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1. The central argument of the Bowman and Kearney text is that state and local governments
   a. have the capacity to play central roles in the U.S. federal system.
   b. are not resurgent but may play a greater role than in the past in American politics.
   c. are resurgent but lack the capacity to play a major role.
   d. have yet to address the real concerns of the American public.

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

2. The term used by Bowman and Kearney that refers to the ability of government to respond effectively to change, to make decisions efficiently and responsively, and to manage conflict is
   a. aptitude.  b. capability.
   c. resurgence. d. capacity.

   ANSWER: d
   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

3. The concept of capacity refers to government’s ability to
   a. respond to change.
   b. make decisions efficiently and responsively.
   c. manage conflict.
   d. All of these choices are correct.

   ANSWER: d
   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

4. The territorial range of government authority is referred to as a
   a. district.  b. federalism.
   c. jurisdiction. d. capacity.

   ANSWER: c
   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.
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5. Federalism is best described as a
   a. system of government in which powers are divided between a central (national) government and regional (state) governments.
   b. system of government in which powers are given solely to a central (national) government leaving no power to regional (state) governments.
   c. system of government in which powers are given solely to the regional (state) governments and no powers are given to the central (national).
   d. system of government without a central (national) government.

   ANSWER: a

   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

6. In 2011, Minnesota’s state government shut down for 11 days due primarily to
   a. partisan disagreement over the budget.
   b. the most severe snowstorm the state experienced in decades.
   c. the federal government refusing to provide funds to cover a budget shortfall.
   d. a unified Democratic government that decided a government shutdown would save money.

   ANSWER: a

   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

7. New ideas and programs in the states
   a. come primarily from federal agencies.
   b. are more likely to come from states outside a state’s own region.
   c. spread rapidly as states learn from one another.
   d. come mainly from the private sector.

   ANSWER: c

   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.
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8. Increased national-state conflict seems the inevitable result of
   a. more capable state and local governments.
   b. federal efforts to withdraw from nonnational government turf.
   c. too many talk show hosts and blogs inciting activists.
   d. the state courts’ involvement in national-state issues.

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.

9. Unfunded mandates imposed by federal legislation
   a. are welcomed by the states because they provide much needed guidance.
   b. are a source of considerable conflict between the national and state governments.
   c. were totally resolved by Congress with passage of the Unfunded Mandate Act.
   d. often create a financial burden for states.

   ANSWER: d
   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.

10. Fiscal stress refers to
    a. the pressures states and local governments face regarding interjurisdictional problems.
    b. the pressures states and local governments face regarding interstate conflicts.
    c. the pressures created when expenditures are greater than revenues.
    d. the pressures created when revenues are greater than expenditures.

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.

11. In the aftermath of the Great Recession, the “new normal” characterizes an environment for states with
    a. rising revenues and expanding services.
    b. stagnant revenues and budget cuts.
    c. few changes to the provision of public services.
    d. stagnant revenues and expanding services.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.
12. When states bid against one another for economic development, they
   a. enhance interstate cooperation.
   b. use tax breaks and regulatory relaxation as drawing cards.
   c. seldom use inducements that, over the long haul, cost them money.
   d. usually work out agreements that allow other states to share in the economic benefits.

   **ANSWER:** b
   **REFERENCES:** The Capacity of States and Localities
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.

13. Which of the following is seldom used by states and localities as a tool or tools to attract and retain businesses and industry?
   a. Tax credits, reductions and incentives.
   b. Regulatory adjustments.
   c. Paying college tuition for select employees to advance their careers.
   d. Image creation.

   **ANSWER:** c
   **REFERENCES:** The Capacity of States and Localities
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.

14. As a precaution to reduce corruption, the states have moved to make government more open, understandable and accountable to the public. This is known as
   a. capacity.       b. transparency.
   c. the new normal. d. devolution.

   **ANSWER:** b
   **REFERENCES:** The Capacity of States and Localities
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.

15. North Dakota’s consideration of dropping the “North” from its name to make it seem friendlier and less frigid qualifies as an example of
   a. interstate conflict. b. image creation.
   c. interstate compacts. d. traditionalistic culture.

   **ANSWER:** b
   **REFERENCES:** The Capacity of States and Localities
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.
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16. A recent estimate by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security placed the number of illegal immigrants at approximately
a. three hundred thousand, with 25 percent coming from Mexico.
b. 5 million, with 25 percent coming from Mexico.
c. 11 million with 62 percent coming from Mexico.
d. 11 million with 10 percent coming from Mexico.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: The People: Designers and Consumers of Government
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.4 - To understand the changing demographic landscape in the United States.

17. During 2000–2010, population growth was the slowest in which of the following regions?
   a. Northeast and South
   b. Midwest and West
   c. Northeast and Midwest
   d. West and South

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: The People: Designers and Consumers of Government
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.4 - To understand the changing demographic landscape in the United States.

18. Population shifts during the past decade have
   a. resulted in population losses for some states, such as Georgia, Florida, and Arizona.
   b. resulted in population losses in the South and Northeast.
   c. resulted in population shifts from the Frostbelt states to the Sunbelt states.
   d. had little effect on state and local governments.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: The People: Designers and Consumers of Government
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.4 - To understand the changing demographic landscape in the United States.

19. According to Daniel Elazar, which political culture views the function of politics as maintaining the existing order, and political participation as confined to social elites?
   a. Moralistic culture
   b. Postmodern culture
   c. Traditionalistic culture
   d. Individualistic culture

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: The People: Designers and Consumers of Government
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.4 - To understand the changing demographic landscape in the United States.
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20. Daniel Elazar used the term political culture to refer to
a. the way people think about their government and how the political system operates.
   b. the particular mix of native-born and first-generation Americans.
   c. socioeconomic, racial, and ethnic variables that affect political outcomes in the states.
   d. the ideology that members of political parties hold toward issues that affect their states and local communities.

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: The People: Designers and Consumers of Government
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.4 - To understand the changing demographic landscape in the United States.

21. States that consider politics as a kind of open marketplace in which people participate for private motivations are considered as
a. individualistic.  b. moralistic.
   c. provisional.  d. traditionalistic.

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: The People: Designers and Consumers of Government
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.4 - To understand the changing demographic landscape in the United States.

22. The controversies and legal actions related to issues such as same-sex marriage are examples of
a. the North-South divide.  b. the culture wars.
   c. interstate conflict.  d. the new normal in fiscal policy.

   ANSWER: b
   REFERENCES: The People: Designers and Consumers of Government
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.5 - To recognize how changing public attitudes influence government behavior

23. The unique characteristics of the fifty states are
a. diversity, competitiveness, and resiliency.
   b. uniformly high fiscal capabilities.
   c. a newfound willingness to accept federal mandates.
   d. a willingness to disregard critics and libertarians who argue that states should not tax the Internet.

   ANSWER: a
   REFERENCES: Linking Capacity to Results
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.5 - To recognize how changing public attitudes influence government behavior
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24. The authors of the text conclude that revitalized state and local governments
   a. are less proactive and intent on forging new solutions to persistent problems.
   b. face fewer challenges than in the past relating to financial problems and conflict between themselves and the national government.
   c. have strengthened their position in the American federal system.
   d. are less likely to become the conduit for the growing number of new federal programs.

   **ANSWER:** c

   **REFERENCES:** Linking Capacity to Results

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

25. The competition with every other jurisdiction for businesses and individuals means that
   a. politics functions to maintain the existing order and political participation is confined to social elites.
   b. no state can afford to be too far out of line with the prevailing opinion on appropriate levels of taxes and expenditures because citizens and businesses may opt to relocate.
   c. all states will reach very far afield from the prevailing opinion in terms of policies to attract new businesses and individuals.
   d. states have no control over policy in any meaningful way.

   **ANSWER:** b

   **REFERENCES:** The Capacity of States and Localities

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.

26. The concept of capacity refers to government’s ability to respond effectively to change, make decisions efficiently and responsively, and manage conflict.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** True

   **REFERENCES:** The Capacity of States and Localities

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.

27. The primary functions of state and local governments are to make policy for and provide services to the public.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** True

   **REFERENCES:** Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century

   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.
28. The concept of government effectiveness refers to goal attainment; that is, government accomplishes what it sets out to do.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True

   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

29. The theme of State and Local Politics is that states and localities have the capacity to play central roles in the federal system.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True

   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

30. The concept of federalism refers to a system of government in which power is shared between the national and regional governments.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True

   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

31. A survey of Iowa residents revealed that they wanted their institutions and leaders to govern honestly and wisely.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True

   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.
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32. Much of the explanation for the Minnesota government shutdown was partisanship.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

33. During the 1980s, states experienced resurgence, but by the 1990s, the resurgence had waned as states became more reactive rather than proactive due to fiscal stress caused by the poor condition of the national economy.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: Studying State and Local Governments in the Twenty-First Century
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.1 - To understand the importance of state and local governments in contemporary America.

34. Among the factors that contributed to state resurgence are: reformed constitutions, reformed institutions, and the presence of active state and local lobbyist organizations at the national level.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.

35. Over the past thirty years, state governments have become increasingly dependent on the federal government for revenues.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.
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36. States have become increasingly innovative in devising ways to enhance their revenue systems.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.

37. Rainy day funds are monies set aside in good economic times for use when state revenues decline.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.

38. As a general rule, state governments prefer to increase user charges, gasoline taxes, and so-called sin taxes on alcohol and tobacco. They only reluctantly raise sales and income taxes.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.

39. With respect to natural disasters, interjurisdictional conflict seldom is a common problem.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.
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40. Interstate cooperation fosters a healthy climate for joint problem solving among the states. This type of cooperation is illustrated in the states working together to sue some of America’s largest corporations to recover Medicaid funds spent on tobacco-related illnesses, to fight unfair business practices like the Microsoft antitrust suit, and to compel power plants to reduce their carbon emissions.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True

   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.

41. There seldom is tension between the national and nonnational governments in a federal system.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False

   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.

42. The most intractable problem for states and localities involves money.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True

   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.

43. The most frequent sources of intergovernmental conflict are over natural resources and economic development.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True

   REFERENCES: The Capacity of States and Localities

   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.
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44. Transparency refers to the ability of local stations to broadcast internal government meetings.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** False  
   **REFERENCES:** The Capacity of States and Localities  
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.

45. As of 2010, approximately 38 million (or 13 percent) of the nation’s population was foreign born, with 53 percent of the foreign born from Latin America and another 28 percent from Asia.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** True  
   **REFERENCES:** The People: Designers and Consumers of Government  
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.4 - To understand the changing demographic landscape in the United States.

46. Higher rates of growth were once more prevalent in cities in the Sunbelt region than in cities of the Frostbelt, but that trend has recently changed.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** False  
   **REFERENCES:** The People: Designers and Consumers of Government  
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.4 - To understand the changing demographic landscape in the United States.

47. The unofficial region of the nation comprised of the South and West is known as the Sunbelt.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** True  
   **REFERENCES:** The People: Designers and Consumers of Government  
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.4 - To understand the changing demographic landscape in the United States.

48. The concept of political culture refers to the attitudes, values, and beliefs people hold toward government.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** True  
   **REFERENCES:** The People: Designers and Consumers of Government  
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.5 - To recognize how changing public attitudes influence government behavior
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49. Population shifts can have significant political or economic consequences for state and local governments.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** True
   **REFERENCES:** The People: Designers and Consumers of Government
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.5 - To recognize how changing public attitudes influence government behavior

50. The pure forms of political culture presented by Daniel Elazar no longer characterize many states.
   a. True
   b. False

   **ANSWER:** True
   **REFERENCES:** The People: Designers and Consumers of Government
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.5 - To recognize how changing public attitudes influence government behavior

51. Define the concept of political culture. Why is it important to understand political culture, and how does it affect politics in the states and local governments? Using Daniel Elazar’s categories of political culture, explain the category into which your state falls, and list several contributing factors behind your categorization.

   **ANSWER:** Answers may vary.
   **REFERENCES:** The People: Designers and Consumers of Government
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.5 - To recognize how changing public attitudes influence government behavior

52. In the last several years following the Great Recession, states’ and localities’ budgets have been hit very hard. Discuss several ways this fiscal stress has impacted the states. Conclude with a discussion of what the future might hold for state governments and their capacity to provide services as a result of this recent fiscal stress.

   **ANSWER:** Answers may vary.
   **REFERENCES:** The Capacity of States and Localities
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.3 - To appreciate the challenges that states and localities confront on a daily basis.

53. During the last three decades, states and localities have generally increased their capacity to provide services. Discuss factors that reinforce the performance of states and localities during this time period. In doing so, illustrate each factor with an example.

   **ANSWER:** Answers may vary.
   **REFERENCES:** The Capacity of States and Localities
   **LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.2 - To identify ways in which states and localities have increased their capacity.
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54. What are cultural wars, and how have they affected politics in the states? Provide some examples that illustrate how cultural wars have affected politics and policy in the states.

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

**REFERENCES:** The People: Designers and Consumers of Government

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.5 - To recognize how changing public attitudes influence government behavior

55. Population changes carry enormous economic and political consequences for state and local governments. Generally, power and influence follow populations. Describe the trends of the late 2000s and what implications they have for states and the Congress.

**ANSWER:** Answers may vary.

**REFERENCES:** The People: Designers and Consumers of Government

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** SALG.BOWM.17.1.4 - To understand the changing demographic landscape in the United States.