growth behind bars

Adapting to Climate Change | Auto Industry in the South Faring Well | Affordable Higher Education
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A look back in time
States’ prison populations are expected to grow in the next decade and prison costs are projected at almost too much to afford. You can read about efforts of some states in the article on Page 19, and share your experiences on Capitol Comments. E-mail mchavers@csg.org and we may feature your programs and efforts dealing with the growing prison population on our blog, Capitol Comments.

Several states are working hard to make higher education more affordable for residents as tuition costs skyrocket. Read about some of those efforts on Page 30, and check out Capitol Comments for more details about Indiana’s 21st Century Scholars program and Oklahoma’s Promise. You can also get advice about steps to affordability and learn more about state 529 programs on the blog.

Alan Sokolow, director of The Council of State Governments’ Eastern Regional Conference, is retiring after more than four decades with CSG. Read the interview on Page 11 and hear more from Sokolow at Capitol Comments.

And don’t forget to check Capitol Comments for updates from the ERC meeting in August, as well as the previous regional meetings held in July.

**Question:**
What are the three states that employ the most people to operate state government? Which state has the fewest state employees?

To find the answer, log onto CSG’s Web site at www.csg.org!
Québec produce rail car shells destined for urban and suburban transport systems in the U.S. These shells are finished in Plattsburgh, N.Y., using a process that employs 800 workers. A new rail car system at JFK International Airport will utilize Bombardier rail cars, a project that has enabled its contractor, Total Transit Systems of Pittsburgh, to bring 100 jobs to New York.

And consider, Unison, a GE subsidiary with a manufacturing plant in the town of Brookhaven, N.Y., that employs 115 people and manufactures aviation components while providing maintenance and support services. Unison enjoys an extensive supply-management relationship with Canada that includes both purchasing component pieces from Canadian suppliers and then selling finished aviation products to clients, such as Bombardier.

And Campbell Soup Company, founded in Camden, N.J., is one of many international firms that depend on the fluid exchange of goods between the U.S. and Canada. Campbell relies on a highly integrated North American supply chain organized around 23 facilities in 14 states and Ontario. In 2007, Campbell shipped nearly 4,500 truckloads from Canada to the United States containing its premium soups and frozen foods. Meanwhile, 3,500 truckloads entered Canada, bringing microwavable soups from the company's largest plant, located in northwest Ohio, as well as Pepperidge Farm snacks from Connecticut, Pennsylvania and other sites.

The movement of goods across the U.S.-Canada border is key to the competitiveness of companies like Bombardier, Unison/GE and Campbell Soup Company whose operations are integrated across North America.

Canadians and Americans are in this together. We depend on one other to compete globally. Deal makers and job creators—that's who we are.

—Daniel Sullivan, who was appointed consul general of Canada in New York in October 2006, will speak at The Council of State Governments’ Eastern Regional Conference in August.
In founding The Council of State Governments, Colorado Sen. Henry Toll displayed his exceptional leadership skills by recognizing a national need and taking the steps to fill that need.

In recognition of its founding father and his leadership, CSG in 1986 started the Henry Toll Fellowship Program with an eye to equipping state leaders with the tools, knowledge and skills necessary to be the statesmen and women of tomorrow—leaders in the mold of Toll himself.

Twenty-two years later, the Toll Fellowship Program is one of the nation’s foremost leadership development programs. Graduates have gone on to serve...
as governors, secretaries of state, chief justices and as members of the United States Congress. Just as CSG is the only organization serving all three branches of state government, each year the Toll Fellowship Program brings together representatives of all three branches from across the country. A key goal for the Toll program is to assist state leaders in working successfully across party lines, across branches of state government and across state borders to make creative policy and solve key problems.

Annually, 40 of the nation’s most promising state leaders come to Lexington, Ky., for a five-night, six-day “intellectual boot camp.” CSG routinely brings in some of the nation’s top lecturers on a variety of topics that have included effective political communication techniques, time management, crisis management, state governance transformation and generational communication styles. Dynamic team building and leadership exercises are important components of the Toll program.

Since its inception, the Toll Fellowship Program was designed to provide a broad foundation of leadership skills. While CSG’s committees and task forces focus on specific policy issues, the Toll Fellowship Program strives to provide the skills with which its alumni can tackle the policy problems facing the states. In addition, one of the program’s most beneficial outcomes is the creation of a national, multi-branch network. The relationships forged during the Toll Fellowship Program provide an opportunity for sharing policy ideas and solutions with leaders from other states and branches of government. Recognizing the importance of such networking, the Toll Fellow Alumni network meets regularly at CSG spring and annual meetings allowing these new bonds to spread between classes as well.

**CSG Associates Program**

Also in the 1980s, CSG began to reach out to members of the corporate community and established the Associates Program in 1984. Since then, the program has provided three key elements to government relations professionals:

- access to key decision-makers in all three branches of state government;
- participation in discussions on policy development and emerging trends in the states; and
- opportunities to network and exchange ideas on cutting edge issues.

Members of the CSG Associates Program include Fortune 100 and Fortune 500 companies as well as trade associations. As partners with CSG, the Associates participate in CSG’s committee and task force deliberations and participate actively in CSG’s 21st Century Foundation decision-making process. In addition to providing their perspectives on state trends, the Associates also make significant contributions to CSG’s meetings and international exchanges.

Founding members of the Associates program are 3M, Altria, American Chemistry Council, AT&T, Avon, Eastman Kodak Company, PhRMA, R.J. Reynolds and The Proctor & Gamble Company.

Associates members are encouraged to be actively involved in CSG’s task forces and committees that help establish CSG policy and programs. CSG’s Associates Awards program recognizes Associates for public-private programs that benefit the states.
New CSG Midwest Report Examines Health Care Reform in Region

As the price of health care increases and states face myriad budget challenges, reducing costs and ensuring quality health care for all is a top concern of lawmakers and their constituents.

Last month, The Council of State Governments’ Midwestern Office released a report exploring recent health reforms in the region.

“Practitioners of Change: Regional Case Studies in State Health Care Reform and Cost Containment” was unveiled in July at the Midwestern Legislative Conference Annual Meeting in Rapid City, S.D.

Using 11 case studies—one from each Midwestern state—the report examines key policy issues in health care and highlights innovative efforts in the region to control costs and reform state health systems.

The case studies are based on interviews with Midwestern state officials, legislators and experts, as well as studies and data from the nation’s top sources in health policy.

The report also includes an appendix on cost-containment strategies in the Canadian provinces.

The project was completed as part of the 2008 MLC chair’s agenda of South Dakota Sen. Tom Dempster.

To read the report, visit www.csgmidwest.org.

States Look to Save on Gasoline Bills

The new policy began July 4 and is expected to continue through Labor Day, according to the Louisville newspaper. Kentucky State Police spent $132,000 more for gasoline in May than the agency did in May 2007, according to The Courier-Journal.

State Police Capt. Tim Lucas told the newspaper the plan was an effort to “let traffic come to us instead of us seeking traffic.”

And in June, Utah became the first state to mandate four-day workweeks for the majority of its state employees. Many Utah state employees will work from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and 1,000 of the 3,000 Utah state buildings will close on Friday, according to Stateline.org.

“Utah is the only state to mandate a four-day workweek for most of its state government employees and no other state currently has plans to mandate a four-day work week, although a number of states are going to be keeping a close eye on Utah’s effort,” said Leslie Scott, executive director of the National Association of State Personnel Executives, an affiliate of The Council of State Governments.

In Michigan, Gov. Jennifer Granholm announced in July that her office is considering work-schedule alternatives to save fuel. In New Mexico, Gov. Bill Richardson ordered state agencies to adopt policies for telecommuting and alternative work schedules by Sept. 1.

Kentucky and South Carolina are also offering shorter work weeks to state employees this summer, according to Stateline.org.

“Many states are promoting the greater use of already existing alternative work schedule and telecommuting policies to be used whenever possible,” Scott said. “Some states are in the process of updating their policies, which may have been written decades ago. The handful of states that didn’t already have telecommuting and/or flexible work schedule policies are creating them.”
Ohio Gives Veterans, Families In-State Tuition

To combat rising higher education costs, all military veterans, their spouses and dependent children can now attend Ohio colleges and pay the in-state tuition rate, according to The Plain Dealer in Cleveland.

“This is a great benefit for veterans, as well as for Ohio,” Gov. Ted Strickland said in a press release after signing an executive order July 8. “It delivers real support to veterans while helping strengthen Ohio’s strategic plan for higher education, which calls for attracting and keeping talent in the state. Who better to have as part of Ohio’s colleges and universities, work force and communities than the veterans who have served, led and protected our country?”

State officials hope the plan will help more veterans and their families attend the state’s 13 colleges and universities and 23 community and technical colleges, according to The Plain Dealer.

“We think we have an incredible value,” Ohio Board of Regents Chancellor Eric Fingerhut told the newspaper. “We hold the University System of Ohio as second to none.”

In addition to the in-state tuition for all veterans and their families, the executive order will also:

- Establish The Ohio GI Promise Council;
- Launch The Ohio GI Promise Hotline and Web site;
- Schedule a University System of Ohio systemwide conference on veterans services;
- Expand the use of Ohio National Guard Scholarships; and
- Designate Ohio colleges and universities “Servicemember Opportunity Colleges.”

Read more about what the states are doing to help make higher education more affordable in the story, “Funding the Future” on page 30.

States Testing New 9-1-1 System

Public safety agencies—including those in Montana and Indiana—have spent weeks testing a new 9-1-1 system, a project organized by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

The current 9-1-1 system is designed around telephone technology and cannot handle the text, data, images and video that are increasingly common in the way people communicate and are critical to the future, according to the U.S. Department of Transportation Web site. The Next Generation 9-1-1 initiative, nicknamed NG 9-1-1 by the federal government, “will establish the foundation for public emergency communications services in a wireless mobile society,” according to the Department of Transportation.

Joining Indiana and Montana as testing sites are three cities: Rochester, N.Y., Seattle, Wash., and St. Paul, Minn.

The testing began June 16 and the initiative aims to improve 9-1-1 access for deaf or hearing-impaired users, such as through text messaging, according to The Journal Gazette of Fort Wayne, Ind.

The initiative also aims to improve how the 9-1-1 system tracks callers, regardless of whether the 9-1-1 call is made from a landline or from a wireless phone or using Voice over Internet Protocol, according to the newspaper.

For more information on the new initiative, visit the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Web site at http://www.its.dot.gov/ng911/index.htm.

“It delivers real support to veterans while helping strengthen Ohio’s strategic plan for higher education, which calls for attracting and keeping talent in the state.”

—Ohio Gov. Ted Strickland
Cash for Corrections

Some States Spend More on Corrections than on Higher Education

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
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<td>$1:$0.23</td>
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* These states spend more on corrections than on higher education.


For more on how the states are dealing with rising prison populations and escalating corrections costs, see the story on page 19. For more on higher education funding, see the story on page 30.
Longtime ERC Director Reflects on His Tenure as Retirement Nears

Alan Sokolow, director of The Council of State Governments’ Eastern Regional Conference in New York City, will retire in December after 41 years. Sokolow, 65, began as a field representative and became director of the ERC in the fall of 1972. The Brooklyn native, who now lives in Montclair, N.J., spoke recently with State News about his tenure and the successes of CSG, as well as the changes he’s witnessed in state government operations. Here are highlights of that interview.

By Mary Branham Dusenberry
As you look back on your tenure at CSG, what do you see as your most significant accomplishment?

“I think I’ve kind of sent the message to the whole organization of always trying to have us work as a team and believe in the esprit and treat colleagues as part of the family. I think I’ve also been successful in doing that with the Eastern leadership over the years so that their investment is deeper than just being a member of an organization, but feeling a significant commitment to its work and to its staff.

Specific things that we’ve accomplished over the years: One that we’ve grown the office in member jurisdictions. ... We have now 10 states, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and six Canadian provinces. We have gone from 11 to 18 over this period, so that’s been very exciting growth for us.

Secondly, in the late 90s, we had an active program through our criminal justice project that was focusing on issues of over-representation of minorities in the prison system of the Northeast. It attracted a number of key Hispanic legislators who were part of National Hispanic Caucus of State Legislators. That had been in existence for about 10 years but had fallen on harder days, and had a very minimal budget, no full-time staff, just struggling to survive. Four of the members … approached me at one of our annual meetings in 1998 to see whether I would be willing to help them reenergize the organization. It was a real joy and labor of love.”

ERC has also created a number of affiliate organizations. Can you discuss those?

“We’re the only one that has a regional trade group of state trade directors that the states fund and we staff through this office. It was really the work of that regional group since 1999 or 2000, that created the decision by the national organization, SIDO (State International Development Organizations), to join CSG as an affiliate member.

In the late 90s … we created a regional agriculture project that is also being funded primarily by our member states, called the Northeast States Association for Agricultural Stewardship. That’s provided a really significant support system for rural legislators in the region who are interested in northeast agriculture not only surviving, but growing. It was an uphill battle because we didn’t have the leverage or strength compared to other regions of the country where the powerful agriculture interests are based …

On the criminal justice front I’m beyond thrilled about how the regional effort led by Mike Thompson has grown so phenomenally and astoundingly over the last 10 years and turning it into the Justice Center for national CSG. I’m very, very proud of the major accomplishments they’ve made in serving all of state government and being a wonderful example of our mission and purpose and providing very exciting and important technical assistance to the states.”

You have worked with state governments for 40 years. What has been the biggest change in state government operations or funding during that time?

“I would say the biggest change is the growth of partisanship and ideology in the political process. When I started, Republicans and Democrats could fight like cats and dogs over substantive issues in legislation, but when the debate on the floor was over,
they would get together and socialize and enjoy each other’s company. There was a respect for the institution to support it.

I think over the years … you see the parties separating both politically and socially. You see the use of the press to point the finger at the other side. It plays out for us in a very big way when participation in conferences becomes a political issue between the parties. Everyone gets very insecure to travel no matter what the value of the event is. So I think that’s probably been the biggest—the loss of mutual trust and camaraderie in the legislative houses over the years. It’s the big states and small states as well. It just poisons the atmosphere.

I’ve also seen the amazing growth of the influence of lobbyists in state capitals. It’s a huge industry. That’s certainly had an impact. Responding to that, at least in this region, is the growth of the conflict of interest and ethics laws and rules to challenge too cozy relationships. But all of that lends itself to people looking over their shoulders and not being as open with each other about working on things in a bipartisan fashion.

You just rarely see that these days, which is really a shame.”

**What challenges are states facing that they may not have faced 40 years ago?**

“I think one of the most significant challenges now is that there is not a federal government committed financially to the federal system in terms of domestic spending. It’s a terrible struggle for the states to handle all the issues that they’re confronted with without a strong federal presence, whether it’s health care, education, transportation. ... The federal government continues to try to promulgate rules to have control over these areas but they’ve backed away because of, currently, the war or because of deficit and debt issues. Also, I guess, ideologically opposed to what’s called big government, there has been a real shift of federal resources away from domestic spending, which has made it so difficult for the states.

The second, I think, is just the power of the anti-tax agenda that has made it impossible for state government, federal government to probably face the bigger challenges of the financial cost of doing domestic programs as needed, whether it’s health care, infrastructure, education … kind of starving themselves by not being able to raise taxes when necessary. I think that’s a very difficult problem for our whole government, state and federal, local. There’s still a demand for valued services, but no willingness to be taxed to get that done.

I think the other is the continuing view by the media of government as almost the enemy, not the friend—the assumption that federal officials and state officials are venal and on the take and that less government is better. I think all of those themes still play large.”

**We are in the midst of another energy crisis, similar to the one in the 1970s. What is different about how states are responding this time as opposed to the 1970s?**

“I think the states are doing everything they possibly can, particularly to protect the poorest of the poor, through the Low Income Home Energy Assistance. ... A lot of families in this region, particularly in New England, get their heat through home heating oil and kerosene, so there’ve been efforts by the states to supplement the federal spending. (While states are working on energy efficiency issues) the realities are without a very deep and committed federal program, it’s very hard for the states to deal with this; and they have no control over the cost of gas or foreign oil. They can plug away at trying to do the right thing, but without a federal commitment to alternative fuels and auto efficiency standards and climate change.

... The states are trying but you probably make difference at the edges, I think, without a major national leadership to make this a high priority, almost like a Marshall plan decision at becoming energy independent. The resources at the states are limited and they need the federal government resources to make a significant difference.”

**How has the relationship between the state and federal governments changed over the years?**

“In the Nixon administration there was a great deal of commitments to the federalism idea and the grants programs domestically and trying to work through the regionalization of the federal agencies to support the states and work as teams. I think that was a highlight until, when the Reagan administration came in, there was less ambition to do so. I think to this day, there seems to be greater effort by the feds to have a much bigger say in education than it ever had and yet not providing the resources to make the kind of changes that were contemplated.

I’m not sure where the Supreme Court is going to go on the 10th amendment. Losing the Sandra Day O’Connors of the world is a tough hit for the states because she was very supportive of states’ rights in the best sense of that phrase. I’m not sure that’s going to continue with the court.

And in the transportation area, the Bush administration is basically on a path to privatize or turn over the responsibilities of transportation to the states and probably with a grants program that is not enough for the states to do the job. There’s not a belief in the national transportation system. When you think back to the ’50s with Eisenhower and the interstate highway system, it’s kind of turned on its head. There’s much less investment or perception that there’s a national system and that it needs to be invested in and protected by the national government.”

**Is there a particular policy issue that creates more challenges for state government than other issues?**

“I think we’re not going to get to the bottom of our domestic needs without a committed federal government that’s in much better economic shape to support the states. I think it’s going to be an ongoing struggle to make change, but I think it’s going to be on the edges and incremental and never get to the bottom of how to deal with this. Whether it’s housing or transportation, we’re losing ground.”

—Mary Brantham Dusenberry conducted the interview and is managing editor of State News.

Alan Sokolow discussed the growth of The Council of State Governments Eastern Regional Conference’s jurisdictions, as well as the ERC associates program and changes in the relationships between the national CSG headquarters and the regions, in greater depth. Visit Capitol Comments, CSG’s blog, for more from the interview.
Thursday, Dec. 4
Noon – Noon
Registration Opens
Noon – 4 p.m.
Guest Program
1:30 – 3 p.m.
Interbranch Working Group
1:30 – 3 p.m.
Technology Working Group
1:30 – 3 p.m.
Investment Subcommittee
1:30 – 3 p.m.
Financial Services Working Group
1:30 – 3 p.m.
Transportation Advisory Group
3:30 – 5 p.m.
Financial Committee
3:30 – 5 p.m.
Associates Advisory Committee
3:30 – 5 p.m.
New Members Reception
5 – 5:45 p.m.
Opening Reception
6 – 8 p.m.
Holland Performing Arts Center

Friday, Dec. 5
7 – 9 a.m.
Breakfast Tabletop Policy Discussions
9 – 12:15 p.m.
Strategic Planning Committee
9 – 4 p.m.
Guest Program
9 – 4:30 p.m.
CSG Exhibit Show
9 – 12:15 p.m.
Energy & Environment Policy Task Force
9 – 12:15 p.m.
Education Policy Task Force
9 – 12:15 p.m.
Health Policy Task Force
9 – 12:15 p.m.
Public Safety & Justice Task Force
12:30 – 2 p.m.
Lunch Plenary
2 – 3:45 p.m.
International Committee
2 – 3:45 p.m.
Annual Meeting Committee
2 – 3 p.m.
Suggested State Legislation (I)
2 – 3:30 p.m.
Technical Tours
5 – 5:45 p.m.
Regional Receptions
9 – Midnight
SGAC Late Night Event

Saturday, Dec. 6
7:30 – 8:30 a.m.
Breakfast Tabletop Policy Discussions
7:30 – 10:15 a.m.
Suggested State Legislation (II)
8:30 – 10:15 a.m.
CSG Exhibit Show
8:30 – 10:15 a.m.
Intergovernmental Affairs Committee
8:30 – 10:15 a.m.
21st Century Foundation Policy Workshop
9 – 4 p.m.
Guest Program
10:30 a.m. – Noon
Awards Luncheon
Noon – 2 p.m.
Qwest Center Ballroom
Speaker: Mark Shields
2:30 – 4 p.m.
Policy Workshop: Health
3 – 5 p.m.
Governing Board/Executive Committee Meeting
6 – 9 p.m.
Omaha Host State Dinner
Joslyn Art Museum

Sunday, Dec. 7
7:30 – 8:30 a.m.
Breakfast Tabletop Policy Discussions
7:30 – 10:15 a.m.
Suggested State Legislation (II)
8:30 – 10:15 a.m.
CSG Exhibit Show
8:30 – 10:15 a.m.
Intergovernmental Affairs Committee
8:30 – 10:15 a.m.
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Joslyn Art Museum

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Mark Shields

Mark Shields is a nationally known columnist and commentator with unmatched credentials as an analyst of the U.S. political system. He is best known for his work as moderator on CNN’s Capital Gang, where he debated policy issues with Robert Novak, Al Hunt, Kate O’Beirne and Margaret Carlson. He currently serves as an analyst on The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer on PBS, seen every Friday and during primaries, national conventions and elections.

Since 1979, Mark Shields has been writing his column on national politics for The Washington Post. The column is now distributed nationally by Creators Syndicate.
In the absence of federal action, a number of states and localities are stepping up to the plate to address issues surrounding climate and health.

By Sean Slone
economic development with determining steps the state should take to prepare for impacts to five sectors—public health, agriculture, the coastline, forestry and infrastructure. The directors formed several preparation and adaptation working groups to develop recommendations for the governor.

Anne Biklé, a former Seattle-King County Public Health Department official, was a member of the working group on human health. “When the (work group) came up, we at the health department were very excited about it because we felt like finally there (would) be a place to talk about what our changing climate means for people,” said Biklé, who now works for the National Wildlife Federation. Biklé’s working group issued a series of recommendations that included enhancements to public health tracking of diseases, emergency preparedness and response, and community design policies to reduce driving.

The working group also included a series of recommendations for local governments to make communities more walkable and pedestrian friendly. “If we are building communities and engaging in new developments, are we siting them in a way that means people have to drive every time they want to try to accomplish some part of their daily routine?” Biklé said. “Or are we designing things in a way that we minimize the primary generating source for greenhouse gas emissions? We also want more walkable, livable communities so people can get more physical activity to help reduce rates of overweight and obesity.”

A bill introduced in the 2008 session of the Washington legislature would have directed the state department of ecology to develop a report using the recommendations of the human health and other work groups. Though the Senate approved the bill, the House

With its relatively mild temperatures and persistent drizzle, Seattle isn’t usually the first city that comes to mind when discussing the effects of climate change. But rising global temperatures could mean more frequent, more intense and longer lasting heat waves, even for the land of Starbucks. The city could see heat waves like the ones responsible for hundreds of deaths in the United States in recent years.

In addition, increased smog and fine particulate matter, combined with a longer pollen season, could mean more respiratory problems for many of Seattle’s 580,000 residents, according to the Climate Impacts Group at the University of Washington. Rising temperatures and flooding in the Emerald City could also contribute to higher numbers of communicable diseases spread by rodents, shellfish and mosquitoes.

Washington state is one of a handful of states trying to address both the causes of climate change and its probable impacts. Gov. Christine Gregoire in 2007 charged the directors of the state departments of ecology and community, trade and development with determining steps the state should take to prepare for impacts to five sectors—public health, agriculture, the coastline, forestry and infrastructure. The directors formed several preparation and adaptation working groups to develop recommendations for the governor.

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Biklé’s working group issued a series of recommendations that included enhancements to public health tracking of diseases, emergency preparedness and response, and community design policies to reduce driving.

The group also recommend the state departments of health and agriculture collaborate on improving monitoring of diseases spread by animals and insects. It called for establishing long-term laboratory capacity, funding for disease identification and testing, and increased training of veterinarians in reporting these diseases. The group also called for the state departments of health and ecology to collaborate on outdoor air quality surveillance and health risk communication strategies.

In the area of emergency preparedness and response, members recommended creating a heat emergency task force and called on the Washington Military Department’s Emergency Management Division to help improve the state’s ability to respond to heat wave emergencies.

The working group also included a series of recommendations for local governments to make communities more walkable and pedestrian friendly.

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“I think everyone’s focus originally was on mitigation but there is a clear understanding now that we have to look at adaptation. The fact is (climate change) is already here and to ignore steps that need to be taken, I think, you do at your own peril.”

—Maryland Sen. Paul Pinsky, Chair of the Environment Subcommittee
failed to pass it, due largely to budgetary concerns. But state Rep. Dave Upthegrove, who chairs the House Ecology and Parks Committee, expects a similar proposal to be introduced next year. “There was great interest,” he said.

States’ Mitigation and Adaptation Plans

Washington isn’t the only state tackling both the causes of climate change through mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and its probable impacts through adaptation policies. The Pew Center on Global Climate Change reports that 33 states have created or are in the process of creating climate action plans, most of which deal primarily with reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

While reduced emissions may help, climate scientists say global warming will be a reality for decades, so states will also need to adopt strategies to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change. While six states—Arizona, Colorado, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Utah and Vermont—include adaptation within the scope of climate action plans, six others—Alaska, California, Florida, Maryland, Oregon and Washington—address adaptation with parallel, stand-alone efforts. These adaptation plans, which are in various stages of implementation, address the health effects of climate change to varying degrees.

In Florida, a 2007 executive order by Gov. Charlie Crist calls for the Governor’s Action Team on Energy and Climate Change to issue legislative recommendations for “adaptation strategies to combat adverse impacts to society, public health, the economy, and natural communities in Florida” by Oct. 1, 2008.

In 2006, Oregon Gov. Ted Kulongoski established the Climate Change Integration Group by executive order. The group’s final report, issued in January, offered 10 recommendations, which include incorporating the public health implications of climate change into state policy, planning and preparation. It promotes recognizing the public health benefits of many climate change mitigation, preparation and adaptation activities, and encourages watching for unintended public health consequences of these activities.

In California, the secretary of the state environmental protection agency is required to report to the governor and the state legislature biannually on the impacts of global warming on the state, including impacts to public health, and to report on mitigation and adaptation plans to address them.

In Maryland, a 2007 executive order by Gov. Martin O’Malley established the Maryland Climate Change Commission, which is charged both with developing an action plan to address the causes of climate change and preparing for the likely consequences and impacts of climate change. The commission’s Web site, www.mdclimatechange.us, includes an analysis of policy options, several of them health-related.

Maryland Sen. Paul Pinsky is a member of the commission and chairs the Environment Subcommittee in the state Senate. “For the state of Maryland, which has the Eastern Shore just a couple of feet above sea level, with tourism and agriculture and with the Chesapeake Bay, (climate change) has significant implications,” he said. “I think everyone’s focus originally was on mitigation but there is a clear understanding now that we have to look at adaptation. The fact is (climate change) is already here and to ignore steps that need to be taken, I think, you do at your own peril.”

Preparedness of the Public Health Work Force

The success of states in adapting to the health effects of climate change may hinge on personnel and resources, public health officials believe. “The public health system will be a frontline responder to potential emergency conditions caused by climate change,” Dr. Georges Benjamin, executive director of the American Public Health Association, told the U.S. House Select Committee on Energy Dependence and Global Warming in April. “As a frontline protector and communicator to communities, the public health community plays a key role in helping to mitigate and adapt to climate change. As such, the public health community must have the tools, skills, training and education and resources to fulfill this role,” he said.

But a 2008 national survey of local public health departments revealed some cause for concern about the preparedness of the public health community for dealing with the health
effects of climate change. Three-fourths of local health directors surveyed by the Environmental Defense Fund, George Mason University and the National Association of City and County Health Officials (NACCHO) said they lacked the expertise to assess local health impacts of climate change in their region or to craft adaptation plans. Moreover, they said their state departments of health also lacked expertise in crafting such plans. The directors also believed they lacked the necessary resources to address climate-related health threats and specifically cited a need for additional funding and staff.

“The response doesn’t surprise me at all,” said Dr. Dennis McBride, health director for the Milford, Conn., Health Department and chairman of NACCHO’s Environmental Health Committee. “I think there’s a set of skills … that health departments have to be brought up to speed on. Most of us in public health rarely use climate as something we have to take into account. There’s also the expertise on the interface of human ecology with other ecologies, which to me involves a whole different set of skills that are not there in public health.”

NACCHO and the Trust for America’s Health reported last year that even as state and local health agencies work to meet public health preparedness goals, funding has declined by more than 25 percent since 2005, threatening the sustainability of new emergency preparedness programs. The Trust also reported that 12 states lack an electronic disease surveillance system compatible with the national system and nationwide disease monitoring remains disconnected from monitoring of related health, behavioral and environmental factors.

Another disconnect between human and animal health agencies prevents quick responses to climate-related emerging diseases that can be transmitted between animals and humans. Moreover, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention this year said that public health departments and state public health laboratories have reported difficulty recruiting and retaining qualified epidemiologists and laboratory scientists.

The Climate Change Health Challenge

Two University of California-Berkeley researchers earlier this year recommended several adaptation strategies for states to consider. Richard Jackson and Kyra Naumoff Shield in the Annual Review of Public Health recommended that states:

- Create a multidisciplinary leadership team to lead state adaptation and mitigation scenario planning;
- Develop partnerships with other government agencies, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations and universities to more effectively address health aspects of climate change;
- Support training programs in universities and other settings to develop the interdisciplinary experts needed to confront the broad spectrum of climate and health issues;
- Encourage state health departments to implement asthma tracking and control programs with a view toward instating similar programs at the local health department level; and
- Explore opportunities for the detection of real-time heat stress-related conditions by tracking electronic medical records.

Jackson and Naumoff Shield also wrote: “As the impact of climate on health is expected to vary by location and given the level of leadership shown on this issue by the U.S. government, it is important to address issues at the state level rather than wait for federal agencies to respond.”

—Sean Slone is a health and transportation policy analyst at The Council of State Governments.
States’ prison populations are expected to grow in the next decade and prison costs are projected at almost too much to afford. With so many people behind bars, some states are employing strategies to keep people from returning to prison and spending money on treatment programs, while some states face a future of building expensive jails.

By Mikel Chavers
In 2006, Kansas, like many other states, was feeling the pressure of a corrections system that was ready to bust at the seams. Legislators feared the state would need to handle an influx of inmates projected at far more than the state could afford to lock up.

The Kansas prison system was staring a dismal future in the face—it would need an additional $500 million by 2016 to house an inmate population projected to increase by 22 percent, according to The Council of State Governments’ Justice Center.

In fact, according to a new Pew Center on the States report, “One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008,” released in January, for the first time in history more than one in every 100 Americans is locked up in prison.

And like Kansas, many state departments of corrections’ budgets are feeling the crunch. But prisons are expensive to build.

In Texas, for example, it costs $250 million to $300 million to build a medium security prison housing 2,200 to 2,500 inmates and another $40 million a year to staff and operate the facility, according to Texas Rep. Jerry Madden, who is also the chair of the Texas Corrections Committee for the legislature.

Last year, states spent more than $49 billion on corrections, up from $11 billion 20 years earlier, according to the Pew report.

“The stakes here truly are high,” Jake Horowitz, senior associate with the Public Safety Performance Project of the Pew Center on the States, told an audience at CSG’s spring meeting in Lexington, Ky., in May. “If we don’t do our job well in this field, people get hurt and taxpayer dollars can get squandered.”

Kansas Takes Action

Kansas officials decided a better use of taxpayer dollars would be to curb prison spending and reinvest those dollars in programs targeting the root of the problem.

Partnering with the Justice Center, Kansas officials worked to uncover the multiple factors driving the prison population growth.

At the root of the problem, for one, were individuals whose parole or probation was revoked—landing them back in prison. Those individuals accounted for 65 percent of prison admissions and took up 27 percent of prison capacity in the state, according to the Justice Center.

Ninety percent of those who lost their probation or parole in Kansas in 2006 went back to jail because they violated the terms of their parole or probation. Thirty-two percent broke parole or probation with alcohol or drug use, the Justice Center reports. And 58 percent of the people who lost their parole or probation demonstrated a need for substance abuse or mental health treatment, according to the Justice Center.

In May 2007, Kansas lawmakers came up with a plan to solve all that—Senate Bill 14.

The bill was designed to give (the corrections depart-
“...We ought to look at some programs that keep people either from returning to prison or from coming there in the first place that do not endanger public safety.”

—Texas Rep. Jerry Madden
Texas Says Prisons Cost Too Much

Texas, some might say, used to be in a similar spot as Virginia.

Back in 2005 when Texas Rep. Madden became chair of the Texas Corrections Committee, the speaker of the state House gave him one charge: Don’t build any prisons—they cost too much, he said.

“We had the projection going into the last legislative session that by 2012 we would be 17,000 plus prison beds short in the state of Texas,” Madden said. “We had facing us what would have amounted to a big building project that would have cost us lots of money.”

The dilemma for Texas was how to keep from spending billions of dollars in construction costs.

Then in May 2007, the Texas legislature passed a package of criminal justice legislation that included funding to expand treatment and diversion programs as well as new policies and procedures for probation and parole.

The biggest part of that package, according to Madden, was in the appropriations act where slightly less than $250 million was included to expand existing programs. Those programs include:

- 800 new beds in a residential substance abuse program for people on probation;
- 3,000 slots for outpatient substance abuse treatment for people on probation;
- 1,400 new beds in intermediate sanction facilities, diverting probation and parole technical violators from prison;
- 300 new beds in halfway houses;
- 500 new beds in a treatment facility targeting drunken drivers;
- 1,500 new beds for an in-prison intensive substance abuse treatment program; and
- 1,200 slots for intensive substance abuse treatment programs in the state jail system, according to the Justice Center.

“Here’s a group of things we should spend money on and oh by the way, it’s a lot less expensive than this other option of putting down a lot of concrete and a lot of bars and doing the things that you have to do to build a prison,” Madden said.

Some of the programs got an early start after the funds became available Sept. 1, 2007. However, the programs that required new facilities are still in the planning stages, Madden said.

Texas is still several months away from measurable results, Madden said. But with the new funding and policy changes in place, the statistical evidence is enough to make Texas lawmakers proud.

“They came out with our new projection in January of this year as to what our prison needs are and what the prison population needs will be in 2012,” Madden said.

“The number of prison beds we have to build is zero.”

—Mikel Chavers is associate editor of State News magazine.
Updated Compact Keeps Juvenile Offenders from Falling Through the Cracks

After more than five years, a new Interstate Compact for Juveniles is expected to soon be official. The compact, which is designed to keep juvenile offenders from falling through the cracks of the justice system, needed passage in 35 states before becoming effective.

By Mikel Chavers
Updated Compact Adds Accountability, Enforcement

Every year thousands of juvenile offenders cross state lines and are lost in the system. Often left to fend for themselves and disconnected from social services and the help they need, some young offenders who would otherwise be supervised commit violent and nonviolent crimes.

But the new Interstate Compact for Juveniles seeks to change that.

First written in 1955, the compact is an agreement among states to track young offenders. The Council of State Governments’ National Center for Interstate Compacts took on the challenge of rewriting the outdated compact in 2001 and advocating for its passage. The first state introduced the compact in 2003. In order to take effect, 35 states must sign the compact into law.

The new Interstate Compact for Juveniles significantly updates the agreement for tracking and supervising juveniles who move across state borders. The new language provides enhanced accountability, enforcement, visibility and communication and seeks to update a tool for ensuring public safety as well as preserving child welfare.

Now fully updated from the 1955 version, changes in the new Interstate Compact for Juveniles include:

- The establishment of an independent compact operating authority to administer ongoing compact activity, including a provision for staff support;
- Gubernatorial appointments of representatives for all member states on a national governing commission (The commission would meet annually to elect the compact operating authority members, and to attend to general business and rule-making procedures);
- Rule-making authority, provision for significant sanction to support essential compact operations;
- A mandatory funding mechanism sufficient to support essential compact operations (staffing, data collection, training/education, etc.); and
- Language to compel collection of standardized information on juvenile offenders.

For up-to-date information on the passage of the compact in the 35th state, go to www.csg.org and click on the Capitol Comments link. For more information on the new compact, visit CSG’s National Center for Interstate Compacts Web site at http://www.csg.org/programs/ncic/default.aspx.

O
n Sept. 18, 1998, the bodies of Gordon and Barbara Erickstad were found in a desolate area near Selfridge, N.D.—they had been stabbed. Earlier that day, police searched the couple’s bloodstained home in Bismarck and found knives in the kitchen sink, according to North Dakota Supreme Court records.

The police investigation focused on the couple’s adopted son and his friend from Texas. The two were later picked up in Texas and extradited to North Dakota where they faced charges of murder and other offenses, according to the court documents.

“It was just a horrific deal from one end to the other,” said North Dakota Rep. Duane DeKrey. “When it was all done and said, we found out that the Texas kid was under supervision in Texas but had come to North Dakota, and Texas had absolutely no idea where this guy was or what he was up to.”

With such a horrific murder involving youth lost in the system fresh in their minds, the North Dakota legislature became the first state to pass a special agreement for tracking and monitoring juvenile offenders designed to update an old, broken system.

“At this moment at the backdrop and the success of the adult compact, we were able to get it adopted,” DeKrey said.

Back in March 2003, North Dakota was signed onto the new Interstate Compact for Juveniles. And after a more than five-year effort, the compact is expected to become official soon.

Illinois became the 35th state to pass the agreement when the legislature approved the compact and sent it to the governor for his signature in late June. As soon as the governor signs it there, the new compact will take effect nationwide. EDITOR’S NOTE: At the time State News went to press, Illinois Gov. Rod Blagojevich had not yet signed the compact. Check The Council of State Governments blog, Capitol Comments, for the latest update.

Fixing a Broken Compact

After taking on the project in 2001, The Council of State Governments’ National Center for Interstate Compacts has stayed the course with the updated compact. “NCIC has devoted significant time and resources to making sure that 2008 did not end without something to show for our efforts,” said Keith Scott, director of the center, which is based at CSG’s Lexington, Ky., headquarters.

When 2008 began, Scott and his staff were faced with the predicament of having four states that had carryover legislation for the compact from 2007. The center began discussions with sponsors

### Passing the Interstate Compact for Juveniles (date compact passed)

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of the carryover legislation in an effort to jumpstart the bills for the 2008 session, according to Scott. At the same time, the center began intensive discussions with potential sponsors in the other respective legislative chambers.

“Fortunately we were successful on both counts in Illinois and Tennessee,” Scott said. “Consequently, Tennessee has now enacted the compact into law and Illinois is on the verge of doing the same if the governor signs the bill.”

And the old version compact was in dire need of an update, said Ray Wahl, a juvenile court administrator in Utah.

“First of all the compact language was antiquated; it hadn’t been updated for quite some time,” Wahl said of the original compact, which was written in 1955.

“Then there was this problem that there were three amendments to the original juvenile compact that some states signed on to (and) some states didn’t sign on to them,” Wahl said. “So it became very confusing for states to know which states were on board with certain stuff and not on board with certain stuff.”

And because of the outdated compact, children were falling through the cracks, as in the case of the Bismarck murders. States were literally losing track of their young offenders when they crossed state borders.

“Another big deal is there was really no authority anywhere to promulgate rules about this compact so whatever policies or rules that existed weren’t promulgated with the proper authority—and that was part of the reason why they were unenforceable,” Wahl said.

So, in effect, even though the old compact is still in place, there’s no real way to settle disputes through the compact, Wahl said.

“So you have these rules that some states were complying with and some states weren’t complying with but when a state didn’t comply with the rules, there was no way to get a grievance, if you will, or a complaint heard about that,” Wahl said.

But the new compact seeks to change all that with a built-in system to review complaints. The juvenile compact language took much the same form as the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision’s language (the compact’s equivalent for adult offenders), in that a national commission serves as a rule-making authority.

“And then there are the state councils and the state councils file complaints to this national commission for review and there’s a process by which you resolve those,” Wahl said.

The new juvenile compact was written with this in mind.

“The new compact was specifically designed to fill in those types of holes,” Scott said. “Everyone has recognized for quite some time that enforcement was lacking. They have also realized that disputes between states have arisen with little in the way of structured resolutions. The current compact, with its interstate commission structure, is specifically set up for the purposes, among others, of providing just such a means of reliable enforcement and conflict resolution between jurisdictions.”

The Next Steps

When Illinois officially enacts the compact, member states can implement the changes they intended when they passed the compact into law, Scott said. The states will all participate in, and develop, the transition from the old compact to the new one, he said.

And states such as Utah and North Dakota realize the benefit of getting in on the ground floor—participating in the transition from the old compact to the new one.

“I think it’s going to be something that is really going to be important in the juvenile area,” Wahl said.

—Mikel Chavers is associate editor of State News magazine.
In stark contrast to the difficult fiscal positions states such as Michigan and Ohio face—primarily as a result of the decreasing automobile sector there—the auto industry continues to flourish in the South, generating billions of dollars in economic impact and creating thousands of direct and indirect jobs.

The auto industry’s drive to move South is paving the road for prosperity in the region, even while the U.S. economy inches toward recession.

The auto industry continues to prosper and play a dominant role in the economic calculations of the South with the advancement of several foreign automakers at a time when the industry’s domestic Big Three—Chrysler, Ford and General Motors—face wrenching problems. As the U.S. economy experiences a great deal of tumult with a serious slowdown in growth, the automobile industry in general and the industry in the South in particular, have received an additional boost from the depreciating U.S. dollar—increasing auto exports of autos and other goods.

As a result, the industry’s drive to move South continues, unabated and with renewed vigor.

A Growing Industry in the South

The South has attracted an impressive roster of foreign automakers in the last 25 years or so. Researchers attribute the success to a number of factors:

- the economies of scale created by the cluster effect with the growing number of automobile assembly plants and thousands of auto parts suppliers in close proximity to each other;
- the low or nonexistent rates of unionization and the negligible level of interest among Southern autoworkers to unionize;
- the attractive incentive packages—including tax breaks, worker training programs, an abundant labor pool and the ability to train a work force that has not worked in the auto industry previously—proffered by Southern states; and
- the extremely cost-effective intermodal transportation network in the region, spanning railways, highways, airports and, most importantly, ports.

Other attributes make the South attractive for automakers. The weather, reduced cost-of-living, lower or no personal income taxes, free or inexpensive property to build assembly plants, along with other attractive quality of life attributes, all make Southern locations very enticing. In addition, the cutting-edge research being conducted by two high-end research facilities—the Advanced Vehicle Research Center in Garsburg, N.C., and Clemson University’s International Center for Automotive Research in Clemson, S.C.—confirms that the automotive industry in the South now extends far beyond assembly operations.

The region’s success in attracting automakers has helped the South in the growing economic slowdown.

The ominous signs of a slowdown in the national economy apparent in several parts of the country by mid-2007, were made clearer in early 2008 with the release of recent gross domestic product figures, as well as weakening consumer spending, mounting inflation rates, tightening credit, rising unemployment, falling home prices and surging foreclosure rates.

But even with the gloomy economic news affecting both the national and individual state economies, the auto industry in the South has continued its upward trajectory in the last year. One factor driving this trend has been the rapidly depreciating U.S. dollar.

Automotive Exports from the South Increase

In the last year or so, the deteriorating economic situation in the U.S. was precipitated by the collapse in the housing and construction sectors in many areas of the country—propelled by the unraveling of the subprime mortgage sector—along with an unprecedented rise in energy prices and severe tightening in the credit
markets. But in the midst of all this economic doom and gloom, the nation’s export sector has been the one bright spot. Not only did exports increase twice as fast as imports in 2007, which narrowed the U.S. trade deficit for the first time since 1995, but the increased level of trade is keeping the economy afloat. The impetus for the blossoming export sector has been the depreciating U.S. dollar.

On a year-to-year basis for the past seven years or so, the U.S. dollar has depreciated steadily, thus providing a sizable boost not only to American exports but also in attracting foreign direct investment into the country. The automobile sector in general and the South in particular, have benefited tremendously from both developments.

A depreciating dollar makes U.S. exports much more competitive with exports from other countries. Similarly, purchasing or investing in America becomes relatively less expensive compared to times when the dollar’s value is rising. The dollar depreciated by 79 percent between 2002 and 2008. In April 2001, a single Euro cost 90 U.S. cents; by April 2008, a single Euro cost $1.57 in U.S. currency. (See Table 1) The critical role played by a depreciating dollar in stimulating exports is apparent in U.S. trade flows of road motor vehicles between 2002 and 2007. (See Table 2)

Motor vehicle exports increased by impressive levels, both in terms of value and units, from 2002 to 2007, with the exception of 2003 when there was a nearly 3 percent drop in units exported. In 2007, in particular, when the depreciation of the dollar was significant, road motor vehicle exports increased by more than 22 percent in terms of value and more than 18 percent in terms of units, a trend that reinforces how the depreciating dollar promoted vehicle exports.

Even in terms of the 16 states is The Council of State Governments’ Southern Legislative Conference, the impressive growth in U.S. transportation equipment exports—including motor vehicles and motor vehicle bodies and parts—to the world is apparent from a review of federal export statistics: Between 2002 and 2007, these exports expanded on average in these Southern states by nearly 97 percent, with Mississippi (279 percent), Alabama (141 percent) and North Carolina (132 percent) leading the way. In terms of the value of transportation equipment exports in key Southern states in 2007, Texas led the way with $16.3 billion, followed by Kentucky with $7.7 billion, Florida with $7.1 billion, Alabama with $5.9 billion, and South Carolina with $5.6 billion.

Previous SLC research noted how Southern ports rank at the highest level of significance from a national trade dimension—more than two-thirds of all U.S. exports and imports transit through a Southern port. Recent data from the ports of Baltimore, Md., Jacksonville, Fla., Charleston, S.C., and Savannah, Ga., document the significant number of automobiles handled by these Southern ports—more than any other set of ports in the country.

In 2007, Baltimore surpassed Jacksonville as the nation’s top vehicle exporter—with an 80 percent increase from the previous year, to nearly 294,000 units—as the weakening dollar propelled a surge in auto exports. Jacksonville still handled an imposing 614,647 vehicle units in fiscal year 2007, while Charleston saw a 67 percent jump in BMW vehicle exports from its terminals in 2007.

Foreign Investment in the South Grows

Along with the surge in automobile industry exports, particularly from the South, the atrophying U.S. dollar also resulted in sizable foreign investment in the industry in the region. In March 2008, BMW announced it would spend $750 million and
hire 500 workers in an expansion that will transform its Greer, S.C., plant into one of its largest facilities. While increasing production by 50 percent at the South Carolina plant by 2012, BMW will slash 7.5 percent of its German work force in the next two years.

Then, Volkswagen, which relocated its North American headquarters from Michigan to Virginia in 2007, announced it would build “a high-volume auto factory in the USA to escape the currency exchange pinch from a weak dollar and a strong Euro.” Once again, a number of Southern states—Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina and Tennessee—top the list of prospective locations for the plant, which will begin producing up to 250,000 vehicles and employ about 2,000 people by 2011. Also, in April 2008, Nissan announced it would invest an additional $118 million in its Canton, Miss., facility to build three new models of light commercial vehicles by June 2010.

On the auto parts supplier front, more news confirmed the continuing importance of the South in the auto industry. In Tennessee, 948 auto suppliers operate in 194 communities across the state; in total, the industry employs 125,000 Tennesseans, including the assembly workers at the Nissan plants in Smyrna and Decherd, the GM plant in Spring Hill and the Peterbilt truck plant in Madison.

After considering two other states, the Indiana-based automotive supplier PK chose to invest $35 million and build a facility in Senatobia, Miss., to make stamped and welded steel parts for the $1.3 billion Toyota manufacturing plant that will open in nearby Blue Springs in 2010. Also in preparation for the new Mississippi Toyota plant, auto parts supplier Vuteq plans a $31 million facility that will employ 630 people in New Albany, Miss., to manufacture molded plastic pieces and components. Another supplier, Toyoda Gosei, will establish a $19 million plant creating 120 new jobs in Batesville, Miss., to build injection-molded plastic parts for the Toyota Highlander. Mississippi has more than 90 automotive manufacturing, distribution and supplier companies.

In Georgia, Kia auto parts supplier Dae-han Solutions revealed plans to open a $35 million facility creating 300 new jobs in Harris County, Ga., near the proposed Kia manufacturing facility in West Point.

—Sujit M. CanagaRetna is a senior fiscal analyst in The Council of State Governments’ Southern office, the Southern Legislative Conference.

### Table 1: Value of Euro to U.S. Dollar, April 1998 to April 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value of Euro to Dollar</th>
<th>Percentage Change in Dollars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 8, 1998</td>
<td>1.0882</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 7, 1999</td>
<td>1.0835</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 7, 2000</td>
<td>0.959003</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 9, 2001</td>
<td>0.901404</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 8, 2002</td>
<td>0.874998</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 8, 2003</td>
<td>1.0684</td>
<td>-22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 8, 2004</td>
<td>1.2088</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 7, 2005</td>
<td>1.29231</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 7, 2006</td>
<td>1.2109</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 9, 2007</td>
<td>1.3367</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 8, 2008</td>
<td>1.5705</td>
<td>-17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: U.S. Road Motor Vehicles Exports to the World, 2002 to 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value (in Billions of Dollars)</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td>Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>$27.405</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>$30.388</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>$33.973</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>$40.939</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>$46.307</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>$56.596</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Source: http://www.x-rates.com/cgi-bin/hlookup.cgi
Table 2: Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Aerospace and Automotive Industries
How many bills were passed during the 2006 state legislative sessions? How many judges sit on each state supreme court? Which states hold legislative elections in 2007? How many bills were passed during the 2006 state legislative sessions? How many judges sit on each state supreme court? Which states have legislative term limits? Who was the first woman to serve as a governor in the United States? How many school districts are in each state? How many bills were passed during the 2006 state legislative sessions? How many judges sit on each state supreme court? Which states have legislative term limits? Who was the first woman to serve as a governor in the United States? How many school districts are in each state? How many bills were passed during the 2006 state legislative sessions? How many judges sit on each state supreme court? Which states have legislative term limits? Who was the first woman to serve as a governor in the United States? How many school districts are in each state? 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funding the future

States Strive to Make Higher Education Affordable

As tuition increases at sometimes double-digit rates across the country, states are looking for ways to help students from low-income families pay for higher education. Some states are providing full tuition at in-state public universities, while others give scholarships based solely on academic performance.

By Mary Branham Dusenberry

When she was an Indiana eighth grader, Joy Martin-Day made a decision: She would go to college, regardless of the obstacles she might face along the way.

Like many students, one of her biggest obstacles was the ability to pay tuition and all the costs associated with higher education. Another was getting her mother to buy into the education dream.

“Parents, their mindsets are more on ‘I’m trying to plan our meal for tonight. If you look in our cupboard, there’s not much there, and how can you plan for college and there’s nothing in the house to eat,’” Martin-Day said.

Indiana’s 21st Century Scholars program changed that attitude, and convinced both Martin-Day and her mom that a college education was within the youngster’s reach.

Seana Murphy, director of the 21st Century Scholars, said a first step in the program’s success was changing people’s perceptions about the ability of low-income students to afford college.

“The initial thought behind it was how do you change student aspirations so that they believe themselves capable of going to college, with the understanding that the affordability issue was one of the primary barriers to students in that income percentile even thinking about going to college,” Murphy said.

That’s why Indiana’s scholarship program is about more than just money. It strives to educate parents and students about the whole college experience. But the financial worry was a major hurdle, even with Indiana’s robust need-based aid program. The assurance of additional scholarship money to help pay the growing college costs, Martin-Day said, “is like a pillow … easy to sleep at night.”

Costs of Education Rising

As tuition and other college costs skyrocket, more states are looking at programs to make college more affordable.

Measuring Up 2006—the latest report card available from the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education judging state performance on such issues as affordability, participation and benefits of higher education—said college tuition and fees rose 375 percent between the 1982–84 baseline to 2005. That’s more than the increases in the cost of medical care, which increased 223 percent, the consumer price index, which increased 95 percent, and family income, which increased 127 percent.

But Patrick Callan, the center’s president, advises state officials to not look past their own borders to determine whether their residents can afford college.

Each state’s report card, he said, is based neither on the perceived value of higher education nor on what other states are charging. Instead, it’s based “in terms of family income in your state—what portion of that income it would take to send someone to a two-year public, a four-year public or a four-year private college or university,” he said. “Of course, the whole country has gone south dramatically.”

In fact, Measuring Up 2006 gave only seven states passing scores for affordability, and their grades were Cs and Ds.

In Indiana, for instance, the cost to attend a public university would take, on average, about 30 percent of annual family income—but that’s up to 69 percent of annual
income for those in the lowest income category, according to the 2006 report. Even after financial aid is factored in, those with the lowest income would still pay more than 44 percent of their income for higher education. While Indiana received an F for affordability, it did get good marks for state investment in need-based aid, and the 21st Century Scholars is just one program that ensures college is within reach.

By contrast, in Utah—which, with a C-, had the best grade on affordability—families would need to pay an average 18 percent of their income for college expenses, the report said. The range was from 7 percent for the highest income earners to 40 percent for those with the lowest income.

The need for increased family contribution comes as states have decreased the amount given to colleges and universities, and is also at a time when colleges and universities are increasing tuition costs.

While state funding for higher education has fared well in good years, it’s been cut more severely than other programs in the bad years, Callan said. “You have this roller coaster effect which spills over, unfortunately, into tuition,” he said. “So we end up cutting budgets and raising tuition the most when the economy is down, when it’s harder on students.”

That often comes at a price for states: “The bottom line is that in states with citizenry that have a higher likelihood of having a degree, per capita, income is higher. The higher the educational attainment is, the higher per capita tax revenues flow back to state coffers,” said Dan Hurley, director of state relations and policy analysis for the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

The need for better educating the nation’s younger work force is heightened by the retirement of baby boomers, which, Callan said, comprise not only the biggest generation but the most educated one as well. To fill the gap left by those retirements, states will need to educate a larger portion of subsequent generations, and for that reason, he said, states should set a goal for higher education attainment, and find funding to meet that goal.

States Offer Programs

Several states have done just that. Oklahoma, for example, includes educational excellence, along with strengthening the economy, among its top priorities. Increasing the number of college graduates is a key to meeting both those goals.

“The states that have a higher percentage of their citizens with college degrees are the states with higher per capita income and a stronger economy,” said Glen D. Johnson, chancellor of the state’s Board of Regents. “I think we’ve made the case that there’s not an entity in state government that helps the state reach its goals quicker or more comprehensively than higher education.”

That case has helped state regents to secure permanent funding for the Oklahoma’s Promise scholarship program, which pays the full tuition for students who meet eligibility criteria. “The state of Oklahoma, through our legislature and governor, is saying that the top priority in state government is funding the Oklahoma’s Promise program,” Johnson said. “They literally fund that before they fund anything else in state government.”

The scholarship is available to students from families with less than a $50,000 annual income. Students must also maintain a 2.5 grade point average and take college preparation courses in high school, and agree to “stay out of trouble,” said Johnson.

Bryce Fair, associate vice-chancellor for scholarships and grants, said the $50,000 income limit takes in about half of Oklahoma’s families.

Fair said the income eligibility was much lower when the program began in 1992. He said the program had a stigma because it was limited to families earning under $24,000, and therefore had fewer students interested in participating. With the change to $50,000 in 2000, “it instantaneously became a broad-based program … the sensitivity about being identified as an Oklahoma’s Promise student dropped dramatically,” Fair said.

More than 20,000 students have received the scholarship to date. By 2010, Johnson said, more than 20,000 students will be participating in the program in any given year. The scholarship is available to students on top of other traditional need-based and merit-based aid.

Not all educational assistance programs being developed by states are need-based. Kentucky, for instance, funds scholarships for students based on grades and test scores.

Former Gov. Paul Patton believes states should also provide assistance to middle and upper income students who make the grade. Patton spearheaded higher education reform in Kentucky in 1997, and was recently appointed to the state’s Council on Postsecondary Education.

Part of the reform effort, Patton said, was to get more money for scholarships. The Kentucky Lottery funds need-based college aid, but a portion also goes to the Kentucky Educational Excellence Scholarship. The popular program—commonly known as KEES—is based on a student’s grade point average in each of the four years of high school as well as the ACT or SAT score. It’s not an all or nothing proposition, Patton said, because the amount earned is based on performance in individual years.

“What KEES does is give parents the opportunity to sit down with their child as a freshman in high school and start talking about the college education,” he said. “They can start saying, it’s your responsibility to earn part of the cost of your education.”

That additional tuition assistance has helped to offset the annual increases in the cost of higher education, Patton said. When he was elected, the state offered $15 million worth of scholarships, but by the time he left office after his second term, scholarship investment had grown to about $150 million, he said.

Like Kentucky, Arkansas is considering a lottery to fund scholarships. Lt. Gov. Bill Halter is backing a constitutional amendment to allow the state to operate a lottery with the restriction that all net proceeds be used for college scholarships. Arkansas residents will vote on the amendment in November. Halter said some estimate the proceeds could reach $100 million a year for scholarships. He believes more funding for college scholarships is imperative for Arkansas.

“We are 49th out of 50 states with the percentage of the adult population with a college degree. We need to be competitive in the 21st century economy and we need to change that,” he said.

“Higher education has never been more important to the economic success of the individual or the states and at the same time, it’s never been more expensive,” said Halter. “The initiative we have underway is designed to bridge that gap.”

529s Bridge the Gap

States across the country are striving to bridge similar gaps in the affordability of higher education for their residents. And
some states have been offering a tax-free way for parents to save for their children’s higher education costs since 1988.

Similar to 401(k) retirement plans, the 529 savings plans grow depending on the investment options selected by parents. Michigan and Florida started the first two college savings plans in 1988, and now 10.5 million accounts exist in 49 states and Washington, D.C., according to Kevin Johnson, communications manager for the National Association of State Treasurers, with which the College Savings Plan Network is affiliated.

“All the earnings in these plans are exempt from federal taxes as long as they’re used for qualified education expenses,” Johnson said.

Some states previously offered prepaid tuition plans through the 529 program, but these plans are not as common as the savings plan, Johnson said.

“States saw this problem of families not being able to afford college, so these plans address that need and they also make it affordable for most families to do it,” Johnson said.

Anything states can do will help, Hurley, of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, said. “We need to seek collectively to elevate higher education as a major public policy priority,” he said. “Otherwise, that whole middle class is going to continue to erode further and faster.”

—Mary Branham Dusenberry is managing editor of State News magazine.

“Higher education has never been more important to the economic success of the individual or the states and at the same time, it’s never been more expensive.”

—Arkansas Lt. Gov. Bill Halter
CSG Initiative Aims to Reduce Childhood Obesity

How can states fight childhood obesity? Who needs to be involved? What type of policies can be implemented, and how do you get the public to buy in to these new ideas?

Those were just a few of the questions facing policymakers during the Southern Collaborative on Obesity Reduction Efforts—known as SCORE—Leadership Summit in Orlando May 8–10. A new Council of State Governments’ initiative, SCORE is a two-year program funded by the Leadership for Healthy Communities aimed at reducing childhood obesity through policymaking in six Southern states.

The conference brought together teams from Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia to share ideas and begin planning how each state will tackle childhood obesity.

Dr. Robert Cluck, a physician and mayor of Arlington, Texas, said the best part of SCORE is that the teams bring together a wide array of people from each state—legislators, representatives of the departments of education, health and agriculture, mayors and even local educators. The time to talk to other states during the meeting also helped form new ideas, he said.

“There’s no need to reinvent the wheel,” Cluck said. “A lot of the states are doing innovative programs.”

Each state is eligible for a $10,000 grant to be awarded this fall. The grants will be targeted toward helping the team advance its work of reducing childhood obesity in its state.

“Every state appears to be at a different level,” said Lynn Hoggard, state director of child nutrition services at the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction. “For North Carolina, this allows us to continue the momentum. … The meeting gave us new ideas, different ways of approaching this epidemic.”

CSG Launches New Transportation Advisory Group

A new panel to address the increasing importance of transportation policy in state governments met for the first time during The Council of State Governments’ Spring Conference in Lexington, Ky. CSG’s movement into this policy area comes at a critical time, as Congress prepares to debate the future federal role in transportation financing.

“The debate over transportation needs and how government meets them in the next generation is fundamental,” said Tennessee Senate Majority Leader Mark Norris, the group’s chairman. “The Transportation Advisory Group assures CSG a voice in that debate and an opportunity to provide an additional forum … not only to represent the interests of our stakeholders in the defense of states’ rights but to assure fairness within our federal system as funding is reauthorized.”

The advisory group was assembled based on the recommendations of staff from the CSG regional offices. Its initial membership includes two legislators and one executive branch official from each of the four regions. Sens. Carlene Walker of Utah and Yvonne Miller of Virginia were elected as vice-chairs during the Lexington meeting.

At its initial meeting, the group passed a resolution in support of transportation initiatives that incorporate increased intergovernmental participation, a multi-modal and regional approach, environmental and economic development concerns, as well as preservation of the federal-state partnership in transportation funding. The resolution also calls on Congress to take immediate steps to ensure the Highway Trust Fund does not reach a negative balance and to pass legislation establishing a reliable and predictable long-term funding source for transportation.

Norris said the enthusiasm of members and panelists during the Lexington forums was very high. “Everyone is eager to be a part of the advocacy,” Norris said. “There is a sense of urgency about this with the realization that the lifeblood of liberty flows through our transportation network, and it is in jeopardy.”

CSG hopes to eventually expand the membership of the Transportation Advisory Group and to convene in the future as a full working group.

“I am honored to chair the advisory group at this critical time and value the wisdom of my colleagues and resources of CSG,” Norris said. “They will be invaluable in meeting the challenge we face.”
David Eisenhower Returns to Midwestern Leadership Institute

Prominent author, historian and political scientist David Eisenhower will return for a second year as the keynote speaker at the Bowhay Institute for Legislative Leadership Development, the leadership training program hosted by The Council of State Governments Midwestern Legislative Conference.

Eisenhower is director of the Institute for Public Service at the University of Pennsylvania’s Annenberg Public Policy Center. His biography of his grandfather, Eisenhower: The War Years, 1942–45, was a runner-up for the Pulitzer Prize in history. Eisenhower has a unique perspective on the workings of American politics, and will discuss the meaning of public service and his insights as part of a family legacy of public service with this year’s BILLD Fellows.

In May, the BILLD Steering Committee met to award this year’s BILLD Fellowships. Thirty-seven lawmakers from the Midwestern states and Canadian provinces will gather in Madison, Wis., Aug. 8 for five days of intense leadership training, professional development seminars and policy workshops. A complete list of this year’s BILLD class can be found on the CSG Midwest Web site at www.csgmidwest.org.


The annual Guardian of Federalism Award, presented each year by The Council of State Governments to members of Congress who demonstrate outstanding efforts on issues concerning states’ rights, is now named in honor of Tennessee state Sen. Douglas Henry.

Each year CSG presents the awards to one member of the U.S. House and one member of the U.S. Senate who during the past year most actively defended federalism and the interests of states.

The Senator Douglas Henry Guardian of Federalism Awards were announced Saturday, May 31, at the CSG 75th Anniversary Spring Conference in Lexington, Ky. Sen. John D. Rockefeller of West Virginia and U.S. Rep. Tom Davis of Virginia were recognized with the award this year.

Following the announcement, CSG Vice Chair David Williams, president of the Kentucky State Senate, said Henry’s “fidelity to the cause of federalism has provided the crucial contribution advancing CSG’s participation in amicus briefs filed by the State and Local Legal Center before the U.S. Supreme Court defending state sovereignty and the core principles of federalism.”

Henry is a past chairman of The Southern Legislative Conference of CSG and serves on CSG’s national governing board and intergovernmental affairs committee, of which he is past chairman.

State Sen. Douglas Henry of Tennessee, center, was presented a resolution renaming the Guardian of Federalism Award in his honor at CSG’s spring conference in Lexington, Ky., by Kentucky Senate President David Williams, left, and CSG Executive Director Daniel M. Sprague. The award is now the Douglas Henry Guardian of Federalism Award. Photo by Jack Penchoff.

Guardian of Federalism Award Named for Tennessee Sen. Douglas Henry
Wilson Wins Rooney Award

Sara Redding Wilson was selected as the winner of the 2008 National Association of State Personnel Executives Eugene H. Rooney Jr. Leadership Award.

Wilson was appointed director of the Virginia Department of Human Resource Management in April 1998 and is the first person since 1974 to be reappointed twice to that position. During her tenure, Wilson was instrumental in re-engineering human resource programs statewide and introducing technological solutions to human resources initiatives.

She is a former executive vice president, general counsel and corporate secretary for Signet Banking Corporation and served as a member of the management committee. She is a graduate of Hamilton College and the University of Richmond School of Law. Wilson served as NASPE president from 2006 to 2007 and hosted the association’s 2007 Annual Meeting in Williamsburg, Va.

Delaware’s DelaWELL and the Delaware Employment Link share honors as winners of the 2008 Rooney Award for Innovative State Human Resource Management Program. Louisiana’s Retiree Rehire Database received the Award of Merit. Visit NASPE’s Web site at www.naspe.net to see the winning submissions and other entries. The winning submissions were recognized in July during the awards banquet during NASPE’s 2008 Annual Meeting Strategic HR: The New Frontier, in Oklahoma City.

The Rooney program was established in memory of Eugene H. Rooney Jr., who served as NASPE president at a time of great growth for the organization. This awards program recognizes innovative state human resource management practices that ensure access and equity while enhancing productivity and service delivery. It also recognizes individuals who exemplify the character, qualities and influence Rooney had on state personnel administration.

New Member Orientation Featured at Joint Legislative Service Agency Meeting

New member orientation was at the top of the agenda for legislative service agency directors from around the U.S. when they gathered in Lexington, Ky., May 29–30.

Staff leaders from Virginia, Ohio, Louisiana and Wyoming opened the discussions on new member orientation. In a second session, lawmakers from Kentucky, Idaho and Connecticut were invited to tell participants what works and what doesn’t from legislators’ perspective.

Participants in the meeting also enjoyed a morning spent in teamwork training offered by the University of Kentucky.

In addition, participants were invited to optional policy briefings on interstate compacts, health and criminal justice at CSG national headquarters as well as to meetings on Selected State Legislation and financial services.

Hosted by the Southern and Western regions of The Council of State Governments, the joint meeting was an opportunity for legislative staff directors to share best legislative management practices across their respective regions. This was the first joint meeting of CSG’s regional staff groups in 10 years.

Limited copies of new member orientation agendas from the Southern and Western regions of CSG are available by calling 404-633-1866 and 916-553-4423 respectively.
This calendar lists meetings as designated by CSG’s Annual Meeting Committee. For details of a meeting, call the number listed. “CSG” denotes affiliate organizations of CSG. Visit www.csg.org for updates and more extensive listings.

### August 2008

<table>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 3-6</td>
<td>CSG/American Probation and Parole Association—33rd Annual Training Institute—Las Vegas, NV—Rio All-Suite Hotel. Contact Kris Chappell at (859) 244-8204 or visit <a href="http://www.cppo.net">www.cppo.net</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 8-12</td>
<td>CSG/Midwestern Legislative Conference—14th Annual Bowhay Institute for Legislative Leadership Development (BILLD)—Madison, WI—Fluno Center of Executive Education. Contact Laura Tomaka at (630) 925-1922 or <a href="mailto:ltomaka@csg.org">ltomaka@csg.org</a>; or visit <a href="http://www.csgmidwest.org">http://www.csgmidwest.org</a> for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 10-13</td>
<td>CSG/ERC 48th Annual Meeting and Regional Policy Forum—Atlantic City, NJ—Sheraton Hotel. Contact Pamela Stanley at (212) 482-2320 or <a href="mailto:pstanley@csg.org">pstanley@csg.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 18-21</td>
<td>National Association of State Treasurers (NAST) Annual Conference—Rockport, ME—Samoset on the Ocean Resort. Contact Adnée Hamilton at (859) 244-8174 or <a href="mailto:ahamilton@csg.org">ahamilton@csg.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 23-27</td>
<td>National Association of State Technology Directors (NASTD) 31st Annual Conference &amp; Technology Showcase—Boston, MA—Seaport Hotel &amp; World Trade Center. Contact Pamela Johnson at (859) 244-8184 or <a href="mailto:pjohnson@csg.org">pjohnson@csg.org</a>.</td>
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### September 2008

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 8-11</td>
<td>CSG/National Emergency Management Association—NEMA Annual Conference—Portland, OR—Contact Karen Cobuluis at (859) 244-8143 or <a href="mailto:kcobuluis@csg.org">kcobuluis@csg.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 8-11</td>
<td>Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) Annual Business Meeting—Palm Springs, CA—Wyndham Palm Springs Hotel. Contact Barmo Saturday at (859) 244-8235 or <a href="mailto:bbsatur@csg.org">bbsatur@csg.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 20-24</td>
<td>CSG/Southern Legislative Conference—Center for the Advancement of Leadership Skills (CALS)—Norman, OK—University of Oklahoma and the Carl Albert Congressional Research and Studies Center. Contact Lori Jones-Rucker at (404) 633-1866 or <a href="mailto:jones-rucker@csg.org">jones-rucker@csg.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 25-27</td>
<td>XVIII Border Legislative Conference—Santa Monica, CA. Contact Edgar Ruiz at (916) 553-4423 or <a href="mailto:eruz@csg.org">eruz@csg.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 27-Oct.2</td>
<td>CSG—Henry Toll Fellowship Program—Lexington, KY—Hilton Suites at Lexington Green. Contact Krista Rinehart at (859) 244-8249 or <a href="mailto:krinehart@csg.org">krinehart@csg.org</a>.</td>
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### December 2008

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 4-7</td>
<td>CSG 75th Anniversary Celebration—Annual Conference—Omaha, NE. Contact registration at (800) 800-1910 or <a href="mailto:registration@csg.org">registration@csg.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 8-11</td>
<td>National Association of State Treasurers (NAST) Treasury Management Conference &amp; Exposition—Addison, TX—InterContinental Hotel Dallas. Contact Adnée Hamilton at (859) 244-8174 or <a href="mailto:ahamilton@csg.org">ahamilton@csg.org</a>.</td>
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### Fall 2008

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 12-15</td>
<td>CSG 2009 Annual Conference—Palm Springs, CA. Contact Registration at 800-800-1910 or <a href="mailto:registration@csg.org">registration@csg.org</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 9-12</td>
<td>CSG/Midwestern Legislative Conference—64th Annual Meeting—Overland Park, KS. Contact Cindy Andrews at (630) 925-1922 or <a href="mailto:candrews@csg.org">candrews@csg.org</a>; or visit <a href="http://www.csgmidwest.org">www.csgmidwest.org</a> for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15-19</td>
<td>CSG/Southern Legislative Conference—Annual Meeting—Winston-Salem, NC. Contact Elizabeth Lewis at (404) 633-1866 or visit <a href="http://www.slcatlanta.org">www.slcatlanta.org</a> for additional information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 22-24</td>
<td>CSG/Southern Governors’ Association (SGA) Annual Meeting—Williamsburg, VA. Contact Liz Purdy Porter at (202) 624-5897 or <a href="mailto:sgat@sso.org">sgat@sso.org</a>.</td>
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### October 2009

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<tr>
<td>Oct. 5-8</td>
<td>CSG/WEST Annual Meeting—Santa Fe, NM. Contact Cheryl Duvauchelle or Lolita Urrutia at (916) 533-4423 or <a href="mailto:csgw@cgw.org">csgw@cgw.org</a>.</td>
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### November 2009

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<tr>
<td>Nov. 12-15</td>
<td>CSG 2009 Annual Conference—Palm Springs, CA. Contact Registration at 800-800-1910 or <a href="mailto:registration@csg.org">registration@csg.org</a>.</td>
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### July 2010

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 31-Aug. 4</td>
<td>CSG Southern Legislative Conference—64th Annual Meeting—Charleston, SC. Contact Elizabeth Lewis at (404) 633-1866 or <a href="mailto:elewis@csg.org">elewis@csg.org</a>.</td>
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### August 2010

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 8-11</td>
<td>Midwestern Legislative Conference—65th Annual Meeting—Toronto, ON, Canada. Contact Cindy Andrews at (630) 925-1922 or <a href="mailto:candrews@csg.org">candrews@csg.org</a>. Visit <a href="http://www.csgmidwest.org">www.csgmidwest.org</a> for more information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aug. 22-24</td>
<td>CSG/Southern Governors’ Association (SGA) Annual Meeting—Williamsburg, VA. Contact Liz Purdy Porter at (202) 624-5897 or <a href="mailto:sgat@sso.org">sgat@sso.org</a>.</td>
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Other meetings have value to state officials. Purchase a meeting listing by calling (800) 800-1910 or by e-mailing sales@csg.org. Announce your meetings to thousands in the state government market through an advertisement or a Web listing.
Although the federal government tends to get more attention, state officials are often on the front lines of cutting-edge trends and issues. On the other hand, sometimes in the community of state governments, the more things change, the more they stay the same.

In print since 1958, *State News* (formerly *State Government News*) has chronicled many of the changes … and continuities.

Here’s what we reported on:

**40 years ago—August 1968**

**Lieutenant Governors Call for Educational Change**

The National Conference of Lieutenant Governors—now known as the National Lieutenant Governors Association, an affiliate of The Council of State Governments—called for a major re-examination of the 12-year system of public education, according to an article in the August 1968 *State Government News*.

The lieutenant governors, in their eighth annual meeting, adopted a resolution suggesting the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in cooperation with the Education Commission of the States, meet with state representatives to consider compressing the present education system into a shorter time-span, improving the curricula and improving flexibility.

**Update**

Many state education systems were reformed in the past few decades, and state legislatures are constantly looking for ways to improve the schools in their states. However, the 12-year system of education has actually been expanded, with many states adding kindergarten and preschool as educational opportunities for children.

**25 years ago—August 1983**

**States Pursue High-Tech Jobs**

As early as 1983, states were going after high-tech jobs, and governors focused their messages on proposals to attract such industries, according to an article in the August 1983 *State Government News*. While experts at the time said the Silicon Valley of California, the Research Triangle in North Carolina and the Boston area accounted for most of the high-tech jobs, they expected a shift to the Midwest, South and Plains states because of the availability of labor. The problem, they said in 1983, was education. The shortage of math and science teachers at the time raised concerns about those areas’ ability to educate the labor force.

A panel of governors, business and education leaders said strengthening all levels of education is imperative for the U.S. to be able to compete with countries such as Japan for high-technology and energy-related industries. A National Governors Association survey of state initiatives in high-tech industries, found many governors had appointed task forces or boards to recommend overall state policy on high tech.

**Update**

States are still learning to compete in the global marketplace. Check out the analysis of the auto industry in the South on page 26, and learn what some states are doing to increase the education level of residents on page 30.

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**10 years ago—August 1998**

**Increasing Numbers of College Graduates**

An article in the August 1998 issue of *State Government News* predicted a surge of college-age students in the coming decades. Enrollment in the nation’s elementary and secondary schools reached an all-time high in 1996. And the U.S. Department of Education predicted in the mid-1990s that about 3 million more children would be enrolled in the nation’s schools than at that time. That means more students would be enrolling in postsecondary education, wrote Robin Zuniga, then a research associate at the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

Zuniga suggested in the article that state leaders would be forced to decide how to make room for every student who wants a postsecondary education and is eligible for admission.

**Update**

States today are trying to figure out how to get even more students into higher education. Because of the changing global economy, states are recognizing that if they want to remain competitive, they need to increase the rates of people attending and graduating from college. To that end, many states are focusing on programs to make college more affordable, especially for students from the lowest-income families. Read the story on page 30, and check out the CSG blog, Capitol Comments, for more on what states are doing to address college affordability issues.
You are invited to exhibit at

The Council of State Governments

75TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION—ANNUAL CONFERENCE

State executive, legislative and judicial officials from across the country will come together in Omaha to help CSG commemorate 75 years of sharing capitol ideas. You won’t want to miss this opportunity to get your message to these key decision-makers. Complete expo kits are available online at www.csg.org. For more information, call (800)800-1910 or email karnold@csg.org.