

			Item Veto Power					Authorization for Reorganization Through Executive Order
	Budget-Making Power		Governor Has Item Veto Power on All Bills	Governor Has Item Veto Power on Appropriations Only	Governor Has No Item Veto Power	Item Veto—2/3 Legislators Present or 3/5 Elected to Override	Item Veto— Majority Legislators Elected to Override	
State or Other Jurisdiction	Full Responsibility	Shares Responsibility						
South Carolina	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	...
South Dakota	*	...	...	*	...	*(p)	...	*
Tennessee	...	*	...	*	...	...	*	*
Texas	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	*
Utah	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	*
Vermont	*	...	...	...	*	...	...	*
Virginia	*	...	...	*	...	*(p)	...	*
Washington	*	...	*(q)	...	...	*	...	...
West Virginia	*	...	...	*	...	*	...	...
Wisconsin	*(a)	...	...	*(r)	...	*	...	...
Wyoming	...	*	*	...	...	*	...	...
American Samoa	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	*
Guam	*	...	*	...	...	*	...	*
No. Mariana Islands	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	*
Puerto Rico	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	*(s)
U.S. Virgin Islands	*	...	...	*	...	*	...	*

Source: The Knowledge Center, The Council of State Governments' survey of governor's offices, December 2011. Reproduced by permission of The Council of State Governments.

- Key:**
 *—Yes; provision for.
 ... —No; not applicable.
- (a) Full responsibility to propose; legislature adopts or revises and governor signs or vetoes.
 - (b) Two thirds of members to which each house is entitled required to override veto.
 - (c) Authorization for reorganization provided for in state constitution.
 - (d) Legislature has full responsibility with regard to setting the state's budget.
 - (e) Governor may veto any distinct item or items appropriating money in any appropriations bill.
 - (f) Two thirds of elected legislators of each house to override.
 - (g) Only for agencies and offices within the governor's office.
 - (h) Governor has sole authority to propose annual budget. No money may be paid out of state treasury except in pursuance of appropriations made by law.
 - (i) Statute provides for reorganization by the commissioner of administration with the approval of the governor.
 - (j) Governor has the responsibility of presenting a balanced budget. The budget is based on revenue estimated by the governor's office and the Legislative Budget Committee.

- (k) If the legislature is not in session when the governor vetoes a bill, the secretary of state must poll the legislature as to the question of an override, but only if the bill had passed by a vote of two thirds of the members present.
- (l) The office of the governor shall continuously study and evaluate the organizational structure, management practices, and functions of the executive branch and each agency.
 The governor shall, by executive order or other means within his authority, take action to improve the manageability of the executive branch. The governor may not, however, create an agency of state government by administrative action, except that the governor may establish advisory councils and must approve the internal organizational structures of departments.
- (m) Three-fifths majority required to override line-item veto.
- (n) Executive reorganization plans can be disapproved by majority vote in both houses of the legislature.
- (o) Executive order must be approved by the legislature if changes affect existing law.
- (p) Requires two thirds of legislators present to override.
- (q) Governor has veto power of selections for nonappropriations and item veto in appropriations.
- (r) In Wisconsin, governor has "partial" veto over appropriation bills. The partial veto is broader than item veto.
- (s) Only if it is not prohibited by law.