SCOMM

78:23

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

MEMORANDUM

To:	The Honorable Sam Cotten Alaska State Senate
From:	Malcolm B. Roberts, Special Assistant to the Governor for Policy and Cabinet Affairs
Subject:	Pacific Ocean Resources Compact
Date:	March 12, 1992

Thank you for the briefing on your proposed legislation and for the background materials. I do not support joining such a Compact at this time for the following reasons:

1. Alaska's recently-enacted oil spill regulations are thorough and tough. Perhaps rightly, it's already costing industry millions of dollars to comply. In my view, joining this compact will only add more bells and whistles to an already expensive system.

2. Although I haven't seen the fiscal note, it is apparent that joining such a compact will involve an ongoing financial responsibility from the state, not a timely move when we are approaching several years of lean budgets.

3. Our strength in fighting the federal government over abrogations of the Statehood Compact lies in our ability to demonstrate that we have been singled out and discriminated against by the federal government. Joining compacts of this type may undermine that argument.

4. My views would be different if I felt that oil and hazardous waste shipping practices were dangerously unregulated along the Pacific coast. My understanding, however, is that California, Oregon, and Washington all have strict standards, and that this would be more of a public relations effort than addressing a real need.

5. Yes, we should have an on-going exchange and communicate with our sister states on these matters. But, let's not get locked into the creation of another layer of government which may not support Alaska's goals. For example, these five states are <u>not</u> in our corner on ANWR.

cc: D. Max Hodel, Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor
John Sandor, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation
Paul Fuhs, Legislative Liaison Officer, Office of the Governor

WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

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GUAM

MEMORANDUM

TO: WLC Ocean Resources Committee Members

FROM: William B. Hull, Committee Staff

DATE: 27 February 1992

SUBJECT: Letter from Representative Apo

Representative Peter Apo (HI), Chair of the WLC Ocean Resources Committee, has asked me to forward the enclosed letter to all Committee members. The letter briefly outlines the progress of the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact in the Hawaii Legislature and the need for the Committee's continued work on the compact.

The next meeting of the Committee is tentatively scheduled for May 15-17 in Seattle, Washington. The agenda for the meeting is still under development. I welcome input from interested committee members regarding the content of the program. Further information on the meeting, including a hotel reservation form, will be sent in a separate mailing in late March.

The meeting date of May 15-17 is after most legislative sessions have concluded and hopefully will not interfere with election year responsibilities. Please mark your calendar for those dates. Representative Apo and I look forward to continuing work on the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact as well as addressing other ocean and coastal management issues of interest to the Pacific States.

Please contact me at (415) 974-6422 if I can be of assistance.

WBH:ormemo

PETER APO
VICE SPEAKER

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THE SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

February 12, 1992

Mr. William Hull
The Council of State Governments
Western Office
121 Second Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, California 94105

Dear Bill:

I am forwarding a copy of the report U.S. Ocean Governance: The Next Steps. With your concurrence, please distribute copies of this report to members of the oceans committee for our next meeting.

As to the date, I prefer a mid-May meeting --- the weekend of May 16-17, or the following weekend. These dates give consideration to the fact that this is an election year and lawmakers may not want to interrupt their schedules during the summer months. The Seattle location is recommended to accommodate our Washington and Alaskan members.

For your information, the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact bill introduced in both Hawaii State House and Senate was held in committee because of objections during public hearings. The good news is that the Governor's Office has bought in to the proposal and is establishing a special project team to work on a redraft. This office is very interested in the compact approach as a vehicle to gaining more sovereignty in the territorial sea and the EEZ, even if such authority is vested in a collective body of states --- it's far better than what we have now. Governor Waihee is even willing to personally lobby the Western Governors Conference (particularly California and Washington) to arrive at a draft which both legislative and executive branches can jointly support and send to Congress.

Of course, this'll mean getting back together with Senator Bradbury and our Oregon colleagues to discuss any proposed amendments since changes to the existing compact version triggers the need to amend the Oregon statute. In my opinion, the amendments we'll probably see would help address present objections from the California and Washington state legislatures.

At our next committee meeting I'd like to devote much time to reviewing the compact legislation and seeing if we ourselves can produce another version. To facilitate discussion, I'll be bringing the litany of objections to the current version of the Hawaii bill.

In the meantime, please circulate this letter to committee members for their information. I thank you for your call regarding our meeting dates and ask for follow-up with my assistant, Liane Kim, on any further details.

Cordially yours,

PETER K. APO
State Representative

Enclosure

PMSA

December 20, 1991

Senator Sam Cotten
P. O. Box 770296
Eagle River, AK 99577

Dear ~~Senator Cotten~~: Sam

During the Pacific Conference we had a brief opportunity to discuss the Pacific Compact legislation. While I have not had an opportunity to review the specific legislation you have introduced in Alaska, I thought it would be helpful if I outlined some of the concerns PMSA noted with respect to similar (I believe) legislation (AB393-Hauser) introduced in California.

The Pacific Ocean Resources Compact, as it is entitled in California, goes well beyond traditional compacts by extending the geographic scope of state jurisdiction.

This raises a number of issues:

* The U.S. Congress, Alaska, California and Washington state enacted comprehensive oil spill prevention legislation in 1990 and 1991. Each provides a high degree of protection for the marine environment. Much of the regulatory proceedings necessary to implement the provisions of this legislation is still being completed. It seems premature to consider additional regulation until we have had an opportunity to evaluate the impact of the legislation so recently enacted.

* The proposed compact appears to violate the constitutional principals that reserve admiralty and maritime jurisdiction to the federal government.

* The Alaska legislature enacted, I believe, very comprehensive legislation that dramatically increased the State's authority over the shipping and handling of oil. Is Alaska prepared to

PACIFIC MERCHANT SHIPPING ASSOCIATION
One Kaiser Plaza, Suite 420, Oakland, California 94612 Telephone (415) 839-9650 Fax (415) 839-2980

relinquish some of this new authority to an intermediate bureaucracy not directly accountable to the Alaskan electorate?

* Industry, and ultimately, the consumer, is already providing significant funding for federal and state oil spill prevention laws. As additional unspecified funding is required for this interstate compact, it is unrealistic and unfair to expect industry and consumers to pay yet another assessment. Will general funds be available for this proposal? Given the deficit situation facing many states, the availability of general funds appears highly doubtful.

* The power to enact and enforce regulations governing activities off the coasts has inherent foreign policy implications, and there is a constitutional limit on the extent to which Congress may authorize a state to exercise that power. The delineation of that federal limit has been the subject of international debate and that controversy would likely be intensified if authority out to 200 miles were granted to states through the creation of this compact.

PMSA does support the concept of uniformity of maritime law and regulation throughout the United States. The U. S. Coast Guard currently provides that uniformity, as they alone have the authority over such subjects as vessel design, navigation and manning requirements. Our industry is international in scope, and we therefore believe a single agency approach is absolutely critical.

The compact language, as prepared by California (and enacted by Oregon) moves well away from this concept by creating a regulatory body with the authority to impose an unnecessary additional layer of regulations. PMSA cannot support the regulatory provisions encompassed by this legislative language. On the other hand, PMSA does recognize the value of interstate communication and cooperation in addressing oil spill prevention, planning and response. We are supportive of increased coordination among states on such issues.

Accordingly, we believe Compact legislation should be strictly advisory in nature, emphasizing interstate cooperation and eliminating regulatory authority/requirements which go well beyond the long standing bounds on states' authority to regulate interstate and foreign commerce.

Some of the concerns I have raised may not be applicable to your legislation. I did, however, want you to be aware of our concerns with the California Compact legislation.

I would be happy to discuss this issue with you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Leo

Leo Brien
President
Pacific Merchant Shipping Association

Thought the attached article may also be of interest.

LRB:rc

Voluntary Agreement concerning Liability for Oil Pollution) and CRISTAL (Contract Regarding a Supplement to Tanker Liability for Oil Pollution) — met at the end of October in Norway and agreed to extend these agreements for two years to February 20, 1994. These agreements are voluntary commitments to pay cleanup and compensation costs promptly to spill victims. TOVALOP, whose member companies represent 97% of the world's total tank-vessel tonnage, makes available a maximum of $70 million for any one incident. CRISTAL, comprised of about 750 oil companies, raises that figure to $135 million. According to a spokesman for the International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation, members chose to revisit the issue in no more than two years because of these "uncertain times given the new Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) and the debate over the protocols."

The protocols that he referred to are 1984 International Maritime Organization (IMO) protocols to the 1969 Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage and the 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation of Oil Pollution Damage. At a recent diplomatic conference in London, participants asked the IMO to adopt new protocols in place of the 1984 protocols, which have been ratified by only two of the eight countries needed for enactment (OPA 90 discouraged any hope of the US ratifying these protocols). The International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund Assembly recommended that the IMO reduce the number of countries required to adopt the protocols to make it easier for the protocols to go into effect. The assembly had earlier rejected a suggestion that the liability limits be raised to $283 million (currently the limit is $80 million; the 1984 protocols would have raised the limit to $191 million).

Five States Discuss the Need for Cooperation in the Gulf of Mexico

Kicking off the Clean Gulf '91 conference in Austin, Texas, on October 29, representatives from the five Gulf states — Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida — began talks on drawing up a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to "pool their resources" regarding oil spill preparedness and response. They discussed the need for a "good communications network," which would include sharing data and coordinating training, research, contingency planning, and other requirements to avoid unnecessary duplication. In discussing what form this cooperation should take, the representatives ruled out a formal compact, since such an agreement would require congressional approval. And, as was evident on the West Coast, where a similar compact gained little support, it would be faced with too many obstacles (see "Outlook for Western States' Compact Looks Bleak," ***OSLR***, June 1991). Representatives instead voiced their support for an MOU and possibly a task force that could meet on a regular basis.

Hotline: On October 29, the US Senate consented to the ratification of two IMO treaties: the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response, and Cooperation, 1990; and the International Convention on Salvage, 1989 (see ***OSLR***, August 1991) . . . The US Coast Guard (USCG) has received more than 120 comments on the advance notice of proposed rulemaking concerning vessel response plans, but one USCG officer reviewing the comments said that they were not as specific as the USCG had hoped (see ***OSLR***, October 1991) . . . Around the first of October, Washington State Governor Booth Gardner appointed Barbara Herman as the new administrator of the state's Marine Safety Office. Herman was formerly the chief litigator for the state of Alaska in the Exxon Valdez case . . . For more information on any article in this issue, contact the Oil Spill Hotline: (617) 641-5110 or 648-8700; Fax: (617) 648-8707.

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OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
S101 State Capitol
Salem, Oregon 97310-0630

Date: December 18, 1991

To: Senator Sam Cotton

From: Jeannette Holman, Deputy Legislative Counsel

Subject: Pacific Ocean Resources Compact

Senator Bradbury asked me to send you the enclosed packet, which was distributed to members of the Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force at their meeting Saturday, December 14.

Included in the packet is a short form relating to introduction of the Compact in Alaska. Please complete the form and send it back to me, so I can begin tracking the progress of the Compact in the various legislatures.

Thanks very much for your help. Please call if I can be of any help to you or if you have any questions.

Have a wonderful New Year!

MULTISTATE OIL SPILL COOPERATION

OBJECTIVE

- To formalize a multistate/provincial cooperative efforts to enhance oil spill prevention and preparedness measures for the state/provinces sharing the Pacific coastline

PURPOSES

- To better coordinate and enhance oil spill prevention and response activities
- To assist in implementing federal and state/provincial oil spill legislation and to foster synergistic relationships with agencies charged with the regulation and enforcement of such legislation

MEMBERSHIP

- Oil spill administrators/coordinators from the Pacific states and the province of British Columbia, U. S. and Canadian Coast Guard representatives, and industry representatives

RESOURCES

- Small administrative staff with a minimal amount of money available for studies, funded equally by the member states/province

TASKS

- Provide input to federal, state, and provincial government agencies regarding uniform safety standards throughout the Pacific states region
- Arrange and conduct multistate oil spill response exercise drills
- Develop regional oil spill trajectory models
- Review requirements and proposals for vessel traffic management, vessel traffic systems, speed limits, and vessel traffic reduction
- Establish and maintain a regional index of potential oil spill responders, with an inventory of available response equipment
- Coordinate volunteer training and utilization and create and implement an oil spill prevention education programs, aimed at industrial operators, and passenger and private vessels
- Encourage and coordinate ongoing research in oil spill prevention and response by universities and other scientific organizations

TERM

- Three year term, renewable as appropriate

BILL BRADBURY
Senate Majority Leader
OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OREGON
97310-1347

July 25, 1991

Senator Richard Eliason
Alaska Senate
State Capitol, P.O.B. V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Richard:

The Interstate Ocean Compact bill has been passed by both houses of the Oregon Legislature and was signed into law by Oregon Governor Barbara Roberts.

The die is now cast, and if an ocean compact is going to exist to increase the Eastern Pacific Rim prevention of oil spills, other state legislatures must enact similar legislation in their states.

I have enclosed a copy of Senate Bill 500 (the Ocean Compact bill) in its final form. I am very hopeful that at least two other states will be able to enact similar legislation during their next legislative session.

Once three states have enacted comparable legislation, we can approach the federal government and ask Congress to ratify our compact. My goal would be to have the compact up and running by January of 1993. I am very hopeful we can get compact legislation through your legislature early in the 1992 session.

As you know, creation of a compact does not require passage of identical legislation in each member state, but the courts have ruled that each member state must pass legislation granting the compact identifiably comparable powers for it to actually be a compact under federal law.

I would strongly suggest that each state use the legislation adopted by Oregon as their starting point and determine whether any amendments are necessary to achieve passage.

I look forward to seeing many of you at the Western Legislative Conference annual meeting in Cheyenne, Wyoming this September, or at the Pacific Fishery Legislative Task Force in Alaska.

Hoping for successful enactment of this compact.

My Best,
Bill

Bill Bradbury
State Senator

State Capitol, Salem, Oregon 97310-1347 (503) 378-8700

66th OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY--1991 Regular Session

C-Engrossed
Senate Bill 500

Ordered by the House June 26
Including Senate Amendments dated April 25 and June 14 and House Amendments dated June 26

Sponsored by Senator BRADBURY; Senators BRENNEMAN, COHEN, GOLD, KITZHABER, SPRINGER, Representatives JOSI, RIJKEN, SCHROEDER, TAYLOR, WHITTY

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure.

Ratifies Pacific Ocean Resources Compact. Appropriates money to Emergency Board for contribution to compact. Requires one member of Senate be appointed by President of Senate and one member of House of Representatives be appointed by Speaker of House to act as representatives on compact.

Declares emergency, effective July 1, 1991.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to Pacific Ocean Resources Compact; appropriating money; and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. (1) The Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon hereby ratifies the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact as set forth in section 2 of this Act. This compact shall take effect after two or more of the States of Alaska, California, Hawaii or Washington ratify the compact and consent is granted by Congress as required by section 10, Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

(2) In addition to the States of Alaska, California, Hawaii and Washington, the Province of British Columbia may become an associate party to the compact, without voting power. Upon request of the Province of British Columbia and approval of Congress, the Province of British Columbia may become a full party to this compact with the same rights and powers as the party states.

SECTION 2. The provisions of the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact are as follows:

ARTICLE I

<u>Findings and Purpose</u>

A. The parties recognize:

(1) The States of Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington and the Province of British Columbia have a common interest in the protection of marine and coastal resources. This common interest results from:

(a) The fluid, dynamic ocean currents and atmospheric winds that carry pollutants beyond one party's coastal area to another.

(b) The migratory nature of many important living marine resources that depend upon the marine habitat of various parties for different parts of their lifecycle.

(c) The economic reliance of each party upon renewable resources of the ocean.

NOTE: Matter in **bold face** in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted.

(d) The use of the ocean for transport of oil and other hazardous substances between ports in the various parties and other nations.

(e) A regional interest in providing a stable environment for those communities dependent upon ocean resources and ocean trade for a livelihood.

(2) Some marine resource activities, such as fisheries, are currently highly managed with regard for their regional or transboundary nature through existing state programs, regional fisheries councils, interstate compacts and international treaties. Because there are existing formal mechanisms for interstate cooperation and coordination for these marine resource activities, this compact is not intended to encompass these activities or to grant to the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact authority to regulate resource allocation or management as it may pertain to the use and consumption of marine resources.

(3) A formal interstate agreement does not exist to address and resolve issues of mutual concern or to coordinate individual programs of the parties that affect regional interests in the areas of:

(a) Prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills;

(b) Transportation of oil and other hazardous substances;

(c) Oil and hazardous substance spill response planning;

(d) Environmental monitoring and research; and

(e) Ocean resource management.

(4) Each party has jurisdiction over the submerged and submersible lands within its territorial sea and responsibility for management of many marine resources and ocean uses. Each party has unique natural resource, social, economic and political conditions for which local management by the individual party is the most appropriate.

(5) Parties now do not have an effective means to address mutual concerns related to transport of oil and hazardous substances in waters within and beyond the party's jurisdiction that may jeopardize ocean resources and uses important to one or more coastal parties.

(6) The 1983 Presidential Proclamation of the 200-mile United States Exclusive Economic Zone has created the opportunity for all coastal states to more fully exercise and assert their responsibilities pertaining to the protection, conservation and development of ocean resources under United States jurisdiction.

(7) Citizens of the Pacific states and the Province of British Columbia are increasingly concerned with the environmental integrity of the ocean and protection of all ocean resources.

(8) Recent studies conducted in the wake of major accidental releases of oil or hazardous substances have concluded that the existing system of response to spills could be improved in the following ways to provide better protection of ocean resources:

(a) Enhanced personnel training and qualifications;

(b) Improved vessel design and integrity;

(c) Better mechanisms for cost recovery by the states or the province;

(d) Improved coordination in regulatory oversight;

(e) Enhanced traffic management; and

(f) An improved information base dealing with marine and coastal environments.

(9) A spill or discharge of oil or hazardous substance from an ocean-going vessel has the potential of causing major regional impacts.

B. Therefore, the purposes of this compact shall be:

(1) To assist in the promotion of interstate commerce by encouraging uniform regulation of the

transportation of oil or hazardous substance within the compact zone.

(2) To provide a legal mechanism to regulate certain ocean activities within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone.

(3) To enhance regional coordination of issues of critical importance.

(4) To work with federal agencies to advance the best interest of the region.

(5) To foster regional cooperation and pooling of resources to reduce costs and increase effective use of scarce resources.

(6) To monitor activities of concern to the parties.

(7) To address issues of mutual concern to the Pacific states and the Province of British Columbia and enhance the parties' influence over activities of concern that are not now addressed through existing compacts, including:

(a) Spill prevention;

(b) Transportation of oil and other hazardous substances;

(c) Spill response planning;

(d) Environmental monitoring and research; and

(e) Ocean resource management.

(8) To foster cooperation and coordination among the parties in order to increase the effectiveness of the individual party's ocean laws and programs.

(9) To provide technical assistance to parties for ocean activities covered by this compact.

(10) To provide for formal participation by the Province of British Columbia with the compact to more fully address issues of regional concern.

(11) To insure that the citizens of the region have opportunities to participate in discussions and deliberations of regional ocean resources issues.

(12) To establish an innovative system under which the parties can represent their shared interests within the compact zone, including:

(a) The maintenance and protection of common ocean resources; and

(b) The vessel transportation of oil and other hazardous substances.

(13) To recommend uniform safety standards for routes, crews and equipment for vessels transporting oil and hazardous substances within the compact zone and monitor the implementation of these standards and regulations by federal agencies, states or provinces and private industry.

(14) To promote more coordinated management of ocean resources that are of mutual concern.

(15) To provide a forum for the regional coordination of the individual parties' plans for the management and protection of those areas of the Pacific Ocean and adjacent waters over which the compacting parties jointly or separately now have or may acquire jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II

Definitions

As used in this compact:

(1) "Compact" means the representative body created by Article IV of this compact.

(2) "Compact zone" means the portion of the oceans bordering the parties within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

(3) "Hazardous substance" or "hazardous substances" means any element or compound that, when it enters in or upon the water, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment, including but not limited to fish, animals, vegetation or any part of the natural habitat in which they are found. "Hazardous substance" includes but is not lim-

ited to a substance designated under 33 U.S.C. §1321 (b)(2)(A), any element, compound, mixture, solution or substance designated under 42 U.S.C. §9602, any hazardous waste having characteristics identified under or listed under 42 U.S.C. § 6921, any toxic pollutant listed under 33 U.S.C. §1317 (a) and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency has taken action under 15 U.S.C. § 2606.

(4) "Navigable waters" means the waters of the United States, including the territorial sea.

(5) "Oil" means crude petroleum oil and any other hydrocarbons regardless of gravity, which are produced at the well in liquid form by ordinary production methods, and any petroleum products or petrochemicals of any kind and in any form whether crude, refined or a petroleum by-product, including petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oils, oily sludge, oily refuse or mixed with other wastes, liquefied natural gas or propane.

(6) "Party" means a state or province that ratifies this compact as provided in Article III of this compact.

(7) "Representative" means an individual appointed as provided in Article IV of this compact to represent a party to the compact.

(8) "Vessel" means a watercraft or other artificial contrivance that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries oil or hazardous substance in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that:

(a) Operates on the navigable waters of the compact zone; or

(b) Transfers oil or hazardous substance in a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

ARTICLE III

Operative Dates

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this Article, this compact shall become effective when two or more of the States of Alaska, California, Hawaii or Washington ratify the compact and the consent of Congress is or has been granted as required by section 10, Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

(2) This agreement shall become operative as to the Province of British Columbia as a full party upon request of the Province of British Columbia and approval of the Congress.

ARTICLE IV

Pacific Ocean Resources Compact

(1) The Pacific Ocean Resources Compact is created and shall have its offices within the territorial limits of one of the parties, shall carry out its duties and functions in accordance with this compact, shall continue in force and effect in accordance with this compact, and, except as specifically provided in this compact, shall not be considered an agency or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of any federal law. Each party participating in this compact shall appoint two persons, subject to the applicable laws of the appointing party, to undertake the functions and duties of representatives of the compact. This compact shall be invested with the powers and duties set forth in this compact.

(2) The term of each representative shall be four years. A representative shall hold office until a successor is appointed and qualified but the successor's term shall expire four years from legal date of expiration of the term of the predecessor. Vacancies occurring in the office of a representative for any reason or cause shall be filled for the unexpired term by the party represented by the vacancy. Any party may remove the representative for that party in accordance with the statutes

of the party concerned. Each representative may delegate to a deputy the power to be present and participate, including voting as the representative or substitute, at any meeting of or hearing by or other proceeding of the compact.

(3) The compact shall invite the Secretary of Transportation, the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or their designees to participate as nonvoting members of the compact.

ARTICLE V

Pacific Ocean Resources Compact Authority

(1) The Pacific Ocean Resources Compact is authorized to:

(a) Facilitate the prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills by:

(A) Serving as a West Coast Spill Prevention Advisory Committee to the United States Coast Guard. As such, the compact shall advise the United States Coast Guard on matters pertaining to spill prevention within the compact zone and also shall advise the United States Coast Guard on other matters within the compact's authority as set forth in this compact.

(B) Participating as an interested person in any rulemaking proceeding by the United States Coast Guard related to the establishment of safety standards for routes, crews and equipment for vessels transporting oil and hazardous substances. The United States Coast Guard shall adopt the recommendations of the compact, unless the United States Coast Guard makes a finding, as part of the rulemaking process, that the adoption of such recommendations would not further the prevention of oil and hazardous-substance spills.

(C) As an interested person, requesting the United States Coast Guard to initiate rulemaking for the establishment or amendment of safety standards for routes, crews and equipment for vessels transporting oil and hazardous substances. The United States Coast Guard shall initiate rulemaking as requested by the compact, unless the United States Coast Guard makes a finding that the initiation of such rulemaking would not further the prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills.

(D) Making recommendations to other appropriate state, federal and regional entities regarding uniform safety standards for routes, crews and equipment for vessels transporting oil and hazardous substances in the compact zone.

(b) Insure a coordinated network of oil and hazardous substance spill response plans and programs of the parties, federal agencies and private organizations.

(c) By regulation, establish the requirements for submission of and approval by the compact of a contingency plan by any vessel transporting oil or hazardous substance in the compact zone. Such requirements shall be consistent with the requirements for response plans under section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-380). A plan developed in accordance with the regulations adopted by the compact and approved by the compact shall satisfy the requirements of section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act and shall supersede any requirements of an individual party for submitting a vessel contingency or spill response plan. However, all plans approved by parties to this compact before the operative date of the compact shall remain in full force and effect until a contingency plan is approved by the compact pursuant to this paragraph. In establishing regulations under this paragraph, the compact shall work closely with officials of the parties to assure that the vessel contingency plans required under this compact include all subject areas included by the member parties, in the standards for vessel contingency plans of the parties, in aggregate, before the adoption of the compact.

(d) Establish and maintain an informational clearinghouse related to spill response, including a directory of personnel, equipment, technical expertise, organizations and other resources available to assist as part of a regional oil or hazardous substance spill response.

(e) Provide a forum for discussion and recommendation to resolve conflicts among member parties or the federal government regarding various ocean resources programs that have been or may be established by each party.

(f) Provide opportunities for public participation in compact activities by holding meetings of the compact in various locations within the territorial limits of the parties, providing opportunities for public comment at meetings and developing a public outreach program.

(g) Designate state or provincial agency officials to act on behalf of the compact as liaisons with federal agencies.

(h) Identify the regional data needs related to ocean resources and recommend a method for compiling the data in a format that can be shared by all parties.

(i) Consult with and advise any pertinent party or federal agency with regard to problems connected with ocean resources management and recommend the adoption of any rules or regulations the compact considers advisable that are within the jurisdiction of the agency.

(j) Establish sanctions and a schedule of civil penalties for violations of the rules or regulations of the compact and impose such sanctions or civil penalties in accordance with 5 U.S.C. §§551 to 559 and §§701 to 706.

(k) Request the United States Coast Guard to enforce or assist in the enforcement of any regulations adopted by the compact including but not limited to regulations related to the submission of a contingency plan or financial assurance requirements in the compact zone.

(L) Establish a schedule of reasonable fees to be assessed for the review of a contingency plan submitted under paragraph (c) of this subsection. The fees shall be sufficient to recover the costs of reviewing the plans and conducting any related inspections. The fees may be assessed in increments up to the maximum amount.

(2) In addition to the authority granted under paragraph (1) of this Article, the compact may:

(a) Accept grants and gifts.

(b) Enter into contracts for whose performance the compact shall be solely responsible in order to support its operations.

(c) Conduct and prepare, independently or in cooperation with others, studies, investigations, research and programs relating to the purposes of this compact.

(d) Conduct public hearings on matters pertaining to the purposes of this compact.

(e) Establish a standardized cost recovery formula for damages to other resources based on the amount of oil or hazardous substance spilled.

(f) Enter into an agreement with the United States Coast Guard under which the compact will administer compliance with the requirements for demonstrating financial responsibility under section 1016 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 in an amount established by the compact. Such proof of financial responsibility, if established by the compact, shall satisfy and supersede the requirement of any individual party for demonstrating financial responsibility. However, all financial responsibility requirements established by the parties to this compact before the compact establishes an amount under this paragraph shall remain in full force and effect until the compact establishes a requirement and enters into an agreement with the United States Coast Guard under this paragraph. In establishing the amount of financial responsibility under this paragraph, the compact shall work with officials of each party to assure that such requirements are sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the parties, in aggregate.

(g) In accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. §§551 to 559 and §§701-706, enforce the rules and regulations adopted by the compact to carry out the authority of the compact as set forth in this Article.

(h) Appoint technical and advisory committees for the purpose of advising the compact on regional ocean resources issues, data needs and format and other purposes related to the compact's activities. A technical or advisory committee appointed by the compact shall not be subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463, as amended).

(i) Allow a variance from the provisions of this compact or rules or regulations adopted by the compact pursuant to this Article. A variance shall be based on a showing by the person or entity seeking the variance that the activity allowed under the variance will have no regional impact and that the variance is economically necessary. Under no circumstances may a variance result in the regulation of the transportation of oil or hazardous substance according to standards less stringent than standards imposed under federal law.

(3) The compact shall adopt all regulations necessary to carry out its duties and exercise its authority under this Article. The compact shall adopt such regulations in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. §§500 to 559.

ARTICLE VI

Pacific Ocean Resources Compact Organization

The compact shall select a chairperson and a vice chairperson. After the initial chairperson and vice chairperson are selected, the compact shall establish a rotation for the selection of the chairperson and vice chairperson so the office rotates through the parties to the compact. The compact shall appoint and at its pleasure remove or discharge such officers and employees as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications and compensation. The compact shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. It may establish and maintain one or more offices for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time or place within the territorial limits of the signatory parties but must meet at least once a year.

ARTICLE VII

Voting and Quorum

(1) A majority of the representatives shall constitute a quorum.

(2) Each representative shall be entitled to one vote. No action or decision of the compact shall be approved unless the action or decision receives a majority of the votes of the representatives, including at least one affirmative vote from each party.

ARTICLE VIII

Support Agencies

The compact may contract for the staff support necessary to carry out the purposes of this compact or request appropriate agencies of the signatory parties to act as the research agencies of the compact.

ARTICLE IX

Parties' Powers Under Compact

Except as specifically provided in Article V of this compact, nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit the powers of any party or to repeal or prevent the enactment of any legislation or the enforcement of any requirement imposing additional conditions and restrictions to conserve ocean resources.

ARTICLE X

Absence

Continued absence of representation or of any compact representative from any party shall be brought to the attention of the appointing authority of the party not represented.

ARTICLE XI

Funding

(1) Each party shall contribute to the support of the compact.

(2) The annual contribution of each party shall be figured to the nearest $100.

(3) The compact shall prepare an annual budget which shall be approved by vote of the compact. After approval, the proposed budget shall be presented to the chief executive and legislative body of the signatory parties.

(4) Each party shall be responsible for the expenses of its own representatives.

ARTICLE XII

Withdrawal from Compact

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each party until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact must be preceded by sending six months' notice in writing of intention to withdraw from the compact to the other parties to the compact.

SECTION 3. One member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate and one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as the representatives of the State of Oregon on the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact in accordance with the powers and duties set forth in the compact.

SECTION 4. (1) In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Emergency Board, for the biennium beginning July 1, 1991, out of the General Fund, the sum of $25,000 which may be allocated by the Emergency Board only for the purpose of funding the costs of contributing to the support of the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact activities, once the compact becomes operational.

(2) If all of the moneys referred to in subsection (1) of this section are not allocated by the Emergency Board prior to December 1, 1992, such moneys on that date become available for any other purpose for which the Emergency Board lawfully may allocate funds.

SECTION 5. This Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this Act takes effect July 1, 1991.

WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
121 SECOND ST 4TH FL SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105 PHONE [illegible] FAX 415 [illegible]

MEMORANDUM

TO: WLC Ocean Resources Committee Members

FROM: Representative Peter Apo, Hawaii
Committee Chair

DATE: 26 July 1991

SUBJECT: WLC Annual Meeting

The next meeting of the WLC Ocean Resources Committee will be in conjunction with the WLC Annual Meeting in Cheyenne, Wyoming on September 22-25. The committee will meet over three days at the Annual Meeting. A draft agenda is enclosed for your reference.

On Sunday, September 22 the committee will conduct an ocean policy roundtable discussion and begin consideration of resolutions during the morning session. In the afternoon, speakers will discuss recent federal ocean-related legislation and the formation of a NOAA/Pacific States liaison program. In addition, the committee will again address the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact. On Monday, September 23, the committee will debate and adopt its resolutions for referral to the WLC Resolutions Committee. On Tuesday, September 24 the committee will hear from several speakers regarding new and changing uses of the ocean, the so-called "urban expansion into marine ecosystems."

Also enclosed are copies of the resolutions of the WLC Ocean Resources Committee adopted at the 1989 and 1990 Annual Meetings. Resolutions from the 1989 Annual Meeting will sunset at the 1991 Annual Meeting in Cheyenne. At that time, the Ocean Resources Committee may propose new resolutions for Western Legislative Conference adoption. Proposed resolutions for the upcoming Annual Meeting should be prepared in the format of the 1990 resolutions and submitted to William Hull at the CSG Western Office **as soon as possible**. If you have any questions concerning submission of resolutions, contact Bill at (415) 974-6422.

WLC Annual Meeting registration materials have been mailed to every western state legislator. If you have not received your registration material, please contact Tama Spencer at the CSG Western Office. I urge you to make your reservations **immediately**. The deadline for conference registration is August 22. After that date, registration fees increase.

I look forward to seeing you in Cheyenne.

Enclosures: Draft Meeting Agenda
1989 & 1990 Committee Resolutions

WBH:ormemo

WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
121 SECOND ST. 4 TH FL SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105 PHONE (415) 974-6422 FAX (415) 974-1747

WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE
OCEAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE
DRAFT AGENDA

22-24 September 1991
Hitching Post Inn
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Presiding: Representative Peter Apo, Hawaii
Chair, WLC Ocean Resources Committee

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22

8:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	**Ocean Resources Committee Meeting**	Room
8:00 a.m.	**Ocean Policy Roundtable Discussion**	
9:30 a.m.	**Consideration of Committee Resolutions**	
1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	**Ocean Resources Committee Meeting**	Room
1:30 p.m.	**Federal Legislative Update** Eldon Hout Oregon Department of Land Conservation & Development	
2:30 p.m.	**NOAA/Pacific States Liaison Program** William Schramm National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Dr. James Rote California Assembly Office of Research	
3:30 p.m.	**Pacific Ocean Resources Compact Implementation** Senator Bill Bradbury, Oregon Chair, Western Legislative Conference	

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

8:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	**Ocean Resources Committee Resolutions Session** (with working breakfast)	Room

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24

12:00 noon - 3:00 p.m.	**Ocean Resources Committee Meeting** (with working lunch)	Room
12:00 noon	**Future Development of Ocean Resources**	
	Dr. John Craven Law of the Sea Institute University of Hawaii	
	Pat Takahashi Hawaii National Energy Institute	
	Gary Magnuson Center for Marine Conservation	

WBH:oramagn

WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
121 SECOND STREET 4TH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105 TELEPHONE (415) 974-6422

APPROVED RESOLUTION NO. 89-9

COASTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

(Urging Congress to Reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act and to Pass a Strict Oil Spill Liability Law)

(Introduced by the Ocean Resources Committee)

WHEREAS, the nation's coastal areas now contain more than half of our population and that percentage is expected to grow to 75 percent by the year 2000, and

WHEREAS, the coastal areas of the country are increasingly called upon to support a tremendous and often conflicting array of critically important activities including: fisheries development and enhancement, commerce and industrial port development, energy exploration and production, public access and recreation, waterfront restoration and housing, wetland preservation and coastal preservation, ocean dumping of pollutants and clean drinking water; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) was enacted in 1972 to establish for the first time a national program to encourage and assist state involvement in preserving, protecting, developing and, where possible, restoring or enhancing the nation's ocean and coastal resources; and

WHEREAS, Congress reaffirmed its and the nation's commitment to this program through the reauthorization of the CZMA in 1980 and 1985; and

WHEREAS, the CZMA stands today as the only comprehensive tool which allows federal, state and local governments to cooperatively manage more than 95,000 miles of our country's beaches, bays, ports and harbors, wetlands, estuaries, and fisheries; and

WHEREAS, under the CZMA a unique and successful partnership between federal, state and local governments and the public has been established to carry out the national policy objectives of the Act, which involve balanced consideration among a myriad of competing coastal resource uses; and

WHEREAS, coastal states and island governments have been encouraged to develop and implement coastal management programs, subject to review and approval by the federal government, with federal financial assistance and the promise that federal activities directly affecting the coastal zone will be consistent with approved state management programs; and

WHEREAS, the partnership established by the CZMA has been remarkably productive, with more than 90 percent of our national coastal zone managed through federally approved coastal management programs and 29 of 35 eligible coastal states and island governments having instituted these programs; and

WHEREAS, to sustain this national framework under which judicious consideration can be given to the interests of all legitimate users of coastal resources, the state/federal partnership established by the CZMA must continue; and

WHEREAS, in managing these programs, the coastal states and island governments have developed expertise in dealing with coastal management issues, which will become increasingly important as pressures upon the nation's finite ocean and coastal resources continue to increase; and

WHEREAS, the March, 1989, grounding of the Exxon Valdez spilled 10.8 million gallons of North Slope crude oil into Prince William Sound, killing thousands of sea birds, sea otters and other wildlife, and closing important commercial fisheries; and

WHEREAS, as of November, 1989, the cleanup efforts for attempted removal of the oil from the 1200 miles of fouled Alaskan shoreline has surpassed $1 billion; and

WHEREAS, several coastal states presently have strict oil spill liability laws, and others are considering such legislation; and

WHEREAS, the Congress has failed to enact comprehensive oil spill legislation and for the past 15 years has included a preemption provision in the House of Representatives' version of a bill; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Senate has passed S. 686 (Mitchell, D-Maine) which does not preempt states from establishing their own oil-spill cleanup and compensation funds, and provides for unlimited liability or higher liability limits than federal law; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. House of Representatives has recently passed H.R. 3394 (Jones, D-North Carolina) which does not preempt state law from providing for separate funds and liability but does retain gross negligence as the standard by which an oil company or carrier pays unlimited damages under federal law; and

WHEREAS, the Senate's and House of Representatives' versions of the comprehensive oil spill bill will be considered in a conference committee before the end of 1989;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments believes that the coastal states must continue to have primary responsibility for the wise management of our coastal resources, while the federal government must continue to provide states with regulatory incentives and financial assistance; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference further believes that Congress should reauthorize the CZMA in 1990; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference further believes that it is incumbent on Congress to provide stable and predictable grant funding to enable the states to meet their obligations under the CZMA; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference urges Congress to enact legislation to ensure that all federal activities directly affecting a state's coastal zone be clearly subject to CZMA consistency review and to clarify the meaning of "directly affecting", thus maintaining the state's consistency review authority over federal activities occurring seaward or landward of a state's coastal zone; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference supports federal oil spill legislation that retains the nonpreemptive provision of state oil spill programs and laws and sets simple negligence as the standard for damages; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference monitor the progress of the conference committee and urge the President of the United States to sign a comprehensive oil spill law which does not preempt coastal states from enacting similar, or stronger, legislation.

(RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE AT ITS 1989 ANNUAL MEETING ON NOVEMBER 15 IN MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.)

89-OR3/2

WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
121 SECOND STREET 4TH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105 TELEPHONE (415) 974-6422

APPROVED RESOLUTION NO. 89-10

ELIMINATES THE USE OF DRIFT NETS ON THE HIGH SEAS

(Urging the U.S. Department of State to Give Higher Priority to the Elimination of High Seas Drift Nets, to Increase International Cooperation and Research and to Foster a Greater Understanding of the Ocean)

(Introduced by the Ocean Resources Committee)

WHEREAS, the Western Legislative Conference recognizes the severe impacts high seas drift net fisheries have on the living marine resources of the ocean including salmon, steelhead, tuna, billfish, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals; and

WHEREAS, the size and scope of the high seas drift net fisheries conducted by Japan, Taiwan, and Korea results in 30,000 miles of drift net; and

WHEREAS, high seas drift nets are indiscriminate in the harvest of marine species, and make conservation and management of marine resources impossible; and

WHEREAS, high seas drift nets when severed from the fishing vessel continue indiscriminate ensnarement of living marine resources and add to the growing problem of marine debris;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments call for the immediate elimination of high seas drift nets; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the U.S. Department of State give higher priority in international negotiations to the elimination of high seas drift nets and increase international cooperation and research to foster a greater understanding of the ocean.

(RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE AT ITS 1989 ANNUAL MEETING ON NOVEMBER 15 IN MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA.)

89-OR5

WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
121 SECOND STREET 4TH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105 TELEPHONE (415) 974-6422

APPROVED RESOLUTION NO. 90-6

STATE MANAGEMENT OF THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

(Urging the Federal Government to Enter into a Meaningful Partnership with the Coastal States and three Pacific Island Governments in Managing and Developing the Exclusive Economic Zone)

(Introduced by the Ocean Resources Committee)

WHEREAS, the Presidential Proclamation of March 10, 1983, established sovereign rights over living and nonliving resources within a 200-mile U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), thereby acquiring internationally-recognized rights over an area more than one and one-half times larger than the United States land mass; and

WHEREAS, the EEZ contains vast resources of known and yet-to-be-discovered resources, some of which, such as oil, gas, mineral and fishery resources, are governed by existing regulatory regimes; and

WHEREAS, in order to best manage the totality of Pacific marine resources, a comprehensive management and regulatory framework must be put in place; and

WHEREAS, the coastal states and three Pacific Island Governments have direct and inherent rights, as well as substantial expertise and experience, in the protection, conservation and development of the EEZ; and

WHEREAS, resource management of the EEZ is a domestic issue of joint concern to the coastal states and three Pacific Island Governments and the federal government, with the impacts of development falling disproportionately on the coastal states; and

WHEREAS, the recent series of oil spills has dramatically demonstrated that the U.S. needs a much improved capacity for EEZ planning and management, including much closer partnership among the coastal states and the federal government;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments urges the federal government to encourage and promote shared decision making between the federal government and the affected states and the three Pacific Island Governments in development of the EEZ, with the shared decision making encompassing the areas of resource management, development and regulatory issues; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference believes there must be an equitable division of the benefits from the development of the oil, gas, and mineral resources among the states and the three Pacific Island Governments and federal government; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference believes effective ocean management must be based upon solid research and environmental protection and that these missions are best carried out with the shared input and shared resources of the coastal states, the three Pacific Island Governments and the federal government; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference urges Congress to include language in the legislation reauthorizing the Coastal Zone Management Act to clarify that funds received by coastal states and the three Pacific Island Governments under the CZM program can be used, at their option, to continue and expand EEZ initiatives currently being undertaken.

(RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE AT ITS 1990 ANNUAL MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 26 IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.)

90-OR1

WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
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PROPOSED RESOLUTION NO. 90-7

COASTAL AND OCEAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

(Urging the Federal Government to Improve Management of the Coastal Zones)

(Introduced by the Ocean Resources Committee)

WHEREAS, the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) authorized a national framework for the stewardship of our coastal resources by encouraging states to develop and implement coastal zone management programs which ensure the wise use of coastal resources; and

WHEREAS, because of their experience in managing coastal and ocean resources pursuant to the CZMA, the Pacific States and three Pacific Island Governments have developed unique expertise for addressing coastal zone management issues which will become increasingly important as pressures upon the nation's finite coastal resources continue to increase; and

WHEREAS, by the year 2000, 120 million people will live within 50 miles of the nation's coasts, resulting in increased economic, environmental and social pressures a burgeoning population brings; and

WHEREAS, nonpoint water pollution sources are a principal cause of nearshore water quality degradation and impair the productivity and use of coastal waters for ecological, economic and recreational activities; and

WHEREAS, the management of coastal hazard areas is hampered by less than comprehensive enabling legislation, by conflicting national policies and programs, by a reliance on structural responses to erosion which often result in greater shoreline destruction and by a lack of knowledge for effectively evaluating the utility and accuracy of various hazard management strategies; and

WHEREAS, the problems caused by using coastal waters as a repository for a large portion of the nation's solid waste are becoming increasingly apparent; and

WHEREAS, despite the Coastal Zone Management Act provisions calling for consistency and integration among governmental programs, recently an increasing number of disparate coastal and nearshore resource initiatives have been scattered among several federal agencies resulting in a lack of appropriate linkages and decreasing accountability for resolving the critical national coastal issues; and

WHEREAS, the planning and management of coastal resources continue to be void of comprehensive international accord, despite recognition of the vital link between a healthy coastal zone and the ability to sustain life on our planet;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments urges Congress and the federal executive branch to improve management of the nation's coastal and ocean resources, and in so doing:

1. recognize that it is in the national interest to have the primary responsibility for regulating land use and development in the coastal zone at the state and local levels of government, and that new incentives and necessary federal financial assistance must be provided to the states and local governments to help cope with increasing pressures on coastal and ocean resources as a result of population and economic growth;

2. establish statutory authority and funding for federally-approved Coastal Zone Management programs to develop the policies, methodology and plans necessary to ensure that any activity associated with the construction or operation of any proposed development that may significantly affect coastal waters will not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards established under the Clean Water Act;

3. enact legislation to improve governmental leadership in the protection and management of coastal wetlands which, depending on the history of each state's development of its wetlands, achieves no net loss or in Alaska, given its special circumstances, allows for environmentally responsible wetlands development, and establishes incentives to enhance and/or restore coastal wetlands wherever possible;

4. promulgate regulations and provide the necessary federal funding to effectively implement the Ocean Dumping Act of 1988, and the Tributyltin-Based Anti-Fouling Control Act of 1987;

5. promote international cooperation in planning, information exchange and problem identification to alleviate the impacts of global sea level rise and ocean degradation;

6. amend the Coastal Zone Management Act to require states, with federal funding assistance, to identify coastal areas that will be vulnerable to sea level rise by the year 2050. Furthermore, develop policies to ensure that sea level rise considerations are incorporated into all state permitting and funding decisions;

7. nsider appropriate changes in insurance and regulatory policies to encourage appro ate cross-compliance by federal agencies and to discourage inappropriate use and development in coastal hazard areas; and

8. establish a mechanism to ensure that a single federal policy direction is pursued for managing coastal and ocean resources among disparate federal agency initiatives and programs.

(RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE AT ITS 1990 ANNUAL MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 26 IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.)

90-OR2

WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
121 SECOND STREET 4TH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105 TELEPHONE (415) 974-6422

APPROVED RESOLUTION NO. 90-8

ACKNOWLEDGING THE EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS AND OF THE ISLAND OF GUAM

(Urging the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments to Acknowledge the Exclusive Economic Zones of the Northern Mariana Islands and of the Island of Guam)

(Introduced by the Ocean Resources Committee)

WHEREAS, the inhabitants of the Northern Mariana Islands and of Guam traditionally have been a seafaring people, sailing the waters and using the resources of the oceans for hundreds of miles in all directions from their home islands; and

WHEREAS, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands have historically possessed, despite hundreds of years of colonial occupation by Spanish, German and Japanese administrations, all inherent incidents of sovereignty, including jurisdiction, control and authority over the use of the surrounding seas, submerged lands, and marine resources surrounding their islands; and

WHEREAS, at the end of World War II the Security Council of the United Nations recognized the sovereignty of the people of the Northern Mariana Islands over their marine resources in Article 7, section 2 of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Former Japanese Mandated Islands between the U.S. and the Security Council of the United Nations, which obligates the U.S. to "protect the inhabitants against the loss of their lands and resources"; and

WHEREAS, the inalienable right of the people of the Northern Mariana Islands to govern themselves is clearly recognized by the community of nations and specifically acknowledged in the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Former Japanese Mandated Islands; and

WHEREAS, in 1975 the people of the Northern Mariana Islands, in the exercise of their inherent sovereign rights as confirmed by the Trusteeship Agreement, approved a Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the U.S. ("the Covenant"); and

WHEREAS, Guam is presently negotiating with the U.S. to change its political status from that of an unincorporated territory to a commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, one proviso that the people of Guam have adopted for inclusion in the draft Guam Commonweath Act is control of all living and nonliving resources in Guam's exclusive economic zone; and

WHEREAS, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands and of Guam have never, at any time, in any document, including the Covenant, waived their ownership of and sovereignty over their marine resources, and in fact Article VIII, section 801 of the Covenant confirms in the government of the Northern Mariana Islands ownership of all property and resources, including the marine resources, of those islands; and

WHEREAS, in Presidential Proc'amation 5030 of March 10, 1983, former President Ronald Reagan proclaimed to the world community the existence of the exclusive economic zone surrounding the Northern Mariana Islands, beyond those Islands' territorial sea, "to the extent consistent with the Covenant and the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement"; and

WHEREAS, accordingly, Presidential Proclamation 5030 did not, and could not, operate to modify or take away the sovereign rights to the exclusive economic zone invested and residing in the people of the people of the Northern Mariana Islands pursuant to historical practice, international law, the Trusteeship Agreement, and the Covenant; and

WHEREAS, in the absence of specifically ceding authority, jurisdiction and control to the U.S. under the terms of the Covenant, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands continue to retain that authority, jurisdiction and control; and

WHEREAS, the international community, in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, agrees that peoples and nations bounded by oceans have a right to the exclusive use of an economic zone two hundred miles from their littoral; and

WHEREAS, as evidenced by established continuous use, the maritime resources of the waters roughly conforming to the 200 mile exclusive economic zones from the littorals of the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam, as defined by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, at all times have been and continue to be the property respectively of the peoples of the Northern Mariana Islands and of Guam; and

WHEREAS, by and through the Marine Sovereignty Act of 1980, Commonwealth Public Law 2-7, and by and through 1 GCA section 402, the peoples of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and of Guam claimed in conformity with international law and practice the 200-mile exclusive economic zones off their islands, and the exclusive right to conserve and exploit the resources in those zones; and

WHEREAS, if the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam retain control over their exclusive economic zones this will provide a greatly expanded revenue base for those islands, thereby making them less dependent on federal aid at taxpayer expense; and

WHEREAS, the Coastal Western States and the three Pacific Island Governments participating in the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments all share a common interest in the ownership and control of the ocean resources in the exclusive economic zones of their coastlines;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments supports and urges Congress to acknowledge the inherent right of jurisdiction, authority and control of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands over the resources of its exclusive economic zone; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference recognizes, supports and encourages Guam to continue its quest for an improved political relationship with the U.S. and urges the U.S. Congress to honor the will of the people of Guam by recognizing their sovereign right to control the EEZ around Guam; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the presiding officer shall certify and the secretary shall attest to the adoption of this resolution and thereafter shall transmit certified copies to the President of the U.S.; to the Secretary of the Interior; to the Secretary of State; to the Secretary of Commerce; to the chairman, House Committee on Interior; to the chairman, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries; to the chairman, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; to the chairman, United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization; to the chairman of the United Nations Trusteeship Council; to the chairman, United Nations Security Council; and to the chief executive officer and the presiding officers of each of the member states of the Western Legislative Conference.

<u>(RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE CONFERENCE AT ITS
1990 ANNUAL MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 26 IN ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.)</u>

90-OR3/1

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL COMMITTEE
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FAX COVER SHEET
FAX # (503) 373-1043
SALEM, OREGON

DATE 1-25-91

NUMBER OF PAGES 16
(INCLUDING COVER SHEET)

3711

RECIPIENT FAX # 907-465-4928

TO: Ginny Fay Cotten's office
Room 11

FROM: Jeannette Holman
Legislative Counsel, Oregon

COMMENTS

Commentary for Proposed Interstate Compact

Prepared by Jeannette Holman
Oregon Legislative Counsel
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(503) 378-8148
FAX (503) 373-1043

9/4/90
(Revised 9/12/90)
(Revised 10/15/90)

The following commentary provides an explanation for some of the proposed language for the interstate compact on oil transportation and spill response. Notes in parenthesis in column 2 indicate the source of the comment and may be referred to for a more indepth discussion of the issue. These documents are: 1) The federal act creating the Northwest Power Planning Council (P.L. 96-501); 2) Final Draft of Alaska Sea Grant Legal Research Team, "Potential Utility of an Interstate Compact as a Vehicle for Oil Spill Prevention and Response," Bader, Harry, Principal Investigator, December, 1989 (Bader); and 3) "Draft Final Report of the States/BC Task Force on Oil Spills," July 2, 1990 (States/BC Task Force).

The States/BC Task Force did not submit a formal recommendation to the Western Legislative Conference separate from the recommendations in its report. Thus, the proposed compact reflects only the broad concepts outlined in the final draft report.

Please feel free to contact me with comments or proposed changes or if you have questions about the commentary or proposed language.

(NOTE: THE LANGUAGE OF THE COMPACT FOUND IN THIS COMMENTARY HAS NOT BEEN PROOFREAD. THE FINAL LANGUAGE MAY VARY SLIGHTLY FROM THAT IN THE COMMENTARY AS NECESSARY TO CORRECT STYLE OR GRAMMATICAL ERRORS. FOR PURPOSES OF BILL INTRODUCTION, THE VERSION FOUND IN THE DOCUMENT ENTITLED "LC 20" DATED OCTOBER 26, 1990, (OR LATER IF CHANGES ARE MADE IN HAWAII) SHOULD BE USED.)

SECTION 1. (1) The Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon hereby ratifies the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact as set forth in section 2 of this Act. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, this compact shall take effect after one or more of the states of Alaska, California, Hawaii or Washington ratify the compact and consent is granted by Congress as required by section 10, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States.

(2) In accordance with the consent of Congress granted in Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1456b, those portions of this compact related to the regional coordination of the parties' coastal management plans shall be in effect when one or more of the States of Alaska, California, Hawaii or Washington become parties thereto. Pursuant to 15 CFR 932.31 (b), this compact may be submitted to the Associate Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association for review for conflict with federal law or treaties, but such review shall not delay or otherwise affect the effectiveness of this compact between the Parties.

(3) In addition to the States of Alaska, California and Washington, the Province of British Columbia may become an associate party to the compact, without voting power. Upon request of the Province of British Columbia, and approval of Congress, the Province of British Columbia may become a full party to this compact with the same rights and powers as the party States.

SECTION 2. The provisions of the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact are as follows:

1. Paragraph (2) is included to take advantage of the federal approval already granted under Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act for interstate compacts created to coordinate coastal zone management plans of adjacent states.

2. Congressional approval is necessary for all parts of the compact that relate to matters other than the interstate coordination of coastal zone management activities. The approach taken here allows the states to begin receiving federal moneys and taking actions relating to coastal management without waiting for the approval of the oil spill related activities.

3. The third tier of approval is that necessary if British Columbia elects to participate in the compact as a full member, rather than as only an associate party without voting privileges. This would elevate the compact to a status resembling a treaty.

ARTICLE I

Findings and Purpose

A. The parties recognize:

(1) The states of Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington and Alaska and the Province of British Columbia have a common interest in the protection of marine and coastal resources. This common interest results from:

(a) The fluid, dynamic ocean currents and atmospheric winds that carry pollutants beyond one party's coastal area to another.

(b) The migratory nature of many important living marine resources that depend upon the marine habitat of various parties for different parts of their lifecycle.

(c) The economic reliance of each party upon renewable resources of the ocean.

(d) The use of the ocean for transport of oil and other hazardous substances between ports in the various parties and other nations.

(e) A regional interest in providing a stable environment for those communities dependent upon ocean resources and ocean trade for a livelihood.

(2) Some marine resource activities, such as fisheries, are currently highly managed with regard for their regional or transboundary nature through existing state programs, regional fisheries councils, interstate compacts and international treaties. Because there are existing formal mechanisms for interstate cooperation and coordination for these marine resource activities, this compact is not intended to encompass these activities.

(3) A formal interstate agreement does not exist to address

1. This article demonstrates the regionalist justification, a required element of interstate compact. (Bader, p. 15)

2. Paragraph (2) clarifies the intent <u>not</u> to include fisheries regulation within the scope of this compact.

and resolve issues of mutual concern or to coordinate individual programs of the parties that affect regional interests in the areas of:

(a) Prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills;

(b) Transportation of oil and other hazardous substances;

(c) Oil and hazardous substance spill response planning; and

(d) Environmental monitoring and research.

(4) Each party has jurisdiction over the submerged and submersible lands within its territorial sea and responsibility for management of many marine resources and ocean uses. Each party has unique natural resource, social, economic and political conditions for which local management by the individual party is the most appropriate.

(5) Parties now do not have an effective means to address mutual concerns related to transport of oil and hazardous substances in waters within and beyond the party's jurisdiction that may jeopardize ocean resources and uses important to one or more coastal parties.

(6) The 1983 Presidential Proclamation of the 200-mile United States Exclusive Economic Zone has created the opportunity for all coastal states to more fully exercise and assert their responsibilities pertaining to the protection, conservation and development of ocean resources under United States jurisdiction.

(7) Citizens of the Pacific states and British Columbia are increasingly concerned with the environmental integrity of the ocean and protection of all ocean resources.

(8) Recent studies conducted in the wake of major accidental releases of oil or hazardous substances have concluded that the existing system of

3. As per the recommendation of the States/BC Task Force to address prevention measures in this interstate compact. (States/BC Task Force, pp. 4, 10 and 49)

response to spills fails to provide adequate protection to ocean resources in the following ways:

(a) Inadequate personnel training and qualifications;

(b) Weaknesses in vessel design and integrety;

(c) Insufficient traffic management;

(d) Gaps in regulatory oversight;

(e) Incomplete cost recovery by the states or provinces; and

(f) A lack of information about the marine and coastal environments.

(9) A spill or discharge of oil or hazardous substance from an ocean-going vessel has the potential of causing major regional impacts.

4. This language is drawn from the findings of the States/BC Task Force.

B. Therefore the purpose of this compact shall be:

(1) To provide a legal mechanism to regulate certain ocean activities within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone that the parties cannot now individually regulate.

(2) To enhance regional sovereignty over issues of critical importance.

(3) To direct federal agencies to act in the best interest of the region.

(4) To foster regional cooperation and pooling of resources to reduce costs and increase

5. Vessels smaller than ____, such as lighter barges do not, in most instances, have the potential regional spill impact as vessels carrying more than ___ tons. Responsibility for safety of the smaller, locally operated vessels would remain with the individual parties, unless a party specifically requested assistance from the Compact. Discussion at Anchorage meeting indicated a need to clarify (9) to indicate intent to include leaks of oil carried as bunker fuel as well as oil cargo.

6. This portion of the article sets

effective use of scarce resources.

(5) To enhance the oversight and supervision of activities of concern to the parties.

(6) To address issues of mutual concern to the Pacific states and British Columbia and enhance the parties' influence over activities of concern that are not now addressed through existing compacts, including:

(a) Spill prevention;

(b) Transportation of oil and other hazardous substances;

(c) Spill response planning; and

(d) Environmental monitoring and research.

(7) To foster cooperation and coordination among the parties in order to increase the effectiveness of the individual party's ocean laws and programs.

(8) Provide technical assistance to parties for ocean activities covered by this Compact.

(9) Provide for formal participation by the Province of British Columbia with the Compact to more fully address issues of regional concern.

(10) To ensure that the citizens of the region have opportunities to participate in discussions and deliberations of regional ocean resources issues.

(11) To establish an innovative system under which the parties can represent their shared interests within the compact zone, including:

(a) The maintenance and protection of common ocean resources; and

(b) The vessel transportation of oil and other hazardous substances.

(12) To establish uniform safety standards for routes, crews and equipment for vessels transporting oil and hazardous substances within the compact zone

forth the intended scope of the compact; i.e., how the Compact body will address the regional issues.

7. Issues of spill response planning, spill prevention and transportation are targeted by States/BC Task Force recommendations (States/BC Task Force, pp. 4, 10 and 49)

and to provide oversight for the implementation of these standards and regulations by federal agencies, states or provinces and private industry.

(13) To promote the better management of ocean resources that are of mutual concern;

(14) To provide a forum for the regional coordination of the individual parties' plans for the management and protection of those areas of the Pacific Ocean and adjacent waters over which the compacting parties jointly or separately now have or may acquire jurisdictions.

ARTICLE II

Definitions

As used in this compact:

(1) "Compact" means the representative body created by Article IV of this compact.

(2) "Compact zone" means the portion of the oceans bordering the parties within the 200 mile exclusive economic zone.

(3) "Hazardous substance" means any element or compound that, when it enters in or upon the water presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment, including but not limited to fish, animals, vegetation, or any part of the natural habitat in which they are found. "Hazardous substance" includes but is not limited to a substance designated under 33 U.S.C. 1321 (b)(2)(A), any element, compound, mixture, solution or substance designated under 42 U.S.C. 9602, any hazardous waste having characteristics identified under or listed under 42 U.S.C. 6921, any toxic pollutant listed under 33 U.S.C. 1317 (a) and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator of the United States

1. Satisfies need for clear definitions (Bader, p. 15).

Environmental Protection Agency has taken action under 15 U.S.C. 2606.

(4) "Oil" means crude petroleum oil and any other hydrocarbons regardless of gravity, which are produced at the well in liquid form by ordinary production methods, and any petroleum products or petrochemicals of any kind and in any form whether crude, refined, or a petroleum by-product, including petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oils, oily sludge, oily refuse or mixed with other wastes, liquified natural gas or propane.

(5) "Party" means a state or province that joins the compact as provided in Article III of this compact.

(6) "Representative" means an individual appointed as provided in Article IV of this compact to represent a party to the compact.

(6) "Vessel" means a seagoing vessel carrying ___ of oil or hazardous substance excluding military transport, vessels carrying nuclear material or lighter barges.

ARTICLE III
Operative Dates

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this Article, this agreement shall become operative upon approval of Congress.

(2) Those portions of this agreement pertaining to the regional coordination of states' activities under the Coastal Zone Management Act shall become operative immediately as to those parties executing it in the form that is in accordance with the laws of the executing party.

(3) This agreement shall become operative as to the Province of British Columbia as a full party upon approval of the Congress.

ARTICLE IV
Pacific Ocean Resources Compact

2. The definition of "oil" and "hazardous substance" is an amalgamation of the definitions found in the states' statutes.

(1) The Pacific Ocean Resources Compact is created which shall have its offices within the territorial limits of one of the parties, shall carry out its duties and functions in accordance with this compact, shall continue in force and effect in accordance with this compact, and except as specifically provided in this compact, shall not be considered an agency or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of any Federal law. Each party participating in this compact shall appoint three persons, subject to the applicable laws of the appointing party, to undertake the functions and duties of representatives of the Compact. This Compact shall be invested with the powers and duties set forth in this compact.

(2) The term of each representative shall be four years. A representative shall hold office until a successor is appointed and qualified but the successor's term shall expire four years from legal date of expiration of the term of the predecessor. Vacancies occurring in the office of a representative for any reason or cause shall be filled for the unexpired term by the party represented by the vacancy. Any party may remove the representative for that party in accordance with the statutes of the party concerned. Each representative may delegate to a deputy, the power to be present and participate, including voting as the representative or substitute, at any meeting of or hearing by or other proceeding of the Compact.

(3) The Compact shall invite the Director of the United States Department of Transportation, the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or their designees to

3. Definition of "vessel" is intended to exempt radioactive transport, military transport and local lighter barges.

1. This allows earlier operative date for Compact activities within the Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act. All other functions of the Compact remain inoperative until Congress approves the compact. See also SECTION 1, supra.

1. The language establishing the Compact and relating to the appointment by the parties of representatives is adapted from the federal act creating the Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council. P.L. 96-501, Sec. 4(a)(2).

participate as nonvoting members of the Compact.

ARTICLE V

Pacific Ocean Resources Compact Duties

The Pacific Ocean Resources Compact shall:

(1) Facilitate the prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills through the establishment of uniform safety standards for routes, crews and equipment for vessels transporting oil and hazardous substances within the compact zone.

(2) Develop a network of oil and hazardous substance spill response plans and programs of the parties and federal agencies and maintain an informational clearinghouse related to spill response, including a directory of personnel, equipment, technical expertise, organizations and other resources available to assist as part of a regional hazardous substance spill response system.

(3) Coordinate among the various ocean resources programs that may be established by each party and serve as a forum for discussion and resolution of ocean issues or conflicts of interest to the parties.

(4) Recommend to the chief executive and legislative bodies of the parties and the Congress of the United States needed state or federal legislation to further the purposes and function of this compact.

(5) Provide opportunities for public participation in Compact activities by holding meetings of the Compact in various locations within the territorial limits of the parties, providing adequate public notice of meetings, providing opportunities for public comment at meetings, appointing qualified public members to advisory committees and developing a public outreach program.

2. Three representatives from each party satisfies the equal representation requirement. (Bader, p. 14)

3. Allows input from potentially affected federal agencies. (Bader, p. 15)

(6) Designate state or provincial agency officials to act on behalf of the Compact as liaisons with federal agencies.

(7) Identify the regional data needs related to renewable resources and the location of renewable resources, and establish a method for compiling the data in a format that can be shared by all parties.

(8) Consult with and advise any pertinent party or federal agency with regard to problems connected with ocean resources management and recommend the adoption of any rules or regulations the Compact considers advisable that are within the jurisdiction of the agency.

ARTICLE VI

Pacific Ocean Resources Compact Organization

(1) The Compact shall select a chairperson and a vice chairperson. After the initial chairperson and vice chairperson are selected, the Compact shall establish a rotation for the selection of the chairperson and vice chairperson so the office rotates through the parties to the compact. The Compact shall appoint and at its pleasure remove or discharge such officers and employees as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications and compensation. The Compact shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. It may establish and maintain one or more offices for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time or place within the territorial limits of the signatory parties but must meet at least once a year.

(2) The compact may:

(a) Accept grants and gifts;

(b) Enter into contracts for whose performance the Compact shall

1. Addresses in a very broad manner the recommendation of the States/BC Task Force as discussed above.

2. Gives Compact body broad standard setting, monitoring and enforcement powers as required for interstate compact. (Bader, p. 13)

3. One advantage of the interstate compact arrangement is increased regulatory responsiveness to local needs; by encouraging public participation in Compact activities,

be solely responsible in order to support its operations.

(c) Conduct and prepare, independently or in cooperation with others, studies, investigations, research and programs relating to the purposes of this compact.

(d) Conduct public hearings on matters pertaining to the purposes of this compact.

(e) Issue subpoenas.

(f) Establish a schedule of civil penalties for violations of rules of the Compact.

(g) Enforce the rules and regulations adopted by the Compact to carry out the purposes of this compact.

ARTICLE VII

Voting and Quorum

(1) A majority of the representatives shall constitute a quorum.

(2) Each party shall be entitled to one vote. No action or decision of the Compact shall be approved unless the action or decision receives a majority of the votes of the parties.

ARTICLE VIII

Support Agencies

(1) The Compact may contract for the staff support necessary to carry out the purposes of this compact or request appropriate agencies of the signatory parties to act as the research agencies of the Compact.

(2) The Compact may appoint advisory committees for the purpose of advising the Compact on regional ocean resources issues, data needs and format and other purposes related to the Compact's activities.

ARTICLE IX

Parties' Powers Under Compact

Except as specifically provided

this advantage is even more evident. (See Bader, pp. 7-8) in this agreement, nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit the powers of any party or to repeal or prevent the enactment of any legislation or the enforcement of any requirement imposing additional conditions and restrictions to conserve ocean resources.

ARTICLE X
<u>Absence</u>

Continued absence of representation or of any Compact representative from any party shall be brought to the attention of the appointing authority of the party not represented.

1. Paragraph (2) (a) allows Compact to receive and dispose of funds, and to obtain financing beyond the parties' allocations. See Article XI. (Bader, p. 15)

ARTICLE XI
<u>Funding</u>

(1) Each party shall contribute to the support of the Compact according to the party's relative proportion of the party's gross product, but each party must contribute at least 10 percent of the total annual budget for the Compact and shall not be required to contribute more than 50 percent of the total annual budget for the Compact.

(2) The annual contribution of each party shall be figured to the nearest \$100.

(3) The Compact shall prepare an annual budget which shall be approved by vote of the Compact. After approval, the proposed budget shall be presented to the chief executive and legislative body of the signatory parties.

(4) Each party shall be responsible for the expenses of its own representatives.

ARTICLE XII
<u>Withdrawal from Compact</u>

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each party until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact must be

1. This voting mechanism avoids a requirement for unanimous consent by the Compact, which is not acceptable. (Bader, p. 14)

preceded by sending six months' notice in writing of intention to withdraw from the compact to the other parties to the compact.

a:1c20-1.cmt
10/15/90

1. Compact must be able to receive financing beyond simple allocations by member parties. (Bader, p. 15)

2. See also Article VI (2).

1. Same as Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact.

2. Should we add a requirement that remaining parties must approve withdrawal? This would be consistent with the language of the 9th Circuit Court in Seattle Master Builders v. Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council, 786 F.2d 1359, 1363 (9th Cir. 1986).

WESTERN LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

121 SECOND STREET 4TH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105 TELEPHONE (415) 974-6422

MEMORANDUM

TO: WLC Ocean Resources Committee

FROM: Representative Peter Apo (HI), Chair

DATE: 23 January 1991

SUBJECT: Pacific Ocean Resources Compact

Enclosed please find a copy of the "final" language for the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact which this committee has been preparing for the past year. I am hopeful that it is reaching you in sufficient time for introduction during your current legislative session. As we have discussed in our committee meetings, the language for the Compact as it is adopted in each of the Pacific States needs to be nearly identical. This is particularly true for Article V, the section which describes the authority of the Compact. Although we naturally expect some changes as each of our legislatures debates the Compact, it is important that the language be defended against substantive changes.

The Western Office of the Council of State Governments (CSG) will be attempting to track the progress of the Compact within the legislatures of each of the Pacific States. Bill Hull will remain the principal contact at CSG on this project. It would be helpful if each of you introducing the Compact in your legislatures could have a key staff person contact Bill and act as a continuing point of contact on this issue. Bill can be reached at (415) 974-6422.

Senator Bradbury will be contacting some of you to orchestrate a strategy for introducing the Compact in each of the Pacific States. Mara Brown of the senator's staff will be assisting him on this issue. Senator Bradbury or Ms. Brown can be reached at the Senate Majority Office in Oregon at (503) 378-8700.

Special thanks go to Jeannette Holman of the Oregon Legislative Counsel's Office. Jeannette prepared the original draft of the Compact and has worked patiently through the numerous revisions. If you have technical or legal questions regarding the Compact, Jeannette can be reached at (503) 378-8148. The Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force (PFLTF) was also very instrumental in the review and revision of the Compact language. Special thanks go to Mary Morgan, outgoing Executive Director of the PFLTF.

I look forward to working closely with each of you over the next few months on the passage of this Compact in each of the Pacific states. We will then be prepared to press Congress to adopt the Compact. I also hope that all of you will remain active members of the WLC Ocean Resources Committee. The CSG Western Office has recently requested appointments for the 1991-92 biennium from each of the WLC policy committees. These requests were sent to the Senate President and Speaker of the House (or Assembly) in each of the 13 western states. If you would like to remain a member of this committee, I would encourage you to approach your leadership.

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

P.O. Box Y, Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029

Deliveries to: 240 Main Street
Court Plaza, Room 500
Mail Stop 3101

M E M O R A N D U M January 22, 1991

SUBJECT: Pacific Ocean Resources Compact (W.O. 7-LS0470\A)

TO: Senator Sam Cotten

FROM: David R. Dierdorff DRD
Revisor of Statutes

Enclosed are a draft bill enacting the referenced compact and a companion appropriation bill. The Oregon model included an appropriation, which is proper under their constitution and rules. As you know, we require that appropriations be enacted in separate bills.

Please review the compact carefully. I assume that none of the states involved have enacted the compact and that the Oregon draft was simply a draft for discussion purposes. If that is the case, we have a good opportunity to ensure that the language (and substance) of the compact is appropriate for Alaska.

I have included a draft section establishing the manner of choosing Alaska's representatives (sec. 46.47.030, on the last page of the draft). This is merely a starting point and should, obviously, be given considerable thought.

For purposes of the draft, in W.O. 7-LS0474\A I funneled the compact contribution through the governor's office. That also needs some thought.

If I may be of further assistance, please feel free to give me a call.

DRD:gc
91-024.glc

Enclosure

be construed to limit the powers of a party or to repeal or prevent the enactment of legislation or the enforcement of a requirement imposing additional conditions and restrictions to conserve ocean resources.

ARTICLE X

ABSENCE

Continued absence of representation or of a compact representative from a party shall be brought to the attention of the appointing authority of the party not represented.

ARTICLE XI

FUNDING

improve wording?

(a) Each party shall contribute to the support of the compact according to the party's relative proportion of the party's gross state product, but each party shall contribute at least 10 percent of the total annual budget for the compact and may not be required to contribute more than 50 percent of the total annual budget for the compact.

(b) The annual contribution of each party shall be figured to the nearest $100.

(c) The compact shall prepare an annual budget which shall be approved by vote of the compact. After approval, the proposed budget shall be presented to the chief executive and the legislative body of each party.

(d) Each party shall be responsible for the expenses of its own representatives.

ARTICLE XII

WITHDRAWAL FROM COMPACT

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each party until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact must be preceded by sending six months' notice in writing of intention to withdraw from the compact to the other parties to the compact.

Sec. 46.47.030. REPRESENTATIVES. The representatives of the state to the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact are

(1) the commissioner of fish and game;

(2) the commissioner of environmental conservation; and

(3) a public member appointed by the governor.

3 members chosen by the governor & confirmed by the legislature

LC 20
1/18/91 (JH/sm)

DRAFT

SUMMARY

Ratifies Pacific Ocean Resources Compact. Appropriates money.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to Pacific Ocean Resources Compact; and appropriating money.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. (1) The Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon hereby ratifies the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact as set forth in section 2 of this Act. This compact shall take effect after one or more of the States of Alaska, California, Hawaii or Washington ratify the compact and consent is granted by Congress as required by section 10, Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

(2) In addition to the States of Alaska, California, Hawaii and Washington, the Province of British Columbia may become an associate party to the compact, without voting power. Upon request of the Province of British Columbia and approval of Congress, the Province of British Columbia may become a full party to this compact with the same rights and powers as the party states.

SECTION 2. The provisions of the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact are as follows:

ARTICLE I

Findings and Purpose

A. The parties recognize:

(1) The States of Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington and the Province of British Columbia have a common interest in the protection of marine and coastal resources. This common interest results from:

(a) The fluid, dynamic ocean currents and atmospheric winds that carry pollutants beyond one party's coastal area to another.

(b) The migratory nature of many important living marine resources that depend upon the marine habitat of various parties for different parts of their lifecycle.

(c) The economic reliance of each party upon renewable resources of the ocean.

(d) The use of the ocean for transport of oil and other hazardous substances between ports in the various parties and other nations.

(e) A regional interest in providing a stable environment for those communities dependent upon ocean resources and ocean trade for a livelihood.

(2) Some marine resource activities, such as fisheries, are currently highly managed with regard for their regional or transboundary nature through existing state programs, regional fisheries councils, interstate compacts and international treaties. Because there are existing formal mechanisms for interstate cooperation and coordination for these marine resource activities, this compact is not intended to encompass these activities.

(3) A formal interstate agreement does not exist to address and resolve issues of mutual concern or to coordinate individual programs of the parties that affect regional interests in the areas of:

(a) Prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills;

(b) Transportation of oil and other hazardous substances;

(c) Oil and hazardous substance spill response planning; and

(d) Environmental monitoring and research.

(4) Each party has jurisdiction over the submerged and submersible lands within its territorial sea and responsibility for management of many marine resources and ocean uses. Each party has unique natural resource, social, economic and political conditions for which local management by the individual party is the most appropriate.

(5) Parties now do not have an effective means to address mutual concerns related to transport of oil and hazardous substances in waters within and beyond the party's jurisdiction that may jeopardize ocean resources and

uses important to one or more coastal parties.

(6) The 1983 Presidential Proclamation of the 200-mile United States Exclusive Economic Zone has created the opportunity for all coastal states to more fully exercise and assert their responsibilities pertaining to the protection, conservation and development of ocean resources under United States jurisdiction.

(7) Citizens of the Pacific states and the Province of British Columbia are increasingly concerned with the environmental integrity of the ocean and protection of all ocean resources.

(8) Recent studies conducted in the wake of major accidental releases of oil or hazardous substances have concluded that the existing system of response to spills fails to provide adequate protection to ocean resources in the following ways:

(a) Inadequate personnel training and qualifications;

(b) Weaknesses in vessel design and integrity;

(c) Insufficient traffic management;

(d) Gaps in regulatory oversight;

(e) Incomplete cost recovery by the states or provinces; and

(f) A lack of information about the marine and coastal environments.

(9) A spill or discharge of oil or hazardous substance from an ocean-going vessel has the potential of causing major regional impacts.

B. Therefore, the purpose of this compact shall be:

(1) To assist in the promotion of interstate commerce by providing uniform regulation of the transportation of oil or hazardous substance within the compact zone.

(2) To provide a legal mechanism to regulate certain ocean activities within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone that the parties cannot now individually regulate.

(3) To enhance regional sovereignty over issues of critical importance.

(4) To direct federal agencies to act in the best interest of the region.

(5) To foster regional cooperation and pooling of resources to reduce costs

and increase effective use of scarce resources.

(6) To enhance the oversight and supervision of activities of concern to the parties.

(7) To address issues of mutual concern to the Pacific states and the Province of British Columbia and enhance the parties' influence over activities of concern that are not now addressed through existing compacts, including:

(a) Spill prevention;

(b) Transportation of oil and other hazardous substances;

(c) Spill response planning; and

(d) Environmental monitoring and research.

(8) To foster cooperation and coordination among the parties in order to increase the effectiveness of the individual party's ocean laws and programs.

(9) To provide technical assistance to parties for ocean activities covered by this compact.

(10) To provide for formal participation by the Province of British Columbia with the compact to more fully address issues of regional concern.

(11) To insure that the citizens of the region have opportunities to participate in discussions and deliberations of regional ocean resources issues.

(12) To establish an innovative system under which the parties can represent their shared interests within the compact zone, including:

(a) The maintenance and protection of common ocean resources; and

(b) The vessel transportation of oil and other hazardous substances.

(13) To establish uniform safety standards for routes, crews and equipment for vessels transporting oil and hazardous substances within the compact zone and to provide oversight for the implementation of these standards and regulations by federal agencies, states or provinces and private industry.

(14) To promote more coordinated management of ocean resources that are of mutual concern.

(15) To provide a forum for the regional coordination of the individual parties' plans for the management and protection of those areas of the

Pacific Ocean and adjacent waters over which the compacting parties jointly or separately now have or may acquire jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II

Definitions

As used in this compact:

(1) "Compact" means the representative body created by Article IV of this compact.

(2) "Compact zone" means the portion of the oceans bordering the parties within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

(3) "Hazardous substance" or "hazardous substances" means any element or compound that, when it enters in or upon the water, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment, including but not limited to fish, animals, vegetation or any part of the natural habitat in which they are found. "Hazardous substance" includes but is not limited to a substance designated under 33 U.S.C. §1321 (b)(2)(A). any element, compound, mixture, solution or substance designated under 42 U.S.C. §9602, any hazardous waste having characteristics identified under or listed under 42 U.S.C. § 6921, any toxic pollutant listed under 33 U.S.C. §1317 (a) and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency has taken action under 15 U.S.C. § 2606.

(4) "Navigable waters" means the waters of the United States, including the territorial sea.

(5) "Oil" means crude petroleum oil and any other hydrocarbons regardless of gravity, which are produced at the well in liquid form by ordinary production methods, and any petroleum products or petrochemicals of any kind and in any form whether crude, refined or a petroleum by-product, including petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oils, oily sludge, oily refuse or mixed with other wastes, liquefied natural gas or propane.

(6) "Party" means a state or province that ratifies this compact as provided in Article III of this compact.

(7) "Representative" means an individual appointed as provided in Article IV of this compact to represent a party to the compact.

(8) "Vessel" means a watercraft or other artificial contrivance that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries oil or hazardous substance in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that:

(a) Operates on the navigable waters of the compact zone; or

(b) Transfers oil or hazardous substance in a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

ARTICLE III

Operative Dates

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this Article, this compact shall become effective when one or more of the States of Alaska, California, Hawaii or Washington ratify the compact and the consent of Congress is or has been granted as required by section 10, Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

(2) This agreement shall become operative as to the Province of British Columbia as a full party upon request of the Province of British Columbia and approval of the Congress.

ARTICLE IV

Pacific Ocean Resources Compact

(1) The Pacific Ocean Resources Compact is created and shall have its offices within the territorial limits of one of the parties, shall carry out its duties and functions in accordance with this compact, shall continue in force and effect in accordance with this compact, and, except as specifically provided in this compact, shall not be considered an agency or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of any federal law. Each party participating in this compact shall appoint three persons, subject to the applicable laws of the appointing party, to undertake the functions and duties of representatives of the compact. This compact shall be invested with the powers and duties set forth in this compact.

(2) The term of each representative shall be four years. A representative

shall hold office until a successor is appointed and qualified but the successor's term shall expire four years from legal date of expiration of the term of the predecessor. Vacancies occurring in the office of a representative for any reason or cause shall be filled for the unexpired term by the party represented by the vacancy. Any party may remove the representative for that party in accordance with the statutes of the party concerned. Each representative may delegate to a deputy the power to be present and participate, including voting as the representative or substitute, at any meeting of or hearing by or other proceeding of the compact.

(3) The compact shall invite the Director of the United States Department of Transportation, the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or their designees to participate as nonvoting members of the compact.

ARTICLE V

Pacific Ocean Resources Compact Authority

(1) The Pacific Ocean Resources Compact is authorized to:

(a) Facilitate the prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills through the establishment of uniform safety standards for routes, crews and equipment for vessels transporting oil and hazardous substances to the extent that the parties and the federal government have such authority within the compact zone.

(b) Insure a coordinated network of oil and hazardous substance spill response plans and programs of the parties, federal agencies and private organizations.

(c) By regulation, establish the requirements for submission of and approval by the compact of a contingency plan by any vessel transporting oil or hazardous substance in the compact zone. Such requirements shall be at least as stringent as the requirements for spill response plans under section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-380). A plan developed in accordance with the regulations adopted by the compact and approved by the compact shall satisfy the requirements of section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act and any requirements of an individual party for submitting a vessel contingency or spill response plan. In establishing regulations under this paragraph, the compact shall work closely with officials of the parties to assure that the vessel contingency plans required under this compact are at least as comprehensive as similar plans required by the parties and to integrate, to the fullest extent possible, any requirements for vessel contingency plans in effect at the time the compact initiates its requirements under this paragraph.

(d) Establish and maintain an informational clearinghouse related to spill response, including a directory of personnel, equipment, technical expertise, organizations and other resources available to assist as part of a regional oil or hazardous substance spill response.

(e) Provide a forum for discussion and recommendation to resolve conflicts among member parties or the federal government regarding various ocean resources programs that have been or may be established by each party.

(f) Provide opportunities for public participation in compact activities by holding meetings of the compact in various locations within the territorial limits of the parties, providing opportunities for public comment at meetings and developing a public outreach program.

(g) Designate state or provincial agency officials to act on behalf of the compact as liaisons with federal agencies.

(h) Identify the regional data needs related to ocean resources and recommend a method for compiling the data in a format that can be shared by all parties.

(i) Consult with and advise any pertinent party or federal agency with regard to problems connected with ocean resources management and recommend the adoption of any rules or regulations the compact considers advisable that are within the jurisdiction of the agency.

(j) Establish sanctions and a schedule of civil penalties for violations of the rules or regulations of the compact and impose such sanctions or civil penalties in accordance with 5 U.S.C. §§ 551 to 559 and §§701 to 706.

(k) Request the United States Coast Guard to enforce or assist in the enforcement of any regulations adopted by the compact related to the prevention of and response to oil or hazardous substance spills in the compact zone.

(2) In addition to the authority granted under paragraph (1) of this Article, the compact may:

(a) Accept grants and gifts.

(b) Enter into contracts for whose performance the compact shall be solely responsible in order to support its operations.

(c) Conduct and prepare, independently or in cooperation with others, studies, investigations, research and programs relating to the purposes of this compact.

(d) Conduct public hearings on matters pertaining to the purposes of this compact.

(e) Issue subpoenas.

(f) In accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. §§551 to 559 and §§701-706, enforce the rules and regulations adopted by the compact to carry out the authority of the compact as set forth in this Article.

(g) Appoint technical and advisory committees for the purpose of advising the compact on regional ocean resources issues, data needs and format and other purposes related to the compact's activities. A technical or advisory committee appointed by the compact shall not be subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463, as amended).

(h) Allow a variance from the provisions of this compact or rules or regulations adopted by the compact pursuant to this Article. A variance shall be based on a showing by the person or entity seeking the variance that the activity allowed under the variance will have no regional impact and that the variance is economically necessary. Under no circumstances may a variance result in the regulation of the transportation of oil or hazardous substance according to standards less stringent than standards imposed under federal law.

(3) The compact shall adopt all regulations necessary to carry out its duties and exercise its authority under this Article. The compact shall adopt such regulations in accordance with the provisions of 5 U.S.C. §§500 to 559.

ARTICLE VI

Pacific Ocean Resources Compact Organization

The compact shall select a chairperson and a vice chairperson. After the initial chairperson and vice chairperson are selected, the compact shall establish a rotation for the selection of the chairperson and vice chairperson so the office rotates through the parties to the compact. The compact shall appoint and at its pleasure remove or discharge such officers and employees as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications and compensation. The compact shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. It may establish and maintain one or more offices for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time or place within the territorial limits of the signatory parties but must meet at least once a year.

ARTICLE VII

Voting and Quorum

(1) A majority of the representatives shall constitute a quorum.

(2) Each party shall be entitled to one vote. No action or decision of the compact shall be approved unless the action or decision receives a majority of the votes of the parties.

ARTICLE VIII

Support Agencies

The compact may contract for the staff support necessary to carry out the purposes of this compact or request appropriate agencies of the signatory parties to act as the research agencies of the compact.

ARTICLE IX

Parties' Powers Under Compact

Except as specifically provided in Article V of this compact, nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit the powers of any party or to repeal or prevent the enactment of any legislation or the enforcement of any requirement imposing additional conditions and restrictions to conserve ocean resources.

ARTICLE X

Absence

Continued absence of representation or of any compact representative from any party shall be brought to the attention of the appointing authority of the party not represented.

ARTICLE XI

Funding

(1) Each party shall contribute to the support of the compact according to the party's relative proportion of all the party's gross state product, but each party must contribute at least 10 percent of the total annual budget for the compact and shall not be required to contribute more than 50 percent of the total annual budget for the compact.

(2) The annual contribution of each party shall be figured to the nearest $100.

(3) The compact shall prepare an annual budget which shall be approved by vote of the compact. After approval, the proposed budget shall be presented to the chief executive and legislative body of the signatory parties.

(4) Each party shall be responsible for the expenses of its own representatives.

ARTICLE XII

Withdrawal from Compact

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each party until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact must be preceded by sending six months' notice in writing of intention to withdraw from the compact to the other parties to the compact.

Senator Bill Bradbury
S-223 State Capitol
Salem, OR 97310

January 16, 1991

Dear Ocean Compact Network Member,

A reasonably "final" version of the interstate compact dealing with the trans-shipment of oil and the management of other ocean resources will be arriving soon via fax.

I've been working on some finishing touches for the compact. The changes are designed to clarify the authority of the compact body and add a duty to the compact that will very likely increase the support of oil shippers and oil companies.

The change is still being drafted by Legislative Council here in Oregon and would provide that the compact be the group requiring contingency plans for all vessels shipping oil and hazardous substances in the compact zone. We are currently moving toward a situation where each state will require different contingency plans for each vessel plying the waters of that state. The shippers made it quite clear to me that they would very much appreciate one contingency plan per vessel, rather than five or six. I hope this centralization of contingency planning by the compact body will engender the support of shippers and oil companies for the compact while maintaining state support and will truly move the compact in the direction of assisting interstate commerce.

I plan to fax you the nearly "finished" version of the compact on Friday, and it is my hope we can introduce the bill in all the member states by the following Friday.

It will be important for all of us in the various legislatures to move slowly but very surely on enacting this compact to ensure comparable language in all the member states. I welcome your immediate feedback to the proposals contained in this compact document and an indication of your willingness to introduce the bill into your assembly.

I look forward to your response either to my fax at (503) 378-6604, or my phone at (503) 378-8700, and hope I'll hear from you soon.

My best,

/s/ Bill Bradbury

Bill Bradbury
Senate Majority Leader
Chair, Western Legislative Conference

BB:dm

INTERSTATE COMPACT FAX DISTRIBUTION LIST

FROM: SEN. BILL BRADBURY
OREGON STATE SENATE
SALEM, OR 97310-6604
PHONE: 503/378-8700
FAX: 503/378-6604

COMMENTS: YOU WILL RECEIVE ENOUGH COPIES OF THIS FAX TO GIVE ONE TO EACH PERSON ON THE FOLLOWING LIST WHO SHARES THIS MACHINE. PLEASE DISTRIBUTE ACCORDINGLY.

INTERSTATE COMPACT FAX LIST

ALASKA

[redacted]

Senator Richard I Eliason; Alaskan Legislature
Fax: 907/463-5661

Senator Fred Zharoff; Alaskan Legislature
Fax: 907/463-5661

Rep. Cliff Davidson; Alaskan Legislature
Fax: 907/463-5661

Rep. Mike Navarre; Alaskan Legislature
Fax: 907/465-2278

Harry Bader; Alaska Sea Grant
Fax: 907/474-7204

CALIFORNIA

Bill Hull; Western Legislative Conference
Fax: 415/974-1747

Assemblyman Sam Farr; California Legislature
Fax: 916/322-5214

Assemblyman Dan Hauser; California Legislat.
Fax: 916/322-5214

Assemblyman Jerry Felando; California Legislature
Fax: 916/322-5214

Mary Morgan/ Attn: Pete Bonadelli
Fax: 916/322-5214

Mike Kahl; MSRC California
Fax: 916/448-0577

Leo Brien; PMSA, (1 Kaiser Plaza, Ste 420)
Fax: 415/839-2980

Tom Robinson; US Coast Guard
Fax: 415/437-3885

Glen Kratz; Chevron Shipping
Fax: 415/894-4463

Sandy Jones; APL Shipping
Fax: 415/272-7220

WASHINGTON

Senator Jack Metcalf; Washington Legislature
Fax: 206/786-7520

Rep. Bob Basich: Washington Legislature
Fax: 206/786-7998

Rep. Ken Jacobsen; Washington Legislature
Fax: 206/786-7998

Rep. Nancy Rust; Washington Legislature
Fax: 206/786-7998

Rep. Larry Phillips; Washington Legislature
Fax: 206/786-7998

Jon Neel; Washington Department of Ecology
Fax: 206/459-6007

HAWAII

Senator Dick Matsuura; Hawaiian Legislature
Fax: 808/548-7609

Rep. Peter Apo; Hawaiian Legislature
Fax: 808/526-2044

OREGON

John Burns, MSRC Oregon
Fax: 503/224-0155

MEMORANDUM

TO: WLC Ocean Resources Committee Members
Other Interested Parties

FROM: Assemblyman Sam Farr, California, Chair

SUBJECT: WLC Annual Meeting Follow-Up

DATE: 12 November 1990

Enclosed is a copy of the summary of our meetings on September 23-25 in Anchorage. Also enclosed are copies of the resolutions which were proposed by the committee and adopted by the full conference. **I urge you to send these resolutions to the members of your state's Congressional delegation to assure the widest possible distribution.** Copies of the resolutions have been mailed to the appropriate Congressional committees and Executive Branch agencies from the Council of State Governments' Western Office in San Francisco. A copy of one of those letters has been enclosed for you to use as a model in sending these resolutions to Congressional members and other interested parties.

Based on the comments of committee members at the Anchorage meeting, final language for the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact is being prepared by Jeannette Holman, Oregon Legislative Counsel. The final review of the language will occur at the meeting of the Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force (PFLTF) in Hawaii the last week of November. Several WLC Ocean Resources Committee members are also PFLTF members, so our concerns should be amply represented at the PFLTF meeting. Final compact language will be distributed to Ocean Resource Committee members following the PFLTF meeting.

The WLC Annual Meeting in Anchorage marked the last official meeting of the WLC Ocean Resources Committee for the 1989-90 biennium. The Ocean Resources Committee will continue as one of five WLC policy committees for the 1991-92 WLC biennium. Letters requesting appointment to all WLC policy committees will be sent to legislative leadership in early 1991. It has been my pleasure to serve as Chair of the Ocean Resources Committee for the past four years. I appreciate the dedication all of you have shown to our common concerns over that time. I hope many of you will choose to continue in the work we have begun by serving on the WLC Ocean Resources Committee during the 1991-92 biennium.

Staff:
William Hull, Western Legislative Conference

The morning program was a roundtable discussion of recent ocean or coastal-related legislation or other initiatives in the Pacific states and island governments. Committee members shared copies of legislation and other materials of interest. Following presentations by committee members from each of the member states, corporate and public interest group representatives were invited to address the committee with their concerns.

The afternoon program concentrated on finalizing language on the Pacific Ocean Resources Compact. However, prior to the discussion on the compact the committee heard from speakers concerning state liaison programs at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the final report of the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force.

The first speaker was William Schramm, Chief of the National Ocean Service Ocean Applications Group and Acting Director of the NOAA Center for Ocean Analysis and Prediction (COAP) in Monterey. The COAP is a new and unique NOAA Center staffed by personnel from all five NOAA line organizations and charged with the mission of preparing and distributing oceanographic information. Mr. Schramm updated the committee on COAP's plan of action for 1991 and described the Center's efforts to foster coordination, cooperation and collaboration between NOAA and state governments.

Gail Gatton, Special Assistant to the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, updated the commiitee on the work of the Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force. The task force was established to examine oil transportation issues and make recommendations on preventing major oil spills to Pacific waterways. The task force has issued a final report containing recommendations for intrastate and interstate actions and will now develop a plan to carry out the recommendations. Of note, the final report calls for the task force to work closely with the WLC Ocean Resources Committee in developing an interstate compact on oil transportation and oil spill response.

Following the presentations, the committee began review of the draft language for a Pacific Ocean Resources Compact. The proposed compact is an interstate agreement between Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California and Hawaii. In addition, the Province of British Columbia may participate as a nonvoting member. Upon approval of the U.S. Congress and appropriate Canadian approval, British Columbia would be able to participate as a full party.

The primary purpose of the compact is the prevention of spills through the adoption and enforcement of uniform standards and rules relating to transshipment of oil and other hazardous substances. In addition, the entity is charged with establishing a network to facilitate a regional response to a spill. Other duties include serving as a forum for discussion and resolution of conflicts among the states relating to ocean resources (excluding fisheries) and identifying the regional data needs related to transshipment of oil and ocean resources.

Those portions of the compact relating to ocean resource management would become effective upon adoption of the compact. Those portions relating to shipments of oil and hazardous substances would become effective upon adoption by at least two states and approval of Congress.

Resolution 90-7 urges the federal government to improve management of the coastal zones; and

Resolution 90-8 urges the U.S. Congress and the Western Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments to acknowledge the Exclusive Economic Zones of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Island of Guam.

Tuesday, September 25

The committee members, staff and guests flew to Valdez and toured facilities containing the latest in oil spill retrieval technology at the Alyeska Pipeline Terminal. In addition, committee members viewed several videotapes of the results of the cleanup efforts in Prince William Sound after the oil spill from the Exxon Valdez.

WBH:oramsum

enforcement of any requirement imposing additional conditions and restrictions to conserve ocean resources.

ARTICLE X
Absence

Continued absence of representation or of any Compact member from any party State shall be brought to the attention of the Governor of the State not represented.

ARTICLE XI
Funding

Each party state shall contribute to the support of the Compact according to the state' relative proportion of the state's gross state product, but each state must contribute at least 10 percent of the total annual budget for the Compact and shall not be required to contribute more than 60 percent of the total annual budget for the Compact.

The annual contribution of each party State shall be figured to the nearest $100.

The Compact shall prepare an annual budget to be presented to the Governors and legislators of the party states. The budget shall not exceed $______, adjusted annually according to the national consumer price index.

1. Compact must be able to receive financing beyond simple allocations by member states. (Bader, p. 15)

2. See also Article VI (2).

3. Should the budget maximum be adjusted to a CPI identified locally (i.e., West Coast), or should a national CPI be used?

ARTICLE XII
Withdrawal from Compact

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each State until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact must be

1. Same as Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact.

2. Should we add a requirement that remaining party states must

preceded by sending six months' notice in writing of intention to withdraw from the compact to the other States that are parties to the compact.

approve withdrawal? This would be consistent with the language of the 9th Circuit Court in Seattle Master Builders v. Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council, 786 F.2d 1359, 1363 (9th Cir. 1986).

Commentary for Proposed Interstate Compact

Prepared by Jeannette Holman
Oregon Legislative Counsel
S-101 State Capitol
Salem, Oregon 97310
(503) 378-8148
FAX (503) 373-1043

9/4/90

The following commentary provides an explanation of the proposed language for the interstate compact on oil transportation and spill response. The commentary also highlights some areas that need further discussion and a final decision as to language. Notes in parenthesis in column 2 indicate the source of the comment and may be referred to in some instances for a more indepth discussion of the issue. These documents are: 1) The federal act creating the Northwest Power Planning Council (P.L. 96-501); 2) Final Draft of Alaska Sea Grant Legal Research Team, "Potential Utility of an Interstate Compact as a Vehicle for Oil Spill Prevention and Response," Bader, Harry, Principal Investigator, December, 1989 (Bader); and 3) "Draft Final Report of the States/BC Task Force on Oil Spills," July 2, 1990 (States/BC Task Force).

The States/BC Task Force has not yet submitted a formal recommendation to the Western Legislative Conference. Thus, to date, the proposed compact reflects only the broad concepts outlined in the final draft report.

Please feel free to contact me with comments or proposed changes or if you have questions about the commentary or proposed language.

SECTION 1. (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this Article, this compact shall take effect on the date consent is given by Congress.

(2) In accordance with the consent of Congress granted in Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 U.S.C. 1456b, those portions of this compact related to the regional coordination of the members' coastal management plans shall be in effect when one or more of the States of Alaska, California and Washington become parties thereto. Pursuant to 15 CFR 932.31 (b), this compact may be submitted to the Associate Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association for review for conflict with federal law or treaties, but such review shall not delay or otherwise affect the effectiveness of this compact between the party States.

(3) In addition to the States of Alaska, California and Washington, the Province of British Columbia may become an associate party to the compact, without voting power. Upon request of the Province of British Columbia, and approval of Congress, the Province of British Columbia may become a full party to this compact with the same rights and powers as the party States.

1. Paragraph (2) is included to take advantage of the federal approval already granted under Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act for interstate compacts created to coordinate coastal zone management plans of adjacent states.

2. Congressional approval is necessary for all parts of the compact that relate to matters other than the interstate coordination of coastal zone management activities. The approach taken here allows the states to begin receiving federal moneys and taking actions relating to coastal management without waiting for the approval of the oil spill related activities.

3. The third tier of approval is that necessary if British Columbia elects to participate in the compact as a full member, rather than as only an associate party without voting privileges. This would elevate the compact to a status resembling a treaty.

The contracting parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE I

<u>Findings and Purpose</u>

A. The party states recognize:

1. This article demonstrates the regionalist justification, a

(1) The states of California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska and the Province of British Columbia have a common interest in the protection of marine and coastal resources. This common interest results from:

(a) The fluid, dynamic ocean currents and atmospheric winds that carry pollutants beyond one state's coastal area to another.

(b) The migratory nature of many important living marine resources that depend upon the marine habitat of various states for different parts of their lifecycle.

(c) The economic reliance of each coastal state upon renewable resources of the ocean.

(d) The use of the ocean for transport of oil and other hazardous substances between ports in the various states and other nations.

(e) A regional interest in providing a stable environment for those communities dependent upon ocean resources and ocean trade for a livelihood.

(2) Some marine resource activities, such as fisheries, are currently highly managed with regard for their regional or transboundary nature through existing state programs, regional fisheries councils, interstate compacts and international treaties. For these resources and uses, states have existing formal mechanisms for interstate cooperation and coordination of management programs.

(3) A formal interstate agreement does not exist to address and resolve issues of

required element of interstate compact. (Bader, p. 15) mutual concern or to coordinate individual state programs that affect regional interests in the areas of:

(a) Transportation of oil and other hazardous substances;

(b) Oil and hazardous substance spill response planning;

(c) Prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills; and

(d) Environmental monitoring and research.

(4) Each Pacific coast state has jurisdiction over the submerged and submersible lands within its territorial sea and responsibility for management of many marine resources and ocean uses. Each state has unique natural resource, social, economic and political conditions for which state management is the most appropriate.

(5) States now do not have an effective means to address mutual concerns related to transport of oil and hazardous substances in waters within and beyond state jurisdiction that may jeopardize ocean resources and uses important to one or more coastal states.

(6) The 1983 Presidential Proclamation of the 200-mile United States Exclusive Economic Zone has created the opportunity for all coastal states to more fully exercise and assert their responsibilities pertaining to the protection, conservation and development of ocean resources under United States jurisdiction.

(7) Citizens of the Pacific states and British Columbia are increasingly concerned with the

2. As per the recommendation of the States/BC Task Force to address prevention measures in this interstate compact. (States/BC Task Force, pp. 4, 10 and 49)

environmental integrity of the ocean and protection of all ocean resources.

(8) Recent studies conducted in the wake of major accidental releases of oil or hazardous substances have concluded that the existing system of response to spills fails to provide adequate protection to ocean resources in the following ways:

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)

(9) A spill or discharge of oil or hazardous substance from an ocean-going vessel has the potential of causing major regional impacts.

3. This needs to be filled in with specific language from the reports on the Exxon spill, as well as the Nestucca spill and the American Trader spill.

4. Vessels smaller than this, such as lighter barges do not, in most instances, have the potential regional spill impact as vessels carrying more than ___ tons. Responsibility for safety of the smaller, locally operated vessels would remain with the individual states, unless a state specifically requested assistance from the Compact.

B. Therefore the purpose of this compact shall be:

(1) To provide a legal mechanism to regulate certain ocean activities within the United States Exclusive Economic Zone that states cannot now individually regulate.

(2) To enhance regional sovereignty over issues of critical importance.

(3) To direct federal agencies to act in the best interest of the region.

(4) To foster interstate cooperation and pooling of resources to reduce costs and increase effective use of scarce resources.

(5) To enhance the

1. This portion of the article sets forth the intended scope of the compact; i.e., how the Compact body will address the regional issues.

oversight and supervision of activities of concern to the states.

(6) To address issues of mutual concern to the Pacific states and British Columbia and enhance state influence over activities of concern that are not now addressed through existing compacts, including:

(a) Transportation of oil and other hazardous substances;

(b) Spill response planning;

(c) Spill prevention; and

(d) Environmental monitoring and research.

(7) To foster cooperation and coordination among states to increase the effectiveness of individual state ocean laws and programs.

(8) Provide technical assistance to member states for ocean activities covered by this Compact and to provide oversight for the implementation of these standards and regulations by federal agencies, states and private industry.

(9) Provide for formal participation by the Province of British Columbia with the Compact to more fully address issues of regional concern.

(10) To ensure that the citizens of the region have opportunities to participate in discussions and deliberations of regional ocean resources issues.

(11) To establish an innovative system under which the party states can represent their shared interests in the maintenance and protection of common ocean resources and the transportation of oil and other hazardous substances by vessels

2. Issues of spill response planning, spill prevention and transportation are targeted by States/BC Task Force recommendations (States/BC Task Force, pp. 4, 10 and 49)

within the compact zone.

(12) To establish uniform safety standards for routes, crews and equipment for vessels transporting oil and hazardous substances within the compact zone.

(13) To promote the better management of ocean resources that are of mutual concern;

(14) To provide a forum for the regional coordination of the individual states' plans for the management and protection of those areas of the Pacific Ocean and adjacent waters over which the compacting parties jointly or separately now have or may acquire jurisdictions.

ARTICLE II
Definitions

As used in this compact:

(1) "Compact" means the representative body created by Article IV of this compact.

(2) "Compact zone" means the portion of the oceans bordering the member states within the 200 mile exclusive economic zone.

(3) "Hazardous substance" means any element or compound that, when it enters in or upon the water presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment, including but not limited to fish, animals, vegetation, or any part of the natural habitat in which they are found. "Hazardous substance" includes but is not limited to a substance designated under 33 U.S.C. 1321 (b)(2)(A), any element, compound, mixture, solution or substance designated under 42

1. Satisfies, in part, need for clear definitions (Bader, p. 15); are there additional terms that need to be defined either for purposes of the Coastal Zone Management Act authorization or for oil and hazardous substance transportation issues?

2. The definition of "oil" and "hazardous substance" is an amalgamation of the definitions found in the states' statutes.

U.S.C. 9602, any hazardous waste having characteristics identified under or listed under 42 U.S.C. 6921, any toxic pollutant listed under 33 U.S.C. 1317 (a) and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency has taken action under 15 U.S.C. 2606.

(4) "Member" means an individual representative of a party state.

(5) "Oil" means crude petroleum oil and any other hydrocarbons regardless of gravity, which are produced at the well in liquid form by ordinary production methods, and any petroleum products of any kind and in any form whether crude, refined, or a petroleum by-product, including petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oils, oily sludge, oily refuse or mixed with other wastes, liquified natural gas or propane.

(6) "Vessel" means a seagoing vessel carrying ___ of oil or hazardous substance excluding military transport, vessels carrying nuclear material or lighter barges.

3. Definition of "vessel" is intended to exempt radioactive transport, military transport and local lighter barges.

ARTICLE III
Operative Dates

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this Article, this agreement shall become operative upon approval of the Congress.

(2) Those portions of this agreement pertaining to the regional coordination of states' activities under the Coastal Zone Management Act

1. This allows earlier operative date for Compact activities within the Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act. All other functions of the

shall become operative immediately as to those States executing it in the form that is in accordance with the laws of the executing States.

(3) This agreement shall become operative as to the Province of British Columbia as a full party upon approval of the Congress.

Compact remain inoperative until Congress approves the compact. See also SECTION 1, <u>supra</u>.

ARTICLE IV

<u>Pacific Ocean Resources Compact</u>

The Pacific Ocean Resources Compact is created which shall have its offices in one of the party states, shall carry out is duties and functions in accordance with this Compact, shall continue in force and effect in accordance with this Compact, and except as specifically provided in this Compact, shall not be considered an agency or instrumentality of the United States for the purpose of any Federal law. Each State participating in this compact shall appoint two persons, subject to the applicable laws of each State, to undertake the functions and duties of members of the Compact. This compact shall be invested with the powers and duties set forth in this compact.

The term of each commissioner shall be four years. A commissioner shall hold office until a successor is appointed and qualified but the successor's term shall expire four years from legal date of expiration of the term of the predecessor. Vacancies occurring in the office of a commissioner from any reason or cause shall be filled for the

1. The language establishing the Compact and relating to the appointment by the states of members is adapted from the federal act creating the Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council. P.L. 96-501, Sec. 4(a)(2).

2. Two members from each state satisfies the equal representation requirement. (Bader, p. 14)

unexpired term by the State represented by the vacancy. Any State may remove the commissioner for that State in accordance with the statutes of the State concerned. Each commissioner may delegate to a deputy, the power to be present and participate, including voting as the representative or substitute, at any meeting of or hearing by or other proceeding of the commission.

The Compact shall invite the Director of the United States Department of Transportation and the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or their designees to participate as nonvoting members of the Compact.

3. Allows input from potentially affected federal agencies. (Bader, p. 15)

ARTICLE V

Pacific Ocean Resources Compact Duties

The Pacific Ocean Resources Compact shall:

(1) Facilitate the prevention of oil and hazardous substance spills through the establishment of uniform safety standards for routes, crews and equipment for vessels transporting oil and hazardous substances within the compact zone.

(2) Coordinate a network of oil and hazardous substance spill response plans and programs of the party states and federal agencies and maintain an informational clearinghouse related to spill response, including a directory of personnel, equipment, technical expertise, organizations and other resources.

1. Addresses in a very broad manner the recommendation of the States/BC Task Force as discussed above.

2. Gives Compact body broad standard setting, monitoring and enforcement powers as required for interstate compact. (Bader, p. 13)

(3) Coordinate among the various state ocean resources programs that may be established by each party state and serve as a forum for discussion and resolution of ocean issues or conflicts of interest to the party states.

(4) Recommend to the governors and legislatures of the party states and the Congress of the United States needed state or federal legislation to further the purposes and function of this compact.

(5) Provide opportunities for public participation in Compact activities by holding meetings of the Compact in various locations of the party states, providing adequate public notice of meetings, providing opportunities for public comment at meetings, appointing qualified public members to advisory committees and developing a public outreach program.

(6) Designate state agency officials to act on behalf of the Compact as liaisons with federal agencies.

(7) Develop a comprehensive coastwide oil and hazardous substance spill response system.

(8) Identify the regional data needs about renewable resources and the location of renewable resources, and establish a method for compiling the data in a format that can be shared by all parties.

(9) Consult with and advise any pertinent state or federal agency with regard to problems connected with ocean resources management and

3. One advantage of the interstate compact arrangement is increased regulatory responsiveness to local needs; by encouraging public participation in Compact activities, this advantage is even more evident. (See Bader, pp. 7-8)

recommend the adoption of any rules or regulations the commission considers advisable and that are within the jurisdiction of the agency.

ARTICLE VI
Pacific Ocean Resources Compact Organization

(1) The Compact shall select a chairperson and a vice chairperson and shall appoint and at its pleasure remove or discharge such officers and employees as may be required to carry the provisions of this compact into effect and shall fix and determine their duties, qualifications and compensation. The compact shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business. It may establish and maintain one or more offices for the transaction of its business and may meet at any time or place within the territorial limits of the signatory States but must meet at least once a year.

(2) The compact may:

(a) Accept grants and gifts;

(b) Enter into contracts for whose performance the compact shall be solely responsible in order to support its operations.

(c) Conduct and prepare, independently or in cooperation with others, studies, investigations, research and programs relating to the purposes of this compact.

(d) Conduct public hearings on matters pertaining to the purposes of this compact.

(e) Issue subpoenas.

(f) Enforce the rules and

1. Allows Compact to receive and dispose of funds, and to obtain financing beyond states' allocations. See Article XI. (Bader, p. 15)

regulations adopted by the compact to carry out the purposes of this compact.

ARTICLE VII
Voting and Quorum

A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum. No action or decision of the Compact shall be approved unless the action or decision receives the votes of:

(1) A majority of the members appointed to the Compact, including the votes of at least one member from each State with members on the Compact; or

(2) At least six members of the Compact.

1. The voting mechanism set forth here is same as for Northwest Power Planning Council. P.L. 96-501, Sec. 4 (c)(2).

2. This voting mechanism avoids a requirement for unanimous consent by the Compact, which is not acceptable. (Bader, p. 14)

ARTICLE VIII
Support Agencies

The Compact may contract for the staff support necessary to carry out the purposes of this compact or request appropriate agencies of the signatory States to act as the research agencies of the Compact.

The compact may appoint advisory committees for the purpose of advising the Compact upon regional ocean resources issues, data needs and format and other purposes related to the Compact's activities.

ARTICLE IX
States' Powers Under Compact

Except as specifically provided in this agreement, nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit the powers of any State or to repeal or prevent the enactment of any legislation or the enforcement of any requirement imposing additional conditions and restrictions to conserve ocean resources.

ARTICLE X
<u>Absence</u>

Continued absence of representation or of any Compact member from any party State shall be brought to the attention of the Governor of the State not represented.

ARTICLE XI
<u>Funding</u>

Each party state shall contribute to the support of the Compact according to the state' relative proportion of the state's gross state product, but each state must contribute at least 10 percent of the total annual budget for the Compact and shall not be required to contribute more than 60 percent of the total annual budget for the Compact.

The annual contribution of each party State shall be figured to the nearest $100.

The Compact shall prepare an annual budget to be presented to the Governors and legislators of the party states. The budget shall not exceed $______, adjusted annually according to the national consumer price index.

1. Compact must be able to receive financing beyond simple allocations by member states. (Bader, p. 15)

2. See also Article VI (2).

3. Should the budget maximum be adjusted to a CPI identified locally (i.e., West Coast), or should a national CPI be used?

ARTICLE XII
<u>Withdrawal from Compact</u>

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each State until renounced by it. Renunciation of this compact must be

1. Same as Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact.

2. Should we add a requirement that remaining party states must

preceded by sending six months' notice in writing of intention to withdraw from the compact to the other States that are parties to the compact.

approve withdrawal? This would be consistent with the language of the 9th Circuit Court in Seattle Master Builders v. Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council, 786 F.2d 1359, 1363 (9th Cir. 1986).

MEMORANDUM

TO: WLC Ocean Resources Committee Members
Other Interested Parties

FROM: Assemblymember Sam Farr (CA), Chair

DATE: 13 April 1990

SUBJECT: Committee Meeting Follow-Up

Enclosed is a copy of the summary of our meetings in Seattle on March 31 and April 1. The two-day meeting covered a broad range of topics, focusing on interstate compacts in ocean management, and was very well received. As the summary indicates, representatives of nearly every state or island government on the Ocean Resources Committee were present. Thanks to all attendees for making the meeting such a success.

The next meeting of the full Ocean Resources Committee will be at the WLC Annual Meeting in Anchorage, Alaska on September 23-26. A subcommitte of the full Ocean Resources Committee will likely meet in conjunction with the Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force meeting in Alaska this June to continue discussion of forming an interstate compact among the Pacific states and British Columbia. The program for the WLC Annual Meeting is still in development, but the first meeting of the Ocean Resources Committee will be on Sunday morning, September 23. Reservation materials for the 1990 WLC Annual Meeting will be mailed to every western state legislator in late May or early June.

OCEAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE
MEETING SUMMARY

Seattle, Washington
31 March & 1 April 1990

Attendance

Committee Members:

Assemblymember Sam Farr (CA), Chair
Senator Herminia Dierking (GU), Vice-Chair
Representative Peter Apo (HI), Vice-Chair
Representative Cliff Davidson (AK)
Senator Fred Zharoff (AK)
Assemblymember Dan Hauser (CA)
Senator Bill Bradbury (OR)
Representative Larry L. Campbell (OR)
Senator Jack Metcalf (WA)

Other Legislators:

Senator Drue Pearce (AK)
Senator Mike Szymanski (AK)
Representative Ken Jacobsen (WA)
Representative Larry Phillips (WA)
Representative Nancy Rust (WA)

Legislative Staff:

Jim Rote, Legislative Staff (CA)
Joy Skalbeck, Legislative Staff (CA)
Darryl Young, Legislative Staff (CA)
Ernie Cid, Legislative Staff (GU)
Peter Green, Legislative Staff (OR)
Jeannette Holman, Legislative Counsel (OR)
Harry Reinert, Legislative Staff (WA)
Andrew Grose, WLC Director
William B. Hull, WLC Staff

Guests:

Carol Alexander, Greenpeace
Xan Augerot, Washington Sea Grant
Harry Bader, University of Alaska
Steve Duca, PIRO

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Lynne Ewing, Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources (BC)
John Fitzpatrick, Jr., PIRO
Geoff Gibbs, British Petroleum America
Marc Hershman, University of Washington
Richard Hildreth, University of Oregon
Barbara Johnson, Ministry of Regional & Economic Development (BC)
Jeanne Moore, Consultant
Lee Rees, Attorney General's Office (WA)
Bill Schramm, NOAA/COAP
Greg Sorlie, Department of Ecology (WA)
Ron Wagner, Port Angeles Pilots

<u>Saturday, March 31</u>

The morning program began with a roundtable discussion of recent ocean issues and ocean-related legislation in the Pacific states and island govenments. The discussion concentrated on oil spill prevention and response issues. Members distributed copies of legislation and summaries of legislation.

G. Stephen Duca, Vice President for Readiness and External Affairs for the Petroleum Industry Response Organization (PIRO), made the morning's opening presentation. PIRO was formed by representatives of the oil industry to establish a national capability to respond to catastrophic accidents such as the Exxon Valdez grounding. Mr. Duca briefed committee members on the progress of PIRO to date and answered questions concerning the time scale for implementation of the PIRO response capablility.

Greg Sorlie of the Washington Department of Ecology briefed committee members on the recent work of the Pacific States/British Columbia oil spill task force. The task force is composed of representatives of the governors of California, Oregon, Washington and Alaska, as well as the premier of British Columbia. Its mission is to pool regional resources toward prevention of and response to major oil spills. Mr. Sorlie discussed the findings of the task force and answered questions concerning implementation of the task force's recommendations.

Ms. Lee Rees of the Washington Attorney General's Office discussed recent developments in federal oil spill legislation. Both the House of Representatives and the Senate have passed bills which are now being reconciled in conference committee. Ms. Rees discussed the differences in the bills and areas of concern to the states. She also briefly discussed an oil spill manual which is being prepared for state attorneys generai to assist them in with legal issues concerning oil spills.

The rest of the afternoon was spent in discussion of the validity of forming an interstate compact among the Pacific States and British Columbia to deal with certain ocean management issues. The idea of an interstate compact had first been proposed by the Committee in a resolution passed at the WLC Annual Meeting in Monterey last November.

Professor Dick Hildreth of the University of Oregon made the initial presentation concerning interstate compacts and ocean management. He contended that Section 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) "preauthorizies" the formation of interstate compacts in the ocean realm, as long as they do not attempt to usurp federal authority. Professor Hildreth encouraged the Committee to consider drafting such a compact. In addition, he pointed out that the current version of the CZMA being debated in Congress has deleted reference to interstate compacts. At his suggestion, the Committee drafted a letter to Congress requesting that the "preauthorization" of interstate compacts currently embodied in the CZMA be included in any reauthorization.

William Schramm, Chief of the National Ocean Service Ocean Applications Group, discussed the establishment and function of the Center for Ocean Analysis and Prediction (COAP) in Monterey. COAP is a new and unique NOAA Center staffed by personnel from all five NOAA line organizations and charged with the mission of preparing and distributing oceanographic information. Mr. Schramm presented the idea of the Pacific states pooling financial resources to provide for the establishment of a state liaison office between this new NOAA Center and the individual states. The topic will be discussed again at later Committee meetings.

Professor Harry Bader of the University of Alaska discussed his research on the efficacy of using interstate compacts to regulate oil transportation and oil spill response. He began with an overview of interstate compacts and the general rules by which Congress finds interstate compacts to be legitimate. He discussed the advantages and disadvantages of forming an interstate compact under the "preauthorization" of CZMA Section 309 as opposed to obtaining Congressional ratification.

Senator Bill Bradbury (OR) was the final speaker of the afternoon. He outlined the key issues concerning the Committee's drafting of an interstate compact and set the agenda for the next day's discussions.

<u>Sunday, April 1</u>

The morning's discussions concerned the drafting of an interstate compact. Copies of compact language from California and Oregon were distributed and compared. Discussion centered on the scope of issues to be dealt with in a compact and the degree to which a legitimate interstate interest, seperate from that of the federal government, could be articulated. Committee members agreed to form a subcommittee to further the discussions of an interstate compact. The subcommittee is composed of Assemblyman Hauser (CA), Senator Bradbury (OR), Representative Jacobsen (WA) and Senator Zharoff (AK). Plans call for the subcommittee to meet in conjunction with the next meeting of the Pacific Fisheries Legislative Task Force in Alaska this June.

In addition, the Committee directed staff to investigate the possibility of obtaining funding through CZMA Section 309 to fund the establishment of a interstate compact. Staff will contact the National Coastal Research Institute to determine the procedure for appyling for such funding.

WBH:orsmsum

By VERNON RENSHAW, EDWARD A. TROTT, JR., and HOWARD L. FRIEDENBERG

Gross State Product by Industry, 1963-86

IN this article, BEA introduces annual estimates of gross state product (GSP) by component and by industry for each State and the District of Columbia for the period 1963-86 (tables 1 and 2). These estimates are the most comprehensive measures of production available for States and will improve the basis for analyzing and forecasting trends in State economic activity.

GSP is the gross market value of the goods and services attributable to labor and property located in a State. It is the State counterpart of the Nation's gross domestic product (GDP).

BEA prepares GSP estimates for 61 industries. For each industry, GSP is composed of four components: (1) Compensation of employees (hereafter termed "compensation"); (2) proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment and capital consumption allowances ("proprietors' income"); (3) indirect business tax and nontax liability ("IBT"); and (4) other, mainly capital-related, charges ("capital charges").[1] For the farming, mining, construction, and manufacturing industries, BEA directly estimates total GSP and three components—compensation, proprietors' income, and IBT—and then subtracts the three components from GSP to get capital charges. For the other industries, BEA directly estimates each of the four components of GSP and then sums the components to get GSP.

NOTE.—Daniel Garnick, Edward Trott, Jr., and Vernon Renshaw developed the methodology for the estimates, and the last two took the lead in preparing and evaluating the estimates, under the supervision of Hugh Knox. Elizabeth Rozycki, Bruce Levine, and Kenneth Horowitz participated in the preparation of the estimates; they were assisted by Jamila Bomani, Shirley Bell, Shirley Watson, and Arletha Mason. Wendy Graves provided secretarial assistance.

1. For a discussion of the sources and methods for the GSP estimates, including a list of the 61 industries for which estimates are available, see the appendix.

Previously, earnings by place of work—estimated in connection with State personal income—was the only part of GSP that BEA published regularly by industry. Earnings includes most of the compensation and proprietors' income GSP components, but excludes capital charges and IBT. (Table A shows in detail how GSP corresponds to earnings and GDP.) The capital charges component reflects capital stocks and profit rates by State. The IBT component reflects liabilities charged to business expense, most of which are sales and property taxes levied by State and local governments.[2]

In the absence of State estimates of capital charges and IBT, earnings (or wages and salaries) have often been "blown up" to approximate GSP in nonfarm industries.[3] This procedure assumes that each State's share of total GSP for the Nation in an industry equals its share of earnings in the industry.[4] That is, blowups assume away State-to-State differences in capital stocks and rates of return to capital and in tax structures and rates. Blowups are particularly prone to error where earnings are a small portion of GSP, such as in the real estate, oil and gas extraction, petroleum refining, and other capital-intensive industries. BEA's GSP estimates overcome, for the most part, the limitations of blowup estimates.

BEA estimates GSP in both current and constant dollars. Current-dollar GSP estimates reflect changes in the command over resources associated with production and are particularly useful for analyzing the differential regional effects of large changes in relative output prices, such as the changes in energy and agricultural prices in the 1970's and 1980's.

2. Property taxes on owner-occupied housing are included because owner-occupied housing is treated as business in the national income and product accounts.

3. For farming, the U.S. Department of Agriculture regularly publishes the data items needed to estimate GSP directly.

4. See John W. Kendrick and C. Milton Jaycox, "The Concept and Estimation of Gross State Product," *Southern Economic Journal* 32 (October 1965): 153-68.

Constant-dollar GSP estimates reflect changes in the physical volume of production and are particularly useful for comparing regional trends in labor productivity or for projecting the volume of industrial output. Consequently, the constant-dollar GSP estimates will be used in the set of BEA regional projections to be published in 1990 (when the GSP estimates will be updated).

The constant-dollar GSP estimates are now based on national price deflators by industry. At some point, it may be possible to develop State price data to improve the constant-dollar estimates. Such data would improve the estimates for those industries—such as energy, construction, real estate, and State and local government—in which prices vary regionally.

Analyzing Regional Growth Patterns Using GSP

This section focuses on changes in regional shares of national totals for GSP and its components, emphasizing what the GSP estimates show about regional growth patterns that is not shown by compensation—the component that corresponds most closely to the measures (earnings or wages and salaries) commonly used in blowups. The discussion is based on current-dollar estimates for economic census years 1967, 1977, and 1982, and for 1986 (the most recent year for which estimates have been made).

From 1977 to 1986, the share of economic activity generated in the Nation's interior regions—whether measured by GSP or compensation—declined more than 3 percentage points, while the share generated by regions along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts increased (table B). Relative weakness in the interior regions was apparent in the sharp declines in the manufacturing and farming industries of the Great Lakes and Plains regions in the late 1970's and early 1980's and then spread to the Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and interior Southeast regions after 1982, as declining oil prices adversely affected the regions' energy-oriented industries. In both the Great Lakes region in 1977–82 and in the energy-oriented regions in 1982–86, the capital charges component of GSP had substantially larger relative declines than did compensation.

Manufacturing in the Great Lakes region

The Great Lakes region dominated the relative economic decline of the interior regions in both manufacturing and all industries combined from 1977 to 1982. Its share of GSP for manufacturing declined 5.5 percentage points (to 23.0 percent of the Nation), and its share of GSP for all industries declined 2.9 points (to 16.9 percent). The other interior regions combined, in contrast, increased their share of both manufacturing GSP (by 1.9 points) and all-industry GSP (2.6 points) over this period.

The Great Lakes' relative loss of both manufacturing and all-industry GSP occurred in part because the region's manufacturing profitability declined, relative to other regions, from the late 1960's. From 1967 to 1982, capital charges in manufacturing fell as a percentage of manufacturing GSP by 8.9 points (to 16.4 percent) in the Great Lakes region; in all other regions combined, the percentage fell only 1.8 points (to 21.8 percent). In addition, the region's loss reflected its heavy dependence on manufacturing industries that were hard hit by the 1980 and 1981–82 recessions and by increasing competition from foreign producers.

Forecasts and projections—including those of BEA—made in the late

Table A.—The Relation of Gross National Product and Gross Domestic Product to the Totals of State Earnings and Gross State Product, 1982

[Billions of dollars]

	Gross national product [1]	Rest of the world [1]	Gross domestic product [1]	State earnings [2]	Gross state product: Compensation of employees	Proprietors' income with IVA and CCA	IBT and nontax liability	Capital-related charges	Total
Compensation of employees:									
Wages and salaries	1,586.1	−0.1	1,586.2	[3] 1,579.5	[4] 1,579.1				1,579.1
Supplements to wages and salaries:									
Employer contributions for social insurance	157.3		157.3		[5] 153.7				153.7
Other labor income	163.6		163.6	[6] 163.5	[6] 163.5				163.5
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments:									
Farm:									
Proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment	33.9		33.9	[7] 32.4		33.9			33.9
Capital consumption adjustment	−9.3		−9.3	−9.3		(8)			
Nonfarm:									
Proprietors' income	148.5		148.5	148.5		148.5			148.5
Inventory valuation adjustment	−.5		−.5	−.5		−.5			−.5
Capital consumption adjustment	2.9		2.9	2.9		(8)			
Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment:									
Rental income of persons	54.5		54.5					54.5	54.5
Capital consumption adjustment	−40.8		−40.8					(8)	
Corporate profits with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments:									
Profits before tax	169.6	28.0	141.5					141.5	141.5
Inventory valuation adjustment	−10.4		−10.4					−10.4	−10.4
Capital consumption adjustment	−9.2		−9.2					(8)	
Net interest	272.3	23.2	249.1					249.1	249.1
Business transfer payments	14.3		14.3					14.3	14.3
Indirect business tax and nontax liability	258.8		258.8				258.8		258.8
***Less:* Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises**	8.7		8.7					8.7	8.7
Capital consumption allowances with capital consumption adjustment:									
Capital consumption allowances:									
Corporate	225.7		225.7					225.7	225.7
Noncorporate	95.1		95.1			95.1			95.1
Less: Capital consumption adjustment:									
Corporate	−9.2		−9.2					(8)	
Noncorporate	−53.1		−53.1			[8] −5.9			−5.9
Statistical discrepancy	−.1		−.1						
Total	3,166.0	51.2	3,114.8	1,917.0	1,896.3	282.9	258.8	666.1	3,104.1

IVA Inventory valuation adjustment
CCA Capital consumption allowance
IBT Indirect business tax

1. For definitions, see SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS, July 1987, pp. 104–106.
2. For definitions, see *State Personal Income: Estimates for 1929–82 and a Statement of Sources and Methods* (1984).
3. Differs from the gross domestic product entry in that it excludes the wages and salaries of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad ($8.8 billion) and includes wages and salaries paid to students by State colleges and universities ($1.7 billion), other statistical revisions not yet incorporated into gross domestic product ($0.1 billion), and wages and salaries paid to U.S. residents employed by international organizations and by foreign embassies and consulates located in the United States ($0.3 billion).
4. Differs from the gross domestic product entry in that it excludes the wages and salaries of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad ($8.8 billion) and includes wages and salaries paid to students by State colleges and universities ($1.7 billion).
5. Differs from the gross domestic product entry in that it excludes employer contributions for social insurance of Federal civilian and military personnel stationed abroad ($3.6 billion).
6. Differs from the gross domestic product entry in that it excludes other labor income of Federal civilian personnel stationed abroad ($0.1 billion).
7. Differs from the gross domestic product entry because different data sources are used.
8. When income and capital consumption allowances are parts of the same aggregate, the two associated entries for the capital consumption adjustment cancel. In the case of the capital consumption allowance for buildings and equipment owned and used by nonprofit institutions serving individuals, there is no income, and the capital consumption adjustment of $5.9 billion is included in gross product.

NOTE.—Not all line items of gross domestic product or gross state product are available by industry.

1970's substantially underestimated the Great Lakes' relative decline from 1977 to 1982. Apart from not anticipating the severity of the 1981–82 recession, the forecasts were based on trends in compensation only. While the Great Lakes' share of compensation in manufacturing had been nearly constant in the decade preceding the forecasts, its share of capital charges in manufacturing had declined substantially.

[Percentage-point change in share of U.S. total for Great Lakes manufacturing]

	1967–77	1977–82
GSP	−1.30	−5.50
Capital charges	−2.56	−9.19
Compensation	−.07	−4.78

Although the Great Lakes region dominated the decline of the interior regions from 1977 to 1982, it had the smallest decline in the all-industry GSP share of any interior region from 1982 to 1986. Some of the Great Lakes' manufacturing industries that had been hard hit—such as the motor vehicles industry—recovered well from the 1981–82 recession. In addition, other manufacturing operations were restructured to improve their relative profitability. In the meantime, the interior regions that had been gaining GSP share began to decline.

Mining in three interior regions

The relative economic decline of the interior regions from 1982 to 1986 was dominated by decline in regions dependent on energy-related mining. Each of the three interior regions with large mining sectors lost share of all-industry GSP from 1982 to 1986 after gaining share from 1977 to 1982.

Energy-related mining—that is, oil and gas extraction and coal mining—dominates the U.S. mining industry, and, even with growth of oil production in Alaska, energy-related mining is concentrated in the interior regions. The Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and interior Southeast regions combined accounted for 75 percent of the Nation's mining GSP in 1977 and still accounted for over 70 percent in 1986.

Large changes in world oil prices affect the States with energy-related mining because they bring large changes in the value of production (GSP) in mining. These changes in production, in turn, can lead to large changes in oil and gas exploration and in related industries—for example, in production of oil drilling equipment and in selected distributive and service industries.

Because compensation is generally small relative to IBT and capital charges in energy-related mining (especially in oil and gas extraction), compensation alone provides an inadequate basis for analyzing the economic effects of the ups and downs of oil prices. Substantial oil price increases in 1973 and 1979 (associated with the OPEC oil embargo and disruption of oil production in Iran, respectively) increased the value of U.S. oil, gas, and coal production and stimulated domestic exploration up through the 1981–82 recession. As a result, most of the Southwest and Rocky Mountain States and several interior Southeast States (especially Louisiana) experienced a growing share of all-industry GSP. In all three regions, the share of all-industry GSP increased faster than the share of all-industry compensation from 1977 to 1982, reflecting the substantial increase in profits for many producers involved in energy-related mining. In the interior Southeast, the share of all-industry GSP increased while the share of compensation actually declined slightly. In the Southwest, where three of the four States have important oil and gas extraction industries, the share of GSP increased by more than 2 percentage points.

Oil prices peaked in 1981, and their subsequent fall began to eliminate the gains in share of all-industry GSP in the Southwest, Rocky Mountain, and interior Southeast regions. The Southwest and Rocky Mountain regions each had declines in share from 1982 to 1986 that amounted to more than one-half of their gains from 1977 to 1982, and the interior Southeast experienced a decline more than twice its earlier gain. As in the case of the 1977–82 "boom," the 1982–86 "bust" resulted in larger changes in share of all-industry GSP than compensation for all three regions.

Table B.—CSP and Compensation as a Share of U.S. Total, All Industries, for Regions for Selected Years, 1967–86

	Percent of U.S. total				Percentage-point change in share of U.S. total		
	1967	1977	1982	1986	1977–86	1977–82	1982–86
Coastal regions:							
Total:							
GSP	52.88	51.77	52.04	55.00	3.23	0.27	2.96
Compensation	55.21	53.31	54.21	56.60	3.29	.90	2.39
New England:							
GSP	5.92	5.25	5.30	5.87	.62	.05	.57
Compensation	6.35	5.59	5.73	6.24	.65	.14	.51
Mideast:							
GSP	23.01	19.97	18.88	19.52	−.45	−1.09	.64
Compensation	24.55	21.07	20.10	20.42	−.65	−.97	.32
Far West:[1]							
GSP	14.56	15.74	16.37	16.96	1.22	.63	.59
Compensation	14.87	15.58	16.52	17.02	1.44	.94	.50
Coastal Southeast:[2]							
GSP	9.40	10.81	11.49	12.66	1.85	.68	1.17
Compensation	9.44	11.07	11.86	12.91	1.84	.79	1.05
Interior regions:							
Total:							
GSP	47.12	48.23	47.96	45.00	−3.23	−.27	−2.96
Compensation	44.79	46.69	45.79	43.40	−3.29	−.90	−2.39
Great Lakes:							
GSP	22.00	19.83	16.95	16.72	−3.11	−2.88	−.23
Compensation	21.81	20.55	17.73	17.32	−3.23	−2.82	−.41
Plains:							
GSP	7.61	7.54	7.33	6.98	−.56	−.21	−.35
Compensation	6.92	7.09	6.83	6.55	−.54	−.26	−.28
Southwest:							
GSP	7.27	9.43	11.50	10.26	.83	2.07	−1.24
Compensation	6.71	8.33	10.23	9.41	1.08	1.90	−.82
Rocky Mountain:							
GSP	2.22	2.74	3.15	2.87	.13	.41	−.28
Compensation	2.07	2.62	2.97	2.73	.11	.35	−.24
Interior Southeast:[3]							
GSP	8.03	8.70	9.04	8.17	−.53	.34	−.87
Compensation	7.29	8.10	8.03	7.40	−.70	−.07	−.63

1. Includes Alaska and Hawaii.
2. Consists of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
3. Consists of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Appendix—Sources and Methods

The GSP estimates presented in this article are an extension of the benchmark estimates published in a 1985 BEA staff paper.[5] The new estimates include (1) updates of the 1963,

5. See BEA Staff Paper 42, *Experimental Estimates of Gross State Product by Industry* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1985). The paper is available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161; order no. PB-85-240-885; price $13. The paper contains an extensive discussion of sources and methods.

1967, 1972, and 1977 benchmark-year estimates published previously, (2) 1982 benchmark-year estimates, and (3) annual estimates for nonbenchmark years. To make the previously published benchmark-year estimates consistent with the 1982 estimates, they are adjusted to incorporate both the 1985 revisions to the national income and product accounts and recently completed revisions to the State personal income series.

Compensation and proprietors' income

Annual estimates by State and industry of two components of compensation—wages and salaries, and other labor income—as well as of proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustment (IVA) are from BEA's State personal income series.[6] Wages and salaries, in turn, is part of the basis for assigning to States the component of compensation not measured in the personal income account—employer contributions for social insurance—and proprietors' income with IVA is the basis for assigning noncorporate capital consumption allowances.

Capital charges

For the benchmark years, the sources and methods for capital charges differ among industries.

Goods-producing industries.—For 27 agricultural, mining, construction, and manufacturing industries, BEA estimates capital charges by first estimating total GSP and then subtracting compensation, proprietors' income, and IBT. Economic census data on value added in production, adjusted to conform to BEA's income and product definitions, are the basis for estimating total GSP.

Regulated distributive and service industries.—For seven transportation, communication, utility, and finance industries, data contained in financial reports filed by firms with regulatory agencies are the basis for estimating capital charges. BEA employs indicators of capital stock or its use—for example, airline boardings—to assign capital charges for multistate firms to States.

Real estate industry.—For this industry, BEA mainly uses data from the population and housing censuses and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to assign capital charges to States in accordance with the location of real property.

Tables 1 and 2 follow; text continues on p. 46.

6. See *State Personal Income: Estimates for 1929-82 and a Statement of Sources and Methods* (1984). (Available from: Economic and Statistical Analysis/BEA, U.S. Department of Commerce, Citizens and Southern National Bank, 222 Mitchell Street, P.O. Box 100606, Atlanta, GA 30384; accession no. BEA REM 84-101; price $18.) In energy-producing mining industries, proprietors' income with IVA is adjusted to reflect State of production, rather than State of receipt, of income. This adjustment is made mainly to account for income received by limited partners not living in the State where the income is produced.

Table C.—Industries for Which GSP Estimates Are Available

	1972 SIC code
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	A
Farms	01-02
Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	07-09
Mining	B
Metal mining	10
Coal mining	11-12
Oil and gas extraction	13
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels	14
Construction	C
Manufacturing	D
Durable goods	
Lumber and wood products	24
Furniture and fixtures	25
Stone, clay, and glass products	32
Primary metal industries	33
Fabricated metal products	34
Machinery, except electrical	35
Electric and electronic equipment	36
Motor vehicles and equipment	371
Transportation equipment, excluding motor vehicles	372-79
Instruments and related products	38
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39
Nondurable goods	
Food and kindred products	20
Tobacco manufactures	21
Textile mill products	22
Apparel and other textile products	23
Paper and allied products	26
Printing and publishing	27
Chemicals and allied products	28
Petroleum and coal products	29
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	30
Leather and leather products	31
Transportation and public utilities	E
Railroad transportation	40
Local and interurban passenger transit	41
Trucking and warehousing	42
Water transportation	44
Transportation by air	45
Pipelines, except natural gas	46
Transportation services	47
Communication	48
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	49
Wholesale trade	F
Retail trade	G
Finance, insurance, and real estate	H
Banking	60
Credit agencies other than banks	61
Holding companies and investment services	62,67
Insurance carriers	63
Insurance agents, brokers, and services	64
Real estate	65-66
Services	I
Hotels and other lodging places	70
Personal services	72
Business services	73
Auto repair services and garages	75
Miscellaneous repair services	76
Motion pictures	78
Amusement and recreation services	79
Health services	80
Legal services	81
Educational services	82
Social services and membership organizations	83,86
Miscellaneous professional services	84,89
Private households	88
Government	
Federal civilian government	
Federal military government	
State and local government	91-96

Data Availability

The GSP estimates presented here, as well as more detailed tabulations, are available on magnetic tape and personal computer diskettes. A magnetic tape containing total GSP by two-digit industry in both current and constant (1982) dollars for the United States, BEA regions, and States costs $200. Diskettes cost $20 each and are available by BEA region; a diskette for a region contains estimates for the United States, the BEA region, and each State of the region. (The Southeast region, on two diskettes, costs $40.)

Orders should be addressed to: Economic and Statistical Analysis/BEA, U.S. Department of Commerce, Citizens and Southern National Bank, 222 Mitchell Street, P.O. Box 100606, Atlanta, GA 30384. Orders must include a check, payable to Economic and Statistical Analysis/BEA. ESA/BEA accession numbers follow.

Magnetic tape	BEA REA 88-401
Diskettes:	
New England	BEA REA 88-402
Mideast	BEA REA 88-403
Great Lakes	BEA REA 88-404
Plains	BEA REA 88-405
Southeast (AL-LA)	BEA REA 88-406
Southeast (MS-WV)	BEA REA 88-407
Southwest	BEA REA 88-408
Rocky Mountain	BEA REA 88-409
Far West (plus AK and HI)	BEA REA 88-410

Table 1.—Total Gross State Product, by Component, for States and Regions for Selected Years, 1963–86

[Millions of dollars]

State and region	1963	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
United States:																	
Gross state product	598,847	803,860	1,195,975	1,340,906	1,449,062	1,571,442	1,750,905	1,957,586	2,213,303	2,458,060	2,670,299	2,986,855	3,104,127	3,339,980	3,707,011	3,963,347	4,191,708
Compensation	341,828	468,552	719,014	806,347	885,317	941,770	1,050,715	1,169,152	1,321,569	1,484,174	1,629,169	1,797,907	1,896,340	2,009,986	2,201,485	2,357,958	2,490,302
Proprietors' income	76,933	95,573	134,932	158,774	163,554	175,772	192,344	213,396	244,059	269,206	268,722	285,008	282,901	302,955	352,108	380,708	418,163
Capital charges	125,512	169,600	230,895	255,026	271,167	313,904	356,168	409,377	469,609	515,328	559,527	662,464	666,051	744,479	839,504	891,530	935,520
Indirect business taxes	54,574	70,135	111,134	120,759	129,024	139,996	151,678	165,661	178,066	189,352	213,281	251,476	258,835	282,560	313,914	333,151	347,720
New England:																	
Gross state product	34,994	47,615	68,006	74,558	78,750	83,310	92,373	102,828	114,712	126,634	138,413	156,153	164,575	183,072	206,107	225,201	245,850
Compensation	21,931	29,767	43,477	48,216	51,790	53,985	59,278	65,319	73,335	82,442	91,794	100,919	108,594	118,106	131,842	143,470	155,479
Proprietors' income	3,722	4,758	6,232	6,797	7,052	7,142	8,416	9,390	10,533	11,653	11,426	14,009	14,378	16,876	19,337	21,236	23,930
Capital charges	6,335	9,386	11,776	12,402	12,285	13,893	15,636	18,161	20,422	21,705	23,677	27,798	28,452	33,396	38,548	43,796	47,535
Indirect business taxes	3,006	3,706	6,520	7,143	7,623	8,290	9,043	9,958	10,423	10,834	11,516	12,428	13,150	14,618	16,224	17,532	18,718
Connecticut:																	
Gross state product	10,076	14,045	19,325	21,232	22,732	23,965	26,491	29,547	32,995	36,404	39,752	44,612	47,241	52,777	59,363	64,696	70,639
Compensation	6,117	8,521	12,073	13,570	14,846	15,347	16,648	18,437	20,736	23,507	26,424	29,132	31,407	33,814	37,714	41,073	44,319
Proprietors' income	1,168	1,523	1,862	1,991	2,003	2,060	2,424	2,744	3,046	3,266	3,124	3,958	4,007	4,639	5,385	5,879	6,583
Capital charges	2,001	2,987	3,439	3,535	3,604	4,083	4,751	5,433	6,092	6,363	6,690	7,693	7,723	9,529	10,770	11,867	13,437
Indirect business taxes	791	1,014	1,951	2,136	2,278	2,475	2,667	2,933	3,121	3,268	3,513	3,829	4,104	4,763	5,384	5,826	6,238
Maine:																	
Gross state product	2,401	3,128	4,584	5,150	5,575	5,857	6,811	7,515	8,457	9,432	10,200	11,325	12,099	13,375	14,782	15,896	17,326
Compensation	1,469	1,924	2,808	3,118	3,390	3,607	4,158	4,550	5,089	5,663	6,293	6,849	7,363	7,930	8,680	9,259	10,073
Proprietors' income	295	367	550	696	812	685	921	978	991	1,094	1,031	1,289	1,198	1,436	1,673	1,807	1,983
Capital charges	423	566	769	854	865	1,024	1,148	1,362	1,688	1,922	2,052	2,263	2,522	2,813	3,119	3,401	3,760
Indirect business taxes	214	271	458	482	507	542	584	625	689	753	824	924	1,017	1,144	1,276	1,378	1,462
Massachusetts:																	
Gross state product	17,222	22,992	33,179	36,163	37,938	40,234	44,100	49,020	54,087	59,366	65,067	72,780	77,166	85,736	96,980	106,148	115,526
Compensation	11,092	14,740	21,685	23,887	25,495	26,641	29,003	31,810	35,488	39,715	44,127	48,466	52,200	57,126	64,157	69,853	75,556
Proprietors' income	1,616	2,049	2,691	2,890	2,984	3,076	3,498	3,888	4,461	5,049	5,045	6,144	6,489	7,642	8,707	9,550	10,889
Capital charges	2,955	4,361	5,693	5,943	5,770	6,472	7,161	8,406	9,172	9,578	10,672	12,700	12,863	15,032	17,556	19,653	21,489
Indirect business taxes	1,559	1,843	3,110	3,443	3,689	4,045	4,439	4,916	4,966	5,024	5,213	5,470	5,614	6,032	6,563	7,078	7,569
New Hampshire:																	
Gross state product	1,712	2,446	3,696	4,177	4,451	4,770	5,493	6,291	7,410	8,442	9,326	10,672	11,606	13,137	14,846	16,585	18,518
Compensation	1,044	1,475	2,276	2,610	2,835	2,976	3,418	3,893	4,550	5,218	5,828	6,484	7,079	7,853	8,777	9,796	10,918
Proprietors' income	229	297	411	458	473	505	612	705	799	892	844	1,058	1,076	1,330	1,542	1,739	1,984
Capital charges	308	495	667	736	742	855	984	1,158	1,453	1,663	1,906	2,281	2,520	2,810	3,355	3,753	4,229
Indirect business taxes	131	179	341	374	401	433	478	534	609	670	749	849	931	1,050	1,172	1,270	1,351
Rhode Island:																	
Gross state product	2,528	3,482	4,983	5,350	5,469	5,728	6,393	7,057	7,771	8,521	9,184	10,236	10,592	11,528	12,921	13,961	15,205
Compensation	1,643	2,250	3,328	3,567	3,661	3,772	4,225	4,620	5,146	5,727	6,253	6,804	7,143	7,685	8,465	9,078	9,809
Proprietors' income	224	288	380	409	422	438	501	582	624	680	674	789	842	1,019	1,137	1,278	1,405
Capital charges	443	658	848	907	886	985	1,075	1,208	1,299	1,357	1,426	1,718	1,591	1,712	2,082	2,283	2,580
Indirect business taxes	219	286	428	467	500	533	592	647	703	758	831	925	1,017	1,083	1,205	1,298	1,380
Vermont:																	
Gross state product	1,054	1,522	2,238	2,487	2,584	2,757	3,086	3,399	3,992	4,468	4,894	5,527	5,871	6,519	7,215	7,915	8,636
Compensation	567	857	1,307	1,463	1,562	1,643	1,826	2,009	2,326	2,612	2,868	3,184	3,402	3,698	4,038	4,411	4,803
Proprietors' income	190	234	339	354	357	378	461	493	613	673	708	770	768	811	892	983	1,087
Capital charges	206	319	360	428	417	472	516	594	718	821	931	1,142	1,234	1,500	1,666	1,840	2,040
Indirect business taxes	92	112	232	242	248	263	283	303	335	362	387	431	467	543	625	682	717
Mideast:																	
Gross state product	138,816	184,938	267,003	290,012	307,280	328,345	356,822	390,885	429,335	464,874	499,194	555,801	586,093	641,302	706,636	760,094	818,061
Compensation	86,478	115,020	169,902	186,519	201,281	210,918	227,618	246,317	271,523	299,501	327,720	358,762	381,194	407,102	443,715	475,675	508,622
Proprietors' income	13,409	17,077	23,123	24,362	24,724	25,971	29,539	32,632	36,490	39,643	38,920	46,765	47,422	53,726	62,094	68,379	75,912
Capital charges	26,882	36,782	47,934	50,929	51,423	58,854	64,530	73,652	81,255	84,690	89,563	103,439	107,964	125,378	139,024	150,415	162,934
Indirect business taxes	12,048	16,059	26,045	28,202	29,852	32,602	35,135	38,284	40,068	41,039	42,991	46,835	49,512	55,268	61,575	65,664	70,521
Delaware:																	
Gross state product	1,748	2,409	3,784	4,309	4,298	4,655	5,155	5,609	6,077	6,539	7,047	7,879	8,435	9,275	10,188	10,966	11,706
Compensation	1,096	1,533	2,384	2,687	2,909	3,064	3,367	3,658	4,074	4,495	5,009	5,381	5,795	6,186	6,651	7,168	7,552
Proprietors' income	158	195	392	467	480	477	536	554	578	611	495	716	766	887	1,067	1,110	1,202
Capital charges	400	552	775	894	681	830	947	1,075	1,072	1,044	1,104	1,275	1,297	1,481	1,647	1,782	1,938
Indirect business taxes	96	130	233	261	268	283	306	322	353	389	439	508	577	649	816	992	1,062
District of Columbia:																	
Gross state product	4,517	6,282	9,366	10,062	11,113	12,437	13,742	14,975	16,688	17,808	19,029	20,354	21,402	22,959	25,100	27,185	28,791
Compensation	3,566	5,113	7,475	8,078	8,803	9,571	10,366	11,189	12,228	13,349	14,614	15,746	16,649	17,629	19,013	20,411	21,385
Proprietors' income	212	238	609	592	679	847	871	985	1,129	1,042	1,017	976	1,043	1,113	1,233	1,335	1,476
Capital charges	552	674	876	960	1,177	1,530	1,985	2,247	2,751	2,809	2,738	2,897	2,909	3,338	3,880	4,363	4,808
Indirect business taxes	187	258	406	432	454	490	520	556	579	608	661	735	801	884	980	1,073	1,129
Maryland:																	
Gross state product	9,884	13,756	21,969	24,380	26,282	28,578	31,346	34,361	38,199	41,643	44,912	49,854	52,583	57,888	64,465	70,580	76,504
Compensation	6,060	8,616	14,177	15,823	17,424	18,623	20,540	22,366	25,011	27,732	30,477	33,559	35,374	38,347	42,341	46,063	49,589
Proprietors' income	1,006	1,321	2,078	2,361	2,413	2,638	2,887	3,128	3,487	3,746	3,650	3,888	4,098	4,331	5,120	5,624	6,268
Capital charges	1,874	2,522	3,670	3,989	4,104	4,781	5,201	5,901	6,584	6,917	7,313	8,564	8,970	10,588	11,870	13,228	14,635
Indirect business taxes	944	1,296	2,043	2,207	2,341	2,536	2,717	2,965	3,118	3,249	3,472	3,843	4,141	4,636	5,109	5,620	5,975
New Jersey:																	
Gross state product	22,998	30,707	45,423	49,580	52,288	55,281	60,763	66,916	74,461	81,465	88,516	99,514	106,705	118,357	131,776	142,302	154,765
Compensation	13,694	18,271	27,796	30,887	33,368	34,613	37,904	41,444	46,289	51,438	56,883	62,512	67,230	72,911	80,643	86,948	93,994
Proprietors' income	2,329	2,930	3,836	4,063	4,131	4,300	4,940	5,585	6,278	6,747	6,682	8,076	8,296	9,617	10,867	12,128	13,546
Capital charges	4,950	6,819	9,172	9,587	9,376	10,390	11,365	12,685	14,295	15,473	16,696	19,900	21,743	25,214	28,618	30,919	34,049
Indirect business taxes	2,025	2,687	4,620	5,043	5,413	5,978	6,554	7,201	7,600	7,806	8,254	9,027	9,436	10,700	11,677	12,451	13,258
New York:																	
Gross state product	65,049	85,473	121,457	130,341	136,567	145,134	155,853	170,357	185,092	199,090	214,143	240,237	255,686	282,764	311,727	336,071	362,736
Compensation	40,937	53,183	76,881	83,250	88,646	92,045	97,561	104,268	113,775	124,812	137,177	151,331	163,747	176,354	192,261	206,753	222,478
Proprietors' income	6,000	7,571	9,873	9,927	9,811	10,007	11,499	12,826	14,452	15,932	15,615	19,984	19,916	23,519	27,368	30,170	33,795
Capital charges	12,207	16,628	21,326	22,633	22,724	26,224	28,622	33,447	36,327	37,615	39,899	45,748	47,559	55,646	61,260	66,442	71,202
Indirect business taxes	5,906	8,091	13,377	14,531	15,386	16,848	18,172	19,816	20,538	20,731	21,451	23,173	24,463	27,155	30,588	32,513	35,061
Pennsylvania:																	
Gross state product	34,620	46,311	65,005	71,339	76,732	82,260	89,963	98,668	108,819	118,328	125,547	137,964	141,282	150,058	163,383	172,990	183,559
Compensation	21,125	28,304	41,188	45,794	50,131	53,002	57,881	63,392	70,146	77,675	83,561	90,233	92,400	95,674	102,807	108,333	113,625
Proprietors' income	3,704	4,823	6,336	6,951	7,230	7,702	8,806	9,554	10,567	11,564	11,462	13,126	13,303	14,259	16,455	18,012	19,625
Capital charges	6,898	9,588	12,115	12,866	13,380	15,089	16,409	18,297	20,226	20,832	21,812	25,056	25,484	29,110	31,748	33,681	36,312
Indirect business taxes	2,893	3,597	5,366	5,728	5,991	6,467	6,867	7,426	7,879	8,256	8,713	9,548	10,096	11,224	12,406	13,016	14,047

Table 1.—Total Gross State Product, by Component, for States and Regions for Selected Years, 1963–86—Continued

[Millions of dollars]

State and region	1963	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Great Lakes																	
Gross state product	133,425	176,814	246,484	275,578	289,778	307,681	345,033	388,106	432,983	467,946	480,518	523,757	526,210	559,774	624,118	662,480	700,852
Compensation	74,540	102,197	151,082	170,460	184,105	190,262	214,346	240,230	269,875	297,307	310,070	331,723	336,231	351,337	385,370	409,971	431,330
Proprietors' income	15,109	19,179	22,605	26,637	27,170	30,373	32,681	36,629	38,966	42,867	39,745	44,002	41,051	43,043	54,471	58,592	63,884
Capital charges	30,765	40,170	51,318	55,637	54,855	62,334	71,751	83,020	93,443	95,039	95,896	109,561	107,969	120,425	135,632	142,240	150,773
Indirect business taxes	13,011	15,268	21,479	22,843	23,648	24,712	26,255	28,227	30,698	32,731	34,807	38,471	40,959	45,063	49,214	52,466	55,627
Illinois:																	
Gross state product	39,325	53,048	74,129	82,447	88,592	95,385	104,481	115,465	127,867	137,989	143,110	156,693	159,778	168,074	187,484	198,138	209,666
Compensation	22,707	31,022	44,956	50,051	54,922	57,501	63,666	70,340	78,445	85,922	90,874	97,772	100,862	104,382	114,214	120,345	126,641
Proprietors' income	4,581	5,775	7,310	8,945	9,299	11,043	11,368	12,375	13,278	14,796	12,599	15,244	13,669	14,359	18,164	19,733	21,185
Capital charges	8,544	11,969	15,068	16,165	16,744	18,803	20,862	23,527	26,292	26,950	28,743	31,882	32,752	35,542	39,672	41,772	44,577
Indirect business taxes	3,494	4,282	6,795	7,286	7,628	8,039	8,585	9,224	9,852	10,321	10,893	11,796	12,494	13,858	15,297	16,178	17,133
Indiana:																	
Gross state product	16,330	21,640	30,024	34,184	35,594	37,718	42,629	47,726	53,386	57,914	59,050	64,456	64,042	67,677	76,086	80,262	84,922
Compensation	8,898	12,209	17,971	20,329	21,968	22,571	25,760	29,075	32,766	36,217	37,406	40,426	40,553	42,516	46,363	48,951	51,372
Proprietors' income	2,015	2,454	2,855	4,018	3,548	4,205	4,746	4,766	5,164	5,362	4,844	5,188	4,867	4,889	6,812	7,079	7,896
Capital charges	3,909	5,184	6,596	7,122	7,288	8,024	9,025	10,534	11,870	12,570	12,908	14,634	14,249	15,569	17,588	18,320	19,364
Indirect business taxes	1,509	1,794	2,601	2,715	2,790	2,918	3,099	3,351	3,586	3,764	3,892	4,208	4,374	4,868	5,517	6,116	6,506
Michigan:																	
Gross state product	31,434	40,834	56,323	62,894	62,954	65,781	76,702	88,484	98,620	104,512	103,841	111,249	108,627	118,373	132,369	143,719	153,240
Compensation	15,284	22,922	35,009	39,981	41,733	42,336	49,073	56,125	63,607	69,747	70,517	74,283	73,503	77,848	86,369	94,598	100,670
Proprietors' income	4,129	4,002	4,222	4,605	4,862	5,042	5,466	6,397	6,761	7,124	6,964	7,654	7,237	7,868	9,530	10,488	11,280
Capital charges	7,775	9,289	12,230	13,074	10,991	12,869	16,263	19,549	21,156	20,020	18,282	20,276	18,367	22,526	25,699	27,384	29,361
Indirect business taxes	4,247	4,621	4,862	5,233	5,368	5,533	5,900	6,414	7,096	7,622	8,078	9,037	9,520	10,250	11,069	11,589	12,354
Ohio:																	
Gross state product	33,624	44,488	62,036	69,051	73,692	77,312	86,105	96,613	108,193	117,472	121,642	133,627	134,204	142,682	158,543	167,645	176,102
Compensation	19,664	26,523	38,845	43,862	47,536	48,852	54,604	60,992	68,146	75,190	78,958	84,618	85,485	89,226	97,692	108,423	107,858
Proprietors' income	3,472	4,486	5,316	5,798	6,254	6,598	7,304	8,202	8,733	9,568	8,848	9,549	9,127	10,093	12,779	13,826	14,768
Capital charges	7,785	10,167	12,919	14,164	14,520	16,245	18,245	21,058	24,324	25,166	25,693	30,273	29,644	32,235	36,574	38,343	40,627
Indirect business taxes	2,703	3,312	4,955	5,228	5,382	5,617	5,953	6,361	6,990	7,548	8,143	9,187	9,948	10,868	11,674	12,319	13,098
Wisconsin:																	
Gross state product	12,712	16,803	23,972	27,001	28,947	31,484	35,115	39,818	44,917	50,059	52,876	57,732	59,558	62,969	69,636	72,716	76,922
Compensation	6,988	9,522	14,300	16,238	17,948	19,001	21,243	23,698	26,911	30,232	32,315	34,624	35,828	37,366	40,732	42,654	44,789
Proprietors' income	1,913	2,462	2,902	3,270	3,208	3,485	3,798	4,890	5,030	6,018	6,490	6,368	6,151	5,834	7,186	7,467	8,756
Capital charges	2,753	3,560	4,504	5,112	5,312	6,394	7,356	8,352	9,802	10,333	10,269	12,496	12,956	14,563	16,099	16,422	16,845
Indirect business taxes	1,059	1,259	2,266	2,381	2,480	2,605	2,718	2,877	3,175	3,476	3,802	4,244	4,623	5,219	5,657	6,164	6,535
Plains																	
Gross state product	46,418	61,142	90,065	105,823	110,885	121,041	132,332	147,583	167,717	187,820	197,637	222,019	227,437	237,702	265,745	278,528	292,523
Compensation	24,020	32,414	49,215	55,230	61,357	66,317	74,619	82,920	93,612	105,476	114,436	124,193	129,542	136,236	148,200	156,118	163,006
Proprietors' income	9,681	11,456	16,670	24,034	20,302	21,166	18,899	22,052	26,770	29,309	23,407	30,797	26,774	23,953	33,376	37,254	42,252
Capital charges	9,027	12,496	16,716	18,676	20,910	24,683	29,387	32,588	36,315	40,944	46,188	51,248	54,542	58,884	63,625	62,972	64,049
Indirect business taxes	3,690	4,775	7,463	7,884	8,316	8,875	9,427	10,024	11,019	12,091	13,606	15,782	16,579	18,686	20,514	22,009	23,061
Iowa:																	
Gross state product	8,236	11,052	15,346	18,563	19,408	21,665	23,545	26,233	29,995	33,059	34,442	38,917	37,634	37,157	41,407	42,100	43,836
Compensation	3,687	5,076	7,519	8,546	9,740	10,660	12,065	13,535	15,048	16,847	18,007	19,139	19,175	19,668	20,785	21,266	21,812
Proprietors' income	2,384	2,857	3,516	5,288	4,156	4,688	4,029	4,390	6,202	6,019	4,597	6,970	4,848	3,725	6,384	7,141	8,673
Capital charges	1,522	2,289	3,064	3,453	4,206	4,955	6,065	6,889	7,143	8,384	9,826	10,509	11,084	10,961	11,146	10,802	9,775
Indirect business taxes	643	829	1,247	1,276	1,306	1,362	1,386	1,418	1,602	1,809	2,013	2,299	2,528	2,807	3,081	3,257	3,464
Kansas:																	
Gross state product	6,449	8,234	12,385	14,334	15,438	16,958	18,775	20,341	22,936	26,433	28,066	31,831	33,287	34,966	38,495	40,364	42,472
Compensation	3,167	4,146	6,197	7,067	7,964	8,792	9,955	11,103	12,636	14,425	15,964	17,635	18,442	19,218	20,844	21,790	22,789
Proprietors' income	1,281	1,508	2,689	3,305	3,061	2,934	2,947	3,037	3,360	4,199	2,954	3,841	4,227	4,064	4,747	5,416	6,077
Capital charges	1,415	1,862	2,466	2,869	3,246	3,961	4,518	4,761	5,359	6,091	7,059	7,683	7,960	8,807	9,789	9,684	10,059
Indirect business taxes	586	718	1,032	1,092	1,167	1,272	1,355	1,440	1,580	1,718	2,089	2,673	2,657	2,823	3,068	3,408	3,483
Minnesota:																	
Gross state product	10,708	14,291	21,273	25,182	26,638	28,599	31,310	35,595	40,285	45,401	48,846	53,766	55,919	59,371	67,250	71,188	75,628
Compensation	5,792	8,039	12,532	14,080	15,601	16,905	18,909	20,995	23,992	27,402	29,950	32,505	34,115	36,143	40,063	42,709	45,025
Proprietors' income	1,957	2,333	3,030	4,784	4,277	3,920	3,639	5,232	5,326	5,722	5,699	6,058	5,369	4,853	7,026	7,534	8,850
Capital charges	2,078	2,828	3,761	4,235	4,545	5,398	6,223	6,655	8,008	9,034	9,654	11,302	12,219	13,564	14,717	15,026	15,466
Indirect business taxes	880	1,090	1,950	2,082	2,216	2,376	2,540	2,712	2,959	3,243	3,542	3,901	4,217	4,906	5,570	6,017	6,378
Missouri:																	
Gross state product	13,532	17,307	26,307	29,239	30,316	32,626	36,594	41,328	46,642	51,227	53,142	58,868	61,226	66,640	74,493	79,220	83,534
Compensation	7,800	10,653	15,814	17,464	18,940	19,994	22,392	24,877	27,930	31,047	33,392	36,140	38,028	40,593	44,570	47,572	50,010
Proprietors' income	1,959	2,260	3,244	3,995	3,493	3,760	3,991	4,889	5,596	6,420	5,291	6,669	5,874	5,847	7,314	8,344	8,871
Capital charges	2,829	3,711	5,307	5,714	5,710	6,563	7,707	8,835	10,176	10,615	11,149	12,439	13,467	15,549	17,276	17,811	18,839
Indirect business taxes	944	1,283	1,942	2,065	2,173	2,309	2,503	2,727	2,941	3,145	3,360	3,620	3,858	4,639	5,143	5,404	5,721
Nebraska:																	
Gross state product	4,177	5,570	8,417	9,884	10,341	11,661	12,505	13,619	15,410	17,259	18,073	20,820	21,244	21,565	24,268	25,639	26,521
Compensation	2,102	2,692	4,307	4,858	5,456	5,892	6,660	7,341	8,200	9,226	10,071	10,905	11,457	11,891	12,815	13,425	13,840
Proprietors' income	968	1,231	1,885	2,504	1,992	2,623	2,135	2,189	2,961	3,231	2,278	3,776	3,413	2,913	4,127	4,812	5,270
Capital charges	783	1,186	1,521	1,778	2,096	2,285	2,789	3,110	3,188	3,622	4,430	4,685	4,800	5,030	5,496	5,412	5,309
Indirect business taxes	324	461	704	744	796	862	922	980	1,070	1,181	1,294	1,455	1,573	1,760	1,862	2,011	2,124
North Dakota:																	
Gross state product	1,621	1,992	3,201	4,581	4,663	5,044	5,132	5,342	6,535	7,604	8,146	10,174	10,293	10,000	10,808	10,725	10,733
Compensation	732	910	1,456	1,636	1,864	2,125	2,440	2,649	3,032	3,440	3,775	4,283	4,589	4,780	4,904	4,981	4,978
Proprietors' income	670	592	1,190	2,400	1,958	1,757	1,176	976	1,731	1,716	1,059	1,688	1,418	1,268	1,887	1,974	2,104
Capital charges	170	305	277	248	524	828	1,173	1,354	1,352	1,947	2,558	3,014	3,187	2,888	2,930	2,675	2,627
Indirect business taxes	149	186	277	297	317	334	349	362	419	501	754	1,189	1,100	1,068	1,090	1,087	1,020
South Dakota:																	
Gross state product	1,695	2,098	3,136	4,041	4,082	4,487	4,464	5,125	5,915	6,836	6,922	7,644	7,835	8,008	9,022	9,297	9,802
Compensation	740	897	1,390	1,577	1,794	1,948	2,198	2,419	2,773	3,088	3,326	3,588	3,736	3,942	4,218	4,375	4,553
Proprietors' income	561	676	1,115	1,759	1,365	1,485	982	1,338	1,604	2,002	1,529	1,796	1,626	1,283	1,891	2,033	2,406
Capital charges	230	315	319	380	581	694	913	983	1,090	1,251	1,513	1,616	1,827	2,095	2,169	2,061	1,975
Indirect business taxes	164	209	311	326	341	360	371	385	448	496	554	645	646	693	751	824	871
Southeast																	
Gross state product	100,510	140,042	224,774	255,862	281,501	303,157	340,821	381,856	436,904	488,375	537,889	608,107	637,204	691,312	772,398	824,201	872,948
Compensation	54,048	78,355	131,663	150,470	167,498	177,735	199,997	224,131	255,306	287,699	319,847	355,787	377,210	403,168	443,25[illegible]	476,303	505,787
Proprietors' income	14,953	18,131	26,304	30,815	32,550	34,083	38,796	42,649	50,043	54,042	53,674	58,994	59,722	62,416	74,066	77,997	84,079
Capital charges	21,739	30,922	46,560	52,324	57,723	65,897	74,446	85,340	98,431	110,199	122,134	142,751	147,228	166,924	189,012	199,347	209,953
Indirect business taxes	9,770	12,627	20,247	22,253	23,730	25,441	27,582	29,736	33,124	36,435	42,234	50,575	53,044	59,112	66,406	70,775	73,326

Table 1.—Total Gross State Product, by Component, for States and Regions for Selected Years, 1963–86—Continued

[Millions of dollars]

State and region	1963	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Alabama:																	
Gross state product	7,196	9,954	15,008	16,985	18,768	20,517	23,132	25,768	29,607	32,769	34,969	38,829	40,328	43,918	48,710	51,919	55,007
Compensation	4,170	5,870	9,157	10,385	11,656	12,509	14,248	16,004	18,165	20,140	21,938	23,785	24,709	26,321	28,632	30,836	32,640
Proprietors' income	1,074	1,192	1,733	2,032	1,976	2,294	2,672	2,782	3,289	3,565	3,301	3,672	3,685	3,866	4,639	4,744	5,124
Capital charges	1,463	2,220	3,041	3,389	3,875	4,338	4,709	5,331	6,315	7,061	7,519	8,851	9,234	10,816	12,247	12,713	13,556
Indirect business taxes	488	674	1,076	1,179	1,262	1,377	1,503	1,651	1,838	2,004	2,211	2,520	2,700	3,093	3,613	3,819	4,016
Arkansas:																	
Gross state product	3,858	5,249	8,336	9,756	10,767	11,551	13,010	14,665	17,154	18,911	20,123	22,886	23,462	25,394	28,716	29,926	31,633
Compensation	1,949	2,723	4,440	5,075	5,721	6,073	7,003	7,979	9,138	10,238	11,138	12,150	12,661	13,639	14,944	15,770	16,628
Proprietors' income	844	976	1,514	2,046	2,223	2,279	2,330	2,593	3,664	3,211	2,761	3,457	3,246	2,996	3,973	4,145	4,317
Capital charges	785	1,180	1,801	2,008	2,144	2,461	2,873	3,215	3,389	4,414	5,042	5,885	6,114	7,089	7,887	7,912	8,524
Indirect business taxes	279	370	581	626	679	738	803	877	963	1,047	1,183	1,393	1,451	1,693	1,923	2,098	2,173
Florida:																	
Gross state product	14,443	20,837	38,478	45,470	49,711	52,989	57,486	64,830	75,367	86,060	97,830	110,787	118,301	132,590	149,554	164,340	177,729
Compensation	7,896	11,843	22,870	27,140	30,262	31,483	34,153	38,126	44,068	50,716	58,625	66,842	72,430	79,150	88,293	96,618	104,445
Proprietors' income	2,457	3,111	5,308	5,992	6,340	6,937	7,736	9,097	10,931	12,441	13,565	13,338	13,506	16,623	16,627	18,517	20,725
Capital charges	2,831	4,069	6,644	8,109	8,508	9,677	10,293	11,826	13,939	15,732	17,389	21,123	21,996	24,832	30,796	33,940	36,292
Indirect business taxes	1,259	1,813	3,656	4,229	4,601	4,893	5,304	5,781	6,430	7,170	8,251	9,484	10,370	11,949	13,942	15,370	16,339
Georgia:																	
Gross state product	10,330	14,867	24,354	27,631	29,646	31,373	35,631	40,354	45,868	51,038	56,503	62,481	66,768	74,966	86,218	94,121	102,922
Compensation	5,984	8,954	15,070	17,159	18,785	19,543	22,202	24,989	28,325	31,857	35,512	39,565	42,734	46,879	52,949	58,290	63,355
Proprietors' income	1,539	1,850	2,633	3,113	3,101	3,236	3,598	3,703	4,532	4,979	4,318	5,210	5,520	5,699	7,259	7,455	8,406
Capital charges	2,110	3,064	4,888	5,410	5,664	6,345	7,381	8,934	10,014	10,888	12,018	13,614	14,014	17,101	19,891	21,572	24,005
Indirect business taxes	697	999	1,757	1,948	2,096	2,249	2,450	2,727	2,996	3,314	3,655	4,092	4,498	5,306	6,048	6,682	7,088
Kentucky:																	
Gross state product	8,570	11,312	16,813	18,762	21,022	22,744	25,444	28,434	32,028	35,234	36,828	40,947	42,296	44,565	49,512	51,234	53,135
Compensation	3,843	5,415	8,635	9,851	11,049	11,868	13,479	15,155	17,199	19,369	20,519	22,222	23,065	23,845	25,818	27,027	28,078
Proprietors' income	1,369	1,610	2,109	2,324	2,626	2,548	3,033	3,592	3,747	4,097	4,238	5,030	4,968	4,149	5,816	5,569	5,689
Capital charges	1,939	2,637	3,897	4,281	4,964	5,790	6,266	[illegible]	8,083	8,570	8,740	10,082	10,408	11,998	12,907	13,529	14,068
Indirect business taxes	1,420	1,650	2,172	2,306	2,383	2,538	2,666	[illegible]	3,000	3,199	3,331	3,613	3,844	4,541	4,979	5,106	5,307
Louisiana:																	
Gross state product	9,589	14,134	20,305	22,557	26,662	29,543	34,245	38,003	48,896	51,178	62,166	74,506	75,743	73,930	79,084	79,719	74,426
Compensation	4,480	6,665	9,917	11,041	12,528	14,161	16,325	18,405	21,394	24,377	28,244	32,602	34,342	34,209	35,822	36,375	34,957
Proprietors' income	1,217	1,565	2,205	2,636	3,266	3,390	3,843	4,234	4,499	5,185	5,626	6,084	6,468	6,444	6,866	7,318	7,298
Capital charges	2,817	4,433	5,963	6,577	8,383	9,373	11,201	12,293	14,245	17,184	21,285	24,873	24,729	24,845	26,715	26,820	23,917
Indirect business taxes	1,074	1,471	2,220	2,304	2,485	2,628	2,876	3,071	8,758	4,432	7,010	10,947	10,204	8,763	9,993	9,522	8,581
Mississippi:																	
Gross state product	4,186	5,602	8,841	10,268	10,983	11,870	13,958	15,786	17,959	20,178	21,470	24,545	25,537	26,610	29,637	30,819	31,830
Compensation	2,117	3,055	5,055	5,794	6,445	6,788	7,723	8,700	9,861	11,024	11,974	13,172	13,703	14,265	15,282	16,087	16,708
Proprietors' income	946	1,018	1,448	1,689	1,595	1,555	2,067	2,333	2,455	2,944	2,260	2,526	2,771	2,439	3,257	3,284	3,267
Capital charges	767	1,044	[illegible]	1,983	2,068	2,563	3,110	3,596	4,360	4,804	5,607	6,857	7,059	7,841	8,786	8,924	9,259
Indirect business taxes	356	486	[illegible]	802	875	965	1,059	1,158	1,284	1,407	1,629	1,990	2,006	2,036	2,248	2,425	2,506
North Carolina:																	
Gross state product	12,592	17,124	27,408	30,861	33,033	34,939	39,160	43,754	49,737	54,532	58,876	65,940	69,128	77,669	87,748	93,821	100,961
Compensation	6,381	9,482	15,937	18,033	19,849	20,706	23,313	25,971	29,396	33,029	36,363	40,139	42,323	46,121	51,328	55,462	59,512
Proprietors' income	1,825	2,192	2,957	3,661	3,747	3,841	4,419	4,484	5,294	5,188	5,241	6,142	6,369	6,413	8,349	8,658	9,432
Capital charges	2,429	3,370	5,644	6,114	6,308	7,119	7,971	9,718	11,159	12,144	12,820	14,721	15,052	18,081	20,623	21,698	23,628
Indirect business taxes	1,958	2,080	2,871	3,053	3,134	3,273	3,457	3,580	3,888	4,171	4,452	4,938	5,384	7,208	7,614	8,145	8,506
South Carolina:																	
Gross state product	5,112	7,468	11,714	13,349	14,712	16,514	17,676	19,709	22,391	25,102	27,275	30,788	31,940	35,224	39,581	41,832	44,727
Compensation	3,059	4,564	7,616	8,738	9,843	10,273	11,750	13,037	14,763	16,608	18,414	20,454	21,378	23,159	25,540	27,087	28,762
Proprietors' income	697	885	1,149	1,322	1,478	1,489	1,646	1,740	2,081	2,341	2,096	2,424	2,287	2,232	2,945	3,012	3,181
Capital charges	1,009	1,553	2,160	2,411	2,443	2,728	3,153	3,698	4,157	4,612	5,054	5,964	6,139	7,275	8,234	8,623	9,438
Indirect business taxes	347	467	789	878	949	1,023	1,127	1,234	1,389	1,541	1,712	1,956	2,137	2,423	2,822	3,094	3,290
Tennessee:																	
Gross state product	8,897	12,436	19,842	22,490	24,223	25,990	29,543	33,196	38,289	42,235	45,018	49,881	51,967	56,319	63,207	67,560	72,328
Compensation	4,938	7,149	11,781	13,365	14,864	15,659	17,617	19,891	22,821	25,434	27,528	30,155	31,330	33,436	36,668	39,247	42,007
Proprietors' income	1,445	1,692	2,314	2,772	2,677	2,728	3,372	3,539	4,130	4,557	4,656	4,806	4,920	4,787	6,234	6,522	6,904
Capital charges	1,916	2,749	4,282	4,717	4,917	5,680	6,421	7,390	8,707	9,404	9,781	11,574	12,067	13,983	15,231	16,170	17,870
Indirect business taxes	598	847	1,465	1,637	1,764	1,923	2,133	2,375	2,631	2,840	3,053	3,346	3,661	4,070	4,718	5,281	5,671
Virginia:																	
Gross state product	11,067	15,229	25,232	28,566	31,431	34,345	38,359	42,880	48,434	53,415	58,634	65,816	70,375	78,506	87,599	96,369	104,155
Compensation	6,718	9,369	16,235	18,506	20,558	21,993	24,545	27,316	30,651	34,318	38,209	42,636	46,081	50,043	55,177	60,342	65,414
Proprietors' income	1,188	1,584	2,248	2,462	2,613	2,808	3,091	3,386	4,152	4,286	4,294	4,832	4,483	5,136	6,322	6,777	7,603
Capital charges	2,197	2,895	4,430	4,966	5,470	6,529	7,410	8,638	9,809	10,771	11,770	13,599	14,764	17,021	19,371	21,052	23,385
Indirect business taxes	964	1,380	2,319	2,632	2,791	3,016	3,314	3,539	3,822	4,039	4,361	4,750	5,046	6,236	6,720	7,224	7,769
West Virginia:																	
Gross state product	4,672	5,830	8,443	9,165	10,543	11,781	13,178	14,477	16,172	17,722	19,197	20,702	21,370	21,619	22,885	23,541	24,096
Compensation	2,512	3,266	4,944	5,381	5,937	6,690	7,639	8,556	9,524	10,588	11,385	12,064	12,464	12,101	12,801	13,162	13,381
Proprietors' income	353	457	685	767	909	978	990	1,167	1,270	1,247	1,319	1,473	1,499	1,632	1,878	2,001	2,135
Capital charges	1,477	1,715	2,212	2,359	2,985	3,295	3,658	3,768	4,254	4,617	5,109	5,617	5,663	6,042	6,324	6,394	6,517
Indirect business taxes	329	392	601	659	712	818	891	986	1,125	1,270	1,384	1,548	1,743	1,794	1,890	2,009	2,063
Southwest:																	
Gross state product	43,476	58,475	94,943	109,055	125,205	141,661	162,049	184,656	213,676	248,640	289,160	341,229	354,834	370,289	406,423	430,934	430,180
Compensation	22,401	31,452	51,748	58,959	67,168	74,673	85,584	97,408	113,468	132,036	152,861	178,393	194,067	200,796	218,250	232,568	234,231
Proprietors' income	5,931	7,442	13,641	16,165	17,032	19,421	21,867	24,295	27,343	31,672	32,458	33,187	36,457	37,478	39,078	42,524	44,392
Capital charges	11,083	14,449	20,882	24,345	30,143	35,363	41,059	47,729	56,241	66,615	79,588	95,740	94,282	97,767	110,286	116,291	112,339
Indirect business taxes	4,062	5,132	8,676	9,586	10,862	12,204	13,539	16,224	16,624	18,317	24,254	33,909	30,088	33,759	37,808	39,412	39,214
Arizona:																	
Gross state product	4,231	5,600	10,843	12,643	13,961	14,680	16,424	18,996	22,648	26,888	29,931	33,066	33,803	37,631	43,442	48,589	53,253
Compensation	2,385	3,248	6,433	7,538	8,335	8,718	9,711	11,141	13,248	15,874	17,948	20,263	21,151	23,147	26,211	29,238	31,874
Proprietors' income	570	730	1,247	1,397	1,708	1,604	1,976	2,198	2,621	2,948	3,273	2,924	2,944	3,239	3,788	3,989	4,518
Capital charges	916	1,100	2,192	2,562	2,622	2,916	3,100	3,760	4,737	5,870	6,335	7,304	6,836	8,213	9,725	11,139	12,414
Indirect business taxes	359	523	971	1,145	1,296	1,441	1,638	1,898	2,043	2,196	2,375	2,575	2,872	3,145	3,816	4,306	4,542
New Mexico:																	
Gross state product	2,827	3,350	5,151	5,880	6,879	7,806	8,774	9,982	11,690	13,816	16,442	19,398	20,023	20,910	22,665	23,887	23,603
Compensation	1,495	1,855	2,927	3,292	3,706	4,170	4,787	5,436	6,235	7,096	7,897	8,960	9,618	10,152	10,974	11,721	12,022
Proprietors' income	358	406	662	756	854	1,013	1,026	1,184	1,370	1,553	1,789	1,717	1,723	1,727	1,866	2,196	2,243
Capital charges	746	774	1,113	1,317	1,706	1,914	2,151	2,420	2,960	3,831	4,891	6,084	6,010	6,280	6,932	7,303	6,806
Indirect business taxes	230	315	448	516	613	710	809	943	1,135	1,338	1,865	2,648	2,673	2,760	2,903	2,671	2,540

Table 1.—Total Gross State Product, by Component, for States and Regions for Selected Years, 1963-86—Continued

[Millions of dollars]

State and region	1963	1967	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Oklahoma:																	
Gross state product	6,354	8,367	13,202	15,026	16,807	18,704	20,970	23,587	27,240	32,067	37,739	45,225	48,700	47,592	50,077	50,842	49,814
Compensation	3,317	4,521	7,033	7,895	8,980	9,915	11,169	12,679	14,625	16,866	19,840	23,341	25,774	25,391	26,470	26,919	26,255
Proprietors' income	967	1,263	2,153	2,685	2,634	2,882	3,123	3,314	3,822	5,011	5,029	5,158	5,779	5,347	5,640	5,918	6,429
Capital charges	1,487	1,858	2,877	3,255	3,868	4,454	5,140	5,912	6,960	8,137	10,008	12,521	13,065	12,809	13,703	13,678	12,961
Indirect business taxes	582	725	1,129	1,191	1,325	1,453	1,538	1,682	1,833	2,053	2,862	4,206	4,082	4,093	4,340	4,386	4,230
Texas:																	
Gross state product	30,064	41,158	65,747	75,507	87,558	100,471	115,881	132,091	152,098	175,869	206,047	243,539	254,508	264,156	289,239	307,615	303,510
Compensation	15,203	21,829	35,351	40,234	46,148	51,870	59,917	68,152	79,360	92,201	107,177	125,839	137,514	142,106	154,595	164,690	164,080
Proprietors' income	4,036	5,043	9,569	11,327	11,836	13,921	15,742	17,600	19,529	22,162	22,366	23,388	25,012	27,165	27,784	30,421	31,202
Capital charges	7,935	10,717	14,700	17,212	21,947	26,080	30,668	35,637	41,594	48,776	58,353	69,831	68,371	70,465	79,926	84,172	80,159
Indirect business taxes	2,891	3,568	6,128	6,734	7,628	8,600	9,554	10,701	11,614	12,730	17,152	24,481	23,611	23,761	26,743	28,047	27,902
Rocky Mountain:																	
Gross state product	14,298	17,811	29,061	33,913	38,381	42,531	47,579	53,543	63,370	72,899	82,837	93,558	97,639	102,720	111,605	117,232	120,192
Compensation	7,547	9,680	16,476	18,889	21,396	23,727	26,984	30,633	35,571	40,979	46,128	52,400	56,321	58,652	63,352	66,589	68,047
Proprietors' income	2,300	2,761	4,662	5,562	6,290	6,366	6,651	7,087	7,104	9,430	10,726	9,769	9,282	10,032	10,611	11,004	12,433
Capital charges	3,319	3,891	5,492	6,758	7,678	9,064	10,214	11,697	13,924	17,067	19,087	22,363	22,726	24,151	26,771	28,200	28,281
Indirect business taxes	1,133	1,479	2,431	2,706	3,019	3,374	3,731	4,175	4,771	5,423	6,896	9,026	9,310	9,821	10,652	11,181	11,202
Colorado:																	
Gross state product	6,066	7,861	13,597	15,890	17,694	19,628	21,884	24,772	28,941	33,435	37,620	42,099	45,252	48,462	53,373	56,713	59,177
Compensation	3,346	4,498	8,214	9,473	10,620	11,665	13,146	14,820	17,263	20,130	23,017	26,559	29,364	30,741	33,419	35,257	36,550
Proprietors' income	957	1,161	1,870	2,152	2,488	2,675	2,842	3,159	3,696	4,212	4,716	4,037	4,123	4,656	4,946	5,117	5,701
Capital charges	1,273	1,547	2,329	2,926	3,097	3,622	4,042	4,716	5,718	6,618	7,044	8,143	8,186	9,004	10,446	11,437	11,825
Indirect business taxes	489	655	1,183	1,339	1,489	1,666	1,855	2,077	2,268	2,475	2,844	3,359	3,579	3,926	4,403	4,755	4,964
Idaho:																	
Gross state product	1,872	2,402	3,822	4,527	5,200	5,600	6,311	6,914	8,202	8,957	9,670	10,384	10,432	11,346	12,299	13,027	13,170
Compensation	948	1,227	2,003	2,289	2,619	2,972	3,451	3,914	4,449	4,957	5,312	5,795	5,864	6,261	6,718	7,046	7,108
Proprietors' income	385	481	839	1,042	1,379	1,129	1,181	1,105	1,803	1,516	1,935	1,886	1,715	2,019	1,947	1,992	2,164
Capital charges	420	523	723	919	903	1,169	1,325	1,513	1,524	2,015	1,910	2,130	2,231	2,355	2,778	3,059	2,921
Indirect business taxes	119	171	257	276	299	330	355	382	425	469	512	574	621	728	815	875	924
Montana:																	
Gross state product	2,016	2,482	3,785	4,505	4,931	5,402	5,855	6,317	7,576	8,576	9,525	10,831	11,007	11,381	11,726	11,543	11,163
Compensation	1,021	1,245	1,862	2,105	2,384	2,630	2,951	3,305	3,783	4,230	4,563	5,004	5,199	5,448	5,678	5,745	5,709
Proprietors' income	456	481	910	1,161	1,094	1,106	992	859	1,310	1,205	1,324	1,451	1,191	1,114	1,226	1,269	1,830
Capital charges	360	542	682	888	1,073	1,255	1,466	1,666	1,914	2,467	2,758	3,174	3,388	3,543	3,565	3,267	3,374
Indirect business taxes	179	215	332	350	380	411	446	487	569	674	881	1,208	1,228	1,271	1,247	1,244	1,235
Utah:																	
Gross state product	2,979	3,479	5,465	6,185	6,970	7,798	8,860	10,122	11,861	13,498	15,121	17,007	17,892	19,381	21,739	23,172	24,008
Compensation	1,660	2,046	3,328	3,758	4,245	4,695	5,370	6,148	7,129	8,143	9,072	10,239	10,944	11,587	12,772	13,564	13,943
Proprietors' income	308	403	629	735	805	891	1,045	1,218	1,383	1,523	1,603	1,323	1,276	1,327	1,538	1,605	1,781
Capital charges	787	747	1,071	1,205	1,381	1,613	1,782	2,015	2,511	2,901	3,310	4,003	4,187	4,802	5,415	5,775	6,014
Indirect business taxes	225	283	438	487	538	598	663	741	839	931	1,134	1,443	1,485	1,665	1,946	2,133	2,179
Wyoming:																	
Gross state product	1,366	1,586	2,393	2,806	3,586	4,104	4,669	5,417	6,790	8,434	10,900	13,238	13,056	12,150	12,468	12,777	11,673
Compensation	572	664	1,070	1,264	1,526	1,765	2,066	2,446	2,948	3,519	4,163	4,803	4,950	4,616	4,764	4,977	4,737
Proprietors' income	195	235	415	472	524	565	591	697	912	975	1,148	1,073	975	917	955	1,021	958
Capital charges	478	532	687	819	1,223	1,404	1,600	1,786	2,261	3,065	4,065	4,915	4,734	4,447	4,567	4,662	4,147
Indirect business taxes	121	155	221	252	313	370	412	488	670	874	1,524	2,447	2,397	2,232	2,241	2,174	1,900
Far West:																	
Gross state product	83,754	112,487	167,630	187,110	206,204	229,584	257,812	291,722	336,489	380,514	[illegible]	455,110	474,230	518,193	577,453	625,446	672,204
Compensation	48,767	66,685	100,076	111,573	123,594	134,976	151,668	171,585	197,821	226,786	252,885	280,595	296,385	316,450	348,389	377,296	403,521
Proprietors' income	11,516	14,365	20,921	23,578	27,153	29,940	34,118	37,155	43,020	48,478	54,988	45,512	46,531	52,572	56,298	60,577	67,785
Capital charges	15,854	20,706	28,986	32,528	34,319	41,206	46,263	54,209	65,919	74,677	77,965	92,257	94,742	108,471	126,415	138,314	148,739
Indirect business taxes	7,618	10,731	17,647	19,432	21,138	23,462	25,769	28,713	29,729	30,573	32,877	36,746	36,572	40,705	46,096	48,984	51,872
California:																	
Gross state product	65,905	38,653	132,199	146,473	160,979	179,858	201,536	227,590	260,296	293,600	325,171	354,906	372,541	408,216	456,874	496,850	533,816
Compensation	38,791	52,717	79,042	87,587	96,799	105,693	118,254	133,360	152,866	174,595	195,362	218,049	232,444	249,603	276,541	300,898	322,266
Proprietors' income	8,749	10,789	16,592	18,505	21,297	23,606	27,155	29,695	34,092	38,787	44,351	35,618	36,992	41,095	44,147	47,775	58,178
Capital charges	12,194	16,409	22,274	24,553	25,798	31,592	35,278	41,275	49,736	56,370	60,030	72,853	75,449	86,961	101,263	110,889	118,999
Indirect business taxes	6,171	8,739	14,290	15,728	17,085	18,967	20,849	23,259	23,601	23,748	25,429	28,385	27,656	30,471	34,521	36,863	38,928
Nevada:																	
Gross state product	1,647	2,152	3,761	4,350	4,744	5,322	6,074	7,118	8,806	10,394	11,970	13,387	13,796	14,890	16,350	17,918	19,426
Compensation	1,009	1,307	2,353	2,714	2,990	3,314	3,786	4,446	5,422	6,362	7,306	8,278	8,607	9,043	9,782	10,540	11,323
Proprietors' income	182	199	376	432	450	499	599	681	854	898	1,010	828	808	897	982	1,094	1,267
Capital charges	327	467	707	823	872	1,024	1,143	1,390	1,841	2,352	2,745	3,246	3,287	3,771	4,217	4,762	5,233
Indirect business taxes	129	179	325	382	432	485	547	601	688	782	909	1,036	1,099	1,240	1,434	1,587	1,666
Oregon:																	
Gross state product	5,896	7,869	12,811	14,090	15,536	16,610	19,112	21,842	25,519	28,656	30,219	31,578	31,148	33,526	36,882	38,922	41,278
Compensation	3,299	4,506	7,251	8,252	9,133	9,737	11,211	12,542	14,922	16,989	18,285	19,123	19,130	19,962	21,566	22,726	22,750
Proprietors' income	964	1,255	1,604	1,823	2,128	2,198	2,516	2,671	3,059	3,390	3,685	3,513	3,190	3,771	4,255	4,580	6,126
Capital charges	1,270	1,583	2,597	3,060	3,224	3,530	4,127	4,929	5,994	6,575	6,415	6,891	6,640	7,346	8,303	8,673	9,278
Indirect business taxes	363	524	858	956	1,051	1,145	1,259	1,401	1,543	1,701	1,833	2,061	2,188	2,437	2,802	2,977	3,169
Washington:																	
Gross state product	10,306	13,814	19,360	22,197	24,946	27,794	31,090	35,172	41,869	47,865	51,354	55,240	56,745	61,561	67,347	71,758	77,682
Compensation	5,668	8,155	11,430	13,020	14,672	16,233	18,418	20,937	24,611	28,740	31,931	35,146	36,205	37,843	40,501	43,131	46,188
Proprietors' income	1,621	2,122	2,348	2,517	3,278	3,637	3,843	4,107	5,015	5,402	5,942	5,553	5,546	6,809	6,916	7,128	8,214
Capital charges	2,062	2,247	3,409	3,972	4,425	5,058	5,715	6,676	8,347	9,380	8,774	9,267	9,365	10,393	12,632	13,990	15,229
Indirect business taxes	965	1,289	2,173	2,367	2,571	2,866	3,114	3,452	3,897	4,343	4,707	5,275	5,629	6,557	7,338	7,557	8,110
Alaska:																	
Gross state product	985	1,470	2,619	2,879	4,047	6,387	7,782	7,870	7,997	8,929	12,860	18,723	19,648	20,084	20,802	21,237	19,575
Compensation	690	998	1,732	1,928	2,587	4,138	6,173	4,722	4,505	4,667	6,291	6,327	7,362	8,115	8,496	8,667	8,294
Proprietors' income	94	131	252	273	394	525	606	711	897	966	1,173	1,072	1,256	1,477	1,558	1,847	2,020
Capital charges	135	253	463	473	781	1,313	1,494	1,374	1,803	2,291	3,314	4,728	5,566	6,264	6,716	7,080	6,681
Indirect business taxes	66	89	172	205	285	411	510	563	793	1,006	3,083	6,596	5,464	4,222	4,028	3,626	2,567
Hawaii:																	
Gross state product	2,170	3,066	5,390	6,116	7,032	7,743	8,302	9,037	10,119	11,431	13,076	13,396	14,259	15,533	16,724	17,994	19,320
Compensation	1,407	1,985	3,647	4,103	4,542	5,039	5,448	5,887	6,554	7,281	8,138	8,807	9,444	10,024	10,616	11,302	11,984
Proprietors' income	220	773	523	561	888	784	777	845	891	1,145	1,805	902	1,028	1,383	1,220	1,296	1,476
Capital charges	372	539	768	955	1,049	1,297	1,388	1,548	1,856	2,101	2,115	2,580	2,579	2,809	3,476	3,873	4,236
Indirect business taxes	170	269	453	507	553	623	688	756	818	904	1,017	1,106	1,207	1,306	1,403	1,503	1,612

Table 2.—Gross Product by Industry,

[Millions

Line		1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
		United States								
1	Total gross state product	596,847	803,860	1,195,975	1,967,586	3,104,127	3,339,980	3,707,011	3,963,347	4,191,706
2	Farms	20,467	22,222	32,793	50,427	76,975	59,318	77,608	75,103	76,388
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	1,876	2,663	4,570	8,469	12,621	15,027	15,322	15,477	16,606
4	Mining	13,419	15,152	20,228	50,152	132,122	118,351	119,362	118,196	95,281
5	Construction	28,929	39,659	62,997	97,895	140,908	149,559	171,478	184,383	197,876
6	Manufacturing	168,141	222,909	292,484	465,346	634,648	683,205	771,884	799,287	824,302
7	Durable goods	98,044	133,748	172,598	277,673	362,512	385,633	451,120	469,949	478,500
8	Nondurable goods	70,097	89,161	119,886	187,673	272,136	297,572	320,764	329,318	345,802
9	Transportation and public utilities	54,805	70,672	107,990	178,852	288,441	319,989	354,352	376,242	391,444
10	Wholesale trade	40,156	54,469	83,146	139,804	219,004	226,461	263,136	281,492	294,586
11	Retail trade	58,068	78,468	119,404	192,951	287,480	316,419	350,845	382,156	407,927
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	86,493	115,609	174,837	280,349	475,139	536,377	572,784	622,809	694,965
13	Services	63,275	90,577	144,646	253,431	463,633	515,509	580,167	643,673	700,180
14	Federal civilian government	15,686	22,556	35,354	54,447	80,085	85,856	93,349	100,453	101,962
15	Federal military	9,776	13,344	20,918	27,807	46,667	49,909	52,330	55,738	57,856
16	State and local government	37,756	55,560	96,608	157,556	246,404	[illegible]	[illegible]	308,358	332,333
		Massachusetts								
1	Total gross state product	17,222	22,992	33,179	49,020	[illegible]	85,736	96,980	106,148	115,526
2	Farms	91	88	104	148	256	267	228	257	360
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	60	73	114	193	277	346	341	422	486
4	Mining	11	14	18	23	36	54	63	69	70
5	Construction	801	1,096	1,905	1,586	2,941	3,349	4,079	4,658	5,441
6	Manufacturing	5,144	6,844	8,124	12,585	19,104	20,293	23,818	24,891	25,100
7	Durable goods	2,859	4,143	4,848	8,351	13,256	14,094	16,927	17,884	17,851
8	Nondurable goods	2,284	2,701	3,276	4,235	5,849	6,198	6,891	7,007	7,249
9	Transportation and public utilities	1,401	1,709	2,786	4,379	5,989	6,853	7,341	8,076	8,245
10	Wholesale trade	1,161	1,596	2,322	3,439	5,483	6,038	7,268	7,856	8,563
11	Retail trade	1,749	2,291	3,330	4,929	7,061	8,095	9,210	10,377	11,477
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,818	3,694	5,419	7,905	12,631	14,373	15,407	17,085	19,734
13	Services	2,243	3,267	5,231	8,213	15,615	17,671	20,205	22,616	25,437
14	Federal civilian government	416	497	729	990	1,389	1,469	1,611	1,731	1,781
15	Federal military	218	247	355	297	504	565	584	589	643
16	State and local government	1,109	1,576	2,762	4,331	5,880	6,353	6,825	7,520	8,190
		Mideast								
1	Total gross state product	138,816	184,938	267,003	390,885	586,093	641,302	706,636	760,094	818,061
2	Farms	1,279	1,506	1,756	2,648	4,320	3,697	4,547	4,533	4,727
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	274	402	624	970	1,417	1,649	1,737	1,783	1,988
4	Mining	675	696	960	2,168	2,648	2,706	2,830	2,804	2,593
5	Construction	6,254	8,113	13,082	14,743	22,537	24,795	28,997	32,400	36,522
6	Manufacturing	40,836	52,983	64,292	90,153	120,183	126,092	137,859	141,649	144,528
7	Durable goods	21,957	29,882	35,227	50,197	62,740	63,794	72,133	74,366	74,794
8	Nondurable goods	18,880	23,101	29,065	39,956	57,443	62,299	65,725	67,283	69,734
9	Transportation and public utilities	13,609	17,125	25,097	38,465	59,281	64,496	70,926	75,102	78,129
10	Wholesale trade	10,622	14,349	20,899	31,728	46,221	48,575	56,327	59,685	63,038
11	Retail trade	12,906	17,065	24,791	35,138	49,384	54,775	60,288	65,864	71,476
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	20,602	27,667	43,242	64,855	100,085	117,132	124,866	137,216	156,531
13	Services	17,173	24,345	37,822	59,246	105,225	117,144	131,389	146,190	159,934
14	Federal civilian government	4,956	6,547	9,791	14,984	22,223	23,435	25,563	27,235	27,503
15	Federal military	1,095	1,441	2,134	2,377	3,980	4,433	4,649	4,917	5,109
16	State and local government	8,535	12,698	22,512	33,411	48,589	52,371	56,658	60,717	65,981
		New Jersey								
1	Total gross state product	22,998	30,707	45,423	64,915	104,706	118,357	131,776	142,302	154,766
2	Farms	153	155	160	255	410	400	447	510	496
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	57	81	125	198	297	344	375	411	457
4	Mining	49	42	70	61	67	88	98	102	98
5	Construction	1,144	1,561	2,287	2,403	4,393	4,884	6,078	6,789	7,591
6	Manufacturing	8,150	10,497	13,446	17,820	24,959	26,784	29,100	29,561	30,529
7	Durable goods	4,087	5,356	6,415	8,242	11,058	11,688	13,102	13,137	13,329
8	Nondurable goods	4,062	5,142	7,031	9,578	13,901	15,096	15,998	16,424	17,200
9	Transportation and public utilities	2,109	2,712	4,345	6,891	10,865	12,355	13,981	15,120	16,242
10	Wholesale trade	1,271	1,859	3,175	5,735	9,003	9,733	11,687	12,514	13,478
11	Retail trade	2,029	2,751	4,229	6,270	8,955	10,181	11,298	12,563	13,862
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,602	4,806	7,153	10,754	18,759	21,202	22,746	25,037	28,706
13	Services	2,483	3,481	5,630	9,098	17,462	19,998	22,519	25,339	27,870
14	Federal civilian government	432	593	891	1,379	2,279	2,423	2,636	2,755	2,793
15	Federal military	239	352	479	417	636	732	782	783	809
16	State and local government	1,279	1,817	3,433	5,632	8,622	9,234	10,029	10,820	11,836

Line		1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983
		New England					
1	Total gross state product	34,994	47,615	68,005	102,828	164,575	183,072
2	Farms	367	374	488	698	1,065	992
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	126	170	267	483	589	824
4	Mining	34	42	56	94	145	195
5	Construction	1,700	2,395	3,864	3,902	6,463	7,514
6	Manufacturing	11,139	15,350	17,633	27,610	43,025	45,938
7	Durable goods	6,773	9,996	10,994	18,506	29,552	31,505
8	Nondurable goods	4,366	5,353	6,638	9,104	13,474	14,433
9	Transportation and public utilities	2,699	3,324	5,468	8,610	12,792	14,659
10	Wholesale trade	2,111	2,847	4,307	6,918	11,207	12,114
11	Retail trade	3,508	4,680	6,943	10,415	15,360	17,485
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,685	7,606	11,256	16,736	27,735	32,016
13	Services	4,074	5,986	9,596	15,648	28,829	32,565
14	Federal civilian government	869	1,097	1,717	2,435	3,735	3,968
15	Federal military	548	632	987	926	1,537	1,658
16	State and local government	2,133	3,113	5,423	8,353	12,091	13,143
		New Hampshire					
1	Total gross state product	1,712	2,446	3,696	6,291	11,604	13,137
2	Farms	28	29	33	46	71	68
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	5	7	17	32	29	50
4	Mining	2	4	6	10	11	16
5	Construction	97	153	242	368	757	896
6	Manufacturing	529	775	999	1,728	3,353	3,632
7	Durable goods	247	412	516	1,041	2,387	2,559
8	Nondurable goods	283	362	483	687	966	1,072
9	Transportation and public utilities	183	175	304	497	789	923
10	Wholesale trade	71	102	164	333	618	701
11	Retail trade	188	261	418	722	1,116	1,279
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	283	390	591	944	2,062	2,411
13	Services	191	281	480	881	1,679	1,942
14	Federal civilian government	33	57	77	128	201	214
15	Federal military	41	30	58	77	121	131
16	State and local government	111	182	307	525	797	874
		Delaware					
1	Total gross state product	1,748	2,409	3,784	5,609	8,435	9,275
2	Farms	38	47	66	97	140	151
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	6	8	11	17	28	31
4	Mining	1	2	2	32	0	1
5	Construction	85	114	283	356	437	448
6	Manufacturing	714	983	1,280	1,813	2,713	2,981
7	Durable goods	214	291	361	408	613	734
8	Nondurable goods	500	692	919	1,405	2,100	2,247
9	Transportation and public utilities	168	198	321	532	662	747
10	Wholesale trade	60	85	162	283	505	481
11	Retail trade	158	222	357	502	676	744
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	192	271	475	681	1,212	1,474
13	Services	164	229	389	618	1,084	1,182
14	Federal civilian government	29	37	59	87	131	139
15	Federal military	45	61	78	97	146	158
16	State and local government	99	153	301	495	704	737
		New York					
1	Total gross state product	66,049	86,473	121,457	170,357	256,686	282,764
2	Farms	523	589	658	901	1,564	1,298
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	119	174	246	349	493	567
4	Mining	109	124	152	261	356	511
5	Construction	2,851	3,354	5,154	4,877	8,755	9,909
6	Manufacturing	17,049	21,669	25,496	35,365	48,649	51,729
7	Durable goods	8,694	11,776	13,738	19,826	25,843	27,021
8	Nondurable goods	8,355	9,893	11,759	15,538	22,805	24,708
9	Transportation and public utilities	6,535	8,317	11,531	16,818	26,875	28,155
10	Wholesale trade	6,177	8,242	11,663	17,027	23,084	24,058
11	Retail trade	5,927	7,665	10,701	13,822	20,111	22,380
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	10,624	14,355	22,781	33,723	49,218	59,853
13	Services	9,108	12,684	19,077	28,127	48,633	53,891
14	Federal civilian government	1,271	1,354	1,995	2,822	4,159	4,324
15	Federal military	279	296	422	527	812	915
16	State and local government	4,476	6,652	11,581	15,738	22,978	25,173

Selected Years, 1963–86

[...d dollars]

1984	1985	1986	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Line
New England			Connecticut									Maine									
206,107	225,201	245,550	10,076	14,045	19,325	29,547	47,241	52,777	59,343	64,696	70,639	2,401	3,128	4,584	7,515	12,099	13,275	14,782	15,896	17,326	1
1,026	1,035	1,216	86	87	108	144	216	198	233	209	281	87	85	117	206	226	208	238	218	189	2
781	970	1,106	29	43	63	90	137	162	172	175	203	22	31	46	113	73	158	118	189	208	3
213	209	209	9	9	18	34	63	84	86	77	75	1	2	1	2	4	8	9	8	7	4
8,928	10,170	11,758	518	704	1,072	1,102	1,670	2,041	2,417	2,661	2,949	108	160	266	396	586	629	800	896	1,079	5
52,914	55,018	56,433	3,764	5,322	5,593	8,643	13,368	14,404	16,168	16,650	17,181	652	878	1,088	1,786	2,915	3,147	3,479	3,499	3,663	6
37,208	39,028	39,790	2,889	4,186	4,089	6,488	9,774	10,484	11,994	12,369	12,680	166	278	411	614	1,076	1,246	1,473	1,508	1,628	7
15,706	15,990	16,643	875	1,136	1,505	2,155	3,593	3,920	4,174	4,280	4,501	486	601	677	1,172	1,839	1,901	2,005	1,990	2,036	8
15,965	17,436	18,134	657	832	1,398	2,236	3,508	4,081	4,622	5,077	5,383	224	258	413	669	1,283	1,404	1,489	1,582	1,619	9
14,281	15,785	17,118	510	666	1,127	2,076	3,429	3,576	4,132	4,708	5,026	153	194	287	444	688	738	847	943	1,031	10
19,830	22,199	24,739	944	1,276	1,862	2,745	4,289	4,856	5,510	6,088	6,813	249	336	556	893	1,262	1,425	1,595	1,765	1,989	11
34,432	38,242	44,372	1,721	2,367	3,574	5,412	8,548	9,973	10,777	11,964	14,063	330	431	612	991	1,751	2,062	2,222	2,441	2,826	12
37,218	41,699	46,516	1,045	1,565	2,420	4,037	7,235	8,188	9,399	10,553	11,779	212	302	523	960	1,636	1,793	2,042	2,248	2,505	13
4,384	4,710	4,823	193	283	510	796	1,325	1,400	1,592	1,707	1,754	105	110	156	268	438	471	505	542	536	14
1,752	1,849	1,960	72	90	192	262	393	432	475	506	522	94	97	138	178	276	296	313	337	338	15
14,323	15,880	17,154	529	802	1,390	1,972	3,059	3,383	3,779	4,322	4,611	163	243	400	609	962	1,035	1,125	1,229	1,336	16
New Hampshire			Rhode Island									Vermont									
14,846	16,585	18,518	3,528	3,482	4,983	7,057	10,592	11,528	12,921	13,961	15,205	1,054	1,522	2,238	3,399	5,871	6,519	7,215	7,915	8,634	1
72	79	85	11	10	13	17	42	44	49	52	64	65	74	113	137	253	208	207	220	236	2
50	53	65	8	11	18	34	49	69	60	96	106	3	4	10	21	23	38	40	34	38	3
19	22	25	1	3	3	4	8	9	11	11	10	9	11	11	21	23	25	25	23	23	4
934	1,142	1,350	116	177	232	281	223	253	300	346	403	60	105	146	170	287	345	398	468	538	5
4,262	4,589	4,612	796	1,111	1,370	2,074	2,791	2,877	3,423	3,501	3,696	254	419	458	793	1,494	1,585	1,765	1,888	1,981	6
3,089	3,377	3,573	445	681	836	1,438	1,919	1,935	2,404	2,467	2,586	167	297	295	574	1,139	1,188	1,322	1,421	1,472	7
1,173	1,212	1,239	350	430	534	636	872	943	1,019	1,034	1,110	88	123	163	219	355	399	443	466	509	8
1,007	1,075	1,158	194	243	374	506	760	839	893	962	1,028	89	107	193	324	463	649	813	664	691	9
827	944	1,049	162	217	315	458	680	729	818	896	972	55	72	112	168	309	333	389	439	478	10
1,474	1,689	1,970	262	357	517	741	1,057	1,185	1,321	1,473	1,617	116	159	259	385	576	644	719	807	873	11
2,660	2,983	3,463	363	488	694	1,018	1,772	2,043	2,188	2,388	2,715	170	237	367	466	971	1,155	1,238	1,380	1,572	12
2,215	2,562	2,962	253	377	628	1,044	1,802	1,997	2,255	2,505	2,771	129	194	314	513	863	975	1,102	1,215	1,373	13
232	252	262	93	123	202	178	281	284	303	325	333	29	26	44	75	121	129	140	153	158	14
140	148	159	119	161	256	96	219	207	211	240	266	6	7	9	17	24	26	28	29	33	15
952	1,046	1,159	152	204	361	607	928	991	1,090	1,167	1,225	68	106	202	309	465	507	551	596	643	16
Delaware			District of Columbia									Maryland									
10,186	10,966	11,796	4,517	6,282	9,366	14,975	21,402	22,959	25,100	27,155	28,791	9,884	13,754	21,969	34,361	52,553	57,888	64,465	70,580	76,504	1
213	192	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	169	234	313	506	408	559	521	623	2
31	31	33	1	1	3	4	3	4	4	5	6	28	47	76	126	182	224	233	276	308	3
1	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	6	8	8	7	35	25	41	43	95	107	122	117	114	4
480	511	565	191	201	298	359	1,360	1,349	1,548	1,746	1,991	558	779	1,414	1,983	2,213	2,541	3,076	3,533	4,012	5
3,246	3,277	3,325	185	244	281	434	650	818	886	989	1,060	2,498	3,065	3,833	5,397	7,249	7,811	8,579	9,023	9,106	6
811	905	963	25	28	25	48	41	46	90	136	177	1,413	1,674	2,123	3,036	3,949	4,120	4,709	4,993	4,868	7
2,436	2,472	2,462	160	216	256	386	609	771	796	852	872	1,065	1,390	1,710	2,361	3,300	3,691	3,871	4,029	4,243	8
806	821	912	414	495	751	1,136	1,429	1,616	1,729	1,769	1,806	926	1,263	1,754	2,925	4,591	5,249	5,722	6,294	6,590	9
653	944	657	251	332	839	408	473	470	506	515	532	566	834	1,394	2,123	3,738	4,032	4,720	5,081	5,469	10
820	902	984	367	459	548	700	987	1,044	1,148	1,210	1,274	1,056	1,544	2,519	3,997	5,745	6,427	7,251	8,077	8,769	11
1,637	1,874	2,129	433	591	1,026	2,032	1,791	2,029	2,113	2,364	2,675	1,266	1,781	3,297	5,446	8,381	9,356	10,119	11,238	12,827	12
1,298	1,469	1,616	789	1,168	1,974	3,160	5,543	6,079	6,840	7,532	8,251	1,124	1,766	3,014	5,110	9,433	10,628	12,108	13,716	15,335	13
153	160	165	1,548	2,352	3,297	5,437	7,737	8,016	8,682	9,324	9,366	796	1,075	1,881	2,901	4,214	4,565	5,043	5,254	5,400	14
161	166	172	145	156	314	388	572	611	636	668	704	254	413	570	635	1,126	1,193	1,287	1,361	1,432	15
787	851	927	191	281	535	916	854	917	1,001	1,067	1,129	649	995	1,942	3,362	5,110	5,347	5,646	6,089	6,519	16
New York			Pennsylvania									Great Lakes									
311,727	334,871	362,736	34,620	44,311	65,006	98,668	141,282	150,058	163,383	172,990	183,559	133,425	176,814	246,484	358,106	526,210	559,774	624,118	662,480	700,862	1
1,436	1,448	1,497	436	546	637	1,081	1,700	1,440	1,893	1,861	1,894	3,603	4,286	5,543	10,349	13,129	8,406	13,118	12,652	12,085	2
583	604	664	63	91	163	275	417	479	501	457	520	273	384	609	1,017	1,497	1,779	1,885	1,703	1,852	3
511	551	497	480	503	694	1,770	2,127	1,994	2,092	2,025	1,876	1,106	1,095	1,420	3,086	5,429	5,287	5,495	5,400	4,691	4
11,622	13,174	14,908	1,425	2,105	3,647	4,764	5,379	5,664	6,193	6,648	7,455	5,594	8,513	11,528	17,214	18,543	18,979	21,505	23,310	25,307	5
56,457	58,699	59,877	12,240	16,525	19,955	29,324	35,963	35,970	39,590	40,000	40,642	51,939	66,449	85,199	132,679	146,024	154,690	177,280	183,727	187,840	6
30,478	32,178	32,768	7,524	10,757	12,565	18,636	21,235	20,184	22,944	23,017	22,795	37,713	48,508	61,229	96,109	96,883	101,514	119,538	123,740	125,184	7
25,979	26,521	27,109	4,716	5,767	7,390	10,688	14,728	15,786	16,646	16,983	17,847	14,227	17,942	23,970	36,570	49,141	53,176	57,742	59,986	62,656	8
31,155	32,613	33,298	3,467	4,140	6,395	10,163	14,859	16,374	17,533	18,486	19,281	11,289	14,320	21,046	34,302	48,238	52,829	58,273	61,589	64,555	9
27,786	29,286	30,602	2,297	2,998	4,166	6,153	9,419	9,801	11,075	11,678	12,300	8,103	11,152	16,368	26,121	36,283	36,960	43,198	45,907	48,287	10
24,680	26,933	29,138	3,369	4,424	6,427	9,847	12,910	13,999	15,091	18,178	17,449	12,035	16,326	23,248	36,524	48,900	53,059	58,055	62,516	66,744	11
63,097	70,115	80,407	4,485	5,864	8,510	12,219	20,724	23,218	24,554	26,588	29,787	17,962	23,747	32,868	47,749	81,841	90,614	96,579	102,658	118,773	12
60,509	66,882	72,920	3,505	5,016	7,738	13,133	23,070	25,366	28,116	31,253	33,942	11,570	16,608	25,369	43,901	73,554	81,334	90,073	99,643	108,183	13
4,769	5,100	5,151	878	1,136	1,667	2,358	3,703	3,967	4,280	4,643	4,628	1,966	2,683	4,110	5,733	8,346	8,947	9,644	10,323	10,506	14
967	1,040	1,095	134	163	272	313	688	822	817	898	897	644	903	1,194	1,594	2,530	2,738	2,956	3,252	3,451	15
27,546	29,625	32,683	1,841	2,800	4,721	7,268	10,323	10,963	11,649	12,275	12,887	7,342	10,348	17,982	27,837	41,896	44,150	47,058	49,800	53,577	16

Table 2.—Gross Product by Industry,

[Millions

Line		1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983
		Illinois									Indiana					
1	Total gross state product	39,325	53,048	74,129	115,465	159,778	168,074	187,484	198,138	209,666	16,330	21,640	30,024	47,726	64,842	67,677
2	Farms	1,157	1,477	1,718	3,460	3,834	1,777	3,726	3,821	3,385	694	787	973	1,864	2,278	1,226
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	83	115	197	314	489	557	585	515	558	31	43	66	116	186	209
4	Mining	542	496	519	1,102	1,798	1,805	1,879	1,826	1,599	119	121	190	301	556	581
5	Construction	1,793	2,613	3,713	5,383	6,250	6,419	7,502	8,007	8,630	678	1,102	1,364	2,209	2,945	3,003
6	Manufacturing	12,369	16,740	21,158	31,398	36,840	37,064	41,682	41,886	42,277	6,735	8,693	11,680	17,599	19,658	20,852
7	Durable goods	7,599	10,730	13,388	19,839	21,085	20,216	23,603	23,326	23,238	4,864	6,423	8,572	13,190	14,086	14,782
8	Nondurable goods	4,769	6,010	7,769	11,559	15,755	16,848	18,079	18,560	19,039	1,871	2,270	3,108	4,409	5,571	6,070
9	Transportation and public utilities	3,813	4,810	7,002	10,974	16,214	17,860	20,004	21,545	22,637	1,412	1,800	2,628	4,493	6,067	6,708
10	Wholesale trade	3,095	4,268	5,942	9,856	13,542	13,588	15,936	16,920	17,771	815	1,084	1,582	2,820	3,779	3,873
11	Retail trade	3,680	4,923	6,902	10,727	14,583	15,714	17,243	18,498	19,690	1,483	2,002	2,810	4,704	6,209	6,756
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,817	7,663	11,262	17,035	25,522	28,837	30,408	32,811	36,728	2,055	2,710	3,597	5,256	8,954	9,871
13	Services	4,033	5,646	8,469	14,583	25,033	27,966	30,902	33,735	36,656	1,160	1,639	2,553	4,456	7,393	8,148
14	Federal civilian government	623	932	1,456	1,909	2,807	3,058	3,321	3,518	3,633	206	305	496	720	1,018	1,104
15	Federal military	249	396	507	726	1,126	1,150	1,242	1,383	1,477	62	88	132	173	315	361
16	State and local government	2,071	2,969	5,283	7,999	11,741	12,278	13,053	13,675	14,622	880	1,267	1,963	3,015	4,694	4,985
		Wisconsin									Plains					
1	Total gross state product	12,712	16,803	23,972	39,818	59,558	62,969	69,636	72,716	76,322	46,418	61,142	90,065	147,583	227,437	237,702
2	Farms	652	860	1,188	2,139	3,242	2,509	2,991	2,842	3,093	4,672	5,349	8,468	12,052	18,384	12,062
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	36	49	79	148	232	299	319	273	291	186	264	461	754	1,154	1,298
4	Mining	29	35	46	69	63	81	86	87	84	932	807	982	1,760	3,943	3,442
5	Construction	599	884	1,145	1,982	1,690	1,780	2,037	2,126	2,345	2,382	3,121	4,535	7,624	8,487	9,013
6	Manufacturing	4,587	5,859	7,557	13,105	17,258	18,112	20,636	20,778	21,297	9,656	13,580	18,648	31,006	44,329	47,851
7	Durable goods	2,999	3,855	4,861	8,445	10,354	10,778	12,660	12,456	12,525	5,267	7,646	10,778	18,457	24,765	26,930
8	Nondurable goods	1,588	2,004	2,697	4,659	6,904	7,335	7,976	8,322	8,772	4,389	5,934	7,870	12,549	19,564	20,921
9	Transportation and public utilities	1,010	1,238	1,926	2,980	4,536	4,970	5,549	5,789	6,076	4,783	5,926	9,086	14,480	22,349	24,877
10	Wholesale trade	675	918	1,367	2,399	3,615	3,743	4,228	4,427	4,602	3,257	4,207	6,359	11,941	17,579	17,578
11	Retail trade	1,260	1,713	2,520	3,879	5,208	5,749	6,161	6,647	7,071	4,812	6,429	9,458	15,012	20,880	22,769
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,860	2,343	3,313	4,981	9,987	10,954	11,527	12,321	13,513	7,439	9,552	12,490	19,859	36,823	40,705
13	Services	1,045	1,506	2,365	4,366	7,611	8,275	9,118	9,956	10,656	4,314	5,964	9,369	16,863	30,004	32,986
14	Federal civilian government	135	173	280	436	670	704	762	823	836	458	1,037	1,869	3,100	3,081	3,352
15	Federal military	42	44	64	78	160	202	246	278	298	578	687	1,178	1,512	2,349	2,534
16	State and local government	782	1,192	2,123	3,256	5,287	5,592	5,975	6,369	6,761	2,950	4,220	7,164	11,617	18,074	19,235
		Minnesota									Missouri					
1	Total gross state product	10,706	14,291	21,273	35,596	55,919	59,371	67,250	71,183	75,626	13,532	17,907	26,307	41,328	61,226	66,640
2	Farms	887	994	1,419	2,745	3,401	2,358	3,368	3,047	3,324	629	658	1,066	1,632	2,102	1,418
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	36	50	75	147	228	262	267	237	251	36	48	89	148	223	262
4	Mining	293	187	293	403	419	396	419	435	406	59	97	130	259	269	290
5	Construction	559	805	1,138	1,849	1,855	1,977	2,328	2,499	2,763	697	897	1,297	1,971	2,237	2,442
6	Manufacturing	2,267	3,384	4,505	7,511	11,968	12,855	14,686	15,288	15,813	3,680	4,892	6,730	10,195	13,845	15,413
7	Durable goods	1,188	1,890	2,507	4,517	6,970	7,466	8,704	9,028	9,228	2,097	2,845	4,124	6,369	7,933	9,028
8	Nondurable goods	1,079	1,496	1,998	2,994	4,998	5,390	5,982	6,260	6,585	1,583	2,046	2,606	3,826	5,912	6,385
9	Transportation and public utilities	1,056	1,341	2,118	3,281	5,019	5,585	6,369	6,682	6,851	1,507	1,878	2,883	4,570	6,769	7,675
10	Wholesale trade	798	1,047	1,676	3,062	4,628	4,726	5,532	5,786	6,022	1,087	1,429	2,106	3,459	4,964	4,826
11	Retail trade	1,068	1,430	2,222	3,600	5,315	5,806	6,461	6,945	7,282	1,387	1,870	2,669	4,264	6,042	6,756
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,805	2,331	3,142	5,026	9,661	10,808	11,583	12,484	13,829	1,938	2,516	3,517	5,340	9,212	10,379
13	Services	1,039	1,457	2,332	4,262	7,849	8,680	9,743	10,804	11,667	1,371	1,900	2,952	5,125	9,204	10,245
14	Federal civilian government	116	167	312	582	672	730	770	836	860	330	504	827	1,243	1,706	1,866
15	Federal military	43	53	76	101	121	135	151	163	183	142	216	305	352	533	613
16	State and local government	741	1,063	1,965	3,035	4,783	5,055	5,573	5,978	6,373	669	1,001	1,747	2,771	4,121	4,455
		South Dakota									Southeast					
1	Total gross state product	1,696	2,098	3,136	5,125	7,835	8,063	9,023	9,297	9,802	100,510	140,042	224,774	381,856	637,204	691,312
2	Farms	377	466	726	879	1,480	1,086	1,489	1,385	1,502	4,920	4,873	7,186	10,761	17,294	13,982
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	10	16	25	39	59	70	71	54	55	397	557	948	1,782	2,576	3,178
4	Mining	22	29	36	54	68	93	96	100	117	3,558	4,976	6,925	15,670	35,065	31,309
5	Construction	103	93	148	323	283	298	334	351	375	4,929	7,642	18,166	20,044	32,182	33,923
6	Manufacturing	108	128	200	427	678	769	897	915	977	26,124	36,285	54,156	89,481	128,061	144,076
7	Durable goods	34	46	85	219	334	394	527	541	576	9,263	14,368	22,471	37,282	53,465	60,365
8	Nondurable goods	74	82	115	209	345	374	370	374	401	16,862	21,916	31,686	52,200	74,596	83,711
9	Transportation and public utilities	150	188	282	483	721	766	886	925	932	8,899	11,953	19,587	35,124	59,388	66,986
10	Wholesale trade	111	133	194	396	550	552	608	614	615	6,479	9,083	14,817	25,291	41,825	43,596
11	Retail trade	199	253	370	612	803	858	923	985	1,016	9,872	13,970	23,559	39,799	61,460	68,279
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	271	337	414	685	1,290	1,456	1,612	1,607	1,718	13,048	17,879	28,463	46,744	89,252	99,968
13	Services	145	189	309	566	958	1,056	1,149	1,245	1,326	9,755	14,175	24,032	43,691	82,393	92,185
14	Federal civilian government	42	50	90	156	139	147	158	169	175	3,139	4,496	7,667	12,616	19,599	21,095
15	Federal military	37	45	78	111	179	190	195	200	209	3,111	4,503	6,997	9,925	17,410	18,453
16	State and local government	121	168	254	394	628	663	703	747	783	6,278	9,650	17,291	30,929	50,697	54,282

Selected Years, 1963-86—Continued

of dollars]

1984	1985	1986	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Line
Indiana			Michigan									Ohio									
76,066	80,262	84,922	31,434	40,834	56,323	88,484	108,637	118,373	132,369	143,719	153,210	33,624	44,488	62,036	96,613	134,204	142,682	158,543	167,645	176,102	1
2,422	2,100	2,061	505	513	733	1,238	1,796	1,487	1,741	1,816	1,637	595	660	931	1,649	1,979	1,410	2,237	2,074	1,909	2
218	192	205	48	77	115	195	246	305	329	318	358	75	100	151	244	344	409	436	405	439	3
637	631	556	201	166	205	618	1,147	1,079	1,065	1,152	1,011	214	278	460	995	1,864	1,741	1,828	1,705	1,441	4
3,244	3,573	3,891	1,093	1,783	2,576	3,450	3,308	3,358	3,676	4,315	4,877	1,431	2,132	2,729	4,190	4,351	4,419	5,046	5,289	5,563	5
23,943	24,589	25,305	14,868	17,765	22,092	35,987	31,690	35,706	42,265	46,020	47,540	13,380	17,392	22,712	34,591	40,578	42,956	48,754	50,454	51,421	6
17,317	17,750	18,109	12,635	15,001	18,282	29,999	24,493	27,779	33,550	36,733	37,722	9,615	12,498	16,126	24,635	26,865	27,959	32,409	33,475	33,590	7
6,626	6,838	7,196	2,233	2,764	3,809	5,987	7,197	7,927	8,715	9,286	9,818	3,765	4,893	6,586	9,955	13,713	14,997	16,345	16,980	17,831	8
7,334	7,827	8,187	2,060	2,737	4,007	6,715	8,603	9,580	10,288	10,858	11,347	2,994	3,735	5,484	9,141	12,828	13,711	15,098	15,569	16,308	9
4,424	4,703	4,984	1,626	2,359	3,635	4,798	6,541	6,853	8,279	8,803	9,484	1,892	2,522	3,842	6,248	8,907	8,903	10,331	11,053	11,445	10
7,401	7,973	8,538	2,572	3,552	5,206	8,069	10,266	11,119	12,167	13,152	14,188	3,040	4,136	5,811	9,145	12,635	13,722	15,082	16,245	17,258	11
10,492	11,181	12,296	3,801	5,241	6,903	9,423	17,554	19,237	20,381	21,872	24,178	4,428	5,790	7,794	11,054	19,823	21,716	22,771	24,472	27,058	12
9,080	10,057	10,956	2,414	3,595	5,523	9,704	15,343	15,912	18,689	21,199	23,189	2,918	4,222	6,459	10,791	18,174	20,033	22,284	24,697	26,725	13
1,194	1,296	1,338	299	405	628	922	1,360	1,448	1,562	1,687	1,678	703	867	1,250	1,747	2,492	2,633	2,804	2,999	3,021	14
368	409	450	141	156	216	269	383	423	455	480	501	150	219	274	347	545	602	644	704	725	15
5,329	5,732	6,154	1,805	2,484	4,482	7,096	10,391	10,867	11,473	12,047	13,252	1,804	2,436	4,141	6,471	9,784	10,427	11,228	11,977	12,789	16
Plains			Iowa									Kansas									
265,745	278,528	292,523	8,236	11,052	15,346	26,233	37,634	37,167	41,407	42,100	43,836	6,449	8,234	12,385	20,341	33,287	34,966	38,495	40,364	42,472	1
17,605	17,540	18,900	1,269	1,559	2,126	3,111	4,608	2,491	4,418	4,142	4,574	580	568	1,274	1,388	2,463	1,794	2,073	2,361	2,823	2
1,311	1,063	1,127	51	71	135	194	312	348	340	244	253	26	39	72	109	145	154	158	182	138	3
3,597	3,413	2,531	34	44	47	59	62	82	99	99	90	395	370	378	717	1,486	1,356	1,435	1,332	877	4
10,110	10,490	11,263	377	567	695	1,349	1,273	1,225	1,349	1,366	1,396	306	360	570	1,094	1,322	1,408	1,580	1,581	1,721	5
54,162	55,587	57,122	1,783	2,513	3,562	6,572	8,515	8,615	9,265	9,189	9,228	1,188	1,684	2,285	3,910	5,934	6,602	7,427	7,579	7,922	6
31,804	32,341	32,861	1,001	1,464	2,061	3,945	4,807	4,731	5,313	5,257	5,210	669	946	1,296	2,163	3,119	3,584	4,286	4,210	4,336	7
22,358	23,246	24,261	782	1,049	1,501	2,627	3,708	3,884	3,952	3,932	4,018	518	738	989	1,747	2,816	3,018	3,142	3,369	3,586	8
27,920	28,863	29,708	712	894	1,312	2,135	2,904	3,075	3,344	3,452	3,555	731	873	1,313	2,128	3,828	4,309	4,858	4,940	5,090	9
19,944	20,722	21,129	507	637	890	1,871	2,634	2,611	2,899	2,948	2,959	351	451	720	1,556	2,369	2,431	2,737	2,881	2,947	10
24,914	26,747	28,035	845	1,159	1,602	2,496	3,162	3,437	3,663	3,806	3,951	674	884	1,319	2,034	2,889	3,099	3,366	3,644	3,823	11
42,637	45,214	49,394	1,428	1,842	2,123	3,309	6,481	7,012	7,190	7,364	7,835	1,013	1,277	1,659	2,728	5,011	5,417	5,697	6,019	6,572	12
36,589	39,996	42,905	690	942	1,429	2,621	4,322	4,692	5,097	5,532	5,873	550	758	1,201	2,238	4,063	4,393	4,906	5,285	5,635	13
3,616	3,906	3,966	−5	65	159	356	137	148	159	170	176	7	138	245	378	389	419	465	502	523	14
2,644	2,806	2,950	21	27	35	46	64	78	85	90	101	174	167	356	436	743	757	763	836	880	15
20,695	22,161	23,496	523	731	1,231	2,114	3,161	3,348	3,499	3,700	3,845	454	664	993	1,624	2,642	2,825	3,028	3,275	3,522	16
Missouri			Nebraska									North Dakota									
74,493	79,220	83,534	4,177	5,570	8,417	13,619	21,244	21,565	24,268	25,639	26,521	1,621	1,592	3,201	5,342	10,293	10,000	10,808	10,725	10,733	1
1,884	2,061	1,943	551	730	1,145	1,572	2,887	1,940	2,975	3,244	3,190	380	373	723	726	1,442	974	1,398	1,302	1,544	2
273	220	254	22	32	52	89	142	150	161	127	132	5	8	14	29	45	51	50	41	48	3
282	307	293	62	38	86	46	74	73	83	83	70	67	61	62	222	1,566	1,153	1,184	1,028	679	4
2,907	3,139	3,458	237	293	479	619	762	777	904	950	958	103	105	207	419	756	885	708	605	592	5
17,810	18,418	18,912	586	907	1,229	2,034	2,915	3,075	3,501	3,586	3,648	45	71	137	356	473	522	576	612	622	6
10,888	11,225	11,420	266	424	646	1,090	1,391	1,500	1,833	1,813	1,831	11	30	59	154	211	227	253	267	260	7
6,922	7,193	7,492	319	483	583	943	1,524	1,575	1,668	1,774	1,817	34	41	78	202	262	295	323	344	362	8
8,533	8,791	9,155	444	542	858	1,402	2,247	2,511	2,775	2,935	2,989	182	210	320	481	860	956	1,156	1,139	1,130	9
5,506	5,794	5,873	273	350	529	1,117	1,670	1,676	1,829	1,862	1,872	130	159	244	488	765	756	834	839	841	10
7,528	8,211	8,707	450	598	925	1,423	1,910	2,014	2,126	2,272	2,363	189	235	351	584	759	800	847	884	893	11
10,912	11,742	13,042	717	922	1,227	2,005	3,574	3,926	4,033	4,235	4,586	266	325	409	767	1,594	1,707	1,710	1,763	1,813	12
11,403	12,507	13,484	386	541	858	1,485	2,559	2,780	3,061	3,332	3,568	133	178	288	566	1,049	1,141	1,230	1,292	1,351	13
2,017	2,178	2,181	23	86	170	275	46	50	54	58	60	−55	28	65	111	−7	−7	−8	−8	−8	14
636	660	695	106	95	184	287	422	445	476	506	533	56	84	143	200	287	317	337	351	348	15
4,805	5,183	5,537	322	436	724	1,286	2,034	2,148	2,301	2,450	2,551	120	157	239	393	704	745	786	848	884	16
Southeast			Alabama									Arkansas									
772,296	824,201	872,948	7,196	9,954	15,008	25,768	40,328	43,918	48,710	51,919	55,007	3,858	5,249	8,336	14,665	23,462	25,394	28,716	29,926	31,633	1
18,583	16,585	16,058	338	250	462	693	1,179	1,001	1,264	1,128	1,134	444	401	692	1,159	1,513	1,196	1,786	1,683	1,758	2
3,275	3,356	3,579	28	36	64	106	148	212	210	190	197	18	27	58	88	116	154	152	121	129	3
31,635	31,629	25,388	99	130	201	636	1,559	1,497	1,560	1,623	1,389	102	122	143	293	764	712	723	714	508	4
39,552	42,668	45,846	312	485	720	1,526	1,246	1,327	1,459	1,647	1,754	224	326	448	848	1,108	1,149	1,321	1,424	1,552	5
162,902	167,357	176,338	1,904	2,861	3,996	6,588	9,357	10,404	11,917	12,267	12,918	807	1,296	2,151	3,805	5,773	6,454	7,319	7,381	7,782	6
72,145	76,381	79,164	987	1,433	1,962	3,080	4,355	4,876	5,974	6,202	6,409	394	618	1,179	2,123	2,810	3,252	3,874	3,902	4,050	7
89,757	90,976	97,174	917	1,428	2,034	3,508	5,002	5,529	5,943	6,065	6,509	413	678	972	1,681	2,963	3,202	3,445	3,480	3,782	8
75,708	79,787	83,315	645	835	1,342	2,416	4,169	4,801	5,309	5,391	5,569	366	483	752	1,269	2,352	2,600	3,035	3,143	3,295	9
50,774	55,102	57,537	491	657	976	1,791	2,614	2,708	3,178	3,462	3,606	225	291	461	870	1,301	1,367	1,587	1,675	1,718	10
76,664	84,664	90,926	732	1,010	1,580	2,679	3,597	3,965	4,428	4,834	5,249	441	593	965	1,641	2,257	2,554	2,856	3,125	3,298	11
107,911	117,200	130,206	863	1,155	1,700	2,800	5,169	5,720	6,036	6,536	7,240	542	721	1,012	1,613	3,223	3,694	3,868	4,122	4,479	12
104,688	116,749	128,046	711	1,034	1,587	2,653	4,770	5,279	5,867	6,639	7,397	363	480	808	1,512	2,644	2,942	3,232	3,548	3,829	13
22,829	24,629	25,007	473	550	847	1,250	2,111	2,234	2,404	2,563	2,541	22	78	150	303	346	375	409	442	454	14
19,364	20,518	21,355	144	237	365	483	914	957	1,018	1,068	1,101	79	76	127	204	305	337	364	385	401	15
58,518	63,958	69,348	456	715	1,168	2,147	3,495	3,813	4,060	4,569	4,912	224	355	567	1,061	1,761	1,861	2,063	2,263	2,431	16

Table 2.—Gross Product by Industry,

[Millions

Line		1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983
		Florida									Georgia					
1	Total gross state product	14,443	20,837	38,478	[illegible]	118,301	132,590	149,554	164,340	177,729	10,330	14,847	24,384	40,384	64,766	74,966
2	Farms	596	711	1,148	1,717	2,902	3,047	3,188	3,382	3,208	476	469	657	836	1,740	1,478
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	108	161	282	624	897	1,010	1,067	1,160	1,224	54	65	94	148	203	279
4	Mining	136	166	228	539	1,723	1,840	1,917	1,923	1,536	56	84	137	222	340	426
5	Construction	928	1,322	3,138	3,557	8,619	9,223	11,167	12,089	12,892	471	740	1,420	1,842	3,040	3,408
6	Manufacturing	1,890	2,856	4,280	7,018	13,120	14,653	16,960	18,191	19,194	2,688	3,853	5,918	9,670	14,323	16,512
7	Durable goods	875	1,508	2,197	3,584	7,425	8,453	10,031	10,909	11,541	1,056	1,531	2,313	3,706	5,118	6,041
8	Nondurable goods	1,015	1,349	2,083	3,435	5,696	6,200	6,929	7,282	7,652	1,631	2,323	3,606	5,964	9,205	10,471
9	Transportation and public utilities	1,382	1,955	3,558	6,696	11,671	13,264	14,802	15,796	16,518	983	1,359	2,315	4,248	7,354	8,576
10	Wholesale trade	1,051	1,507	2,780	4,508	8,577	9,266	10,799	11,922	12,587	923	1,296	2,116	3,776	6,384	6,926
11	Retail trade	1,762	2,562	4,905	8,233	14,031	15,802	17,830	19,785	21,477	1,023	1,481	2,598	4,202	6,476	7,275
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,666	3,719	7,081	12,257	20,385	23,677	25,907	29,243	33,365	1,318	1,877	3,121	4,955	8,739	10,021
13	Services	2,010	3,071	5,742	10,509	21,360	24,424	28,142	31,371	34,592	976	1,445	2,537	4,614	8,501	9,672
14	Federal civilian government	378	565	980	1,560	2,509	2,770	3,098	3,401	3,502	394	612	907	1,508	2,260	2,450
15	Federal military	461	625	1,131	1,602	2,654	2,811	2,938	3,169	3,430	427	595	697	985	1,807	1,896
16	State and local government	1,075	1,616	3,224	6,008	9,853	10,803	11,739	12,909	14,204	591	968	1,838	3,348	5,598	6,043
		Mississippi									North Carolina					
1	Total gross state product	4,184	5,602	8,841	15,784	25,537	26,610	29,637	30,319	31,533	12,592	17,124	27,406	43,754	69,128	77,549
2	Farms	529	409	600	992	1,323	936	1,355	1,138	948	741	767	1,038	1,481	2,310	1,753
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	21	28	46	79	116	163	165	132	141	36	53	96	164	222	286
4	Mining	214	175	191	369	1,550	1,185	1,182	1,152	827	29	42	65	107	182	228
5	Construction	206	330	447	826	1,500	1,376	1,380	1,400	1,428	483	769	1,358	1,896	2,216	2,498
6	Manufacturing	836	1,284	2,168	4,275	5,969	6,718	7,947	8,263	8,670	4,977	6,438	9,898	15,365	22,058	26,278
7	Durable goods	389	698	1,273	2,238	3,196	3,797	4,474	4,628	4,748	1,005	1,724	3,021	5,021	7,822	9,061
8	Nondurable goods	447	587	894	2,038	2,772	2,920	3,474	3,634	3,921	3,972	4,714	6,877	10,344	14,236	17,217
9	Transportation and public utilities	345	460	711	1,238	2,056	2,259	2,551	2,634	2,720	916	1,236	2,136	3,639	5,933	6,773
10	Wholesale trade	251	338	501	971	1,378	1,406	1,559	1,606	1,640	765	1,078	1,677	2,626	4,482	4,560
11	Retail trade	450	625	1,025	1,701	2,484	2,711	2,993	3,228	3,402	1,072	1,519	2,529	4,248	6,481	7,399
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	509	679	992	1,657	3,251	3,572	3,730	3,934	4,268	1,303	1,800	2,835	4,196	8,457	9,664
13	Services	383	537	887	1,582	2,614	2,805	3,051	3,338	3,579	1,027	1,476	2,400	4,320	7,429	8,359
14	Federal civilian government	29	141	245	414	571	602	650	706	713	107	232	478	756	1,233	1,342
15	Federal military	133	165	264	353	624	639	677	713	763	390	582	842	1,327	2,328	2,478
16	State and local government	277	431	764	1,332	2,102	2,240	2,398	2,573	2,732	764	1,131	2,065	3,628	5,798	6,050
		Virginia									West Virginia					
1	Total gross state product	11,067	15,229	25,232	42,580	70,376	78,506	87,599	96,346	104,156	4,672	5,530	8,443	14,477	21,370	23,619
2	Farms	255	333	445	542	869	714	1,004	900	966	59	65	73	86	146	118
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	34	49	69	135	192	247	252	299	339	5	8	13	24	36	44
4	Mining	126	161	278	851	1,215	1,118	1,211	1,177	1,117	516	648	1,017	2,327	2,968	3,565
5	Construction	610	796	1,410	2,386	3,130	3,619	4,387	5,145	6,014	157	276	572	889	1,092	1,018
6	Manufacturing	2,675	3,495	5,255	8,760	13,096	15,251	17,005	17,478	18,606	1,535	1,830	2,072	3,118	3,226	3,153
7	Durable goods	897	1,230	2,082	3,318	4,716	5,493	6,478	6,852	7,207	776	1,064	1,170	1,688	1,624	1,511
8	Nondurable goods	1,778	2,265	3,173	5,442	8,380	9,758	10,527	10,626	11,398	759	766	902	1,429	1,602	1,642
9	Transportation and public utilities	1,061	1,892	2,235	4,150	6,090	7,083	8,210	8,911	9,577	635	696	1,046	1,870	2,727	2,932
10	Wholesale trade	524	782	1,314	2,285	4,002	4,275	4,933	5,222	5,698	229	293	477	796	1,068	1,063
11	Retail trade	1,029	1,485	2,450	4,063	6,439	7,191	7,950	8,907	9,801	401	525	810	1,404	1,811	1,912
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,458	1,983	3,183	5,398	10,021	11,253	12,167	13,462	15,352	424	533	828	1,306	2,840	3,098
13	Services	1,089	1,564	2,682	5,148	9,893	11,216	12,771	14,699	16,389	353	481	723	1,280	2,267	2,436
14	Federal civilian government	846	1,042	2,031	3,126	4,975	5,384	5,810	6,195	6,293	61	73	136	226	340	360
15	Federal military	702	1,107	1,932	2,604	4,864	5,163	5,495	5,929	6,208	12	15	27	30	47	55
16	State and local government	668	1,042	1,948	3,441	5,589	5,993	6,404	7,045	7,805	283	391	651	1,124	1,812	1,871
		New Mexico									Oklahoma					
1	Total gross state product	2,827	3,350	6,161	9,982	20,022	20,910	22,645	23,887	23,603	6,354	8,347	13,202	23,587	48,700	47,592
2	Farms	128	129	198	302	397	347	386	428	449	319	373	630	715	1,799	1,257
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	9	13	18	34	51	60	65	61	64	21	30	57	108	144	155
4	Mining	522	463	588	1,699	4,672	4,029	4,101	4,194	3,181	849	959	1,154	2,890	9,690	7,534
5	Construction	154	174	232	636	1,317	1,383	1,550	1,505	1,576	306	361	689	1,350	2,290	2,226
6	Manufacturing	136	174	290	614	1,016	1,277	1,613	1,858	1,881	820	1,211	1,992	3,660	6,347	6,531
7	Durable goods	80	97	166	326	520	621	793	892	878	434	708	1,225	2,200	3,694	3,639
8	Nondurable goods	56	77	124	287	496	656	820	966	1,004	386	509	767	1,460	2,653	2,893
9	Transportation and public utilities	284	352	515	945	1,893	2,145	2,302	2,406	2,428	684	874	1,450	2,215	4,312	4,624
10	Wholesale trade	128	154	231	462	806	806	902	959	968	411	506	844	1,540	3,187	2,911
11	Retail trade	285	367	590	1,090	1,581	1,750	1,935	2,095	2,214	642	832	1,378	2,451	4,163	4,344
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	337	416	651	1,173	2,914	3,171	3,289	3,261	3,389	848	1,113	1,665	2,537	5,882	6,365
13	Services	348	450	664	1,221	2,351	2,637	2,930	3,247	3,502	587	796	1,356	2,614	5,136	5,442
14	Federal civilian government	154	216	319	491	739	801	857	922	940	272	431	704	971	1,418	1,507
15	Federal military	110	106	194	280	456	506	529	559	587	172	361	314	491	816	940
16	State and local government	232	337	561	1,036	1,829	2,001	2,144	2,312	2,434	423	630	1,004	1,741	3,445	3,754

Selected Years, 1963-86—Continued

of dollars]

1984	1985	1986	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Line
Georgia			Kentucky									Louisiana									
84,213	94,121	102,922	8,570	11,312	16,813	28,434	42,286	44,565	49,512	51,234	53,135	9,589	14,134	20,305	38,003	75,743	73,930	79,034	78,719	74,426	1
2,023	1,611	1,797	503	646	767	1,303	2,148	1,406	2,155	1,973	1,705	336	342	477	707	989	823	960	672	673	2
306	308	339	19	24	39	78	152	179	192	189	205	35	45	88	156	207	252	226	240	231	3
551	567	572	314	361	691	2,233	3,397	3,130	3,258	3,207	3,007	1,882	2,983	3,828	7,756	19,934	17,158	16,855	17,076	12,516	4
4,350	4,864	5,535	403	549	847	1,359	2,140	2,075	2,274	2,395	2,621	468	970	1,165	2,478	4,838	4,728	4,871	4,452	3,905	5
18,819	19,927	21,531	3,002	3,906	5,594	8,420	9,962	11,228	12,769	12,598	12,764	1,549	2,186	3,121	6,611	8,722	8,401	9,483	9,501	9,670	6
7,334	8,016	8,615	1,106	1,592	2,552	4,213	4,680	5,159	6,356	6,268	6,207	467	732	965	2,000	2,899	2,680	3,054	3,041	2,777	7
11,485	11,911	12,916	1,896	2,314	3,042	4,207	5,283	6,068	6,414	6,330	6,557	1,081	1,454	2,156	4,611	5,823	5,721	6,429	6,459	6,893	8
9,838	10,548	11,302	697	863	1,313	2,244	3,548	3,773	4,269	4,495	4,641	949	1,291	1,985	3,551	6,867	7,461	8,336	8,447	8,297	9
8,409	9,396	9,841	395	528	854	1,535	2,264	2,226	2,484	2,627	2,643	613	880	1,386	2,314	4,031	3,807	4,266	4,416	4,263	10
8,456	9,580	10,328	745	1,020	1,607	2,637	3,781	4,072	4,433	4,830	5,127	827	1,183	1,802	3,329	5,416	5,766	6,293	6,573	6,595	11
10,971	12,295	14,165	987	1,298	1,737	2,863	5,581	6,327	6,769	7,187	7,909	1,164	1,635	2,322	3,822	10,609	10,561	11,597	11,385	11,027	12
11,275	12,905	14,584	661	935	1,475	2,570	4,414	4,882	5,358	5,839	6,356	820	1,185	1,928	3,676	7,801	8,275	9,110	9,568	9,755	13
2,726	3,014	3,048	192	287	424	711	1,029	1,126	1,186	1,284	1,297	171	248	345	595	806	873	932	1,007	1,021	14
1,974	2,026	2,106	215	321	377	650	993	1,063	1,066	1,123	1,118	169	232	334	426	771	813	845	888	929	15
6,517	7,072	7,775	438	646	1,089	1,830	2,879	3,078	3,299	3,489	3,743	606	953	1,524	2,583	4,754	5,013	5,261	5,495	5,542	16
North Carolina			South Carolina									Tennessee									
87,748	93,821	100,961	5,112	7,468	11,714	19,709	31,940	35,224	39,581	41,832	44,727	8,897	12,436	19,542	33,196	51,967	56,319	63,207	67,560	72,328	1
2,521	2,162	2,065	247	232	295	412	658	408	649	525	434	397	348	532	833	1,515	1,102	1,534	1,395	1,184	2
293	329	357	19	28	46	80	120	151	160	166	179	21	34	53	103	167	201	209	187	199	3
292	300	284	15	19	33	49	69	93	115	110	103	68	79	113	287	365	353	362	371	351	4
3,133	3,636	4,015	262	454	614	847	1,142	1,299	1,561	1,641	1,790	403	605	1,027	1,589	2,111	2,203	2,578	2,847	3,188	5
29,129	29,699	31,671	1,670	2,446	3,790	6,280	9,015	10,099	11,234	11,279	11,949	2,591	3,834	5,912	9,571	13,441	14,927	16,949	17,335	18,097	6
11,056	11,574	12,062	307	591	1,106	1,936	2,916	3,304	3,972	4,052	4,218	1,003	1,649	2,649	4,375	5,904	6,737	8,827	9,116	9,499	7
18,073	18,124	19,610	1,363	1,854	2,684	4,344	6,099	6,795	7,262	7,228	7,731	1,588	2,185	3,263	5,196	7,537	8,189	8,121	8,218	8,598	8
7,667	8,194	8,713	324	525	787	1,396	2,761	3,175	3,638	3,717	3,781	655	868	1,387	2,409	3,864	4,289	4,847	5,254	5,614	9
5,450	6,115	6,444	291	415	654	1,095	1,895	1,974	2,325	2,474	2,596	721	1,019	1,622	2,725	3,838	4,017	4,607	4,964	5,274	10
8,476	9,475	10,241	517	730	1,208	2,088	3,155	3,566	4,104	4,581	4,966	871	1,237	2,080	3,584	5,533	6,061	6,811	7,586	8,190	11
10,388	11,347	12,781	586	812	1,210	2,099	3,920	4,440	4,768	5,178	5,786	1,228	1,664	2,443	3,778	7,058	7,946	8,515	9,189	10,326	12
9,674	10,849	11,853	450	666	1,100	1,971	3,519	3,924	4,488	5,060	5,571	914	1,300	2,162	3,857	7,182	7,971	9,119	10,109	11,135	13
1,460	1,596	1,655	151	247	358	575	883	970	1,049	1,105	1,127	314	415	768	1,592	2,539	2,609	2,713	2,902	2,935	14
2,620	2,761	2,805	272	405	684	1,014	1,702	1,822	1,868	1,938	1,978	106	144	218	246	401	420	440	455	452	15
6,643	7,359	8,078	307	491	985	1,804	3,101	3,302	3,623	4,059	4,468	609	890	1,527	2,623	3,953	4,215	4,524	4,966	5,383	16
West Virginia			Southwest									Arizona									
22,885	23,541	24,096	43,474	58,475	94,943	184,654	356,834	370,289	406,423	430,934	430,180	4,231	5,600	10,843	18,996	33,605	37,631	43,442	48,589	53,253	1
144	115	186	1,922	1,682	2,881	4,408	7,448	6,242	7,288	7,675	7,800	234	225	321	631	797	619	884	779	812	2
44	37	39	136	211	444	866	1,343	1,471	1,526	1,511	1,521	18	25	69	137	225	239	270	272	310	3
3,600	2,408	3,177	5,134	5,704	7,310	20,081	58,382	51,344	51,418	51,041	40,163	248	170	340	484	614	663	608	643	683	4
1,071	1,128	1,153	2,196	3,059	5,808	12,457	21,049	22,281	24,870	25,754	25,263	312	331	1,120	1,392	2,906	3,470	4,324	5,029	5,330	5
3,372	3,438	3,485	7,261	10,833	15,925	31,806	53,029	54,943	62,221	64,656	64,871	504	798	1,471	2,633	4,686	5,113	6,088	6,613	7,172	6
1,715	1,821	1,829	3,290	5,325	8,340	16,468	30,022	29,221	33,816	35,786	35,008	378	636	1,183	2,124	3,731	4,060	4,932	5,388	5,796	7
1,657	1,617	1,656	3,972	5,507	7,585	15,338	23,007	25,722	28,405	28,870	29,863	127	162	288	509	955	1,053	1,156	1,225	1,376	8
3,200	3,258	3,287	4,620	5,860	9,419	17,401	33,969	37,506	41,042	44,774	45,587	406	547	913	1,753	2,996	3,465	3,878	4,329	4,646	9
1,178	1,221	1,232	2,841	3,862	6,719	12,706	25,214	24,709	28,020	29,980	29,998	239	331	598	1,079	1,820	1,954	2,381	2,689	2,802	10
2,034	2,151	2,253	4,317	5,781	9,768	18,182	31,045	33,631	37,754	40,674	41,519	500	670	1,263	2,298	3,856	4,293	4,981	5,696	6,131	11
3,196	3,323	3,509	5,774	7,601	13,112	24,096	44,873	49,684	53,433	57,310	60,447	697	943	1,799	3,199	5,235	6,104	6,811	7,765	8,909	12
2,601	2,824	3,008	4,185	6,070	10,612	20,756	42,873	47,347	53,609	59,107	62,246	492	703	1,344	2,555	5,175	5,986	7,071	8,028	9,045	13
393	414	421	1,070	2,031	3,223	5,045	7,459	8,048	8,938	9,877	10,048	126	202	355	647	990	1,074	1,214	1,311	1,342	14
59	64	69	1,250	1,717	2,645	3,566	5,714	6,092	6,222	6,568	6,760	106	175	336	438	698	782	790	788	839	15
1,987	2,160	2,276	2,771	4,064	7,077	13,291	24,436	26,992	29,082	32,007	33,962	349	479	915	1,852	3,606	3,868	4,141	4,650	5,232	16
Oklahoma			Texas									Rocky Mountain									
50,077	50,842	49,814	30,064	41,158	66,747	132,091	254,508	264,156	289,229	307,615	303,510	14,298	17,811	29,061	53,543	97,639	102,720	111,606	117,232	120,192	1
1,400	1,409	1,687	1,242	964	1,742	2,856	4,455	4,019	4,618	5,069	4,853	988	1,128	1,917	2,145	3,858	3,447	3,495	3,333	3,834	2
159	133	135	88	143	299	582	923	1,016	1,092	1,045	1,012	47	64	125	249	415	524	641	489	507	3
7,042	6,659	5,183	3,515	4,112	5,228	15,007	48,406	39,118	39,666	39,545	31,115	965	809	1,150	3,608	9,575	8,534	8,375	7,988	6,466	4
2,401	2,248	2,132	1,423	2,194	3,688	9,079	14,536	15,202	16,596	16,892	16,226	835	967	2,027	3,995	7,116	6,881	7,484	7,813	7,567	5
7,423	7,313	7,110	5,801	8,649	12,173	24,890	40,980	42,022	47,097	48,873	48,708	2,132	2,549	3,887	7,181	11,233	12,152	13,965	14,638	14,984	6
4,233	4,316	4,079	2,398	3,890	5,766	11,818	22,077	20,901	23,858	25,190	24,256	1,272	1,484	2,306	4,477	6,944	7,461	8,749	9,131	9,263	7
3,190	2,997	3,031	3,402	4,759	6,406	13,072	18,903	21,121	23,239	23,683	24,453	860	1,065	1,581	2,704	4,290	4,691	5,217	5,507	5,721	8
4,951	5,062	5,240	3,247	4,087	6,541	12,488	24,768	27,272	29,851	32,977	33,273	1,520	1,944	2,967	5,083	10,806	11,845	13,177	13,719	14,060	9
3,126	3,219	3,049	2,063	2,872	5,046	9,625	19,400	19,040	21,612	23,114	23,184	832	1,069	1,785	3,424	6,048	6,126	6,904	7,191	7,196	10
4,698	4,917	4,917	2,891	3,512	6,543	12,342	21,424	23,243	26,140	27,965	28,257	1,455	1,873	3,155	5,744	9,016	9,827	10,812	11,500	11,863	11
6,541	6,666	6,745	3,892	5,129	8,996	16,887	30,843	34,043	36,792	39,618	41,403	2,160	2,768	4,158	7,757	14,464	15,886	16,721	17,861	18,971	12
5,900	6,342	6,509	2,757	4,122	7,249	14,367	30,211	33,282	37,706	41,493	43,190	1,418	1,886	3,273	6,611	12,806	13,974	15,645	17,107	18,211	13
1,643	1,817	1,835	518	1,182	1,844	2,936	4,312	4,666	5,224	5,828	5,931	597	868	1,366	2,082	2,985	3,217	3,486	3,762	3,850	14
962	1,001	1,017	863	1,175	1,801	2,358	3,694	3,864	3,941	4,220	4,316	318	434	720	1,030	1,636	1,718	1,793	1,945	2,086	15
3,833	4,067	4,255	1,766	2,628	4,598	6,664	15,556	17,369	18,963	20,987	22,042	1,012	1,453	2,501	4,653	7,879	8,588	9,206	9,938	10,607	16

Table 2.—Gross Product by Industry,

[Millions

Line		1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
		Colorado								
1	Total gross state product	6,064	7,861	13,597	24,772	45,252	48,462	53,373	56,713	59,177
2	Farms	246	311	544	700	1,218	1,158	1,273	1,335	1,272
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	25	27	53	101	207	234	247	233	245
4	Mining	240	158	263	861	2,079	1,889	1,883	1,867	1,704
5	Construction	369	449	1,026	1,656	3,134	3,285	3,601	3,572	3,510
6	Manufacturing	906	1,160	1,833	3,490	5,890	6,248	7,069	7,393	7,631
7	Durable goods	500	654	1,000	2,189	3,787	3,950	4,580	4,810	4,961
8	Nondurable goods	406	506	833	1,301	2,103	2,298	2,489	2,583	2,670
9	Transportation and public utilities	623	818	1,317	2,266	4,714	5,332	5,923	6,273	6,564
10	Wholesale trade	403	534	939	1,725	3,082	3,131	3,607	3,779	3,784
11	Retail trade	636	834	1,527	2,729	4,717	5,170	5,723	6,069	6,285
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,038	1,362	2,145	4,045	6,973	7,617	8,178	8,904	9,688
13	Services	696	926	1,694	3,393	7,038	7,734	8,727	9,574	10,218
14	Federal civilian government	256	350	613	931	1,384	1,496	1,613	1,714	1,760
15	Federal military	179	270	462	645	1,046	1,057	1,105	1,220	1,313
16	State and local government	448	663	1,181	2,230	3,773	4,110	4,422	4,779	5,202
		Wyoming								
1	Total gross state product	1,364	1,584	2,393	5,417	13,054	12,150	12,468	12,777	11,673
2	Farms	101	119	189	177	260	205	207	196	188
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	3	5	10	20	31	35	35	30	31
4	Mining	378	395	513	1,726	4,962	4,362	4,253	4,013	3,079
5	Construction	88	81	179	484	1,545	1,071	1,114	1,456	1,379
6	Manufacturing	88	95	140	309	294	314	312	311	331
7	Durable goods	23	26	45	88	114	112	122	124	125
8	Nondurable goods	64	70	96	221	180	202	190	187	206
9	Transportation and public utilities	153	189	276	493	1,328	1,416	1,623	1,620	1,584
10	Wholesale trade	38	50	72	187	470	403	426	436	403
11	Retail trade	112	136	216	453	718	710	729	775	766
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	163	197	287	586	1,576	1,656	1,658	1,710	1,621
13	Services	97	121	196	422	812	793	839	882	906
14	Federal civilian government	37	43	65	113	168	180	195	209	214
15	Federal military	22	27	42	64	102	112	118	127	134
16	State and local government	85	127	208	382	791	899	958	1,011	1,037
		Oregon								
1	Total gross state product	5,896	7,869	12,311	21,842	31,148	33,526	36,882	38,922	41,278
2	Farms	271	314	445	672	1,108	1,058	1,204	1,186	1,255
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	29	46	74	171	263	369	347	336	374
4	Mining	13	20	33	66	47	59	59	62	58
5	Construction	335	432	686	1,244	1,053	1,021	1,150	1,261	1,355
6	Manufacturing	1,419	1,812	3,051	5,366	6,329	6,900	7,840	7,849	8,181
7	Durable goods	1,030	1,312	2,288	4,084	4,587	5,064	5,871	5,796	6,047
8	Nondurable goods	390	501	764	1,282	1,742	1,836	1,968	2,053	2,134
9	Transportation and public utilities	628	807	1,300	2,107	3,184	3,483	3,835	3,989	4,141
10	Wholesale trade	372	545	833	1,548	2,449	2,531	2,890	3,069	3,213
11	Retail trade	638	837	1,258	2,272	2,986	3,212	3,493	3,700	3,913
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	930	1,239	1,708	3,178	5,295	5,842	6,197	6,665	7,365
13	Services	580	851	1,355	2,626	4,395	4,800	5,369	5,914	6,382
14	Federal civilian government	175	228	353	584	833	889	969	1,028	1,038
15	Federal military	38	41	48	80	106	120	122	140	160
16	State and local government	466	694	1,167	1,978	3,104	3,239	3,407	3,725	3,843

Line		1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983
		Idaho					
1	Total gross state product	1,872	2,402	3,822	6,314	10,432	11,346
2	Farms	264	311	495	646	1,166	1,122
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	8	15	29	60	92	126
4	Mining	33	21	30	81	157	200
5	Construction	99	136	229	584	385	363
6	Manufacturing	298	380	653	1,184	1,576	1,795
7	Durable goods	143	208	390	711	784	937
8	Nondurable goods	156	172	263	473	792	858
9	Transportation and public utilities	206	256	373	592	1,089	1,196
10	Wholesale trade	89	121	199	433	665	696
11	Retail trade	207	278	450	773	1,002	1,117
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	285	356	472	845	1,572	1,785
13	Services	171	253	416	840	1,431	1,558
14	Federal civilian government	48	67	110	194	252	265
15	Federal military	35	31	70	109	155	183
16	State and local government	130	178	296	572	890	941
		Far West					
1	Total gross state product	83,754	112,487	167,630	291,722	474,230	518,193
2	Farms	2,575	2,890	4,390	7,158	11,138	10,136
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	407	575	1,036	2,190	3,437	4,032
4	Mining	974	938	1,197	2,963	8,211	8,051
5	Construction	4,804	5,467	8,277	15,949	21,271	22,248
6	Manufacturing	18,782	24,553	32,279	54,473	87,517	96,061
7	Durable goods	12,460	16,456	21,126	35,915	57,863	64,533
8	Nondurable goods	6,322	8,097	11,153	18,558	29,653	31,527
9	Transportation and public utilities	7,094	9,769	14,570	23,741	39,111	43,850
10	Wholesale trade	5,719	7,636	11,488	20,996	33,584	35,683
11	Retail trade	8,877	11,911	17,694	30,585	48,967	53,837
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	13,412	18,166	28,142	50,195	76,208	86,080
13	Services	10,468	15,039	23,579	44,409	84,042	93,526
14	Federal civilian government	2,290	3,345	4,963	7,499	11,209	12,217
15	Federal military	1,867	2,587	4,139	5,513	9,386	10,069
16	State and local government	6,486	9,611	15,875	26,050	40,147	42,404
		Washington					
1	Total gross state product	10,306	13,814	19,360	35,172	54,745	61,561
2	Farms	392	440	696	1,028	1,725	1,725
3	Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries	58	85	142	389	464	645
4	Mining	23	15	35	73	127	140
5	Construction	501	776	996	2,359	3,809	3,809
6	Manufacturing	2,600	3,082	3,963	7,203	9,311	9,980
7	Durable goods	1,759	2,106	2,713	5,163	6,163	6,686
8	Nondurable goods	840	976	1,250	2,040	3,148	3,294
9	Transportation and public utilities	814	1,103	1,651	2,842	4,921	5,496
10	Wholesale trade	823	1,071	1,529	2,774	4,652	4,935
11	Retail trade	1,115	1,562	2,198	3,990	6,191	6,865
12	Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,596	2,189	2,745	4,802	6,484	9,402
13	Services	929	1,445	2,164	4,363	8,020	8,851
14	Federal civilian government	337	496	712	1,260	1,834	2,048
15	Federal military	266	345	459	808	1,423	1,522
16	State and local government	853	1,206	2,070	3,281	5,782	6,141

Selected Years, 1963-86—Continued

of dollars]

1984	1985	1986	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1963	1967	1972	1977	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Line
Idaho			Montana									Utah									
12,299	13,027	13,170	2,015	2,482	3,785	6,317	11,097	11,381	11,726	11,543	12,163	2,979	3,479	6,465	10,122	17,892	19,381	21,739	23,172	24,008	1
1,156	1,236	1,076	299	282	543	431	875	660	521	248	348	78	106	147	191	340	302	338	317	349	2
128	114	119	6	9	21	43	43	78	76	57	61	4	7	12	25	42	51	56	56	51	3
217	217	170	76	98	148	423	1,334	1,169	1,129	1,079	888	259	187	197	517	1,043	914	862	762	625	4
414	424	436	120	139	244	496	1,107	1,129	1,080	1,064	1,022	158	162	349	774	945	1,033	1,267	1,296	1,220	5
2,064	2,163	2,152	223	313	420	698	677	769	862	867	881	617	600	840	1,501	2,797	3,026	3,658	3,904	3,989	6
1,049	1,067	1,048	136	183	269	451	333	410	477	455	450	470	413	602	1,038	1,926	2,052	2,520	2,664	2,669	7
1,015	1,095	1,104	87	130	151	246	344	359	385	402	421	146	187	239	463	871	974	1,138	1,240	1,320	8
1,305	1,381	1,380	242	311	435	694	1,214	1,304	1,481	1,480	1,488	295	370	566	1,018	2,262	2,598	2,845	2,965	3,035	9
752	758	769	100	116	180	358	610	631	697	638	663	202	248	394	720	1,221	1,264	1,422	1,529	1,576	10
1,239	1,319	1,365	218	270	406	692	899	977	1,026	1,054	1,046	283	356	586	1,096	1,680	1,855	2,095	2,283	2,402	11
1,868	1,962	2,080	300	378	508	876	1,777	1,972	1,932	1,343	2,008	375	476	747	1,405	2,567	2,863	3,086	3,323	3,574	12
1,677	1,849	1,980	177	234	372	741	1,207	1,326	1,439	1,538	1,607	277	351	596	1,215	2,318	2,562	2,962	3,263	3,500	13
288	306	310	53	80	133	209	265	280	304	323	322	203	328	445	616	915	992	1,086	1,208	1,244	14
187	189	207	53	66	72	101	127	135	136	140	148	29	40	74	111	207	231	247	269	284	15
1,006	1,089	1,125	150	186	304	555	871	947	1,003	1,060	1,081	199	299	513	913	1,554	1,691	1,815	1,997	2,162	16
Far West			California									Nevada									
577,453	625,446	672,204	65,905	88,653	132,199	227,590	372,541	408,216	454,874	496,850	533,316	1,647	2,152	3,761	7,118	13,796	14,890	16,350	17,918	19,426	1
11,571	11,353	11,357	1,880	2,102	3,183	5,385	8,188	7,238	8,370	8,390	7,963	32	34	67	72	122	114	126	105	110	2
4,083	4,245	4,563	316	439	809	1,607	2,671	2,965	3,122	3,126	3,319	4	5	10	24	40	52	52	54	58	3
8,346	8,120	6,706	399	868	1,062	2,721	7,695	7,468	7,726	7,452	5,927	39	35	67	103	342	382	411	451	548	4
26,155	28,241	31,184	3,300	4,148	6,326	11,761	15,286	16,303	19,668	21,563	23,815	167	111	270	585	1,123	1,115	1,216	1,309	1,505	5
108,944	114,830	120,209	14,675	19,544	25,106	41,544	71,250	78,499	88,697	93,772	97,680	88	114	159	361	626	681	829	896	933	6
74,414	78,854	82,098	9,616	12,962	16,028	26,435	46,727	52,376	60,057	64,013	66,095	55	77	98	234	386	408	536	569	583	7
34,530	35,976	38,111	5,059	6,583	9,078	15,109	24,524	26,123	28,640	29,759	31,584	33	38	61	127	240	273	293	327	351	8
48,091	51,603	54,565	5,496	7,634	11,272	18,134	29,698	33,359	36,678	39,179	41,928	156	226	348	659	1,308	1,510	1,658	1,705	1,834	9
42,427	45,793	48,957	4,467	5,951	8,997	16,420	25,937	27,640	33,185	36,081	38,711	57	69	130	253	546	578	671	739	790	10
59,506	64,781	69,366	6,958	9,296	13,836	23,538	38,397	42,302	47,077	51,514	55,216	166	217	402	784	1,394	1,457	1,624	1,787	1,907	11
92,683	102,302	116,068	10,652	14,410	23,160	41,245	60,651	68,843	74,384	82,415	93,790	234	327	528	971	1,777	1,992	2,180	2,441	2,746	12
106,032	117,953	128,367	8,441	12,008	18,833	35,029	66,778	74,657	85,108	94,831	103,397	518	735	1,227	2,391	4,849	5,217	5,723	6,439	6,901	13
13,164	14,212	14,636	1,726	2,552	3,771	5,530	8,280	8,994	9,706	10,544	10,742	52	69	127	175	261	286	320	344	359	14
10,613	11,389	11,626	1,522	2,155	3,525	4,460	7,570	8,100	8,602	9,217	9,406	40	46	107	165	287	326	312	307	309	15
45,838	50,624	54,798	5,072	7,547	12,318	20,216	30,140	31,846	34,553	38,343	41,881	94	164	319	576	1,120	1,179	1,230	1,341	1,426	16
Washington			Alaska									Hawaii									
67,347	71,756	77,683	985	1,470	2,819	7,370	19,648	20,084	20,802	21,237	19,575	2,179	3,066	5,390	[illegible]	14,259	15,533	16,724	17,994	19,329	1
1,872	1,673	2,029	1	2	5	7	14	17	19	20	24	189	132	160	205	325	336	356	377	386	2
562	728	812	22	25	37	126	143	215	123	296	293	7	10	18	32	49	57	60	62	68	3
149	155	174	-21	84	223	722	8,720	7,478	7,450	7,638	6,530	1	0	5	0	2	4	3	3	2	4
4,120	4,109	4,468	92	168	294	1,401	2,367	2,938	2,929	2,500	1,981	148	214	416	566	892	987	948	1,036	1,185	5
11,578	12,314	13,416	69	96	137	396	533	665	772	862	976	202	231	328	562	713	738	866	944	1,000	6
7,950	8,477	9,373	16	38	48	110	169	183	183	179	184	84	45	79	153	110	127	130	143	154	7
3,629	3,837	4,042	53	59	89	286	364	481	589	684	792	168	187	250	409	603	609	736	801	847	8
5,921	6,329	6,661	108	142	237	723	1,317	1,424	1,573	1,587	1,496	190	308	532	922	1,389	1,517	1,682	1,783	1,911	9
5,681	5,904	6,243	31	52	85	232	409	458	511	525	490	161	212	319	447	634	661	748	803	841	10
7,311	7,780	8,330	80	114	202	516	859	1,019	1,131	1,176	1,108	207	320	555	1,035	1,608	1,739	1,891	2,036	2,151	11
9,923	10,761	12,167	116	164	321	898	1,470	1,621	1,686	1,784	1,805	294	459	784	1,460	2,388	2,670	2,775	3,022	3,398	12
9,833	10,767	11,687	79	121	221	862	1,382	1,519	1,675	1,720	1,648	240	383	774	1,444	2,574	2,930	3,248	3,509	3,823	13
2,170	2,296	2,297	140	164	226	383	515	562	616	616	640	202	288	423	590	932	1,015	1,110	1,184	1,182	14
1,577	1,725	1,751	141	184	296	400	593	626	649	690	711	224	257	628	964	1,532	1,588	1,689	1,813	1,848	15
6,649	7,215	7,648	89	153	833	706	1,374	1,542	1,669	1,833	1,873	161	252	449	810	1,220	1,292	1,349	1,423	1,526	16

Unregulated distributive and service industries.—For 23 transportation, trade, finance, insurance, and service industries, BEA uses economic census data on business receipts or sales and data on wages and salaries to assign capital charges to States.

Government.—For Federal Government enterprises, BEA uses data specific to each enterprise to assign capital charges—that is, surplus or deficit—to States. For State and local government enterprises, BEA uses data on current revenues and expenses, by type of enterprise, from the census of governments to assign the surplus or deficit.

For the nonbenchmark years, capital charges in all industries—except in farming, in real estate, and in manufacturing for 1983 and 1984—are interpolated or extrapolated using movement in wages and salaries and in national control totals. Farm estimates for all years are directly estimated based on U.S. Department of Agriculture data. Real estate estimates for intercensal years are based on data developed in the course of estimating the rental income of persons in the State personal income series. Manufacturing estimates for 1983 and 1984 are based on data from the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM). As resources permit, BEA expects to incorporate ASM data for additional years (extending backward as well as forward) and other annual data, particularly that contained in regulatory agency reports.

IBT

For the benchmark years and for the years 1983-85, IBT estimates are based on the following data: (1) Taxes collected, broken down by State and type of tax, from the census of governments (for State and local IBT) and the Internal Revenue Service (for Federal IBT) and (2) taxes collected, broken down by industry and type of tax for the Nation, from BEA's National Income and Wealth Division.[7]

For the nonbenchmark years prior to 1982, estimates for IBT for all levels of government and types of taxes by industry are interpolated, based on movement in compensation of employees, proprietors' income, and national control totals. In the absence of 1986 information, the 1986 estimates were derived using the 1985 distribution by State.

7. IBT estimates for the years 1982-85 are based on more detailed State data by type of tax (25 types of State and local taxes and nearly as many types of Federal taxes) than are the estimates for benchmark years prior to 1982 (10 types of State and local taxes and 5 types of Federal taxes).