**Supplemental Appendix**

To construct the index of the formal powers of the top chamber-elected leader of state senates (either the president, the president pro tempore, or the majority leader), I used the same basic coding scheme as Christopher Mooney in his analysis of the power of state speakers (2013a), modified to account for the more prevalent use in state senates of party committees to make committee assignments. First, I created five equally weighted subindices, each one measuring a different category of leadership power, and I gave each subindex a score between 0 and 1 based on data from the *Book of States* (BOS). Next, I drew from outside sources to determine whether the leader served on a committee that made committee assignments for members, chairs, or both; if so, their committee chair and/or committee member appointment power subindices were adjusted accordingly. (Specifically, I drew from chamber rules or press accounts for 1996, 2000, 2006, 2010, and any year in which the BOS noted a change in how committee assignments or bill referral were made.) Finally, the subindices were summed to establish a single formal power score for the relevant senate leader in each state. Below are each of the five subindices, their location in the BOS, and how they were coded.

1. Committee chair appointment (Table 3.23):

* Senate leader appoints committee chairs = 1
* Senate leader is involved with committee chair appointments, but not the sole authority (or a non-BOS source indicates that the leader serves on a chair assignment-making committee) = 0.5
* Senate leader has no committee chair appointment authority = 0

2. Committee member assignment (Table 3.23):

* Senate leader makes committee assignments = 1
* Senate leader makes majority party committee assignments = 0.67
* Senate leader is involved with committee assignments, but not the sole authority (or a non-BOS source indicates that the leader serves on a member assignment-making committee) = 0.33
* Senate leader has no committee assignment power = 0

3. Chamber leadership appointment (Table 3.6):

* Proportion of leaders in the Senate (not including the leader being coded) who are appointed by the Senate leader

4. Bill referral (Table 3.14):

* Senate leader has complete control over bill referral = 1
* Senate leader controls referral, but with restrictions = 0.75
* Senate leader shares power over referral; no restriction on referrals = 0.50
* Senate leader shares power over referral; restrictions on referrals = 0.25
* Senate leader is not formally involved in bill referral = 0

5. Control over legislative committee staff (Table 3.22):

* “caucus or leadership” is the only “source of professional [committee] staff services” = 1
* “caucus or leadership” plus one other agency/category are listed as a “source of professional [committee] staff services” = 0.75
* “caucus or leadership” plus two other agencies/categories are listed as a “source of professional [committee] staff services” = 0.50
* “caucus or leadership” plus three other agencies/categories are listed as a “source of professional [committee] staff services” = 0.25
* “caucus or leadership” is not listed as a “source of professional [committee] staff services” = 0