

Over the past fifteen years, the role of IT in state government has grown in prominence and, as a result, public leaders are paying more attention to how IT is governed on the state level. This report reviews how states organize their enterprise IT governance frameworks. Rather than provide a high-level analysis of all 50 U.S. states, the report provides an in-depth review of thirteen states: California, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia. These states were selected to create a diverse set of examples and to gain a broad picture of state enterprise IT governance efforts in the United States.

The amount of publicly available information about IT governance arrangements differed from state to state. While some states provided detailed organizational charts and materials documenting the function of individual structures, other profiles were compiled based on an array of documents, ranging from legislation and executive orders to presentations given in public venues. Many of these states are in different stages of IT governance development and vary in their methods for developing IT governance structures. Some states commissioned studies to examine IT governance and create implementation plans; other states have proceeded in a more ad hoc fashion, building on existing structures without having created a comprehensive IT governance plan. In most states reviewed, IT governance structures were put into place and then underwent additional restructuring and changes. These changes were motivated by a range of pressures, from internal audits or a desire for improved governance to a perceived failure of the original structures put into place. This report does not judge the quality of state IT governance structures, but provides a snapshot of state enterprise IT governance currently in place.