

Political Science 171: State Politics

Loren Collingwood

University of California

loren.collingwood@ucr.edu

June 5, 2015

In the News

- Texas...Texas
- California Lobbying
- Nebraska Ends Death Penalty

Executive Branch

- Governors, in many ways, are face/epicenter of politics in the American states

Executive Branch

- Governors, in many ways, are face/epicenter of politics in the American states
 - In general, wield considerable power/legislative authority

Executive Branch

- Governors, in many ways, are face/epicenter of politics in the American states
 - In general, wield considerable power/legislative authority
 - Wield a lot of administrative control over state bureaucracies

Executive Branch

- Governors, in many ways, are face/epicenter of politics in the American states
 - In general, wield considerable power/legislative authority
 - Wield a lot of administrative control over state bureaucracies
 - In the 1950s/60s constitutional reform across the country generally expanded gubernatorial autonomy and capacity

Executive Branch

- Governors, in many ways, are face/epicenter of politics in the American states
 - In general, wield considerable power/legislative authority
 - Wield a lot of administrative control over state bureaucracies
 - In the 1950s/60s constitutional reform across the country generally expanded gubernatorial autonomy and capacity
 - New federalism emerged in the 1970s – increasing federal authority devolved to the states

Executive Branch

- Governors, in many ways, are face/epicenter of politics in the American states
 - In general, wield considerable power/legislative authority
 - Wield a lot of administrative control over state bureaucracies
 - In the 1950s/60s constitutional reform across the country generally expanded gubernatorial autonomy and capacity
 - New federalism emerged in the 1970s – increasing federal authority devolved to the states
 - Governors began to emerge from previous positions of being subservient to state legislatures

Executive Branch

- Governors, in many ways, are face/epicenter of politics in the American states
 - In general, wield considerable power/legislative authority
 - Wield a lot of administrative control over state bureaucracies
 - In the 1950s/60s constitutional reform across the country generally expanded gubernatorial autonomy and capacity
 - New federalism emerged in the 1970s – increasing federal authority devolved to the states
 - Governors began to emerge from previous positions of being subservient to state legislatures
 - Started to become more prominent nationally – now many presidents are/were governors

Influence/Ambition of Governors

- GOP Presidential Candidates
 - Jeb Bush (FL Gov), Bobby Jindal (LA Gov), Chris Christie (NJ Gov), Mike Huckabee (AR Gov), Rick Perry (TX Gov), Scott Walker (WI Gov)

Influence/Ambition of Governors

- GOP Presidential Candidates
 - Jeb Bush (FL Gov), Bobby Jindal (LA Gov), Chris Christie (NJ Gov), Mike Huckabee (AR Gov), Rick Perry (TX Gov), Scott Walker (WI Gov)
 - Ben Carson (Doctor), Carly Fiorina (CA Sen candidate)

Influence/Ambition of Governors

- GOP Presidential Candidates
 - Jeb Bush (FL Gov), Bobby Jindal (LA Gov), Chris Christie (NJ Gov), Mike Huckabee (AR Gov), Rick Perry (TX Gov), Scott Walker (WI Gov)
 - Ben Carson (Doctor), Carly Fiorina (CA Sen candidate)
 - Lindsey Graham (Sen), Ted Cruz (Sen), Rand Paul (Sen), Marco Rubio (Sen)

Influence/Ambition of Governors

- GOP Presidential Candidates
 - Jeb Bush (FL Gov), Bobby Jindal (LA Gov), Chris Christie (NJ Gov), Mike Huckabee (AR Gov), Rick Perry (TX Gov), Scott Walker (WI Gov)
 - Ben Carson (Doctor), Carly Fiorina (CA Sen candidate)
 - Lindsey Graham (Sen), Ted Cruz (Sen), Rand Paul (Sen), Marco Rubio (Sen)
- Previous Presidents:
 - Obama (Sen), Bush (Gov, TX), Clinton (Gov, AR), Bush (VP), Reagan (Gov CA), Carter (Gov GA)

Gubernatorial Power

- Due to distrust of colonial governors prior to U.S. Constitution, most governors prior to 20th century were highly constrained/had weak authority

Gubernatorial Power

- Due to distrust of colonial governors prior to U.S. Constitution, most governors prior to 20th century were highly constrained/had weak authority
- Executive was hampered by dominance of relatively strong state legislatures

Gubernatorial Power

- Due to distrust of colonial governors prior to U.S. Constitution, most governors prior to 20th century were highly constrained/had weak authority
- Executive was hampered by dominance of relatively strong state legislatures
- Like with many other things, at turn of 19th century, states began amending state constitutions:

Gubernatorial Power

- Due to distrust of colonial governors prior to U.S. Constitution, most governors prior to 20th century were highly constrained/had weak authority
- Executive was hampered by dominance of relatively strong state legislatures
- Like with many other things, at turn of 19th century, states began amending state constitutions:
 - Popular election of state executives (as opposed to appointment by state legislatures)

Gubernatorial Power

- Due to distrust of colonial governors prior to U.S. Constitution, most governors prior to 20th century were highly constrained/had weak authority
- Executive was hampered by dominance of relatively strong state legislatures
- Like with many other things, at turn of 19th century, states began amending state constitutions:
 - Popular election of state executives (as opposed to appointment by state legislatures)
 - Longer, multiple terms of service

Gubernatorial Power

- Due to distrust of colonial governors prior to U.S. Constitution, most governors prior to 20th century were highly constrained/had weak authority
- Executive was hampered by dominance of relatively strong state legislatures
- Like with many other things, at turn of 19th century, states began amending state constitutions:
 - Popular election of state executives (as opposed to appointment by state legislatures)
 - Longer, multiple terms of service
 - Statutory changes – delegation of new authority to boards and commissions under purview of executive branch – gave governors more power over state policy

Gubernatorial Power

- Due to distrust of colonial governors prior to U.S. Constitution, most governors prior to 20th century were highly constrained/had weak authority
- Executive was hampered by dominance of relatively strong state legislatures
- Like with many other things, at turn of 19th century, states began amending state constitutions:
 - Popular election of state executives (as opposed to appointment by state legislatures)
 - Longer, multiple terms of service
 - Statutory changes – delegation of new authority to boards and commissions under purview of executive branch – gave governors more power over state policy
 - Modern history of state politics is an evolution of adding increased energy and authority in the executive

Formal, Institutional Powers

- Power is not equal for all governors in their respective states

Formal, Institutional Powers

- Power is not equal for all governors in their respective states
- Formal powers derive from state constitutions and statutes

Formal, Institutional Powers

- Power is not equal for all governors in their respective states
- Formal powers derive from state constitutions and statutes
- These powers tied to executive, not necessarily to any individual governor

Formal, Institutional Powers

- Power is not equal for all governors in their respective states
- Formal powers derive from state constitutions and statutes
- These powers tied to executive, not necessarily to any individual governor
- Some governors enjoy considerable amount of strength, others enjoy moderate levels, some are quite weak

Formal, Institutional Powers

- Power is not equal for all governors in their respective states
- Formal powers derive from state constitutions and statutes
- These powers tied to executive, not necessarily to any individual governor
- Some governors enjoy considerable amount of strength, others enjoy moderate levels, some are quite weak
- Score based on: separately elected branch officials, tenure potential, appointment power, budget power, veto power, party control

Formal, Institutional Powers

- Power is not equal for all governors in their respective states
- Formal powers derive from state constitutions and statutes
- These powers tied to executive, not necessarily to any individual governor
- Some governors enjoy considerable amount of strength, others enjoy moderate levels, some are quite weak
- Score based on: separately elected branch officials, tenure potential, appointment power, budget power, veto power, party control
- Strong: IL, HI, MD, MA, NJ, WA

Formal, Institutional Powers

- Power is not equal for all governors in their respective states
- Formal powers derive from state constitutions and statutes
- These powers tied to executive, not necessarily to any individual governor
- Some governors enjoy considerable amount of strength, others enjoy moderate levels, some are quite weak
- Score based on: separately elected branch officials, tenure potential, appointment power, budget power, veto power, party control
- Strong: IL, HI, MD, MA, NJ, WA
- Weak: VT, AR, LA, NH, NC, OK, OR, CA relatively weak

Formal, Institutional Powers

- Power is not equal for all governors in their respective states
- Formal powers derive from state constitutions and statutes
- These powers tied to executive, not necessarily to any individual governor
- Some governors enjoy considerable amount of strength, others enjoy moderate levels, some are quite weak
- Score based on: separately elected branch officials, tenure potential, appointment power, budget power, veto power, party control
- Strong: IL, HI, MD, MA, NJ, WA
- Weak: VT, AR, LA, NH, NC, OK, OR, CA relatively weak
- Variations in powers contribute to a governor's success/ability to get things done

Informal, Personal Powers

- Personal ability and skill are major factors in determining the strength or weakness of a governor

Informal, Personal Powers

- Personal ability and skill are major factors in determining the strength or weakness of a governor
- Often state executives must draw on these personal powers to gain political leverage and direct policy/political activity

Informal, Personal Powers

- Personal ability and skill are major factors in determining the strength or weakness of a governor
- Often state executives must draw on these personal powers to gain political leverage and direct policy/political activity
- Some scholars have suggested informal powers can be actually more important than formal powers

Informal, Personal Powers

- Personal ability and skill are major factors in determining the strength or weakness of a governor
- Often state executives must draw on these personal powers to gain political leverage and direct policy/political activity
- Some scholars have suggested informal powers can be actually more important than formal powers
- However, individual traits like guile, charisma, intellect can be hard to measure/capture in any systematic way. Instead, we turn to:

Informal, Personal Powers

- Personal ability and skill are major factors in determining the strength or weakness of a governor
- Often state executives must draw on these personal powers to gain political leverage and direct policy/political activity
- Some scholars have suggested informal powers can be actually more important than formal powers
- However, individual traits like guile, charisma, intellect can be hard to measure/capture in any systematic way. Instead, we turn to:
 - Electoral mandate

Informal, Personal Powers

- Personal ability and skill are major factors in determining the strength or weakness of a governor
- Often state executives must draw on these personal powers to gain political leverage and direct policy/political activity
- Some scholars have suggested informal powers can be actually more important than formal powers
- However, individual traits like guile, charisma, intellect can be hard to measure/capture in any systematic way. Instead, we turn to:
 - Electoral mandate
 - Job approval

Informal, Personal Powers

- Personal ability and skill are major factors in determining the strength or weakness of a governor
- Often state executives must draw on these personal powers to gain political leverage and direct policy/political activity
- Some scholars have suggested informal powers can be actually more important than formal powers
- However, individual traits like guile, charisma, intellect can be hard to measure/capture in any systematic way. Instead, we turn to:
 - Electoral mandate
 - Job approval
 - Political history (previous office, maneuver legislation, etc.)

Informal, Personal Powers

- Personal ability and skill are major factors in determining the strength or weakness of a governor
- Often state executives must draw on these personal powers to gain political leverage and direct policy/political activity
- Some scholars have suggested informal powers can be actually more important than formal powers
- However, individual traits like guile, charisma, intellect can be hard to measure/capture in any systematic way. Instead, we turn to:
 - Electoral mandate
 - Job approval
 - Political history (previous office, maneuver legislation, etc.)
 - Stage of gubernatorial career (re-election?)

Governor Power and Legislative Relations

- Ultimately, we want to know ability and capacity of an administration to achieve sought-after legislation from state legislatures – then to implement such legislation

Governor Power and Legislative Relations

- Ultimately, we want to know ability and capacity of an administration to achieve sought-after legislation from state legislatures – then to implement such legislation
- Why did one governor succeed where another failed?

Governor Power and Legislative Relations

- Ultimately, we want to know ability and capacity of an administration to achieve sought-after legislation from state legislatures – then to implement such legislation
- Why did one governor succeed where another failed?
- Governors quite different from legislators in that they have to reach a much wider audience across the state – whereas legislators are mostly only concerned with constituents in their district who vote for them

Governor Power and Legislative Relations

- Ultimately, we want to know ability and capacity of an administration to achieve sought-after legislation from state legislatures – then to implement such legislation
- Why did one governor succeed where another failed?
- Governors quite different from legislators in that they have to reach a much wider audience across the state – whereas legislators are mostly only concerned with constituents in their district who vote for them
- So governors may appear – at times – more moderate than individual legislators. E.G. – Brown not going after farmers over water (most recently... “they’ve suffered enough.”)

Governor Power and Legislative Relations

- Ultimately, we want to know ability and capacity of an administration to achieve sought-after legislation from state legislatures – then to implement such legislation
- Why did one governor succeed where another failed?
- Governors quite different from legislators in that they have to reach a much wider audience across the state – whereas legislators are mostly only concerned with constituents in their district who vote for them
- So governors may appear – at times – more moderate than individual legislators. E.G. – Brown not going after farmers over water (most recently... “they’ve suffered enough.”)
- Governors are often not dealing with unified majority/opposition – so have to wade/negotiate through factions

Governor Power and Legislative Relations

- Ultimately, we want to know ability and capacity of an administration to achieve sought-after legislation from state legislatures – then to implement such legislation
- Why did one governor succeed where another failed?
- Governors quite different from legislators in that they have to reach a much wider audience across the state – whereas legislators are mostly only concerned with constituents in their district who vote for them
- So governors may appear – at times – more moderate than individual legislators. E.G. – Brown not going after farmers over water (most recently... “they’ve suffered enough.”)
- Governors are often not dealing with unified majority/opposition – so have to wade/negotiate through factions
- E.G. – Asian, Latino, Black voters have increasingly become Democratic in their voting – but often disagree over affirmative action-type programs

Governor Power and Legislative Relations

- Ultimately, we want to know ability and capacity of an administration to achieve sought-after legislation from state legislatures – then to implement such legislation
- Why did one governor succeed where another failed?
- Governors quite different from legislators in that they have to reach a much wider audience across the state – whereas legislators are mostly only concerned with constituents in their district who vote for them
- So governors may appear – at times – more moderate than individual legislators. E.G. – Brown not going after farmers over water (most recently... “they’ve suffered enough.”)
- Governors are often not dealing with unified majority/opposition – so have to wade/negotiate through factions
- E.G. – Asian, Latino, Black voters have increasingly become Democratic in their voting – but often disagree over affirmative action-type programs

Quasiformal Powers

- Powers claimed by executives as inherent to the office of the executive – commonly referred to as “unilateral action.”

Quasiformal Powers

- Powers claimed by executives as inherent to the office of the executive – commonly referred to as “unilateral action.”
- Used as way of influencing public policy implementation by way of the bureaucracy – effect outcomes without involving other branches of government

Quasiformal Powers

- Powers claimed by executives as inherent to the office of the executive – commonly referred to as “unilateral action.”
- Used as way of influencing public policy implementation by way of the bureaucracy – effect outcomes without involving other branches of government
- Quasinformal powers include executive orders, policy statements and memoranda

Quasiformal Powers

- Powers claimed by executives as inherent to the office of the executive – commonly referred to as “unilateral action.”
- Used as way of influencing public policy implementation by way of the bureaucracy – effect outcomes without involving other branches of government
- Quasinformal powers include executive orders, policy statements and memoranda
- Governors across the U.S. frequently use executive orders – on a variety of topics – some have used such orders to enter into contracts with private-sector entities (building roads, e.g.)

Quasiformal Powers

- Powers claimed by executives as inherent to the office of the executive – commonly referred to as “unilateral action.”
- Used as way of influencing public policy implementation by way of the bureaucracy – effect outcomes without involving other branches of government
- Quasinformal powers include executive orders, policy statements and memoranda
- Governors across the U.S. frequently use executive orders – on a variety of topics – some have used such orders to enter into contracts with private-sector entities (building roads, e.g.)
- Signing statements/memoranda – direct agencies how to implement certain laws

Quasiformal Powers

- Powers claimed by executives as inherent to the office of the executive – commonly referred to as “unilateral action.”
- Used as way of influencing public policy implementation by way of the bureaucracy – effect outcomes without involving other branches of government
- Quasinformal powers include executive orders, policy statements and memoranda
- Governors across the U.S. frequently use executive orders – on a variety of topics – some have used such orders to enter into contracts with private-sector entities (building roads, e.g.)
- Signing statements/memoranda – direct agencies how to implement certain laws
- None of these involve working with the legislature to produce the desired policy result

Quasiformal Powers

- Powers claimed by executives as inherent to the office of the executive – commonly referred to as “unilateral action.”
- Used as way of influencing public policy implementation by way of the bureaucracy – effect outcomes without involving other branches of government
- Quasinformal powers include executive orders, policy statements and memoranda
- Governors across the U.S. frequently use executive orders – on a variety of topics – some have used such orders to enter into contracts with private-sector entities (building roads, e.g.)
- Signing statements/memoranda – direct agencies how to implement certain laws
- None of these involve working with the legislature to produce the desired policy result
- Governors may go this route because working formally through legislature is time-consuming, can backfire, which harms executive’s ability to control policy outcomes

Quasiformal Powers

- Powers claimed by executives as inherent to the office of the executive – commonly referred to as “unilateral action.”
- Used as way of influencing public policy implementation by way of the bureaucracy – effect outcomes without involving other branches of government
- Quasinformal powers include executive orders, policy statements and memoranda
- Governors across the U.S. frequently use executive orders – on a variety of topics – some have used such orders to enter into contracts with private-sector entities (building roads, e.g.)
- Signing statements/memoranda – direct agencies how to implement certain laws
- None of these involve working with the legislature to produce the desired policy result
- Governors may go this route because working formally through legislature is time-consuming, can backfire, which harms executive’s ability to control policy outcomes

Recall Elections

- Recall elections are a rarity at the state level, but do happen (as we know in CA)

Recall Elections

- Recall elections are a rarity at the state level, but do happen (as we know in CA)
- 19 states allow recalls; MI and OR became first to adopt recall procedures for state officials in 1908.

Recall Elections

- Recall elections are a rarity at the state level, but do happen (as we know in CA)
- 19 states allow recalls; MI and OR became first to adopt recall procedures for state officials in 1908.
- Since then, 24 state legislative recall elections involving 32 state legislators – but only 2 to recall state executives (ND in 1921, CA in 2003)

Recall Elections

- Recall elections are a rarity at the state level, but do happen (as we know in CA)
- 19 states allow recalls; MI and OR became first to adopt recall procedures for state officials in 1908.
- Since then, 24 state legislative recall elections involving 32 state legislators – but only 2 to recall state executives (ND in 1921, CA in 2003)
- Scott Walker of Wisconsin was recalled, but won that election with 53% of the vote

Recall Elections

- Recall elections are a rarity at the state level, but do happen (as we know in CA)
- 19 states allow recalls; MI and OR became first to adopt recall procedures for state officials in 1908.
- Since then, 24 state legislative recall elections involving 32 state legislators – but only 2 to recall state executives (ND in 1921, CA in 2003)
- Scott Walker of Wisconsin was recalled, but won that election with 53% of the vote
- Recall elections use direct democracy as an external check on gubernatorial authority along two dimensions:

Recall Elections

- Recall elections are a rarity at the state level, but do happen (as we know in CA)
- 19 states allow recalls; MI and OR became first to adopt recall procedures for state officials in 1908.
- Since then, 24 state legislative recall elections involving 32 state legislators – but only 2 to recall state executives (ND in 1921, CA in 2003)
- Scott Walker of Wisconsin was recalled, but won that election with 53% of the vote
- Recall elections use direct democracy as an external check on gubernatorial authority along two dimensions:
 - 1. Recall efforts can be invoked by electorate when they perceive governor to be abusing power

Recall Elections

- Recall elections are a rarity at the state level, but do happen (as we know in CA)
- 19 states allow recalls; MI and OR became first to adopt recall procedures for state officials in 1908.
- Since then, 24 state legislative recall elections involving 32 state legislators – but only 2 to recall state executives (ND in 1921, CA in 2003)
- Scott Walker of Wisconsin was recalled, but won that election with 53% of the vote
- Recall elections use direct democracy as an external check on gubernatorial authority along two dimensions:
 - 1. Recall efforts can be invoked by electorate when they perceive governor to be abusing power
 - 2. May be initiated if voters of state feel as though governor is engaging in political “overreach” by pursuing extreme policies well outside perceived mandate of electorate (Davis)

Recall Elections

- Recall elections are a rarity at the state level, but do happen (as we know in CA)
- 19 states allow recalls; MI and OR became first to adopt recall procedures for state officials in 1908.
- Since then, 24 state legislative recall elections involving 32 state legislators – but only 2 to recall state executives (ND in 1921, CA in 2003)
- Scott Walker of Wisconsin was recalled, but won that election with 53% of the vote
- Recall elections use direct democracy as an external check on gubernatorial authority along two dimensions:
 - 1. Recall efforts can be invoked by electorate when they perceive governor to be abusing power
 - 2. May be initiated if voters of state feel as though governor is engaging in political “overreach” by pursuing extreme policies well outside perceived mandate of electorate (Davis)
- California Governor Recall

Gubernatorial Campaigns and Elections

- States have not always directly elected their governors – this mostly started happening in early 20th century

Gubernatorial Campaigns and Elections

- States have not always directly elected their governors – this mostly started happening in early 20th century
- Over time, gubernatorial campaigns have become more professionalized and expensive – especially in competitive contests

Gubernatorial Campaigns and Elections

- States have not always directly elected their governors – this mostly started happening in early 20th century
- Over time, gubernatorial campaigns have become more professionalized and expensive – especially in competitive contests
- In general, large states (CA, TX) have more expensive campaigns

Gubernatorial Campaigns and Elections

- States have not always directly elected their governors – this mostly started happening in early 20th century
- Over time, gubernatorial campaigns have become more professionalized and expensive – especially in competitive contests
- In general, large states (CA, TX) have more expensive campaigns
- Formerly one-party states (i.e., the South) now see more spending (VA, FL, NC, LA) than average

Gubernatorial Campaigns and Elections

- States have not always directly elected their governors – this mostly started happening in early 20th century
- Over time, gubernatorial campaigns have become more professionalized and expensive – especially in competitive contests
- In general, large states (CA, TX) have more expensive campaigns
- Formerly one-party states (i.e., the South) now see more spending (VA, FL, NC, LA) than average
- With decline of party attachment – candidates can no longer depend on party regulars to deliver needed votes – so they must build up their own campaigns from ground up

Gubernatorial Campaigns and Elections

- States have not always directly elected their governors – this mostly started happening in early 20th century
- Over time, gubernatorial campaigns have become more professionalized and expensive – especially in competitive contests
- In general, large states (CA, TX) have more expensive campaigns
- Formerly one-party states (i.e., the South) now see more spending (VA, FL, NC, LA) than average
- With decline of party attachment – candidates can no longer depend on party regulars to deliver needed votes – so they must build up their own campaigns from ground up
- General approaches: New – Social media, free media; Older – opinion polls, consultants, direct-mail, fundraising, phone banks

Gubernatorial Campaigns and Elections

- States have not always directly elected their governors – this mostly started happening in early 20th century
- Over time, gubernatorial campaigns have become more professionalized and expensive – especially in competitive contests
- In general, large states (CA, TX) have more expensive campaigns
- Formerly one-party states (i.e., the South) now see more spending (VA, FL, NC, LA) than average
- With decline of party attachment – candidates can no longer depend on party regulars to deliver needed votes – so they must build up their own campaigns from ground up
- General approaches: New – Social media, free media; Older – opinion polls, consultants, direct-mail, fundraising, phone banks
- Governor races generally more expensive when political parties are weak, open seat, race is highly contested from nomination

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

- Forty (40) states popularly elect their lieutenant governor

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

- Forty (40) states popularly elect their lieutenant governor
- Thus, Gov and LG may not even be from same party

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

- Forty (40) states popularly elect their lieutenant governor
- Thus, Gov and LG may not even be from same party
- In 24 of these 40 states, gubernatorial candidates chooses lieutenant governor – who will (likely) share same party affiliation, etc.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

- Forty (40) states popularly elect their lieutenant governor
- Thus, Gov and LG may not even be from same party
- In 24 of these 40 states, gubernatorial candidates chooses lieutenant governor – who will (likely) share same party affiliation, etc.
- Other 16 of 40 states, LG is chosen separately from governor

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

- Forty (40) states popularly elect their lieutenant governor
- Thus, Gov and LG may not even be from same party
- In 24 of these 40 states, gubernatorial candidates chooses lieutenant governor – who will (likely) share same party affiliation, etc.
- Other 16 of 40 states, LG is chosen separately from governor
- The latter often adds a layer of difficulty to job of governor, as governor cannot depend on his/her lieutenant to share policy preferences and rely on to pursue policy goals

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

- Forty (40) states popularly elect their lieutenant governor
- Thus, Gov and LG may not even be from same party
- In 24 of these 40 states, gubernatorial candidates chooses lieutenant governor – who will (likely) share same party affiliation, etc.
- Other 16 of 40 states, LG is chosen separately from governor
- The latter often adds a layer of difficulty to job of governor, as governor cannot depend on his/her lieutenant to share policy preferences and rely on to pursue policy goals
- LG power varies – in most states LG acts as president of the senate and casts tie-breaking vote (like U.S. Senate). But in some states, governor actually functions as true leader of senate.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

- Forty (40) states popularly elect their lieutenant governor
- Thus, Gov and LG may not even be from same party
- In 24 of these 40 states, gubernatorial candidates chooses lieutenant governor – who will (likely) share same party affiliation, etc.
- Other 16 of 40 states, LG is chosen separately from governor
- The latter often adds a layer of difficulty to job of governor, as governor cannot depend on his/her lieutenant to share policy preferences and rely on to pursue policy goals
- LG power varies – in most states LG acts as president of the senate and casts tie-breaking vote (like U.S. Senate). But in some states, governor actually functions as true leader of senate.
- Seven (7) (AL, GA, MS, RI, TX, VT, WV) give LG power to assign members to committees.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor

- Forty (40) states popularly elect their lieutenant governor
- Thus, Gov and LG may not even be from same party
- In 24 of these 40 states, gubernatorial candidates chooses lieutenant governor – who will (likely) share same party affiliation, etc.
- Other 16 of 40 states, LG is chosen separately from governor
- The latter often adds a layer of difficulty to job of governor, as governor cannot depend on his/her lieutenant to share policy preferences and rely on to pursue policy goals
- LG power varies – in most states LG acts as president of the senate and casts tie-breaking vote (like U.S. Senate). But in some states, governor actually functions as true leader of senate.
- Seven (7) (AL, GA, MS, RI, TX, VT, WV) give LG power to assign members to committees.
- 12 (12) states give LG power to refer bills to committees – thus LG can nearly supplant governor as legislative leader.