

Political Science 171: State Politics

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- Budget emerges each year through a political process of legislation, lobbying, and bargaining

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- Fed Gov't plays indirect role in state budgeting via court-ordered standards, regulations, and mandates with which states have to comply.

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 - Opponents: this could act as a work disincentive, ultimately affecting investment, savings, and economic growth

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- Direct charges and users fees (e.g., professional licenses, higher education)

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- Public opinion matters and is congruent with state law passage, but still limited, a lot of which policies a state adopts occurs behind the scenes and bends toward wealth/business interests

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- Budgets can be annual or biennial (every two years). Subject to adjustments

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- In some states, revenue projections are mainly part of governor's budget proposal and don't involve other actors; in other states legislative branch or nonpartisan agency has, or shares, responsibility for projections.

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- Once amended, sends bill back to governor for signature
- In CA, state constitution requires the state legislature to pass a budget by June 15.

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- Popular consent: In some states debt can only be issues with consent of voters