

A Committee on Government Reorganization and Efficiency was established by the legislature (1964).

The Outdoor Recreational Planning Committee was abolished but the Outdoor Recreational Development Council was retained and its basic statute amended (1967). The Council is composed of the Governor as chairman, plus the other six independently elected cabinet officials. A State Personnel Board under the cabinet was established by law (1967). Other statutes created an Office of State Planning and a Data Processing Department (1967).

*Georgia.*—A statute was enacted which provided that the Governor-elect be given certain information and facilities during the period between his election and inauguration (1963). The legislature authorized the Governor to consolidate, subject to its ratification, state agencies and departments (1963). The three-member State Highway Board was reorganized into an eleven-member Board with a fulltime director (1963). Statutory action created a Division for Children and Youth in the Department of Family and Children Services (1963). The Division is "autonomous" with its own Board for Children and Youth with the director of the Department serving as chairman of the Board.

A constitutional amendment brought about recomposition of the State Board of Education to include eight members appointed by the Governor and the elective Superintendent of Public Instruction (1964).

A State Planning Bureau to coordinate state, regional, and local planning was created by the legislature (1967).

*Hawaii.*—A constitutional amendment providing for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to be elected jointly was approved (1963). The legislature formed a new Department of Planning and Economic Development by merging the Department of Planning and Research and the Department of Economic Development (1963). The director of the Department is appointed by the Governor. The new department became the seventeenth in Hawaii's executive branch.

The Department of Budget and Revenue was renamed the Department of Budget and Finance and the Department of Treasury and Regulation became the Department of Regulatory Agencies by statutory action (1963).

Funds to establish the office of Consumer Counsel under the Attorney General were approved by the legislature (1964). Constitutional amendments changed the State Board of Education from appointive to elective, changed the title of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to Superintendent of Education, removed the Superintendent from voting membership on the Board of Education, and made him its secretary (1964).

*Idaho.*—The legislature appropriated funds for a staff position of coordinator of federal-state programs in the Office of the Governor (1965).

A State Commission on Arts and Humanities was established by executive order of the Governor (1966). A Water Resources Agency was created pursuant to a constitutional amendment approved by the voters (1966).

Legislation was approved establishing a new Department of Administrative Services with divisions of Budget, Data Processing, Management Services, Building Services and Communications (1967). The director is appointed by the Governor.

*Illinois.*—A new Department of Children and Family Services was set up by law to assume certain functions formerly in the Department of Mental Health (1963). The director is an appointee of the Governor. Statutory action also resulted in abolition of the Illinois Public Aid Commission and its replacement by a new Department of Public Aid headed by a director appointed by the Governor (1963).

*Indiana.*—A Construction Projects Study Committee was established by law to coordinate the construction activities of state agencies (1963). A Recreation Council was added to the State Board of Health and authorized to advise communities on recreation programs by law (1963). Statutory action created a Youth Council, designed to coordinate state services aimed toward preventing juvenile delinquency (1963). Another statute provided that a Governor-elect be given office space, an operating budget, and information on state activities in the interim between his election and inauguration (1963).

The legislature created a Department of Natural Resources which absorbed the functions of the former Department of Conservation, the Flood Control and Water Resources Commission, the State Soil Conservation Committee, and the Recreation Council (1965). The Department is headed by a director appointed by the Governor and by a Natural Resources Commission. The budget adopted