



2022 Gubernatorial Election Results, Analysis, and Potential Impact on Budgets (FY2024)

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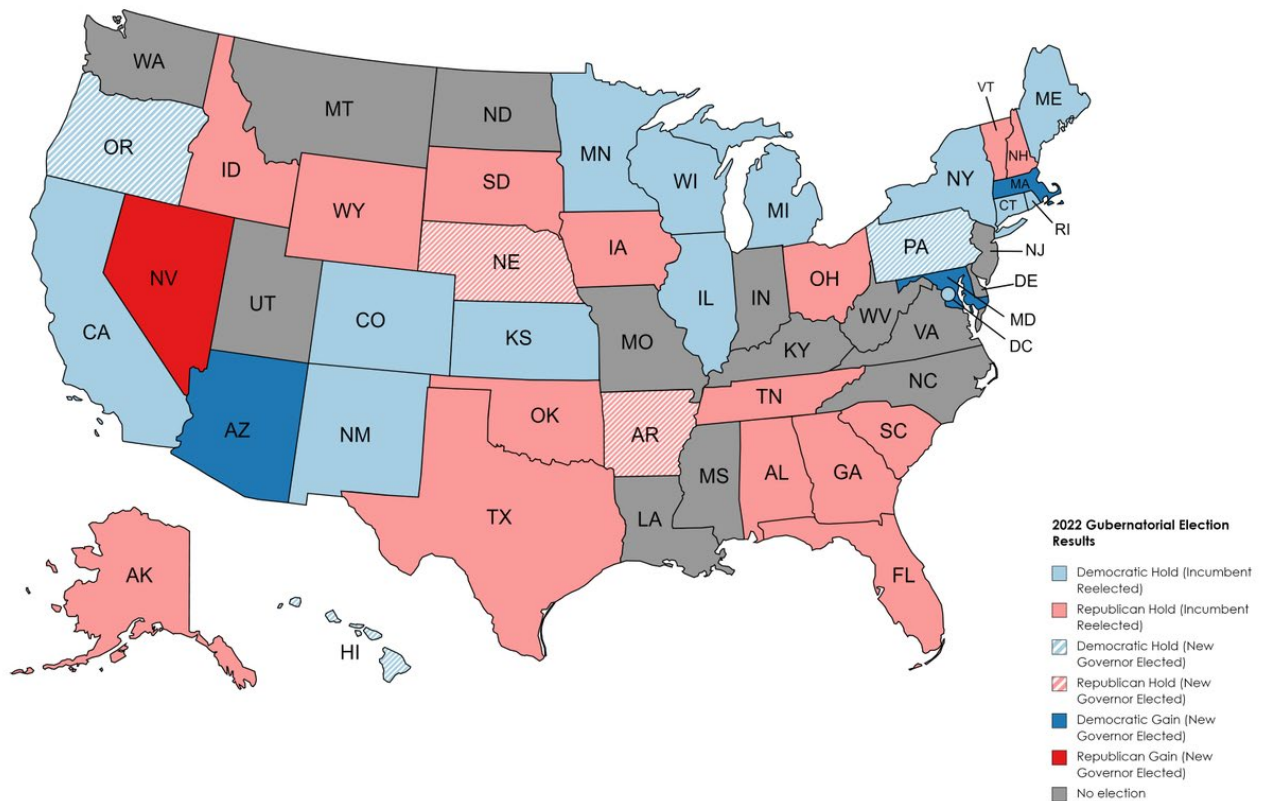
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Introduction

2022 Gubernatorial Election Results, Analysis, and Potential Impacts on Budgets (FY2024)

There were 36 governorships on the ballot in 2022. Twenty-eight states have incumbent governors who are eligible and running for re-election, while the remaining eight states (AR, AZ, MA, MD, NE, NV, OR, and PA) are guaranteed new governors as the current governors are either not eligible or not seeking reelection. All 28 incumbent governors who are eligible to run have won reelection and will continue their governorship into the next term. Among that group, 13 states have Democratic governors, and 15 states have Republican governors. In the eight states with new governors, the Democratic party retained control of their governorships in Pennsylvania and Oregon and gained three new governorships in Arizona, Maryland, and Massachusetts. The Republican party retained control of their governorships in Arkansas and Nebraska and gained a new governorship in Nevada.



While we did not complete a state-by-state breakdown, the majority of states had reproductive health care and abortion access at the forefront of their elections. As such, health care and abortion access are expected to remain a significant health care topic throughout the governors' terms.

Alabama

Kay Ivey (R)^{i ii}

Incumbent Kay Ivey won reelection in Georgia. As such, the health care budget is likely to remain steady. Over the past two fiscal years, the total Alabama budget has increased by only \$2.57B, a relatively low year-over-year. The Alabama health care budget is \$8.51B and includes investments in the state's Medicaid agency and the Department of Mental Health. When compared to FY2022 (32.31%), the state's health care budget accounts for approximately 29.79% of the total budget, a decrease of more than 2.5%. In her next term, Ivey is expected to continue focusing on a handful of health issues including expanding access to mental health care, incentivizing medical professionals to build rural practices, and encouraging vaccines without a mandate.

Alaska

Mike Dunleavy (R)ⁱⁱⁱ

Incumbent Mike Dunleavy won reelection in Alaska. Over the past two fiscal years, the total Alaska budget has increased by \$4.24B. In FY2022, Governor Dunleavy used a line-item veto to reduce the Alaska Medicaid Program budget by over \$17M. However, in FY2023, he allocated \$2.33B to the state's Medicaid program. Additionally, in the FY2023 budget, Dunleavy saved the entirety of the \$1.6B surplus to safeguard the state's economy. In his next term, Dunleavy plans to continue to hold the line on spending and reduce government excess while prioritizing programs that increase efficiency, provide better outcomes, and position Alaska for the future.

Arizona

Katie Hobbs (D)^{iv}

Incumbent Governor Doug Ducey (R) is term-limited from seeking a third term. Katie Hobbs won the election in Arizona. During her campaign, she took a strong stance on health care and equity in the state including, but not limited to, making housing more affordable and ending the homelessness crisis, expanding health care access and availability in underserved communities and communities of color, and ending the systemic inequities and racism in Arizona. With Hobbs winning the governorship, it is anticipated the AHCCCS budget will increase to promote her healthcare goals throughout.

Arkansas

Sarah Huckabee Sanders (R)^v

Incumbent Asa Hutchinson (R) was term-limited from seeking reelection. Republican Sarah Huckabee Sanders won the race for Arkansas governor. Sanders served as the White House Press Secretary for former President Donald J. Trump from 2017 to 2019. Improving education will be a major policy focus for Sanders, who plans to implement tactics such as using reading coaches and providing teachers with more resources and training. Additionally, Sanders plans to eliminate the state income tax and introduce measures to deter violent crimes. Huckabee Sanders makes limited to no mention of healthcare priorities on her website.

California

Gavin Newsom (D)^{vi}

Incumbent Gavin Newsom won reelection in California. Over the past two fiscal years, the total California budget has increased by \$45.42B with an increase of \$17.43B allocated to the Department of

Health and Human Services. Tackling homelessness and expanding mental health treatment remains a top priority for Newsom. Under his governorship, California launched housing programs such as Project Roomkey and Homekey, which have housed tens of thousands of unhoused residents. In September 2022, Governor Newsom signed SB 1338, the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment Act (CARE Court), which empowers individuals suffering from untreated schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders and is bolstered by the state's \$15.3B in funding for homelessness and \$11.6B annually in mental health services. In addition to these health care related items, Newsom will focus on climate change, stopping gun violence, and lowering the cost of living within the state.

Colorado

Jared Polis (D)^{vii viii}

Incumbent Jared Polis won reelection in Colorado. Over the past two fiscal years, the total Colorado budget has increased by \$1.8B. In his new term, Polis will continue to build and expand on key policies and priorities such as protecting the environment, expanding background checks on gun purchases, investing in education, and saving residents' money. Polis will focus on several health care initiatives including capping the cost of prescription drugs like insulin, offering more integrated physical and mental health services, and addressing the excessive cost of health care through policy making, data collection, and oversight.

Connecticut

Ned Lamont (D)^{ix}

Incumbent Ned Lamont won reelection in Connecticut. On May 7, 2022, Lamont amended the state's biennial budget for FY2023. The total budget enacted (FY2023 only) was \$24.2B. The state's health care budget was \$4.95B, which translated to approximately 20.45% of the total budget. In his new term, Governor Lamont plans to continue to build and expand upon his accomplishments in office from job creation, improving education, public safety, combating climate change, balancing the budget, and more. For health care specifically, the governor introduced a package of legislative proposals that would invest over \$72M in expanding access to care and addressing health care worker shortages. Some of these proposals have already been enacted, such as capping insulin copays, expanding Medicaid to cover out-of-pocket and premium costs for about 40,000 residents, and preventing insurance rate hikes.

Florida

Ron DeSantis (R)^x

Incumbent Ron DeSantis won reelection in Florida. Over the past two fiscal years, Florida's budget has increased by \$8.4B. The state's health care budget has also increased by \$4.31B to \$48.91B and includes appropriations for providers who serve individuals in institutional- and community-based settings, community-based behavioral health services, increases to waiver capacity, health care equipment updates, evidence-based prevention services, and medication assisted treatment and recovery services for individuals who abuse opioids. Many of these topics were also part of DeSantis's most recent gubernatorial campaign.

Georgia

Brian Kemp (R)^{xi}

Incumbent Brian Kemp won reelection in Georgia. Over the past two fiscal years, the total Georgia budget has increased by \$3.54B. In his new term, Governor Kemp plans to focus on several policy

priorities including inflation relief, education, school and public safety, and more. Since being governor, Kemp has led the effort to pass over 52 health care bills in the General Assembly, passed the Patients First Act (lowering premiums across the state), and expanded Medicaid coverage for mothers to one year postpartum.

Hawaii

Josh Green (D)^{xii}

Incumbent Governor David Ige (D) was term-limited from seeking a third term. Current Lieutenant Governor Josh Green, M.D., won the governor's race in Hawaii. Dr. Green plans to focus on several key priorities including climate change, cost of living, children, education, homelessness, and affordable housing. Specifically, Dr. Green aims to reduce homelessness in the state by more than 50% over the next four years and eliminate chronic homelessness by 2030. Dr. Green has developed a [10 Point Plan](#) to implement a statewide approach to health care, social services, and housing for the chronically homeless. Dr. Green will also work to address the inflated cost of living by raising wages and making improvements in affordable housing, education, health care, and more.

Idaho

Brad Little (R)^{xiii}

Incumbent Brad Little won reelection in Idaho. Idaho's state budget for FY2023 appropriates \$4.6B in General Funds. The state ended the FY2022 fiscal year with a record \$1.38B surplus. Governor Little plans to use this surplus to provide more tax relief to state residents and make key investments in areas such as schools, roads, and water. His recent accomplishments in office include providing tax relief and stable budgeting, supporting veterans, promoting election integrity, and leading on the COVID-19 response. There was little to no mention of health care priorities on his campaign website. Since Little was reelected, the health care budget is likely to remain stable.

Illinois

J.B. Pritzker (D)^{xiv}

Incumbent J.B. Pritzker won reelection in Illinois. Over the past two fiscal years, Illinois' state budget increased by \$3.68B. In his new term, Governor Pritzker will continue to build upon key policies including improving infrastructure, strengthening rural communities, fighting for equity, improving education, supporting jobs and small businesses, and expanding quality and affordable health care. As governor, Pritzker has already achieved several health care goals. He eliminated the Medicaid backlog and expanded health care, lowered the cost of prescription drugs, capped the price of insulin, strengthened critical access hospitals in rural communities, and increased funding for crisis mental health services/suicide prevention/substance abuse treatment. For his next term, Pritzker plans to continue this commitment to health care: ensuring low cost of prescription drugs, increasing drug price transparency, ensuring access to reproductive healthcare, fully funding nursing home rate reform, and providing additional funding to hospitals to increase access in underserved communities.

Iowa

Kim Reynolds (R)^{xv}

Incumbent Kim Reynolds won reelection in Iowa. Over the past two fiscal years, Iowa's state budget increased by \$4.48B. In her new term, Governor Reynolds will focus on cutting taxes, improving access to childcare, growing the workforce, and building the state's health care workforce. Reynolds has

proposed strengthening existing programs that recruit new health care providers to rural communities, investing in residency programs that increase mental health specialists, and developing high school Registered Apprentices Programs that create health care career pathways for Iowa's youth.

Kansas

Laura Kelly (D)^{xvi}

Incumbent Laura Kelly won reelection in Kansas. Over the past two fiscal years, the total Kansas budget has increased by \$1B, and included a \$500M deposit into the state's Rainy Day fund, bringing the total to almost five times higher than ever previously recorded. The Kansas health care budget has remained static between \$6.98B and \$7.95B. When compared to FY2022 (32.62%), the state's FY2023 health care budget makes up approximately 35.49% of the total budget, an increase of 2.87%. In Governor Kelly's new term, the health care budget is likely to remain stable or continue to slightly increase over time. The most significant health care issues that Kelly plans to address are the expansion of Medicaid and reforming KanCare (the state's Medicaid managed care program). In her career as both a legislator and governor, she has advocated unsuccessfully for Medicaid expansion thus far.

Maine

Janet Mills (D)^{xvii}

Incumbent Janet Mills won reelection in Maine. Over the past two fiscal years, the total Maine budget increased by about \$300M (general funds only). In Mills' new term, the health care budget is likely to remain stable or continue to slightly increase over time. During her first term, Mills made health care a priority, aiming to expand access to high quality and affordable healthcare. Mills will continue to focus on health care priorities including, but not limited to, preventing substance use disorders, expanding housing, and making access to health care more affordable across the state.

Maryland

Wes Moore (D)^{xviii}

Incumbent Governor Larry Hogan (R) was term-limited from seeking a third term. With Democrat Wes Moore winning the election in Maryland, the state has changed from Republican to Democrat. Moore is a combat veteran, small business owner, Rhodes Scholar, and former CEO of one of the nation's largest anti-poverty organizations. Moore has asserted that health care is a basic human right. Moore plans to address aspects of health care in Maryland, including ensuring access to quality and affordable care, advancing health equity, addressing behavioral health needs, and addressing the workforce shortages in the health care field. Under Moore's governorship, the health care budget will likely increase to provide appropriations to advance these goals.

Massachusetts

Maura Healey^{xix}

Incumbent Governor Charlie Baker (R) opted not to seek a third term in office. With Democrat Maura Healey winning the election in Massachusetts, the state has changed from Republican to Democrat. While previously working in private practice, Healey left to serve as the Chief of the Civil Rights Division in the Attorney General's office. In 2014, Healey was elected as the first openly gay Attorney General in the country. She was reelected in 2018. Healey has identified health care priorities for her administration, including plans to invest in the health care workforce through program development and support, lower the cost of prescription drugs, decrease overall health care costs, expand access to

telehealth services, improve health equity, and more. Under Healey, the health care budget will likely increase to provide appropriations for these objectives. Healey made history twice in this race. She is the first woman elected as governor in Massachusetts, and she is the first openly lesbian governor elected in the nation.

Michigan

Gretchen Whitmer (D)^{xx xxi}

Incumbent Gretchen Whitmer won reelection in Michigan. Over the past two fiscal years, the total Michigan budget has increased by \$6.09B but included significant deposits into the Budget Stabilization fund, bringing the Rainy Day fund balance to almost \$1.6B, the highest ever recorded in the state. The Michigan health care budget has remained static between \$31.65B and \$33.37B. When compared to FY2022 (45.27%), the state's health care budget makes up approximately 43.91% of the total budget, a decrease of 1.36%. In her next term, Whitmer's most significant health care priorities include lowering the cost of prescription drugs, specifically capping the price of insulin, as well as closing the behavioral health care workforce shortage and expanding access to school-based mental health services. The health care budget is likely to stay stable, with Whitmer focusing on her short- and long-term health care goals for the state.

Minnesota

Tim Walz (D)^{xxii}

Incumbent Tim Walz won reelection in Minnesota. On June 30, 2021, Walz enacted the state's biennial budget of \$102.75B. The state's health care budget was \$48.08B, approximately 46.79% of the total budget. With the Walz win, the health care budget is likely to remain stable or slightly increase each biennium. Walz has made health care a priority, not only during the COVID-19 pandemic but also throughout his time in office by decreasing costs and increasing access to health care throughout the state. He also signed a bill increasing protections for seniors in assisted living facilities, successfully advocated for legislation to increase transparency in prescription drug costs, and signed the historic Alec Smith Insulin Affordability Act to provide relief to Minnesotans struggling to afford their insulin.

Nebraska

Jim Pillen (R)^{xxiii}

Republican Jim Pillen won the election in Nebraska. Pillen is a Nebraskan farmer who runs Pillen Family Farms and DNA Genetics, a multigenerational family-run business. Pillen was supported in the GOP primary but current Governor Pete Ricketts (R), who was term-limited from seeking a third term as governor, but may run for President in 2024. On April 26, 2021, Ricketts enacted the state's biennial budget. The total budget enacted was \$25.1B. The state's health care budget was \$4.5B, approximately 46.79% of the total budget. The FY2022 budget includes an \$899M all funds appropriation, which is a 2.18% increase over the previous budget. Early in the fiscal year, the state faced a \$101.6M shortfall due to a newly passed property tax credit triggered by a surplus of state revenues that was 19.2% higher than previously projected. There is some philosophical alignment between the two, and it is possible some of Ricketts's policies will continue under Pillen. In terms of health care, Pillen is likely to focus on driving down the cost of pharmaceuticals and increasing funding for mental health research and treatment.

Nevada

Joe Lombardo (R)^{xxiv xxv}

Joe Lombardo won the election in Nevada, beating incumbent governor Steve Sisolak (D). Lombardo has served in law enforcement for more than 30 years. He rose through the ranks of the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) over a 26-year period and was elected sheriff in Clark County, NV in 2014, and has served in that role since. Lombardo's significant health care goal is to ensure access to affordable drugs and increase funding for mental health services. With Lombardo's win, the state's healthcare budget is likely to remain stable or continue its slight increase each fiscal year.

New Hampshire

Chris Sununu (R)^{xxvi}

Incumbent Chris Sununu won reelection in New Hampshire. On June 25, 2021, Sununu enacted the state's biennial budget. The total budget enacted was \$13.6B, representing a 2% increase over the previous biennium. The state's health care budget was \$5.89B, approximately 43.31% of the total budget. With the Sununu win, the health care budget is likely to remain stable or slightly increase each biennium. Regarding health care, Sununu's accomplishments include securing funding to eliminate the Vocational Rehabilitation waitlist, implementing suicide prevention training in schools, signing Medicaid expansion into law (providing coverage for an additional 50,000 individuals), and fully funding the Alcohol Fund to fight substance use disorder. In his next term, Sununu will continue his health care goals of reducing drug overdose deaths and hospitalizations by ensuring access to substance use disorder services and support as well as implementing health care workplace violence prevention programs.

New Mexico

Michelle Lujan Grisham (D)^{xxvii}

Incumbent Michelle Lujan Grisham won reelection in New Mexico. Over the past two fiscal years, the total New Mexico budget has increased by \$2.43B, an increase in annual state spending by 14%. During the budget session, Lujan Grisham and the legislature maintained 29% of recurring expenditures in reserves, demonstrating the state's commitment to fiscal responsibility. The New Mexico health care budget was \$11.27B for FY2023, with much of those funds allocated to expanding postpartum benefits, replacing the state's MMIS system, providing housing assistance for New Mexicans, and combatting hunger through the Food, Farms, and Hunger Initiative. During her first term, Lujan Grisham lowered the cost of health insurance premiums, cut the cost of prescription drugs, and invested in and cut copays for behavioral health care. Lujan Grisham is committed to making affordable, high-quality, and comprehensive health care available to every New Mexican and has pledged to continue addressing endemic issues in New Mexico's health care system in urban, rural, and tribal communities. With reelection, the New Mexico health care budget is likely to stay stable, with appropriate increases dependent on programs and initiatives.

New York

Kathy Hochul (D)^{xxviii}

Incumbent Kathy Hochul won reelection in New York. Hochul enacted her first budget on April 9, 2022, with a total of \$122.64B in state operating funds. Of that, \$24.75B makes up the health care budget. The FY2023 budget makes record investments in the long-term future of New York while including significant aid to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, \$5.1B was deposited into the state's reserves. The health care budget included significant investments in health care for the state including, but not

limited to, a \$20B multi-year health care investment to expand eligibility, increase pay, extend postpartum coverage, and invest in healthcare infrastructure. In her second term, Hochul is likely to address additional health care issues, such as the cost of prescriptions, inequities in coverage, and the health care workforce. With Hochul succeeding in her bid for governor, the health care budget is likely to continue its steady increase to account for the expansion of benefits and additional programs and services offered to New Yorkers across the state.

Ohio

Mike DeWine (R)^{xxix}

Incumbent Mike DeWine won reelection in Ohio. On June 30, 2021, he passed a biennial budget that totaled \$161.9B. The health care budget for the biennium is \$71.6B and includes funding for new quality incentives, Medicaid services provision, home-and community-based services and adult day services rate increases, the expansion of postpartum coverage, and the Medicaid Cost Assurance Pilot Program for the expansion eligibility group to be paid at 95% of current MCO rates. However, Governor DeWine vetoed 16 items prior to enacting the budget, one of which was a provision mandating the procurement of Medicaid managed care contracts. One of DeWine's most significant health care priorities is the transformation of mental health and addiction care. With his reelection, the budget is likely to remain stable, with incremental increase over biennia.

Oklahoma

Kevin Stitt (R)^{xxx}

Incumbent Kevin Stitt won reelection in Oklahoma. Over the past two fiscal years, the total Oklahoma budget has increased by \$0.97B. In the same timeframe, the Oklahoma health care budget has remained static between \$2.61B and \$2.8B. When compared to FY2022 (29.56%), the state's health care budget makes up approximately 28.57% of the total budget, a decrease of 0.99%. Of note, this year's budget process included significant disagreement in budget strategy between the executive and majority Republican legislative branches. The legislature overrode his vetoes and passed the budget bill without his signature on May 27, 2022. With Stitt securing the governorship, the health care budget is likely to remain stable, though low. Stitt has taken a handful of health care-related actions in his first term, some because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Oregon

Tina Kotek (D)^{xxxi}

Incumbent Governor Kate Brown (D) was term-limited from seeking a third term. Tina Kotek won the election in Oregon. For much of her career, Kotek worked at nonprofits on behalf of Oregon's most vulnerable populations. Later, she ran for public office to serve in the state legislature. Her accomplishments include rewriting the state's poverty program for low-income families and playing a key role in making historic progress for the LGBTQ+ community by passing statewide protections and access to benefits. In 2013, she was elected by the Speaker of the House. Health care has been a priority for Kotek during her time in the legislature and was a key part of her campaign for governor. Kotek aims to reduce the number of uninsured Oregonians, protect reproductive rights, increase access to care, invest in a diverse health care workforce, encourage intergovernmental and private sector partnerships to more effectively respond to the homelessness crisis, and more. On June 26, 2021, Brown enacted the state's biennial budget totaling \$112.79B. The total funds budget remained flat between biennia primarily due to the influx of federal funding in both 2019-21 and 2021-23 that was provided to help

offset economic and other impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The state's health care budget was \$45.68B, approximately 40.5% of the total budget. With Kotek's win, the health care budget will likely increase to support all of her proposed initiatives.

Pennsylvania

Josh Shapiro (D)^{xxxii}

Incumbent Tom Wolf was term-limited in Pennsylvania with, Democrat, Josh Shapiro winning the election in Pennsylvania. Much of Shapiro's career has been in public service, most recently serving as Pennsylvania's Attorney General since 2017. Current Governor Tom Wolf enacted the FY2023 budget, a total of \$42.77B (General fund only) on July 8, 2022. The state's health care budget was \$18.05B, with major investments in Medicaid capitation payments, adult mental health services, student mental health support through Ready to Learn block grants, and health care provider rate increases across programs. Additionally, Governor Wolf is the first governor since 1987 to leave his successor, Josh Shapiro, with a budget surplus. The FY2023 budget deposited \$2.1B into the Rainy Day Fund, building it to the historic balance of approximately \$5B while additionally securing a \$5.3B surplus. When Shapiro becomes governor, the health care budget is likely to remain stable or continue to increase to account for Shapiro's health care goals during his first term.

Rhode Island

Dan McKee (D)^{xxxiii}

Incumbent Dan McKee won reelection in Rhode Island. On June 27, 2022, he passed a budget that totals \$13.6B. The health care budget for the biennium is \$3.42B and included historic investments in housing, expanded Medicaid coverage for all children, and expanded postpartum coverage for pregnant individuals through 12 months. McKee's platform included many health care-related priorities, including expanding affordable housing and strengthening gun safety and reproductive rights. When the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, McKee took action to protect individuals traveling to Rhode Island to receive safe and legal health care services and the providers who perform those services. Additionally, in tandem with Moms Demand Action, McKee banned high-capacity magazines, restricted who could legally purchase a firearm, and banned open carry of certain guns in public. Since McKee was reelected, the health care budget in Rhode Island is likely to remain stable with a slight upward trend year over year.

South Carolina

Henry McMaster (R)^{xxxiv}

Incumbent Henry McMaster won reelection in South Carolina. On June 29, 2022, Governor McMaster enacted the state's \$34.69B FY2023 budget. Of that, \$8.77B was allocated to the health care budget and included \$3.8B for coordinated care medical assistance and additional funding for dental, behavioral health, and home health services. The only health care highlights McMaster included as key pieces of his campaign platform were calling Obamacare an unprecedented encroachment on state sovereignty and his belief that health access and affordability can be achieved by encouraging healthier behaviors, expanding access to telemedicine, facilitating greater access to health care in rural areas of the state, and removing anti-free market mandates and regulations. During his current term as governor, he signed a bill allowing health care professionals to deny care on the basis of their beliefs. With McMaster being reelected, the health care budget in South Carolina is likely to remain stable and flat.

South Dakota

Kristi Noem (R)^{xxxv}

Incumbent Kristi Noem won reelection in South Dakota. Noem enacted the FY2023 budget of \$5.78B on June 2, 2022. The state's health care budget was the lowest in the country at just \$1.19B. During her most recent campaign, Noem mentioned combatting drug use, improving mental health, and protecting life as three key issues should she be elected for another term. During her first term as governor, Noem launched the "Meth. We're On It." campaign, the most effective drug awareness campaign in the state. Additionally, Noem has indicated she will continue to invest in and prioritize mental health by expanding programs and enhancing rehabilitation options. Noem's reelection signals the likelihood that the state's health care budget will remain stable but comparably low.

Tennessee

Bill Lee (R)^{xxxvi}

Incumbent Bill Lee won reelection in Tennessee. On June 1, 2022, Lee enacted the FY2023 state budget, totaling \$45.02B. The state's health care budget made up \$13.9B of that total and included monumental investments in TennCare (Medicaid Program), nursing home reimbursement, ambulance provider reimbursement, community mental health services, and family assistance services. As the incumbent, Lee ran the majority of his campaign on prior successes. These include passing the strongest pro-life laws in the country (including the Heartbeat Bill), expanding maternal health and postpartum coverage for TennCare recipients, launching TN Fosters Hope to secure permanent homes for kids in foster care, and reforming Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Since Lee will be serving as governor for another term, the health care budget will likely remain stable and continue to slightly increase.

Texas

Greg Abbott (R)^{xxxvii}

Incumbent Greg Abbott won reelection in Texas. On June 18, 2021, he passed a biennial budget that totaled \$126.3B. The health care budget for the biennium is \$43.49B and includes additional funding for rural hospital rate increases, decreasing the waitlist for the community waiver for individuals with Intellectual/Developmental Disability (I/DD), extending postpartum coverage for a total of six months, and making some COVID-19 telehealth flexibilities permanent. With his reelection, the budget is likely to remain stable, with incremental increase over biennia.

Vermont

Phil Scott (R)^{xxxviii}

Incumbent Phil Scott won reelection in Vermont. On June 9, 2022, he passed an annual budget that totaled \$8.3B for fiscal year 2023. The health care budget for the biennium is \$1.09B and includes funding for mental health programs, advocacy and independent living grants for aged individuals and individuals with I/DD, opioid and addiction epidemic response, and mobile crisis and suicide prevention. Prior to enacting the FY 2023 budget, Governor Scott and the Legislature heavily debated the budget appropriations that led to the decrease in the enacted budget from the proposed budget. His most significant health care priority is combating the opioid epidemic and expanding access to substance use disorder treatment. With his reelection, Governor Scott will likely propose a significantly higher budget for the next fiscal year but will likely get a small incremental increase over the annum.

Wisconsin

Tony Evers (D)^{xxxix}

Incumbent Tony Evers won reelection in Wisconsin. On July 8, 2021, he passed a biennial budget that totaled \$87.31B. The health care budget for the biennium is \$27.4B and includes funding for Medicaid Medical Assistance program benefits, Medicaid hospital assessment funds, pandemic aid for schools, and provider refunds and collections. Governor Evers' most important health care priorities are expanding Medicaid coverage under the Affordable Care Act, controlling prescription drug costs, and protecting access to reproductive health care, including abortion. In his next term as Governor, Evers will likely seek to request the implementation of his health care priorities in the next biennial budget. However, the Republican majority Legislature is expected to reject all of them. The next biennial budget will remain stable, with incremental increase over the biennium.

Wyoming

Mark Gordon (R)^{xi}

Incumbent Mark Gordon won reelection in Wyoming. On March 10, 2022, he passed a biennial budget that totaled \$9.67B. The health care budget for the biennium is \$1.95B and includes funding for the expansion of the scope of inpatient and outpatient hospital supplemental payments, Medicare pharmacy and federal Medicaid claw-back provisions, and increasing the number of slots available for the Children's mental health waiver and care management entity programs. In his next term, Governor Gordon will continue to strongly oppose Medicaid expansion. Additionally, the budget is likely to remain stable, with incremental increase over biennia.

Gubernatorial Budget Authority and Responsibility^{xli}

State	Agencies given funding level request targets	Executive branch can spend without legislative approval (unanticipated federal and non-general funds only)	Restrictions on spending without legislative approval (unanticipated federal and non-general funds only)	Executive branch can reduce or withhold appropriations from executive branch agencies under certain conditions
Alabama		X	X	X
Alaska	X	X	X	X
Arizona				
Arkansas		X	X	X
California		X		
Colorado	X	X	X	X
Connecticut		X		
Delaware	X			
Florida		X	X	X
Georgia	X	X		X
Hawaii	X	X		X
Idaho		X	X	X
Illinois	X	X		X
Indiana	X	X	X	X
Iowa		X		X
Kansas	X	X		X
Kentucky		X		X
Louisiana	X			X
Maine	X	X	X	X
Maryland	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	X	X		X
Michigan	X			
Minnesota	X		X	X
Mississippi		X		X
Missouri				X
Montana	X	X	X	X
Nebraska		X		X
Nevada	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire		X	X	X
New Jersey	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	X	X	X	X
New York	X			X
North Carolina	X	X	X	X
North Dakota	X	X	X	X
Ohio	X	X	X	X
Oklahoma		X	X	X
Oregon	X		X	X

Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X
Rhode Island	X	X		X
South Carolina	X	X	X	X
South Dakota				
Tennessee	X			X
Texas	X	X		
Utah	X	X	X	X
Vermont	X	X	X	X
Virginia	X	X	X	X
Washington		X	X	X
Washington, D.C.	X	X	X	X
West Virginia	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X
Wyoming		X	X	X

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- i [Kay Ivey for Governor | Trusted Conservative Fighter for Alabama](#)
 - ii [Kay Ivey on Health Care \(ontheissues.org\)](#)
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