

Table 3: Appropriations Standing Committees—Structure and Size

	Appropriations or Budget Committees				Joint Appropriations or Budget Committees			
	Assembly or House		Senate		Assembly or House		Senate	
Jurisdiction	No. of Members	% of Total	No. of Members	% of Total	No. of Members	% of Total	No. of Members	% of Total
Alabama*	15-C	14%	18-C	51%	—	—	—	—
Alaska	11-C	28	7-C	35	—	—	—	—
Arizona	17	42	11	37	8	13%	8	27%
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	28	28	28	80
California*	27	34	13	33	8	10	8	20
Colorado*	13	20	10	29	3	5	3	9
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	43	29	12	33
Delaware*	10	24	6	28	10	24	6	28
District of Columbia*	—	—	5-C	38	—	—	—	—
Florida*	35-C	29	17-C	43	—	—	—	—
Georgia*	73	41	33	59	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	19-C	37	12-C	48	—	—	—	—
Idaho	10	14	10	29	10	14	10	29
Illinois*	64	54	28	47	—	—	—	—
Indiana	25-C	25	12	24	—	—	—	—
Iowa	25	25	24	48	—	—	—	—
Kansas	23	18	13	33	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	29-C	29	18-C	47	—	—	—	—
Louisiana*	24	23	14	36	25	24	15	38

Maine	—	—	—	—	10*	7	3*	9
Maryland	26	18	15-C	32	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	31-C	19	17-C	43	—	—	—	—
Michigan	30	27	17	45	—	—	—	—
Minnesota*	28	21	18	12	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	31	25	26	50	7	5	7	13
Missouri*	24	15	10	29	—	—	—	—
Montana	19	19	19	38	—	—	—	—
Nebraska*	—	—	9	18	—	—	—	—
Nevada*	14	33	7	33	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	26-C	6	7	29	—	—	—	—
New Jersey*	12-C	15	14-C	35	3	4	3	7
New Mexico*	18	26	10-C	24	8	11	8	19
New York	34-C	23	33-C	53	—	—	—	—
North Carolina*	94	78	50	100	—	—	—	—
North Dakota	25	27	14	30	—	—	—	—
Ohio	31	31	13	39	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma	9-C	9	16	33	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	—	—	—	9	15	12	40
Pennsylvania	35	17	26	52	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	16-C	21	10-C	26	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	25-C	20	23-C	50	—	—	—	—

South Dakota*	9	13	9	26	9	13	9	26
Tennessee*	28-C	28	11-C	33	10	10	7	21
Texas*	29	19	15-C	48	5	3	5	16
Utah*	—	—	—	—	10	13	10	34
Vermont*	10	7	7	23	5	4	5	17
Virginia*	24	24	16-C	40	—	—	—	—
Washington*	34	35	21-C	43	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	25-C	25	17-C	50	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	8-C	8	8-C	24
Wyoming*	7	12	5	17	*	—	*	—
American Samoa	7	33	4	27	—	—	—	—
Guam*	—	—	11-C	52	—	—	—	—
Northern Mariana Islands	11-C	61	6-C	33	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	22-C	43	11-C	39	—	—	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands*	—	—	7	47	—	—	—	—

Source: State legislatures' websites, December 2008.

Note: Data in the table are for legislative sessions in 2008, and are for 2007 sessions for states that did not hold a regular session in 2008.

Key:

— = Not applicable

C = Combined appropriations and revenue jurisdiction

***Notes:**

Alabama—Information in the chart is for the House Government Appropriations and the Senate Finance and Taxation/General Fund Committees. The House Education Appropriations Committee (15 members) is responsible for education appropriations. In the Senate, there are two other money committees: the Senate Finance and Taxation/Education Committee (13 members), and the Fiscal Responsibility and Accountability Committee (11 members).

California—Information in the chart is for the Assembly Budget Committee and the Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee. There is also an Assembly Appropriations Committee (17 members) and a Senate Appropriations Committee (15 members). The jurisdiction of the appropriations committees is less general than that of the budget committees. The joint Legislative Budget Committee appoints the Legislative Analyst.

Colorado—The joint committee identified in the table is the Joint Budget Committee (JBC). Its members sit on their respective appropriations committee but not on other standing committees. The JBC chair and vice chair are from separate chambers and preside in their respective appropriations committees. The Joint Budget Committee composes the state budget and is the principal deliberating body on the budget. The major responsibility of the appropriations committees is to review the fiscal impact of new legislation. Non-JBC members of the appropriations committees may serve on other standing committees.

Delaware—The Joint Finance Committee comprises the House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. The only tasks of the Joint Finance Committee are to complete a budget bill and grant-in-aid bill.

District of Columbia—The Council is unicameral.

Florida—House information in the table is for the House Policy and Budget Council, which drafts and hears the House appropriations bill and tax bills. Committees within other House councils make policy and appropriations recommendations to the House Policy and Budget Council for the appropriations bill (as of 2008). The other councils all consider both policy and fiscal issues themselves and in the committees that are included under each council. Senate information in the table is for the Senate Fiscal Policy and Calendar Committee, whose 17 members include the members of seven issue-specific appropriations committees (not subcommittees) and the Finance and Tax Committee.

Georgia—Committees meet jointly for hearings only.

Illinois—A total of 64 members serve on the five House appropriations committees for K-12 education, higher education, general services, human services and public safety. Twenty-eight Senators serve on three appropriations committees. In both chambers, some members serve on more than one appropriations committee.

Louisiana—The House and Senate appropriations committees combine to form the Joint Legislative Committee on the Budget, which also includes the chair of the House Ways and Means Committee and the chair of the Senate Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Committee or their designees. There is also a Joint Committee on Capital Outlay.

Maine—The Joint Standing Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reviews the entire budget, including all revenue legislation that affects the budget.

Minnesota—The House Ways and Means Committee (28 members) coordinates budget work. The Ways and Means Committee reviews all budget bills after they have passed a budget committee or the Tax Committee. The Ways & Means Committee sets a budget resolution and makes sure the fiscal impact of bills conforms to that resolution. The House has 11 finance committees and a Tax Committee. The Tax Committee has a Property Tax Division. Most members of the House (134 total) serve on at least one budget committee.

The Senate Finance Committee (22 members) reports bills directly to the floor of the Senate. In 2016 it has eight budget divisions and two subcommittees to consider special topics of legislative interest. Finance Divisions and subcommittees can include legislators who are not members of the Finance Committee and bills that they report must be heard before the Finance Committee before being reported to the floor of the Senate. The Senate Committee on Taxes (13 members) also contains a tax reform division. Most members of the Senate serve on a budget division, the Finance Committee or the Tax Committee. There are also separate Senate and House Capital Investment committees

Missouri—Data in the table for the House represent the Committee on the Budget, which assigns bills to the six appropriations committees and reports to the floor bills recommended to it by the appropriations committees. In 2008, there were six appropriations committees, each with 10 members: Agriculture and Natural Resources, Education, General Administration, Health, Mental Health and Social Services, Public Safety and Corrections, and Transportation and Economic Development. The Committee on the Budget is made up of chairs and other members of the appropriations committees. Thirty-seven percent of House members serve on an appropriation committee.

Montana—Data are for the 2007 session; no regular session in 2008.

Nebraska—Unicameral Legislature.

Nevada— Data are for the 2007 session; no regular session in 2008. The Assembly Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee meet jointly for pre-session budget hearings, but there is no standing joint committee.

New Jersey—The New Jersey Assembly (the equivalent of the House of Representatives in other states) has separate Appropriations and Budget Committees. Each committee has 12 members. The chair of each is a member of the other committee but otherwise they have separate membership. The Appropriations Committee meets year round. The Budget Committee holds budget hearings in the spring. Both have joint budget and tax jurisdiction, but the Budget Committee deals with revenue increase proposals and legislation that is associated with the state budget. The Senate Budget and Appropriations Committee combines the jurisdictions that the two Assembly committees hold. A Joint Budget Oversight Committee (three members from each chamber) has a variety of oversight responsibilities such as transfers of appropriations during the fiscal year, review of bond refinancing proposals and oversight responsibilities.

New Mexico—The joint committee identified in the table is the Legislative Finance Committee, an interim committee that proposes the state budget, has oversight functions, carries out performance reviews, and supervises the legislative fiscal staff. It does not meet during the legislative session.

North Carolina— Each chamber has an appropriations committee ("full committee") and seven subcommittees. The House and Senate subcommittees meet jointly for informational hearings at the beginning of session, but budget development occurs in subcommittees first in one chamber, then in the other. Lead on the budget moves from one chamber to the other each biennium. Every member of the House of Representatives is a member of a budget subcommittee or the revenue committee; every Senator is a member of a budget subcommittee.

South Dakota— House and Senate committees meet jointly for agency hearings and construction of the General Appropriations Act. Joint subcommittees may be appointed for special studies. Other appropriations bills are considered by the two chambers appropriations committees serially.

Tennessee—The joint committee identified in the table is the Joint Fiscal Review Committee, which oversees staff who write fiscal notes and carry out other fiscal studies, reviews certain state contracts, and has other fiscal responsibilities. It does not exercise jurisdiction over the budget. A distinctive feature is that its membership is elected by the two chambers, not appointed by leadership.

Texas—The joint committee identified in the table is the Legislative Budget Board (LBB). The board is a permanent joint committee that develops budget and policy recommendations for appropriations for all agencies of state government, as well as fiscal notes on proposed legislation. LBB usually does not meet during the session. It is made up of the lieutenant governor (presiding officer of the Senate), House speaker, and chairs of Senate Finance, Senate State Affairs, House Appropriations and House Ways and Means committees. LBB also conducts program and performance evaluations and reviews on state and local governments, and has authority under certain conditions to revise the budget in the interim.

Utah—The Joint Executive Appropriations Committee establishes policy guidelines for 10 joint appropriations committees. Executive Appropriations includes 10 members from each chamber, including majority and minority leaders. The individual joint committees range in size from eight to 15 members and among them include all legislators. Executive Appropriations hears committee recommendations and oversees preparation of the final appropriations legislation.

Vermont—The joint committee identified in the table is the Joint Fiscal Committee, which oversees the fiscal staff and has certain study and oversight functions. It can exercise budget review during the interim.

Virginia—Committees meet jointly for hearings only.

Washington—Data in the chart for the House are for the House Appropriations Committee. The House also has a separate Capital Budget Committee with 22 members. The functions are combined in the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

Wyoming— The House and Senate committees sit in joint sessions to review the executive budget, conduct hearings and compose the appropriations bill. Appropriations committees also meet jointly during the interim.

Guam—Unicameral Legislature.

U.S. Virgin Islands—Unicameral Legislature.

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