	3	(66)	80	313	(286)	93	
Missouri	2,070	269	8	10	37	857	(683)	217	
Montana	1,386	467	31	(89)	20	264	28	14	
Nebraska	2,501	1,203	39	0	(42)	462	(78)	255	
Nevada	(2,903)	40	4	40	26	482	144	40	
New Hampshire	480	15	(1)	2	44	363	(205)	(3)	
New Jersey	(3,184)	149	4	(132)	103	591	(522)	(989)	
New Mexico	(682)	61	17	(624)	14	64	(47)	16	
New York	(23,706)	364	12	(235)	293	(2,451)	(1,556)	(279)	
North Carolina	5,726	(611)	54	7	22	962	(1,259)	237	
North Dakota	(581)	677	19	(836)	(1)	(207)	(76)	25	
Ohio	44	276	(20)	(285)	71	841	(3,338)	623	
Oklahoma	(2,723)	160	39	(2,079)	(342)	(80)	(757)	(125)	
Oregon	1,294	459	96	0	50	856	(518)	84	
Pennsylvania	(7,944)	154	(23)	(626)	67	(750)	(2,025)	(538)	
Rhode Island	6	6	(D)	(D)	7	164	(115)	50	
South Carolina	1,301	(73)	28	(18)	(28)	439	(670)	(321)	
South Dakota	1,701	683	23	1	13	285	(57)	62	
Tennessee	(5)	182	(8)	(10)	35	1,317	(933)	98	
Texas	(3,488)	172	142	(13,601)	(133)	422	(3,037)	(1,051)	
Utah	6,175	107	14	19	(36)	1,438	(52)	243	
Vermont	(372)	45	(1)	(3)	14	(7)	(156)	28	
Virginia	4,853	4	12	(98)	131	1,053	(279)	21	
Washington	10,179	775	140	(56)	76	551	(1,980)	50	
West Virginia	(1,290)	(9)	(15)	(368)	37	(672)	(161)	(2)	
Wisconsin	(202)	543	9	(45)	(14)	859	(1,399)	41	
Wyoming	(712)	96	5	(579)	5	(90)	(27)	20	
Dist. of Columbia	1,769	0	0	(1)	(16)	131	2	(1)	

See footnotes at end of table

STATE PAGES

TABLE 10.6

Earnings Growth, by Industry and State, 2019-2020 (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	(4,342)	17,888	9,350	30,763	42,967	15,734	53,367	(3,431)	(1,685)
Alabama	145	452	81	23	405	149	806	(104)	92
Alaska	(26)	(9)	(59)	1	15	31	116	(13)	7
Arizona	319	1,134	772	315	1,697	432	887	204	242
Arkansas	80	483	26	197	259	101	(12)	149	51
California	(1,184)	69	1,467	9,893	5,418	2,588	12,781	2,042	772
Colorado	106	534	204	1,103	1,004	302	702	192	(119)
Connecticut	(120)	(169)	115	319	1	162	(97)	(586)	(13)
Delaware	42	22	50	17	62	150	66	(128)	59
Florida	486	2,220	1,325	446	4,056	1,419	4,868	(165)	1,301
Georgia	(196)	1,394	977	156	1,283	785	2,173	(149)	627
Hawaii	(133)	(273)	(338)	(92)	88	(22)	47	(107)	(160)
Idaho	117	211	54	(2)	315	103	356	78	252
Illinois	(626)	796	7	593	2,197	503	460	(10)	(398)
Indiana	(38)	477	522	(37)	199	593	639	8	(123)
Iowa	134	211	33	(41)	364	103	209	211	54
Kansas	(81)	134	82	7	356	220	482	(201)	(10)
Kentucky	(91)	282	454	47	257	117	292	(158)	4
Louisiana	(145)	341	(25)	(206)	402	57	67	(32)	(3)
Maine	3	130	(2)	(7)	84	40	136	13	70
Maryland	(109)	18	580	92	997	456	1,589	(325)	126
Massachusetts	(4)	(233)	(100)	511	(238)	312	3,438	(438)	(601)
Michigan	(447)	271	457	234	1,374	487	(308)	(107)	(742)
Minnesota	(71)	43	(72)	45	817	207	222	(95)	(200)
Mississippi	21	350	230	1	134	69	191	43	92
Missouri	182	621	125	(277)	874	180	478	(415)	86
Montana	36	93	(28)	26	91	43	129	9	52
Nebraska	44	135	(248)	65	335	82	226	73	(29)
Nevada	(14)	132	314	38	441	33	291	(130)	(122)
New Hampshire	85	116	28	78	233	61	286	(11)	61
New Jersey	(572)	(413)	150	1,104	881	490	1,777	180	(77)
New Mexico	(48)	66	(47)	(142)	78	58	317	3	26
New York	(1,632)	(2,364)	(1,280)	3,633	4,160	1,050	2,949	(1,940)	(4,850)
North Carolina	383	928	841	673	1,961	469	1,798	174	615
North Dakota	(92)	28	(210)	37	29	3	(14)	23	(22)
Ohio	(414)	895	722	179	1,066	334	922	512	(184)
Oklahoma	(176)	385	(133)	(50)	177	0	56	208	(22)
Oregon	68	312	343	296	475	252	455	49	41
Pennsylvania	(458)	51	38	335	967	557	867	(1,457)	(485)
Rhode Island	(76)	(5)	(7)	(2)	71	17	91	295	24
South Carolina	130	664	184	26	696	219	645	(60)	(31)
South Dakota	66	73	7	11	102	42	113	(12)	37
Tennessee	103	483	699	128	803	356	574	(351)	127
Texas	(389)	2,502	776	2,020	4,198	735	4,288	(861)	1,415
Utah	221	504	314	304	986	278	622	124	197
Vermont	11	(8)	(10)	(2)	38	12	99	(9)	(14)
Virginia	(18)	439	304	462	1,230	303	3,173	(53)	75
Washington	(20)	3,032	(232)	7,513	1,081	481	2,159	(113)	154
West Virginia	(36)	31	(104)	(14)	43	15	(37)	(1)	(67)
Wisconsin	77	280	161	248	467	210	278	(124)	(106)
Wyoming	(50)	56	(143)	4	20	30	55	(9)	(5)
Dist. of Columbia	65	(35)	(55)	458	(83)	61	658	146	39

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE 10.6

Earnings Growth, by Industry and State, 2019-2020 (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 government and government enterprises)	Federal, civilian	Military	State and local
United States	(2,411)	37,341	(38,687)	(75,296)	(12,452)	15,719	5,098	(31,958)
Alabama	(17)	274	(35)	(116)	(57)	332	35	(144)
Alaska	(5)	89	(70)	(284)	2	44	(45)	(258)
Arizona	89	1,552	(556)	(796)	(139)	279	173	(179)
Arkansas	(7)	435	39	(93)	(35)	83	38	(308)
California	(649)	7,042	(8,619)	(13,965)	(4,134)	1,621	306	(2,734)
Colorado	32	586	(977)	(1,063)	(110)	315	90	(214)
Connecticut	21	667	(435)	(926)	(517)	105	62	(936)
Delaware	(12)	62	(15)	(219)	(43)	26	22	(131)
Florida	9	3,955	(421)	(3,656)	150	813	348	(1,209)
Georgia	141	1,077	87	(795)	203	644	207	(724)
Hawaii	(32)	110	(252)	(2,393)	(189)	91	55	(278)
Idaho	34	259	(28)	(80)	0	58	23	(70)
Illinois	(163)	1,522	(2,013)	(2,578)	(127)	341	64	(2,501)
Indiana	(135)	785	(160)	(547)	(92)	273	299	(322)
Iowa	(43)	126	(84)	(323)	(125)	80	162	(369)
Kansas	(24)	810	(88)	(222)	(83)	127	35	(807)
Kentucky	(30)	365	7	(508)	(129)	63	125	(730)
Louisiana	14	259	(202)	(757)	(139)	77	110	(564)
Maine	(24)	306	(108)	(401)	(25)	104	8	(91)
Maryland	(104)	387	(823)	(1,294)	(365)	1,389	93	(120)
Massachusetts	(214)	339	(2,043)	(2,978)	(615)	168	94	(1,233)
Michigan	(137)	(20)	(587)	(1,745)	(524)	133	83	(1,527)
Minnesota	(92)	(9)	(433)	(1,072)	(378)	134	163	(890)
Mississippi	(10)	80	(4)	(129)	50	119	89	(315)
Missouri	(4)	730	(417)	(524)	(22)	367	79	(710)
Montana	2	224	0	(94)	7	42	33	(15)
Nebraska	(12)	198	(48)	(139)	52	66	37	(174)
Nevada	(16)	385	(616)	(4,133)	(154)	149	100	(376)
New Hampshire	(26)	205	(394)	(399)	(85)	42	60	(74)
New Jersey	(153)	96	(949)	(2,218)	(880)	238	58	(2,099)
New Mexico	(9)	110	(179)	(413)	(74)	152	59	(140)
New York	(427)	3,051	(7,757)	(10,120)	(1,461)	463	228	(3,558)
North Carolina	18	947	(660)	(1,797)	131	381	162	(712)
North Dakota	0	89	(10)	(90)	(5)	33	53	(35)
Ohio	(75)	1,505	(1,064)	(1,246)	(246)	180	151	(1,362)
Oklahoma	18	290	(59)	(182)	(102)	217	33	(198)
Oregon	(90)	746	(538)	(1,278)	(439)	55	16	(496)
Pennsylvania	(341)	2,132	(1,618)	(2,837)	(776)	458	89	(1,726)
Rhode Island	(34)	12	(121)	(241)	(74)	56	65	(186)
South Carolina	17	438	(111)	(777)	58	205	82	(441)
South Dakota	1	229	12	(85)	71	46	19	(42)
Tennessee	(43)	269	(1,977)	(1,373)	(202)	202	115	(598)
Texas	298	2,739	(2,168)	(3,518)	(585)	1,432	172	545
Utah	178	625	(147)	(197)	16	291	65	61
Vermont	(77)	93	(67)	(303)	(33)	30	32	(85)
Virginia	(40)	(41)	(323)	(1,614)	(84)	1,121	36	(960)
Washington	(89)	614	(1,022)	(2,418)	(416)	498	199	(800)
West Virginia	(19)	268	(33)	(228)	(168)	169	219	(139)
Wisconsin	(147)	77	(282)	(723)	5	142	224	(984)
Wyoming	6	39	6	(50)	(20)	30	13	(124)
Dist. of Columbia	10	211	(329)	(1,363)	453	1,237	59	123

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, data released March 2021.

Key:

(D)—Data are suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

INDEX

-A-

accounting principles, 174-175
 administrative agencies, attorneys general, 167-168
 administrative offices (courts), 201-202
 administrative officials
 methods of selection, 126-133
 salaries, 134-141
 administrative regulations, 99-102
 advisory duties, attorneys general, 162-163
 aid, federal, 15-23
 alcoholic beverages,
 beer, 346-347
 distilled spirits, 346-347
 excise tax rates, 346-347
 general sales tax, 346-347
 wine, 346-347
 amendments to state constitutions, 3, 4, 242-249
 amendment activity,
 abortion, 4, 242-249
 affirmative action, 4, 242-249
 amendment process, 4, 242-249
 constitutional conventions, 4, 242-249
 felon voting, 4, 242-249
 hunting and fishing, 4, 242-249
 involuntary servitude, 4, 242-249
 legislative term limits, 4, 242-249
 marijuana, 4, 242-249
 Medicaid expansion, 4, 242-249
 minimum wage, 4, 242-249
 re-districting, 4, 242-249
 renewable energy, 4, 242-249
 same-sex marriage, 4, 242-249
 victim's rights, 4, 242-249
 amendments, number of, 5-7
 number of, 5-7
 Dinan, John, 3-12
 general information, 5-7
 adoption dates, 5-7
 amendments, number of, 5-7
 length of, estimated, 5-7
 number of, 5-6, 7
 legislative proposal, 3
 referendums, 258-259, 260-265
 antitrust duties (attorneys general), 165-166
 appellate courts, 203-205
 judges, 196-197, 203-205
 compensation, 200
 qualifications, 198-199

 retention, 203-205
 selection, 193-194, 195, 203-205
 terms, 196-197, 203-205
 appointments to standing committees (legislatures), 88-89
 appropriations process (legislatures)
 bills, 74-76
 budget documents, 74-76
 attorneys general, 158-159, 165-166
 advisory duties, 162-163
 antitrust, 165-166
 authority, 162-164
 consumer protection, 165-166
 method of selection, 126-133, 158-159
 party affiliation, 158-159
 prosecutorial duties, 162-164
 qualifications, 160-161
 roles and responsibilities, 162-164
 salaries, 134-141
 subpoena powers, 158-159
 term of office, 124-125, 158-159
 auditors, 174-183
 accounting and financial reporting, 174-183
 agency authority, 174-183
 audits, types of, 176-183
 investigations, 174-183
 method of selection, 126-133, 174-175
 National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, 174-183
 salaries, 134-141
 terms of office, 174-175

-B-

ballots, absentee, 228-229
 ballot propositions, 242-249
 bills
 appropriations process (legislatures), 74-76
 carryover, 64-66
 enactments, 79-81
 introductions, 67-69, 79-81
 exceptions, 67-69
 time limits, 67-69
 pre-filing, 64-66
 reference, 64-66
 budgets, state, 275-294, 275-343
 agency functions, 325-328
 economy, 325-328
 demographic analysis, 325-328

- economic analysis, 325-328
- revenue estimating, 325-328
- finance, 325-328
 - accounting, 325-328
 - cash management, 325-328
 - contract approval, 325-328
 - debt management, 325-328
 - end-of-year reconciliation, 325-328
 - grants management, 325-328
 - personnel/hiring controls, 325-328
- legislation and regulation, 325-328
 - agency proposals, 325-328
 - federal analysis, 325-328
 - fiscal notes, 325-328
 - legislative proposals, 325-328
- management, 325-328
 - analysis, 325-328
 - audit, 325-328
 - capital planning, 325-328
 - performance measures, 325-328
 - strategic planning, 325-328
- agency location, 335-336
- agency name, 335-336
- calendars, 318-324
 - agency, 318-324
 - biennium, 318-324
 - constitutional, 318-324
 - cycle, budget, 318-324
 - fiscal year, 318-324
 - governor, 318-324
 - legislative cycle, 318-324
 - legislature, 318-324
 - statutory, 318-324
 - votes required, 318-324
- directors, 329-330
 - appointed by, 329-330
 - cabinet member, 329-330
 - office, 329-330
 - salary, 329-330
- documents, appropriations process (legislatures), 74-76
- gubernatorial authority, 114-115
- National Association of State Budget Officers, 275-343
- personnel, 329-330
 - employees, number of, 329-330
 - salaries, 329-330
- revenue estimating, 337-343

—C—

- cabinets, governors, 118-119
- candidates for state offices, nominating, 221-222
- cannabis,
 - agencies, 348-352
 - ballot initiatives, 348-352
 - CBD, 348-352
 - hemp, 348-352
 - legality, 348-352
 - medical, 348-352
 - recreational, 348-352
 - revenues, 348-352
 - taxes, 348-352
- capital punishment, 486-488
- capitals (states)
 - central switchboard, 491
 - zip codes, 491
- carryover (legislative bills), 64-66
- cash flow management, 172-173
- Census Bureau, 15-23, 368-393, 397-405
- Center for American Women and Politics, 410-414
- chief financial officers, 169-190
 - National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, 174-190
- chief justices, 193-194, 195
- children
 - health insurance, 450
- cigarettes, 344-345
- college, 443-444
 - tuition and fees, 440-442
 - room and board rates, 440-442
 - number of, 443-444
 - faculty salaries, 445-446
- commissions, judicial conduct, 211-213
- compensation
 - administrative officials, 134-141
 - attorneys general, 134-141
 - auditors, 134-141
 - budget directors, 329-330
 - chief financial officers, 134-141
 - comptrollers, 134-141
 - court, administrators, 201-202
 - faculty, 445-446
 - governors, 112-113, 134-141
 - house/assembly leaders, 56-57
 - judges, 200
 - legislative bodies
 - benefits, 51-53
 - expenses, 48-50, 51-53

- insurance, 51-53
- interim payments, 51-53
- office, 51-53
- regular sessions salaries, 48-50
- retirement, 58-63
- salaries, 48-57
- legislators, methods of setting, 47
- lieutenant governor, 134-141
- retirement benefits
 - legislatures, 58-63
 - state employees, 388-390, 393
- treasurers, 134-141
- teachers, 424, 443-444
- secretary of state, 134-141
- senate leaders, 54-55
- comptrollers, 184-185
 - agency authority, 188-190
 - duties, 188-190
 - financial reporting, 188-190
 - method of selection, 126-133, 184-185
 - National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, 184-190
- constitution, state, 3-12
 - amendments, 3, 4
 - abortion, 4
 - affirmative action, 4
 - amendment process, 4
 - constitutional conventions, 4
 - felon voting, 4
 - hunting and fishing, 4
 - involuntary servitude, 4
 - legislative term limits, 4
 - marijuana, 4
 - Medicaid expansion, 4
 - minimum wage, 4
 - re-districting, 4
 - renewable energy, 4
 - same-sex marriage, 4
 - victim's rights, 4
 - commission proposal, 3
 - commission referral, 3
 - constitutional initiative, 3
 - conventions, 11-12
 - Dinan, John, 3-12
 - general information, 5-6, 7
 - adoption dates, 5-6, 7
 - amendments, number of, 5-6, 7
 - length of, estimated, 5-6, 7
 - number of, 5-6, 7
 - legislative proposal, 3
 - procedures, 8-9
 - legislature, by the, 8-9
 - initiative, by, 10, 11-12
 - revisions, 11-12
 - provisions, 11-12
 - conventions, 11-12
 - periodic review, 11-12
- consumer protection, 165-166
- content, fiscal notes (legislatures), 77-78
- convening places for legislative bodies, 27
- conventions, constitutional, 11-12
- corporate income taxes, 361-362
- corporate income tax revenue, 375-377
- corrections
 - capital punishment, 486-488
 - method of execution, 486-488
 - offenses, 486-488
 - community supervision, 484-485
 - parole, 482-483
 - prisons,
 - capacity, 478-479
 - facilities, 478-479
 - prisoners,
 - admissions, 476-477
 - ethnicity, 469-471
 - jurisdictions, 467-468
 - local jails, 472-473
 - private prisons, 472-473
 - race, 469-471
 - releases, 476-477
 - sex, 467-468
 - under-age, 474-475
 - by sex, 474-475
 - prisoners admitted, 476-477
 - prisoners released, 476-477
 - probation, 480-481
- courts,
 - administrative offices, 201-202
 - appellate
 - judges, number of, 196-197
 - judges, qualifications, 198-199
 - retention, 206-210
 - selection, 193-194, 195, 203-205
 - terms, 193-194, 195, 203-205
 - elections, 193-194, 195, 203-205
 - chief justices, 193-194, 195
 - general trial, 196-197
 - judges, number of, 196-197
 - judges, qualifications, 198-199
 - terms, 196-197

INDEX

judicial compensation, 193-194, 200
judicial discipline, 211-213
judicial reprimands, 211-213
judicial selection, 203-210
last resort, 193-194, 195
 chief justices, 193-194, 195
 terms, 193-194, 195
mandatory judicial retirement age,
193-194, 195
National Center for State Courts, 193-213
selection of judges, 203-205
criminal justice
 capital punishment, 486-488
 method of execution, 486-488
 offenses, 486-488
 community supervision, 484-485
 parole, 482-483
 prisons,
 capacity, 478-479
 facilities, 478-479
 prisoners,
 admissions, 476-477
 ethnicity, 469-471
 jurisdictions, 467-468
 local jails, 472-473
 private prisons, 472-473
 race, 469-471
 releases, 476-477
 sex, 467-468
 under-age, 474-475
 by sex, 474-475
 prisoners admitted, 476-477
 prisoners released, 476-477
 probation, 480-481
custodial duties (secretaries of state), 156-157

-D-

dates (elections), 223-226, 227
death penalty, 486-488
demographics, women in government, 410-414
Dinan, John, 3-12
distribution, fiscal notes (legislatures), 77-78
drivers, licensed, 462-463
duties
 attorneys general, 158-159, 167-168
 auditors, 174-183
 comptrollers, 188-190
 lieutenant governors, 144-148

secretaries of state, 152-153, 156-157
treasurers, 172-173

-E-

earnings growth,
 by industry, 501-503
 by state, 501-503
education, 300-303, 417-449
 elementary,
 grades, 417-419
 students, number of, 417-419
 teachers, 420-421, 422-423
 expenditures, 438-439
 bonds, 300-303
 capital outlay, 438-439
 elementary, 300-303
 federal funds, 300-303
 general funds, 300-303
 general funds, 300-303
 interest on debt, 438-439
 secondary, 300-303
 expenditures, for instruction,
 elementary, 300-303, 434-437
 employee benefits, 436-437
 instructional, 436-437, 438-439
 administration, 438-439
 food services, 438-439
 instructional staff, 438-439
 maintenance, 438-439
 operation, 438-439
 student support, 438-439
 transportation, 438-439
 public, 434-437
 purchased services, 436-437
 salaries, 436-437
 secondary, 434-437
 supplies, 436-437
 tuition, 436-437
 revenues, 431-433
 federal, 431-433
 local, 431-433
 per pupil, 431-433
 property taxes, 431-433
 state, 431-433
 secondary,
 dropouts, 425-427
 rate, 425-427
 state, 425-427

- race/ethnicity, 425-427
 - completion, rates, 428-430
 - grades, 417-419
 - graduates, 428-430
 - students, number of, 417-419
 - teachers, 420-421
- teachers, 420-421
 - charter, 420-421
 - distribution, 420-421
 - elementary, 422-423
 - experience, 420-421
 - number, 420-423
 - public, 420-421
 - salaries,
 - average annual, 424
 - secondary, 422-423
- higher education, 307-308, 434-437
 - bachelor's degree, 428-430
 - rate, 428-430
 - state, 428-430
 - race/ethnicity, 428-430
 - expenditures, 447-449
 - tuition and fees, 440-442
 - room and board rates, 440-442
 - number of, 443-444
 - faculty salaries, 445-446
- employees, state, 402, 404-405
 - average earnings, 399
 - employment, 397-419
 - full time employees, 403
 - holidays, 406-409
 - payrolls, 399, 402, 404-405
 - salaries, average, 399
- enacting
 - bills (legislatures), 70-73
 - resolutions (legislatures), 70-73
- enacting legislation
 - effective date, 70-73
 - veto overrides, 70-73
 - veto, 70-73, 114-115
- executive branch
 - attorneys general, 158-168
 - auditors, 174-183
 - comptrollers, 184-190
 - elections, 217-218
 - governors, 109-110
 - impeachment provisions, 122-123
 - lieutenant governors, 142-149
 - methods of selection, 126-133
 - salaries, 134-141
 - secretaries of state, 150-157
 - succession, 109-110, 149
 - term limits, 124-125
 - treasurers, 169-173
- executive orders (governors), 116-117
- exemptions (sales tax), 353-355
- expenditures, state, 295-299
 - bonds, 295-299
 - capital inclusive, 295-299
 - federal funds, 295-299
 - general funds, 295-299
 - state funds, other, 295-299
- expenditures, state intergovernmental, 15-19
- education, 15-16, 18-19, 21, 22
 - districts, 20
 - elementary, 300-303
 - secondary, 300-303
- health, 15-16, 18-19, 22, 304-306
- highways, 15-16, 18-19, 21, 22, 456-457
- intergovernmental, 15-23
- local government, 15-16, 20
- Medicaid, 304-306
- public welfare, 15-16, 18-19, 21, 22
- state general funds, 291-294, 299

-F-

- federal aid,
 - intergovernmental expenditures, 15-23
- Federal Highway Administration, 453-466
- finances, state, 275-393
 - corporate income tax
 - rates, 361-362
 - brackets, 361-362
 - financial institution rates, 361-362
 - net income, 378-380
- debt outstanding
 - long-term, 387
 - short-term, 387
- direct expenditures, 381-383
 - assistance and subsidies, 381-383
 - capital outlay, 381-383
 - construction, 381-383
 - insurance benefits and repayments, 381-383
 - interest on debt, 381-383
 - intergovernmental, 381-383

INDEX

- excise taxes
 - alcoholic beverages,
 - beer, 346-347
 - distilled spirits, 346-347
 - excise tax rates, 346-347
 - general sales tax, 346-347
 - wine, 346-347
 - gasoline, 354-355
 - diesel fuel, 354-355
 - gasohol, 354-355
- tobacco
 - chewing tobacco, 344-345
 - cigarettes, 344-345
 - cigars, 344-345
 - e-cigarettes, 344-345
 - cartridges, 344-345
 - vaping, 344-345
 - snuff, 344-345
- expenditures, corrections
 - actual, 311-312
 - bonds, 311-312
 - estimated, 311-312
 - federal funds, 311-312
 - general funds, 311-312
- expenditures, education
 - bonds, 300-303
 - elementary, 300-303
 - federal funds, 300-303
 - general funds, 300-303
 - secondary, 300-303
- expenditures, higher education
 - actual, 307-308
 - estimated, 307-308
 - federal funds, 307-308
 - general funds, 307-308
- expenditures, Medicaid
 - actual, 304-306
 - estimated, 304-306
 - federal funds, 304-306
 - general funds, 304-306
- expenditures, public assistance
 - actual, 309-310
 - estimated, 309-310
 - federal funds, 309-310
 - general funds, 309-310
- expenditures, total state,
 - actual, 295-299
 - bonds, 295-299
 - estimated, 295-299
 - federal funds, 295-299
 - general funds, 295-299
- expenditures, transportation
 - actual, 313-314
 - bonds, 313-314
 - estimated, 313-314
 - federal funds, 313-314
 - general funds, 313-314
- financial aggregates
 - cash and security holdings, 372-374
 - debt outstanding at end of FY, 372-374
 - expenditures, 372-374
 - corrections, 375-377
 - education, 375-377
 - financial administration, 375-377
 - general, 372-374, 375-377
 - highways, 375-377
 - health and hospitals, 375-377
 - interest on general debt, 375-377
 - natural resources, 375-377
 - police protection, 375-377
 - public welfare, 375-377
 - retirement, 375-377
 - utilities and liquor store, 372-374
 - unemployment, 375-377
 - pension systems, public, 393
 - contributions, 393
 - earnings on investments, 393
 - payments, 393
 - total holdings, 393
 - revenue, 393
- general expenditures
 - corrections, 384-386
 - education, 384-386
 - employment security administration, 384-386
 - financial administration, 384-386
 - health, 384-386
 - highways, 384-386
 - hospitals, 384-386
 - natural resources, 384-386
 - police, 384-386
 - public welfare, 384-386
- general fund, 275-280, 299
 - actual, 2019, 275-280
 - appropriated, 2020, 285-289
 - budget stabilization fund, 275-280
 - ending balance, 275-280
 - preliminary actual, 2020, 281-284
 - Rainy Day fund, 285-289
 - revenues, 275-280
 - total resources, 275-280

general revenue, 378-380
 individual income tax, 358-359
 federal starting points, 360
 income brackets, 358-359
 personal exemptions, 358-359
 rate range, 358-359
 intergovernmental revenue, 378-380
 other expenditures
 actual, 307-317
 bonds, 307-317
 direct expenditures, 381-383
 estimated, 307-317
 federal funds, 307-317
 general funds, 307-317
 pension plans, public employee,
 beneficiaries, 388-390
 benefit payments, 388-390
 contributions, 391-392, 393
 earnings on investments, 391-392, 393
 membership, 388-390
 payments, 391-392, 393
 receipts, 391-392
 total holdings, 393
 sales tax
 drug exemptions, 353
 food exemptions, 353
 ranking, state, 356-357
 rates, 353, 356-357
 vendor discount, 356-357
 severance taxes
 rate, 363-367
 revenue, 368
 titles, 363-367
 tax collections
 budgets, fiscal 2020, 290, 291-294
 corporate income tax, 290, 291-294
 personal income tax, 290, 291-294
 projections, 291-294
 general fund revenue, 291-294
 sales tax, 290, 291-294
 tax revenue
 corporation income, 368, 378-380
 death and gift, 368
 documentary, 368
 individual income, 368, 378-380
 license revenue, 368
 alcoholic beverage, 370-371
 amusement, 370-371
 corporation, 370-371, 378-380
 hunting and fishing license, 370-371

 motor vehicle license, 370-371, 378-380
 motor vehicle operators, 370-371
 occupation and business, 370-371
 public utility, 370-371
 property tax, 368
 sales and gross receipts, 368, 369, 378-380
 alcoholic beverages, 369
 amusements, 369
 insurance premiums, 369
 motor fuels, 369, 378-380
 pari-mutuels, 369
 public utilities, 369
 tobacco products, 369
 severance, 368
 stock transfer, 368
 wages and salaries, 381-383

—G—

general election polling hours, 228-229
 general fund, state, 275-299
 general trial courts
 judges, 196-197, 198-199, 206-210
 compensation, 200
 qualifications, 198-199
 retention, 206-210
 selection, 206-210
 terms, 196-197, 206-210
 governments, state-local, 21-23
 governors
 authority, 114-115
 budgets, authority, 114-115
 compensation, 112-113, 134-141
 elections, 235-237
 executive branch officials, 217-218
 executive orders, 116-117
 impeachment provisions, 122-123
 joint election, 109-110
 length of term, 109-110
 party control, 109-110
 politics, 114-115
 powers, 114-115
 qualifications for office, 111
 salaries, 112-113, 134-141
 service, 109-110
 staff, 112-113

INDEX

gubernatorial
 authority, 114-115
 powers, 114-115
 succession, 109-110, 144-145, 149
 term limits, 109-110, 124-125
gubernatorial elections, 221-222, 238
gubernatorial succession, 146-148, 149

-H-

health insurance, 450-452
 adults, 451-452
 children, 450
higher education, 443-444
 expenditures, 447-449
 faculty salaries, 445-446
 number of, 443-444
 room and board rates, 440-442
 tuition and fees, 440-442
highway,
 disbursements, 456-457
 Federal Highway Administration, 453-466
 licensed drivers, 462-463
 miles, 458-459, 460-461
 revenues used, 453-455
historical data (states), 492-493

-I-

impeachment provisions
 governors, 122-123
income taxes
 corporate, 361-362
 individual, 358-360
individual income taxes, 358-360
industry, growth, 501-503
initiatives, 240-241
 ballot propositions in 2020, 242-249
 changes to constitution, 3, 240-241
 circulating a petition, 250-251, 252-253
 requesting permission, 250-251
 preparing the initiative for the ballot, 254-255
 voting on, 256-257
insurance, health
 adults, 451-452
 children, 450
 coverage status, 450-452

intergovernmental expenditures,
 education, 15-16, 18-19, 21, 22
 districts, 20
 elementary, 300-303
 secondary, 300-303
 health, 15-16, 18-19, 22, 304-306
 highways, 15-16, 18-19, 21, 22, 456-457
 intergovernmental, 15-23
 local government, 15-16, 20
 Medicaid, 304-306
 public welfare, 15-16, 18-19, 21, 22
 state general funds, 291-294
intergovernmental revenue, 21-22
intergovernmental payments, 15-16, 17
introducing bills
 legislatures, 67-69
 limits, 67-69
 resolutions (legislatures), 79-80
 time limits, 67-69
item veto, 114-115

-J-

judges
 appellate courts, 203-205
 chief justices, 193-194, 195
 compensation, 200
 conduct, 211-213
 general trial courts, 196-197
 judges, number of, 196-197, 206-210
 judges, qualifications, 198-199
 retention, 203-205
 selection, 203-205
 geographical basis, 203-205
 terms, 196-197, 206-210
 judges, number of, 196-197
 judicial compensation, 193-194, 200
 judicial discipline, 211-213
 last resort, 193-194, 195
 qualifications, 198-199
 retention, 203-205
 selection, 193-194, 195, 203-205
 terms, 196-197, 203-205
judicial administration offices, 201-202
judicial discipline, 211-213
justices on courts of last resort,
 chief justices, 193-194, 195

-K-

-L-

last resort (courts), 193-194, 195

leaders

house/assembly

compensation, 56-57

methods of selecting, 43-46

senate

compensation, 54-55

methods of selecting, 39-42

legal provisions (legislative sessions), 28-31

legislative bodies, 27

legislative duties (secretaries of state), 154-155, 156-157

legislative leaders, 39-46

legislative sessions, 28-31

legislators

benefits, 51-53

dental, 51-53

disability, 51-53

health, 51-53

life insurance, 51-53

vision, 51-53

compensation, 48-50, 51-53

salaries, 48-50

mileage, 48-50

per diem, 48-50

method of setting, 47

leaders, 54-57

election of, 219-220

leadership, 39-46

number of, 32-33

parties, 32-33

qualifications, 36-38

retirement, 58-63

staff, 83-85

terms, 32-33

term limits, 32-33

turnover, 35

women, 411-412

legislatures

administrative regulations,

powers, 99-102

procedures, 95-98

review of, 99-102

rules reviewed, 95-98

structure, 95-98

time limits, 95-98

appropriations process

bills, 74-76

budgets, 74-76

budget documents, 74-76

bills

carryover, 64-66

enactments, 79-82

introductions, 79-82

limits on introducing, 67-69

pre-filing, 64-66

reference, 64-66

time limits, 67-69

veto, 70-73

chamber control, 35

changes in, 35

elections, 219-220

enacting legislation

effective date, 70-73

veto, 70-73

veto override, 70-73

fiscal notes

content, 77-78

distribution, 77-78

legislation, sunset, 103-106

legislative bodies, 27

legislative leaders, 39-46

legislative powers, 99-102

legislative review, 99-102

legislative seats, 32-35, 219-220

legislative staff, 83-85

membership turnover, 35

official name of, 27

partisan control, 32-33, 34

party control, 32-33, 34

procedures, 99-102

resolutions, 79-82

enactments, regular session, 79-80

enactments, special session, 81-82

introductions, regular session, 79-80

introductions, special session, 81-82

retirement benefits, 58-63

sessions, 27, 28-31

convening of, 28-31

convening places, 27

length of, 28-31

limitation on length, 28-31

special, 28-31, 81-82

subject matter, 28-31

INDEX

- staff, 83-85, 86-87
- standing committees
 - appointments, 86-87
 - number, 86-87
 - rule adoption, 90-94
 - staff, 86-87
- sunset legislation, 103-106
- time limits, on bills, 67-69
- turnover, 35
- length of terms, 124-125
 - attorneys general, 124-125, 158-159
 - governors, 109-110, 124-125
 - legislators, 32-33, 35
 - lieutenant governors, 124-125, 144-145
 - secretaries of state, 124-125, 150-151
- licensed, drivers, 462-463
- lieutenant governor
 - compensation, 134-141
 - duties, statutory, 144-145
 - joint election, 142-143
 - method of selection, 142-143
 - powers, 144-145
 - qualifications, 144-145
 - salaries, 122-123
 - terms, 124-125, 142-143
- limits on introducing bills (legislatures), 67-69

-M-

- Medicaid, 304-306
- methods of selection
 - attorneys general, 126-133, 158-159
 - auditors, 126-133, 174-175
 - chief financial officers, 126-133, 169-170, 174-175
 - comptrollers, 126-133, 184-185
 - judges, 193-194, 203-205
 - treasurers, 126-133, 169-170
- motor fuel,
 - tax rates,
 - diesel, 354-355
 - excise taxes, 354-355
 - fees, 354-355
 - gas, 354-355
 - gasohol, 354-355
 - use, 464-466

-N-

- National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, 174-190
- National Association of State Budget Officers, 275-343
- National Center for State Courts, 193-213
- National Conference of State Legislatures, 47-63
- nominating candidates for state offices, 221-222

-O-

-P-

- parole, adults (corrections), 482-483
- parties, political, 32-33, 109-110
- party control, 32-33, 109-110
- payrolls (state and local government), 402, 404-405
- pension plans, public employee
 - beneficiaries, 388-390
 - benefits (legislatures), 58-63
 - benefit payments, 388-390
 - contributions, 391-392, 393
 - earnings on investments, 391-392, 393
 - membership, 388-390
 - payments, 391-392, 393
 - receipts, 391-392
 - total holdings, 393
- per capita income, 497-498
- personal income, 497-500
- personnel, 397-398, 406-409
 - paid holidays, 406-409
 - state employees, 397-398, 406-409
- political parties, 32-33, 109-110
- polling hours (general elections), 228-229
- population, 494-496
- population, prison
 - prisons,
 - capacity, 478-479
 - facilities, 478-479
 - prisoners,
 - admissions, 476-477
 - ethnicity, 469-471
 - jurisdictions, 467-468
 - local jails, 472-473

- private prisons, 472-473
- race, 469-471
- releases, 476-477
- sex, 467-468
- under-age, 474-475
- prisoners admitted, 476-477
- prisoners released, 476-477
- probation, 480-481
- population changes, 494-496
- powers
 - governors, 114-115
 - lieutenant governors, 142-143, 146-148
- pre-filing bills (legislatures), 64-66
- presidential elections
 - voter turnout, 238
- primary, elections, 223-226, 227
- prisons,
 - capacity, 478-479
 - facilities, 478-479
 - prisoners,
 - admissions, 476-477
 - ethnicity, 469-471
 - jurisdictions, 467-468
 - local jails, 472-473
 - private prisons, 472-473
 - race, 469-471
 - releases, 476-477
 - sex, 467-468
 - under-age, 474-475
 - by sex, 474-475
- probation, adults (corrections), 480-481
- prosecutorial duties (attorneys general), 162-164
- public employment
 - employment summary, 397-398
 - earnings, 399, 402
 - employees
 - administration, 403
 - financial, 403
 - judicial, 403
 - legal, 403
 - corrections, 403
 - education, 403
 - full time, 400-401
 - highways, 403
 - hospitals, 403
 - natural resources, 403
 - part time, 400-401
 - police protection, 403
 - public welfare, 403
 - state, 400-401
 - local 400-401

- employment summary, 397-398
- full time equivalent, 397-398
- payrolls, 402, 404-405
 - administration, 404-405
 - financial, 404-405
 - judicial, 404-405
 - legal, 404-405
 - average, 402
 - corrections, 404-405
 - education, 402, 404-405
 - highways, 404-405
 - hospitals, 404-405
 - local, 399, 402
 - natural resources, 404-405
 - percentage, 402
 - police protection, 404-405
 - public welfare, 404-405
 - state, 399, 402, 404-405
- state employees,
 - compensation, 402, 404-405
 - salaries, 404-405
- public roads, 458-459
- publications (secretaries of state), 156-157

—Q—

- qualifications
 - attorneys general, 160-161
 - auditors, 174-175
 - comptrollers, 186-187
 - governors, 111
 - judges
 - appellate courts, 198-199
 - general trial courts, 198-199
 - legislators, 36-38
 - lieutenant governors, 144-145
 - secretaries of state, 152-153
 - treasurers, 172-173

—R—

- recall, of state officials, 266-272
- referendums, 10, 11-12, 240-241, 258-259
 - citizen petitions, 260-265
 - voting on, 264-265
- registration duties (secretaries of state), 154-155

INDEX

- resolutions (legislatures)
 - enactments, 79-80, 81-82
 - introductions, 79-80, 81-82
- retention (judges), 203-210
- retirement systems, public
 - beneficiaries, 388-390
 - benefits (legislatures), 58-63
 - benefit payments, 388-390
 - contributions, 391-392, 393
 - earnings on investments, 391-392, 393
 - membership, 388-390
 - payments, 391-392, 393
 - receipts, 391-392
 - total holdings, 393
- revenue estimating, 337-343
- revenues, tax
 - corporation income, 368, 378-380
 - death and gift, 368
 - documentary, 368
 - individual income, 368, 378-380
 - license revenue, 368
 - alcoholic beverage, 370-371
 - amusement, 370-371
 - corporation, 370-371, 378-380
 - hunting and fishing license, 370-371
 - motor vehicle license, 370-371, 378-380
 - motor vehicle operators, 370-371
 - occupation and business, 370-371
 - public utility, 370-371
 - property tax, 368
 - sales and gross receipts, 368, 369, 378-380
 - alcoholic beverages, 369
 - amusements, 369
 - insurance premiums, 369
 - motor fuels, 369, 378-380
 - pari-mutuels, 369
 - public utilities, 369
 - tobacco products, 369
 - severance, 368
 - stock transfer, 368
- roads, public, 458-459
- rule adoption (standing committees), 90-94
- S—
- salaries
 - administrative officials, 134-141
 - attorneys general, 134-141
 - auditors, 134-141
 - comptrollers, 134-141
 - governors, 112-113, 134-141
 - judges, 196-197, 200-202
 - legislators, 48-50
 - house/assembly leaders, 56-57
 - methods of setting compensation, 47
 - mileage, 48-50
 - per diem, 48-50
 - senate leaders, 53-54
 - lieutenant governors, 134-141
 - payrolls, state, 397-398, 404-405
 - secretaries of state, 134-141
 - total, state, 381-383
 - treasurers, 134-141
- sales and gross receipts, 368, 369, 378-380
 - alcoholic beverages, 369
 - amusements, 369
 - insurance premiums, 369
 - motor fuels, 369, 378-380
 - pari-mutuels, 369
 - public utilities, 369
 - tobacco products, 369
- sales tax exemptions, 353
- schools, public
 - elementary,
 - grades, 417-419
 - students, number of, 417-419
 - teachers, 420-421, 422-423
 - secondary,
 - dropouts, 425-427
 - rate, 425-427
 - state, 425-427
 - race/ethnicity, 425-427
 - completion, rates, 428-430
 - grades, 417-419
 - graduates, 428-430
 - students, number of, 417-419
 - teachers, 420-421
- teachers, 420-421
 - charter, 420-421
 - distribution, 420-421
 - elementary, 422-423
 - experience, 420-421
 - number, 420-421
 - public, 420-421
 - salaries, 424
 - average annual, 424
 - secondary, 422-423

- secretaries of state
 - custodial duties, 156-157
 - elections, 154-155
 - voter registration, 230-231
 - legislative duties, 156-157
 - method of selection, 126-133, 150-151
 - party, 150-151
 - publication duties, 156-157
 - qualifications, 152-153
 - registration duties, 154-155
 - business related, 154-155
 - salaries, 134-141
 - selecting, 126-133, 150-151
 - term limits, 124-125, 109-110
- selecting
 - administrative officials, 126-133
 - house/assembly leaders, 43-46
 - judges, 193-194, 203-205
 - senate leaders, 39-42
- senate
 - composition, 32-33
 - leaders (compensation), 53-54
 - leadership positions, 39-42
 - methods of selecting, 39-42
 - partisanship, 32-33
- sessions, legislative, 28-31
 - convening of, 27, 28-31
 - dates of, 28-31, 79-80
 - legal provisions, 28-31
 - length of, 28-31
 - limitation on length, 28-31
 - special, 28-31, 81-82
 - subject matter, 28-31
- severance taxes, 363-367
- special sessions (legislative), 28-31, 81-82
- staff
 - governors, 112-113
 - legislators, 83-85
 - legislatures (standing committees), 86-87
- standing committees
 - administrative regulations, 95-98, 99-102
 - appointments, 88-89
 - number, 88-89
 - rules adoption, 90-94
 - staff, 86-87
- state budgets, 74-76, 114-115, 275-290
- state cabinet systems, 118-119
- state constitutions, 3-12
- state courts, 193-213
- state finances, 275-393
 - all other expenditures
 - actual, 307-317
 - bonds, 307-317
 - direct expenditures, 381-383
 - estimated, 307-317
 - federal funds, 307-317
 - general funds, 307-317
 - corporate income tax
 - rates, 361-362
 - brackets, 361-362
 - financial institution rates, 361-362
 - net income, 378-380
 - debt outstanding
 - long-term, 387
 - short-term, 387
 - direct expenditures, 381-383
 - assistance and subsidies, 381-383
 - capital outlay, 381-383
 - construction, 381-383
 - insurance benefits and repayments, 381-383
 - interest on debt, 381-383
 - intergovernmental, 381-383
 - excise taxes
 - alcoholic beverages,
 - beer, 346-347
 - distilled spirits, 346-347
 - excise tax rates, 346-347
 - general sales tax, 346-347
 - wine, 346-347
 - gasoline, 354-355
 - diesel fuel, 354-355
 - gasohol, 354-355
 - tobacco, taxes
 - chewing tobacco, 344-345
 - cigarettes, 344-345
 - cigars, 344-345
 - e-cigarettes, 344-345
 - cartridges, 344-345
 - vaping, 344-345
 - snuff, 344-345
 - expenditures, corrections
 - actual, 311-312
 - bonds, 311-312
 - estimated, 311-312
 - federal funds, 311-312
 - general funds, 311-312
 - expenditures, education
 - bonds, 300-303

INDEX

- elementary, 300-303, 434-439
- federal funds, 300-303
- general funds, 300-303
- secondary, 300-303, 434-439
- expenditures, higher education
 - actual, 307-308
 - estimated, 307-308
 - federal funds, 307-308
 - general funds, 307-308
- expenditures, Medicaid
 - actual, 304-306
 - estimated, 304-306
 - federal funds, 304-306
 - general funds, 304-306
- expenditures, public assistance
 - actual, 309-310
 - estimated, 309-310
 - federal funds, 309-310
 - general funds, 309-310
- expenditures, total state
 - actual, 295-299
 - bonds, 295-299
 - estimated, 295-299
 - federal funds, 295-299
 - general funds, 295-299
- expenditures, transportation
 - actual, 313-314
 - bonds, 313-314
 - estimated, 313-314
 - federal funds, 313-314
 - general funds, 313-314
- financial aggregates
 - cash and security holdings, 372-374
 - debt outstanding at end of FY, 372-374
 - expenditures, 372-374
 - corrections, 375-377
 - education, 375-377
 - financial administration, 375-377
 - general, 343-348
 - highways, 375-377
 - health and hospitals, 375-377
 - insurance trust, 372-374, 375-377
 - interest on general debt, 375-377
 - natural resources, 375-377
 - police protection, 375-377
 - public welfare, 375-377
 - retirement, 375-377
 - utilities and liquor store, 372-374
 - unemployment, 375-377
- pension systems, public, 393
 - contributions, 393
 - earnings on investments, 393
 - payments, 393
 - total holdings, 393
- revenue, 372-374
 - federal government, from, 375-377
 - general, 378-380
 - insurance trust, 372-374, 375-377
 - utilities and liquor store, 372-374, 375-377
- general expenditure
 - corrections, 384-386
 - education, 384-386
 - employment security administration, 384-386
 - financial administration, 384-386
 - health, 384-386
 - highways, 384-386
 - hospitals, 384-386
 - natural resources, 384-386
 - police, 384-386
 - public welfare, 384-386
- general fund, 275-294
 - actual, 2019, 275-280
 - appropriated, 2020, 281-284
 - budget stabilization fund, 275-280, 285-289
 - ending balance, 275-294
 - preliminary actual, 2021, 285-289
 - Rainy Day fund, 285-289
 - revenues, 275-294
 - total resources, 275-294
- general revenue, 378-380
- individual income tax, 358-359
 - federal starting points, 360
 - income brackets, 358-359
 - personal exemptions, 358-359
 - rate range, 358-359
- intergovernmental revenue, 378-380
- pension plans, public employee,
 - beneficiaries, 388-390
 - benefit payments, 388-390
 - contributions, 391-392, 393
 - earnings on investments, 391-392, 393
 - membership, 388-390
 - payments, 391-392, 393
 - receipts, 391-392
 - total holdings, 393
- sales tax
 - drug exemptions, 353
 - food exemptions, 353

- ranking, state, 356-357
- rates, 353-357
- vendor discount, 356-357
- severance taxes
 - rate, 363-367
 - revenue, 368
 - titles, 363-367
- tax collections
 - budgets, fiscal 2020, 290, 291-294
 - corporate income tax, 290, 291-294
 - personal income tax, 290, 291-294
 - projections, 291-294
 - general fund revenue. 291-294
 - sales tax, 290, 291-294
- tax revenue
 - corporation income, 368, 378-380
 - death and gift, 368
 - documentary, 368
 - individual income, 368, 378-380
 - license revenue, 368
 - alcoholic beverage, 370-371
 - amusement. 370-371
 - corporation, 370-371, 378-380
 - hunting and fishing license, 370-371
 - motor vehicle license, 370-371, 378-380
 - motor vehicle operators, 370-371
 - occupation and business, 370-371
 - public utility, 370-371
 - property tax, 368
 - sales and gross receipts, 368-369, 378-380
 - alcoholic beverages, 369
 - amusements, 369
 - insurance premiums, 369
 - motor fuels, 369, 378-380
 - pari-mutuels, 369
 - public utilities, 369
 - tobacco products, 369
 - severance, 368
 - stock transfer, 368
 - wages and salaries, 381-383
- state information
 - capital city, 491, 494-496
 - central switchboard, 491
 - historical data, 492-493
 - land area, 494-496
 - largest city, 494-496
 - number of
 - population, 494-496
 - density, 494-496
 - rank, 494-496

- zip codes, 491
- statistics, 494-496
- state-local governments
 - education, 15-16, 18-19
 - health, 15-16, 18-19
 - highways, 15-16
 - public welfare, 15-16, 21-23
- subpoena powers (attorneys general), 165-166
- succession, gubernatorial, 109-110, 149
- sunset legislation, 103-106
- sunset reviews, 103-106
- switchboards (capitals), 491

-T-

- tax revenue
 - corporation income, 368, 378-380
 - death and gift, 368
 - documentary, 368
 - individual income, 368, 378-380
 - license revenue, 368
 - alcoholic beverage, 370-371
 - amusement, 370-371
 - corporation, 370-371, 378-380
 - hunting and fishing license, 370-371
 - motor vehicle license, 370-371, 378-380
 - motor vehicle operators, 370-371
 - occupation and business, 370-371
 - public utility, 370-371
 - property tax, 368
 - sales and gross receipts, 368, 369, 378-380
 - alcoholic beverages, 369
 - amusements, 369
 - insurance premiums, 369
 - motor fuels, 369, 378-380
 - pari-mutuels, 369
 - public utilities, 369
 - tobacco products, 369
 - severance, 368
 - stock transfer, 368
- teachers, 420-421
 - charter, 420-421
 - distribution, 420-421
 - elementary, 422-423
 - experience, 420-421
 - number, 420-421, 422-423
 - public, 420-421

INDEX

salaries,
 average annual, 424
 secondary, 422-423

term limits
 auditors, 174-175
 attorney generals, 124-125, 158-159
 gubernatorial, 109-110, 124-125
 legislative
 turnover, 35
 secretaries of state, 124-125
 treasurers, 124-125, 169-170

terms of office
 appellate courts, 193-194, 196-197, 203-205
 attorneys general, 124-125, 158-159
 auditors, 174-175
 chief justices, 193-194, 195
 general trial courts, 196-197
 governors
 length, 109-110
 number of, 124-125
 legislators, 32-33
 lieutenant governors, 124-125, 142-143
 term limits, gubernatorial, 109-110, 124-125
 treasurers, 124-125

tobacco, taxes
 chewing tobacco, 344-345
 cigarettes, 344-345
 cigars, 344-345
 e-cigarettes, 344-345
 cartridges, 344-345
 vaping, 344-345
 snuff, 344-345

transition procedures (governors), 120-121

transportation, 453-466

treasurers
 cash management, 172-173
 duties, 172-173
 methods of selection, 126-133, 169-170
 party, 169-170
 qualifications, 171
 responsibilities, 172-173
 cash management, 172-173
 salaries, 134-141
 term of office, 111, 169-170
 turnover in legislature membership, 35

-U-

universities, 443-444
 tuition and fees, 440-442
 room and board rates, 440-442
 number of, 443-444
 faculty salaries, 445-446

-V-

vaping, 344-345
 cartridges, 344-345
 e-cigarettes, 344-345

veto, 79-82, 114-115
 enacting legislation, 70-73
 line item, 70-73, 79-82, 114-115
 overrides, 70-73, 79-82

voter
 information, 228-229, 232-234
 polling hours, 228-229
 registration, 230-231
 turnout (Presidential elections), 238
 race, of, 211-213
 turnout, 206-210

voting
 statistics (Gubernatorial elections), 235-237, 238
 statistics (Presidential elections), 238

voter registration, 230-231

-W-

wages, state, 381-383

women in state government, 410-414
 governors, 410
 legislators, 411-412
 statewide elected and appointed officials,
 413-414

-X-Y-Z-

zip codes (capitals), 491