Governors

Roles of Governors
1. Chief Administrator
2. Chief Legislator
3. Party Leader
4. Ceremonial Head
5. Chief Negotiator
6. Opinion Leader
7. Crisis Manager

The governor generally sets the agenda of what is important.

Gubernatorial Background

Entry Level Position For Governor (First Elective Office Held) 1990-1997
1. Legislative 33%
2. Law Enforcement 20%
3. Administrative 14%
4. Local Elective 11%
5. No Prior Office 10%
6. Statewide Elective 4%
7. Congress 1%

Office Held Prior To Becoming Governor
1. Statewide Elective 21%
2. Legislative 20%
3. Law Enforcement 18%
4. Administrative 12%
5. Congress 10%
6. No Prior Office 10%
7. Local Elective 6%
8. Other 3%

Restraints on Becoming Governor

1. Money to Run a Successful Campaign
2. Opportunity to Become Governor (4 year terms decrease the opportunities to become governor) Few New Governors Elected
Executive Powers in State Government

Personal Powers of Governors

1. Electoral Margin
2. Position of the State’s Political Ambition Ladder
3. Personal Future of Governors as Governors (Most power exist from governors early in their term and they can run again)
4. Gubernatorial Performance Ratings

Institutional Powers of Governor’s

1. Power of Appointment (Governor Appointment no legislative approval required to someone else appoints)
2. Control Over Budget (Complete Control legislature can not change to governor shares responsibility unlimited ability to change)
3. Veto Powers (Line Item Veto supermajority requirement, to no veto)
4. Gubernatorial Party Control (From a substantial majority in both houses to a substantial minority in both houses)
5. Separately Elected Executive Branch Officials
6. Tenure Potential of Governor’s (Four Year Term No Restriction on Re-election to 2 year term no re-election)

What types of powers are the most important? Personal or Institutional.