

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672  
6128 HOUSE STATE AFFAIRS

532

**HB**

**483**

**HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS**

**RECAP OF  
HB 483**

**Village Public Safety Officers**

Received February 7, 1990

by Reps. Hoffman, Swackhammer, Hudson, Wallis

Heard February 21, 1990

Passed Out of Committee February 21, 1990

4 Do Pass

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### HB 483: Village Public Safety Officers

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- Item 4:** Position Paper by Dept. of Public Safety, February 20, 1990

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 7, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: \_\_\_\_\_

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 483

HOUSE BILL NO. 483

VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS

"An Act amending the definition of 'peace officer' in the Alaska Statutes to include village public safety officers."

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_  the same title
- have attached amendment(s)  a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):  
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact \_\_\_\_\_
- zero fiscal note \_\_\_\_\_
- zero with analysis Pub. Safety

- fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- zero fn/analysis \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:  
(Check approp. column)

Do Not  
Pass  
No Rec.  
Amend

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

|  | Do Not<br>Pass | No Rec. | Amend |
|--|----------------|---------|-------|
|  |                |         |       |
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|  |                |         |       |
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|  |                |         |       |
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|  |                |         |       |

\_\_\_\_\_

Chairman's Signature

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: Village Public Safety Officers  
Added to Definition of Peace Officer  
Sponsor: Representative Hoffman, etc.  
Requestor: House State Affairs

Agency Affected: Public Safety  
BRU: Alaska State Troopers  
Component: Detachments

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

| OPERATING         | FY 91 | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| TRAVEL            |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| CONTRACTUAL       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| SUPPLIES          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| EQUIPMENT         |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| LAND & STRUCTURES |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS    |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| MISCELLANEOUS     |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| TOTAL OPERATING   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |

|         |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| CAPITAL | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

|         |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| REVENUE | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

|                 |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| GENERAL FUND    | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| FEDERAL FUNDS   |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| OTHER/PROG RCPT |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| TOTAL           | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

POSITIONS:

|           |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FULL-TIME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PART-TIME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TEMPORARY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact anticipated.

Prepared by: Francis C. Allan  
Division: Alaska State Troopers

Phone: 269-5691  
Date: 02/14/90

*Handwritten:* 2/16/90

Approved by Commissioner: Arthur English  
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 2-20-90  
Page 1 of 1

STATE OF ALASKA



LYMAN F. HOFFMAN  
CO-CHAIRMAN  
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

P. O. BOX V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3706

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT 25

- AKIACHAK
- AKIAK
- ATMAUTLUAK
- BETHEL
- CHEFORNAK
- EK
- GOODNEWS BAY
- KASIGLUK
- KIPNUK
- KONGIGANAK
- KWETHLUK
- KWIGILLINGOK
- MEKORYUK
- NAPAKJAK
- NAPASKJAK
- NEWTOK
- NIGHTMUTE
- NUNAPITCHUK
- OSCARVILLE
- PLATINUM
- QUINHAGAK
- TOKSOOK BAY
- TUNTUTULIAK
- TUNUNAK

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Red Boucher  
Chairman, House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Lyman Hoffman *LH*  
Co-Chairman, House Finance Committee

DATE: January 16, 1990

SUBJ: House Bill 483

-----

I have introduced House Bill 483, "An Act amending the definition of 'peace officer' in the Alaska Statutes to include village public safety officers", because these young men and women are on the front line providing law enforcement, fire protection, and search and rescue services in rural Alaska.

VPSOs are important role models for the residents, especially children, of villages. To have a relative or local resident apply, leave home, work toward, and graduate from the Sitka Trooper Academy and then go home as a Village Public Safety Officer to keep the "peace" is a proud accomplishment. It must be realized that VPSOs replace the perception of villagers that 'peace officers' are not just troopers who usually come to the villages only when something really bad happens in the community. VPSOs are extensions of our Alaska State Troopers, we should believe in them by recognizing them as 'peace officers'.

Though the Alaska State Troopers do provide direct oversight of the VPSO corps, a single VPSO is assigned to any given village at one time. These dedicated individuals are expected to work a forty-hour week, and at any time without after-hours compensation, are expected by the residents of their assigned village and supervisors to keep the "peace". Overtime pay is not the issue on this legislation, it is to recognize the Village Public Safety Officers as 'peace officers'.

As is true elsewhere in our society, insurance and the liability costs associated with VPSOs are high and are the responsibility of the non-profits. The Alaska State Troopers have contracted with the non-profits generally holding the State harmless from liability for the negligent actions of the VPSOs. It is not entirely clear that the current contract language would fully protect the State given the decisions of the Alaska Supreme Court which limit the ability of the State to shift liability to State contractors. Insurance costs are negotiated as a reimbursable item within the Trooper/non-profits contracts, with last year's contract limited to \$800 per VPSO. In today's dynamic insurance market, this limit may be liveable one year, but totally inadequate the next year. Non-profits experience insurance cost fluctuations as much as a 100% on an annual basis, so it is difficult to assess the direction and amount of these insurance costs. However, if the non-profits could participate in the State Risk Management pool, the State could directly control insurance costs and assure the lowest coverage cost state-wide.

The intent of this legislation is to rightfully identify VPSOs as 'peace officers' and that VPSO contractors may be allowed to participate in the State Risk Management pool.

If there are any questions concerning this proposed legislation, please contact my office at your earliest opportunity.

Thank you.

ENLARGE NON-PROFIT. GET RESOURCES WITH  
STATE RISK - LEADERSHIP POOL - ASSURE - COVER  
ADDITIONAL COST -

Item 4

BILL NO: HB 483

DATE: February 20, 1990

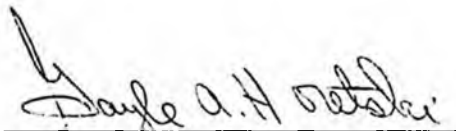
TITLE: Including Village Public Safety Officers in the Definition of a Peace Officer

CONTACT: Capt. Glenn Godfrey  
Alaska State Troopers  
269-5647

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
P  
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T  
Y

This legislation adds Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO) to the definition of "peace officer" and makes minor technical changes to existing law. This change would clarify the authority of VPSOs who are called upon to take enforcement actions. It would also improve the eligibility of VPSOs for federal and state death benefits payable to law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

The Department of Public Safety supports this legislation.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
for Arthur English  
Commissioner

b. Example / Checklist Contact sheet

LEGISLATIVE

SPONSOR: House State Affairs

TC DATE/DAY: Wed Feb 21

Pub. Hear Work Ses. Inv. Hear

TIME: 8:30 Am - 10 Am

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE: HB483

JUNEAU ROOM: Cap 102

SUBJECT: Village Public Safety Officers

BRIDGE: \_\_\_\_\_

# OF PORTS: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT: Ann PH: 4963

DATE TAKEN/BY: 2/15/90 Debbie

ok 2/20/90 Bob. Changes 2/20 - had to xl in for

\*\*\*\*\*

TELECONFERENCE SITES:

LIO'S

LTC'S

VTS'S

Anchorage  
Barrow \*

Homer  
Wrangell

See List on  
Reverse Side

Bethel  
Delta Junction \*

Dillingham \*

Fairbanks

Glennallen \*

Juneau *per Bob@Heffman's office*

Ketchikan

ALL LIO'S

Kodiak

OTHER SITES WELCOME WITH PRIOR NOTIFICATION

Kotzebue

Mat-Su

Nome

Petersburg \*

Sitka

Soldotna

Valdez \*

Josie Stiles - Cox  
OFFNETS: 443-5231  
Kawerak Inc.  
Pouch 948  
Nome, AK 99762  
Fax - 443-2985

CHAIRING SITE: Juneau

CHAIRPERSON: Boucher

[ ] CONFORMS TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL POLICY 4/85

SIGNATURE OF SPONSOR/CONTACT PERSON

DATE

\*\*\*\*\*

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**H B**

**492**

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF  
HB 492

State Nickname: "The Great Land"

Received February 7, 1990  
by Rep. Goll

Heard February 13, 1990

Passed Out of Committee February 13, 1990  
3 Do Pass  
2 No Recommendation

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### HB 492: State Nickname: "The Great Land"

- Item 1: HB 492 by Goll
- Item 2: Fiscal Note by HouseState Affairs
- Item 3: Memorandum and Backup from Legislative Research Agency, February 8, 1990

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 7, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

JUDICIARY

Date of Committee Action: \_\_\_\_\_

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 492

HOUSE BILL NO. 492

STATE NICKNAME: "THE GREAT LAND"

"An Act establishing the official nickname of Alaska."

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- [ ] be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_ [ ] the same title  
[ ] have attached amendment(s) [ ] a new title  
[X] do pass  
[ ] do not pass  
[ ] no recommendation  
[ ] individual recommendations  
[ ] additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):  
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- [ ] fiscal impact \_\_\_\_\_  
[X] zero fiscal note HSA  
[ ] zero with analysis \_\_\_\_\_

- [ ] fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] zero fn/analysis \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNING DO PASS:

SIGNING:

(Check approp. column)

Do Not  
Pass  
No Rec  
Amend

*[Handwritten signatures]*

|                    | Do Not<br>Pass | No Rec                              | Amend |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| <i>[Signature]</i> |                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |       |
| <i>[Signature]</i> |                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |       |
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|                    |                |                                     |       |

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Chairman's Signature

Item 2

STATE OF ALASKA  
1990 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION : \_\_\_\_\_  
PUBLISH DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: State Nickname: "The  
Great Land"  
Sponsor: GOLL  
Requester: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
BRU: \_\_\_\_\_  
Components: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING         | FY 91 | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| TRAVEL            |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| CONTRACTUAL       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| SUPPLIES          |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| EQUIPMENT         |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| LAND & STRUCTURES |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS    |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| MISCELLANEOUS     |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| TOTAL OPERATING   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |

|         |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| CAPITAL | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

|         |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| REVENUE | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

|               |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| GENERAL FUND  | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| FEDERAL FUNDS |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| OTHER         |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| TOTAL         | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

POSITIONS:

|           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| FULL-TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART-TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEMPORARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact.

Prepared by: House State Affairs  
Division: \_\_\_\_\_  
Approved by Commissioner: H.A. "Ted" Boucher, Chair  
Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: 465-4963  
Date: February 8, 1990  
Date: February 8, 1990

Distribution (by preparer):  
Legislative Finance  
Legislative Sponsor  
Requestor  
Office of Management and Budget  
Impacted Agency(ies)

Item 3

# Alaska State Legislature



Legislative Research Agency



P.O. Box Y  
Juneau, AK 99811-3100  
Phone: (907) 163-3991  
Fax: (907) 163-3351

February 8, 1990

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Representative Peter Goll  
**ATTN:** Linda Bowthorpe  
**FROM:** Dale Brandt *DB*  
Legislative Analyst  
**RE:** Nicknames of States

Attached is a list of the nicknames of the 50 states as you requested, plus photocopies of the title page and sample pages where the information was found. If you need additional information, please call.

Attachment

## NICKNAMES OF THE 50 STATES AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Alabama              | Heart of Dixie                              |
| Alaska               | ✓ none                                      |
| Arizona              | Grand Canyon State                          |
| Arkansas             | Land of Opportunity                         |
| California           | Golden State                                |
| Colorado             | Centennial State                            |
| Connecticut          | Constitution State or<br>Nutmeg State       |
| Delaware             | First State                                 |
| District of Columbia | ✓ none                                      |
| Florida              | Sunshine State                              |
| Georgia              | Peach State or<br>Empire State of the South |
| Hawaii               | Aloha State                                 |
| Idaho                | Gem State                                   |
| Illinois             | Prairie State                               |
| Indiana              | Hoosier State                               |
| Iowa                 | Hawkeye State                               |
| Kansas               | Sunflower State                             |
| Kentucky             | Bluegrass State                             |
| Louisiana            | Pelican State                               |
| Maine                | Pine Tree State                             |
| Maryland             | Old Line State or<br>Free State             |
| Massachusetts        | Bay State                                   |
| Michigan             | Wolverine State                             |
| Minnesota            | North Star State                            |

Mississippi

Missouri

Montana

Nebraska

Nevada

New Hampshire

New Jersey

New Mexico

New York

North Carolina

North Dakota

Ohio

Oklahoma

Oregon

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

South Carolina

South Dakota

Tennessee

Texas

Utah

Vermont

Virginia

or Gopher State

Magnolia State

Show Me State

Treasure State  
or Big Sky Country

Cornhusker State

Sagebrush State  
or Silver State

Granite State

Garden State

Land of Enchantment

Empire State

Tarheel State or  
Old North State

Sioux State or  
Peace Garden State

Buckeye State

Sooner State

Beaver State

Keystone State

Ocean State or  
Little Rhody

Palmetto State

Coyote State or  
Sunshine State

Volunteer State

Lone Star State

Beehive State or  
Mormon State

Green Mountain State

Old Dominion State

Washington

West Virginia

Wisconsin

Wyoming

Evergreen State

Mountain State

Badger State

Equality State

# THE UNIVERSAL ALMANAC 1990

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Edited by  
**JOHN W. WRIGHT**

**ANDREWS AND McMEEL**  
A Universal Press Syndicate Company  
**Kansas City • New York**

principal cash crop 1820s. Beginnings of coal and iron mining and steel manufacturing 1850s. Alabama secedes from Union; first capital of Confederate States of America at Montgomery 1861. Battle of Mobile Bay 1864. Readmitted to Union 1868. Booker T. Washington founds Tuskegee Institute 1881. Destruction of cotton crops by boll weevils leads to diversification of rural economy 1915. Tennessee Valley Authority enacted by Congress 1933. Montgomery bus boycott 1955. Freedom march from Selma to Montgomery 1965. Tourist information 1-800-ALABAMA or 1-205-261-4169.

## Alaska

Here the struggle between economic development and conservation is played out on a grand scale. A majority of Alaskans voted in 1980 to reconsider statehood after President James E. Carter sequestered millions of acres from development. Yet they have also voted against removing special fishing privileges for Native Americans. A place of extremes, Alaska is one of the least populated areas of the human sphere.

NAME FROM Aleut *alaska* and Eskimo *alashak*, both meaning "mainland." NICKNAME NONE. CAPITAL Juneau. ENTERED UNION Jan. 3, 1959 (49th). MOTTO "North to the future."

Emblems BIRD Willow ptarmigan. FISH King salmon. FLOWER Forget-me-not. GEM Jade. MARINE MAMMAL Bowhead whale. MINERAL Gold. SONG "Alaska's Flag." SPORT Mushing (dog-team racing). TREE Sitka spruce.

Land TOTAL AREA 591,004 sq. mi. (1st), incl. 20,171 sq. mi. inland water. BORDERS Arctic Ocean (Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea), Yukon, British Columbia, Pacific Ocean, and Bering Strait. RIVERS Colville, Porcupine, Noatak, Yukon, Susitna, Copper, Kobuk, Koyukuk, Kuskokwim, Tanana. MOUNTAINS Alaska Range (Mt. McKinley 20,320 ft., highest in North America), Aleutian Range, Brooks Range, Kuskokwim, St. Elias. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES Aleutian Islands, Alexander Archipelago, Kodiak Island, Nunivak Island, Point Barrow (71° 23'N), Pribilof Islands, Seward Peninsula, St. Lawrence Island.

Elected officials Gov. Steve Cowper (D). Lt. Gov. Stephen McAlpine (D). Sec. State, none. Atty. Gen. Doug Baily (R).

People (1988 est.) 513,000 (49th). RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN (1980): White 77.76%. Black 3.42%. Indian 16.02% (American Indian 5.63%, Eskimo 8.42%, Aleut 1.97%), Asian 2.07%. Hispanic 2.25%. Foreign-born 4.00%. LANGUAGES (1980): English 87.5%. American Indian langs. 7.06%. Spanish 1.46%. German 0.77%. Philippine langs. 0.57%.

Cities (1986) Anchorage 235,000. Fairbanks 27,610. Juneau 25,000. Sitka 7,700. Ketchikan 7,400. Kodiak 7,140. Kenai 6,370. Bethel 3,900.

Business GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1987) \$19.6 bil. (38th). SECTORS OF GSP: Farms 0.12%. Agricultural services, forestry, & fish-

eries 1.50%. Mining 33.36%. Construction 10.12%. Manufacturing 4.99%. Transportation & public utilities 7.64%. Wholesale 2.50%. Retail 5.66%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 9.22%. Services 8.42%. Federal government 3.27%. Federal military 3.63%. State & local government 9.57%. FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES (1988): 0.

Famous natives Aleksandr Baranov (b. Russia), 1st governor of Russian America. Vitus Bering (b. Denmark), explorer. Ernest Gruening (b. N.Y.), govern.-r. Carl Ben Eielson, bush pilot. Walter Hickel (b. Kans.), governor.

Noteworthy places Aniakchak Natl. Monument. Cape Krusenstern Natl. Monument. Denali Natl. Park (formerly Mt. McKinley Natl. Park). Gates of the Arctic Natl. Park. Glacier Bay Natl. Park. Katmai Natl. Park (Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes). Kenai Fjords Natl. Park. Klondike Gold Rush Natl. Hist. Park. Kobuk Valley Natl. Park. Lake Clark Natl. Park. Little Diomedes Island—2.5 mi. from Big Diomedes Island (USSR). Sitka Natl. Hist. Park. St. Michael's Cathedral, Sitka. Wrangell-St. Elias Natl. Park.

Memorable events Earliest migration from Asia to Americas across Bering Sea land bridge, c. 15,000 years ago. Alaska inhabited by Tlingits, Tinnehs, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Peter the Great sponsors expedition to find land opposite Siberia 1728. Bering expedition lands near Mt. Elias; begins Pacific Northwest fur trade with Europe and Asia 1741. Russians establish first European settlement at Three Saints Bay 1784. Russian-American Company chartered 1799. Baranov's massacre of Tlingits at Sitka 1802. Gold discovered at Stikine Creek (1861), Juneau (1880), Forty-mile Creek (1886), Nome (1898), Fairbanks (1903). Russians sell Alaska to U.S. for \$7.2 million 1867. First salmon cannery established 1878. Japanese occupy Agattu, Attu, and Riska islands 1942-43. Alaskans vote for statehood 1946. Statehood 1959. Earthquake destroys Anchorage, Northwest Panhandle, and Cook Inlet; tsunami wipes out Valdez; coast sinks 32 ft. at Kodiak and Seward and rises 16 ft. at Cordova 1964. Oil discovered on North Slope 1968. Completion of 789-mi. pipeline to Valdez 1977. Population growth of 32.8% highest in U.S. 1980-86.

Tourist information 1-800-642-0066.

## Arizona

The Hopi village of Oraibi is the oldest continuously inhabited town in the United States, but in Arizona's growth-oriented oasis cities—made livable by air-conditioning—recently arrived retirees and manufacturing employees are altering the voting base. The Arizona growth rate is exceeded only by Alaska, Nevada, and Florida, although, because of air pollution, doctor are no longer so quick to recommend Phoenix for asthma sufferers. Mexican-Americans are now an important political force; ex-governor Bruce Babbitt campaigned actively in Spanish with a greater awareness of America's southern neighbor. As in most western states, water rights are a major struggle.

NAME Probably from the Pima or Papago for "place of small springs." NICKNAME Grand Canyon State. CAPITAL Phoenix. ENTERED UNION Feb. 14, 1912 (48th). MOTTO *Ditat Deus* (God enriches).

Emblems BIRD Cactus wren. FLOWER Blossom of the saguaro cactus. GEMSTONE Turquoise. OFFICIAL NECK WEAR Bola tie. SONGS "Arizona March Song," "Arizona." TREE Palo verde.

Land TOTAL AREA 114,000 sq. mi. (6th), incl. 492 sq. mi. inland water. BORDERS Utah, Colo., N.Mex., Sonora, Baja California Norte, Calif., Nev. RIVERS Colorado, Gila, Little Colorado, Salt, Zuni. LAKES Havasu, Mead, Mohave, Powell, Roosevelt, San Carlos. MOUNTAINS Black, Gila, Hualpai, Mohawk, San Francisco Peaks (Humphreys Peak 12,633 ft.). OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES Grand Canyon, Kaibab Plateau, Painted Desert, Petrified Forest, Sonoran Desert.

Elected officials Gov. Rose Mofford (D). Lt. Gov., none. Sec. State Jim Shumway (D). Atty. Gen. Robert K. Corbin (R).

People (1988 est.) 3,466,000 (25th). RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN (1980): White 85.15%. Black 2.73%. Indian 5.67%. Asian 0.10%. Hispanic 16.34%. Foreign-born 6.00%. LANGUAGES (1980): English 79.88%. Spanish 13.21%. American Indian langs. 3.87%. German 0.65%. French 0.38%. Italian 0.31%.

Cities (1986) Phoenix 894,070. Tucson 358,850. Mesa 251,430. Tempe 136,488. Glendale 125,820. Scottsdale 111,140.

Business GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1987) \$53.3 bil. (25th). SECTORS OF GSP: Farms 1.53%. Agricultural services, forestry, & fisheries 0.58%. Mining 1.28%. Construction 10.01%. Manufacturing 13.47%. Transportation & public utilities 8.72%. Wholesale 5.26%. Retail 11.51%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 16.73%. Services 16.99%. Federal government 2.52%. Federal military 1.58%. State & local government 9.83%. FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES (1988): 1: Phelps Dodge.

Famous natives Bruce Babbitt, politician. Cesar Chavez, labor leader. Cochise, Apache chief. Andrew Ellicott Douglass (b. Va.), dendrochronologist. Wyatt Earp (b. Ill.), lawman. Barry Goldwater, politician. Goyathlay (Geronimo), Apache chief. Carl T. Hayden, congressman. Eusebio Kino (b. Italy), missionary. Sandra Day O'Connor, jurist. William H. Rehnquist, jurist. Linda Ronstadt, singer. Montezuma Castle Natl. Monument. Organ Pipe Cactus Natl. Monument. Organ Pipe Cactus Natl. Monument. Painted Desert. Petrified Forest Natl. Park. Pipe Spring Natl. Monument. Saguaro Natl. Monument. Sunset Crater Natl. Monument. Taliesin West, near Scottsdale. Tonto Natl. Monument. Tumacacori Natl. Monument. Tuzigoot Natl. Monument. Wupatki Natl. Monument.

Memorable events Apaches and Navajos absorb Pueblos c. A.D. 1000. Alvar Nunez

de Vaca, first Spanish explorer of Niza 1539. Ruled as viceroy 1598-1821. First mission founded 1638. Tubac first European settlement. Tucson founded 1776. Apache rebellions under Mexican control 1821. Northern part ceded to U.S. after Gadsden Purchase 1863. Southern Pacific founded Tucson 1880. Apaches defeated. Congress refuses to grant statehood. Roosevelt Dam and Revere Dam 1911. Native American Movement 1948. New Cornelia Tunnel No. 1, largest, completed 1973. Growth of 22.1% highest in country 1980-86.

Tourist information 1-602-542-7777.

## Arkansas

Midway between the South and North Arkansas has one of the highest unemployment rates among the 50 states. In 1995 the state's Supreme Court ruled against students to Little Rock public schools, leading the National Guard to occupy the state. Since his 1986 retirement Governor Clinton has become generally progressive. Services have improved, and manufacturing, though services rank highest in income and education.

NAME From Quapaw tribe. NICKNAME Land of Opportunity. CAPITAL Little Rock. ENTERED UNION Mar. 12, 1848 (25th). MOTTO *Regnat populus* (The people rule).

Emblems BIRD Mockingbird. FLOWER Peach blossom. GEM Diamond. SONG "Arkansas." TREE Pecan.

Land TOTAL AREA 53,187 sq. mi. (37th), incl. 1,199 sq. mi. inland water. BORDERS Missouri, Ill., Tex., Okla. Rivers Mississippi, Ouachita, Red, Arkansas. LAKES Beaver, Bull Shoals, Greers Ferry, Greeson, Norfork. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES Ozark Mountains.

Elected officials Gov. Bill Clinton (D). Atty. Gen. Steve Clark (1988 est.) 2,422,000 (32nd). RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN (1980): White 83.15%. Black 14.06%. Asian 0.56%. Hispanic 1.00%. Foreign-born 1.00%. LANGUAGES (1980): English 98.15%. Spanish 0.26%. French 0.23%. Other 7.81%.

Cities (1986) Little Rock 181,030. Fayetteville 110,540. North Little Rock 63,540. Fayetteville 40,110. Hot Springs 30,050. Jacksonville 25,000.

Business GROSS STATE PRODUCT (GSP, 1987) \$46.4 bil. (33d). SECTORS OF GSP: Agriculture, forestry, & fishing 0.41%. Mining 1.61%. Construction 10.42%. Manufacturing 24.60%. Transportation & public utilities 10.42%. Retail 10.43%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 14.16%. Services 12.10%.



Retail 10.34%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 17.57%. Services 19.37%. Federal government 2.01%. Federal military 1.76%. State & local government 7.85%. **FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES (1988):** 42: incl. Apple Computer, Atari, Atlantic Richfield, Chevron, Clorox, Hewlett-Packard, Homestake Mining, Lockheed, Mattel, Northrop, Occidental Petroleum, Sun-Diamond Growers, Tandem Computer, Teledyne, Times Mirror, Unocal. **Famous natives** Ansel Adams, photographer. Dave Brubeck, musician. Luther Burbank (b. Mass.), horticulturist. John Cage, composer. Joe DiMaggio, baseball player. Robert Frost, poet. Ernest and Julio Gallo (b. Italy), vintners. Pancho Gonzales, tennis. Samuel Ichiye Hayakawa, politician/educator. William Randolph Hearst, publisher. Steve Jobs, computer scientist. Billie Jean King, athlete. Allen Lockhead, aviator. Jack London, author. Paul Masson (b. France), vintner. Marilyn Monroe, actress. John Muir (b. Scotland), naturalist. Richard M. Nixon, U.S. president. John Northrop, aviator. Adlai Stevenson, politician. John Steinbeck, author. Levi Strauss (b. Germany), clothier. Edward Teller (b. Hungary), nuclear physicist. Shirley Temple, actress. Earl Warren, politician/jurist. **Noteworthy places** Big Sur, Monterey. Cabrillo Natl. Monument. California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. California Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco. Channel Islands Natl. Park. Devils Postpile Natl. Monument. Death Valley Natl. Monument. Disneyland. Fine Arts Museum of San Francisco. Fishermen's Wharf, San Francisco. Hollywood. Huntington Library and Botanical Gardens, San Marino. J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu. Joshua Tree Natl. Monument. Kings Canyon Natl. Park. Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park. Lava Beds Natl. Monument. Los Angeles Co. Museum of Art. Muir Woods Natl. Monument. Mt. Palomar Observatory. Natl. Maritime Museum, San Francisco. Natural History Museum, Los Angeles. Natural History Museum of San Diego. Norton Simon Museum of Art at Pasadena. Pinnacles Natl. Monument. Redwood Natl. Park. Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, San José. San Diego Museum of Art. San Diego Museum of Man. San Diego Zoo. San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. Sequoia Natl. Park. Southwest Museum (Casa de Adobe), Los Angeles. Yosemite Natl. Park. **Memorable events** João Rodrigues Cabrilho lands at San Diego Bay 1542. Francis Drake lands north of San Francisco Bay 1579. Junipero Serra founds missions at San Diego (1769), Monterey (1770), San Luis Obispo (1772), and San Juan Capistrano (1776). California declares allegiance to independent Mexico 1821. First wagon train from Missouri 1841. Gold discovered north of Los Angeles 1842. California declares itself independent republic 1846. Gold found at John Sutter's mill; nine days later, by Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico cedes California to U.S. 1848. Announcement of gold discovery brings 80,000 "Forty-niners." Gold rush peaks 1852. Transcontinental telegraph completed 1861. Transcontinental railway completed 1869. U.S. Congress enacts Chinese Exclusion Act, pro-

hibiting immigration of Chinese laborers 1882, 1892, and 1902; Act repealed 1943. San Francisco earthquake kills 452, destroys 28,000 buildings 1906. Webb Alien Land Law prohibits Japanese from holding land 1913. Los Angeles has one car for every three people, twice national average, 1925. Dust Bowl immigrants 1930. Hollywood produces bulk of movies for U.S. theaters, which number more than banks 1940. Most populous state 1963. Proposition 13 limits property tax 1978. California sixth-strongest economic power in world 1988. **Tourist Information** 1-800-862-2543 or 1-916-322-1397.

## Colorado

### Colorado

The native peoples of Colorado were the Plains Indians (Arapahoe and Cheyenne) to the east and the Great Basin Indians (Utes) to the west. This pre-Columbian division of the land is reflected today in Colorado's economy, which is a mix of agriculture and technology in the east and skiing and ski tourism in the mountains. Despite a lack of natural sources of water on the Plains, sugar-beet processing has for years been a staple of the agricultural sector. During the oil price shocks of the 1970s, shale-oil production on the Western Slope created a boom comparable to the silver and lead boom in the late 19th century. Colorado's love of the outdoors is increasingly in conflict with its tradition of unhindered growth. Colorado's cities east of the Rockies sprawl without effective plans for land use. While a state of great natural beauty, it must cope with a high altitude that almost doubles the effect of auto emissions. Economic development means in large part resource extraction and requires more and more water, whose limited supply poses a great question for the future.

**NAME** Spanish for the color red. **NICKNAME** Centennial State. **CAPITAL** Denver. **ENTERED UNION** Aug. 1, 1876 (38th). **MOTTO** *Ni sine numine* (Nothing without providence). **Emblems** **ANIMAL** Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep. **BIRD** Lark bunting. **FLOWER** Rocky Mountain Columbine. **GEM** Aquamarine. **SONG** "Where the Columbines Grow." **TREE** Colorado blue spruce. **Land** **TOTAL AREA** 104,091 sq. mi. (8th), incl. 496 sq. mi. inland water. **BORDERS** Wyo., Nebr., Kans., N.Mex., Ariz., Utah. **RIVERS** Arkansas, Colorado, Green, Platte, Rio Grande. **LAKES** Blue Mesa, Dillon, Granby. **MOUNTAINS** Front Range, Laramie, Sangre de Cristo, San Juan, Sawatch Range (Mt. Elbert 14,443 ft.). **Elected officials:** Gov. Roy Romo (D). Lt. Gov. Michael Callihan (D). Sec. State Natalie Meyer (R). Atty. Gen. Duane Woodard (D). **People** (1988 est.) 3,290,000 (26th). **RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN** (1980): White 89.66%. Black 3.16%. Indian 0.73%. Asian 1.19%. Hispanic 11.82%. Foreign-born 3.90%. **LANGUAGES** (1980): English 89.41%. Spanish 6.72%. German 1.21%. French 0.42%. Italian 0.27%. **Cities** (1986) Denver 505,000. Colorado Springs 272,600. Aurora 217,990. Lakewood 122,140. Pueblo 101,240. Arvada 91,310.

Boulder 76,480.

**Business** **GROSS STATE PRODUCT** (GSP, 1988) \$59.2 bil. (23d). **SECTORS OF GSP:** Farms 2.15%. Agricultural services, forestry, & fisheries 0.41%. Mining 2.88%. Construction 5.93%. Manufacturing 12.90%. Transportation & public utilities 11.06%. Wholesale 6.39%. Retail 10.62%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 16.37%. Services 17.27%. Federal government 2.97%. Federal military 2.22%. State & local government 8.79%. **FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES (1988):** 3: Adolph Coors, Cyprus Minerals, Manville. **Famous natives** Charlie Bent (b. Va.), trapper. "Unsinkable" Molly Brown, Titanic survivor. Scott Carpenter, astronaut. Lon Chaney, actor. Jack Dempsey, boxer. Mamie Eisenhower, First Lady. Douglas Fairbanks, actor. Ann Parrish, novelist. Lowell Thomas, journalist. Byron R. White, jurist. Paul Whiteman, conductor.

**Noteworthy Places** Black Canyon of the Grand Natl. Monument. Buffalo Bill grave site. Evergreen. Central City Opera House. Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center. Denver Art Museum. Denver Mint. Denver Museum of Natural History. Dinosaur Natl. Monument. Florissant Fossil Beds Natl. Monument. Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs. Great Sand Dunes Natl. Monument. Hovenweep Natl. Monument. Mesa Verde Natl. Park. Molly Brown Home, Denver. Pikes Peak. Red Rocks Amphitheater. Rocky Mountain Natl. Park, Aspen. U.S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs. U.S. Olympic Headquarters, Colorado Springs. Yucca House Natl. Monument.

**Memorable events** Pueblos build cliff dwellings near Mesa Verde through 1200s. Arapahos and Cheyennes settle area after 13th century. France abandons claims 1763. Juan de Uribarri explores area 1786. Spain restores area to France 1801. To U.S. as part of Louisiana Purchase 1803. Zebulon Pike explores for U.S. 1806. Kit Carson and other scouts explore and trade with Native Americans 1810s-20s. Native Americans form alliance at Breat's Fork 1840. John Fremont's explorations 1842-53. Present territorial limits after Mexican War 1848. First permanent settlement at San Luis 1851. Gold found west of Denver—"Pike's Peak or Bust"—1858. Mineral springs bring first tourists 1861. Homestead Act encourages farming 1862. U.S. Army kills 400 Cheyenne at Sand Creek Massacre 1864. Utes and Cheyennes fight white settlements through 1870s. Railroad link to Denver 1870. Silver and lead discoveries 1875. Uranium discovered near Grand Junction 1946. U.S. Air Force Academy founded Denver 1954; to Colorado Springs 1958. Shale oil boom on Western Slope 1974 and 1979. Accumulation of nuclear waste threatens suspension of operations at Rocky Flats 1988. **Tourist Information** 1-800-433-2650 or 1-303-592-5410.

## Connecticut

Called the "arsenal of the nation" during the Revolution, Connecticut today leads the 50

states in defense-contract dollar although population ebb and flow limit its manufacturing wealth. It once the insurance capital of the nation before 1800, and Connecticut's (added much of the red sandstone known as "brownstone" after it lin. City streets. With conditions for business, Connecticut, with income tax, now resorts for revenue and jai alai. Corporate real estate housing prices are changing and turning suburbia into metropolitan. **NAME** From Mahican word meaning the long tidal river. **NICKNAMES** State, Nutmeg State. **CAPITAL** Hartford. **ENTERED UNION** Jan. 9, 1788 (5th). **State motto** *Qui prodest sustinet* (He who trans sustains).

**Emblems** **ANIMAL** Sperm whale. **BIRD** robin. **FLOWER** Mountain laurel. **Tree** Eastern white pine. **Other** European pine. **MINERAL** Garnet. **SHIP** USS Nautilus. **TREE** White oak. **Land** **TOTAL AREA** 5,018 sq. mi. 146 sq. mi. inland water. **BORDERS** Long Island Sound, N.Y. **RIVERS** Housatonic, Mianus, Naugatuck, Lakes Bantam, Barkhamstead, Connecticut. **Other notable features** Hills, Long Island Sound. **Elected officials** Gov. William A. L. Gov. Joseph J. Faulisi (D). Sen. R. Tashjian (D). Atty. Gen. Clarin (D).

**Population** (1988 est.) 3,241,000. **RACE/NATIONAL ORIGIN** (1980): White 96.97%. Indian 0.16%. Asian 1.03%. Foreign-born 8.60% (1980): English 85.67%. Spanish 3.12%. French 2.05%. Polish 0.72%. German 0.69%. **Cities** (1986) Bridgeport 141,860. Hartford 123,450. Stamford 101,080. Norwalk 72,040. Danbury 64,000. **Business** **GROSS STATE PRODUCT** \$70.6 bil. (22d). **SECTORS OF GSP:** Agriculture, services, forestry 0.29%. Mining 0.11%. Construction 1.18%. Manufacturing 24.32%. Transportation & public utilities 7.62%. Wholesale 9.65%. Finance, insurance, & real estate 19.91%. Services 16.66%. Federal military 2.48%. Federal government 6.53%. **FORTUNE 500 COMPANIES (1988):** 31: incl. American Cyanamid, General Electric, Pitney Bowes, Singer, United Technologies, Xerox. **Famous natives** Benedict Arnold, general, showman. Lyman Beecher, abolitionist. John Brown, abolitionist. Charles Goodyear, inventor. N. S. Parker, inventor. J. P. Morgan, financier, consumer advocate. Frederick Law Olmsted, landscape architect. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author. John Trumbull, poet.



# State Names, Seals, Flags, and Symbols

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A HISTORICAL GUIDE

Benjamin F. Shearer and  
Barbara S. Shearer

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of America for its elevation and mountainous terrain. Many slogans have also been used over the years to promote skiing and tourism in Colorado.

### Connecticut

The name Connecticut was clearly established in the early seventeenth century as applied to the Connecticut River.<sup>15</sup> The native Indian word "Quinnehtukqut" was translated into the current English spelling and means "beside the long tidal river."<sup>16</sup>

In 1959, the Connecticut legislature officially adopted the nickname The Constitution State<sup>17</sup> because Connecticut was the first of all the states to have a written constitution. Connecticut is also known unofficially as the Nutmeg State, not because the state produces the spice in large quantities, but because its early citizens were so skilled and industrious that they could make and sell wooden nutmegs.<sup>18</sup>

### Delaware

The state of Delaware and the Delaware Indians are both named after the Delaware River. The Delaware River was named by the English after Sir Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, who was the Virginia Company's first governor.<sup>19</sup>

Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States Constitution, thus earning it the nickname the First State. Delaware is also known as the Diamond State, a sobriquet originated by Thomas Jefferson, who referred to Delaware as like a diamond—small but of great value.<sup>20</sup>

### Florida

Florida was named for the day on which it was discovered by Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon. On Easter Sunday in 1513, de Leon named the new land La Florida in honor of Pascua Florida, the Spanish Feast of the Flowers at Eastertime.<sup>21</sup>

Florida has a number of nicknames owing to its geographical location and the importance of tourism. Florida is commonly known as the Sunshine State. It is also called the Alligator State, the Everglades State, and the Southernmost State for obvious reasons. The Orange State is still another nickname that acknowledges the importance of the citrus industry to Florida's economy.

### Georgia

Georgia was founded in 1733 by James Oglethorpe, who had been granted a charter by King George II in 1732 to found a colony named after the

king. Oglethorpe carried out the terms of the charter by naming the last of the thirteen British colonies in America Georgia.<sup>22</sup>

The state of Georgia has no officially designated nickname, although it recognizes the use of several unofficial nicknames. Georgia is known as the Peach State and the Goober State for the importance of peaches and peanuts in the state's agricultural economy. Two nicknames refer to the determination and will of Georgia's citizens to lead the South in industrial and economic development—the Empire State of the South and the Yankee-land of the South. Georgia is also known as the Cracker State and the Buzzard State. Crackers, originally a derogatory term meaning braggarts, was the term used to describe immigrants into Georgia who came from the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. The Buzzard State refers to the fact that buzzards were once protected by law in Georgia.<sup>23</sup>

### Hawaii

Captain James Cook named the islands he discovered in 1778 the Sandwich Islands in honor of his patron, the Earl of Sandwich. By 1819, however, King Kamehameha I had united the formerly independent islands under his rule in the Kingdom of Hawaii. In 1893, Hawaii became a republic and a territory in 1898 when the islands were annexed by the United States. Statehood came in 1959.

The name Hawaii itself is said to have come from the traditional discoverer of the islands, Hawaii Loa. Another explanation is that Hawaii means a small or new homeland. "Hawa" means a traditional homeland, and "-ii" means both small and raging. The latter meaning may refer to Hawaii's volcanoes.<sup>24</sup>

The state of Hawaii recognized the Aloha State as its official popular name in a 1959 legislative act.<sup>25</sup> Hawaii is also known unofficially as the Pineapple State for its extensive pineapple industry, the Paradise of the Pacific for its natural beauty, and the Youngest State because it is the last state to join the Union.

### Idaho

Contrary to long-held common belief, Idaho is not a Shoshone word meaning "gem of the mountains." In fact, the name Idaho was invented by George M. Willing, who unsuccessfully sought to become a delegate from what would become the territory of Colorado. The more traditional name of Colorado was maintained when Colorado became a territory, partly because the name Idaho was discovered to have been a coined term. Nevertheless, the name Idaho took hold in settlements such as Idaho Springs and gold discoveries on the Salmon and Clearwater Rivers known as the Idaho mines. Even a Columbia River steamship was christened *The Idaho*. In 1863,

the Arkansas legislature declared that the correct pronunciation of the three-syllable word should have the final "s" silent, all "a's" with the Italian sound, and the accent on the first and third syllables. This pronunciation follows from the fact that Arkansas was first written in French, as Frenchmen tried to record the sounds they heard from native American Indians.<sup>6</sup> The Kansas Indians are a tribe of the Sioux. Fr. Marquette first used the word Arkansas in a 1673 map.<sup>7</sup>

Arkansas has many nicknames, including the Bowie State and the Toothpick State, which refer to Bowie knives and to the handles for them. The Hot Water State is a nickname that refers to the hot springs in the state.<sup>8</sup> Arkansas also has an officially designated nickname: The Land of Opportunity.<sup>9</sup> The slogan "Arkansas Is a Natural" is also used to promote recreation and tourism.<sup>10</sup>

### California

California was an island filled with gold in an early sixteenth century novel, *Las Sergas de Esplandian* by Garcia Ordonez de Montalvo. Although the eleventh century *Song of Roland* mentions a capital city called Califerne, it is most probable that Spanish explorers Ortno Ximenez and Hernando Cortez were familiar with the contemporary Spanish novel and drew their inspiration for naming California, which they thought to be an island, from Montalvo's book. By 1541, California had become an established place name and location on the maps.<sup>11</sup>

Although several slogans have been used by the state of California over the years to promote business and tourism, the only official nickname, designated by the California legislature in 1968, is The Golden State.<sup>12</sup> This nickname was chosen not only in reference to the discovery of gold in 1848, but also to the fields of yellow poppies that bloom in California in the spring.<sup>13</sup>

### Colorado

The Pike's Peak Region, land attained originally from the Louisiana Purchase, Mexican cession, and Texas, became the Colorado Territory soon after gold was discovered near Denver. A number of names were suggested for the territory, including Osage, Idaho, Jefferson, and Colona; however, the name Colorado, Spanish for red, referring to the color of the Colorado River whose headwaters lie within the boundaries of the state, was chosen over the others. Local native Indians from a number of tribes had referred to the river's color in naming it even before the Spanish arrived.<sup>14</sup>

Colorado is known as the Centennial State because it attained statehood in 1876, the one-hundred-year anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is also known as the Highest State and the Switzerland

### Arizona

The name Arizona is derived from two words in the Papago Indian dialect of the Pima language—"Aleh-zon," which means "little spring." Spaniards used the term as early as 1736. The springs, now located in Mexican territory, are near a large silver find made in 1735 in the Arizona Creek. Arizona was chosen as the territorial name, in part owing to Charles D. Poston. Poston was a mining speculator who claimed to have first suggested the name Arizona in a petition to Congress to make Arizona a territory.<sup>5</sup>

Arizona is known as the Copper State because of its large copper production and as the Apache State because of the large number of Apache Indians who once lived there. Arizona's most familiar nickname today is the Grand Canyon State.

### Arkansas

The pronunciation of the word Arkansas is actually prescribed by an 1881 state statute. Although Arkansas is actually another form of Kansas,

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educators, and engineers are discovering that the southwestern part of the United States is the nearly perfect place in which to work and live. Within a few hours' drive by modern superhighways, people in Arizona may swim or ski. They may see desert browns and forest greens, cattle ranches and copper mines, ancient cliff dwellings and ultramodern homes.

The 48th state is booming. Its people believe that it has just begun to grow.

## ▶ THE LAND

Arizona is one of the largest states in area. It lies in the southwestern United States, about 65 kilometers (40 miles) from the Gulf

of California and 235 kilometers (145 miles) from the Pacific Ocean. Its northeast corner is part of the Four Corners, the only point in the nation common to four states—Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.

## Landforms

The three main landforms of Arizona are the Colorado Plateau in the north, the Arizona Highlands, or mountains, extending diagonally through the central part of the state, and the Basin and Range Region in the south.

The Colorado Plateau is a huge tableland that covers nearly 40 percent of the state's



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## ARIZONA

**CAPITAL:** Phoenix.

**STATEHOOD:** February 14, 1912; the 48th state.

**SIZE:** 295,260 km<sup>2</sup> (114,000 sq mi); rank, 6th.

**POPULATION:** 2,718,425 (1980 census); rank, 29th.

**ORIGIN OF NAME:** Not yet really proved, but possibly from Papago Indian words for "small springs," which the Spanish fitted to their own pronunciation.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** Ariz.; AZ.

**NICKNAME:** Grand Canyon State.

**STATE SONG:** "Arizona," by Margaret Rowe Clifford; lyrics by Maurice Blumenthal.

**STATE MOTTO:** *Ditat Deus* (God enriches).

**STATE SEAL:** Mountains in the background represent one of Arizona's important landforms. A storage reservoir, a dam, irrigated fields, and cattle stand for agriculture. A quartz mill and a miner represent mineral wealth.

**STATE FLAG:** A copper star, standing for Arizona's most important mineral, rises from a field of blue into the rays of a setting sun. The setting sun represents Arizona as a western state. The 13 rays stand for the original 13 states of the Union. Blue and gold are Arizona's colors.

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the Americans took over the French pronunciation of the name. Sometimes they spelled it *Arkansaw*, because that was the way it sounded. At first the name of the territory was spelled in this way. But when the territory became a state, in 1836, it was admitted to the Union as *Arkansas*.

The committee made its report. In 1881 the state legislature passed a law declaring that the spelling was to be *Arkansas* but that the pronunciation was to be ARK un saw.

The people of Arkansas are proud of their heritage from the early settlers. At the same time they look to the future of their

state. In 1953 they gave it a new nickname. The Land of Opportunity.

Arkansas is indeed a land of opportunity. Its natural resources provide for agriculture, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, and commerce. Many of the resources have not been used to their fullest extent, and they offer a wide range for future development.

Visitors find much to see and enjoy in Arkansas—mountains, lakes, and swift, clear streams in the Ozark and the Ouachita highlands; cotton and rice fields in the Coastal Plain; countless springs, waterfalls, and caves in many parts of the state.



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### ARKANSAS

**CAPITAL:** Little Rock.

**STATEHOOD:** June 15, 1836; the 25th state.

**SIZE:** 137,754 km<sup>2</sup> (53,187 sq mi); rank, 27th.

**POPULATION:** 2,286,435 (1980 census); rank, 33rd.

**ORIGIN OF NAME:** From local Indians, the Quapaws, meaning "downstream people." Called Arkansa by the French.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** Ark.; AR.

**NICKNAME:** Land of Opportunity

**STATE SONG:** "Arkansas."

**STATE MOTTO:** *Regnat populus* (The people rule).

**STATE SEAL:** The American eagle holds in its beak a scroll with the state motto and in its claws an olive

branch and arrows representing the powers of peace and war. The shield over the eagle's breast stands alone, showing that Arkansas depends on its own strength. A steamboat, a plow and a beehive, and a sheaf of wheat on the shield are symbols of wealth and industry. The goddess of liberty is above the eagle. The sword of justice is on one side and the angel of mercy on the other.

**STATE FLAG:** A large white diamond on a red field and bordered in blue shows that Arkansas is the only state that yields diamonds. The 25 white stars indicate that Arkansas is the 25th state. The blue star above the name of the state shows that it belonged to the Confederacy. The other three blue stars represent the nations that have owned the land—France, Spain, and the United States. They also tell that Arkansas was the third state created from the Louisiana Purchase.

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It has been a state of opportunity, where rich natural resources awaited the coming of people who would develop them. California has gained fame for its varied products, such as redwood, motion pictures, sportswear, fruit, and airplanes. It is no less famous for its outstanding tourist attractions and its mild climate. Many persons have migrated to seek health in California. Others have been attracted by the outdoor way of life.

Its great variety of natural surroundings makes California an exciting place. It has long shorelines, towering mountains, dense forests, and immense deserts. Human activities have

added to the variety. People have developed vast irrigated farms and have built huge cities and factories. They have constructed world-famous dams, canals, bridges, and freeways to help join together the people and the resources of this far-flung state.

## ▶ THE LAND

California, one of the Pacific States, occupies the southwest corner of mainland United States. It is the third largest state in the nation. Only Alaska and Texas have greater areas. California contains the lowest point (Death Valley) in the Western Hemisphere and the



STATE FLAG.



STATE TREE: California redwood.



STATE BIRD: California valley quail.



STATE FLOWER: Golden poppy.

## COMPLIMENTS OF THE STATE LIBRARY

### CALIFORNIA

**CAPITAL:** Sacramento.

**STATEHOOD:** September 9, 1850; the 31st state.

**SIZE:** 158,706 sq mi (411,049 km<sup>2</sup>); rank, 3rd.

**POPULATION:** 23,667,565 (1980 census); rank, 1st.

**ORIGIN OF NAME:** From the name of an imaginary island in a Spanish novel of about the year 1500. Explorers gave the name to the peninsula of Lower California because in their eyes it resembled the imaginary island.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** Calif.; CA.

**NICKNAME:** The Golden State.

**STATE SONG:** "I Love You, California."

**STATE MOTTO:** "Eureka" (I have found it), referring to the finding of gold in California.

**STATE SEAL:** Thirty-one small stars around the top part of the seal stand for the number of states after California joined the Union. Below the stars is the state motto. In the right foreground sits Minerva, Roman goddess of wisdom, who sprang full grown from the brain of Jupiter, recalling how California became a state without first having been a territory. The grizzly bear at Minerva's feet is the state animal. Mountains, ships, a gold miner, wheat, and grapes show special features or products of the state.

**STATE FLAG:** The present state flag is known as the Bear Flag. It was used by the settlers in California when they revolted against Mexico in 1846. The grizzly bear was a symbol of independence. The lone star and the words "California Republic" show that California was not part of the Union when the flag was first used.

# The New Book of Knowledge

The Provision State was its nickname in those days—and rightly so.

By the early 1800's the Yankee citizens of Connecticut had established many small factories. To keep the factories going, they needed a market for their goods. They found this market in the growing seaports and on the frontier. Industrious peddlers filled their packs with assorted wares—pots and pans, clocks and guns, buttons and thread—and traveled far to the west and the south. Yankee peddlers live in history as the carriers of Connecticut's wares to the rest of the country. They live in legend as tricksters who occasionally sold wooden nutmegs to their eager customers. For this reason Connecticut came to be called the

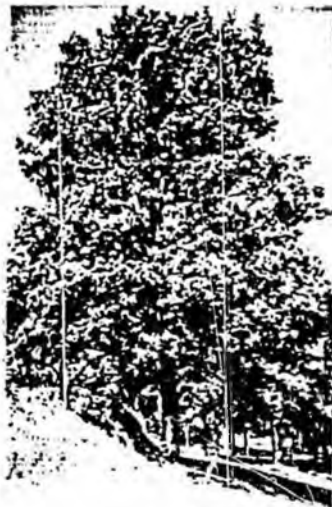
Nutmeg State. Whether such tales were true or not, Yankee peddlers found a welcome in other parts of the country and a market for Connecticut's goods. They brought back information about other kinds of manufactured products that were needed, and Connecticut's industries grew.

Over the years more patents were granted to residents of Connecticut, in proportion to population, than to residents of any other state. The city of New Haven alone claims such interesting firsts as the first steel fishhooks, the first sulfur matches, and the first football tackling dummy in the United States.

The Connecticut of today continues to be a leading producer of the nation's goods. It



STATE FLAG.



STATE TREE: White oak.



STATE BIRD: American robin.



STATE FLOWER: Mountain laurel.

## CONNECTICUT

**CAPITAL:** Hartford.

**STATEHOOD:** January 9, 1788; the 5th state.

**SIZE:** 5,018 sq mi (12,997 km<sup>2</sup>); rank, 48th.

**POPULATION:** 3,107,576 (1980 census); rank, 25th.

**ORIGIN OF NAME:** From the Indian expression *quinnitukq-ut*, meaning "At the long tidal river." The name was given to the river and then to the state.

**ABBREVIATION:** Conn.; CT.

**NICKNAME:** Constitution State (official); Land of Steady Habits; Nutmeg State.

**STATE SONG:** "Yankee Doodle."

**STATE MOTTO:** *Qui transtulit sustinet* (He who transplanted, sustains).

**STATE SEAL:** The seal shows three grapevines, supported and bearing fruit. The vines stand for the three original English settlements in the Connecticut Valley—Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford. The state motto appears on a streamer beneath the vines. The words of the motto indicate that the three colonies were transplanted from Massachusetts and that they grew and prospered.

**STATE FLAG:** The flag is azure blue. The three grapevines, in their natural colors, rest on a silver-white shield in the center of the flag. Beneath the shield, on a white streamer, is the state motto.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
STATE LIBRARY

# The New Book of Knowledge

the main playground for an army of vacationers. In the summer, people from all parts of the nation travel the high mountain passes, fish the trout streams, climb the peaks, and run the rapid rivers with their kayaks.

Then, in the fall, the mountains and plateaus fill up with brightly dressed hunters of deer and elk. In the winter, people flock by the thousands to the mountain slopes to ski. Skiing has revived several old mountain towns—Aspen, Telluride and Steamboat Springs—and created at least one new town, Vail.

The mountains have been a great challenge, too. The early wagons had to climb over steep, rocky passes. The railroads were forced to go

through rock cuts and tunnels and over trestles—and to make long detours on their climbs over the high passes. The building of today's wide highways requires blasting and moving huge quantities of rock.

## ▶ THE LAND

Colorado is one of the group of states called Mountain States because they include parts of the great Rocky Mountain system of North America. Colorado's Rockies are known as the Southern Rocky Mountains.

Colorado is the "Top of the Nation"—the highest of all the states. Its average elevation is about 6,800 feet (2,070 meters).



STATE FLAG.



STATE TREE: Colorado blue spruce.



STATE BIRD: Lark bunting.



STATE FLOWER:  
Rocky Mountain  
columbine.

## COLORADO

**CAPITAL:** Denver.

**STATEHOOD:** August 1, 1876; the 38th state.

**SIZE:** 104,091 sq mi (269,595 km<sup>2</sup>); rank, 8th.

**POPULATION:** 2,889,735 (1980 census); rank, 28th.

**ORIGIN OF NAME:** From the Spanish word *colorado*, meaning "red" or "reddish colored." The name was first given to the Colorado River and then to the state.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** Colo.; CO.

**NICKNAME:** Centennial State because Colorado was admitted to the Union 100 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

**STATE SONG:** "Where the Columbines Grow," by A. J. Fynn.

**STATE MOTTO:** *Nil sine numine* (Nothing without the divine will).

**STATE SEAL:** At the top, in a triangle, is the "all-seeing" eye of God. Under the eye are fasces (a bundle of rods containing an ax), a symbol of authority from ancient Roman times. The words "Union and Constitution" appear on the band around the fasces. On the shield below the fasces are mountains and a miner's sledgehammer and pick.

**STATE FLAG:** The three stripes—blue, white, and blue—represent the blue of the sky and the white of snow-capped mountains. The golden disk inside the letter C represents gold, the early source of mineral wealth. The red C stands for Colorado.

# The New Book of Knowledge

1664. From 1682 until the time of the Revolutionary War it was overshadowed by Pennsylvania, its larger neighbor to the north. During those years the two colonies had the same governors. Delaware had a separate legislature beginning in 1704. But still it was commonly referred to as the "territories" or the "lower counties" of Pennsylvania.

Delaware is a prosperous little state. Usually it ranks high among the states in annual income per person. Its high rank has come about largely because the Du Pont company is located in Delaware. For a century this company made gunpowder at water-driven mills beside Brandywine Creek near Wilming-

ton. Du Pont munitions have served U.S. and allied forces in wars since the War of 1812. The company continues to make explosives for blasting in construction work, as well as powder for shotguns and rifles.

After World War I, Du Pont became one of the world's largest manufacturers of chemical products, especially new synthetic materials such as nylon. Today the company's manufacturing is carried on all over the United States and in foreign countries, too. But its officers and research scientists are located mainly in Wilmington. Their incomes help to give Delaware a higher average income than it might otherwise have.



STATE FLAG.



STATE TREE: American holly.



STATE BIRD:  
Blue Hen Chicken.



STATE FLOWER: Peach blossom.

## DELAWARE

**CAPITAL:** Dover.

**STATEHOOD:** December 7, 1787; the 1st state.

**SIZE:** 5,295 km<sup>2</sup> (2,044 sq mi); rank, 49th.

**POPULATION:** 594,317 (1980 census); rank, 47th.

**ORIGIN OF NAME:** Captain Samuel Argall from the Virginia colony visited the area in 1610. He named Delaware Bay and the Delaware River in honor of Baron De La Warr (the title of Thomas West, also known as Lord Delaware), who was then governor of Virginia. In time the name Delaware was applied also to the land.

**ABBREVIATIONS:** Del.; DE.

**NICKNAMES:** The First State, the Diamond State, the Blue Hen State (see the story of the Blue Hen Chicken on page 86).

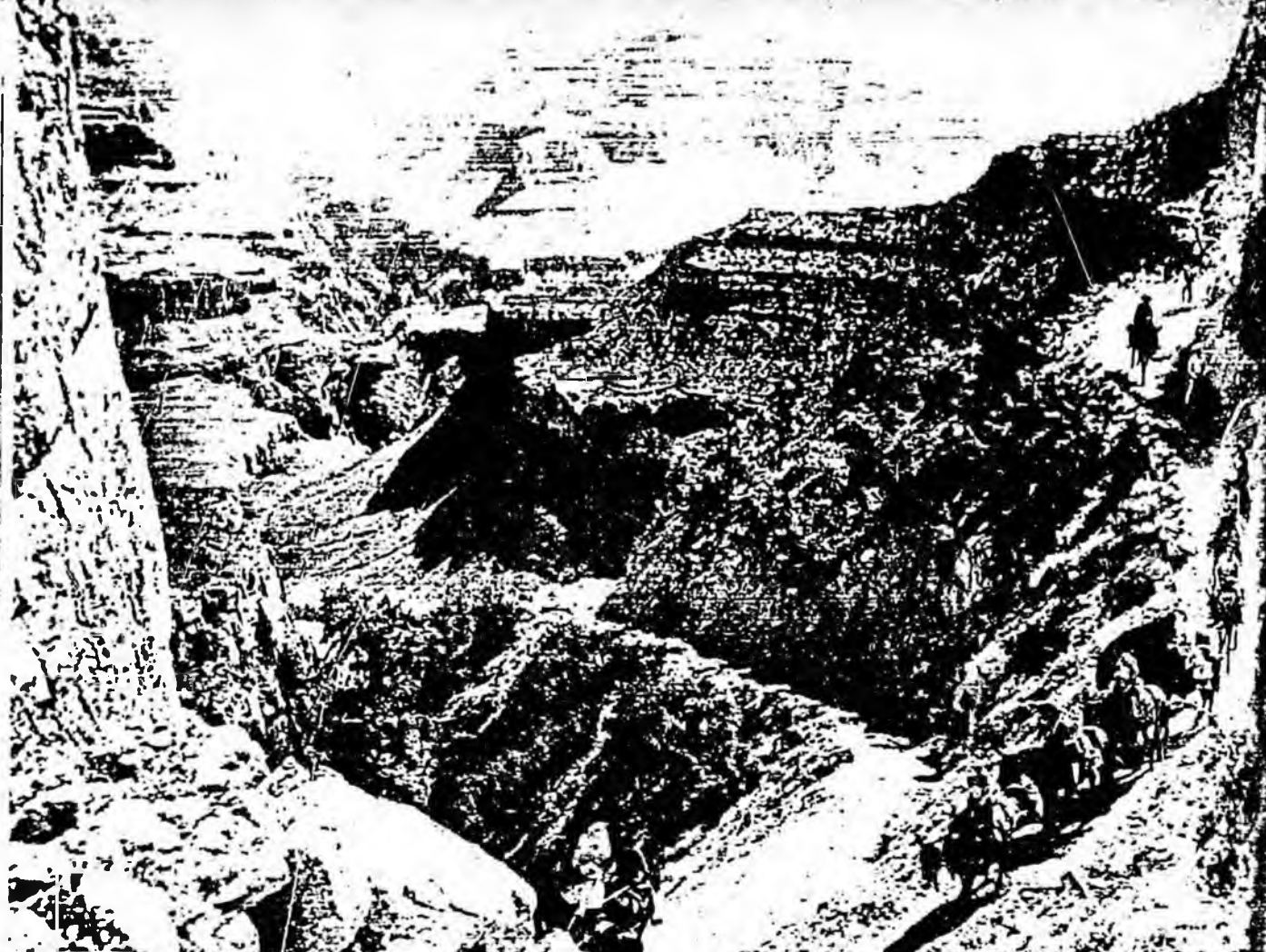
**STATE SONG:** "Our Delaware."

**STATE MOTTO:** "Liberty and independence."

**STATE SEAL:** A farmer stands on one side of a shield, and a soldier on the other. On the shield are a sheaf of wheat, an ear of corn, and an ox, representing agriculture. A river, in blue, runs through the center of the shield. Above the shield is a ship under full sail, representing commerce. All these figures make up the state coat of arms. The state motto appears on a banner below the shield. The three dates in the border tell when changes were made on the seal.

**STATE FLAG:** A large diamond, in buff color, is centered on a background of colonial blue. The state coat of arms appears on the diamond. The date below the diamond tells when Delaware ratified the federal Constitution and became a state.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
STATE LIBRARY



The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona is one of the seven natural wonders of the world.



# ARIZONA

Area. 114,000 square miles (295,260 sq km), including 492 sq. miles (1,274 sq km) of inland water; rank: 6th largest state  
 Population. (1980) 2,718,425; rank: 29th largest state  
 (1970) 1,775,399; change (1970-1980) +53.1 percent  
 Largest City. Phoenix; pop. (1980) 789,704  
 Statehood. Feb. 14, 1912; 48th state to join the Union  
 Government. State capital: Phoenix. State constitution adopted 1901  
 Representation in Congress: 2 Senators; 5 Representatives. Number  
 of electoral votes: 7. Number of counties: 14  
 State Flag. Adopted 1917. The lower half is a blue field; the upper  
 is composed of red and yellow rays emanating from a large central  
 colored five-pointed star superimposed on the center of the flag  
 State Song. *Arizona*  
 State Motto. *Ditat Deus* ("God enriches")  
 State Nickname. Grand Canyon State.  
 State Tree. Paloverde  
 State Bird. Cactus wren  
 State Flower. Blossom of the saguaro (giant cactus)

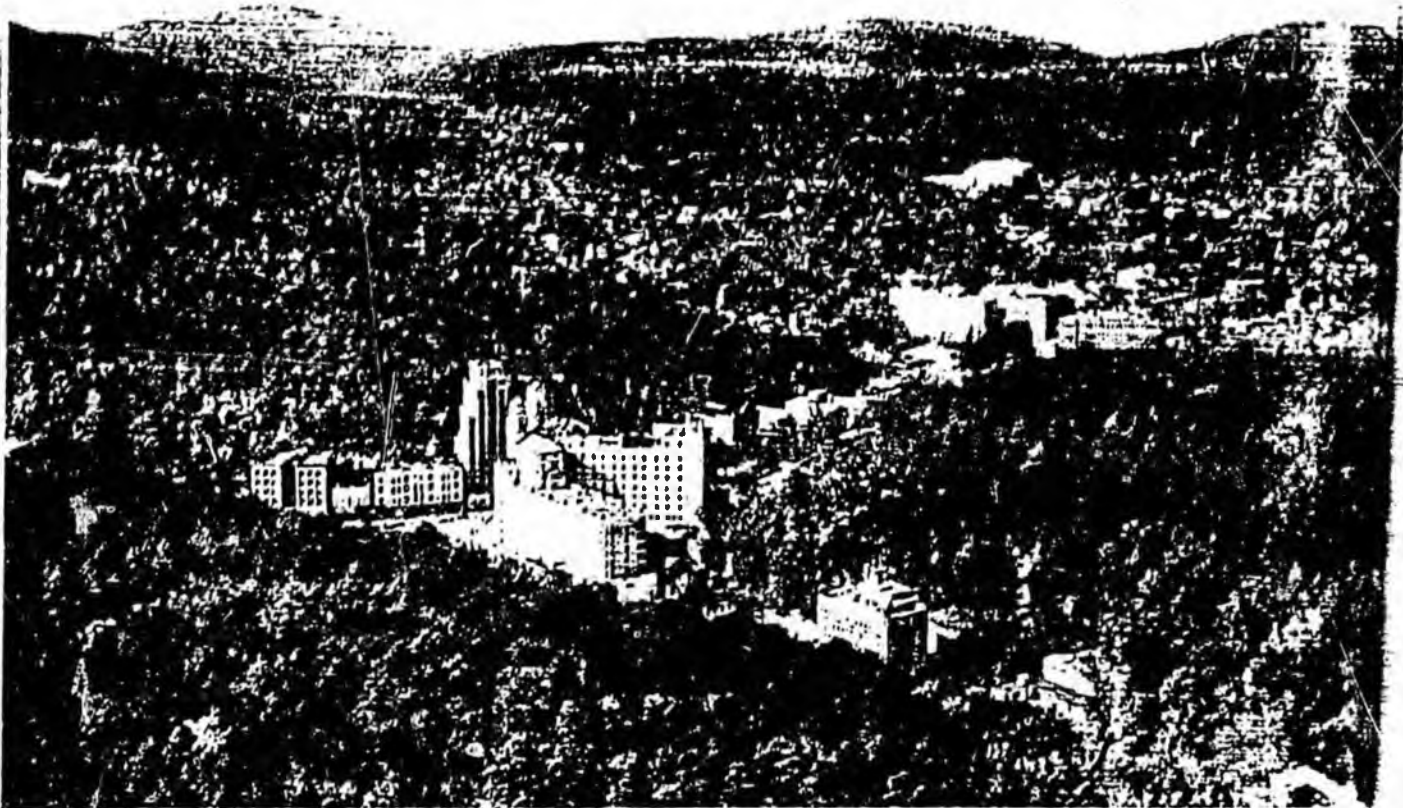


Most Students Eye.

COMPLEMENTS OF THE  
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Arizona (United States) and tremor Grand Canyon cal feature Arizona wa states to en to the adri was the yo Arizona's swept moun canyons, an of the most beauty, cou Arizona very Imperial S held sway o Spanish, and Although m tions and M control of t main. The Ir reservations, may be seen Arizona has century, wher cattle territor; character of t and industria nized farms, a

Location and states in size. 295,260 sq km (114,000 sq mi) of inland water. New England roughly rectangular (640 km) long the western border. The northeastern states meet Arizona. Natural Region Plateaus, high underlying rock formations, often broken by canyon walls. In this area, not 1,450 meters) at 1,450 meters) at Through the center rivers cut through recent granites, quartz Colorado River, in as much as 1 r plateau in the Grand plateau, carving i called mesas. (See North of the G: which is an area



Hot Springs is a noted health resort and tourist center in the forested Ouachita Mountains in west-central Arkansas.



# ARKANSAS

Area. 53,187 square miles (137,754 sq km), including 1,109 square miles (2,871 sq km) of inland water; rank: 27th largest state  
 Population. (1980) 2,286,435; rank: 33d largest state  
 (1970) 1,923,322; change (1970-1980) +18.9 percent  
 Largest City. Little Rock; pop. (1980) 158,461  
 Statehood. June 15, 1836; 25th state to join the Union  
 Government. State capital: Little Rock. State constitution adopted 1874. Representation in Congress: 2 Senators; 4 Representatives  
 Number of electoral votes: 6. Number of counties: 75  
 State Flag. Adopted 1913. The 25 white stars show that Arkansas is the 25th state. The three blue stars below "Arkansas" show that Arkansas is bordered by France, Spain, and the United States, to which Arkansas has belonged. The fourth blue star signifies the Confederacy. The diamond shows that Arkansas is the only diamond-producing state  
 State Song. *Arkansas*  
 State Motto. *Regnat populus* ("The people rule")  
 State Nickname. Land of Opportunity  
 State Tree. Pine State Flower. Apple blossom  
 State Bird. Mockingbird  
 State Stone. Diamond



Arkansas (classified as term is app to meet in state, with the Western, northwest s And the cott sissippi Rive Arkansas' forests of qu and extensiv and many o' Until the tural state. but a meage lands, and better livellh planning and power produ By the end o farming as t became imp balanced, di Land of Opp State and th

Arkansas r. covers 53,187 1109 square maximum ex and east to w Natural Reg aral regions. rner of the to Arkadelpi Berna border, of the line ar of the line is i The Interi ans. the Ou ay which div nt mountain rny abruptly hert 1839 met n the valley n Mount N North of th ston, or Ozar Missouri. Cor made up of nny places t in form cave uth's surface The southern te Mountain ans) from nor and to west. Quarts and ar hating escarp (1900 meters) waded tangle quon, cut thr (1830 meters) South of t mountains, w'

# Mexico Students Eureka



AMERICAN AIRLINES

The rocky shoreline of California's Monterey Peninsula. The Monterey cypresses along the shore are native to the peninsula.



Area. 158,706 square miles (411,049 sq km), including 2,407 square miles (6,234 sq km) of inland water; rank: 3d largest state  
 Population. (1980) 23,667,902; rank: largest state  
 (1970) 19,971,069; change (1970-1980) + 18.5 percent  
 Largest City. Los Angeles; pop. (1980) 2,966,850  
 Statehood. Sept. 9, 1850; 31st state to join the Union  
 Government. State capital: Sacramento. State constitution adopted 1879. Representation in Congress: 2 Senators; 45 Representatives. Number of electoral votes: 47. Number of counties: 58.  
 State Flag. Adopted 1911. A California grizzly bear is set in the center of a white field. At the top left is a red star; below the bear the words "California Republic" appear above a broad red stripe. The flag is known as the Bear Flag.  
 State Song. *I Love You, California*  
 State Motto. *Eureka* ("I have found it")  
 State Nickname. Golden State. State Rock. Serpentine  
 State Tree. California redwood. State Mineral. Native gold  
 State Bird. California valley quail  
 State Flower. Golden poppy  
 State Fish. California golden trout  
 State Reptile. California desert tortoise  
 State Animal. California grizzly bear  
 State Insect. California dog-face butterfly

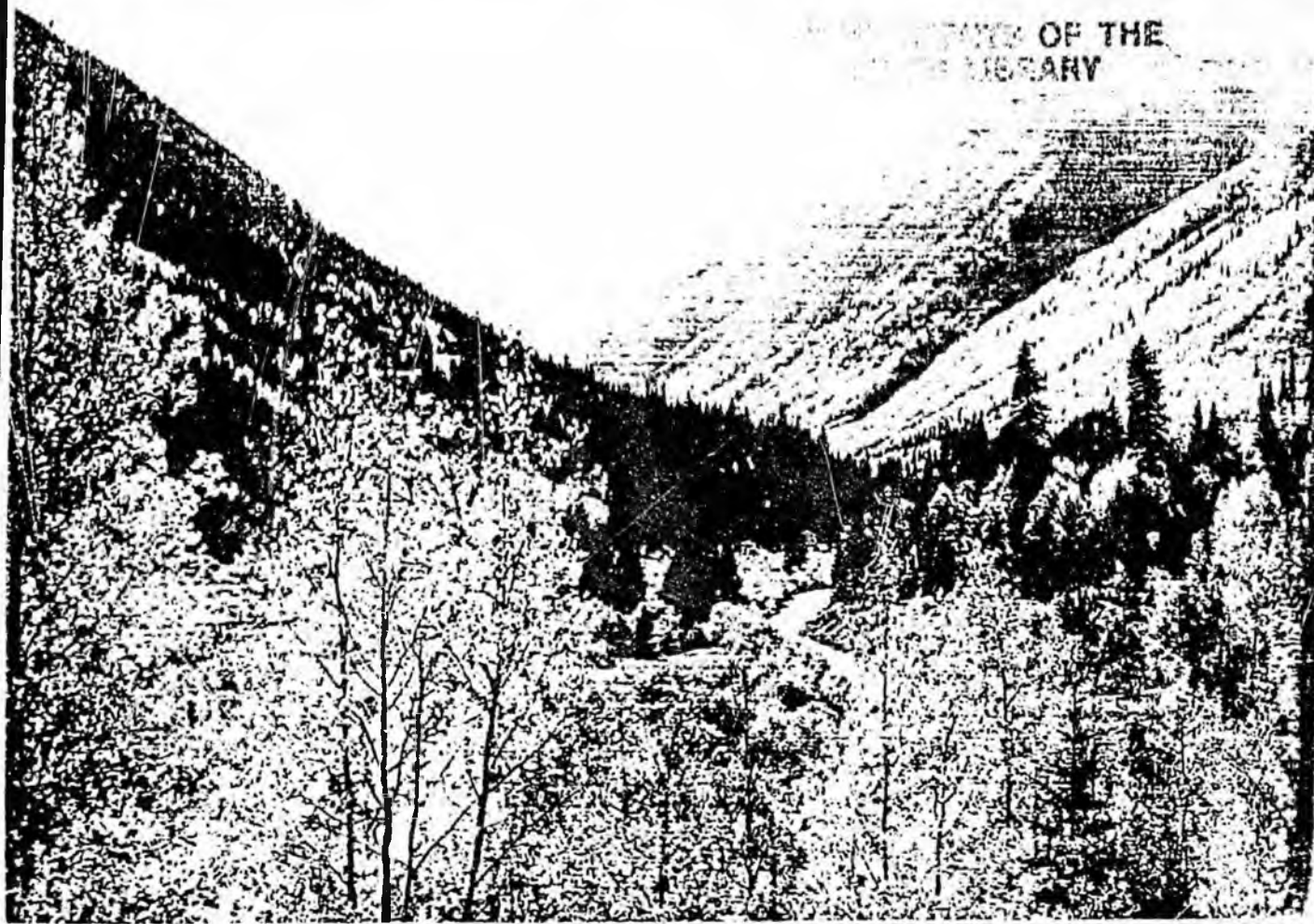
## CALIFORNIA



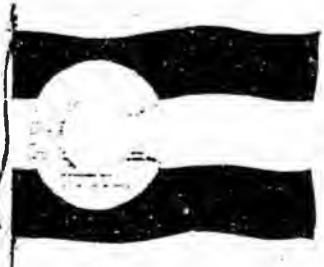
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Autumn in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado. The golden leaves of the quaking aspens contrast with the dark green conifers.



# COLORADO

Area. 104,247 square miles (269,998 sq km), including 481 square miles (1,246 sq km) of inland water; rank: 8th largest state  
 Population. (1980) 2,889,964; rank: 30th largest state  
 (1970) 2,209,596; change (1970-1980) +30.8 percent  
 Largest City. Denver; pop. (1980) 492,365  
 Statehood. Aug. 1, 1876; 38th state to join the Union  
 Government. State capital: Denver. State constitution adopted 1876  
 Representation in Congress: 2 Senators; 5 Representatives  
 Number of electoral votes: 7. Number of counties: 63  
 State Flag. Adopted 1911. Three equal stripes, two of which are blue representing the sky, and one white, representing snowcapped mountains; on the left is a red C encircling a disc of yellow  
 State Song. Where the Columbines Grow  
 State Motto. *Ni sine numine* ("nothing without providence")  
 State Nicknames. Centennial State; Silver State; Switzerland of America  
 State Tree. Blue spruce  
 State Bird. Lark bunting  
 State Animal. Big horn sheep  
 State Flower. White and lavender Rocky Mountain columbine  
 State Stone. Aquamarine



Colorado (k States. The most domin west of the rado Plateau High, rugged two-thirds of 3,000 feet (9 an average e ters), is the called the To teaus are ric are the sour played a maj but they hav cation, and : towns in the basins, most c and large are In contrast plains that ex and Kansas st cient moisture lands. On the which is the s ern United Sta The state's r ing "colored" e explorers gave in the state. 1861, William formally reque name. Colorad 100 years afte today its offici

Colorado ran has an area of including 481 waters. The str about 385 mile miles (422 km state. Colorado separates river; Gulf of Mexico side are referre Eastern Slope" rado Natural Regio major physiogr the western Uni the Great Plain; the Colorado Pl the small sections c ming Basin and to in the extrem the the Souther rocky Mountain The Great Pla uplands that ex eastern third of 8,000 feet (1,20 above sea level a tions. The plain and other crops :



A graceful Congregational church overlooks a tree-shaded green in Litchfield, a small community in western Connecticut.



# CONNECTICUT

Area. 5,018 square miles (12,998 sq km), including 146 square miles (380 sq km) of inland water; rank: 48th largest state  
 Population. (1980) 3,107,576; rank: 25th largest state (1970) 3,032,217; change (1970-1980) + 2.5 percent  
 Largest City. Bridgeport; pop. (1980) 142,546  
 Statehood. Jan. 9, 1788; 5th state to ratify the Constitution  
 Government. State capital: Hartford. State constitution adopted 1786  
 Representation in Congress: 2 Senators; 6 Representatives. Number of electoral votes: 8. Number of counties: 8 (no longer used as governmental units)  
 State Flag. Adopted 1897. A blue background with a white shield in center; beneath the shield is the state motto  
 State Song. Yankee Doodle  
 State Motto. *Qui transtulit sustinet* ("He who transplanted sustains")  
 State Nicknames. Constitution State (official); Nutmeg State; Arrow of the Nation; Land of Steady Habits  
 State Tree. White oak State Flower. Mountain laurel  
 State Bird. Robin State Insect. Praying mantis  
 State Animal. Sperm whale  
 State Mineral. Garnet

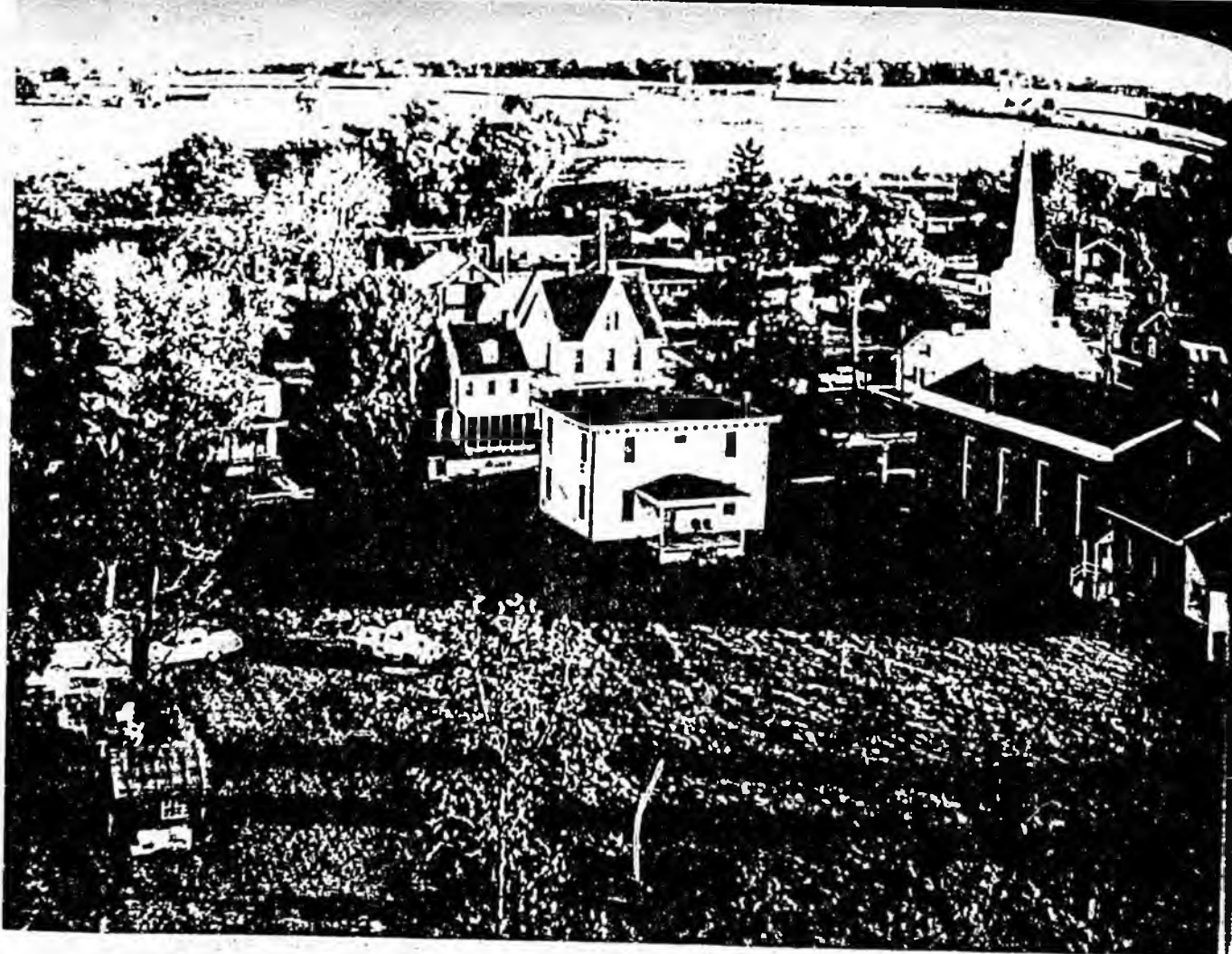


Meet Students From

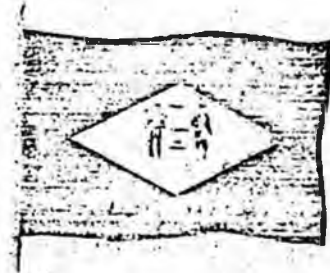
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The community of St. Georges lies in the midst of farmlands in northern Delaware. Far in the background is an oil refinery.



Area. 2,044 square miles (5,295 sq km), including 112 square miles (290 sq km) of inland water; rank: 49th largest state  
 Population. (1980) 594,317; rank: 47th largest state  
 (1970) 548,104; (1970-1980) + 8.4 percent  
 Largest City. Wilmington; pop. (1980) 70,195  
 Statehood. Dec. 7, 1787; 1st state to ratify the Constitution  
 Government. State capital: Dover. State constitution adopted 1897.  
 Representation in Congress: 2 Senators; 1 Representative. Number of electoral votes: 3. Number of counties: 3  
 State Flag. Adopted 1912. A buff-colored diamond bearing the state seal is placed in the center of a blue field; below the diamond is the date "December 7, 1787," the date when Delaware ratified the Constitution of the United States  
 State Song. *Our Delaware*  
 State Motto. Liberty and Independence  
 State Nicknames. First State (official); Diamond State; Blue Hen State  
 State Tree. American holly  
 State Bird. Blue hen chicken  
 State Flower. Peach blossom

# DELAWARE



Next Students Encyclopedia

COMPLIMENTS OF THE STATE LIBRARY

Delaware (del'ə wā)  
 It is the second smallest state in the United States. It occupies part of the peninsula of the Chesapeake Bay. Delaware is the only state that occurred during the American Revolution in 1787. Delaware became the first state to ratify the U.S. Constitution. Delaware is in the South and the North. Delaware's cultural ties have been strong. However, there has been a change in sentiment, particularly in the industrial areas.

Delaware is divided into three counties: Kent, Sussex, and New Castle. New Castle County has the largest population, which has been growing rapidly. Today more than 70 percent of the population of New Castle County lives around Wilmington. The history of Wilmington is one of industrial growth. The famous du Pont family has many chemical and pharmaceutical companies in the state. More than 50 percent of the population of Delaware is located in New Castle County. Delaware is an agricultural area. It is famous for its products for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York City.

The state's name is derived from De la Warr, one of the first settlers in 1610. Sir Samuel Purchas named it Cape La Mar. Although the cape is now called Delaware, the name "Delaware" came from the western shore of the Delaware Bay. The official nickname of Delaware is the Blue Hen. Delaware is famous for its value. It is one of the poorest states in the nation. Delaware is famous for its value. It is one of the poorest states in the nation. Delaware is famous for its value. It is one of the poorest states in the nation.

Delaware is the second smallest state in the United States, covering only 2,044 square miles, including 112 square miles of inland water. Only Rhode Island is smaller. Delaware is a narrow section of the Delaware Peninsula, between the Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay, extending only 36 miles (58 kilometers) long from north to south. With an average population density, Delaware ranks as the lowest in the nation. Delaware is divided into three major regions, each with its own characteristics, which is part of the state's history.

and silver, colorful desert fashions, and styles of Southwestern artists. Culturally and intellectually, Arizona offers a cornucopia of traditional and uniquely Southwestern delights.

Excellent local orchestras, dramatic arts, and art collections are supplemented by frequent appearances of the country's great musical and theatrical companies.

Arizona's cultural diversity is matched by its rapidly expanding economy. Founded on agriculture and mining, that economy now places emphasis on the manufacture of semiconductor and aerospace guidance systems; on the industry of a growing number of tourists; and on service industries. Copper, cattle raising, and farming play lesser roles.

Although as early as 1539 white men from Spain (Mexico) began exploring the land that was to become Arizona, lasting settlements were not established until the time of Father Kino, the famous Jesuit missionary, in the late 17th century.

Even then the Spaniards had a tenuous subject as they were to the hazards of isolation from their main settlements in the region and the capriciousness of their Indian neighbors.

By the early 1820's when Mexico gained independence from Spain, Arizona's few white men had been virtually driven out by the marauding Apaches. The treaty ending the U.S.-Mexico War in 1848 brought most of present Arizona into the United States. Few were the

settlers who would hold much hope for development of that arid wilderness, but forts were established, railroads planned, and mines developed. Only when the Civil War erupted, Arizona was a going concern. Confederate troops occupied Tucson in 1862, and President Jefferson

proclaimed Arizona a territory of the Confederacy. But Union forces regained control later that year, and the U.S. Congress made Arizona a territory of the United States on Feb. 24, 1863.

The next half-century Arizonans waged an unending battle for statehood. In 1911, President Theodore Roosevelt dedicated a dam for him on the Salt River. This event sig-

nified that the way had been found to provide the water and electric power that would make central Arizona boom. Statehood came the next year.

Growth came slowly in the early years of statehood. Not until the development of air conditioning in the mid-1930's, the improvement of air travel, the coming of high-tech industry, and the migration to the Sun Belt states did Arizona gain its present prominence. Today the Wild West has given way to urban living in Arizona, and more than 80% of the people of the state reside in cities.

Arizona can document its achievements in many fields, and its people look forward to dynamic growth and broadening opportunity. But expansion creates problems, of which Arizona has its share. Long boastful of their clean air and blue skies, residents of the burgeoning metropolitan areas are confronted with worsening air pollution. Frequently the surrounding mountains are blurred by a low-hanging brown curtain, and demands are heard to attack the menace before it is too late. Past reluctance to build freeways has resulted in urban traffic congestion that makes auto travel difficult. Rapid metropolitan growth has brought with it a host of critical problems. Most pressing of all problems in an arid land is that of providing enough water for residential, industrial, and agricultural demands.

### 1. The Land

Nature tried almost everything in Arizona—from pines to prickly pears, from Gila monsters to mountain lions, from snowy peaks to scorching deserts, from deep canyons to high mesas. Of Arizona's total area only about 16% is in private hands, and only 13% under state ownership. Indian holdings, included in 20 reservations, make up 27% of the total. The federal government holds the reservation lands in trust for the Indian tribes and individual Indian owners. The remainder of the state, all federally owned, consists of national forests, wildlife refuges, parks and monuments, and land-management areas.

**Major Physical Divisions.** Stretching diagonally across Arizona from southeast to northwest is a mountain region known as the Mexican Highland. Adjoining it on the southwest is a desert region called the Sonoran Desert. Both are sections of the great Basin and Range province of the western and southwestern United States. To the northeast of the mountain region are the Colorado Plateau, which extends into Arizona from Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico.

The Mexican Highland and Sonoran Desert are characterized by numerous mountain ranges that rise abruptly from broad basins, or plainlike valleys. The highest of the ranges are in the highlands, or mountain region, which varies in width from 150 miles (241 km) in the southeastern part of the state to 60 miles (97 km) elsewhere. Most of the peaks do not exceed 8,000 feet (2,438 meters), although a few—such as Mt. Graham in the Pinaleno Mountains, Mt. Lemmon in the Santa Catalina Mountains, and Miller Peak in the Huachuca Mountains—are higher. In the desert region the ranges are lower and more sharply carved, and the valleys generally wider.

The Colorado Plateau region, which covers the northeastern 40% of the state, is made up of individually named plateaus as well as valleys and mesas (isolated hills with steeply sloping sides and level tops). The plateaus vary in aver-

#### INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

**Location:** In the southwestern United States, bordered east by New Mexico, north by Utah, west by Nevada and California, and south by Mexico.  
**Population:** Highest point—Humphreys Peak, 12,633 feet (3,853 meters); lowest point—on the Colorado River in the southwest, 70 feet (21 meters); approximate mean elevation—4,100 feet (1,251 meters).  
**Area (total):** 114,000 square miles (295,260 sq km); rank, 6th.  
**Population:** 1980 census, 2,718,425; rank, 29th. Increase (1970–1980), 53.1%.  
**Climate:** Generally clear and dry with mild winters.  
**Admission:** Feb. 14, 1912; order of admission, 48th.  
**Origin of the Name:** Probably from *arizonac*, Papago Indian for "small springs" or "few springs."  
**State and Largest City:** Phoenix.  
**Number of Counties:** 15.  
**Principal Products:** *Manufactures*—electrical equipment; nonelectrical machinery, transportation equipment; *farm products*—cattle, cotton, dairy products; *minerals*—copper, sand and gravel, pydrenum, coal.  
**State Motto:** *Ditat Deus* ("God enriches").  
**State Song:** *Arizona*.  
**State Nickname:** The Grand Canyon State.  
**State Bird:** Cactus Wren.  
**State Flower:** Blossom of the Saguaro Cactus.  
**State Tree:** Palo Verde.  
**State Flag:** A large copper star on a field half blue and half 13 rays, alternately red and yellow. See also FLAG.



# ARKANSAS

GRANT HEILMAN



Great Seal of Arkansas

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**ARKANSAS**, ar'kan-sò, one of the South Central states of the United States, is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River. Many different kinds of landscape can be seen within the borders of the state. There are hardwood-cloaked mountains, valleys cut by swift streams, rolling hills, thick pine forests, broad river plains studded with oxbow lakes, and even a few murky bayous lined with hanging moss. Man's labors are evidenced by orderly cotton fields and flooded rice lands, cattle browsing on fenced pastures, small farmhouses bordered by sprawling poultry sheds, reservoirs impounded by huge river dams, widely scattered cities and factories, a few oil derricks, and the only true

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**RECREATION AND FLOOD CONTROL** provided by Bull Shoals Lake, typical of the numerous artificial lakes in the state.

diamond deposits ever to be discovered mined in North America.

Conservatism, or wariness of change, has been characteristic of Arkansas' people. An example is the legislative act passed in 1848 to preserve the traditional pronunciation of the state name. This conservatism has continued to affect much public thinking, particularly on rights issues, for it is fear of breaking tradition, not racial animosity, that serves to motivate most Arkansas segregationists.

That the people as a whole are flexibly shown by their accomplishments toward economic development and social justice. They appear determined to transform the promise of their state motto, "Land of Opportunity," into reality. However, fulfillment of economic will require the continued inflow of federal and private investment capital. Further efforts toward social justice would seem to require moderate leaders within the state to conciliate the white majority's desire for change with national guidelines for quick progress.

Although the conservatism of its people doubtless has contributed to the state's relatively slow development, Arkansas has also met numerous adversities over the years. Frontier An-

## INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

**Location:** In west south-central United States, bordered north by Missouri, east by Tennessee and Mississippi, south by Louisiana, southwest by Texas, west by Oklahoma.

**Elevation:** Highest—Magazine Mountain, 2,733 feet (930 meters); lowest—along Ouachita River near southern border, 55 feet (17 meters); approximate mean elevation—650 feet (198 meters).

**Area:** 53,187 sq mi (137,754 sq km); rank, 27th.

**Population:** (1980 census), 2,286,435; rank, 33rd.

**Population increase (1970-1980),** 18.9%.

**Climate:** Long, hot summers; mild winters; generally abundant rainfall.

**Statehood:** June 15, 1836; 25th state admitted.

**Origin of Name:** From a Siouan people, Ugapka or Quapaw (meaning "downstream people pronounced and written variously (Arkansaw, Arkansas) by French explorers).

**Capital and Largest City:** Little Rock.

**Number of Counties:** 75.

**Principal Products:** Farm products—cotton, poultry, soybeans, rice; manufactures—foods, lumber, wood and paper products; minerals—petroleum, stone, bauxite, natural gas.

**State Motto:** Regnat populus (The people rule).

**State Song (adopted 1963):** Arkansas.

**State Nickname (adopted 1953):** Land of Opportunity.

**State Bird (adopted 1929):** Mockingbird.

**State Flower (adopted 1901):** Apple blossom.

**State Tree (adopted 1939):** Shortleaf pine.

**State Flag (adopted 1913):** A large white diamond bordered in blue, on a field of red (see color plates under FLAG—Flags of the States).

bounded on the east by an un-  
which made access to the interi-  
less than 25 years after achiev-  
Arkansas joined what proved to be  
in a grim sectional struggle. At  
the state was subjected to a  
of such nature that it still  
by the people. Economic grow-  
in the late 1800's and early 1900's  
on cotton as a cash crop  
er than ever before. Sharecropping-  
of races—entrapped landless wh-  
about as frequently as blacks.  
1940, however, there was an inc-  
of industrialization, agricultural  
and urbanization. Since 1959 t-  
a small industrial boom.  
Among Arkansas' assets are its many  
resources—including an abundance of  
metals, minerals, cheap fuel, and pure  
the desire of its people for progress.  
to continue, the state must attra-  
investment capital, further improve its re-  
more technical skill, and provide  
to halt the tendency of its most  
young people to leave the state after c-  
their education.

## The People

New Arkansians of today can trace  
either the Indians or the early Fre-  
sh inhabitants of the area. By 1835  
Indian tribes had been removed  
These included not only the Cad-  
and Osage, whose residence pre-  
ceded, but also the later arriving Cho-  
ctaw. French and Spanish rule over  
1686 to 1803 did not attract many w-  
nor did the early years of Unite-  
d States rule. The census of 1810 enum-  
erated 1,062 non-Indian residents in the  
state of Arkansas.

The chief stock of permanent settle-  
ment was Anglo-Saxon families that came a-  
part of the westward movement. Or-  
iginally from the Atlantic seaboard, but often  
in immediate residence in Tennessee,  
Mississippi, they came to Arkansas in  
large numbers during most decades of the  
19th century, bringing whatever slaves they owned.

**Characteristics of the Population.** Arkan-  
sians are descended predominantly from  
English, Scotch-Irish, and black families who  
came from older Southern states prior to 19  
century. Three fourths of the inhabitants of  
the state were born in the state. About 99% of  
the population was born in the United States.  
About 98 in 100 Arkansians are of pa-  
rents who were both native-born.

According to the census of 1980,  
Arkansians are more than five times as nu-  
merous as blacks. Most of the blacks live  
in the eastern counties. Numerous hill-  
country whites have virtually no black resi-  
dents. Baptists are the largest church group  
in the state, and the two combined  
perhaps two thirds of the state's church  
membership. Other large church groups in-  
clude Methodists, Roman Catholics, Episcop-  
alians, and members of the Churches of Christ a-  
nd the Churches of God.

**Way of Life.** As late as 1900, after t-  
the state had exceeded one mil-

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# CALIFORNIA



The State Seal

## CONTENTS

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**CALIFORNIA**, kal'ə-fōr'nyə, one of the Pacific states of the United States, situated on the Pacific Ocean. It is a state of extremes and paradoxes, evident in its geography and climate and in the activities of its people. Its great area embraces a variety of topography, with snowcapped mountains, dense forests, fruitful valleys, and scorching deserts. Its population is the largest of any state in the Union.

One of California's mountain peaks, Mt. Whitney, is higher than those in any other state except Alaska. Death Valley, only some 60 miles (97 km) southeast of Mt. Whitney, contains the lowest and hottest point in the nation. California's earthquakes, rains, floods, and fires can be catastrophic; yet the most populous areas of the state are known for their mild climate and generally agreeable conditions for living. The ancient redwoods of California are the tallest trees in the world, and the California condor is the largest land bird in North America.

California seems new and yet old. At first a remote outpost of Spain, the area emerged from its mission background to become, by the 1830's, a mellow land of huge Mexican ranchos known for hospitality and gentility. Less than two decades later came acquisition by the United States and the frenzied gold rush, which changed California into an Anglo-American pattern. The gold of the Sierra Nevada transformed California's sleepy pueblos into bustling cities.

The agricultural potential of California's soil, the diversity of its natural wealth, the beauty of its landscapes, and its mild climate were advertised long before modern chambers of commerce were organized. Beyond the boosterism in the early letters of hide and tallow traders, whalers, and gold seekers lay other qualities, intangible yet real. These gave California a romance and glamour that exerted a magnetic influence even in distant countries. Visitors in the early days came under the same spell that, through the years, has turned tourists into permanent residents.

In the present age of commuting motorists and traffic roar, a solid megalopolis has been developing northward from San Diego to Los Angeles, then to Santa Barbara and beyond. In northern California a second sprawling complex has formed around San Francisco Bay. Although this growth creates many problems, the planning of the supercities of the future goes forward.

California's pressing and complex problems include the unmet needs of minority groups, especially California's black and Mexican-American citizens; the diminishing supply of pure air and

water; chronic transportation congestion; and growing fiscal demands, particularly for education and crime control.

Californians are concerned both with the present and the future. Their intricate political differences and their contending social and economic philosophies generate attention far beyond the borders of the state. But these internal conflicts have not diminished the people's pride in their state. This is reflected in such diverse forms as the Sierra Club's struggle to protect the wilderness areas, the preservation of such symbols of the past as San Francisco's cable cars, and the vigorous economic and cultural expansion that animates Los Angeles.

### INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

**Location:** On the western coast of the United States, bordered north by Oregon, east by Nevada and Arizona, south by Lower California (Mexico), west by the Pacific Ocean.

**Elevation:** *Highest point*—Mount Whitney, 14,494 feet (4,418 meters); *lowest*—Death Valley, 282 feet (85.95 meters) below sea level; *approximate mean elevation*—2,900 feet (883.9 meters).

**Area:** 158,706 square miles (411,049 sq km); rank, 3d.

**Population:** 1980 census, 23,667,565; rank, 1st (attained 1st ranking in 1964). Increase from 1970 to 1980: 18.5%.

**Climate:** Generally mild winters and agreeable summers in heavily populated areas; extreme ranges of precipitation and temperature elsewhere.

**Statehood:** Sept. 9, 1850; the 31st state admitted.

**Origin of Name:** Probably from the fabled island of California in the Spanish romance *Las Sergas de Esplandian* (1510), by Garci Ordóñez de Montalvo.

**Capital:** Sacramento.

**Largest City:** Los Angeles.

**Number of Counties:** 58.

**Principal Products:** *Manufactures*—machinery, transportation equipment, food and products, fabricated metals; *farm products*—vegetables, fruits and nuts, cattle, dairy products; *minerals*—petroleum, natural gas, sand and gravel, boron minerals.

**State Motto (adopted 1849):** "Eureka" (from Greek *eurēka*, "I have found [it]"), referring to the settlement in California of successful gold seekers.

**State Song:** *I Love You, California*.

**State Nickname (unofficial):** The Golden State.

**State Bird:** California valley quail.

**State Flower:** Golden poppy.

**State Tree:** California redwood.

**State Flag (officially adopted Feb. 3, 1911):** A white field with a red star in upper left corner, a grizzly bear on a green patch in center, the inscription "California Republic" below the bear, and a solid red border at bottom; patterned after the Bear Flag designed and flown by American settlers in California when they revolted against Mexico in 1846. (See color plates under FLAG—Flags of the United States.)

The Golden Gate Bridge

The Land

California occupies the western Pacific coast of the United States and Canada. If it were placed on the Atlantic coast, it would extend approximately from Charleston, S.C. to the latitude of Cape Hatteras, N.C. (1,352 km), and a width of 1,555 km, and a width of 563 km). It is extremely diverse in climate, and natural resources. Major Physical Divisions: California is divided into two major physiographic regions: the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada on the west, and the Central Valley and the southern interior on the east.

The coast varies from the south to the north. The coastlands of Cape Mendocino and the San Francisco Peninsula. San Francisco Bay and its numerous harbors in the north include Humboldt, Mendocino, and Eureka. Two groups of islands are the Channel Islands and the Farallon Islands. Numerous mountain ranges and spurs extend along the coast. The Coast Range extends from Cape Mendocino in the north to the south. The Klamath Mountains

**INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS**

**Location:** In west central United States, bordered north by Wyoming and Nebraska, east by Nebraska and Kansas, south by Oklahoma and New Mexico, at the southwest corner by Arizona, west by Utah.

**Boundaries:** *Highest point*—Mount Elbert, 14,433 feet (4,402 meters); *lowest point*—on the Arkansas River at the Colorado-Kansas border, 3,350 feet (1,022 meters); *approximate mean elevation*—5,200 feet (2,074 meters).

**Area (total):** 104,091 square miles (269,596 sq km); rank, 8th.

**Population:** 1980 census, 2,889,964; rank, 28th. Increase (1970–1980), 30.8%.

**Climate:** Generally dry and sunny, with wide variations in temperature due chiefly to variations in elevation.

**Statehood:** Aug. 1, 1876; order of admission, 38th.

**Origin of the Name:** From Spanish *colorado* ("red" or "reddish"), applied first to the river, then to the state.

**Capital and Largest City:** Denver.

**Number of Counties:** 63.

**Principal Products:** *Manufactures*—machinery, instruments, food; *farm products*—cattle, wheat, corn, dairy products; *minerals*—petroleum, natural gas, coal.

**State Motto:** *Nil sine numine* ("Nothing without providence").

**State Song:** *Where the Columbines Grow*.

**State Nickname:** The Centennial State.

**State Bird:** Lark Bunting.

**State Flower:** Rocky Mountain Columbine.

**State Tree:** Colorado Blue Spruce.

**State Flag:** Wide horizontal bands of blue, white, and blue, with a large red C encompassing a golden disk. See also FLAG.

The Continental Divide separates Colorado sections known as the eastern slope, which winds through foothills and vast stretches of but semiarid plains, and the western where rushing rivers have cut the table- into steep-sided, flat-topped hills, called mesa. Of these, the best known is the Mesa Verde in the southwestern part of the state. In the riarock, prehistoric Indians (Colorado's first known residents) built their fortress

homes during the final period of their occupancy of the mesa. Modern man, in contrast, has chosen to build his cities and urban complexes along the eastern foothills, and there an overwhelming majority of Coloradans live today.

The rugged Rocky Mountains have determined the direction and pace of Colorado's growth. Gold, discovered in the mountains in 1858, brought the first rush of settlers, chiefly gold seekers. These were followed by a steady stream of miners, tradesmen, and farmers, as well as engineers and railroad builders who were determined, if not to conquer the Rockies, to make them a less formidable barrier to transportation. When gold and silver resources began to dwindle, Colorado experienced a steady growth in agriculture, made possible in part by expansion of irrigation systems fed by the rivers that rise high in the mountains.

Agriculture remains a basic industry, as does mining. In the 1950's manufacturing, together with space-age research and related activities, began to overtake these older industries as a source of income and employment. Tourism also has become a major factor in the economy, for the Rocky Mountains has attracted an ever-growing number of visitors, whose goals are to ski, fish the trout streams, hunt, climb the mountains, or simply enjoy the views.

**1. The Land**

Colorado's land area encompasses parts of three major physiographical regions of the western United States—the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains, and the Colorado Plateaus. A fourth region, the Wyoming Basin (elevated plains, mainly in Wyoming), extends into northwestern Colorado. This basin separates the upper part of the Southern Rocky Mountains (which are chiefly in Colorado) from the lower section of the Middle Rocky Mountains (which lie to the west and run through Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho).

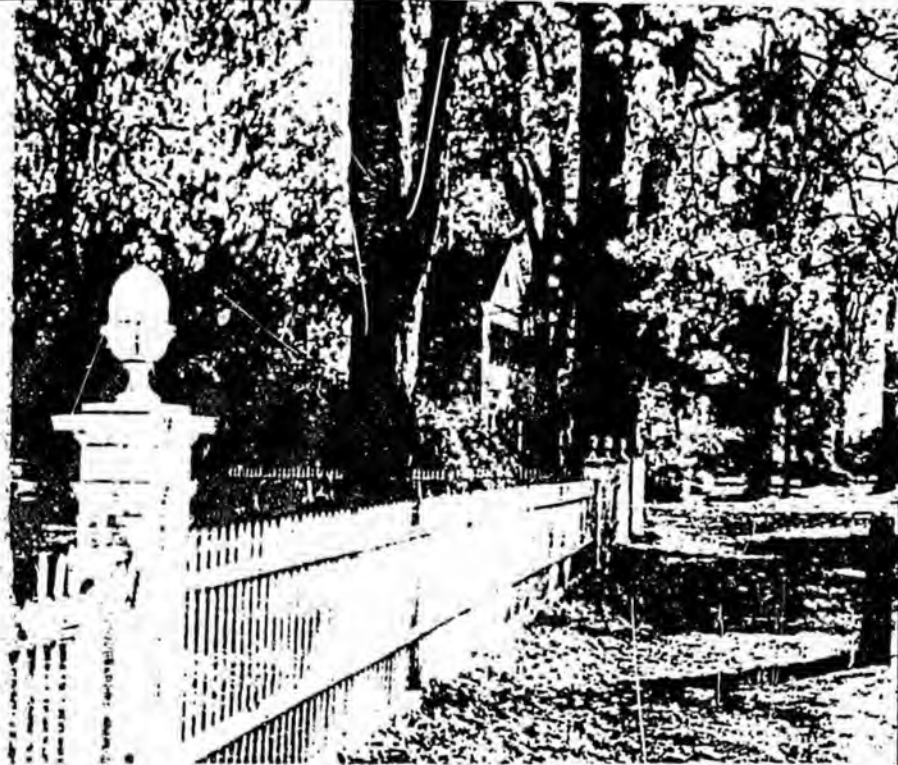
The plains of eastern Colorado are well suited for winter wheat, the state's most valuable crop.

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Windsor's tree-shaded streets and fine white frame houses preserve the grace and charm of 18th century Connecticut.



SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN

### The People

During the colonial period the great majority of Connecticut's settlers came from England. Among the few other groups were scatterings of French Huguenots, Acadians, and Dutch. A census in 1774 recorded about 198,000 people, including 5,101 Negroes and 1,363 Indians.

Components of the Population. Connecticut's ethnic homogeneity was broken in the mid-19th century, when growing industrialization produced a large demand for factory workers. A location close to New York City, the chief port of entry for immigrants, meant that many could come easily in Connecticut. A heavy Irish immigration, spurred by near-famine conditions in Ireland began in the late 1840's. The Irish fanned into the cities, especially New Haven and Hartford. A considerable number of Germans also entered the state in midcentury.

French-Canadians, attracted by the textile mills of eastern Connecticut, settled in large numbers. A tremendous expansion in such industries as brass, silver, clocks, small arms, and textiles resulted in a flood of new immigrants from the 1890's to 1914. The 1910 census revealed that about 30% of the population was foreign born. Immigration restrictions in the 1920's, a great depression in the 1930's, and World War II contributed to a sharply reduced immigrant flow.

The most distinctive immigrants of the post-1945 period included the Puerto Ricans. The northward movement of Southern blacks also has brought many of them to urban areas. The blacks and Puerto Ricans generally have faced the same problems of discrimination encountered elsewhere in the North. Strong antidiscrimination laws and dedicated efforts by both public and private agencies have resulted in social and economic gains by these new immigrants.

### INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

**Location:** In southwestern New England, bordered north by Massachusetts, east by Rhode Island, south by Long Island Sound, west by New York.

**Elevation:** Highest point—South slope of Mt. Frissell (the peak of this mountain is in Massachusetts), 2,380 feet (725.4 meter); lowest point—sea level; approximate mean elevation, 500 feet (152.4 meters).

**Area:** 5,018 square miles (12,997 sq km); rank, 48th.

**Population:** 1980 census, 3,107,576; rank, 24th. Increase (1970-1980), 2.5%.

**Climate:** Generally mild winters; warm, humid summers.

**Statehood:** Jan. 9, 1788; the 5th state to ratify the U. S. Constitution.

**Origin of Name:** Probably from Mohican *quinnitukquut* ("at the long tidal river"), applied first to the river.

**Capital and Largest City:** Hartford.

**Number of Counties:** 8.

**Principal Products:** Manufactures—machinery, transportation equipment, fabricated metal products, primary metals, scientific instruments, foods, plastics, printing and publishing; farm products—milk, poultry and eggs, tobacco; minerals—stone, sand and gravel, feldspar.

**State Motto:** *Qui transtulit sustinet* (He who transplanted still sustains).

**State Song (adopted 1978):** Yankee Doodle.

**State Nicknames:** Constitution State (official); Land of Steady Habits; Nutmeg State.

**State Animal (adopted 1975):** Sperm whale.

**State Bird (adopted 1943):** American robin.

**State Flower (adopted 1907):** Mountain laurel.

**State Tree (adopted 1947):** White oak.

**State Flag (adopted June 9, 1897):** The armorial bearings of the state on a field of azure blue (the three grape vines symbolize the original Connecticut River towns that were settled, or "transplanted," from Massachusetts). See color plates under FLAG.

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northern part of the state, the preservation of open park areas for recreation became a problem that required new zoning regulations. The shift of population from Wilmington to the suburbs required school and local government provisions.

### 1. The People

The present population contains very little evidence of the original Indian inhabitants of Delaware. There are groups of mixed ancestry, called Moors and Nanticokes, in Kent and Sussex counties, but they are small in number.

**Immigration Through the Years.** The earliest colonial settlers were Swedes, Finns, Dutch, and Africans, all of whom became to some extent Anglicized before the end of the colonial period because of the dominance of the English element in the population after 1664. The Swedes, Finns, and Dutch were absorbed into the English colonial society, and the Africans were subjugated as slaves. The Africans came from many different tribes or nations and were so mixed that few, if any, national cultural characteristics could endure. The one other large element in the colonial population was the Scotch-Irish.

#### GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1790

| Year | Population | Year | Population |
|------|------------|------|------------|
| 1790 | 59,096     | 1920 | 223,003    |
| 1820 | 72,749     | 1940 | 226,505    |
| 1840 | 78,085     | 1950 | 318,085    |
| 1860 | 112,216    | 1960 | 446,292    |
| 1880 | 146,608    | 1970 | 548,104    |
| 1900 | 184,735    | 1980 | 594,317    |

Gain, 1970-1980: 8.4% (U.S. gain, 11.4%). Density, 1980: 307.6 persons per sq mi (U.S. density, 62.6).

#### URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

| Year | Percent urban      | Percent rural |
|------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1920 | 54.2 (U. S., 51.2) | 45.8          |
| 1930 | 51.7 (U. S., 56.2) | 48.3          |
| 1940 | 52.3 (U. S., 56.6) | 47.7          |
| 1950 | 62.6 (U. S., 64.0) | 37.4          |
| 1960 | 65.6 (U. S., 69.9) | 34.4          |
| 1970 | 72.2 (U. S., 73.5) | 27.8          |
| 1980 | 70.6 (U. S., 73.7) | 29.4          |

Most of the immigrants who came after the Revolution settled in Wilmington and its environs, where they could most easily find jobs. In the 19th century the heaviest immigration was composed of Germans and Irish until the last decade, when Italian, Polish, and Jewish immigrants became very numerous. In the 20th century significant numbers of Ukrainians and Greeks arrived.

**Interstate Migration.** There has long been a significant migration into Delaware from other states. Primarily this migration has been from neighboring agricultural areas, and it has been part of the general nationwide movement of population from rural areas to cities and towns. However, in Delaware, there are some contradictory elements in this interstate migration, such as the attraction of scientists from all over the United States to the chemical industries of the Wilmington area and the movement of Amish farmers from other states to abandoned farmlands in Kent county.

**Components of Present Population.** The domestic migration is reflected in Delaware's population statistics. Only about 3% of the population is foreign-born; yet only a little more than half of Delawareans were born in the state. The largest numbers of the foreign-born are from Italy, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Poland. Numerically, blacks were a more important element in the population at the time of the Revolution than in the 20th century, for they made up more than one fifth of the total population then as against about 16% at present.

Roman Catholics make up the largest single religious denomination, although the total of Protestants is larger than that of Catholics. There also are considerable numbers of Jews and Orthodox Christians.

**Largest Centers of Population.** Wilmington is the center of a standard metropolitan statistical area that includes New Castle county (in which it is situated) as well as two counties in neighboring states—Salem county, N.J., and Cecil county, Md. However, the bulk of the population of this metropolitan area is in New Castle county.

### INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

**Location:** On mid-Atlantic coast, bordered north by Pennsylvania, east by Delaware River and Delaware Bay (which form Delaware-New Jersey boundary) and Atlantic Ocean, south and west by Maryland.

**Elevation:** Highest point—On Ebright Road, near Centerville in extreme north, 442 feet (134.7 meters); lowest point—sea level; approximate mean elevation, 60 feet (18.3 meters).

**Area:** 2,044 square miles (5,294 sq km); rank, 49th. Population: 1980 census, 594,317; rank, 47th. Increase (1970-1980), 8.6%.

**Climate:** Generally mild winters; hot, humid summers.

**Statehood:** Dec. 7, 1787; the 1st state to ratify the U. S. Constitution.

**Origin of Name:** After Thomas West, Baron De La Warr, governor of Virginia; applied first to the bay.

**Capital:** Dover.

**Largest City:** Wilmington.

**Number of Counties:** 3.

**Principal Products:** *Manufactures*—chemicals and allied products, food and related products; *farm products*—broiler chickens, commercial vegetables, corn, dairy products; *minerals*—sand and gravel.

**State Motto:** "Liberty and Independence."

**State Song** (adopted April 7, 1925): *Our Delaware.*

**State Nicknames:** First State; Diamond State.

**State Bird** (adopted April 14, 1939): Blue hen chicken.

**State Flower** (adopted May 9, 1895): Peach blossom.

**State Tree** (approved May 1, 1939): American holly.

**State Flag** (adopted July 24, 1912): The state coat of arms on a diamond of buff color, centered on a field of colonial blue; below the diamond, the date on which Delaware ratified the U. S. Constitution. See also color plates under FLAG—Flags of the States.

### LARGEST CENTERS OF POPULATION

(Incorporated places and metropolitan areas)

| City or metropolitan area | 1980    |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Wilmington                | 70,195  |
| Metropolitan area         | 523,221 |
| Newark                    | 25,247  |
| Dover                     | 23,507  |
| Elsmere                   | 6,493   |
| Milford                   | 5,366   |
| Seaford                   | 5,256   |
| New Castle                | 4,907   |
| Smyrna                    | 4,750   |

\*Standard metropolitan statistical area.

New Castle county occupies fifth of Delaware's total area, more than two thirds of the population. Kent and Sussex counties in population.

Wilmington, like many other cities, is losing population and is tending to become the residence of the poor, part of the white middle class move to the suburbs. Urban renewal projects seek to improve and to replace the deteriorating areas.

The rapid growth of New Castle county, second-largest city, reflects in part the University of Delaware, Newark seat. Newark also has profited from expansion. Dover, the state capital of Kent county, has grown partly because of the expansion of a military base, but it is also the center of manufacturing enterprises.

### 2. The Land

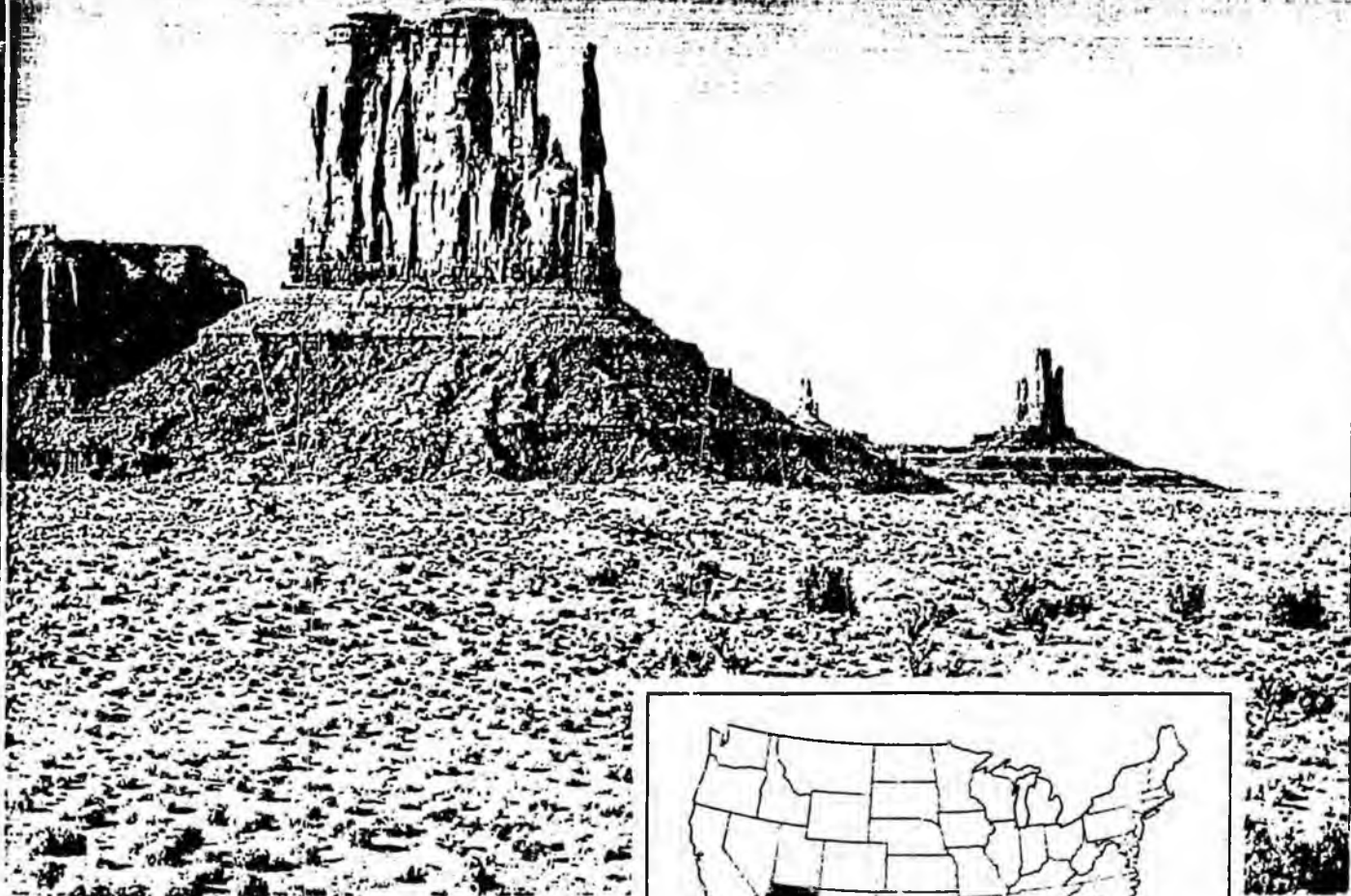
Delaware's unusual north-south semicircle—was part of a circle of 12 miles (19 km) and its center is in New Castle, drawn by surveyors to mark the extent of Pennsylvania grant to William Penn in 1681. The circle juts into the southeastern corner of Maryland.

**Major Physical Divisions.** The Delaware River, the main artery of the state, lies within the hills province of the Appalachian section, elevations rise to more than 1,000 feet (305 meters). All the rest of the state is part of the Atlantic coastal plain—elevations seldom exceed 60 feet (18 meters).

**Water Bodies.** The hilly section is marked by streams once famous for the mills established along their banks—Wilmington, Red Clay Creek, and the Brandywine flow into the Christina, the most important river of northern Delaware, which runs from west of Newark to the Delaware Bay.

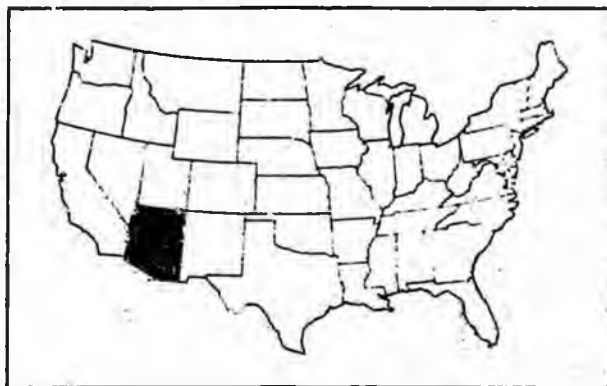
The Delaware River is its most important physical feature of the state. It flows between Delaware and Maryland within the legal limits of Delaware for 12 miles (19 km) of New Castle being at the mouth of the New Jersey shore. In Delaware-New Jersey boundary is the main ship channel.

The coastal plain section contains many small rivers as well as ponds and marshes. The Narrows river of the southwestern part of the state flows into Maryland and to Chesapeake Bay.



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Fremont Valley contains huge buttes and mesas of eroded red sandstone.



# Arizona

Location: southwestern United States; a Rocky Mountain state.

Boundaries: north, Utah; east, New Mexico; south, Mexico; west, Nevada, California, and Mexico. (The northeast corner of the state is the only point in the United States where four states meet—Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah.)

Latitude: 31°20' to 37° north latitude.

Longitude: 109°3' to 114°50' west longitude.

Total Area: 114,000 square miles (295,260 sq km), including 492 square miles (1,274 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 6th.

Population: 1980: 2,718,425; 1970: 1,775,399; change 1970-1980: 53.1 percent. Rank: 1980: 29th.

Capital: Phoenix.

Largest City: Phoenix.

Number of Counties: 14.

Representatives: 5.

Electoral Votes: 7.

Statehood: Feb. 14, 1912; 48th state.

State Bird: cactus wren.

State Flower: the blossom of the saguaro (giant cactus).

State Tree: palo verde.

State Motto: *Ditat Deus* ("God enriches").

State Flag: the lower half is a blue field; the upper half is composed of red and yellow rays, emanating from a large, copper-colored five-pointed star superimposed on the center of the flag. (For color illustration, see FLAGS.)

State Song: *Arizona*. Words by Margaret Rowe Clifford; music by Maurice Blumenthal.

Extreme length: 395 miles (636 km); extreme breadth: 345 miles (555 km); high point: Humphreys Peak, 12,633 feet (3,851 meters); low point: 70 feet (21 meters), southwest of Yuma in the Colorado River valley; chief mountains: Agassiz Peak, 12,340 feet (3,761 meters); Baldy Peak, 11,403 feet (3,476 meters); Fremont Peak, 11,940 feet (3,639 meters); Humphreys Peak, 12,633 feet (3,851 meters); Ord Peak, 11,353 feet (3,460 meters); Mt. Graham, 10,720 feet (3,267 meters); chief reservoirs: Lake Mead, Lake Mohave, Lake Powell, Painted Rock Reservoir, Roosevelt Lake, San Carlos Reservoir; chief rivers: Colorado, Gila, Little Colorado, Salt, Verde, Virgin; climate: average temperatures, 51°F. (11°C.) in January and 91°F. (33°C.) in July at Phoenix; record temperatures, high 127°F. (53°C.), low -40°F. (-40°C.); average annual precipitation, 7 inches (180 mm) at Phoenix.

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Magnificent Yosemite Falls (left), in Yosemite Valley in the State of California, is tossed by the winds as it drops more than 2,400 feet.

Location: western United States; one of the Pacific states.

Boundaries: north, Oregon; east, Nevada and Arizona; south, Mexico; west, Pacific Ocean.

Latitude: 32°45' to 42° north latitude.

Longitude: 114°9' to 124°26' west longitude.

Total Area: 158,706 square miles (411,049 sq km), including 2,400 square miles (6,234 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 3rd.

Population: 1980: 23,667,902; 1970: 19,971,069; change 1970-1980: + 18.5 percent. Rank: 1980: 1st.

Capital: Sacramento. Largest City: Los Angeles.

Number of Counties: 58

Representatives: 45. Electoral Votes: 47.

Statehood: Sept. 9, 1850; 31st state.

State Bird: California valley quail.

State Flower: golden poppy. State Tree: California redwood.

State Animal: California grizzly bear.

State Fish: California golden trout.

State Reptile: California desert tortoise.

State Insect: California dog-face butterfly.

State Mineral: native gold. State Rock: serpentine.

State Colors: blue and gold.

State Nickname: Golden State.

State Motto: Eureka ("I have found it").

FRED LYON/RAPHO GUILLEMETTE

Sacramento, California's second largest city, is built on the hills between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean.

State Flag: a California grizzly bear set in the center of a white field; at the top left is a red star; below the bear the words "California Republic" appear above a broad red stripe. Known as the Bear Flag. (For color illustration, see FLAGS.)

State Song: I Love You, California. Words by F. B. Silverwood; music by A. F. Frankenstein.

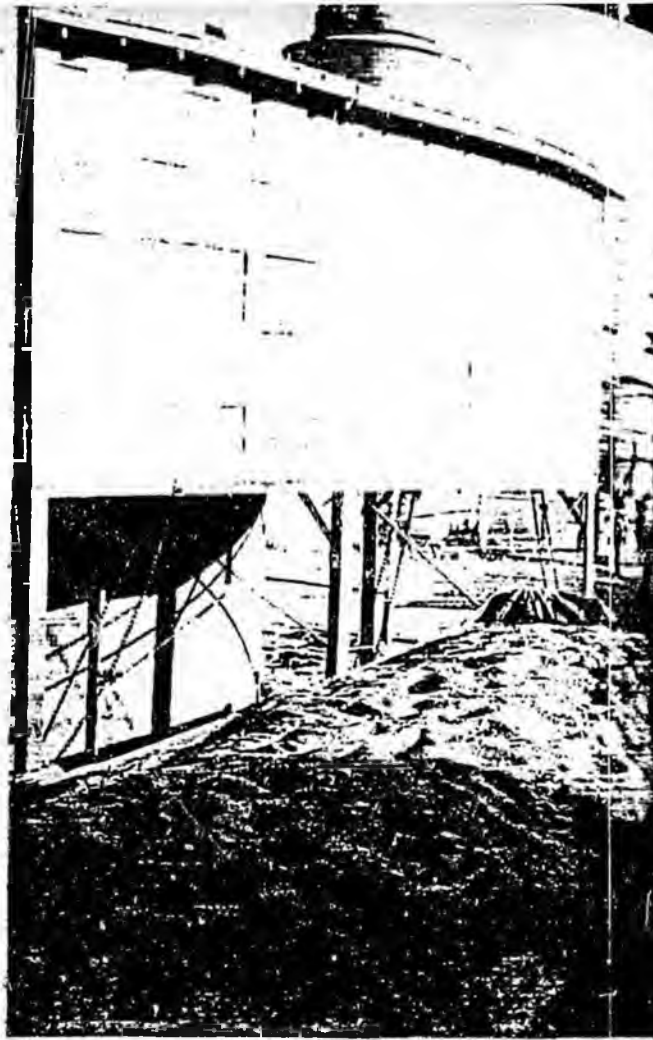
Extreme length: 770 miles (1,240 km); extreme breadth: 375 miles (605 km); high point: Mt. Whitney, 14,494 feet (4,418 meters); low point: 282 feet (86 meters) below sea level at Badwater in Death Valley; chief mountains: Sill, 14,162 feet (4,317 meters); Langley, 14,028 feet (4,276 meters); Middle Palisade, 14,040 feet (4,279 meters); Muir, 14,015 feet (4,272 meters); North Palisade, 14,242 feet (4,341 meters); Russell, 14,086 feet (4,293 meters); Shasta, 14,162 feet (4,317 meters); Split Mountain, 14,058 feet (4,285 meters); Tyndall, 14,018 feet (4,273 meters); White Mountain Peak, 14,246 feet (4,342 meters); Whitney, 14,494 feet (4,418 meters); Williamson, 14,375 feet (4,382 meters); and about 25 others over 10,000 feet (3,000 meters); chief lakes: Goose, Honey, Mono, Salton Sea, Tahoe; reservoirs: Folsom, Pine Flat, Lake Armanor, Lake Berryessa, Lake Oroville, Shasta Lake, Clair Engle Lake; chief rivers: Sacramento and San Joaquin; climate: average temperatures, 54.5°F. (12.5°C.) in January and 68.5°F. (20°C.) in July at Los Angeles, 45°F. (7°C.) in January and 75°F. (24°C.) in July at Sacramento, 51°F. (11°C.) in January and 58.5°F. (15°C.) in July at San Francisco; record temperatures, high 134°F. (57°C.), low -45°F. (-43°C.); average annual precipitation, most of it in winter, 14 inches (360 mm) at Los Angeles, 17 inches (430 mm) at Sacramento, 21 inches (530 mm) at San Francisco.



# California

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Hikers follow the "Great Trail" (left) high above the Buffalo National River, Arkansas. Grain elevators (above) store rice, a major cash crop.

# Arkansas

**Location:** south-central United States; one of the West South Central states.

**Boundaries:** north, Missouri; east, Tennessee and Mississippi; south, Louisiana; west, Texas and Oklahoma.

**Latitude:** 33° to 36°30' north latitude.

**Longitude:** 89°41' to 94°42' west longitude.

**Total Area:** 53,187 square miles (137,754 sq km), including 1,122 square miles (2,871 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 27th.

**Population:** 1980: 2,286,435; 1970: 1,923,322; change 1970-1980: +18.9 percent. Rank: 1980: 32nd.

**Capital:** Little Rock.

**Largest City:** Little Rock.

**Number of Counties:** 75.

**Representatives:** 4.

**Electoral Votes:** 6.

**Statehood:** June 15, 1836; 25th state.

**State Bird:** mockingbird.

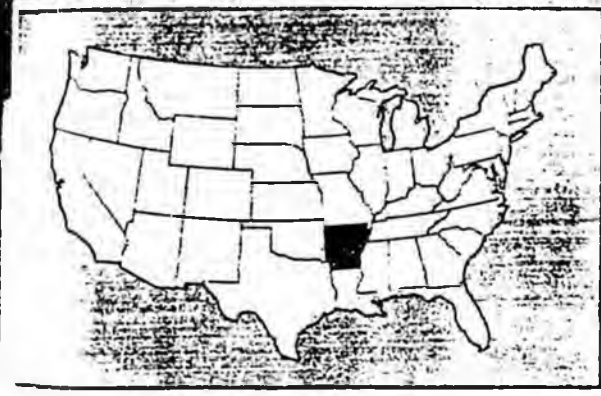
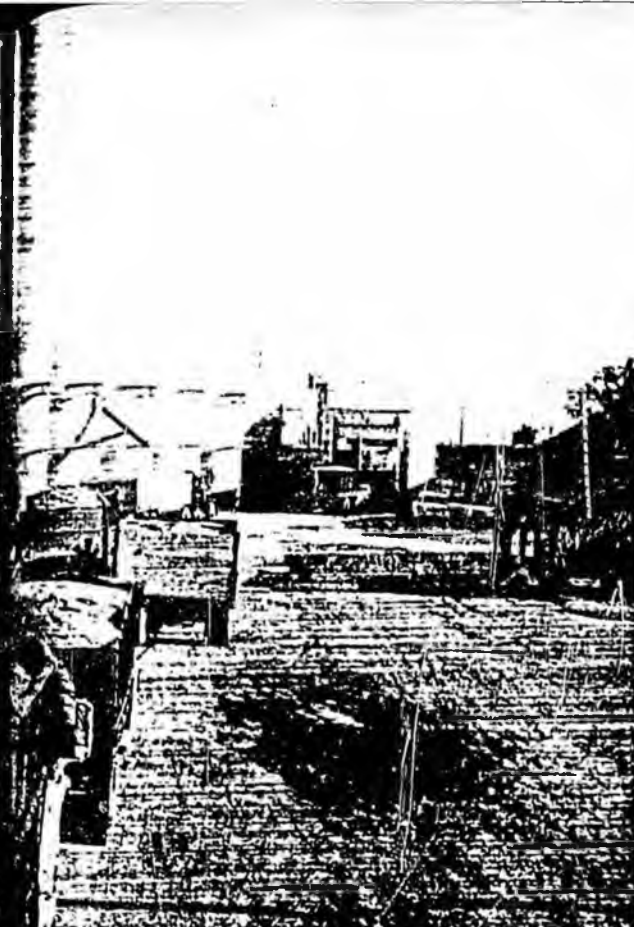
**State Flower:** apple blossom.

**State Tree:** pine.

**State Stone:** diamond.

**State Motto:** *Regnat Populus* ("The People Rule").

**State Flag:** a white diamond outlined in blue centered on a red field with twenty five white stars arranged around the blue border of the diamond.



Word indicate Arkansas' position as the twenty-fifth state to enter the Union; within the white diamond are four large blue stars and the word "Arkansas"; three of these stars, placed below "Arkansas," signify the three nations of France, Spain, and the United States, to which Arkansas successively belonged; the star above "Arkansas" commemorates the Confederacy, and the diamond itself signifies that Arkansas is the only diamond-producing state in the Union. (For color illustration, see FLAGS.)

**State Song:** Arkansas, by Eva Ware Barnett.

**Extreme length:** 240 miles (386 km); **extreme breadth:** 275 miles (443 km); **high point:** 2,753 feet (839 meters) on Magazine Mountain; **low point:** 55 feet (17 meters) on Ouachita River in southern part of state; **chief mountains:** Blue Mountain, 2,623 feet (799 meters); Magazine Mountain, 2,753 feet (839 meters); Rich Mountain, 2,681 feet (817 meters); **chief reservoirs:** Beaver, Big Bear, Blue Mountain, Bull Shoals, Catherine, Conway, Dardanelle, Spring, Fort Smith, Grassy, Greers Ferry, Greeson, Hamilton, Indian, Norrod, Norfolk, Ouachita, Ozark, David D. Terry, Wedington, White; **chief rivers:** Arkansas, Ouachita, Red, St. Francis, White; **climate:** average temperatures, 39.5°F. (4°C.) in January and 81°F. (27°C.) in July at Little Rock; record temperatures, high 120°F. (49°C.), low -29°F. (-34°C.); average annual precipitation, most of it in spring, 49 inches (1,240 mm) at Little Rock; average annual snowfall, 7 inches (180 mm) at Little Rock.

**ARKANSAS,** the United States. Wonder State. Is the Land of Opportunity to agriculture, forest areas. Until on agriculture, pro a meager living. S has promoted ind to the economy an largely on industr state in search of about 1940, has als

The state afford flat bottomlands at its eastern bounda west. Culturally, it from which most whose immense pl

The word "Ark" Siouan Indian trib Ugakhpah, mean

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**Topography.** T falls into two ma Coastal Plain on th lands on the wes divided into three Valley, and the C Ozark region consi portion of which is 1,500 feet (300-25 beyond the Miss Arkansas. It is d areas of plateau re like valleys divers: deep valleys, the S some of the state's the Ozark Plateaus rise to overlook the facing escarpment. and 200 miles (32 than 2,300 feet (17 gorges, 500 to 1,2 between steep ridg edge has a moder The valley, 30 to altitude of 300 to of the highest an Among these are N and 75-foot (23-me which rises abrupt meters).

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GRANT HELLMAN

LOOKING NORTH FROM COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT, with the Book Cliffs in the background.

# Colorado

Longitude: 102° to 109° west longitude.

Total Area: 104,091 square miles (269,596 sq km), including 496 square miles (1,285 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 8th.

Population: 1980: 2,889,735; 1970: 2,209,596; change 1970-1980: +30.8 percent. Rank: 1980: 28th.

Capital: Denver.

Largest City: Denver.

Number of Counties: 63.

Representatives: 6.

Electoral Votes: 8.

Statehood: Aug. 1, 1876; 38th state.

State Bird: lark bunting.

State Animal: bighorn sheep.

State Flower: white and lavender Rocky Mountain columbine.

State Tree: blue spruce. State Stone: aquamarine.

State Motto: *Nil sine numine* ("Nothing Without Providence").

State Flag: three equal stripes, two of which are blue, representing the sky, and one white, representing snowcapped mountains; on

Location: western United States; a Rocky Mountain state.

Boundaries: north, Wyoming and Nebraska; east, Nebraska and Kansas; south, Oklahoma and New Mexico; west, Utah.

Latitude: 37° to 41° north latitude.

Collector's Name



SKI SCHOOL at Vail, one of Colorado's many skiing areas.

the left is a red "C" encircling a disk of yellow. (For color illustration, see FLAGS.)

State Song: *Where the Columbines Grow*. Words and music by A. J. Fynn.

Extreme length: 276 miles (444 km); extreme breadth: 387 miles (623 km); high point: Mt. Elbert, 14,433 feet (4,399 meters); 19th highest peak of the United States; low point: 3,350 feet (1,021 meters) in southeast in Arkansas Valley; mean elevation: 6,800 feet (2,070 meters); chief mountains: Blanca Peak, 14,345 feet (4,372 meters); Grays Peak, 14,270 feet (4,349 meters); La Plata Peak, 14,336 feet (4,370 meters); Longs Peak, 14,255 feet (4,345 meters); Mt. Elbert, 14,433 feet (4,399 meters); Mt. Harvard, 14,420 feet (4,395 meters); Mt. Massive, 14,421 feet (4,396 meters); Pikes Peak, 14,110 feet (4,301 meters); Uncompahgre Peak, 14,309 feet (4,361 meters); and 46 others more than 14,000 feet (4,250 meters) high; chief lakes: Grand Lake and Lake Meredith; chief reservoirs: Adobe Creek, Blue Mesa, Empire, Grenby, Grand Lake, Green Mountain, Horse Creek, Jackson Lake, John Martin, Morrow Point, Nee Noshe, Nee Sopah, North Sterling, and Riverside; chief rivers: Arkansas, Colorado, Dolores, Gunnison, North Platte, Republican, Rio Grande, San Juan, South Platte, White, and

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The old and the new in Connecticut are illustrated by the Congregational Church in Litchfield (left) and Constitution Plaza in Hartford (above).

# Connecticut

**Location:** northeast United States; one of the New England states  
**Boundaries:** north, Massachusetts; east, Rhode Island; south, Long Island Sound; west, New York  
**Latitude:** 40°58' to 42°3' north latitude.  
**Longitude:** 71°47' to 73°44' west longitude.  
**Total Area:** 5,018 square miles (12,998 sq km), including 1,400 square miles (3,630 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 48th.  
**Population:** 1980: 3,107,576; 1970: 3,032,217; change 1970-1980: +2.5 percent. Rank: 1980: 25th.  
**Capital:** Hartford.  
**Largest City:** Bridgeport.  
**Number of Counties:** 8 (no longer used as governmental units).  
**Representatives:** 6.  
**Electoral Votes:** 8.  
**Statehood:** Jan. 9, 1788. 5th state.  
**State Bird:** robin. **State Insect:** praying mantis.  
**State Animal:** sperm whale.  
**State Flower:** mountain laurel. **State Tree:** white oak.  
**State Mineral:** garnet.



**State Motto:** *Qui transtulit sustinet* ("He who transplanted still sustains").  
**State Flag:** A blue background on which is centered a white shield bearing the official Arms of the State; beneath the shield on a white banner is the state motto. (For color illustration, see FLAGS.)  
**State Song:** *Yankee Doodle*. Composer unknown.  
**Extreme length:** 95 miles (153 km); extreme breadth: 68 miles (109 km); high point: 2,380 feet (725 meters) on Mount Frissell; low point: sea level on coast; chief mountains: Mount Frissell, 2,380 feet (725 meters); Bear Mountain, 2,355 feet (718 meters); Gridley Mountain, 2,111 feet (644 meters); chief lakes: Bantam, Bashan, Candlewood, Hallard, Gardner, Highland, Pachaug Pond, Pocotopaug, Shenipsit, Waramaug; chief reservoirs: Barkhamsted, Easton, Lillinonah, Modus, Nepaug, Quaddick, Saugatuck, Zoar; chief rivers: Connecticut, Farmington, Housatonic, Naugatuck, Quinebaug, Shetucket, Thames, West Branch, Yantic; climate: average temperatures, 25°F. (-4°C.) in January and 73°F. (23°C.) in July at Hartford; record temperatures, high 105°F. (41°C.), low -32°F. (-35.5°C.), average annual precipitation, 43 inches (1,090 mm) at Hartford; average annual snowfall, 56 inches (1,420 mm) at Hartford.

**CONNECTICUT** the New England states was one of the first colonies to be settled in the United States. The state, which its people are proud of its history. The colonists who left Massachusetts for the policies of that colony, Connecticut in the colonial period. In the nation, some of the reasons, when the time came out for newer, richer, and ingenuity and the state's useful articles.

Reminders of Connecticut in the graceful churches in small towns. Evidence of industry may be seen at the falls of the state and ingenuity of the Connecticut's position in modern aircraft, submarines.

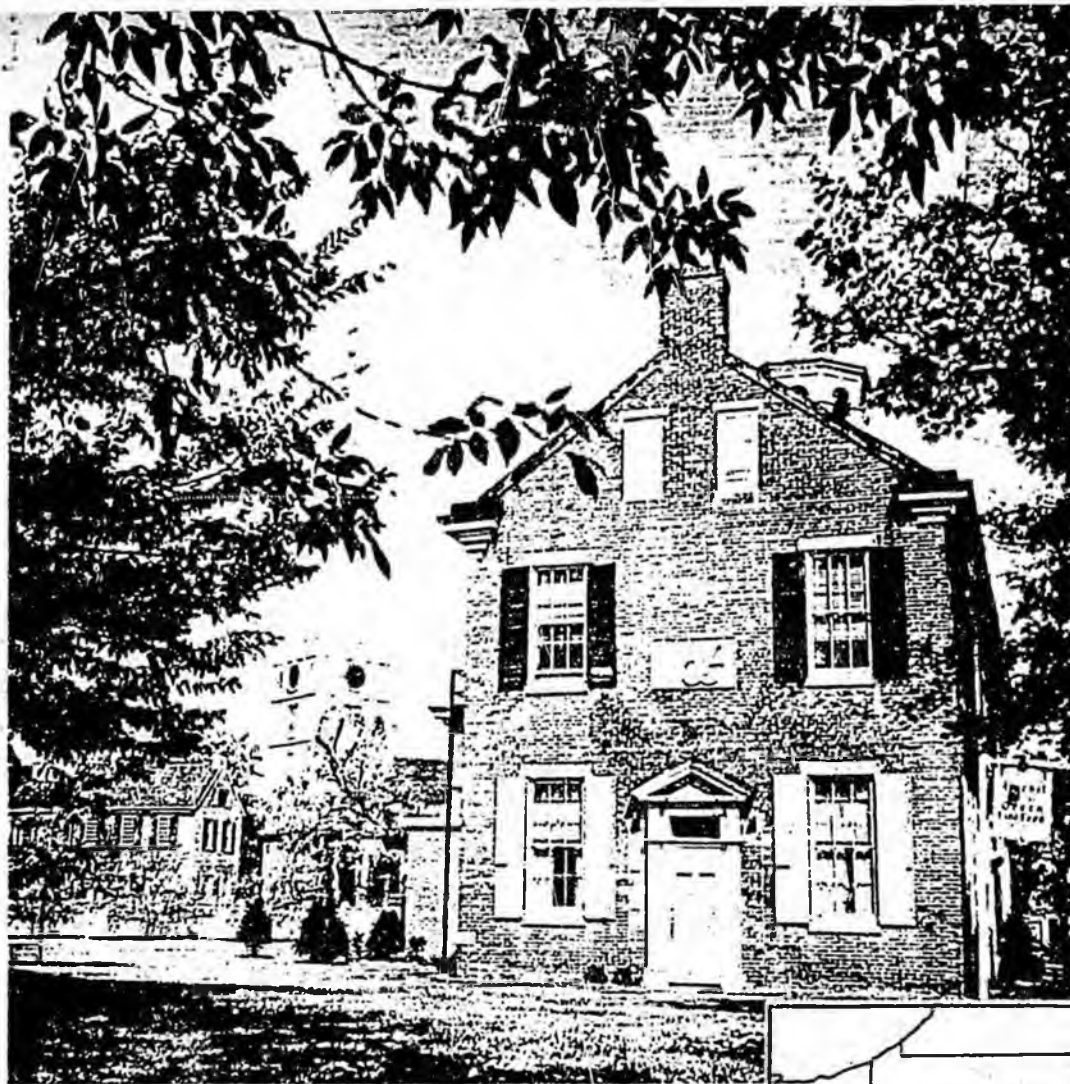
The name of the state is from the Indian word *Quinnehtuc* "river." Connecticut State, refers to the Orders of Connecticut. Connecticut is also known as the Stone State, the Arrowhead State, and the Blue Hills State.

**GEOGRAPHY**

**Topography.** The surface of Connecticut is a result of a massive and hard upland. The bedrock consists of formations that have been rounded by glacial action. The elevation of the Taconic Mountains is 2,380 feet. Apart from the northwestern corner, the southern half of the northward across the Connecticut and southern Maine into four geographical regions: Eastern Highlands, Connecticut Valley, Loosely, and the Seaboard. The Seaboard region is about 100 miles long and two or three miles wide. The best harbors are at New Haven, Mystic, and Stamford. The Eastern Highlands are irregularly shaped, with irregular valleys. The climate is mainly in a north-south and hilltop pattern. A few points near the many tributaries of the Connecticut River cross

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DELAWARE STATE TRAIL SERVICE ABOVE LANE LATTICE

Twin spans of Delaware Memorial Bridge, which connects Delaware with New Jersey. Above, the Old Arsenal, built in 1809, stands on New Castle's historic green. Spire of Emanuel Episcopal Church, which was built in 1703, can be seen in background.



# Delaware

**Location:** eastern United States; one of the Middle Atlantic states.

**Boundaries:** north, Pennsylvania; east, Delaware River, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean; south, Maryland; west, Maryland.

**Latitude:** 38°27' to 39°50' north latitude.

**Longitude:** 75°2' to 75°47' west longitude.

**Total Area:** 2,044 square miles (5,295 sq km), including 112 square miles (290 sq km) of inland water. Rank: 49th.

**Population, 1980:** 594,317; 1970: 548,104; change 1970-1980: -8.4 percent. Rank: 1980: 47th.

**Capital:** Dover.

**Largest City:** Wilmington.

**Number of Counties:** 3.

**Representatives:** 1.

**Electoral Votes:** 3.

**Statehood:** Dec. 7, 1787; 1st state.

**State Bird:** blue hen chicken

**State Flower:** peach blossom.

**State Tree:** American holly.

**State Motto:** "Liberty and Independence."

**State Flag:** a buff-colored diamond bearing the state seal is placed in the center of a blue field; below the diamond are the words "December 7, 1787," the date when Delaware ratified the Constitution of the United States. (For color illustration, see FLAGS.)

**State Song:** *Our Delaware*. Words by George B. Hynson; music by William M. S. Brown.

**Extreme length:** 96 miles (154 km); **extreme breadth:** 35 miles (56 km); **total area:** 2,044 square miles (5,295 sq km); **water area:** 112 square miles (290 sq km); **high point:** 442 feet (135 meters) in northwestern corner of state; **low point:** sea level on coast; **mean elevation:** 60 feet (18 meters), the lowest of any state; **chief lakes:** Noxontown Pond, Trap Pond; **chief rivers:** Brandywine Creek, Broadkill, Christina, Delaware, Indian, Mispillion, Murderkill, Nanticoke; **climate:** average temperatures, 32°F. (0°C.) in January and 76°F. (24°C.) in July at Wilmington; **record temperatures,** high 110°F. (43°C.), low -17°F. (-27°C.); **average annual precipitation,** 40 inches (1,010 mm) at Wilmington; **average annual snowfall,** 21 inches (530 mm).

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The system of real numbers includes all possible distances—positive, negative, and zero—and complete units and parts of units. This system is called a complete ordered field.

**History.** More than 4,000 years ago the Babylonians were proficient in arithmetic. They developed a numeration system that used 60 as a base (see **BASE**, mathematics) and included place values. This base 60 system was effective in dealing with time, with 60 minutes in each hour and 60 seconds in each minute.

The present Hindu-Arabic system of numeration was developed by the Hindus and brought to Europe by the Arabs before 1200, but Europe did not fully adopt this system and abandon Roman numerals until the 17th century. The major advantage of the Hindu-Arabic system over other numeration systems is the inclusion of a zero; this allows the system to be a place system, as well as a base system, with only ten different symbols. Although there is no particular advantage to the number ten as a base, there is an advantage to a base-and-place system. Ten was used as a base, or conversion point, probably because a person has ten fingers.

JOHN M. PETERSON

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See also: ALGEBRA; DUODECIMAL SYSTEM; GROUP THEORY; MATHEMATICS, HISTORY OF.

**arithmetic mean:** see **MEAN**.

**Arius:** see **ARIANISM**.

## Arizona

Arizona, the sixth largest state of the United States, in terms of area, is located in the Southwest. It is bordered by Utah on the north, by Colorado on the northeast, by New Mexico on the east, by Mexico on the south, and by California and Nevada on the west; its northeast corner is the only point in the United States shared by four state boundaries. Known as the Grand Canyon State, Arizona is one of the fastest developing states of the U.S. Sunbelt. Its population is increasing at a rapid rate, and its diversified economy is dominated by manufacturing industries, many established as recently as the 1960s and '70s. Arizona's name is derived from the Pima Indian village of *Arizonac* (formerly located in what is now Mexico, near modern Nogales, Ariz.), where silver was found by Spaniards about 1736. The word *Arizonac* probably means "place of the small spring."

### LAND AND RESOURCES

Arizona includes many areas of great natural beauty and geological interest. The highest point in the state is Humphreys Peak (3,851 m/12,633 ft), near FLAGSTAFF, and the lowest point is 21 m (70 ft) above sea level, in the southwest along the Colorado River. The approximate mean elevation of Arizona is 1,250 m (4,100 ft). Almost 44% of the state's land area is owned by the federal government and includes about 20 Indian reservations.

**Physiographic Regions.** Arizona may be divided into two major geographic regions, each of which is part of a larger physiographic area. In the north is a section of the COLORADO PLATEAU, and in the south and west is a part of the Basin and Range Region.

The Colorado Plateau area, about two-fifths of the state, comprises a series of generally level plateaus, mostly separated by steep-sided chasms. The elevation is mainly between 1,525 and 2,440 m (5,000 and 8,000 ft), although some areas, such as the extensive Kaibab Plateau (2,835 m/9,300 ft high) and the volcanic San Francisco Peaks (one of which is Humphreys Peak), are higher. Other notable features of the Colorado Plateau include the 1.6-km-deep (1-mi) GRAND CANYON

of the Colorado River, the CANYON DE CHELLY, with sheer red cliffs; the PAINTED DESERT, an extensive area of colorful sand and rock formations; the PETRIFIED FOREST, with great "logs" of jasper and agate; and MONUMENT VALLEY (astride the border with Utah), containing monumental red-sandstone buttes about 305 m (1,000 ft) high.

The Mogollon Rim, an escarpment (about 609 m/2,000 ft high) that extends diagonally from central Arizona to southwest New Mexico, in part separates the Colorado Plateau from the Basin and Range Region. The latter comprises several northwest-southeast trending mountain ranges, close together in central Arizona but separated by wide valleys in the southern part of the state. Ranges in the central region include the Black, Hualapai, Mazatzal, Superstition, and Gila Bend mountains; crest elevations are generally from 2,135 to 3,355 m (7,000 to 11,000 ft). The southern Arizona ranges include the Pinaleño, Chiricahua, Huachuca, Santa Rita, Santa Catalina, and Mohawk mountains; elevations are generally



ARIZONA

**LAND.** Area: 295,260 km<sup>2</sup> (114,000 mi<sup>2</sup>); rank: 6th. Capital and largest city: Phoenix (1986 est. pop., 894,070). Counties: 15. Elevations: highest—3,851 m (12,633 ft), at Humphreys Peak; lowest—21 m (70 ft), at the Colorado River.

**PEOPLE.** Population (1987 est.): 3,386,000; rank: 25th; density: 11.5 persons per km<sup>2</sup> (29.8 per mi<sup>2</sup>). Distribution (1986): 76% metropolitan, 24% nonmetropolitan. Average annual change (1980-87): +3.5%.

**EDUCATION.** Public enrollment (1986): elementary—371,419; secondary—163,119; higher—213,570. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—23,400; secondary—6,400; combined—9,000; higher (1986)—13,027. Institutions of higher education (1985): 31.

**ECONOMY.** State personal income (1986): \$44.7 billion; rank: 25th. Median family income (1979): \$19,017; rank: 30th. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—184,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—325,000; government—226,000; services—326,000; transportation and utilities—66,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—89,000; construction—114,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$1.5 billion. Forestry: sawtimber volume (1987 prelim.)—30.4 billion board feet. Mining: value (1981)—\$2.56 billion. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$7.9 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$5.6 billion.

**GOVERNMENT** (1989). Governor: Rose Mofford, Democrat. U.S. Congress: Senate—1 Democrat, 1 Republican; House—1 Democrat, 4 Republicans. Electoral college votes: 7. State legislature: 30 senators, 60 representatives.

**STATE SYMBOLS.** Statehood: Feb. 14, 1912; the 48th state. Nickname: Grand Canyon State; bird: cactus wren; flower: Saguaro cactus flower; tree: paloverde; motto: *Dilat Deus* ("God Enriches"); songs: "Arizona March Song" and "Arizona."



## ARKANSAS

**LAND.** Area: 137,754 km<sup>2</sup> (53,187 mi<sup>2</sup>); rank: 27th. Capital and largest city: Little Rock (1986 est. pop., 181,030). Counties: 75. Elevations: highest—839 m (2,753 ft), at Magazine Mountain; lowest—17 m (55 ft), at the Ouachita River.

**PEOPLE.** Population (1987 est.): 2,388,000; rank: 33d; density: 17.7 persons per km<sup>2</sup> (46 per mi<sup>2</sup>). Distribution (1986): 39.3% metropolitan, 60.7% nonmetropolitan. Average annual change (1980-87): +0.6%.

**EDUCATION.** Public enrollment (1986): elementary—306,851; secondary—130,587; higher—68,760. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—7,500; secondary—2,000; combined—8,500; higher (1986)—10,422. Institutions of higher education (1985): 36.

**ECONOMY.** State personal income (1986): \$26.3 billion; rank: 31st. Median family income (1979): \$14,641; rank: 49th. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—212,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—184,000; government—145,000; services—146,000; transportation and public utilities—48,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—37,000; construction—36,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$3 billion. Forestry: sawtimber volume (1987 prelim.)—64.5 billion board feet. Mining: value (1982)—\$1.1 billion. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$8.3 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$2.5 billion.

**GOVERNMENT** (1989). Governor: Bill Clinton, Democrat. U.S. Congress: Senate—2 Democrats; House—3 Democrats, 1 Republican. Electoral college votes: 6. State legislature: 35 senators, 100 representatives.

**STATE SYMBOLS.** Statehood: June 15, 1836; the 25th state. Nickname: Land of Opportunity; bird: mockingbird; flower: apple blossom; tree: pine; motto: *Regnat Populus* ("The People Rule"); song: "Arkansas."

faulted sedimentary rocks. Included in the Ouachitas is the Arkansas Valley, through which runs the Arkansas River. Although generally less elevated than the rest of the region, the valley contains several lofty points, including Magazine Mountain, which at 839 m (2,753 ft) is the highest point in the state, and Petit Jean Mountain. The Ouachita Mountains region as a whole contains many mineral springs, such as those at Hot Springs.

The Lowlands region is composed of the West Gulf Coastal Plain, in the south, and the Mississippi Alluvial Plain, in the east; the terrain is mostly level and from 30 to 90 m (98 to 295 ft) in elevation. The coastal plain has extensive pine forests and important deposits of bauxite, petroleum, and natural gas; the soil is generally sandy. The alluvial plain, adjacent to the Mississippi River, has a deep fill of unconsolidated river-deposited sediments, sometimes with a shallow hardpan that permits irrigated rice farming. Crowley's Ridge, a narrow north-south band of hills covered with loess, is in the center of the alluvial plain.

**Rivers and Lakes.** Arkansas contains several major rivers. The MISSISSIPPI RIVER forms most of the state's eastern boundary, and the ARKANSAS RIVER flows diagonally across the state from the Oklahoma border to its confluence with the Mississippi, in the southeast. Other rivers include the White River, which traverses much of northern and eastern Arkansas before entering the Mississippi; the Ouachita River, which rises in western Arkansas and flows south into Louisiana; and the Red River, which forms part of the boundary with Texas. All of Arkansas lies within the Mississippi River drainage basin.

Arkansas has few big natural lakes; the largest is Lake Chicot, in the southeast, an oxbow lake near the Mississippi River. The state has several major artificial lakes, created by dams on rivers: Lakes Ouachita, Hamilton, and Catherine, on the Ouachita River; Millwood Lake, on the Little River; Nimrod Lake, on the Fourche La Pave River; Ozark Reservoir and Dardanelle Lake, on the Arkansas River; Greers Ferry Lake, on the Little Red River; Beaver and Bull Shoals lakes, on the White River; and Norfolk Lake, on Bryant Creek.

**Climate.** The climate of Arkansas is mild, with warm to hot summers and cool winters. Annual precipitation averages from 1,016 to 1,524 mm (40 to 60 in) and comes mostly during winter and spring. December and January are usually the wettest months in the south, and March through May is the wet period in the north. The Interior Highlands are somewhat cooler than the Lowlands and receive small amounts of snow in the winter. Tornadoes occur in the warm seasons, especially in the extreme northwest and in the low-lying southeast.

**LITTLE ROCK**, in the center of the state, has a mean January temperature of 4° C (40° F) and a mean July temperature of 27° C (81° F); it receives 1,232 mm (48.5 in) of precipitation per year. The growing season ranges from about 175 days, in the highlands, to about 240 days, in the lowlands.

**Vegetation and Animal Life.** About 73,980 km<sup>2</sup> (28,564 mi<sup>2</sup>) of Arkansas, or 55% of the state's land area, is covered with forestland, nearly 85% of which is privately owned. The state has three national forests. Approximately two-thirds of the forests comprise hardwoods, such as oak, white ash, cypress, elm, and hickory; these are located mainly in the Interior Highlands and in the Mississippi Alluvial Plain. The West Gulf Coastal Plain contains softwood forests, chiefly composed of loblolly pine and shortleaf pine. Tulip trees grow on Crowley's Ridge. The state has many kinds of wild flowers, including American bellflowers, yellow jasmynes, orchids, water lilies, and hydrangea.

The plentiful animal life includes whitetail deer, red foxes, rabbits, squirrels, bobcats, weasels, and muskrat. Among the numerous game birds are ducks, geese, pheasant, woodcocks, and quail. Rivers and lakes are well stocked with fish, such as bass, perch, catfish, bream, and sturgeon.

**Mineral Resources.** Arkansas has several valuable mineral deposits. Bauxite is found in great quantity near Little Rock, and deposits of petroleum, natural gas, and bromine are located in the West Gulf Coastal Plain. The Arkansas River Valley has coal and natural-gas deposits. Manganese deposits are found in the northeast but are not mined. There are deposits of dia-

mean elevation is 198 m (650 ft). About 10% of the state's land area is owned by the federal government.

**Physiographic Regions.** Arkansas comprises two major regions of roughly equal size—the Interior Highlands of much of the west and north and the Lowlands of the south and east.

The Interior Highlands comprise the Ozark Plateau (see OZARK MOUNTAINS) in the north and the Ouachita Mountains. Both areas extend into neighboring states. The Ozarks, ranging in elevation in Arkansas from 150 to 786 m (492 to 2,579 ft), comprise mainly the Springfield and Salem plateaus, in the north, and the Boston Mountains, in the south. The plateaus are gently rolling, except where swift-flowing streams have cut deep valleys. Much of this area is forested and also has good farmland, especially on the Springfield Plateau. The wooded Boston Mountains generally have steep slopes and are interlaced by numerous river gorges.

The Ouachita Mountains comprise a series of parallel east-west valleys and ridges, composed of strongly folded and

with white or black. All colors would be mixed from these. Cells that are consistent with this theory have been found in the visual systems of fish and mammals.

Context also affects color perception. In the phenomenon of simultaneous contrast, the hue that is the complementary of the hue that surrounds a patch is added to the appearance of the patch. This phenomenon is of great practical and theoretical importance.

JULIAN HOCHBERG

**Biography:** Boynton, R., *Human Color Vision* (1979); Evans, Ralph, *The Perception of Color* (1974); Hochberg, Julian, *Perception*, 2d ed. (1978); Mollon, John, and Sharpe, Ted, eds., *Colour Vision: Physiology and Psychophysics* (1983).

**color photography:** see PHOTOGRAPHY.

## Colorado

Colorado, one of the Mountain states of the United States, is a landlocked, rectangular territory. It is bordered by six states: Wyoming and Nebraska on the north, Utah on the west, New Mexico and Oklahoma on the south, and Kansas on the east. Permanent human occupation of the area dates back at least 10,000 years. Spanish exploratory expeditions beginning in the early 16th century left no settlements, and it was not until the discovery of gold in 1858 that Colorado received its first modern permanent settlement. The name *Colorado* was chosen in 1876 by the first territorial governor, William Gilpin, because the region contains the source of the Colorado River; the word is Spanish for "red."

Since World War II, Colorado has been one of the fastest-growing states. Manufacturing has replaced agriculture as the primary economic sector. Colorado shares with other states such challenges as cultural pluralism, land- and water-use conflicts, imbalance in population distribution, and the adverse environmental impact of resource conversion.

### LAND AND RESOURCES

Colorado has a higher average elevation (2,070 m/6,790 ft) than any other U.S. state, with about 1,000 peaks higher than 4,880 m (10,000 ft). Of the country's 80 peaks over 4,267 m (14,000 ft), Colorado has 53. The state's lowest point, in the southeast, is nearly two-thirds of a mile high (1,021 m/ 3,350 ft), and the highest is Mount ELBERT at 4,399 m (14,433 ft).

**Physiographic Regions.** Portions of three great physiographic regions of the continental United States dominate the topography of Colorado: the GREAT PLAINS, the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, and the COLORADO PLATEAU.

The Great Plains, covering slightly more than one-third of the state, constitute a relatively flat sweep of unglaciated, plateau-like land. Rising to the west the plains abruptly give way to the Rocky Mountains, which cover the central third of the state. The Rockies comprise several north-south trending ranges: the Front Range (the easternmost range and including Pikes Peak), the Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) Mountains, the Park Range, the Sawatch Range, and the San Juan Mountains. The western third of the state is part of the Colorado Plateau. This region is characterized by valleys, deep canyons, and mesas. The soils of the mountain and plateau regions are thin, and those of the plains are poorly developed, low in organic material, and high in alkalinity but respond well to irrigation and fertilization. Some areas of alluvial deposits along the major rivers are relatively fertile, but irrigation and soil conservation techniques are necessary.

**Rivers and Lakes.** Six major rivers, the COLORADO, ARKANSAS, South and North Platte, Republican, and Rio Grande, rise in Colorado and supply water to 18 other states. Canyons have been carved by many of the state's rivers, including the 300-m-deep (1,000-ft) ROYAL GORGE on the Arkansas River and the Black Canyon on the Gunnison, a tributary of the Colorado. The only natural lake of any size is Grand Lake, but more than 1,900 reservoirs (artificial lakes) have been constructed. More than 27 transmountain diversion projects deliver water from the mountains to the populous and drier East Slope of the Rockies. Groundwater resources are most important in the relatively dry Great Plains province.



### COLORADO

**LAND.** Area: 269,594 km<sup>2</sup> (104,091 mi<sup>2</sup>); rank: 8th. Capital and largest city: Denver (1986 est. pop., 505,000). Counties: 63. Elevations: highest—4,399 m (14,433 ft), at Mount Elbert; lowest—1,021 m (3,350 ft), at the Arkansas River.

**PEOPLE.** Population (1987 est.): 3,296,000; rank: 26th; density: 12 persons per km<sup>2</sup> (31.8 per mi<sup>2</sup>). Distribution (1986): 81.6% metropolitan, 18.4% nonmetropolitan. Average annual change (1980-87): +2.0%.

**EDUCATION.** Public enrollment (1986): elementary—386,304; secondary—172,111; higher—162,035. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—19,200; secondary—5,500; combined—8,800; higher (1986)—19,872. Institutions of higher education (1985): 48.

**ECONOMY.** State personal income (1986): \$49.8 billion; rank: 23d. Median family income (1979): \$21,279; rank: 12th. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—185,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—349,000; government—254,000; services—325,000; transportation and public utilities—88,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—98,000; construction—76,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$3.1 billion. Forestry: sawtimber volume (1987 prelim.)—67.1 billion board feet. Mining: value (1985)—\$2.1 billion. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$10.1 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$8.2 billion.

**GOVERNMENT** (1989). Governor: Roy Romer, Democrat. U.S. Congress: Senate—1 Democrat, 1 Republican; House—3 Democrats, 3 Republicans. Electoral college votes: 8. State legislature: 35 senators, 65 representatives.

**STATE SYMBOLS.** Statehood: Aug. 1, 1876; the 38th state. Nickname: Centennial State; bird: lark bunting; flower: Rocky Mountain columbine; tree: Colorado blue spruce; motto: *Nil Sine Numine* ("Nothing without Providence"); song: "Where the Columbines Grow."

**Climate.** Colorado has a semiarid continental climate that is strongly influenced by the terrain, with marked zonation in the mountains. The growing season, which ranges from 120 to 200 days in the Great Plains, is generally less than 80 days in the mountains. The mean annual temperature is 7° C (45° F) with a range from an average low in January of -3° C (26° F) to a high in July of 23° C (73° F). A significant factor for human comfort is the low humidity.

Generally, precipitation increases with elevation, the western slopes of the Rockies receiving the most. Almost all lower elevations record less than 254 mm (10 in) with the minimum of 178 mm (7 in) at Alamosa (elevation, 2,297 m/7,535 ft). The state's maximum precipitation is 1,067 mm (42 in), recorded at Wolf Creek Pass (elevation, 3,307 m/10,850 ft).



CONNECTICUT

**LAND.** Area: 12,997 km<sup>2</sup> (5,018 mi<sup>2</sup>); rank: 48th. Capital: Hartford (1986 est. pop., 137,980). Largest city: Bridgeport (1986 est. pop., 141,860). Counties: 8. Elevations: highest—725 m (2,380 ft), at Mount Frissell; lowest—sea level, Long Island Sound.

**PEOPLE.** Population (1987 est.): 3,211,000; rank: 28th; density: 254 persons per km<sup>2</sup> (659 per mi<sup>2</sup>). Distribution (1986): 92.6% metropolitan, 7.4% nonmetropolitan. Average annual change (1980–87): +0.5%.

**EDUCATION.** Public enrollment (1986): elementary—321,823; secondary—147,024; higher—99,590. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—43,300; secondary—33,400; combined—9,000; higher (1986)—59,450. Institutions of higher education (1985): 48.

**ECONOMY.** State personal income (1986): \$62.5 billion; rank: 20th. Median family income (1979): \$23,149; rank: 2d. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—396,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—358,000; government—196,000; services—371,000; transportation and public utilities—69,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—139,000; construction—71,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$372 million. Fishing: value (1986)—\$16 million. Forestry: sawtimber volume (1987 prelim.)—7.6 billion board feet. Mining: value (1985)—\$72 million. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$20.6 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$7.3 billion.

**GOVERNMENT** (1989). Governor: William A. O'Neill, Democrat. U.S. Congress: Senate—2 Democrats; House—3 Democrats, 3 Republicans. Electoral college votes: 8. State legislature: 36 senators, 151 representatives.

**STATE SYMBOLS.** Statehood: Jan. 9, 1788; the 5th state. Nickname: Constitution State; bird: robin; flower: mountain laurel; tree: white oak; motto: *Qui transtulit sustinet* ("He who transplanted still sustains"); song: "Yankee Doodle."

Long Island Sound (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean) on the south, and the work on the west. Connecticut was first explored by Europeans in 1614, and the earliest white settlements were established in the 1630s. Manufacturing has dominated the economy since the middle of the 19th century. Connecticut is the chief producer of submarines, aircraft engines, and helicopters in the United States. Several major insurance companies are headquartered in the state, mainly in and around Hartford, the state capital. The word *Connecticut* is derived from the Algonquian Indian *quinnehtukqt*, meaning "beside the long tidal river."

#### LAND AND RESOURCES

Connecticut is a scenic state, with many streams and extensive woodlands. It has 994 km (618 mi) of tidal shoreline. Only 0.3% of Connecticut's land area is owned by the federal government.

**Physiographic Regions.** Almost all of Connecticut lies within the geomorphic region known as the New England Upland (a

low, dissected plateau sloping southward from Maine to Long Island Sound). It may be divided into three major physiographic regions—the Western Highlands, the Central Lowlands, and the Eastern Highlands.

The Western Highlands, a rugged region of strong relief, rises to 598 m (1,962 ft) at Haystack Mountain and has the state's highest point at Mount Frissell (725 m/2,380 ft) in the Taconic section of the northwest. The Central Lowlands, about 32 km (20 mi) wide, are fertile. The Eastern Highlands are less elevated than their western counterpart; the greatest elevation is nearly 400 m (1,300 ft), and most of the region consists of rolling terrain.

The Coastal Lowlands, a narrow strip along Long Island Sound, includes an indented shoreline where low, rocky headlands alternate with smooth, sandy beaches and broad flat tidal marshes. Several small islands lie off the coast, among which Masons Island, near Mystic, is the largest. **Rivers and Lakes.** The valleys of Connecticut contain more than 13,000 km (8,075 mi) of rivers and streams; most flow in a generally north-south direction. The state's principal waterway is the CONNECTICUT RIVER, which flows through parts of the Central Lowlands and the Eastern Highlands before entering Long Island Sound; its chief tributary in the state is the Farmington River.

The major stream in western Connecticut is the HOUSATONIC RIVER, which receives the Naugatuck River shortly before flowing into the Sound. The Eastern Highlands are drained by the extensive network of the Shetucket and Quinebaug rivers, whose waters combine a short distance before joining with the Yantic River to form the Thames, a broad river that empties into Long Island Sound.

Connecticut has numerous small natural lakes, the largest of which is Bantam Lake, near Litchfield. The state also has numerous artificial lakes, which are used for power production, flood control, and irrigation. The largest, Lake Candlewood, is near DANBURY.

**Climate.** Connecticut has a moderate climate, with four well defined seasons and considerable diversity of weather over short time periods. The state as a whole receives ample precipitation, which is distributed more or less evenly throughout the year. Hurricanes occasionally strike along the shore, usually during August or September. BRIDGEPORT, on the coast, has a mean January temperature of  $-1^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $30^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and an average July temperature of  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $74^{\circ}\text{F}$ ); it receives about 991 mm (39 in) of precipitation per year. HARTFORD, in the central part of the state, has a mean January temperature of  $-4^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $25^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) and an average July temperature of  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $74^{\circ}\text{F}$ ); it receives about 1,092 mm (43 in) of precipitation yearly.

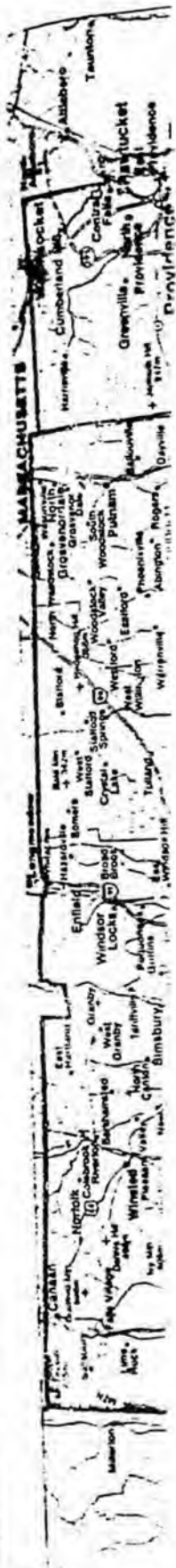
**Vegetation and Animal Life.** Approximately 65% of Connecticut's total area is covered by forestland, almost all of which is privately owned. Of relatively low commercial value, the forests are densest in the highland regions. Most of the trees are hardwoods, including white oak, hickory, ash, maple, beech, birch, and elm; softwoods include such evergreens as white pine, red pine, and hemlock. Among the numerous flowering plants found are mountain laurel, pink dogwood, white dogwood, azaleas, hepatica, jack-in-the-pulpits, and cowslips.

Connecticut has few large animals other than the white-tailed deer. Wild animals commonly found include rabbits, skunks, opossums, raccoons, beavers, squirrels, and foxes. Large numbers of game birds, such as ducks, ruffed grouse, pheasants, and quail, are found. The state's many streams and lakes harbor large numbers of fish, notably bass, perch, pickerel, trout, and shad. Although the marine life in Long Island Sound near the shoreline has suffered because of pollution, flounder, smelt, porgy, clams, and mussels are still found.

**Mineral Resources.** Connecticut has numerous deposits of minerals, but only a few occur in quantities large enough for commercial exploitation. The principal minerals are stone, sand and gravel, and clay, with some feldspar, lime, and mica. Deposits of iron ore (mainly in the northwest), copper ore, and nickel exist in small quantities.

#### PEOPLE

The population of Connecticut reached a total of 3,107,576 in 1980, an increase of about 2.5% since 1970 (the national



## LAND AND RESOURCES

California is a state of great scenic beauty and it is well endowed with natural resources. Its highest point is Mount Whitney (4,418 m/14,494 ft), the loftiest point in the conterminous United States; and its lowest point, in Death Valley (86 m/282 ft below sea level), is the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere.

**Physiographic Regions.** California has a varied and complex topography, the main features of which are the large Central Valley and the mountain ranges that enclose it. The Central, or Great, Valley, about 805 km (500 mi) long and 80 km (50 mi) wide, includes two major drainage basins: the SACRAMENTO RIVER system, in the north, and the SAN JOAQUIN RIVER system, in the south. Both ultimately empty into the Pacific Ocean. In the extreme southern part of the valley is a region of interior drainage, formerly occupied in part by Tulare and Buena Vista lakes.



CALIFORNIA

**LAND.** Area: 411,047 km<sup>2</sup> (158,706 mi<sup>2</sup>); rank 3d. Capital: Sacramento (1986 est. pop., 323,550). Largest city: Los Angeles (1986 est. pop., 3,259,300). Counties: 58. Elevations: highest—4,418 m (14,494 ft), at Mount Whitney; lowest—-36 m (-282 ft), at Death Valley.

**PEOPLE.** Population (1987 est.): 27,653,000; rank: 1st; density: 68 persons per km<sup>2</sup> (177 per mi<sup>2</sup>). Distribution (1986): 95.7% metropolitan, 4.3% nonmetropolitan. Average annual change (1980-87): +2.4%.

**EDUCATION.** Public enrollment (1986): elementary—3,045,684; secondary—1,332,305; higher—1,541,967. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—312,200; secondary—97,900; combined—92,300; higher (1986)—191,587. Institutions of higher education (1985): 290.

**ECONOMY.** State personal income (1986): \$456.1 billion; rank: 1st. Median family income (1979): \$21,537; rank: 10th. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—2,064,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—2,713,000; government—1,833,000; services—2,756,000; transportation and public utilities—576,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—766,000; construction—522,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$14 billion. Fishing: value (1986)—\$139 million. Forestry: saw-timber volume (1987 prelim.)—312 billion board feet. Mining: value (1984)—\$12.9 billion. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$111.4 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$74.5 billion.

**GOVERNMENT** (1989) Governor: George Deukmejian, Republican. U.S. Congress. Senate—1 Democrat, 1 Republican; House—27 Democrats, 18 Republicans. Electoral college votes: 47. State legislature: 40 senators, 80 representatives.

**STATE SYMBOLS.** Statehood: Sept. 9, 1850; the 31st state. Nickname: Golden State; bird: California valley quail; flower: golden poppy; tree: California redwood; motto: Eureka ("I have found it"); song: "I Love You, California."

The Central Valley generally is very flat, with elevations of less than 150 m (492 ft). It is mostly overlain by deep deposits of fertile alluvium, washed down from the mountains. The valley is bounded on the northwest by the Klamath Mountains, a rugged, forested range, with peaks reaching an altitude of more than 2,700 m (8,900 ft). The southern portion of the CASCADE RANGE borders the Central Valley on the northeast. The Cascades include isolated lofty volcanic peaks, the highest of which is Mount SHASTA (4,317 m/14,162 ft), as well as cinder cones, lava flows, and beds of ash, pumice, and tuff. LASSEN PEAK (3,187 m/10,457 ft) is one of the two active volcanoes in the conterminous United States. Lassen last erupted in 1914-21.

To the east of the Central Valley is the great SIERRA NEVADA, a north-south mountain barrier with many peaks rising more than 4,267 m (14,000 ft); the highest point is Mount Whitney. The range is a vast fault block with a granite core. The western slopes are cut by deep river canyons, such as the Yosemite Valley, that were formed in part by glacial action. DONNER PASS (2,161 m/7,089 ft high) is part of an important route across the Sierra Nevada.

The Central Valley is bounded on the west and south by the COAST RANGES, which extend parallel to the Pacific from the Klamath Mountains to Point Conception, with a break at San Francisco Bay. Component parts of these mountains include the Diablo, San Rafael, Santa Cruz, and Santa Lucia ranges. The northern parts of the Coast Ranges are forested and have fertile valleys (such as the Napa Valley), whereas the drier southern portion is covered with chaparral, a dense brush, or with oak-grass woodlands. The SAN ANDREAS FAULT, a fracture in the Earth's crust, cuts through the Coast Ranges; movements along the fault cause periodic earthquakes.

Southeast of the Coast Ranges are the Transverse Ranges, a group of east-west trending mountains that include the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, and San Bernardino mountains. The highest point is Mount San Geronimo (3,506 m/11,502 ft), in the San Bernardino Mountains. The Transverse Ranges enclose many valleys and lowlands, but the only large expanse of flatland is the Los Angeles Lowland, the site of the city of Los Angeles. So. n of the Los Angeles Ranges are the Peninsular Ranges, part of a system that extends into the Baja California peninsula of Mexico.

To the east of California's major mountain systems are extensive regions of arid basins and valleys, with several other mountain ranges. In the northeast and east-center are parts of the GREAT BASIN; the latter area includes Death Valley as well as the Panamint range. In southeastern California is the large MOJAVE DESERT and the Salton Trough, which includes the SALTON SEA and the IMPERIAL VALLEY.

The state has about 1,348 km (838 mi) of coastline along the Pacific Ocean. Much of it is rocky and rugged, such as in the Big Sur region, but southern California has numerous large sand beaches. The Channel Islands (see SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS), which include Santa Catalina Island, are located in the Pacific near Los Angeles.

**Rivers and Lakes.** The principal rivers of California are the Sacramento and San Joaquin, which merge shortly before emptying into the Pacific Ocean via San Francisco Bay. Most of the state's other large rivers flow into either the Sacramento or the San Joaquin. Additional important rivers not part of these systems include the Colorado River, which forms California's southeastern border; the Kern River, in the south-central part of the state; and the Klamath River, in the northwest. Many of the state's smaller streams flow only during a few months of the year.

California has many large natural lakes. These include Lake TAHOE, astride the border with Nevada; Goose Lake, straddling the boundary with Oregon; Honey Lake, in the northeast; and the shallow Salton Sea, in the south, formed (1905-07) by floodwaters of the Colorado River. The state also has numerous artificial lakes, created by dams on rivers. These include Lake Oroville, Clair Engle Lake, Folsom Reservoir, Lake Berryessa, and Shasta Lake.

**Water Distribution.** Natural water supplies in California are distributed unevenly and do not parallel the need. The north-



## CALIFORNIA

Major Urb

Federal R

Aqueduct

Railroad

Expressway

Interstate

U.S. or Sta

County Seat

Spot Elev

Maple Oil

Meters

Feet

4000 13120

2000 6560

1000 3280

500 1640

200 656

0 Sea L

0 0

300 984

2000 6560

0 20 40 60 80

ties in the Bourbon Palace (both completed 1847). He was elected to the Institut de France in 1857. JOAN SIEGFRIED

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**Delany, Martin R.** [duh-layn'-ee]

Acknowledged as the founder of black nationalism in the United States, Martin Robinson Delany, b. Charlestown, Va., May 6, 1812, d. Jan. 24, 1885, was the son of free blacks. He studied medicine at Harvard, became a doctor, and then, turning to politics, advocated founding a new black nation on the east coast of Africa. Development of the project was halted by the Civil War. Delany was one of 75 black officers in the Union army, and after the war he worked for 3 years in the Freedmen's Bureau. He subsequently became active in South Carolina politics but made a political blunder in 1876 by supporting Wade Hampton (1818-1902), whose election as governor opened the door for a return to white supremacy in that state. RONALD L. LEWIS

**Bibliography:** Griffith, C. E., *The African Dream* (1975); Ullman, Victor, *Martin R. Delany: The Beginnings of Black Nationalism* (1971).

**Delaunay, Robert** [duh-loh-nay']

The Frenchman Robert Delaunay, b. Apr. 12, 1885, d. Oct. 25, 1941, was the founder of ORPHISM, a variant of cubism sometimes called orphic-cubism, and a pioneer of nonrepresentational painting in France. In his early works, such as *Eiffel Tower* (1909; Guggenheim Museum, New York City), Delaunay employed the faceted and geometrical forms of Picasso's and Braque's early cubism. By 1911, however, Delaunay, with his wife, the Russian artist Sonia Terk, and the painter František Kupka, had abandoned the monochromatism of strict cubism and began to experiment with brilliant color planes and circular forms. Relying heavily on Michel Eugène Chevreul's theoretical analysis of color, Delaunay believed that recession, movement in space, and planar progression could be created exclusively through the use of color contrasts. *Simultanisme* was the term he used to refer to the dynamic, nonsequential effect of two or more colors perceived simultaneously: the poet and critic Guillaume Apollinaire called his style *Orphism*. In 1912, Delaunay produced some of his most memorable works exemplifying these theories, including *Circular Forms, Sun and Moon* (1912; Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam). He had contacts with Wassily Kandinsky and Paul Klee, who invited him to show his paintings with the Blaue Reiter group; August Macke and Franz Marc sought his advice. Delaunay's color experiments were influen-



In Robert Delaunay's *Simultaneous Windows* (1911), planes of light-filled, contrasting colors are juxtaposed in a cubist structure. This work exemplifies Orphism, which was concerned with the dynamic effects of color relationships. (Kunsthalle, Hamburg.)

tial through the 1960s, affecting such abstractionists as Morris Louis, Kenneth Noland, and Frank Stella. IRMA B. JAFFE

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**Delaware**



**DELAWARE**

**LAND.** Area: 5,297 km<sup>2</sup> (2,045 mi<sup>2</sup>); rank: 49th. Capital: Dover (1980 pop., 23,507). Largest city: Wilmington (1980 pop., 70,195). Counties: 3. Elevations: highest—135 m (442 ft), in New Castle County; lowest—sea level, at Atlantic coast.

**PEOPLE.** Population (1987 est.): 644,000; rank: 47th; density: 128.7 per km<sup>2</sup> (333 per mi<sup>2</sup>). Distrib. (1986): 66% metro., 34% nonmetro. Average annual change (1980-87): +1.2%.

**EDUCATION.** Public enrollment (1986): elementary—64,807; secondary—29,603; higher—10,263. Nonpublic enrollment (1980): elementary—11,200; secondary—5,300; combined—6,600; higher (1986)—23,632. Institutions of higher education (1985): 8.

**ECONOMY.** State personal income (1986): \$9.5 billion; rank: 44th. Median family income (1979): \$20,817; rank: 17th. Nonagricultural labor distribution (1986): manufacturing—68,000 persons; wholesale and retail trade—68,000; government—46,000; services—67,000; transportation and public utilities—13,000; finance, insurance, and real estate—23,000; construction—19,000. Agriculture: income (1986)—\$520 million. Fishing: value (1986)—\$2 million. Forestry: sawtimber volume (1987 prelim.)—1.8 billion board feet. Mining: value (1985)—\$4 million. Manufacturing: value added (1985)—\$3.4 billion. Services: value (1982)—\$1 billion.

**GOVERNMENT** (1989). Governor: Michael N. Castle, Republican. U.S. Congress: Senate—1 Democrat, 1 Republican; House—1 Democrat. Electoral college votes: 3. State legislature: 21 senators, 41 representatives.

**STATE SYMBOLS.** Statehood: Dec. 7, 1787; the 1st state. Nicknames: The First State, the Diamond State; bird: blue hen chicken; flower: peach blossom; tree: American holly; motto: Liberty and Independence; song: "Our Delaware."

One of the Mid-Atlantic states, Delaware is flanked by Delaware Bay, the Delaware River, and the Atlantic Ocean on the east; Maryland to the south and west; and Pennsylvania to the north. In 1609, Henry Hudson became the first European to explore the area, and in 1638 the first permanent settlement was established by Swedes. The state's name is derived from that of Thomas West, Baron De La Warr, the first governor of Virginia, who served from 1609 to 1618. During most of its history, Delaware has combined elements of the urban, industrial north and of the more rural, agricultural south.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

**HB**

**511**

# HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

## RECAP OF HB 511

Approp: Dividend Fund

Received February 7, 1990

by Reps. Boucher, Gruenberg, Boyer, Davidson,  
Grussendorf, Brown, Kubina, M. Davis, Ulmer, Collins,  
Martin, Menard, Leman, Hudson, Donley, Ellis, Navarre,  
Hanley, C. Davis, Foster, Furnace, Koponen, Larson,  
MacLean, Miller, Phillips, Sharp, Shultz, Swackhammer,  
Zawacki, Finkelstein

Heard February 21, 1990

Adopted CSHB 511 (SA) February 21, 1990

Passed Out of Committee February 21, 1990  
4 Do Pass

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### HB 511: Approp: Dividend Fund

- Item 1:** HB 511 by Reps. Boucher, Gruenberg, Boyer, Davidson, Grussendorf, Brown, Kubina, M. Davis, Ulmer, Collins, Martin, Menard, Leman, Hudson, Donley, Ellis, Navarre, Hanley, C. Davis, Foster, Furnace, Koponen, Larson, MacLean, Miller, Phillips, Sharp, Shultz, Swackhammer, Zawacki, Finkelstein
- CSHB 511 (SA)
- Item 2:** Memorandum from Rep. Boucher, February 19, 1990
- Item 3:** Letter and Analysis from Dept. of Revenue, February 20, 1990



HOUSE BILL NO. 511

APPROP: DIVIDEND FUND

"An Act making a special appropriation to reimburse the dividend fund for appropriations from the dividend fund in fiscal year 1990 for prisoner gate money, sex offender treatment programs, and the Violent Crimes Compensation Board made in expectation that permanent fund dividends would be denied to incarcerated felons; making an appropriation of certain funds in an interest-bearing trust to the general fund and an appropriation of the remaining funds to the dividend fund, in the event that the state prevails in whole or in part in the appeal of the superior court decisions in Anthony v. State and Snyder v. Department of Revenue; and providing for an effective date."

---



# Representative H.A. "Red" Boucher

Chairman House Committee on State Affairs • Special Committee on Telecommunications  
Member Labor & Commerce Committee • Chairman Commission on the Future of the Permanent Fund

## MEMORANDUM

To: House State Affairs Members

From: Red Boucher, Chairman

Subject: HB 511 - \$1.5 Million Reimbursement to the Dividend Fund.

Date: February 19, 1990

The Commission on the Future of the Permanent Fund found, through considerable public testimony, that Alaskan's objected to the use of dividend funds to pay for general government programs such as the Violent Crimes Compensation Fund, the Sex Offender Treatment Program and Felon Gate Money.

The intent of HB 511 is to reimburse Alaskan's for improper deductions made from the 1989 Dividend Checks. To accomplish this reimbursement, HB 511 makes an immediate appropriation from the General Fund to the Dividend Fund of \$1.5 million.

### Background

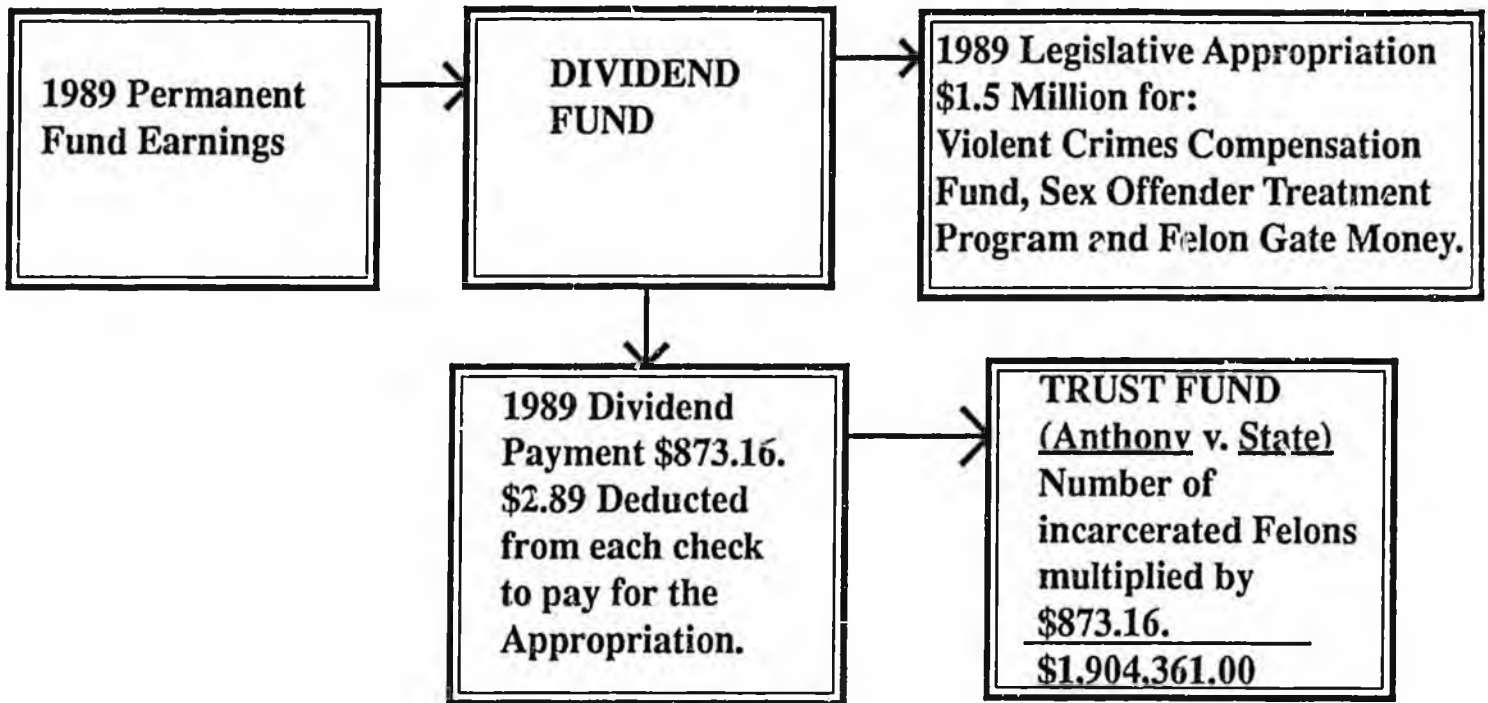
In 1988, the legislature passed CSHB 245 which denied a dividend check to incarcerated felons. The Superior Court ruled in July of 1989 that withholding all felon's dividend checks was unconstitutional. Until this issue can be resolved on appeal, that Court placed the Felon's dividend checks in a trust fund.

If the state wins the appeal, the Dividend Fund will receive the trust money back. Resolution of this case, however, may not occur until after the 1990 checks are distributed. HB 511 ensures that the 1990 dividend checks are credited for the amount deducted in 1989.

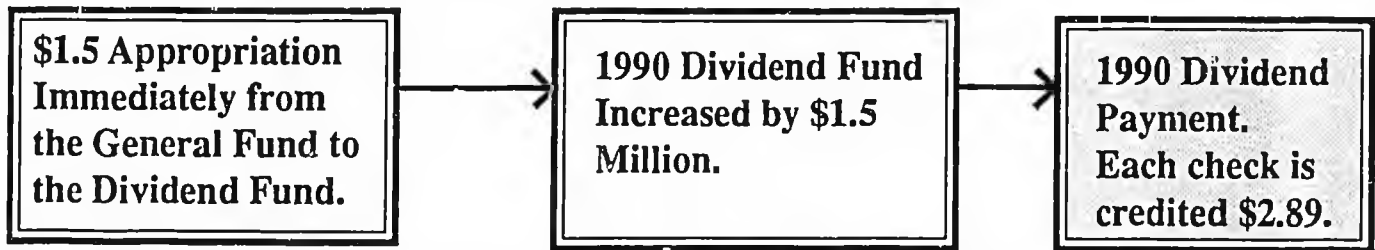
If the state wins the appeal, \$1.5 million of the trust money plus interest will be deposited in the General Fund. The balance of the trust money would be deposited in the Dividend Fund. If the State Supreme Court upholds the ruling of the Superior Court, the felons will receive a 1989 dividend check from the Trust Fund.

A summary of HB 511 and the disposition of the trust funds is attached.

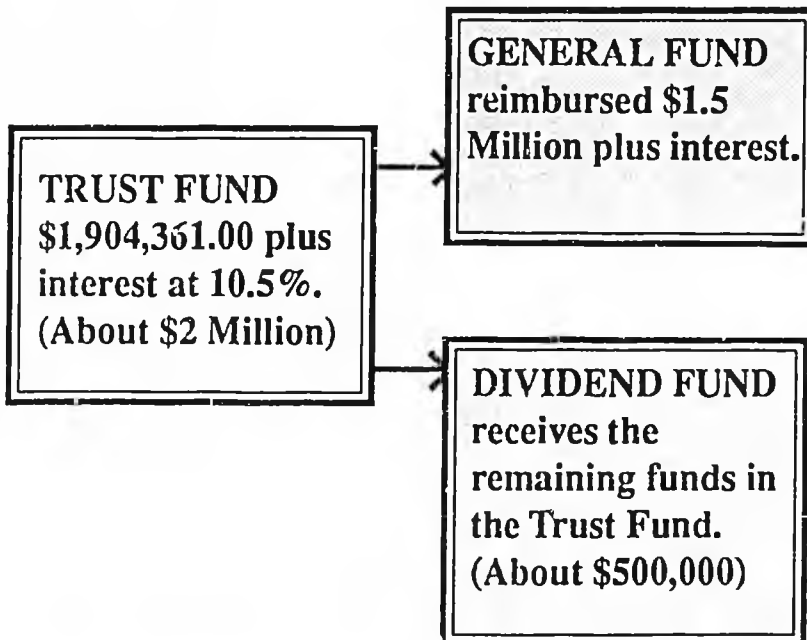
Figure 1: House Bill 511-\$1.5 Million Appropriation to the Dividend Fund



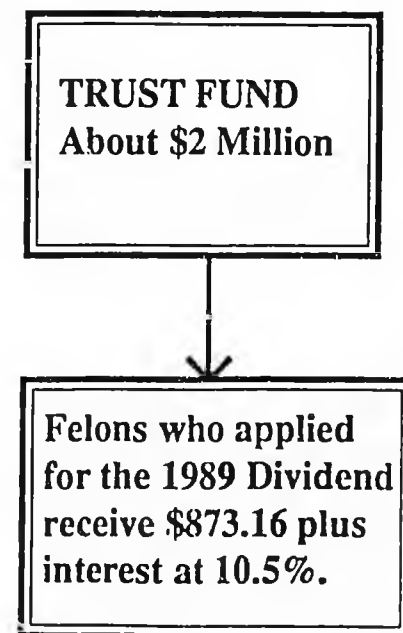
HOUSE BILL 511 - What it does.



Alternative #1 (State wins appeal.)



Alternative #2 (Felons win appeal.)



# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Item 3

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 5  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0400  
PHONE: (907) 465-2300  
TELEFAX: (907) 465-2389

February 20, 1990

The Honorable Red Boucher  
Alaska State House  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Boucher:

HB 511 would restore to the 1990 Permanent Fund Dividend the amount of the 1989 deductions for sex offender treatment, gate money, and violent crimes compensation. This will increase each 1990 dividend check by about \$3.00.

However, I want to make clear that section four of the legislation would transfer the dividend money now held in trust over to the general fund rather than back into the dividend fund if the state wins in the felons' lawsuit.

I realize that there may be strong legislative interest in putting the dividend money in the general fund since the general fund is paying the expense that the dividend fund incurred for the sex offender treatment, gate money, and violent crimes compensation.

I just want to make sure that folks are clear that under this version of HB 511, the permanent fund dividend fund will ultimately pay this cost if the state wins the case.

Sincerely,



Hugh Malone  
Commissioner

HM:m11  
90-32

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: An act making a special appro-  
riation to reimburse the dividend fund  
Sponsor: BOUCHER, Gruenberg, et al  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Affected: Revenue  
BRU: Permanent Fund Dividend Division

Components: Permanent Fund Dividend  
Division

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

|                        | FY 91 | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>OPERATING</b>       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| PERSONAL SERVICES      | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |
| TRAVEL                 | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |
| CONTRACTUAL            | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |
| SUPPLIES               | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |
| EQUIPMENT              | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |
| LANDS & STRUCTURES     | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS         | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |
| MISCELLANEOUS          | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |
| <b>TOTAL OPERATING</b> | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |
| <b>CAPITAL</b>         | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |
| <b>REVENUE</b>         | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   | -0-   |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

|               |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| GENERAL FUND  | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| OTHER         | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

POSITIONS:

|           |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| FULL-TIME | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| PART-TIME | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| TEMPORARY | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

ANALYSIS: See attached.

Prepared By: Ervin Jones  
Division: Permanent Fund Dividend Division

Phone: 465-2323  
Date: February 20, 1990

Approved by Commissioner: \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency: Revenue

Date: Feb 20, 1990

Distribution (by preparer):  
Legislative Finance  
Legislative Sponsor  
Requestor  
Office of Management and Budget  
Impacted Agency(ies)

Department of Revenue  
Permanent Fund Dividend Division  
Fiscal Note Analysis  
HB 511  
February 20, 1990

ANALYSIS:

Section 3 appropriates \$1.5 million plus interest from the General Fund to the Dividend Fund for distribution in 1990 to those eligible for 1990 dividends. This will result in an increase to the 1990 dividend of approximately \$3.00 per applicant.

Sections 4 and 5 establish appropriations from the 1989 Felon's Trust Account contingent upon the State winning the felon's case on appeal. Under Sections 4 and 5, this account will first be appropriated to the General Fund in the amount appropriated in Section 3, with the remainder to go back to the Dividend Fund.

If the State loses, the trust account will be paid out to the felons.

NOTE: The interest which is accruing to the trust account is coming from the General Fund. Is it the intention of the Legislature that this interest be appropriated to the Dividend Fund under Section 5?

**HB**

**515**

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE AFFAIRS

RECAP OF  
HB 515

*PERS Credit: Noncertificated School Emp.*

Received February 12, 1990  
by Rep. Ellis

Heard March 7, 1990

Passed Out of Committee March 7, 1990  
5 Do Pass

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### **HB 515: PERS Credit: Noncertificated School Emp.**

- Item 1:** HB 515 by Rep. Ellis
- Item 2:** Fiscal Notes and Analyses by Department of Administration and Department of Education
- Item 3:** Letter from Wanda Webre, February 16, 1990
- Item 4:** Letter from Education Support Staff Association, February 13, 1990
- Item 5:** Written Testimony from Karen Mahurin, Denai Pen. Educational Support Assoc., March 7, 1990

# HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(7)

Date Referred: February 12, 1990

FURTHER REFERRALS:

FINANCE

Date of Committee Action: \_\_\_\_\_

The STATE AFFAIRS Committee considered:

HB 515

HOUSE BILL NO. 515

PERS CREDIT: NONCERTIFICATED SCHOOL EMP.

"An Act relating to credited service in the Public Employees' Retirement System; and providing for an effective date."

**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- be replaced with \_\_\_\_\_  the same title
- have attached amendment(s)  a new title
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- additional referral to the \_\_\_\_\_ Committee

ADOPTS: \_\_\_\_\_ letter of intent

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(s):  
(Dept)

APPROVES PREVIOUS:

(Date/Dept)

- fiscal impact DOA/DE
- zero fiscal note \_\_\_\_\_
- zero with analysis \_\_\_\_\_

- fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- zero fiscal note(s) \_\_\_\_\_
- zero fn/analysis \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNING DO PASS:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Steve Stanley*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Carl Manning*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*Jim ...*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*...*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNING:**

(Check approp. column)

Do Not  
Pass      No Rec      Amend



*...*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chairman's Signature

Item 2

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Administration  
Title: An Act relating to credited BRU: Retirement and Benefits  
services in the PERS  
Sponsor: Ellis Components: Retirement and Benefits  
Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING         | FY 91 | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| TRAVEL            | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| CONTRACTUAL       | 50.0  | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| SUPPLIES          | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| EQUIPMENT         | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| LAND & STRUCTURES | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| MISCELLANEOUS     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| TOTAL OPERATING   | 50.0  | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| CAPITAL           | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| REVENUE           | 50.0  | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

|               |      |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------|------|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL FUND  | 0    | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | 0    | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER         | 50.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL         | 50.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

POSITIONS:

|           |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FULL-TIME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PART-TIME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TEMPORARY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary) THIS IS ANTICIPATED TO INCREASE SCHOOL DISTRICT PERS CONTRIBUTION RATES BY 1.46 PERCENT AND PERSONAL SERVICES COSTS BY \$1,1961.6. SINCE THIS BILL ONLY AFFECTS NONCERTIFICATED SCHOOL DISTRICT EMPLOYEES, THE STATE'S CONTRIBUTION WILL NOT BE INCREASED.

Please refer to page 2 for a discussion of the fiscal implications.

Prepared by: Sally Smith *Sally Smith* Phone: 465-4470  
Division: Retirement and Benefits Date: 02/23/90  
Approved by Commissioner: Frank S. Baxter *Frank S. Baxter* Date: 2/27/90  
Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):  
Legislative Finance  
Legislative Sponsor  
Requestor  
Office of Management and Budget  
Impacted Agency(ies)

House Bill 515  
Fiscal Note Analysis  
Prepared by Division of Retirement & Benefits  
Department of Administration  
February 23, 1990

**Analysis:** This bill would allow non-certificated employees of school districts to receive credited service in the PERS on the same basis as teachers under the TRS. A two-tiered system would then exist in the PERS for credited service. Some school district employees would be required to work for 9 months and earn a full year of credited service and others may be required to work for 12 months while earning the same year of service.

The total estimated administrative cost to the division of \$50.0 for FY 91 is for contractual services to implement necessary changes to the TRS automated system. Current staff would not be able to absorb this increased workload.

House Bill 515  
Analysis of Financial Impact to the Retirement Fund  
Prepared by Division of Retirement & Benefits  
Department of Administration  
February 23, 1990

**Analysis:** To fund this bill the school district Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) contribution rate would increase by 1.46% in FY 91. The school district PERS payroll is estimated to be \$134,357,016 in FY 91 and remain stable thereafter.

The school districts' cost of \$1,961,600 is calculated as follows:

|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| School district FY 91<br>estimated PERS salaries | \$134,357.0              |
| Increase in PERS rate                            | <u>X 1.46%</u>           |
| <b>TOTAL SCHOOL DISTRICT COST...</b>             | <u><u>\$ 1,961.6</u></u> |

Passage of this bill will result in an increase in the PERS unfunded liability of \$20,968,000. It will also result in a decrease in the PERS funding ratio of .9%.

## FISCAL NOTE

**REQUEST:**

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title: PERS Credit: Noncertificated  
school employees  
 Sponsor: Ellis  
 Requestor: House State Affairs

Agency Affected: Education  
 BRU: Mt. Edgcumbe  
 Components: Residential Program

**EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:** (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING              | FY 91      | FY 92      | FY 93      | FY 94      | FY 95      | FY 96      |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES      | 3.9        | 3.9        | 3.9        | 3.9        | 3.9        | 3.9        |
| TRAVEL                 |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| CONTRACTUAL            |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| SUPPLIES               |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| EQUIPMENT              |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| LAND & STRUCTURES      |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS         |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| MISCELLANEOUS          |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| <b>TOTAL OPERATING</b> | <b>3.9</b> | <b>3.9</b> | <b>3.9</b> | <b>3.9</b> | <b>3.9</b> | <b>3.9</b> |
| <b>CAPITAL</b>         |            |            |            |            |            |            |
| <b>REVENUE</b>         |            |            |            |            |            |            |

**FUNDING:** (Thousands of Dollars)

|               |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| GENERAL FUND  | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| OTHER         |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  |     |     |     |     |     |     |

**POSITIONS:**

|           |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| FULL-TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PART-TIME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEMPORARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**ANALYSIS :** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This estimate is based upon the projected increase in employer cost for non-certificated employees of Mt. Edgcumbe's residential program. The Department of Administration estimates this increase at 1.46% of each employee's base salary.

Prepared by: Mary Hakala Phone: 465-2800  
 Division: Commissioner's Office Date: 2/28/90

Approved by Commissioner: William G. Demmert Date: 2/28/90  
 Agency: Education

Distribution (by preparer):  
 Legislative Finance  
 Legislative Sponsor  
 Requestor  
 Office of Management and Budget  
 Impacted Agency(ies)

February 16, 1990

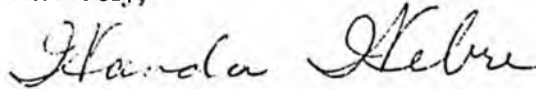
Mr. Red Boucher  
Senate Health, Education & Social Service Committee  
P.O. Box V  
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Boucher,

I am an Anchorage School District employee and my bargaining group is Totem. Currently, people in this group get credit toward PERS retirement for the actual months worked. Our work year is based on the school year. We can no longer draw unemployment for the months we do not work because we do have a job and will be returning to our job. Some people work nine months, some ten months others work eleven and twelve months. Without receiving credit for the full year like TRS employees we will be very, very old before we accrue enough years to retire from our jobs with a fair retirement income.

Please give us the equality and fairness long overdue by supporting SB444 and HB 515. Please give a copy of this letter to all the members of the committee.

Sincerely,



Wanda Webre



EDUCATION SUPPORT STAFF ASSOCIATION  
2118 Cushman Street  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701  
(907) 452-2023

February 13, 1990

Representative Johnny Ellis  
Alaska State Legislature  
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)  
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Ellis:

Thank you for introducing HB 515. The issue of providing a full year of retirement credit for education support personnel who work the same school year as teachers is a priority issue for our members.

There are approximately 465 non-certificated employees in the Fairbanks North Star Borough School District and two-thirds of them work nine or ten months each year. In a recent survey of our members, an overwhelming 77% of the respondents indicated this was a major concern.

We will actively support this bill and its companion, SB 444, following both with the utmost interest.

Very truly yours,

Susan B. Annis  
President

cc: Bob Manners  
Nea-Alaska

SBA/nr



# Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the State Affairs  
 committee name

committee on HB 515/PERS Credit, dated March 7, 1990  
 bill/subject

My name is Karen Mahurin. I am Vice-President and Acting President of the Kenai Peninsula Educational Support Association. I am writing you today on behalf of our 175 members and also for all educational support employees who will be affected by the passage of HB 515. This issue of establishing credit in PERS according to the same formula used for teachers in TRS is more than just an issue of equity among school employees. This is an issue that has been a number one priority of our employees for the past 7 - 8 years. We are not only being discriminated against as non-certificated employees, but we are being penalized because school does not last 12 month a year. I'm sure you have heard the arguments that we should have a year for a year because we no longer receive unemployment benefits. That is a valid argument. The State of Alaska DOES recognize us as year round employees with assurance of a job each fall, therefore, the State of Alaska should also recognize our work year as a year's credit towards retirement. As it stands now, educational support personnel have to work 24 school years to receive 20 years of retirement credit. We would like for our educational support employees to be able to retire while they are still young enough and in good enough health to stay in Alaska - the state we have lived in, worked in and love. Educational support personnel make up a large percentage of Alaska residents - most of us having made Alaska our home for all or most of our lives. We are the backbone, not only of school districts, but also of our communities as workers, tax payers, and through involvement as volunteers in youth, religious and civic organizations.

I ask for your support for the quick movement of this bill out of your committee and for your continued support for passage of HB 515. Thank you.

Signed: Karen J. Mahurin *Karen J. Mahurin*  
 Testifier

Kenai Peninsula Educational Support Association  
 Representing (Optional)

P. O. Box 1073, Kenai, Alaska 99611  
 Address

283-4796 (home), 283-4826 (work)  
 Phone No.

b. Example / Checklist Contact Sheet

LEGISLATIVE SPONSOR: House State Affairs

TC DATE/DAY: Wed, Mar 7

Pub. Hear Work Ses. Inv. Hear

TIME: 8:30-10 AM

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE: HB 515

JUNEAU ROOM: Cap 102

SUBJECT: PPRS Credit Noncert.

BRIDGE: \_\_\_\_\_

School Em'ees

# OF PORTS: \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT: Ann PH: 4963

DATE TAKEN/BY: Peggy 3/1/90

\*\*\*\*\*

TELECONFERENCE SITES:

LIO'S

LTC'S

VTS'S

- Anchorage
- Barrow \*
- Bethel
- Delta Junction \*
- Dillingham \*
- Fairbanks
- Glennallen \*
- Juneau
- Ketchikan
- Kodiak
- Kotzebue
- Mat-Su
- Nome
- Petersburg \*
- Sitka
- Soldotna
- Valdez \*

- Homer
- Wrangell

See List on Reverse Side  
Kenai

ALL LIO'S

OTHER SITES WELCOME WITH PRIOR NOTIFICATION

OFFNETS: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

CHAIRING SITE: Juneau

CHAIRPERSON: Maclean

[ ] CONFORMS TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL POLICY 4/85

\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF SPONSOR/CONTACT PERSON

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

\*\*\*\*\*

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

**H B**

**525**

Item 2

REQUEST: \_\_\_\_\_ FISCAL NOTE \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Public Safety  
Title: PERS benefits for Village Public Safety Officers BRU: Village Public Safety Officers  
Sponsor: Representative MacLean Component: VPSO Contracts: VPSO  
Requestor: House State Affairs Support

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars) (Inflation not included)

| OPERATING         | FY 91    | FY 92    | FY 93    | FY 94    | FY 95    | FY 96    |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | \$ 18.1  | \$ 18.1  | \$ 18.1  | \$ 18.1  | \$ 18.1  | \$ 18.1  |
| TRAVEL            |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| CONTRACTUAL       | \$ 510.8 | \$ 510.8 | \$ 510.8 | \$ 510.8 | \$ 510.8 | \$ 510.8 |
| SUPPLIES          | \$ .8    | \$ .8    | \$ .8    | \$ .8    | \$ .8    | \$ .8    |
| EQUIPMENT         | \$ 7.0   | -0-      |          | -0-      | -0-      | -0-      |
| LAND & STRUCTURES |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS    |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| MISCELLANEOUS     |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| TOTAL OPERATING   | \$ 536.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 |

|         |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| CAPITAL | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

|         |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| REVENUE | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

|               |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GENERAL FUND  | \$ 536.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| OTHER         |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| TOTAL         | \$ 536.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 | \$ 529.7 |

POSITIONS:

|           |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| FULL-TIME | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| PART-TIME | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   |
| TEMPORARY | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Assumes an effective date of July 1, 1990, a 14.48 percent PERS rate, no retroactive employer's costs, and that all Non-Profit Regional Corporations employing Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO), under Contract to the Department of Public Safety (DPS), cannot become qualified "participating employers" in the Public Employer Retirement System (PERS) and will therefore require DPS to track, \_\_\_\_\_ employee and employer contributions, and transfer such funds \_\_\_\_\_ the State's PERS program on behalf of the contractors.

Prepared by: K Kenneth Bischoff  
Division: Administrative Services

Phone: 465-4336  
Date: 2/23/90

Approved by Commissioner: A.H. Arthur English  
Agency: Department of Public Safety

Date: 2/23/90

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

CONTINUATION OF FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS  
FOR HB 525

This bill would extend State of Alaska Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) eligibility to 124 Village Public Safety Officers (VPSO) employed by 10 Non-Profit Regional Corporations under contract to the Department of Public Safety to develop and support the VPSO Program within their geographical areas. The State of Alaska, Department of Public Safety would have the responsibility to pay the employer's contribution for each of the Contracting Non-Profit Regional Corporation VPSOs.

In order to implement this bill, the Department of Public Safety would have to amend all 10 Non-Profit Regional Corporations Contract Funding terms to allow full reimbursement to the Contractors for their employer's contributions to PERS on behalf of their VPSO employees and track, collect employee and employer costs back from the Contractor for deposit into the PERS system.

SUMMARY OF COSTS

NON-PROFIT CONTRACTOR COSTS:(Contractual Services)

| <u>CONTRACTOR</u>  | <u># VPSOs</u> | <u>BUDGETED<br/>VPSO SALARY</u> | <u>CONTRACTORS<br/>PERS COSTS</u> |
|--|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ass'n Village  | 33             | \$ 735,538                      | \$ 106,506                        |
| Aleut.-Prib.   | 8              | 193,872                         | 28,073                            |
| Bristol Bay  | 17             | 398,828                         | 57,750                            |
| EEDA   | 1              | 19,068                          | 2,761                             |
| Kawerak  | 15             | 372,331                         | 53,914                            |
| Kodiak Natives   | 6              | 120,679                         | 17,474                            |
| Mauneluk   | 10             | 249,057                         | 36,063                            |
| Pacific Rim  | 4              | 73,920                          | 10,704                            |
| Tanana Chiefs  | 18             | 460,581                         | 66,692                            |
| Tlingit Haida  | 12             | <u>221,720</u>                  | <u>32,105</u>                     |
| SUB-TOTAL  | 124            | \$ 2,845,594                    | \$ 412,042                        |
| Contractor's Administrative Overhead<br>Charge @ 23.3509 percent average |                |                                 | \$ <u>96,216</u>                  |
| TOTAL CONTRACTOR COSTS   |                |                                 | \$ 508,258                        |

PUBLIC SAFETY COSTS:

|                                 |    |               |
|---------------------------------|----|---------------|
| Personal Services;              |    |               |
| 1 PPT Acc't Tech I.             | \$ | 18,127        |
| Contractual Svcs;               |    |               |
| Communication/Telephone/Postage | \$ | 2,500         |
| Supplies;                       |    |               |
| Misc. Office Supplies           | \$ | 750           |
| Equipment; (one-time)           |    |               |
| Desk, chair, file, AKSAS        |    |               |
| Computer and printer            | \$ | <u>7,000</u>  |
| TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY COSTS:      | \$ | <u>28,377</u> |

TOTAL FISCAL NOTE \$ 536,635

|   |                          |                      |                              |                           |                                  |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Position Title<br><b>ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN I</b>                          |                          |                      | No. of Positions<br><b>1</b> | Range/Step<br><b>127A</b> | Barg. Unit<br><b>GGO</b>         |
| Time Status<br><b>PPI</b>   | Staff Months<br><b>6</b> |                      | Location<br><b>Anchorage</b> |                           | Election District<br><b>7-15</b> |
|   |                          |                      | Justification                |                           |                                  |
| Type of Expenditure   |                          |                      | Amount                       |                           |                                  |
| <b>1</b>  |                          | <b>2</b>             | <b>3</b>                     |                           |                                  |
| Salary  |                          | \$ 12,432            | ////////////////////         |                           |                                  |
| Benefits*   |                          | 5,695                | ////////////////////         |                           |                                  |
| Premium Pay (Included in Above)   |                          | //////////////////// | ////////////////////         |                           |                                  |
| Other   |                          | //////////////////// | ////////////////////         |                           |                                  |
| Total Personal Services   |                          | //////////////////// | \$ 18,127                    |                           |                                  |
| Travel  |                          |                      |                              |                           |                                  |
| Contractual   |                          |                      | \$ 2,500                     |                           |                                  |
| Commodities   |                          |                      | \$ 750                       |                           |                                  |
| Equipment   |                          |                      | \$ 7,000                     |                           |                                  |
| Other   |                          |                      |                              |                           |                                  |
| Total Cost  |                          |                      | \$ 28,377                    |                           |                                  |
| Funding Source for Total Cost   |                          |                      |                              |                           |                                  |
| Federal Receipts  | 1002                     |                      |                              |                           |                                  |
| G.F. Match  | 1003                     |                      |                              |                           |                                  |
| General Fund  | 1004                     |                      | \$ 28,377                    |                           |                                  |
| Program Receipts/GF   | 1005                     |                      |                              |                           |                                  |
| I-A Receipts  | 1007                     |                      |                              |                           |                                  |
| CIP Receipts  | 1061                     |                      |                              |                           |                                  |
| Other   |                          |                      |                              |                           |                                  |
| * Personal Services Salary and Benefits Costs are from PACS calculations. |                          |                      |                              |                           |                                  |

New Accounting Technician I, Range 12, Step A, within the Village Public Safety Officers BRU, VPSO Support Component to track Non-Profit Regional Corporation VPSO's monthly salary costs and set-up procedures to collect monthly employee and employer contributions to the State's Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) on behalf of the VPSOs on behalf of the Non-Profit Contractors who are not qualified "participating employer's" to the State PERS system. The new position would only be needed on a part-time basis to track VPSO Monthly salary reimbursement requests from the employing contractor and coordinate collection and transfer of employee and employer contributions into the State PERS system.

PERSONAL SVCS: 6 Months @ \$ 3,021.16 = \$ 18,127  
CONTRACTUAL SVCS: \$ 2,500 for base telephone/Toll costs postage/State network costs/other misc.  
SUPPLIES: \$ 750 miscellaneous office supplies/paper/etc.  
EQUIPMENT: (One-Time Items) \$ 7,000

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 1 AKSAS Workstation /Printer | \$ 4,552 |
| 1 Desk                       | \$ 850   |
| 1 Chair                      | \$ 275   |
| 1 3-Drawer Cabinet (locking) | \$ 403   |
| 1 Calculator                 | \$ 220   |
| 1 Typewriter                 | \$ 700   |

**REQUEST FOR  
NEW POSITION**

AGENCY Department of Public Safety  
BRU Village Public Safety Officers  
COMPONENT VPSO Support

Page 1 of 1  
Revised Date

FY 91

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Affected: Administration  
 Title: An Act relating to retirement benefits for village public safety officers BRU: Retirement and Benefits  
 Sponsor: MacLean Components: Retirement and Benefits  
 Requestor: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

| OPERATING         | FY 91 | FY 92 | FY 93 | FY 94 | FY 95 | FY 96 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PERSONAL SERVICES | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| TRAVEL            | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| CONTRACTUAL       | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| SUPPLIES          | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| EQUIPMENT         | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| LAND & STRUCTURES | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| GRANTS, CLAIMS    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| MISCELLANEOUS     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |
| TOTAL OPERATING   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |

|         |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

|         |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

|               |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL FUND  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FEDERAL FUNDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OTHER         | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL         | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

POSITIONS:

|           |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FULL-TIME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PART-TIME | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TEMPORARY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Passage of this bill would have no measurable impact on the Public Employees' Retirement System contribution rate.

Please refer to page two for an analysis.

Prepared by: Sally Smith Phone: 465-4460  
 Division: Retirement and Benefits Date: 2/23/90  
 Approved by Commissioner: Frank S. Baxter Date: 2/26/90  
 Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):  
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 Impacted Agency(ies)