

TRAINING GROUND

The office of lieutenant governor provides valuable political experience and background for men who may be going on to higher office. Many lieutenant governors succeed to the governorship, are later elected governor in their own right, or are elected to other statewide office after their terms expire.

At present, there are eight United States Senators and four Representatives who served their states as lieutenant governors.¹³ Former lieutenant governors are often appointed to a state or national office (e.g., as a justice of the state court of appeals, or as a commissioner of the Federal Power Commission).

EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

The lieutenant governor can also serve the state in an administrative capacity, and in recent years, some states have added new administrative duties to the office of lieutenant governor. New executive responsibilities for the lieutenant governor are supported by a Kentucky Court of Appeals decision which defined the lieutenant governor as an executive officer performing some legislative duties rather than as a purely legislative officer. This opinion implies that the lieutenant governor can legally be given these additional responsibilities.¹⁴

Many lieutenant governors serve on administrative boards and commissions. By statute, Colorado has made its lieuten-

¹³ Sen. Gordon Allott (R.-Colorado), Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa), Sen. Philip Hart (D.-Michigan), Sen. Joseph Montoya (D.-New Mexico), Sen. John Pastore (D.-Rhode Island), Sen. George Aiken (R.-Vermont), Sen. Edward Long (D.-Missouri), Sen. Ernest Hollings (D.-South Carolina), Rep. Barratt O'Hara (D.-Illinois), Rep. Ancher Nelsen (R.-Minnesota), Rep. Robert Stafford (R.-Vermont), and Rep. William Tuck (D.-Virginia).

¹⁴ Nispel, *supra* note 2, at 54.

ant governor a member of the Parole Board. In Delaware, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania, the lieutenant governor is a member of the Pardons Board by constitutional stipulation.¹⁵ In Indiana, the lieutenant governor serves as state commissioner of agriculture. The lieutenant governors of California, Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina represent their states on educational boards where the state has a fiscal interest. In Michigan, the lieutenant governor is a member of the State Administrative Board which has supervisory powers over all the administrative departments and agencies. This gives the lieutenant governor an opportunity to learn about the State's executive business, and was adopted after the accession of a totally uninformed lieutenant governor in 1939. The lieutenant governor can also serve as the representative of the governor on state boards, agencies, and commissions which in the past required the governor's personal presence and attention. As a liaison for the governor with state agencies, the lieutenant governor, at the same time, increases his own knowledge of state problems.

JOINT ELECTION AND SALARY

In order to strengthen political party responsibility for administration, several states require the governor and the lieutenant governor to be elected jointly.¹⁶ Proposals for joint election have been introduced recently in several other states: Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Kansas, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin. A Massachusetts' constitutional amendment for joint election has been approved by two sessions of the Massachusetts General Court and was submitted to the people in November, 1966. It will become effective

¹⁵ B. NISPTEL, REFORM OF THE OFFICE OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR 9 (1958).

¹⁶ See Appendix.