

NEVADA LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU
STAFF STUDY ON THE ROLE OF THE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
1. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 33, 57th Session of the Nevada Legislature (1973).....	i
2. Report of the Legislative Commission.....	ii
3. Report of the Legislative Commission's Staff Study on the Role of the Lieutenant Governor	
I. Historical Development of the Office of Lieutenant Governor.....	1
II. National Perspectives on the Office of Lieutenant Governor.....	4
III. Alternatives for the Office of Lieutenant Governor in Nevada.....	8
IV. Footnotes.....	12
4. Exhibit A--The Office of Lieutenant Governor	
Exhibit B--Budget for the Office of Lieutenant Governor	

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 33—Committee on Legislative Functions

FILE NUMBER 102

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Directing the legislative commission to conduct a study of the role of the lieutenant governor and to report to the 58th session of the legislature.

WHEREAS, The lieutenant governor of the State of Nevada holds one of the few constitutional offices and is one of the few officers elected by all the people of the state; and

WHEREAS, The lieutenant governor is first in line of succession to the governorship and must be prepared at all times to assume the supreme executive power if such responsibility devolves upon him; and

WHEREAS, Throughout the nation an evolving importance is being attached to the various state offices of lieutenant governor; and

WHEREAS, Nevada is a continually growing state whose affairs place increasing burdens upon its leadership; and

WHEREAS, The historic characterization of the office of lieutenant governor in Nevada has remained virtually unchanged during the 109 years since the adoption of the constitution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly concurring, That the legislative commission is hereby directed to conduct a study of the proper role of the lieutenant governor, the constitutional and statutory provisions by which the nature of his office is defined, the functions of his office, budgetary matters relating to the office and every aspect relating to the election of the lieutenant governor including his election as running mate of the governor. The legislative commission is directed to report the results of such study, including any recommendations as to a modification of the lieutenant governor's role, to the 58th session of the Nevada legislature.

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE 58TH SESSION OF THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE:

This report is submitted in compliance with Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 33 of the 57th Session which directed the legislative commission to conduct a study of the proper role of the lieutenant governor, the constitutional and statutory provisions by which the nature of his office is defined, the functions of his office, budgetary matters relating to the office and every aspect relating to the election of the lieutenant governor including his election as running mate of the governor.

This report contains no recommendations for the office of lieutenant governor since the report was prepared by staff alone. The report does list possible alternatives concerning the future of the office. The preparation of alternatives was assisted primarily by the National Conference of Lieutenant Governors and the secretariat of that organization. The pros and cons of the several alternatives within the Nevada context were generously provided by Lieutenant Governor Harry Reid and former lieutenant governors M. Edward Fike, Paul Laxalt and Clifford Jones. The report was approved by the legislative commission on September 11, 1974.

The report is attached for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Legislative Commission
State of Nevada

September 11, 1974

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION'S
STAFF STUDY ON THE ROLE OF THE
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

I. Historical Development of the
Office of Lieutenant Governor

Before examining "* * * the proper role of the lieutenant governor" in Nevada, it is necessary and instructive to consider the historical development of the office in the United States, and to compare the office among the 42 states that have it today.

The origins of the office of lieutenant governor in present state constitutions are basically two, and they are usually found in combination. First, for the 13 original states, the colonial experience suggested the office. In colonial times, it was not unusual for the governor to absent himself from a colony for an extended period, sometimes to return to England. Indeed, at least one governor of Virginia never set foot in the colony that he governed!¹

Some royal governors governed two colonies. This was the case for New York and New Jersey and for Massachusetts and New Hampshire.² Whenever a governor was not physically present, the role of the lieutenant governor, or deputy governor as he was sometimes called, was an important one. After the Revolution, state governors were locally elected and likely to be full-time administrators. Occasions for lieutenant governors to exercise authority became few. In fact, five of the 13 original states did not provide for the office at all in their post-Revolution constitutions.³

The second origin of the office of lieutenant governor in the U.S. Constitution. States admitted to the union after 1789, and the original states in amending their constitutions, were understandably influenced by the federal model in several ways. The primary example of this is the overwhelming preponderance of bicameralism in the states. This is in spite of the absence at the state level of the reasons for two houses at the federal level.

The federal model has, of course, influenced the office of lieutenant governor. In most states, the office is analogous to that of vice president. It is not encouraging, in this regard, to note the words of Roger Sherman at the Constitutional Convention in 1787. In debating the propriety of having the vice president perform a legislative role, Sherman noted that "* * * if the Vice President were not President of the Senate, he would be without employment."⁴ Constitution drafters, in the American experience, have been concerned with the question of succession to the chief executive's post, but they have never satisfactorily determined the role for the individual who waits for the fateful day when he must assume executive powers.

Despite the ambivalence over separation of powers, most states that have a lieutenant governor provide that he shall preside over the upper house of the legislature, or the only house in the case of Nebraska. This ambivalence was reflected in the words of Elbridge Gerry also at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 when he said that by making the vice president president of the senate "* * * they might as well put the president himself at the head of the legislature."⁵ Although Gerry's dire concern over executive influence in the legislative branch has not been sustained by history, separation of powers is a concern that is still real and very much with us.

The colonial experience combined with the influence of the federal model to account for the development of a legislative role for the lieutenant governor. The governors' councils in colonial times were rough equivalents to upper houses in our state legislatures. Lieutenant governors were almost always members and often presided over these bodies. Further, it should be noted that the separation of powers doctrine itself was a very new one in 1787. Montesquieu had only articulated the concept in 1748 in The Spirit of the Laws. The U.S. Constitution was the first to consciously embody that concept. Therefore, failure to create a "pure" separation of powers structure, if that is possible, is understandable and probably inevitable.

The office of lieutenant governor in Nevada reflects the federal model. It remains as it was created in 1864. The Nevada Constitutional Debates and Proceedings shows that article V, sections 17 and 18 on the lieutenant governor were adopted without amendment or discussion. It would seem that, by 1864, acceptance of the federal model was so general as to preclude discussion.

In 110 years, very little constitutional law has developed on the office of lieutenant governor. Specifically, there have been three cases decided by the Nevada Supreme Court relative to the office. The first one, State ex rel. Sadler v. LaGrave, 23 Nev. 216 (1896) established a semantic distinction which has a practical effect as well. State constitutions and the U.S. Constitution are very similar in dealing with succession to the office of the chief executive. They are similar to the Nevada constitution which states that in the event of a vacancy in the office of governor, "* * * the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease."6 When Governor Jones died in 1896 with 2 1/2 years remaining in his term, the powers and duties devolved upon Lieutenant Governor Sadler. Sadler did not, however, become governor. The court based this distinction on article V, section 17, which speaks of a vacancy in the office of governor and the removal of the lieutenant governor from office in which case the president pro tempore of the senate "* * * shall act as Governor."7 The court, in other words, stated that the office of governor remained vacant. The lieutenant governor was acting as governor and entitled to the governor's pay and emoluments but he was still lieutenant governor. The practical effect of the distinction is that no one moves up to the office of lieutenant governor when a governor dies, resigns or becomes disabled because the office of lieutenant governor is still filled.

The interpretation in Sadler v. LaGrave was further developed in State ex rel. Hardin v. Sadler, 23 Nev. 356 (1897). Hardin, in November of 1896, ran to fill the unexpired term of lieutenant governor. The election was held, apparently, on the assumption that the office was vacant since Sadler was now acting as governor. Following the reasoning in the previous case, the court said that Hardin was not entitled to the office because the incumbent still held it while he was acting as governor.

The third case reflects the potential problems arising from the election of political opponents as governor and lieutenant governor. In 1965, Governor Sawyer left the state for a few hours and, during his absence, Lieutenant Governor Laxalt requested the district court to impanel a grand jury to investigate the Nevada Highway Department. Upon his return, Governor Sawyer revoked the request. The district court went ahead, however, and the Governor asked for a writ of prohibition. The question

before the court in Sawyer v. District Court, 82 Nev. 53 (1966) was the meaning of " * * * absence from the state" as used in article V, section 18 of the Nevada constitution. The answer was that it means "effective absence" which is measured by the state's need at any given moment for a particular act by the official then physically not present. Clearly, there was no need for the act carried out by Lieutenant Governor Laxalt, especially since the Governor's contrary views were well recognized.

II. National Perspectives on the Office of Lieutenant Governor

This section is not intended as an exhaustive study of the office of lieutenant governor in other states. Rather it is intended to provide a general understanding of the range of uses and shapes of the office in other states as an introduction to the alternatives available. For complete comparisons, see the chart at Exhibit A.

Of the 50 states, 41 provide for a lieutenant governor in their constitutions. In another, Tennessee, statutes provide that the speaker of the senate is the lieutenant governor. There is no trend toward abolition of the office. To the contrary, Florida created the office in 1969 and Alaska and Maryland did so in 1970. Utah and West Virginia are proposing constitutional amendments to create the office.⁸

The constitutions of 18 states provide for the joint election of governor and lieutenant governor. In general, joint elections are the result of recent constitutional changes and indicate a trend in this direction. Fourteen of the 18 states with joint elections adopted the procedure in the past decade.⁹ Also, as might be expected, joint elections are coincident with increased executive responsibilities for the lieutenant governor.

Thirty-nine states which have the office of lieutenant governor have a 4-year term. The other three have 2-year terms and these parallel 2-year gubernatorial terms.¹⁰ The salary range for the office goes from North Dakota's low of \$2,000 per annum to a high of \$45,000 per annum in New York and Pennsylvania. The average

salary is \$19,454 per annum. In addition, many states provide various supplements for per diem, travel and other expenses.¹¹ Only five states pay less than Nevada.

Of the 41 states with a constitutional lieutenant governor, only nine do not designate him as a legislative officer. States that do not provide a legislative role for the lieutenant governor are Alaska, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota and Montana.¹² All but Massachusetts have developed the present office within the past 15 years. Massachusetts' exclusively executive role dates from its 1780 constitution.

In the other 32 states with a lieutenant governor, the role is primarily legislative as the presiding officer of the senate. Within this role, there is a considerable range of power. In Nebraska, the lieutenant governor has no power except to preside over the single house legislature and that power is provided by statute. At the opposite extreme, in Texas, the lieutenant governor presides, votes, assigns bills, appoints members of committees and has a legislative staff of 38.

Twelve states allow the lieutenant governor to appoint committees.¹³ Just 3 years ago, this figure was 26.¹⁴ The trend, very clearly, is to reduce the legislative powers of lieutenant governors. Twenty-nine lieutenant governors play a role in assigning bills to committees but, in many cases, the role is pro forma.

The most obvious question that arises when a lieutenant governor's legislative power is reduced is, what else should he be given to do? The obvious answer is that he should be given executive responsibilities but this too presents problems. Most lieutenant governors polled in 1972 felt they should have added executive duties and powers but they did not favor diminishing any legislative duties that they presently held.¹⁵ Not surprisingly, in those states adopting the team concept for election of the governor and lieutenant governor, executive duties are increasing. Where the lieutenant governor is elected on his own, the legislative role is more important. State constitutions usually provide for legislative duties. Executive duties, where they exist, are far more often at the discretion of the governor.

The National Conference of Lieutenant Governors addressed the evolving nature of the office of lieutenant governor in 1972. They set forth several principles, based upon their collective experience, concerning what the office ought to be. Their statement is fully supportive of the trend toward greater executive responsibilities.

Specifically, the conference recommends that the lieutenant governor be a full-time executive officer, that he be a member of every board or commission of which the governor is a member and that he should be a member of the governor's cabinet. The conference provides examples of additional executive duties that may be assigned such as head of a department, chair intergovernmental bodies, aid the governor in fiscal review and direct projects or task forces. He can also be a "troubleshooter" or an ombudsman.

The Lieutenant Governors' Conference also addressed the question of the proper legislative role of the office. Their recommendation reflects some ambivalence. While the conference very strongly endorsed a greater executive role, they did not directly address the conceptual question of the legislative role. Instead, they stated that where legislative sessions were short, the lieutenant governor could continue to preside over the senate and still manage increased executive duties. Finally, the conference stated that no role for the lieutenant governor would be improved unless he were given adequate staff.

By way of recapitulation, the historical data and the sentiments of the lieutenant governors toward the proper role for the office point to at least four trends that have developed in the past 20 years.

The first is the trend toward creation of the office itself. Hawaii included the office in its first constitution in 1959. Alaska added the office in 1969, as did Florida. Maryland added the office in 1970. There are proposed constitutional amendments to create the office in Utah and West Virginia.¹⁶ If successful in those states, there will be only six states without a lieutenant governor.

The second trend is one of moving away from the legislative role for the lieutenant governor. Twenty years ago, Massachusetts had the only lieutenant governor who did not preside over the

state senate. Today, there are nine states with exclusively executive lieutenant governors. In addition, North Dakota voters will vote this November on a constitutional amendment to take the lieutenant governor out of the legislature.¹⁷ The Lieutenant Governors' Conference hotly debated this issue and the result was a compromise that emphasized the executive role but which would allow a legislative role if it did not detract from a full executive role.

The third trend is one of having the lieutenant governor run as part of a ticket with the governor. This trend is strong and unmistakable. New York was the first state to do this in 1953. Since then 17 other states have chosen this electoral form. This trend is accelerating with one state's changing in 1967, another, in 1968, another, in 1969, three, in 1970 and four, in 1972. Three other states are considering the change at present.¹⁸

The Lieutenant Governors' Conference also supports the joint ticket concept. The conference was divided, however, over the method of nominating the lieutenant governor. Recognizing that the governor will have considerable influence in any nominating process, the conference voted to keep nomination officially independent from that of the governor in order to maximize the individual stature of the office.

The most obvious and relevant fact about the joint ticket trend is that it is a product of strong party competition. Thus, the only southern state to adopt the joint ticket is Florida which has the strongest Republican party in the "Deep South." virtually every state using the joint ticket has been, or is becoming, a competitive two-party state.

The fourth trend is directly related to the second toward ending legislative roles for lieutenant governors. The fourth trend is toward increased and full-time executive duties. The questions that need resolving are pretty much those that have surrounded the vice presidency since its inception. Should the lieutenant governor have constitutional executive responsibilities? Should he have only the duties assigned by the governor?

The Lieutenant Governors' Conference wrestled with each of these questions. Their first recommendation reflects the trend in recent years. They suggest that the lieutenant governor should

be a full-time executive officer and that the constitution should provide that he perform such duties as the governor or the statutes prescribe, but that the constitution should not specify the duties. The conference tried to reach a balance between being totally dependent upon the governor for assignments and being totally immersed in statutory duties that would leave no time for special assignments from the governor.

There is criticism of the lieutenant governor as the full-time administrator of a major executive agency. Such responsibility provides no opportunity to understudy the governor or to perform special assignments for the governor.¹⁹ The Lieutenant Governors' Conference felt that the statutes should insure a minimum core of executive responsibility and experience by making the lieutenant governor a member of every board, commission or committee on which the governor sits. Assignment of additional responsibilities should be left to the governor and should vary according to the lieutenant governor's expertise and the needs of the state at a particular time. This has been the course followed to some extent in New York, California, Massachusetts and Illinois, to name a few.

There have been suggestions that the lieutenant governor is a logical figure to be an "ombudsman." The lieutenant governor of Illinois suggests this role.²⁰ The lieutenant governor of South Carolina plays such a role. The ombudsman role in the Scandinavian sense is probably incompatible with a lieutenant governor elected jointly with a governor. The ombudsman must have no ties to the administration in power. An independently elected lieutenant governor could have such freedom but if he were of the opposite political party, he could also use the ombudsman role to harass the governor.

III. Alternatives for the Office of Lieutenant Governor in Nevada

From the preceding discussion, it is apparent that a wide range of alternative roles for the lieutenant governor is available. The alternatives have to be assessed in view of Nevada's needs and its experience with the office as it now exists. No attempt

is made in this report to assess that experience. The views of the present incumbent and three of his predecessors are provided as a valuable perspective on the office. Each alternative will be listed followed by the assessment of that alternative by those who have held the office.

1. The first alternative is easy and obvious: retain the status quo with the lieutenant governor a potential executive officer but an actual legislative one. For Nevada this means a part-time lieutenant governor, nonresident in the capital with only the constitutionally prescribed duty of presiding over the senate. Partisan opponents may be elected as governor and lieutenant governor. Salary will continue to be minimal.

Action that would be required: None. Former Lieutenant Governor Clifford Jones for the most part supports the status quo. He would assign the lieutenant governor a few more executive duties to better acquaint him with the executive branch but would not go beyond that. The other lieutenant governor respondents felt some changes were in order.

2. The second alternative is to simply minimize the lieutenant governor's legislative role through revision of the rules of the senate. The constitution requires only that he be president of the senate which implies that he shall preside, and that he must sign bills passed by the senate. The senate rules do not presently provide for much more; specifically they provide for ruling on points of order and supervising employees of the senate.

Action that would be required: Revision of senate rule 1 to restrict the lieutenant governor to constitutional duties only.

Lieutenant Governor Harry Reid appreciates the concern over separation of powers but makes two main points concerning changing the legislative duties of the office. First, the legislative power of the lieutenant governor in Nevada is minimal and largely ministerial with little room for discretion. Even in voting, he cannot vote on final passage of bills. His ruling on points of order can be appealed and overridden. Therefore, any decrease in the duties of

the lieutenant governor as presiding officer of the senate would be largely symbolic. His other point is that no diminution of the legislative role should be accomplished without a concurrent expansion of the executive role of the lieutenant governor.

Former Governor Paul Laxalt, rather than supporting the national trend of less legislative and more executive power for the lieutenant governor, would increase the legislative power of the office. He would, for instance, suggest that the lieutenant governor head the Legislative Commission. He would not assign the lieutenant governor any executive duties. Former lieutenant governors Jones and Fike do not see the necessity of reducing the lieutenant governor's legislative power.

3. The third alternative, which can be pursued in conjunction with any other except the first one, is to provide for the joint election of the governor and lieutenant governor to insure that the same party holds both offices. The sub-alternatives are: running as a team in the party primary or running separately in the primary and becoming a team for the general election.

Action that would be required: A constitutional amendment is necessary to change the method of electing governor and lieutenant governor.

Former lieutenant governors Laxalt and Fike and Lieutenant Governor Reid all support a joint ticket for the general election but would have candidates for the two offices run independently in the primaries. Mr. Jones would leave the electoral system for the office as is.

4. The fourth alternative is to add duties to the office of lieutenant governor by statute to enhance his executive role. This alternative is not without precedent in Nevada. From 1883 to 1891, the lieutenant governor of Nevada was also adjutant general and state librarian.²¹ These duties were provided by statute and a regular salary was also provided in that period.

Action that would be required: Upon determination of appropriate executive duties for the lieutenant governor, such

duties would have to be mandated in the statutes. If the duties decided upon would require full-time service of the lieutenant governor, his salary would have to be increased.

Former Governor Laxalt would not in any way increase the lieutenant governor's executive responsibilities. Former lieutenant governors Jones and Fike support an increase in executive roles for the lieutenant governor, especially as concerns membership on boards and commissions and as a facilitator among executive departments. Fike would support more extensive executive involvement than Jones. Lieutenant Governor Reid feels that the lieutenant governor must become more involved in the executive branch to the point of being a full-time lieutenant governor. He does not feel that a full-time lieutenant governor is required at present and that the office should be expanded over a period of time, perhaps several years.

5. The fifth alternative is to remove all legislative duties from the office, thereby strengthening the separation of powers and, possibly, at the same time providing executive duties.

Action that would be required: A constitutional amendment is necessary to divorce the office of lieutenant governor from the legislature. The amendment would simply state that he shall have such duties as prescribed by law or as assigned by the governor. If the intent is to make the lieutenant governor full time, the amendment should also provide that he should maintain his office in Carson City.

Former Governor Laxalt does not support this alternative at all. Former lieutenant governors Fike and Jones see no pressing need to remove the lieutenant governor from the legislature. Lieutenant Governor Reid believes that the lieutenant governor has so little legislative power that the office as constituted does little violence to the separation of powers doctrine. He would support this alternative, though, if increased executive duties are made a part of the termination of legislative duties.

6. The final alternative is a variation on the previous one. In addition to divorcing the lieutenant governor from the legislature, the office could be given the constitutional

duty of chief of staff or coordinator of the executive branch of chief deputy to the governor.

Action that would be required: A constitutional amendment would be necessary to institutionalize such a role for the lieutenant governor.

No former lieutenant governor, or the incumbent, favors such a role for the office.

IV. Footnotes

¹Hartigan, Neil F., "The Emerging Role of the Lieutenant Governor in Illinois," Loyola University Law Journal, Vol. 5, No. 1, Winter 73.

²Davis, J. William; "There Shall Also be a Lieutenant Governor" Institute of Public Affairs, University of Texas, 1967, p. 2.

³Council of State Governments; The Lieutenant Governor--The Office And its Powers, CSG, Lexington, Ky, 1973, p. 1.

⁴Tansill, Charles C. (ed.) Documents Illustrative of the Formation of the Union of the American States, U.S. G.P.O., Washington, D.C., 1927, p. 683.

⁵Ibid., p. 682.

⁶Nevada Constitution, Article V, Section 18.

⁷Ibid., Section 17.

⁸Wiltsee, Herbert L., Secretary, National Conference of Lieutenant Governors, Letter of Jan. 28, 1974.

⁹Council of State Governments, op. cit., p. 18.

¹⁰Council of State Governments, Book of the States 1974-75, CSG, Lexington, Ky, 1974, p. 147.

11Ibid., p. 150.

12Council of State Governments, The Lieutenant Governor * * *,
op. cit., p. 18.

13Ibid.

14Massachussetts Legislative Research Council, "Report Relative
to the Duties & Powers of the Lieutenant Governor", MLRC,
Boston, Mass. 1973, p. 31.

15Council of State Governments, The Lieutenant Governor * * *,
op. cit., p. 3.

16Wiltsee, op. cit.

17Ibid.

18Ibid.

19Ibid.

20Hartigan, op. cit.

21State ex rel. Sadler v. LaGrave, 22 Nev. 216 (1896).

Exhibits

THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State	Succession to Office of Governor	Lt. Governor Salary	Tandem Elect. Year Adopted	Separate Budget for Office of Lt. Governor	Permanent Staff		Constitutional Legislative Duties	Constitutional Executive Duties
					Clerical	Professional		
Alabama	Lt. Governor	\$ 4,320	No	In Legis. Budget	6	--	Yes	No
Alaska	Lt. Governor	\$36,000	Yes/1956	\$186,000	3	2	No	Yes
Arizona	Secretary of State	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	Lt. Governor	\$ 2,500	No	\$ 7,900	--	--	Yes	No
California	Lt. Governor	\$35,000	No	\$393,000	13	7	Yes	No
Colorado	Lt. Governor	\$25,000	Yes/1968	\$ 86,000	1	1	Yes	No
Connecticut	Lt. Governor	\$10,000	Yes/1965	In Gov's. Budget	--	1 1/2	Yes	No
Delaware	Lt. Governor	\$ 9,000	No	\$ 18,582	1	--	Yes	Yes
Florida	Lt. Governor	\$36,000	Yes/1969	In Gov's. Budget	4	--	No	Yes/L
Georgia	Lt. Governor	\$25,000	No	In Legis. Budget	7	3	Yes	No
Hawaii	Lt. Governor	\$35,700	Yes/1959	\$157,870	2	7	No	Yes/L
Idaho	Lt. Governor	\$ 7,000	No	\$ 44,000	2 1/2	1	Yes	No
Illinois	Lt. Governor	\$37,500	Yes/1970	\$184,520	5	5	No	Yes

State	Succession to Office of Governor	Lt. Governor Salary	Tandem Elect. Year Adopted	Separate Budget for Office of Lt. Governor	Permanent Staff		Constitutional Legislative Duties	Constitutional Executive Duties
					Clerical	Professional		
Indiana	Lt. Governor	\$26,500	No	\$ 45,575	2	2	Yes	No
Iowa	Lt. Governor	\$12,000	No	\$ 18,000	--	--	Yes	No
Kansas	Lt. Governor	\$ 8,440	Yes/1972	\$ 27,466	--	1/2	Yes	No
Kentucky	Lt. Governor	\$22,500	No	\$154,080	7	3	Yes	No
Louisiana	Lt. Governor	\$26,530	No	\$ 50,000	--	--	Yes	No
Maine	Pres. of Senate	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--
Maryland	Lt. Governor	\$24,000	Yes/1970	\$128,326	2	3	No	Yes
Massachusetts	Lt. Governor	\$25,000	Yes/1966	\$113,100	3	6	No	Yes
Michigan	Lt. Governor	\$25,000	Yes/1963	\$ 92,878	2	2	Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Lt. Governor	\$30,000	Yes/1972	\$ 30,000	--	3	Yes	No
Mississippi	Lt. Governor	\$ 8,500	No	In Senate Budget	1	1	Yes	No
Missouri	Lt. Governor	\$16,000	No	\$ 42,280	2	--	Yes	No
Montana	Lt. Governor	\$18,500	Yes/1972	-----	--	--	Yes	No

State	Succession to Office of Governor	Lt. Governor Salary	Tandem Elect. Year Adopted	Separate Budget for Office of Lt. Governor	Permanent Staff		Constitutional Legislative Duties	Constitutional Executive Duties
					Clerical	Professional		
Nebraska	Lt. Governor	\$ 7,500	Yes/1970	\$ 19,867	1	--	No ¹	No
Nevada	Lt. Governor	\$ 6,000	No	\$ 12,800	1	--	Yes	No
New Hampshire	Pres. of Senate	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	Pres. of Senate	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	Lt. Governor	\$15,000	Yes/1962	\$ 31,600	1	--	Yes	No
New York	Lt. Governor	\$45,000	Yes/1953	\$226,853	7	5	Yes	No
North Carolina	Lt. Governor	\$30,000	No	\$ 17,198	--	--	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Lt. Governor	\$ 2,000	No	\$ 10,000	1	--	Yes	No
Ohio	Lt. Governor	\$30,000	No	\$ 70,062	2	1	Yes	No
Oklahoma	Lt. Governor	\$18,000	No	\$ 42,000	2	1	Yes	No
Oregon	Pres. of Senate	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	Lt. Governor	\$45,000	Yes/1966	\$170,000	5	2	Yes	No
Rhode Island	Lt. Governor	\$25,500	No	\$ 38,000	3	--	Yes	No

State	Succession to Office of Governor	Lt. Governor Salary	Tandem Elect. Year Adopted	Separate Budget for Office of Lt. Governor	Permanent Staff		Constitutional Legislative Duties	Constitutional Executive Duties
					Clerical	Professional		
South Carolina	Lt. Governor	\$15,000	No	\$ 38,575	1	--	Yes	No
South Dakota	Lt. Governor	\$ 4,200	Yes/1972	\$ 6,070	--	--	Yes	No
Tennessee	Speaker of House	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--
Texas	Lt. Governor	\$ 4,800	No	In Senate Budget	30	8	Yes	No
Utah	Secretary of State	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--
Vermont	Lt. Governor	\$15,000	No	\$ 26,737	1	--	Yes	No
Virginia	Lt. Governor	\$10,525	No	\$ 10,525	1	--	Yes	No
Washington	Lt. Governor	\$10,600	No	\$ 28,807	2	--	Yes	No
West Virginia	Pres. of Senate	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	Lt. Governor	\$ 7,500	Yes/1967	\$ 86,000	1	1	Yes	No
Wyoming	Secretary of State	-----	--	-----	--	--	--	--

¹. Lt. Governor in Nebraska is presiding officer of legislature by statute.
Yes/L--Constitution states lieutenant governor shall have such duties as prescribed by law.

Budget for the Office of Lieutenant Governor

	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
<u>Source of Funds</u>		
General Fund Appropriation	\$22,054.00	\$31,546.00
<u>Use of Funds</u>		
Salaries	\$15,554.00	\$25,046.00
Out-of-State Travel	250.00	250.00
In-State Travel	2,500.00	2,500.00
Operating	<u>3,750.00</u>	<u>3,750.00</u>
Total	<u>\$22,054.00</u>	<u>\$31,546.00</u>

Approved Positions

Lieutenant Governor	1
Clerical (Las Vegas)	<u>1</u>
Total Positions	2

Note: Included in operating under use of funds is \$2,500 for a contract for part-time clerical help in the Carson City office.