

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

The Council of State and the Executive Branch

Under provisions in the Constitution of North Carolina, the three branches of state government - legislative, executive and judicial - are distinct and separate from each other (Article I, Section 6). This separation of powers has been a fundamental principal of state government's organizational structure since North Carolina's independence.

In the nearly two hundred years since the formation of the state of North Carolina, many changes have occurred in that structure. State and local governments in North Carolina have grown from minimal organizations comprising a handful of employees statewide in 1776 to the current multi-billion dollar enterprise that employs thousands of public servants all over the state and provides services for millions of North Carolina's citizens each year.

The increasing number of services and programs that state and local governments provide to citizens and businesses throughout the state has brought with it management challenges. In 1970 the state's executive branch included over 200 independent agencies. Recognizing the need to streamline and simplify the executive branch's organization, the General Assembly undertook a major reorganization of state government. The legislators began the reorganization by defining the activities that most appropriately should be entrusted to executive branch agencies.

In an October 27, 1967, speech, Governor Dan K. Moore urged the North Carolina State Bar to take the lead in sponsoring a study to determine the need for revising or rewriting the Constitution of North Carolina. The Council of the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Association joined in appointing a steering committee that selected twenty-five people for a North Carolina State Constitution Commission.

The commission's report, submitted on December 16, 1968, contained a proposed amendment to the state constitution that would reduce the number of executive branch departments to 25 and authorize the governor to reorganize the administrative branch subject to approval by the General Assembly.

The 1969 General Assembly submitted the proposed constitutional amendment to a vote of the people and also authorized the governor to begin a study of consolidation of state agencies and to prepare a recommendation for the General Assembly. Governor Robert W. Scott established the State Government Reorganization Study Commission in October, 1969. Later, in May, 1970, the governor appointed a fifty-member citizen Committee on State Government Organization to review the study and make specific recommendations for implementation of the reorganization plan.

Voters approved the constitutional proposal requiring the reduction of the number of administrative departments in the general election on November 3, 1970.

AND EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The amendment called for the executive branch to be reduced to 25 departments by the end of 1975. The Committee on State Government Reorganization submitted its recommendations to the governor on February 4, 1971.

The committee recommended implementation of the amendment in two phases. Phase I would group agencies together in a limited number of functional departments. The General Assembly approved the implementation of Phase I in 1971. Phase II began in 1971 and continued into 1973 as agencies began to evaluate agency and department organizations. The results of this analysis were presented to the 1973 General Assembly in the form of legislation that would revise existing statutes to more closely conform to the executive branch's new organizational structure. The legislators began working to make the changes in state law needed to support the reorganization.

With strong support from Governor Scott, the General Assembly ratified the Executive Organization Act of 1971 on July 14, 1971. The act divided the executive branch into rough groupings. The first group was composed of 19 principal offices and departments headed by elected officials. Nine other departments organized along functional lines and headed by appointed administrators formed the second grouping of agencies.

The act implemented Phase I of the reorganization through types of transfers. A Type I transfer meant transferring all or part of an agency — including its statutory authority, powers and duties — to a principal department. A Type II transfer meant transferring an existing agency intact to a principal department with the transferring agency retaining its statutory authority and functions, which would now be exercised under the direction and supervision of the principal department's head. Governor Scott created all of the offices and departments called for by the act prior to the mandated deadline of July 1, 1972.

The Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 created the following principal departments and agencies:

Office of the Governor

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Department of the Secretary of State

Department of the State Auditor

Department of State Treasurer

**Department of Public Education
(now the Department of Public Instruction)**

Department of Justice

**Department of Agriculture
(now named the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services)**

Department of Labor

Department of Insurance

Department of Administration

**Department of Transportation and Highway Safety
(now named the Department of Transportation)**

**Department of Natural and Economic Resources
(now the Department of Environment and Natural Resources)**

**Department of Human Resources
(now the Department of Health and Human Services)**

**Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control
(now the Department of Correction)**

Department of Commerce

Department of Revenue

**Department of Art, Culture and History
(now Department of Cultural Resources)**

**Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
(now the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety).**

A gubernatorial executive order issued June 26, 1972, created an executive cabinet consisting of the heads of these departments. The newly-formed cabinet's first order of business was to manage the implementation of Phase II of the reorganization plan.

Further alterations in the executive branch's structure followed between 1972 and 1977. In 1973, the General Assembly passed the Executive Organizations Act of 1973. The act affected four of the newly created departments — Cultural Resources, Human Resources, Military and Veterans Affairs and Revenue. The 1973 law vested final administrative and managerial powers for the executive branch in the hands of the governor and gave him powers to appoint a secretary for each of the departments named. The law also defined the powers of the secretaries, yet named specifically-designated policy areas and executive powers already vested in various commissions that could not be countermanded by either the governor or a departmental secretary.

The 1973 act changed the name of the Department of Arts, Culture and History to the Department of Cultural Resources. Various boards, commissions, councils, and societies providing cultural programs for North Carolina citizens were brought under the umbrella of the Department of Cultural Resources.

The Department of Human Resources and the Department of Revenue were restructured. The 1973 act created a Board of Human Resources in the Department of Human Resources to serve as an advisory board to the secretary on any matter he or she might refer to it.

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was specifically charged with making sure the state's National Guard troops were trained to federal standards. The act also made the department responsible for ensuring military and civil preparedness and assisting veterans and their families and dependents. A new Veterans Affairs Commission was created to assist the secretary with veterans services programs.

The initial reorganization of the state's executive branch was mostly completed by the end of 1975. The governor, however, sought several additional reorganizational changes. The proposals primarily affected four departments — Commerce, Military and Veterans Affairs, Natural and Economic Resources and Transportation.

The 1977 General Assembly enacted several laws implementing the new proposals. The old Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was replaced by a new Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Veterans Affairs Commission was transferred to the Department of Administration. The State Highway Patrol, formerly part of the Department of Transportation's Division of Motor Vehicles, was transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The 1977 act created a Governor's Crime Commission administered by Crime Control and Public Safety.

The Energy Division and the Energy Policy Council were transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the Department of Commerce, along with three agencies previously under the Department of Transportation — the State Ports Authority and two commissions on Navigation and Pilotage.

Other legislative changes further reorganized the Department of Commerce by transferring the Economic Development Division from the Department of Natural and Economic Development as well as by creating a Labor Force Development Council to coordinate the needs of industry with the programs offered in North Carolina's educational institutions. The Economic Development Division transfer encountered some opposition because the existing structure had allowed new prospective industry to deal with only one department regarding environmental regulation and economic development.

Reorganization has become a predictable, on-going feature of state government's executive branch since 1971. Department names have changed, missions and mandates have been altered and some agencies, such as the Office of State Controller, have been given autonomous status. One new department — the Department of Community Colleges — has been created.

The most sweeping reorganization since 1977 occurred in 1989 and involved major changes to the Departments of Commerce, Human Resources and Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCD). All three were restructured significantly. The Department of Natural Resources and Economic Development became the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources with primary responsibilities in the areas of environmental and natural resources management and public health protection. The Department of Commerce was renamed the Department of Economic and Community Development. This department acquired the community

development activities of the old NRCDC and added them to the commercial and industrial activity of the old Department of Commerce. The Department of Human Resources lost its Division of Health Services and several sections from other divisions relating to environmental and health management.

The growth in programs at the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources led to legislation approved in the 1996 General Assembly that formally reorganized the department yet again. As of June 1, 1997, all health functions and programs were consolidated in the newly-renamed Department of Health and Human Services, which also comprised the former Department of Human Resources. The Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources was renamed the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

North Carolina's newest executive branch agency is the North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. George L. Sweat, the department's first secretary, was sworn into office on July 20, 2000.

The Council of State

Origin and Composition

North Carolina's Council of State is composed of the elected officials enumerated in Article III of the Constitution of North Carolina. Each of these officials is the executive head of a department of state government. The council advises the governor on certain important administrative matters of state. The council is also charged by statute with other specific duties and responsibilities.

The Council of State had its origin in the Constitution of 1776. Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, this document was created without being subsequently submitted to North Carolina voters for popular approval. The constitution — and its accompanying declaration of rights — set forth the organizational structure of the new state government while, at the same time, limiting its ability to intrude in the private lives of many state citizens. The 1776 constitution established the familiar three-way separation of power that still forms the basis of state government in North Carolina. True power of state, however, was concentrated in the legislative branch.

A profound distrust of executive power was evident throughout the Constitution of 1776. It allowed the governor only a one-year term with a limit of only three terms in any six years. The small amount of executive authority granted to the governor was further limited by requiring, in many instances, the concurrence of the Council of State before the governor could exercise power.

The Council of State consisted of seven men elected by joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. They were elected for a one-year term and could not be members of either the state Senate or the state House of Commons. If a vacancy occurred, it was filled at the next session of the General Assembly. The council was

created to “advise the governor in the execution of his office,” but was independent of the governor.

The role of our Council of State today is similar to what it was centuries ago. While no longer a separate and distinct body elected by the General Assembly, the functions of advising the governor and making decisions which are important to the operation of government have survived.

Constitutional Basis

Article III, Section 7, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election of the following state officers:

- Secretary of State**
- State Auditor**
- State Treasurer**
- Superintendent of Public Instruction**
- Attorney General**
- Commissioner of Labor**
- Commissioner of Agriculture**
- Commissioner of Insurance**

All of these officers, including the governor and lieutenant governor, are elected by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time that votes are cast for president and vice president — November of every other even-numbered year. They are elected to four-year terms and, except for the governor and lieutenant governor, who can be elected to only one additional consecutive term, there is no limit on the number of times each member of the Council of State may be elected. In the event of vacancy on the council due to death, resignation or otherwise, the governor has the authority to appoint someone to serve until a successor is elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Section 8, Article III of the Constitution provides that those elected officials shall constitute the Council of State.

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Council of State, as prescribed in the General Statutes of North Carolina, are to:

- Advise the governor on calling special sessions of the North Carolina General Assembly.**
- Advise the governor and state treasurer on investment of assurance fund.**
- Approve transfers from state property fire insurance fund agencies suffering losses.**

Approve the purchase of insurance for reinsurance.

Control internal improvements and require the chief executive of public works to report on improvements to the council and the General Assembly.

Approve the sale, lease and mortgage of corporate property in which the state has an interest.

Investigate public works companies.

Approve the governor's determination of competitive positions.

Allot contingency and emergency funds for many purposes.

Approve survey of state boundaries.

Sign bonds in lieu of treasurer.

Authorize the treasurer on replacing bonds and notes.

Authorize the treasurer to borrow in emergency and report such to the state legislature.

Approve the issuance of bonds, set interest rate and approve the manner of sale.

Request cancellation of highway bonds in sinking funds if necessary.

Approve borrowing in anticipation of collection of taxes.

Approve parking lot rules.

Participate in lease, rental, purchase and sale of real property.

Approve motor pool rules.

Approve general service rules and regulations.

Approve property and space allocations.

Approve war and civil defense plans.

Approve banks and securities for state funds.

Approve all state land transactions.

Meetings

The Council of State meets monthly at a time agreed upon by its members. Currently, the council meets the first Tuesday of each month. Prior to 1985, Council of State meetings were exempted from the State Open Meetings Law by act of the General Assembly. There was, however, so much public uproar over this practice that since 1985 the meetings have been open.

The Office of the Governor

The Office of the Governor is the oldest governmental office in the state.

The Governor of North Carolina is not only the state's chief executive. He or she also directs the state budget and is responsible for all phases of budgeting from the initial preparation to final execution. The governor is commander-in-chief of the state's military forces. He or she also serves as chair of the Council of State. The governor has the authority to convene a special session of the General Assembly. The governor also has final authority over state expenditures and is responsible for the administration of all funds and loans from the federal government.

Chief administrative branches of the Office of the Governor include:

Senior Staff

Senior staff oversee the Office of the Governor, assisting with the cabinet's policy development, serving as the Governor's link to cabinet members and advising the Governor on legislative matters.

Legal Counsel

The Legal Counsel to the Governor, appointed by the Governor, monitors all legal issues relating to the Governor, the cabinet and the Council of State. Counsel advises the Governor when policy developments involve legal issues, coordinates judicial appointments, coordinates the preparation and execution of all Executive Orders issued by the Governor and investigates the merits of pardon requests, commutations, reprieves, extraditions and rewards.

Office of State Budget and Management

The Office of Budget and Management, under direction of the state budget office, directs preparation of the state budget, advises the governor on policy decisions related to the biennial budget, legislative issues and the management of state government.

Boards and Commissions Office

The Boards and Commissions Office reviews applications and submits recommendations for appointment to the governor for statutory and non-statutory boards and commissions controlled by the Office of the Governor.

Communications Office

The communications staff serve as spokespersons for the Office of the Governor and coordinates communications efforts for the administration, making sure the press and public get information about their state government. The office prepares press releases, speeches and plans public events for the Governor.

Policy Office

The Policy Office is responsible for developing the Governor's key policy initiatives, including those presented to the General Assembly for enactment or funding and those implemented by executive action or in cabinet agencies. The Policy Office works with state agencies, interest groups, nonprofit organizations, community and business leaders and others in an effort to develop initiatives that reflect the Governor's agenda. An emphasis is placed on public-private partnerships, with a focus on community-based solutions to North Carolina's problems.

Office of Constituent Services

The Office of Constituent Services serves as a source of information and referral to the citizens of the state. It serves as the source for citizens to call to let the Governor know how they feel about issues of importance to them. It also serves to refer callers to the appropriate local, state or federal agency from which they need assistance. The office handles much of the Governor's correspondence to the citizens of North Carolina.

Education Policy Office

The Education Policy Office is responsible for advising the Governor and developing the Governor's key policy initiatives on education from the K-12 level through higher education.

Office of Citizen and Faith Outreach

The Office of Citizen and Faith Outreach advises the Governor on issues related to minority citizens and people of faith of North Carolina with an emphasis on policy, legislation and personnel. The office is responsible for making recommendations to the Governor to address current issues of concern to minority citizens and people of faith.

Legislative Affairs

The Legislative Affairs Office is responsible for establishing and maintaining a working relationship with members of the General Assembly on all legislative matters of importance to the Governor. The Legislative Affairs staff track legislation as it moves through the General Assembly and reports on its progress to the Governor.

Governmental Relations

This office is responsible for coordinating state-federal issues and state-local issues of the importance to North Carolina. On state-local issues, the unit is the liaison with the local government interests in the state.

Eastern Office

Located in New Bern, this office serves as a regional extension of the Governor's Raleigh office. The eastern office links local governments, the private sector and citizens of 33 eastern North Carolina counties. The office serves as a resource for citizens, works with public and private groups to assist them, carries out the Governor's policies and addresses the needs of citizens in eastern North Carolina.

Western Office

Located in Asheville, this office serves as a direct link between the Governor and the residents of North Carolina's 27 western counties. This office also works with legislators representing the region to promote programs and funding to boost western North Carolina. Day-to-day management and supervision of the use of the Governor's western residence is a major responsibility of this office. The residence is regularly used by non-profit and civic groups, as well as state, local and federal agencies for meetings, retreats and other gatherings.

Washington, D.C. Office

The North Carolina Washington Office serves as a liaison for the Governor, North Carolina's congressional delegation, federal agencies and the White House. The staff monitors and evaluates the impact of federal legislative initiatives proposed by the administration and advocates for the interests of the state. The Washington Office also responds directly to constituent requests for information.

For further information about the Office of the Governor, call (919) 733-5811 or visit the Web site for the Office of the Governor at www.governor.state.nc.us.

Beverly Eaves Perdue **Governor**

Early Years

Born in Grundy, Va., on January 14, 1947; moved to North Carolina after receiving her Masters and Doctoral degrees and teaching in public schools in Georgia and Florida.

Educational Background

University of Kentucky, B.A. in History, 1969; University of Florida, Masters in Education in Community College Administration, 1974 and Ph.D. in Education Administration, 1976.

Professional Background

Governor of North Carolina, 2009-Present; Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, 2001-2009; North Carolina Senate, representing Craven, Carteret and Pamlico counties, 1991-2001; N.C. House of Representatives, representing Craven County,



1987-1991; director of geriatric services, Craven County Hospital, 1982-1986; consultant in geriatrics and long term care, 1978-1982; director of human services, Neuse River Council of Governments, 1975-1977; public school teacher, 1970-1974.

Honors and Awards

Chair of the Southern Governors Association; Chair of the Southern Regional Education Board, 2009-2010.

Personal Information

Governor Perdue is married to Robert Eaves. Her family includes: son Garrett and his wife, April; son Emmett and his wife, Sara; stepdaughter Charlotte Bock and her husband, Doug Bock, and stepson, Robert III and his wife, Michelle. Perdue and Eaves have six grandchildren: Amelia, Haddie, Bennett, Jake, Rachel and Sarah.

Legislative Achievements

Governor Perdue took office during the deepest economic recession since the Great Depression and made job creation her top priority. She succeeded in protecting job creation programs that were among the tools the state used to attract 80,000 announced jobs and more than \$16 billion in investment at a little more than halfway through her term. Under Governor Perdue's leadership, North Carolina consistently was ranked as one of the top places to do business by analysts from Forbes, CNBC, CEO magazine and others.

She launched an historic initiative to reform state government, streamlining 13 agencies into 8 and ordering the elimination of hundreds of unnecessary rules and regulations to make state government more user-friendly.

Gov. Perdue worked to transform North Carolina classrooms into 21st century learning centers through, among other steps, increased technology in the classroom and the first supported virtual (online) public school. Governor Perdue's Career and College: Ready, Set, Go! initiative was designed to ensure that every student graduates ready for a career, college or technical training. It helped convince the federal government to award North Carolina \$400 million in special Race to the Top education funding. She understood clearly that the success of our education system will define our economic future as a state.

On Governor Perdue's first day in office she signed a series of executive orders designed to make government more efficient, more accessible and more accountable to the people.

Governors of North Carolina

Governors of “Virginia”¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Ralph Lane ¹	1585-1586
John White ²	1587

Proprietary Chief Executives

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
(Samuel Stephens) ³	1622-1664
William Drummond ⁴	1665-1667
Samuel Stephens ⁵	1667-1670
Peter Carteret ⁶	1670-1671
Peter Carteret ⁷	1671-1672
John Jenkins ⁸	1672-1675
Thomas Eastchurch ⁹	1675-1676
[Speaker-Assembly] ¹⁰	1676
John Jenkins ¹¹	1676-1677
Thomas Eastchurch ¹²	1677
Thomas Miller ¹³	1677
[Rebel Council] ¹⁴	1677-1679
Seth Sothell ¹⁵	1678
John Harvey ¹⁶	1679
John Jenkins ¹⁷	1679-1681
Henry Wilkinson ¹⁸	1682
Seth Sothell ¹⁹	1682-1689
John Archdale ²⁰	1683-1686
John Gibbs ²¹	1689-1690
Phillip Ludwell ²²	1690-1691
Thomas Jarvis ²³	1690-1694
Phillip Ludwell ²⁴	1693-1695
Thomas Harvey ²⁵	1694-1699
John Archdale ²⁶	1695
John Archdale ²⁷	1697
Henderson Walker ²⁸	1699-1703
Robert Daniel ²⁹	1703-1705
Thomas Cary ³⁰	1705-1706
William Glover ³¹	1706-1707
Thomas Cary ³²	1707
William Glover ³³	1707-1708
Thomas Cary ³⁴	1709-1710
Edward Hyde ³⁶	1711-1712

Proprietary Chief Executives (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward Hyde ³⁷	1712
Thomas Pollock ³⁸	1712-1714
Charles Eden ³⁹	1714-1722
Thomas Pollock ⁴⁰	1722
William Reed ⁴¹	1722-1724
Edward Moseley ⁴²	1724
George Burrington ⁴³	1724-1725
Sir Richard Everard ⁴⁴	1725-1731

Royal Chief Executives⁴⁵

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Burrington ⁴⁶	1731-1734
Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁷	1734
Gabriel Johnston ⁴⁸	1734-1752
Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁹	1752-1753
Matthew Rowan ⁵⁰	1753-1754
Arthur Dobbs ⁵¹	1754-1765
James Hasell ⁵²	1763
William Tryon ⁵³	1765
William Tryon ⁵⁴	1765-1771
James Hasell ⁵⁵	1771
Josiah Martin ⁵⁶	1771-1775
James Hasell ⁵⁷	1774

Elected by the General Assembly⁵⁸

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard Caswell ⁵⁹	Dobbs	1776-1777
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1777-1778
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1778-1779
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1779-1780
Abner Nash ⁶⁰	Craven	1780-1781
Thomas Burke ⁶¹	Orange	1781-1782
Alexander Martin ⁶²	Guilford	1781-1782
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1782-1783
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1783-1784
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1784-1785
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1785-1786
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1787-1788
Samuel Johnston	Chowan	1788-1789
Samuel Johnston ⁶³	Chowan	1789

Elected by the General Assembly⁵⁸ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Alexander Martin ⁶⁴	Guilford	1789-1790
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1790-1792
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1792
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1792-1793
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1793-1795
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1795
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1795-1796
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1796-1797
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1797-1798
William R. Davie ⁶⁵	Halifax	1798-1799
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1799-1800
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1800-1801
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1801-1802
John Baptiste Ashe ⁶⁶	Halifax	1802
James Turner ⁶⁷	Warren	1802-1803
James Turner	Warren	1803-1804
James Turner ⁶⁸	Warren	1804-1805
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	1805-1806
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	1806-1807
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1807-1808
David Stone	Bertie	1808-1809
David Stone	Bertie	1809-1810
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1810-1811
William Hawkins	Warren	1811-1812
William Hawkins	Warren	1812-1813
William Hawkins	Warren	1813-1814
William Miller	Warren	1814-1815
William Miller	Warren	1815-1816
William Miller	Warren	1816-1817
John Branch	Halifax	1817-1818
John Branch	Halifax	1818-1819
John Branch	Halifax	1819-1820
Jesse Franklin	Surry	1820-1821
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1821-1822
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1822-1823
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1823-1824
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1824-1825
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1825-1826
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	1826-1827
James Iredell, Jr. ⁶⁹	Chowan	1827-1828

Elected by the General Assembly⁵⁸ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
John Owen	Bladen	1828-1829
John Owen	Bladen	1829-1830
Montford Stokes ⁷⁰	Wilkes	1830-1831
Montford Stokes	Wilkes	1831-1832
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1832-1833
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1833-1834
David L. Swain	Buncombe	1834-1835
Richard D. Spaight, Jr.	Craven	1835-1836

Popular Election: Two-Year Terms⁷¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover	1836-1838
Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover	1838-1841
John M. Morehead	Guilford	1841-1842
John M. Morehead	Guilford	1842-1845
William A. Graham	Orange	1845-1847
William A. Graham	Orange	1847-1849
Charles Manly	Wake	1849-1851
David S. Reid ⁷²	Rockingham	1851-1852
David S. Reid ⁷³	Rockingham	1852-1854
Warren Winslow ⁷⁴	Cumberland	1854-1855
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	1855-1857
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	1857-1859
John W. Ellis	Rowan	1859-1861
John W. Ellis ⁷⁵	Rowan	1861
Henry T. Clark ⁷⁶	Edgecombe	1861-1862
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	1862-1864
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	1864-1865

Popular Election: Two-Year Terms⁷¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William W. Holden ⁷⁷	Wake	1865
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	1865-1866
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	1866-1868

Popular Election: Four-Year Terms⁷⁸

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
William W. Holden ⁷⁹	Wake	1868-1870
Tod R. Caldwell ⁸⁰	Burke	1870-1873
Tod R. Caldwell ⁸¹	Burke	1873-1874

Popular Election: Four-Year Terms⁷⁸ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne	1874-1877
Zebulon B. Vance ⁸²	Buncombe	1877-1879
Thomas J. Jarvis ⁸³	Pitt	1879-1881
Thomas J. Jarvis	Pitt	1881-1885
James L. Robinson ⁸⁴	Macon	1883
Alfred M. Scales	Rockingham	1885-1889
Daniel G. Fowle ⁸⁵	Wake	1889-1891
Thomas M. Holt	Alamance	1891-1893
Elias Carr	Edgecombe	1893-1897
Daniel L. Russell	Brunswick	1897-1901
Charles B. Aycock	Wayne	1901-1905
Robert B. Glenn	Forsyth	1905-1909
William W. Kitchin	Person	1909-1913
Locke Craig	Buncombe	1913-1917
Thomas W. Bickett	Franklin	1917-1921
Cameron Morrison	Mecklenburg	1921-1925
Angus W. McLean	Robeson	1925-1929
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1929-1933
John C. B. Ehringhaus	Pasquotank	1933-1937
Clyde R. Hoey	Cleveland	1937-1941
John Melville Broughton	Wake	1941-1945
Robert Gregg Cherry	Gaston	1945-1949
William Kerr Scott	Alamance	1949-1953
William B. Umstead ⁸⁶	Durham	1953-1954
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	1954-1957
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	1957-1961
Terry Sanford	Cumberland	1961-1965
Daniel K. Moore	Jackson	1965-1969
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	1969-1973
James E. Holshouser, Jr. ⁸⁷	Watauga	1973-1977
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson	1977-1981
James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁸⁸	Wilson	1981-1985
James G. Martin ⁸⁹	Iredell	1985-1989
James G. Martin	Iredell	1989-1993
James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁹⁰	Wilson	1993-2001
Michael F. Easley	Brunswick	2001-2009
Beverly Eaves Perdue ⁹¹	Craven	2009-Present

Governors of “Virginia”

- ¹ Lane was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and left Plymouth, England on April 9, 1585. His expedition reached the New World in July. A colony, however, was not established until August.
- ² White was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and departed from Portsmouth, England on April 26, 1587. The expedition made stops at the Isle of Wight and Plymouth before setting sail for “Virginia” on May 5. They reached the area to be settled on July 22, but Governor White wanted to make some preliminary explorations before allowing the remainder of his party to go ashore. Three days later the colonists left the ships. Food shortages and the absence of other needed supplies forced White to leave for England on August 27, 1587. Delayed in England because of war with Spain, White did not return to North Carolina until 1590. Leaving England on March 20, he arrived in August, but found no evidence of life. On a nearby tree he found the letters “C.R.O.” and on another “CROATAN.” White never did find his missing colony and the mystery of the “Lost Colony” remains unsolved.

Proprietary Chief Executives

- ³ Stephens was appointed “commander of the southern plantations” by the council in Virginia. The geographical location of the “southern plantations” was the Albemarle Sound region of northeastern North Carolina where “overflow” settlers from Virginia lived. William S. Powell has suggested that Stephens’ “presence in Carolina removed any urgency for a prompt appointment” of a governor for Carolina when Berkeley was instructed to do so by the Lords Proprietor and explains why Drummond was not appointed until 1664.
- ⁴ Drummond was appointed by William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, at the request of Berkeley’s fellow Lords Proprietor in England. He began serving prior to the delivery of his commission by Peter Carteret in February, 1665. Since other commissions issued to Carteret bear the date December, 3, 1664, it is possible that Drummond’s commission was also issued on that date. Records show that he was still governor in December, 1666, and that a successor was not appointed until October, 1667. He supposedly moved to Virginia sometime during 1667.
- ⁵ The Lords Proprietor appointed Stephens to replace Drummond. Stephens began serving prior to the delivery of his commission in April, 1668. He died while still in office sometime before March 7, 1670.
- ⁶ Carteret had been commissioned lieutenant governor by the Lords Proprietor on December 3, 1664, and was chosen president by the North Carolina Council upon the death of Stephens. He was later appointed governor by the Lords Proprietor. He left the colony for England sometime after May 10, 1672.
- ⁷ See footnote 6.
- ⁸ Carteret commissioned Jenkins to act as deputy governor when he left the colony. Carteret’s legal authority to make this appointment rested in commissions issued

by the Lords Proprietor in October, 1670, but expired “at the end of four years” according to provisions in the Fundamental Constitutions. Carteret had not returned to the colony when his commission to Jenkins officially expired. Jenkins, however, continued to serve. When the General Assembly met following elections in September, 1675, opposition had formed against Jenkins and he was imprisoned on charges of “several misdemeanors”.

⁹ Eastchurch was elected speaker of the assembly and assumed the role of governor following the imprisonment of Jenkins. He seems to have remained in this position until the spring of 1676 when he departed the colony for England.

¹⁰ Eastchurch “apparently left someone else as speaker, for the assembly remained in session”. Jenkins, however, was forcibly liberated from prison by friends “at some date before late March, 1676.” He exercised enough control to hold a court and, for a period prior to the departure of Eastchurch for England, both he and Jenkins exercised control over the province. In October, 1676, Jenkins, backed by an armed force, dissolved the assembly and resumed the role of governor.

¹¹ See footnote 10.

¹² The Lords Proprietor commissioned Eastchurch as governor. Upon his return to the colony, he stopped at Nevis in the West Indies and sought the attention of a wealthy lady. Deciding to remain in Nevis for a while, he appointed Thomas Miller deputy governor until his return. Eastchurch never returned to North Carolina, dying in Virginia while on his way back to the colony. Because he had not officially qualified as governor in Albemarle, Eastchurch had no legal authority to appoint Miller. When Miller reached Albemarle, however, he was able to secure his position with little initial trouble. Miller’s aggressive attempts to quiet opposition and his general handling of the government soon put him in conflict with the populace. This conflict erupted into the political upheaval known as “Culpepper’s Rebellion.”

¹³ See footnote 12.

¹⁴ Tradition is that John Culpepper was elected governor by the assembly members when they rebelled against Miller. There is no documentary evidence to substantiate claims that he held any post other than that of customs collector. Dr. Lindley Butler suggests that it is possible that John Jenkins, the last de jure executive of the colony, acted as a de facto government and evidence exists that a “rebel” council meeting was held in early 1678 at his home.

¹⁵ Sothell was appointed governor in 1678, but was captured “by the Turkes and carried into Argier (sic). . .” and did not take office.

Harvey’s commission instructed him to act as “President of the Council and execute the authority of the government until the arrival of Mr. Sothell”. Other details are not known. He died while still in office.

¹⁷ Jenkins was elected president of the council following the death of Harvey and died on December 17, 1681, while still in office.

- ¹⁸ Wilkinson was appointed by the Lords Proprietor but never left England—“he was arrested and imprisoned in London while preparing to sail”.
- ¹⁹ Sothell, following his purchase of the “Earl of Clarendon’s share of Carolina”, became governor under a provision of the Fundamental Constitution which “provided that the eldest proprietor that shall be in Carolina shall be Governor.” The date of Sothell’s assumption of governorship is not known. Extant records tell nothing about the government of Albemarle in the year following Jenkins’ death. It is possible that Sothell reached the colony and took office before Jenkins died or soon afterwards. It is also possible that for a time there was an acting governor chosen by the council or that there may have been a period of chaos. Nothing is known except that Sothell arrived in Albemarle at some time prior to March 10, 1682, when he held court at Edward Smithwick’s house in Chowan Precinct. Sothell soon ran into trouble with the people of Albemarle and at the meeting of the assembly in 1689, thirteen charges of misconduct and irregularities were brought against him. He was banished from the colony for 12 months and was prohibited from ever again holding public office in Albemarle. On December 5, 1689, the Lords Proprietor officially suspended Sothell as governor because he abused the authority granted him as a proprietor.
- ²⁰ Archdale was in the colony by December, 1683, to collect quitrents and remained in Albemarle until 1686. While Governor Sothell was absent from the county, Archdale served on many occasions as acting governor.
- ²¹ The Fundamental Constitutions provided that the eldest proprietor living in the colony would be governor and that if there were none, then the eldest cacique was to act. “Gibbs, a relative of the Duke of Albemarle, had been made a cacique of Carolina in October, 1682, and had been granted a manor in the southern Carolina colony a few months later. Gibbs came to Albemarle at some date before November, 1689, by which time he was known as ‘governor.’ His claim to the governorship seems to have been recognized in the colony for a time; an assembly appears to have been held while he was governor.’ It is probable that Albemarle inhabitants recognized his claim until word arrived of Ludwell’s appointment, which was made in December, 1689.” Even after Ludwell arrived in Albemarle Gibbs continued to claim his right to the office. In July, 1690, both were advised by the Virginia governor to carry their dispute to the Proprietor in England, which was apparently done. On November 8, 1691, the Proprietor issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Albemarle reaffirming Sothell’s suspension and repudiating the claim of Gibbs. They also suspended the Fundamental Constitutions, which stripped Gibbs of any further legal basis for his actions. (The actions of the Proprietors on November 8, 1691, did in fact suspend the Fundamental Constitutions even though formal announcement of their suspension was not made until May 11, 1693.)
- ²² The Lords Proprietor commissioned Ludwell as governor on December 5, 1689, following the suspension of Sothell. His dispute with Gibbs led to the issuance

of a second commission on November 8, 1691. He served as governor until his appointment as governor of all Carolina.

- ²³ Jarvis acted as deputy governor while Ludwell was in Virginia and England. He was officially appointed deputy governor upon Ludwell's acceptance of the governorship of Carolina and served until his death in 1694.
- ²⁴ Ludwell served as acting governor, possibly by appointment of Thomas Smith, governor of Carolina. The authority under which he acted is not known. In October, 1694, it is apparent that the Lords Proprietor did not know of his position since surviving documents from that time refer to him as "our late Governor of North Carolina." Ludwell issued a proclamation on November 28, 1693, and land grant records indicate that he acted as chief executive intermittently throughout 1694 and as late as May of 1695. Records show that he was residing in Virginia by April, 1695, and had been elected to represent James City County in the Virginia Assembly.
- ²⁵ Harvey became president of the council upon the death of Jarvis in 1694. He was presiding over the council on July 12, 1694, and signed several survey warrants the same day. He continued serving until his death on July 3, 1699.
- ²⁶ Archdale stopped in North Carolina for a few weeks and acted as chief executive on his way to Charleston to assume office as governor of Carolina. He was in Virginia en route to Charleston on June 11, 12 and 13, 1695, and was in Charleston by August 17, 1695, the date on which he took the oath of office at Charleston.
- ²⁷ Archdale's authority to act as governor rested with his previous commission, which was still valid. The problem of gubernatorial succession at this time is due to the death of Lord Craven and confusion over the tenure of Lord Bath. Since no one other than the Lord Palatine could commission a new governor, there had been no "regular" governor appointed for Carolina.
- ²⁸ Walker, as president of the council, assumed the role of chief executive shortly after the death of Harvey and relinquished it upon the arrival of Robert Daniel sometime between June 20, 1703 and July 29, 1703.
- ²⁹ Daniel was appointed deputy governor of Carolina by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, and was acting in this capacity by July 29, 1703. Conflicts with minority religious groups, primarily the Quakers, led to his suspension in March, 1705.
- ³⁰ Cary was appointed by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, to replace Daniel and arrived in North Carolina on March 21, 1705. Dissenters were pleased initially with the appointment, because Cary was related by marriage to John Archdale, the Quaker proprietor. This initial feeling of goodwill toward Cary soon changed. When he arrived in North Carolina, Cary found Anglicans in most places of power and, therefore, cast his lot with them. Although the law requiring oaths of allegiance was still on the statute books, dissenters had assumed that Cary would not enforce it. When the General Court met on March 27, however, Cary did just that,

the oath act being publicly read and put into execution. At the General Assembly meeting in November, 1705, Quaker members were again required to take oaths. They refused and were subsequently excluded from the legislature. Cary and his Anglican allies then passed a law voiding the election of anyone found guilty of promoting his own candidacy. This loosely-defined bill gave the majority faction in the lower house the power to exclude any undesirable member and was designed to be used against troublesome non-Quakers.

Cary's actions spurred dissenter leaders and some disgruntled Anglicans to send a representative to England to plead for relief. In October, 1706, their chosen spokesman, John Porter, left Albemarle for London. Surviving records make it clear that Porter was not a Quaker and, in fact, may have been an Anglican. Although he did not take the oaths of office with his fellow justices at the October/November, 1705, session of the General Court, he had taken them in March, 1705. In England, Porter received the support of John Archdale, who persuaded the Lords Proprietor to issue orders to Porter suspending Sir Nathaniel Johnson's authority over North Carolina, removing Cary as deputy governor, naming five new councilors and authorizing the council to elect a chief executive.

Returning to Albemarle in October, 1707, Porter found William Glover and the council presiding over the government because Cary had left for a visit to South Carolina. This arrangement appeared satisfactory to Porter, who called the new lords deputies together and nominated Glover as president of the council. Glover was elected, but the vote was illegal since Porter's instructions required that Cary and the former councilors be present for the voting. Porter knew exactly what he was doing, however, and later used the illegality of the election to force Glover out of office.

On November 3, 1707, Glover convened the general assembly at John Hecklfield's house at Little River. Joining him in the upper house as lords deputies were Porter, Foster, Newby, Hawkins and Thomas Cary, recently returned from South Carolina. After requesting that the lower house send its list of members to him, the president proposed dissolution of the assembly without further business. Cary objected, but the following day Glover and the rest of the council dissolved the General Assembly. Although he had been required to convene the assembly in compliance with the biennial act which specified that a legislative session be held every two years, Glover apparently did not want Cary to use the gathering as a forum.

At some point between the close of the assembly in November, 1707, and the summer of 1708, Glover turned on the dissenters. Apparently, he decided to revive the oath of office and force the Quaker councilors to take it. Seeing the turn of events, Cary moved to join Porter and the dissenters in the hope of regaining the chief executive's office. After receiving assurances of toleration from Cary, Porter moved decisively. Late in the summer of 1708, he called together both Cary's old councilors and the new ones, as he was originally supposed to have done in

October, 1707, and announced that Glover's election as president had been illegal. Glover, joined by Thomas Pollock, protested vigorously and armed violence broke out between the two factions. Soon, though, both sides agreed to let the General Assembly determine the validity of their rival claims. Cary and Glover each issued separate writs of election to every precinct which then proceeded to elect two sets of burgesses - one pledged to Cary and one to Glover. Cary men predominated in Bath County and Pasquotank and Perquimans precincts, Glover men controlled Currituck precinct, and Chowan was almost evenly divided. In the critical maneuvering for control of the assembly which met October 11, 1708, Cary forces scored an early, ultimately decisive victory. Edward Moseley, an Anglican vestryman, was chosen speaker of the house. Despite his religious affiliation, he was a Cary supporter. Through Moseley's careful management, Cary delegates were seated from every precinct except Currituck. When news of the Cary victory in the lower house reached Glover, he departed for Virginia. There is evidence that Glover continued to act in the capacity of president of a council during 1709 and 1710. Land grant records indicate several grants throughout each year bear his name and the names of his councillors. The general assembly nullified the test oaths and the council officially elected Cary president.

The Lords Proprietor were slow to intervene to stop the political turmoil in North Carolina. In December, 1708, they appointed Edward Tynite to be governor of Carolina and instructed him to make Edward Hyde deputy governor of North Carolina. Arriving in the colony early in 1711, Hyde had no legal claim on the deputy governorship because Tynite had died before commissioning him. He was, however, warmly received in Albemarle and his position as a distant kinsman of the queen so impressed the council that it elected Hyde to the presidency. He called a general assembly for March, 1711, where he recommended harsh legislation against dissenters and the arrest of Cary and Porter. From his home in

Bath, Cary rallied his supporters to resist and the armed conflict known as the Cary Rebellion began.

³¹ See footnote 30.

³² See footnote 30.

³³ See footnote 30.

³⁴ See footnote 30.

³⁵ See footnote 30.

³⁶ Edward Hyde served first as president of the council and later as governor by commission from the Lords Proprietor. When Cary challenged his authority, armed conflict erupted between the two. Cary's Rebellion ended with the arrest of Cary. He was later released for lack of evidence. Hyde continued as governor until his death on September 8, 1712.

³⁷ See footnote 36.

- ³⁸ Pollock, as president of the council, became governor following the death of Hyde and served in that capacity until the arrival of Charles Eden.
- ³⁹ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Eden and he served until his death on March 22, 1722.
- ⁴⁰ Pollock, as president of the council, became chief executive after Eden's death and served until his own death in September, 1722.
- ⁴¹ Reed was elected president of the council to replace Pollock and as such served until the arrival of George Burrington.
- ⁴² Moseley, as president of the council, was sworn in as acting governor when Burrington left the colony to travel to South Carolina. By November 7, 1724 Burrington had returned to North Carolina.
- ⁴³ Burrington was commissioned governor of North Carolina by the Lords Proprietor and served until he was removed from office. Why he was removed is not officially known.
- ⁴⁴ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Everard following Burrington's removal from office. Burrington, however, continued to create problems for Everard after he had taken office. Everard remained governor during the period of transition when North Carolina became a royal colony.

Royal Chief Executives

- ⁴⁵ In 1729, the Lords Proprietor gave up ownership of North Carolina and with it the right to appoint governors and other officials.
- ⁴⁶ Burrington was the first governor commissioned by the crown, and the only man to be appointed by both the Lords Proprietor and the crown. He qualified before the council in 1731. His political enemies succeeded in securing his removal from office in 1734.
- ⁴⁷ Rice served as chief executive while Burrington was out of the colony.
- ⁴⁸ Johnston was commissioned by the crown and served as governor until his death on July 17, 1752.
- ⁴⁹ Rice, as president of the council, became chief executive following the death of Johnston. Johnston was considerably advanced in age when he assumed office and soon died.
- ⁵⁰ Rowan was elected president following the death of Rice and served as chief executive until the arrival of Dobbs.
- ⁵¹ Dobbs was commissioned by the crown and arrived in North Carolina in late October, 1754. He qualified before the chief justice and three members of the council who had met him in Bath. He continued serving until his death in March, 1765.
- ⁵² Hassel served as chief executive during the absence of Dobbs from the colony. Dobbs had returned by December 19, 1763.

- ⁵³ Tryon, who had been commissioned lieutenant governor under Dobbs, served as chief executive, first under his commission as lieutenant governor and then under a new commission as governor. He served in this capacity until 1771 when he was appointed governor to New York.
- ⁵⁴ See footnote 53.
- ⁵⁵ James Hasell, president of the council, acted as interim governor until the arrival of Josiah Martin.
- ⁵⁶ Josiah Martin was appointed by the crown and served as the last royal governor of North Carolina. The date of his actual relinquishing of authority has been one of controversy among historians. Some cite the day he left North Carolina soil as July, 1775. Others accept July 4, 1776. Martin considered himself to be governor throughout the Revolution since his commission had not been rescinded.
- ⁵⁷ Hasell, as president of the council, acted as temporary governor during the absence of Martin who had left the colony for New York for reasons of health.

Governors Elected by the General Assembly

- ⁵⁸ The Constitution of 1776 provided that the General Assembly “elect a governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years, in six successive years.”
- ⁵⁹ The Provincial Congress appointed Caswell to act “until [the] next General Assembly.” The General Assembly later elected him to one regular term and two additional terms.
- ⁶⁰ The House and Senate Journals for 1780 are missing. Loose papers found in the North Carolina state archives, however, provided the necessary information. Nash requested that his name be withdrawn from nomination in 1781.
- ⁶¹ On September 12, 1781, Burke and several other state officials and continental officers were captured by the British. Burke was sent to Sullivan’s Island near Charleston, South Carolina, and later transferred to James Island. After several attempts, he was able to obtain a parole to return to North Carolina in late January, 1782. General Alexander Leslie, who issued the parole, later changed his mind and wrote General Nathaniel Greene requesting the immediate return of Burke. Feeling that it was more important for him to remain in North Carolina, Burke refused to comply with the request despite urging from several men of importance who questioned the legality, as well as the prudence, of his actions. Subsequent adversity prompted Burke to have his name withdrawn from the list of nominees for governor in 1782. He retired from public life to his home near Hillsborough where he died the following year.
- ⁶² Martin, as Speaker of the Senate, was qualified as acting governor upon receiving news of Burke’s capture. He served in this capacity until Burke returned to North Carolina in late January, 1782.

⁶³ On November 26, 1789 Johnston was elected United States Senator after having already qualified as governor. A new election was held on December 5, and Alexander Martin was elected to replace him.

⁶⁴ See footnote 63.

⁶⁵ Davie served only one term as governor due to his appointment in 1799 by President Adams to a special diplomatic mission to France. Crabtree, *North Carolina Governors*, 57.

⁶⁶ Ashe died before he could qualify and Turner was elected to replace him.

⁶⁷ See footnote 66.

⁶⁸ Turner was elected to the United States Senate on November 21, 1805, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Montford Stokes.

⁶⁹ Iredell resigned on December 1, 1828, following his election to the United States Senate to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Nathaniel Macon.

⁷⁰ Stokes was appointed by President Jackson in 1832 as “chairman of the Federal Indian Commission to supervise the settlement of southern Indians west of the Mississippi.”

Popularly-Elected Governors: Two-Year Term

⁷¹ The Constitutional Convention of 1835 approved an amendment to the constitution providing for the popular election of governor. The terms of office for governor was lengthened to two years. He could only serve two terms in a six- year period.

⁷² Manly was defeated for re-election by Reid in 1850.

⁷³ On November 24, 1854, the General Assembly elected Reid to complete the unexpired term of Willie P. Mangum in the United States Senate.

⁷⁴ Winslow, as Speaker of the House, qualified as governor following the resignation of Reid.

⁷⁵ Ellis died on July 7, 1861.

⁷⁶ Clark, as Speaker of the Senate, became governor following the death of Ellis.

⁷⁷ Major General Daniel E. Sickles, commander of the Second Military District, appointed Holden as provisional governor on May 9, 1865. Worth defeated him in the popular election of 1865.

⁷⁸ The North Carolina Constitution of 1868 extended the term of office for governor from two years to four years, but prohibited him from seeking re-election for the following term.

Popularly-Elected Governors: Four-Year Term

⁷⁹ The efforts of conservatives in keeping blacks away from the polls during the election of 1870 resulted in a substantial majority of the seats in the General Assembly being won by conservative candidates. On December 9, 1870, a resolution of impeachment

against Holden was introduced in the House of Representatives by Frederick N. Strudwick of Orange. In all, eight charges were brought against Governor Holden. The trial lasted from February 21, 1871, to March 23, 1871, and Holden was found guilty on six of the eight charges. He was immediately removed from office.

⁸⁰ Caldwell became governor following the removal of Holden from office and was elected governor in the general elections of 1872. He died in office July 11, 1874.

⁸¹ See footnote 80.

⁸² Vance was elected governor in 1876. On January 21, 1879, he was elected to the United States Senate by the General Assembly and resigned as governor effective February 5, 1879.

⁸³ Jarvis became governor following the resignation of Vance, and was elected governor in the general elections of 1880.

⁸⁴ Robinson was sworn in as governor on September 1, 1883 to act while Jarvis was out of the state. He served from September 1 through September 28.

⁸⁵ Fowle died April 7, 1891.

⁸⁶ Umstead died on November 7, 1954.

⁸⁷ Holshouser was the first republican elected governor since 1896 when Daniel Russell was elected.

⁸⁸ Hunt became the first governor elected to a four-year term who was then elected to another term. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1977 permitted the governor and lieutenant governor to run for re-election.

⁸⁹ Martin became only the second Republican elected in this century. He was re-elected in 1988.

⁹⁰ Hunt became the first governor to serve two consecutive four-year terms and then, after sitting out two gubernatorial elections, be re-elected for a third term.

⁹¹ Perdue became the first woman to be elected as governor as North Carolina after winning the general election of 2008. She took office in January, 2009.

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

The origin of this office goes back to 16th century England when the English Crown established the office of the Lord Lieutenant, a county official who represented the king in the management of local affairs.

Although several early American colonial charters referred to a “deputy governor,” the phrase “Lieutenant Governor” was used for the first time in the Massachusetts Charter of 1691. That charter also made it clear that the Lieutenant Governor would become governor in the event of a vacancy. The Office of the Lieutenant Governor in colonial times seems to have been established expressly to cope with the problem of gubernatorial absence.

The concept of the Lieutenant Governor presiding over the upper house of the state legislature may have had its roots in the colonial practice of making the Lieutenant Governor the chief member of the governor’s council.

The North Carolina Constitution of 1776 made no provision for a Lieutenant Governor. The constitutional convention of 1868 chose to create an elective Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Between 1868 and 1970, the Lieutenant Governor was a part-time official with very limited authority. He served only when the General Assembly was in session or in the absence of the Governor. His primary responsibility was to preside over the N.C. Senate. As the presiding officer, he appointed senators to committees and oversaw legislation as it passed through the Senate. Today, the Office of Lieutenant Governor is a full-time position and the Lieutenant Governor is no longer limited to one four-year term. Instead, he or she may be elected to one additional, consecutive four-year term.

Unlike any other state official, the Lieutenant Governor straddles the executive and legislative branches. The office is vested with constitutional and statutory powers in both branches. Under the Constitution the Lieutenant Governor is first in line to succeed the Governor should that office become vacant.

The Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate, and, as chief presiding officer, directs the debate of bills on the Senate floor. The Lieutenant Governor is also a member of the Council of State and serves on the State Board of Education and the North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission, as well as serving on the North Carolina Board of Community Colleges and the Board of Economic Development.

The Office of the Lieutenant Governor consists of a staff that assists the Lieutenant Governor in carrying out his duties. Much of the work of the staff involves responding to citizen inquiries and problems developing policy initiatives and working with other state agencies.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission

North Carolina Small Business Council

State Board of Community Colleges

State Board of Education

State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board

North Carolina Local Government Partnership Council

**North Carolina Information Resource Management Commission
(Chair)**

For further information about the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, call (919) 733-7350 or visit the office's Web site at www.ltgov.state.nc.us.

Walter Harvey Dalton

Lieutenant Governor

Early Years

Born in Rutherfordton on May 21, 1949 to Charles Claxton and Amanda Haynes Dalton.

Educational Background

Rutherfordton-Spindale High School, 1963-1967; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC, Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., UNC, Chapel Hill, 1975.

Professional Background

Lieutenant Governor of N.C., 2009-Present; Law Clerk, U.S. District Court, Western Region, 1975-77.

Political Activities

2001-Present; N.C. Senate, 1997-2008

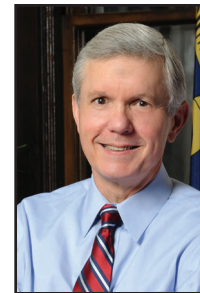
Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations
Director and Co-Founder, Rutherford Child Abuse Prevention Society; Member, N.C. State Bar; Member, South Carolina State Bar; Former President, Rutherford County Bar Association.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Courts Commission; Chair, Southern Regional Education Board; Executive Committee, N.C. Economic Development Board; N.C. Travel and Tourism Board.

Honors and Awards

Charles Dick Medal of Merit, N.C. National Guard, 2008; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Green Industry Council, 2008; President's Award, National Association of



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State Park Directors, 2007; Senator of the Year, N.C. Autism Association, 2006.

Personal Information

Married, Lucille Hodge Dalton of Rutherfordton. Two children.

Lieutenant Governors¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Tod R. Caldwell ²	Burke	1868-1870
Curtis H. Brogden ³	Wayne	1873-1874
Thomas J. Jarvis ⁴	Pitt	1877-1879
James L. Robinson ⁵	Macon	1881-1885
Charles M. Stedman	New Hanover	1885-1889
Thomas M. Holt ⁶	Alamance	1889-1891
Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany	1893-1897
Charles A. Reynolds	Forsyth	1897-1901
Wilfred D. Turner	Iredell	1901-1905
Francis D. Winston	Bertie	1905-1909
William C. Newland	Caldwell	1909-1913
Elijah L. Daughtridge	Edgecombe	1913-1917
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1917-1921
William B. Cooper	New Hanover	1921-1925
Jacob E. Long	Durham	1925-1929
Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe	1929-1933
Alexander H. Graham	Orange	1933-1937
Wilkins P. Horton	Chatham	1937-1941
Reginald L. Harris	Person	1941-1945
Lynton Y. Ballentine	Wake	1945-1949
Hoyt Patrick Taylor	Anson	1949-1953
Luther H. Hodges ⁷	Rockingham	1953-1954
Luther E. Barnhardt	Cabarrus	1957-1961
Harvey Cloyd Philpott ⁸	Davidson	1961-1965
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	1965-1969
Hoyt Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson	1969-1973
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson	1973-1977
James C. Green ⁹	Bladen	1977-1985
Robert B. Jordan, III	Montgomery	1985-1989
James C. Gardner ¹⁰	Nash	1989-1993

Lieutenant Governors¹ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Dennis A. Wicker	Lee	1993-2000
Beverly Eaves Perdue	Craven	2001-2009
Walter Harvey Dalton	Rutherfordton	2009-Present

¹ The Office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the North Carolina Constitution of 1868.

² Caldwell became governor following Holden's impeachment in 1870.

³ Brogden became governor following Caldwell's death.

⁴ Jarvis became governor following Vance's resignation.

⁵ Robinson resigned from office on October 13, 1884.

⁶ Holt became governor following Fowle's death.

⁷ Hodges became governor following Umstead's death.

⁸ Philpott died on August 18, 1961.

⁹ Green was the first lieutenant governor elected to a second term.

¹⁰ Gardner was elected in 1988, becoming the first Republican elected lieutenant governor this century.

Department of the Secretary of State

The Department of the Secretary of State is the second-oldest government office in North Carolina. Shortly after the Lords Proprietor were granted their charter in 1663, they appointed the first secretary to maintain the records of the colony. The Office of Secretary of State even survived the turmoil of the Revolution, finding its way into the North Carolina State Constitution of 1776.

From 1776 until 1835, the Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly in joint session for a term of one year. Beginning in 1868, the Secretary of State was elected by the people of North Carolina.

Today, the Secretary of State is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time as other elected executive officials. The Secretary of State is a member of the Council of State and an ex-officio member of the Local Government Commission.

The department plays an important role in the state's economy. Many of the department's programs encourage capital investment in North Carolina by providing a stable regulatory environment for business and industry. The agency is also a leader in developing electronic commerce throughout the state. The department's business-related sub-branches include:

Corporations Division

This division regulates the formation, activities and dissolution of every corporation, limited liability company and limited partnership in the state. The division is responsible for maintaining records on hundreds of thousands of current corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships and limited liability companies.

Publications Division

The Publications Division compiles and publishes information useful to the General Assembly, other state agencies and the people of North Carolina. The division maintains important reference works, such as the *North Carolina Manual* and the *Directory of State and County Officials*, while also managing an archive of state voting records, gubernatorial executive orders, N.C. House and Senate journals and N.C. Session Laws extending back over a century and an original, hand-written copy of the N.C. Constitution of 1868.

Securities Division

The Securities Division regulates the sales of stocks and other financial instruments and the activities of brokers across the state. North Carolina's securities laws provide the division with significant investigative powers. The division also has the statutory authority to issue stop orders against securities offerings, issue cease and desist orders,

seek court injunctions or refer the results of an investigation to a district attorney for criminal prosecution.

Trademarks Section

This section issues trademarks and service marks for businesses in North Carolina and enforces state and federal trademark laws against counterfeiters. Counterfeit goods cost North Carolina manufacturers and consumers millions of dollars each year.

Uniform Commercial Code Section

This section supports commercial lending in North Carolina as the repository for lien records filed by banks, mortgage companies and other financial institutions. The section also serves as a central filing office for federal tax liens, which are handled in the same manner as UCC filings.

Authentications Section

The Authentications Section helps residents and businesses navigate the requirements of the Hague Convention, which governs international protocol for establishing the authenticity of official documents issued in the United States that are intended for use in business or official governmental transactions in other nations. In concrete terms, the Authentications Section helps thousands of residents complete the paperwork for overseas adoptions and shipment of bodies for burial outside the borders of the United States each year. Businesses conducting transactions overseas also rely on the section's services.

Charitable Solicitation Licensing Section

The Charitable Solicitation Licensing Section regulates organizations and persons who raise money for charitable purposes from persons within the geographical boundaries of North Carolina.

Land Records Section

The Land Records Section works with local governments to establish standards for the storage of vital land records such as deeds. The section has provided expertise free to the many local governments creating electronic archives of their land records.

Lobbyist Compliance Division

This division administers North Carolina's lobbying registration and reporting laws. It is also a repository for official copies of ratified laws.

Notary Public Section

The department issues commissions to notaries public and educational standards for notary public training. This section has an enforcement section that works with local and state agencies to enforce notary public law and prosecute violators. The section also administers and enforces the state's new e-Notary program.

Elaine F. Marshall *N.C. Secretary of State*



Early Years

Born November 18, 1945, in Lineboro, Md., to Donald and Pauline Folk.

Educational Background

Bachelor's of Science in Textiles and Clothing, University of Maryland, 1968; Juris Doctor, Campbell University School of Law, 1981; Honorary Doctoral Degrees, Meredith College and Lees-McRae College, 2004; Honorary Doctorate, Campbell University, 2008.

Professional Background

Teacher, Lenoir County School System, 1969-1970; Co-Owner, Book and Gift Store, 1969-74; Instructor, Lenoir Community College and Johnston Technical Community College, 1970-1977; Owner and Decorator, The Custom House, Dunn, 1975-1979; Associate, Office of Edgar R. Bain, Lillington, 1981-1984; Partner, Bain & Marshall, Lillington, 1985-1992; Partner, Marshall & Marshall, Lillington, 1993-96.

Political Activities

North Carolina Secretary of State, 1997-Present; Senator, 15th District, North Carolina Senate, 1993-1994.

Organizations, Boards and Commissions

National Electronic Commerce Coordinating Council (eC3) Member, Vice President, 2006, President 2007; Chair, National Secretaries of State Standing Committee on Business Services and Licensing, 2004 and 2007; Board Member, Masonic Home for Children, 2003-2007; Board of Directors Member, Latin American Resource Center, 2003-2007; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. 4-H Development Fund, Inc., 1990-Present; Founding board member, Harnett County Rape Crisis (now SAFE), 1988-1991; President, Harnett County Bar Association, 1988-1989; Governor, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1995; Founding Chair, Harnett HelpNet for Children, 1992; International Farm Young Exchange Delegate to Brazil, 1967; National Scholarship Winner, 4-H Foundation, 1963; President, Maryland 4-H, 1963.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Citizen Award, Alpha Gamma Delta International Fraternity (highest honor), 2010; Distinguished Service Award for a State Official, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 2007; Eta State Founders Award, Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 2007; Achievement Award, National Notary Association, 2006; Lifetime Achievement Award for Women in Business, Triangle Business Journal, 2006; Honorary Gold Record, Recording Industry of America, 2005; Women's Equality Award, NCAE, 2005; 2004 Leadership in Government Award, Common Cause; 2004 Distinguished Attorney Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; 2003 Lifetime Achievement Award,

North Carolina 4-H; 2003 Top Twenty-Five Award for Government Technology Leadership in America by Government Technology Magazine; In the Arena Award (for department's interactive database system) and Best of Breed Award (for leadership in opening up state government through Internet-based access), Center for Digital Government, 2002; Alumni of the Year, North Carolina 4-H, 2001; Special Achievement Award for Technology, Academy of Trial Lawyers, 2000; Career Woman of the Year, Business & Professional Women in North Carolina, 1998; Distinguished Citizen Award, N.C. Council for Women, 1997; Distinguished Citizen of the Year, N.C. Council for Women, 1996; Recipient, Richter Moore Public Service Award, N.C. Political Science Association, 1997; Recipient, Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1996; Lillington Woman of the Year, 1994; Public Citizen of the Year, N.C. Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, 1994; Dunn Business Woman of the Year, 1990; Academic Honorary, Phi Kappa Phi, 1989; Harnett County 4-H Alumna of the Year, 1989.

North Carolina Secretaries of State

Colonial Secretaries²⁷

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard Cobthrop ¹	ca. 1665
Peter Carteret ²	1665-1672
Robert Holden ³	1675-1677
Thomas Miller ⁴	1677-1679
Robert Holden ⁵	1679-1683
Woodrowe ⁶	1683-1685
Francis Hartley ⁷	1685-1692
Daniel Akehurst ⁸	1692-1700
Samuel Swann ⁹	1700-1704
Tobias Knight ¹⁰	1704-1708
George Lumley ¹¹	1704
George Lumley	1708
Nevil Low ¹²	1711
Tobias Knight ¹³	1712-1719
John Lovick ¹⁴	1719-1722
John Lovick ¹⁵	1722-1731
Joseph Anderson ¹⁶	1731
Nathaniel Rice ¹⁷	1731-1753
James Murray ¹⁸	1753-1755
Henry McCulloch ¹⁹	1755
Richard Spaight ²⁰	1755-1762
Richard Spaight ²¹	1762
Benjamin Heron ²²	1762-1769

Colonial Secretaries²⁷ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
John London ²³	1769-1770
Thomas Faulkner ²⁵	1772
Samuel Strudwick ²⁶	1772-1775

Secretaries of State²

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
James Glasgow ²⁸		1777-1798
William White ²⁹		1798-1811
William Hill ³⁰		1811-1857
Rufus H. Page ³¹		1857-1862
John P. H. Russ ³²		1862-1864
Charles R. Thomas ³³		1864-1865
Robert W. Best ³⁴		1865-1868
Henry J. Menninger ³⁵	Wake	1868-1873
William H. Howerton	Rowan	1873-1877
Joseph A. Engelhard ³⁶	New Hanover	1877-1879
William L. Saunders ³⁷	Wake	1879-1891
Octavius Coke ³⁸	Wake	1891-1895
Charles M. Cooke ³⁹	Franklin	1895-1897
Cyrus Thompson	Onslow	1897-1901
John Bryan Grimes ⁴⁰	Pitt	1901-1923
William N. Everett ⁴¹	Richmond	1923-1928
James A. Hartness ⁴²	Richmond	1928-1933
Stacey W. Wade ⁴³	Carteret	1933-1936
Charles G. Powell ⁴⁴	Granville	1936
Thad A. Eure ⁴⁵	Hertford	1936-1989
Rufus L. Edmisten ⁴⁶	Watauga	1989-1996
Janice I. Faulkner ⁴⁷	Pitt	1996
Elaine F. Marshall ⁴⁸	Harnett	1997-Present

Colonial Secretaries

- ¹ The Lords Proprietor chose Cobthrop, but he never sailed to Albemarle.
- ² The Lords Proprietor commissioned Carteret and he arrived in Albemarle on February 23, 1665. He was presumably qualified shortly after his arrival. Following the death of Governor Stephens in early 1670, Carteret was chosen as his successor, but apparently continued serving as secretary. It is possible that he acted in both capacities until his departure for England in 1672.
- ³ Little is known concerning Holden's appointment or dates of service. He was serving as secretary on July 26, 1675, where he verified a sworn statement and seems to have continued in office until the arrival of Miller in July, 1677. It is possible he

was appointed secretary prior to this date since he had been in the colony since 1671.

- ⁴ When Eastchurch appointed Miller to act in his stead until he returned to North Carolina, he apparently appointed him secretary as well as deputy governor. On October 9, 1677, Miller attested to the granting of a power of attorney, however this could have been in the capacity of acting governor rather than as secretary.
- ⁵ The Lords Proprietor appointed Holden. He apparently arrived in Albemarle in July, 1679. The Lords Proprietor issued a warrant appointing him Receiver General of North Carolina in February, 1679, and it is possible that a similar warrant was issued about the same time for secretary. Records indicate Holden was acting as secretary by November 6, 1679. Sometime between March, 1681, and July, 1682, Holden was imprisoned on charges of “gross irregularities in the collection of Customs”— another office which he held. Extant records do not indicate what ultimately happened to him. His name does not appear in council records after 1681 and, in 1682, John Archdale was issued a blank commission to appoint a new receiver-general. It is possible that Holden was released from prison or acquitted of the charges and continued serving as secretary. Some sources indicate he served until 1684. Other references, however, indicate that someone else was acting as secretary in 1684 or earlier.
- ⁶ Little is known about Woodrowe, not even his first name. The only mention of him in extant records is in a letter written by the Lords Proprietor in February, 1684. The letter indicates that he had been serving for some time. It is possible he was appointed as early as 1682.
- ⁷ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Hartley, but no record of when he qualified exists. According to one source he died in January, 1691-92, probably while still secretary.
- ⁸ When Akehurst took office is not known. He was apparently acting as secretary by June 26, 1693, when he acknowledged a land grant. It is possible that he was appointed as early as 1692 and presumably served until his death sometime in late 1699 or early 1700. His will was probated in Virginia in 1700.
- ⁹ Swann may have been appointed to replace Akehurst; When he took office is not known. He was serving by September, 1700, and probably served until Knight took over 1704.
- ¹⁰ Knight was apparently appointed to replace Swann and according to one source was in the office in 1704. The earliest documentary evidence of Knight acting as secretary is his certification of a court proceeding on February 20, 1705. There is no evidence that he served as secretary after 1708. He was, however, again serving in 1712.
- ¹¹ Lumley was appointed by Knight to act as secretary on two occasions, once in October, 1704, and again in 1708 during Knight’s absence due to an illness. It is not known who served between 1708 and 1712 because of the chaotic conditions

THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH CHAPTER FOUR

in the colony's government at the time.

- ¹² The Lords Proprietor issued two commissions to Low, the first on January 31, 1711, and a second on June 13, 1711. There is no record of Low actually serving as secretary.
- ¹³ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Knight and he subsequently qualified before the governor and council. In 1719 he was called before the council to answer charges of conspiracy with pirates, but was acquitted. He apparently died in late June, 1719, since a successor was appointed on June 30, and his will was probated on July 7, 1719.
- ¹⁴ Lovick was appointed by the governor and council following Knight's death.
- ¹⁵ The Lords Proprietor commissioned Lovick and he qualified before the governor and council. He served until 1731.
- ¹⁶ Governor Burrington named Anderson as "acting" secretary until Rice arrived.
- ¹⁷ Rice was commissioned by the crown and qualified before the governor and council. He served until his death on January 28, 1753.
- ¹⁸ The Council appointed Murray upon the death of Rice. He served until McCulloch's arrival in 1755. Land grant records indicate that he was acting as secretary as late as March 31, 1755.
- ¹⁹ A warrant was issued on June 21, 1754, for McCulloch's appointment as secretary and Governor Dobbs certified his commission on July 1 while both were still in England. McCulloch qualified as a council member on March 25, 1755, but does not appear to have acted as secretary until April. He served until his death later in 1755.
- ²⁰ Governor Dobbs sent a letter to Spaight appointing him "Secretary of the Crown" on October 2, 1755. A commission for Spaight in the Secretary of State's records, however, bears the date October 27, 1755. He qualified before Dobbs on October 30.
- ²¹ Dobbs re-appointed Spaight and he served until his death sometime during July or early August, 1672.
- ²² Dobbs appointed Heron to replace Spaight. On March 6, 1769, Heron was granted a leave of absence to return to England where he apparently died.
- ²³ London was already a deputy secretary under Heron and acted in this capacity until news of Heron's death was received. Governor Tryon appointed London secretary upon the death of Heron and he served until he "declined acting any longer."
- ²⁴ Tryon appointed Palmer to replace London on July 8, 1771. He was granted a leave of absence to return to England for reasons of health.
- ²⁵ The Board of Trade proposed Faulkner to King on March 17. On April 1 the crown ordered the preparation of a commission for Faulkner. He rented his commission to Samuel Strudwick.

²⁶ Martin appointed Strudwick after the latter had produced “sufficient evidence that he had rented the Secretary’s Office in this Province of Mr. Faulkner.” He apparently continued serving until the Revolution.

Secretaries of State

²⁷ The Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly at its annual (biennial, after 1835) meeting for a term of one year. The Constitutional Convention of 1868 extended the term. The power of electing the Secretary of State remained in the hands of the General Assembly until 1868 when a new constitution was adopted. Since 1868, the Secretary of State has been elected by the people and serves for a four-year term. He or she can run for re-election.

²⁸ The provincial congress appointed Glasgow to serve until the next meeting of the General Assembly. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term and continued serving until 1798 when he resigned because of his involvement in a land scandal. The General Assembly received his resignation on November 20.

²⁹ White was elected to replace Glasgow and served until his death sometime in late September or early November, 1811.

³⁰ Hill died on October 29, 1857.

³¹ Page was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term, but he was defeated for re-election in 1862 by Russ.

³² Russ requested that his name be withdrawn at the end of the first round of balloting in 1864.

³³ Thomas, elected by the General Assembly, took office on January 3, 1865, and served until the end of the Civil War. Governor William W. Holden appointed Thomas as secretary in the provisional government. Thomas resigned on August 12, 1865.

³⁴ Best may have been appointed earlier by Holden following Thomas’ resignation since his name appears beneath that of Thomas in the Record Book. The book simply states that Best was appointed in 1865. He was later elected by the General Assembly and served until the new state constitution was put into effect in 1868.

³⁵ Menninger was elected in the general election in April, 1868, but declined to run for re-election in 1872.

³⁶ Engelhard died February 15, 1879.

³⁷ Governor Jarvis appointed Saunders on February 18, 1879, to replace Engelhard. Saunders was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1880 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on April 2, 1891.

³⁸ Governor Fowle appointed Coke on April 4, 1891, to replace Saunders. He was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1892 and served until his death on August 30, 1895.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH CHAPTER FOUR

- ³⁹ Governor Carr appointed Cooke on September 3, 1895, to replace Coke. Thomas defeated him in the general elections of 1896.
- ⁴⁰ Grimes died January 16, 1923.
- ⁴¹ Governor Morrison appointed Everette on January 16, 1923, to replace Grimes. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served until his death February 7, 1928.
- ⁴² Governor McLean appointed Hartness on February 13, 1928, to replace Everett. He was elected in the general elections in 1928, but declined to run for re-election in 1932.
- ⁴³ Wade resigned in November, 1936.
- ⁴⁴ Governor Ehringhaus appointed Powell on November 17, 1936, to replace Wade. Powell resigned just one month after taking office.
- ⁴⁵ Eure had been elected in the general elections of 1936 and was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on December 21, 1936, to replace Powell. On January 7, 1937, he took office for his regular term and subsequent re-elections. He served longer than any other state official in North Carolina history, finally retiring on January 7, 1989.
- ⁴⁶ Edmisten was elected in November, 1988, when Eure declined to run for re-election. He won re-election in 1992. Edmisten resigned in March, 1996.
- ⁴⁷ Governor Hunt appointed Faulkner on April 1, 1996, to serve the remainder of Edmisten's term.
- ⁴⁸ Marshall became the first woman to be elected as North Carolina's secretary of state after winning the general election of 1996. She took office in January, 1997.

Office of the State Auditor

The Office of the State Auditor was created by the Constitution of 1868, although an “auditor of public accounts” had existed since 1862 and references to an auditor’s duties go back to the colonial constitution of 1669.

Today, the state auditor is a constitutional officer elected by vote of the people every four years. The Office of the State Auditor conducts audits of the financial affairs of all state agencies. The department also has the statutory authority to perform other special audits, reviews or investigations deemed necessary by the state auditor or requested by the governor or the legislature. The state auditor is responsible for annually auditing and rendering an opinion on the state’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). He or she also issues the Statewide Single Audit Report required by federal law. The department conducts performance audits of state agencies and programs to determine the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of their operations, as well as audits of information technology general and application controls.

In addition to being state government’s accountability “watchdog,” the state auditor performs several other statutory duties. He or she is a member of the Council of State, Local Government Commission, the Capital Facilities Finance Agency, the Debt Affordability Advisory Committee, and various other bodies.

The Office of the State Auditor is organized into two broad divisions: General Administration and Auditing.

General Administration Division

This division, under the general supervision of the state auditor’s chief deputy, handles all administrative matters including personnel, budgeting and purchasing, as well as the overall planning and coordination of all departmental activities.

Auditing Division

The Auditing Division conducts financial audits and reviews of state agencies and institutions to determine whether they adhere to generally-accepted accounting principles and standards. The audits identify weaknesses in each agency’s internal control systems. Auditors also test the accuracy of financial reports and whether an agency complies with all applicable laws, regulations and policies.

Office of the State Auditor employees conduct performance audits of selected programs administered by state agencies. These performance audits determine whether programs are being administered as intended and whether they are accomplishing the desired results in an effective manner. The Auditing Division examines controls over computerized information systems to ensure the reliability and accuracy of computer-generated data. The department conducts special investigations of possible embezzlements or misuse of state property. These special investigations normally arise from specific allegations received via the state’s Fraud, Waste and Abuse Hotline at (800) 730-TIPS.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE AND THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH CHAPTER FOUR

The Audit Division's managerial team includes a deputy state auditor and several audit managers who are charged with auditing the major functions in state government. Audit supervisors are based in Raleigh and in branch offices throughout the state.

For further information on the Office of the State Auditor, call (919) 807-7500 or fax: (919) 807-7647. To report specific incidents of fraud, waste or abuse in state government, call the department's Hotline at (800)-730-8477.

E-mail information about fraud, waste or abuse in state government to hotline@aud.osa.state.nc.us. You can visit the department's Web site at: www.osa.state.nc.us.

Beth A. Wood **State Auditor**

Early Years

Born in New Bern, Craven County on April 22, 1954, to Darrell and Betty Albritton Wood.

Educational Background

West Craven High School, Vanceboro, N.C.; Associates Degree, Dental Hygiene, Wayne Community College, 1974; B.S. in Accounting, East Carolina University, 1984.

Professional Background

State Auditor, 2009-Present; Owner/President, Merritt, Petway, Mills and Hockaday, 1984-2004.

Business/Professional, Civic/Charitable or Community Service Organizations

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA); N.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants (NCACPA).

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Local Government Commission; Capital Facilities Finance Agency; Debt Affordability Advisory Committee.

Honors and Awards

NCACPA Member of the Year-In Government, May, 2010; GFWC-NC's Women of Achievement Award, April, 2010.



State Auditors

Auditors of Public Accounts

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel F. Phillips ¹	Orange	1862-1864
Richard H. Battle ²	Wake	1864-1865

State Auditors

Henderson Adams ³		1868-1873
John Reilly	Cumberland	1873-1877
Samuel L. Love	Haywood	1877-1881
William P. Roberts	Gates	1881-1889
George W. Sandlin	Lenoir	1889-1893
Robert M. Furman	Buncombe	1893-1897
Hal W. Ayer	Wake	1897-1901
Benjamin F. Dixon ⁴	Cleveland	1901-1910
Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr. ⁵	Wake	1910-1911
William P. Wood ⁶	Randolph	1911-1921
Baxter Durham	Wake	1921-1937
George Ross Pou ⁷	Johnston	1937-1947
Henry L. Bridges ⁸	Guilford	1947-1981
Edward Renfrow ⁹	Johnston	1981-1993
Ralph Campbell, Jr. ¹⁰	Wake	1993-2005
Leslie W. Merritt	Wake	2005-2009
Beth A. Wood ¹¹		2009-Present

Auditors of Public Accounts

¹Phillips resigned effective July 10, 1864.

²Governor Vance, with the advice and consent of the Council of State, appointed Battle to replace Phillips. The General Assembly later elected Battle to a regular term, and he served until the office was abolished in 1865.

State Auditors

³Adams was elected in the general elections of April, 1868.

⁴Dixon died September 26, 1910.

⁵Governor Kitchen appointed Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr., on September 30, 1910, to replace his father, Benjamin F. Dixon, Sr.

⁶Wood was elected in the general elections of 1910 to complete the senior Dixon's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1912.

⁷Pou died February 9, 1947.

⁸Bridges was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 15, 1947, to replace Pou. He was elected in the general election in 1948 and served until his retirement in 1981.

⁹Renfrow was elected in 1980.

¹⁰Campbell became the first African-American elected to the North Carolina Council of State when he was elected state auditor in 1992.

¹¹Wood became the first woman elected as North Carolina's state auditor after winning the general election of 2008. She took office in January, 2009.

Department of State Treasurer

The State Treasurer is an elected office established by the State Constitution. State Treasurer Janet Cowell is the 27th popularly elected treasurer and just the third in more than 50 years. She is the first woman ever to win the post. The Treasurer serves as the state's banker and chief investment officer. Her primary duties include:

- Managing more than \$65 billion in public funds
- Serving as sole fiduciary for the North Carolina Retirement Systems (NCRS), which provide retirement benefits for more than 820,000 North Carolinians
- Investing public funds to earn consistent returns
- Supervising the state's banking system, which processed more than 9.4 million checks last year
- Administering N.C. Cash, the state's unclaimed property fund, which contains more than \$500 million
- Helping state and local government units maintain fiscal health by assisting with financial management and debt issuance
- Issuing the annual Debt Affordability Report to inform the Governor and lawmakers about the amount of debt that the state can manage
- Serving on the State Boards of Education and Community Colleges
- Serving on the Boards for the State's public employee retirement systems, as well as the 401k and 457 plans offered to public employees
- Chairing the State's Banking Commission

There are five divisions within the Department of State Treasurer:

- The Retirement Systems Division
- The Investment Management Division
- The State and Local Government Finance Division
- The Financial Operations Division
- The Unclaimed Property and Escheats Division

The **Retirement Systems Division** administers the retirement and benefit plans that cover public employees in the State. The Retirement Systems Division (RSD) manages several retirement systems and has the fiduciary responsibility, or manages the flow of funds in and out of the systems, for the employees' trust funds. Staff continuously review features and options within the defined benefit programs to ensure that plans and benefits are sustainable over time and making efficient use of employees' and taxpayers' contributions. A key purpose of the retirement systems and benefit plans is to assist the State in recruiting and retaining skilled employees for a career in public service by providing valuable postemployment benefits, including

replacement income at retirement, as well as disability or survivor benefits. The North Carolina Retirement Systems (Systems) is currently the tenth largest public pension fund in the country. Serving more employees than General Motors, the Systems provide retirement benefits and savings for more than 820,000 North Carolinians, including teachers, state employees, firefighters, police officers and other public workers. The System's assets, referred to as the North Carolina Pension Fund, were valued at \$60.2 billion at the end of 2009 fiscal year.

The **Investment Management Division** serves as the investment arm for the Department of State Treasurer. This Division employs over 20 investment professionals that provide the expertise for state government investing.

The **State and Local Government Finance Division** handles the sale and delivery of all State and local debt and monitors the repayment of State and local government debt. Staff counsel and assist local governments in determining the feasibility of projects, the size of the financing and the most expedient form of financing. Additionally, the Division monitors and analyzes the fiscal and accounting practices of all local governments.

The Financial Operations Division performs the State Treasurer's role as serving as the State's Banker and is responsible for ensuring that efficient banking services are provided to all State agencies and institutions. It also ensures that all funds deposited, invested, and disbursed through the State Treasurer are properly accounted for and reported.

The Department of State Treasurer oversees and maintains the State's database of unclaimed property. By law, these funds are escheated, or turned over, to the department for safekeeping. The **Unclaimed Property and Escheats Division** is responsible for recovering and returning such property to all rightful owners.

For more information about the Department of State Treasurer, call (919) 508-5176 or visit the department's Web site at www.nctreasurer.com

Janet Cowell *State Treasurer*



Early Years

Born in Memphis, TN, Shelby County on July 19, 1968, to Jim and Norma Cowell.

Educaticon

John Overton High School, Nashville, TN, 1986; B.A.-Asian Studies, 1990; M.B.A., Wharton Business School, 1995; M.A.-International Studies, Lauder Institute, 1995.

Professional Background

State Treasurer, 2009-Present.

Political Activities

N.C. State Senate, District 16; Raleigh City Council.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

N.C. School Board; N.C. Community College Board; N.C. Banking Commission.

Honors and Awards

Fellow-Aspen Institute, 2009-Present; Fellow-Institute for Political Leadership, 2000.

State Treasurers

Colonial Treasurers¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward Moseley ²	1715-1735
William Smith ³	1735
William Downing ⁴	1735-1739
Edward Moseley ⁵	1735-1749
William Smith ⁶	1739-1740
John Hodgson ⁷	1740-1748
Thomas Barker ⁸	1748-1752
Eleazer Allen ⁹	1749-1750
John Starkey ¹⁰	1750-1765
John Haywood ¹¹	1752-1754
Thomas Barker ¹²	1754-1764
Joseph Montford ¹³	1764-1775
Samuel Swann ¹⁴	1765-1766
John Ashe ¹⁵	1766-1773
Richard Caswell ¹⁶	1773-1775
Samuel Johnston ¹⁷	1775
Richard Caswell ¹⁸	1775

State Treasurers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel Johnston ¹⁹	Chowan	1775-1777
Richard Caswell ²⁰	Dobbs	1775-1776
John Ashe ²¹	New Hanover	1777-1779
William Skinner ²²	Perquimans	1777-1784
Green Hill	Franklin	1779-1784
Richard Cogdell	Craven	1779-1782
William Cathey	Rowan	1779-1781
John Ashe	New Hanover	1779-1781
Timothy Bloodworth	Surry	1780-1784
Robert Lanier	New Hanover	1780-1783
Memucan Hunt ²³	Granville	1782-1784
John Brown	Wilkes	1782-1784
Benjamin Exum	Dobbs	1782-1784
Joseph Cain	New Hanover	1783-1784
Timothy Bloodworth	Surry	1780-1784
Robert Lanier	New Hanover	1780-1783
Memucan Hunt ²³	Granville	1782-1784
John Brown	Wilkes	1782-1784
Benjamin Exum	Dobbs	1782-1784
Joseph Cain	New Hanover	1783-1784
William Locke	Rowan	1784
Memucan Hunt	Granville	1784-1787
John Haywood ²⁴	Edgecombe	1787-1827
William Robards	Granville	1827-1830
William S. Mhoon	Bertie	1831-1835
Samuel F. Patterson ²⁵	Wilkes	1835-1837
Daniel W. Courts ²⁶	Surry	1837-1839
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1839-1843
John H. Wheeler	Lincoln	1843-1845
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1845-1851
Daniel W. Courts	Surry	1851-1862
Jonathan Worth ²⁷	Randolph	1862-1865
William Sloan ²⁸	Anson	1865-1866
Kemp P. Battle ²⁹	Wake	1866-1868
David A. Jenkins ³⁰	Gaston	1868-1876
John M. Worth ³¹	Randolph	1876-1885
Donald W. Bain ³²	Wake	1885-1892

State Treasurers (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel McD. Tate ³³	Burke	1892-1895
William H. Worth	Guilford	1895-1901
Benjamin R. Lacy ³⁴	Wake	1901-1929
Nathan O'Berry ³⁵	Wayne	1929-1932
John P. Stedman ³⁶	Wake	1932
Charles M. Johnson ³⁷	Pender	1933-1949
Brandon P. Hodges ³⁸	Buncombe	1949-1953
Edwin M. Gill ³⁹	Scotland	1953-1977
Harlan E. Boyles ⁴⁰	Wake	1977-2000
Richard H. Moore	Vance	2001-2009
Janet Raye Cowell ⁴¹	Wake	2009-Present

Colonial Treasurers

¹ The lower house of the colonial assembly reserved the right to appoint colonial treasurers. This policy, combined with the extensive control the assembly already exercised over the colony's financial affairs, proved to be a constant source of friction between the governor and the lower house.

Treasurers were usually appointed in conjunction with money bills during the early years of the office. Later, however, they were appointed via bills passed specifically for the purpose of appointing treasurers. The assembly apparently first appointed treasurers during the Tuscarora War of 1711, when several commissioners were appointed to issue paper currency. This practice continued until 1731, when George Burrington, North Carolina's first royal governor, questioned the assembly's right to appoint treasurers and instead tried to appoint his own treasurer. The lower house resisted this infringement upon its traditional rights and Burrington sought support from royal authorities in England. Crown officials, anxious about upsetting the lower house, hesitated to support Burrington and successive colonial governors on the issue.

By 1729 the complexity of the colony's finances had become so great that the assembly created the office of precinct treasurer. The assembly submitted a list of two or three nominees to the governor for a final decision. The practice of "filling the offices of precinct treasurer seems to have fallen into disuse" by 1735 when there apparently were only two treasurers for the entire province — one for the northern district and one for the southern. This division continued for the remainder of the colonial period.

² Moseley, one of the commissioners selected to issue paper currency in 1711, was apparently appointed public treasurer in 1715. He seems to have served continuously until 1735, when the assembly divided the office of treasurer into two positions: a treasurer appointed for the northern district and another appointed for

the southern. The assembly named Moseley treasurer of the southern district and he continued in that capacity until his death in 1749.

- ³ Governor Burrington and the council appointed Smith, but there is no evidence that he ever served. This may have been due to the response of the lower house to Smith's appointment.
- ⁴ The legislature appointed Downing treasurer for the northern district and he served until his death in 1739.
- ⁵ See footnote 2.
- ⁶ The governor and council appointed Smith on November 21, 1739, to act as temporary treasurer following Downing's death.
- ⁷ The assembly appointed Hodgson in August, 1740, to replace Downing. He served until 1748.
- ⁸ The assembly appointed Barker in April, 1748. He served until he resigned in 1752.
- ⁹ The general assembly appointed Allen in November, 1749, to replace Moseley. He served until his death in 1750.
- ¹⁰ Starkey was appointed in July, 1750, to replace Eleazer Allen. He served as one of the colony's two district treasurers until his death in 1765.
- ¹¹ Haywood was appointed to replace Barker and served until he apparently resigned in 1754.
- ¹² Barker was appointed in 1754 to replace Haywood and served until he apparently resigned in 1764.
- ¹³ Montford was appointed in February, 1764, to replace Barker and served until 1775.
- ¹⁴ Governor Tryon appointed Swann in 1765 to act as a temporary replacement for the deceased Starkey.
- ¹⁵ Ashe was appointed in November 1766 to replace Starkey. He served until he was replaced by Caswell in 1773.
- ¹⁶ Caswell was appointed in 1773 to replace Ashe. He served until the collapse of the royalist government in 1775. "An Act for appointing Public Treasurers, and directing their duty in office," Chapter V, Laws of North Carolina, Clark, State Records, XXIII, 904-906.
- ¹⁷ Johnston and Caswell were appointed treasurers of the northern and southern districts respectively on September 8, 1775, by the provincial congress. Caswell served until his election as governor in 1776. Johnston served until 1777 when ill health forced him to decline re-election.
- ¹⁸ See footnote 17.

State Treasurers

¹⁹ See footnote 17.

²⁰ See footnote 17.

²¹ Ashe was elected to replace Caswell.

²² Governor Caswell, with the advice and consent of the council, appointed Skinner to replace Johnston. The legislature elected Skinner to a regular term. He served continuously until the district system was abandoned in 1784.

²³ Hunt was the first sole treasurer elected by the General Assembly. In 1786 charges of misconduct were brought against him by a "Secret Committee of the General Assembly." A joint session of the House and Senate heard the allegations against Hunt on December 28. Two days later he was defeated for re-election by John Haywood.

²⁴ Haywood died on November 18, 1827, while still in office, having served for thirty years as state treasurer.

²⁵ Patterson was elected in 1834 to replace Mhoon. He was re-elected in 1835, but failed to give bond within the prescribed fifteen-day time period. His failure to act in a timely manner voided his election. Governor Spaight, with the advice and consent of the council, then appointed Patterson to the office of treasurer. He declined to run for re-election in 1836.

²⁶ Court's resignation was presented to the council on April 15, 1839.

²⁷ Worth served until the end of the war. When the provisional government took over, Governor Holden appointed him treasurer. Worth resigned on November 15, 1865.

²⁸ Governor Holden appointed Sloan to replace Worth. He served until the new government took over.

²⁹ Battle was elected by the new General Assembly and began serving on January 1, 1866. He continued in office until the new constitution went into effect in 1868.

³⁰ Jenkins was elected in the general elections of April, 1868, and served following re-election in 1872 until his resignation on November 6, 1876.

³¹ Governor Brogden appointed Worth on November 10, 1876. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1876.

³² Bain died November 16, 1892.

³³ Governor Holt appointed Tate on November 19, 1892, to replace Bain. Worth defeated him in a special election in 1894.

³⁴ Lacy died February 21, 1929.

³⁵ Governor Gardner appointed O'Berry on February 23, 1929, to replace Lacy. O'Berry served until his death on January 6, 1932.

³⁶ Governor Gardner appointed Stedman on January 7, 1932, to replace O'Berry. He resigned effective November 21, 1932.

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³⁷ Governor Gardner appointed Johnson on November 7, 1932, to take office November 11. Johnson, however, failed to qualify at that time. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1932.

³⁸ Hodges resigned in June, 1953.

³⁹ Governor Umstead appointed Gill on June 29, 1953, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections of 1954 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. Gill was elected to a full term in 1956 and served until his retirement in 1977.

⁴⁰ Boyles was elected in November, 1976.

⁴¹ Cowell became the first woman elected state treasurer in North Carolina after winning the general election of 2008. She took office in January, 2009.

Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction, under the leadership of the State Board of Education, establishes and administers overall policy for North Carolina's public schools. The N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose office was established in the state constitution, manages the department and administers the policies established by the board. The state board adopts rules and regulations for the states public schools that are consistent with other laws enacted by the General Assembly. Members of the board include the lieutenant governor, the state treasurer and eleven gubernatorial appointees, who are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The Superintendent of Public Instruction serves as secretary to the board.

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction was formed in December, 1852, although the current title and specific delineation of responsibilities were first set forth in the Constitution of 1868. The head of the department originally went by the title "superintendent of common schools," but that office was abolished in 1865. Today the superintendent of public instruction is elected by vote of the people to a four-year term. He or she is a member of the Council of State.

The Department of Public Instruction's primary mission is to ensure that a "general and uniform system of free public schools shall be provided throughout the State, wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students." The department allocates to local education agencies state funds appropriated by the General Assembly and federal public education funds to local public school systems across the state. Department staff monitor the expenditure of that money, draft rules and regulations, collect statistical data of both general and specific nature on schools, expenditures and student progress. The department provides local public school systems with consultant services on fiscal and curriculum issues. The three primary program areas are:

Academic Services and Instructional Support

The area encompasses divisions of accountability services, career-technical education, exceptional children, instructional technology, K-12 curriculum and instruction, early learning, district and school transformation, educator recruitment and development, and high school initiatives and redesign.

Financial and Business Services

This area includes divisions of financial services, licensure, charter schools, school business, and school support.

Technology Services

This area includes divisions of academic services and program management, enterprise development/support reporting services, finance/human resources program services, and information technology operations.

Boards and Commissions

- *N.C. Council of State, Member*
- *N.C. Education Cabinet, Member*
- *N.C. State Board of Education, Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer*
- *N.C. Agency for Public Telecommunications, Board Member*
- *N.C. Career-Ready Commission*
- *N.C. Center for Advancement of Teaching, Board of Trustees Member*
- *N.C. Commission on School Technology, Member*
- *N.C. Commission on Workforce Development, Board Member*
- *N.C. Conference for Women, Board of Advisors Member*
- *N.C. Council for Economic Education, Honorary Board Member*
- *N.C. Child and Family Leadership Council, Co-Chair*
- *N.C. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Advisory Board Member*
- *N.C. Partnership for Excellence, Ex-Officio Member*
- *N.C. Public School Forum, Board of Directors Member*
- *N.C. Symphony Society, Ex-Officio Board Member*
- *N.C. Teacher Academy, Board of Trustees Member*
- *Appalachia Regional Comprehensive Center, Advisory Board Member*
- *Business Education Technology Alliance, Representative*
- *Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO) Organization Member*
- *CCSSO Next Generation Learners Initiative*
- *CCSSO Global Competency Initiative*
- *CCSSO 21st Century Task Force*
- *National Occupational Competency Testing Institute, Board of Trustees, Member*
- *Sir Walter Cabinet, Member*
- *Women's Forum of N.C., Board Member*
- *UNC-TV, Board of Trustees Member*

For more information on the N.C. Department of Public Instruction, call (919) 807-3450 or visit the department's Web site at <http://www.ncpublicschools.org>.

June St. Clair Atkinson ***Superintendent of Public Instruction***



Early Years

Reared in Bedford County, Virginia.

Educational Background

Graduate, Staunton River High School, Moneta, Va., 1966; B.S. in Business Education, Radford University, 1969; M.S. in Vocational-Technical Education, Virginia Tech, 1974; Doctorate in Educational Leadership and Policy, N.C. State University, 1996.

Professional Background

State Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction, 2005-Present; Administrator, K-12 Instructional Services and Career-Technical Education; N.C. Department of Public Instruction, 1976-2004; Public High School Teacher, Roanoke, Va., and Charlotte, N.C.

Political Activities

N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2005-Present.
Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations
Past President, National Business Education Association; Past President, Southern Regional Education Board's High Schools that Work, Past/Present; National Association of State Career-Technical Education Directors; Delta Kappa Gamma.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

State Board of Education, N.C. Education Cabinet; N.C. Center for the Advancement of Teaching; N.C. Commission on School Technology; N.C. Workforce Development; N.C. Conference for Women; N.C. Council of Economic Development; N.C. Child and Family Leadership Council; N.C. Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; N.C. Partnership for Children; N.C. Public School Forum; Business Education Technology Alliance.

Personal Information

Married, Dr. William Gurley. Member, First United Methodist Church of Cary.

Superintendents of Public Instruction

Superintendent of Common Schools

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Calvin H. Wiley ¹	Guilford	1852-1865
Samuel S. Ashley ²	New Hanover	1868-1871

Superintendent of Common Schools (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Alexander McIver ³	Guilford	1871-1875
James C. Reid ⁴		1873
Kemp P. Battle ⁵	Wake	1873
Stephen D. Pool ⁶	Craven	1875-1876
John Pool ⁷	Pasquotank	1876-1877
John C. Scarborough	Johnston	1877-1885
Sidney M. Finger	Catawba	1885-1893
John C. Scarborough	Hertford	1893-1897
Charles H. Mebane	Catawba	1897-1901

Superintendents of Public Instruction

Thomas F. Toon ⁸	Robeson	1901-1902
James Y. Joyner ⁹	Guilford	1902-1919
Eugene C. Brooks ¹⁰	Durham	1919-1923
Arch T. Allen ¹¹	Alexander	1923-1934
Clyde A. Erwin ¹²	Rutherford	1934-1952
Charles F. Carroll ¹³	Duplin	1952-1969
Andrew Craig Phillips ¹⁴	Guilford	1969-1989
Bob R. Etheridge ¹⁵	Harnett	1989-1996
Michael Edward Ward ¹⁶	Wake	1996-2004
Patricia N. Willoughby ¹⁷	Wake	2004-2005
Janice Davis, Interim Officer		Jun. '04-Aug.'05
June St. Clair Atkinson ¹⁸	Wake	2005-Present

¹ Wiley served until the office was abolished in 1865.

² Ashley was elected in the general elections of April, 1868, and resigned effective October 1, 1871.

³ Governor Caldwell appointed McIver on September 21, 1871, to replace Ashley. He took office October 1, 1871.

⁴ Governor Caldwell apparently appointed Reid in late 1872 or early 1873, but no record exists that he ever qualified or took the oath of office.

⁵ Governor Caldwell appointed Battle on January 14, 1873 to replace Reid. Battle took the oath of office on January 15. Alexander McIver, who was still serving under a previous appointment, challenged Battle's right to hold office. The North Carolina

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Supreme Court heard the case at its January, 1873, term. The court decided in favor of McIver. Justice Reade, who wrote and delivered the majority opinion, stated that since McIver had been duly appointed and qualified, and that since the officer-elect could not qualify, McIver was entitled to remain in office until the next election in August, 1874.

- ⁶ Pool resigned effective June 30, 1876.
- ⁷ Governor Brodgen appointed John Pool on June 30, 1876, to replace Stephen D. Pool. He took office July 1.
- ⁸ Toon was elected in the general elections of 1900 and served until his death on February 19, 1902.
- ⁹ Governor Aycock appointed Joyner on February 24, 1902, to replace Toon. He was elected in a special election in 1902 to complete Toon's unexpired term. He was re-elected to a full term in 1904 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation effective January 1, 1919.
- ¹⁰ Governor Bickett appointed Brooks on December 21, 1918, to replace Joyner. He took office January 1, 1919, and was elected in the general elections of 1920. Brooks served until his resignation on June 11, 1923.
- ¹¹ Governor Morrison appointed Allen on June 11, 1923, to replace Brooks. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on October 20, 1934.
- ¹² Governor Ehringhaus appointed Erwin on October 23, 1934, to replace Allen. He was elected in the general elections of 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1952.
- ¹³ Governor Scott appointed Carroll on August 20, 1952, to replace Erwin. He was elected in the general elections of 1952 and served following subsequent re-elections until 1969, when he retired from office.
- ¹⁴ Phillips was elected in 1968 and served following subsequent re-elections until his retirement in 1989.
- ¹⁵ Etheridge was elected in November, 1988. He was re-elected in 1992 and declined to run for re-election in 1996.
- ¹⁶ Ward was elected in November, 1996. He was re-elected in 2000 and resigned from office in 2004.
- ¹⁷ Willoughby was appointed in September, 2004, to serve the remainder of Michael Ward's term in office.
- ¹⁸ Atkinson became the first woman elected as North Carolina's superintendent of public instruction in 2004. She took office in 2005.

Office of the Attorney General

The Attorney General is elected by the people of North Carolina every four years as the state's top law enforcement officer and lawyer. The Attorney General provides legal representation and advice to all state agencies and can take legal action on behalf of North Carolina's citizens when public interests are at stake. The Attorney General heads the North Carolina Department of Justice, which includes the State Bureau of Investigation, the North Carolina Justice Academy, and staff members for the commissions that oversee law enforcement training and standards.

Legal Services:

The Administrative Division provides legal representation to most State agencies. Sections include: Services to State Agencies; Elections; Health and Public Assistance; Human Services and Medical Facilities; Real Estate; and Torts.

The Civil Division handles civil litigation involving the State and its employees. Sections include: Insurance; Labor; Property Control; Revenue; and Transportation. The Division also has a Western Office in Asheville.

The Consumer Protection Division educates consumers, mediates disputes between consumers and businesses, and enforces state consumer protection laws. This division fields more than 20,000 consumer complaints each year and has helped hundreds of thousands of people get more than \$130 million back. Units include: Consumer Protection, Antitrust, Managed Care Patient Assistance Program, Telemarketing Fraud, and Victims and Citizens Services.

The Criminal Division handles criminal appeals, death penalty cases and cases involving the Department of Correction. Sections include: Criminal Appellate; Capital Litigation/Federal Habeas; and Correction.

The Environmental Division advises and represents the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and various environmental commissions. The Division also investigates and prosecutes environmental crimes and civil actions. Sections include: Air and Natural Resources; Waste Management; and Water and Land.

The Law Enforcement and Prosecutions Division provides legal representation and advice related to law enforcement and assists in prosecuting certain criminal cases. Sections include: Crime Control and Motor Vehicles; Law Enforcement Liaison; Medicaid Investigations; and Special Prosecutions.

The Special Litigation Division handles complex litigation in which the public has a vital stake. Within this Division, the Education Section represents the University of North Carolina System, the State Board of Education, the Department of Public Instruction, and the Department of Community Colleges and also advises local school boards and public school administrators.

The Office of the Solicitor General handles civil appeals before state and federal courts and coordinates the agency's participation in amicus briefs.

The State Bureau of Investigation:

The State Bureau of Investigation investigates crimes, identifies and apprehends criminals, prepares evidence for use in criminal courts, provides scientific analysis of evidence, and collects criminal justice information. The SBI serves and protects the citizens of North Carolina by assisting local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. The SBI can provide assistance upon request by the attorney general, the governor, sheriffs, police chiefs, district attorneys or judges.

The SBI provides its services through five divisions: Crime Laboratory Division, Field Operations Division, Special Operations Division, Administrative Services Division, and Professional Standards Division.

Law Enforcement Training and Standards:

The NC Justice Academy provides training to thousands of criminal justice personnel and offers technical help to agencies upon request. Academy instructors offer specialized instruction at two campuses, in Salemburg and Edneyville, publish educational and training materials for law enforcement, and also work with the Training and Standards commissions on mandatory in-service training.

The Sheriffs' Standards Division: Established by the General Assembly in 1983, this division administers the programs of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission. The commission establishes minimum standards for employment, training and retention of deputy sheriffs, detention officers and telecommunicators throughout the state and enforces those standards statewide. The division certifies deputy sheriffs, detention officers and telecommunicators and administers accreditation procedures for schools and certifying instructors. The division also administers the Sheriffs' Supplemental Pension Fund, which has paid benefits to more than 80 retired sheriffs since the fund's creation in 1985.

The Criminal Justice Standards Division: Established by the General Assembly in 1971, this division administers the programs of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. The Commission's responsibilities include establishing and enforcing minimum employment, training and retention standards for law enforcement officers, correctional officers, probation/parole officers, juvenile justice officers, local confinement officers, radar & speed measuring instrument operators and criminal justice instructors, training programs, and training schools and school directors.

The Division administers seven criminal justice officer certification programs encompassing 40,000 certified officers as well as other certification programs, including fourteen different categories of instructor certifications. Company Police, Campus Police, Concealed Carry Handgun Instructor Certification and Retired Law Enforcement Firearms Qualification Certification are included under the Commission responsibilities as well.

Private Protective Services and Alarm System Licensing: The Private Protective

Services Board administers the licensing, education and training requirements for private protective services within North Carolina. Alarm Systems Licensing Board administers the licensing, education and training requirements for alarm systems businesses in North Carolina. Both boards are fee funded and staffed by departmental employees overseen by the Director, who is appointed by the Attorney General.

For more information about the Attorney General and the N.C. Department of Justice, call (919) 716-6400 or visit the department's Web site at www.ncdoj.gov.

Roy Asberry Cooper, III **Attorney General**



Early Years

Born in Nashville, Nash County, June 13, 1957, to Roy A., Jr., and Beverly Batchelor Cooper.

Educational Background

Northern Nash Sr. High School, 1975; Bachelor of Arts (Morehead Scholar), UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982.

Professional Background

N.C. Attorney General, 2001-Present.

Political Activities

N.C. Attorney General, 2001-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-2000 (N.C. Senate Majority Leader, 1997-2000); Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-91.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Sunday School Teacher and Elder, White Memorial Presbyterian Church; Co-Chair, Capital Campaign, Barium Springs Home for Children; Elementary and Middle School Tutor.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Law Enforcement Training and Standards; Juvenile Justice Board; Governor's Crime Commission.

Honors and Awards

N.C. Narcotics Law Enforcement Officers Award; Crime Victims Assistance Network Award; N.C. Press Association Lassiter Award.

Personal Information

Married, Kristin B. Cooper. Three children. Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

Attorneys General of North Carolina

Colonial

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Durant ¹	1677-1681
William Wilkison ²	1694
John Porter, Jr. ³	1694-1695
Henderson Walker	1695
Thomas Abington ⁴	1696
Richard Plater ⁵	1696-1703
Christopher Gale ⁶	1704-1705
Thomas Snoden ⁷	1705-1708
Christopher Gale ⁸	1708-1710
Edward Bonwicke ⁹	1711-1714
Daniel Richardson ¹⁰	1714-1724
John Worley ¹¹	1716
James Stanaway ¹²	ca. 1720
John Montgomery ¹³	1723
William Little ¹⁴	1724
Thomas Boyd ¹⁵	1724-1725
William Little	1725-1731
John Connor ¹⁶	1731
John Montgomery ¹⁷	1731-1741
John Hodgson ¹⁸	1734
Joseph Anderson ¹⁹	1741-1742
John Montgomery	1742-1743
Joseph Anderson ²⁰	1743-1747
Thomas Child ²¹	1747-1752
George Nicholas ²²	1752-1756
Charles Elliot ²³	1756
Robert Jones, Jr. ²⁴	1756-1759
Thomas Child ²⁵	1759-1761
Robert Jones, Jr. ²⁶	1761-1766
Marmaduke Jones ²⁷	1766-1767

**Attorneys General of North Carolina
State**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Thomas McGuire ²⁸		1767-1776
Waightstill Avery ²⁹	Burke	1777-1779
James Iredell ³⁰	Chowan	1779-1782
Alfred Moore ³¹	Brunswick	1782-1791
John Haywood, Jr. ³²	Halifax	1792-1795
Blake Baker ³³	Edgecombe	1795-1803
Henry Seawell ³⁴	Wake	1803-1808
Oliver Fitts ³⁵	Warren	1808-1810
William Miller ³⁶	Warren	1810
Hutching G. Burton ³⁷	Warren	1810-1816
William P. Drew ³⁸	Halifax	1816-1824
James F. Taylor ³⁹	Wake	1825-1828
Robert H. Jones ⁴⁰	Warren	1828
Romulus M. Saunders ⁴¹	Caswell	1828-1834
John R. J. Daniel	Halifax	1835-1841
Hugh McQueen ⁴²	Chatham	1841-1842
Spier Whitaker	Halifax	1842-1846
Edward Stanley ⁴³	Beaufort	1846-1848
Bartholomew F. Moore ⁴⁴	Halifax	1848-1851
William Eaton, Jr. ⁴⁵	Warren	1851-1852
Matthew W. Ransom ⁴⁶	Northampton	1853-1855
Joseph B. Batchelor ⁴⁷	Warren	1855-1856
William H. Bailey ⁴⁸	Mecklenburg	1857
William A. Jenkins ⁴⁹	Warren	1857-1862
Sion H. Rogers ⁵⁰	Wake	1863-1868
William M. Coleman ⁵¹		1868-1869
Lewis P. Olds ⁵²	Wake	1869-1870
William M. Shipp ⁵³	Lincoln	1870-1873
Tazewell L. Hargrove	Granville	1873-1877
Thomas S. Kenan	Wilson	1877-1885
Theodore F. Davidson	Buncombe	1885-1893

Attorneys General of North Carolina

State

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Frank I. Osborne	Mecklenburg	1893-1897
Zebulon V. Walser ⁵⁴	Davidson	1897-1900
Robert D. Douglas ⁵⁵	Guilford	1900-1901
Robert D. Gilmer	Haywood	1901-1909
Thomas W. Bicket ⁵⁶	Franklin	1909-1917
James S. Manning	Wake	1917-1925
Dennis G. Brummitt ⁵⁷	Granville	1925-1935
Aaron A. F. Seawell ⁵⁸	Lee	1935-1938
Harry McMullan ⁵⁹	Beaufort	1938-1955
William B. Rodman, Jr. ⁶⁰	Beaufort	1938-1955
George B. Patton ⁶¹	Macon	1956-1958
Malcolm B. Seawell ⁶²	Robeson	1958-1960
Wade Bruton ⁶³	Montgomery	1960-1969
Robert Morgan ⁶⁴	Harnett	1969-1974
James H. Carson, Jr. ⁶⁵	Mecklenburg	1974-1975
Rufus L. Edmisten ⁶⁶	Wake	1975-1985
Lacy H. Thornburg ⁶⁷	Jackson	1985-1993
Michael F. Easley	Brunswick	1993-2000
Roy A. Cooper	Nash	2001-Present

Colonial

- ¹ Durant was probably appointed by Jenkins, possibly as early as 1673 or 1674. (He was serving by 1676.) When conflict between Eastchurch and Jenkins broke out, Durant went to England to plead Jenkin’s case, not very successfully since Eastchurch was commissioned. Durant did not return to the colony until December, 1677, but apparently once again served as attorney general. He was still serving in November, 1679, and probably continued serving until 1681 or later.
- ² Little is known of Wilkinson’s service as attorney general except that he was suspended from office in 1694 by Governor Harvey for unspecified “Misdemeanors.”
- ³ Porter was appointed by Harvey to replace Wilkinson and qualified before the court. He probably served until Walker took office in 1695.
- ⁴ Abington served as attorney general for two indictments during the February, 1696, court.
- ⁵ Plater was appointed by Governor Harvey and qualified before the court. He was

still serving in October, 1703.

- ⁶ When Gale was appointed is not known. The first record of his service is at the General Court for July, 1704, and he was still serving in October, 1705.
- ⁷ Snoden began serving during the fall term of the General Court for 1705 and was still serving in 1708.
- ⁸ Gale was again acting as attorney general by October, 1708. There are no court records available for 1709 and 1710 and the records for the First Court in 1711 indicate that Bonwicke was attorney general.
- ⁹ Bonwicke was serving by March, 1711, and records from the Receiver General's office indicate that he was still serving in June, 1714. By that October, however, he was no longer in office.
- ¹⁰ Richardson was apparently appointed by Governor Eden sometime during the summer of 1714. He qualified before the General Court on October 26, 1714 and served until 1724 when he was replaced by Little.
- ¹¹ Worley's name appears in Hawks' list of attorneys general with the date, August 2, 1716, following it. Since there are no records which indicate that he served, it is assumed that this is an appointment date. Hawks, History of North Carolina, II, 140.
- ¹² Instructions issued to Governor Burrington by the Lords Proprietors indicate that James Stanaway was appointed attorney general; however, there is no evidence to indicate that he served.
- ¹³ Montgomery is reported to have been appointed attorney general in 1723. No evidence, however, could be found to indicate that he served at this time.
- ¹⁴ Little was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Richardson and qualified before the Council. His resignation was announced at a council meeting on November 7, 1724.
- ¹⁵ Boyd was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Little and qualified before the council. He served until Little took over in 1725.
- ¹⁶ Connor was appointed by Governor Burrington and qualified before the council. He served only until Montgomery arrived.
- ¹⁷ Montgomery was appointed by the crown and qualified before the council. He was suspended by Burrington on September 29, 1734, but was either restored to office by Johnston or never left, since he was considered the attorney general in November. He continued serving until 1741 when he was appointed acting chief justice.
- ¹⁸ Hodgson was appointed by Burrington following the suspension of Montgomery and apparently qualified before the council. He served only until Governor Johnston took office in November, 1734.

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- ¹⁹ Anderson was appointed acting attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery became chief justice. He served until Montgomery returned to service in 1742.
- ²⁰ Anderson was appointed permanent attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery was commissioned chief justice. He qualified before the council and continued serving until Child took office in 1747.
- ²¹ Child was appointed by the crown and qualified on May 16, 1747. He served until he returned to England in 1752.
- ²² Nicholas was apparently appointed to serve when Child left North Carolina to go to England. He was reported ill in October, 1755. There is no evidence that anyone else was appointed until 1756.
- ²³ Elliot was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Nicholas and apparently qualified before Dobbs. He only served a few months before he died.
- ²⁴ Jones was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Elliott and presumably qualified before him. He served until Child took over in 1761. Commission to Robert Jones, Jr., October 4, 1756, Commissions, 1754-1767.
- ²⁵ Child was commissioned by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until he resigned in 1761.
- ²⁶ Jones was appointed by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until his death on October 2, 1766.
- ²⁷ Jones was appointed by Governor Tryon to replace Jones and served until McQuire took office in 1767.
- ²⁸ The crown commissioned McGuire to replace Jones and he qualified before the council. He presumably served until the Revolution.

State

- ²⁹ Avery resigned on May 8, 1779.
- ³⁰ Iredell was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Thomas McQuire, who had declined to serve. He was later elected by the General Assembly.
- ³¹ Moore's resignation was presented to the council on April 9, 1791, but no one was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy.
- ³² Haywood was elected to replace Moore and resigned following his election as judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity on January 28, 1795.
- ³³ Baker was elected to replace Haywood and resigned on November 25, 1803.
- ³⁴ Seawell was elected to replace Baker and resigned on November 30, 1808.
- ³⁵ Fitts was elected to replace Seawell and resigned on July 6, 1810.
- ³⁶ Miller was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council

to replace Fitts.

- ³⁷ Burton resigned November 21, 1816.
- ³⁸ Drew was elected to replace Burton and resigned in November, 1824.
- ³⁹ Taylor was elected to replace Drew and died in late June, or early July, 1828.
- ⁴⁰ Jones was appointed by governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Taylor.
- ⁴¹ Saunders was elected to replace Taylor. On December 16, 1834 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons declaring that the office of Attorney General was vacant because Saunders held a commission from the federal government, which was in violation of Chapter 6 of the Laws of 1790. (The law prohibited dual office holding by a public official except in special cases.) Saunders wrote to Alexander Williams, Speaker of the House, the following day requesting that he be given "permission to be heard at the bar of the House upon the subject of the Resolution." The request was granted. Despite testimony by Saunders on his own behalf, the House voted 68-60 to uphold the resolution. On December 31, 1834, Saunders sent in his resignation.
- ⁴² McQueen's resignation was received by the House of Commons on November 25, 1842.
- ⁴³ Stanley resigned on May 8, 1848.
- ⁴⁴ Moore was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Stanley. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term and resigned in May, or June, 1851.
- ⁴⁵ Eaton was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Moore.
- ⁴⁶ Ransom was elected by the General Assembly to replace Moore and resigned on May 2, 1855.
- ⁴⁷ Batchelor was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Ransom. He resigned November 26, 1856. Council Minutes, May 25, 1855, Council Journal, 1855-1889; Batchelor to Bragg, November 26, 1856, Bragg Letter Book, 1855-1857, 600.
- ⁴⁸ Bailey was elected by the General Assembly to fill the unexpired term of Batchelor. Commission dated January 5, 1857, Commission Book, 1841-1877.
- ⁴⁹ Jenkins was elected to replace Ransom. The office, however, was declared vacant on December 8, 1862 because Jenkins had accepted a commission in the Confederate Army.
- ⁵⁰ Rogers was elected to replace Jenkins and served until the Constitution of 1868 went into effect. Commission dated January 6, 1866, Commission Book, 1841-1877.
- ⁵¹ Coleman was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served until his

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resignation on May 29, 1869.

- ⁵² Olds was appointed by Governor Holden on June 1, 1869 to replace Coleman. At the State Republican Party Convention in 1870, he was defeated for nomination by Samuel F. Phillips.
- ⁵³ Shipp was elected in the general elections in 1870 to complete Coleman's unexpired term, but was defeated for re-election in 1872.
- ⁵⁴ Walser was elected in the general elections in 1896. He resigned effective November 24, 1900, following his defeat for re-election by Gilmer.
- ⁵⁵ Douglas was appointed by Governor Russell on November 24, 1900 to complete Walser's term.
- ⁵⁶ Bickett was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following re-election in 1912 until 1916, when he was elected governor of North Carolina.
- ⁵⁷ Brummitt was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on February 5, 1935.
- ⁵⁸ Seawell was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on January 16, 1935, to replace Brummitt. He was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served until April, 1938, when he was appointed to the State Supreme Court.
- ⁵⁹ McMullan was appointed by Governor Hoey on April 30, 1938, to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1938 to complete Seawell's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1940 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on June 24, 1955.
- ⁶⁰ Rodman was appointed by Governor Hodges on June 1, 1955, to replace McMullan and served until he resigned in August, 1956, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court.
- ⁶¹ Patton was appointed by Governor Hodges on August 21, 1956, to replace Rodman. He was elected in the general elections in 1956 and served until his resignation effective April 15, 1958.
- ⁶² Seawell was appointed by Governor Hodges on April 15, 1958, to replace Patton. He was elected in the general elections in 1958 to complete Patton's unexpired term and served until his resignation effective February 29, 1960.
- ⁶³ Bruton was appointed by Governor Hodges on February 27, 1960 (to take office March 1) to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1960.
- ⁶⁴ Morgan resigned August 26, 1974, to run for United States Senator.
- ⁶⁵ Carson was appointed by Governor Holshouser on August 26 to replace Morgan.
- ⁶⁶ Edmisten defeated Carson in a 1974 special election to complete Morgan's term. He was elected to a full term in 1976 and served following subsequent re-elections until 1985.
- ⁶⁷ Thornburg was elected in the general elections in 1984.

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

The North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (NCDA & CS) has 1,300 employees and 17 divisions. It enforces rules and regulations that protect people, farming and the environment.

Agriculture is North Carolina's No. 1 industry, generating more than \$74 billion annually. One out of every five jobs in North Carolina is agriculturally-related.

North Carolina is the fourth most agriculturally diverse state in the nation and ranks first in the production of sweet potatoes and tobacco. It ranks second nationwide in hogs, turkeys and christmas trees. The divisions of NCDA & CS include:

Agricultural Statistics Division

The Agricultural Statistics Division maintains county, state and federal crop and livestock statistics and rankings. It also assesses weather-related agricultural losses, such as those sustained through drought and floods.

Agronomic Services Division

The division analyzes more than 300,000 soil samples a year for nutrients and nematodes. Soil management recommendations are made to improve crop production efficiency while also protecting the environment. Regional agronomists help growers solve field problems and carry out recommendations in the most effective way.

Food and Drug Protection Division

The Food and Drug Protection Division assures consumers that foods, feeds, drugs, cosmetics, pesticides and automotive antifreezes are safe, wholesome and labeled properly. During 2003-04, the division collected and tested 15,000 samples of commodities and products subject to the N.C. Food and Drug Law.

Food Distribution Division

In 1944, the department began a cooperative effort with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to receive and distribute surplus agricultural commodities. Such commodities as evaporated milk, potatoes, beets, eggs and grapefruit juice were sent to public schools for supplementing meals. Food Distribution provides 14 cents per plate in value in USDA commodities to 700,000 school children each day. Food is allocated to schools, needy families, soup kitchens, food banks, the elderly and charitable institutions.

Marketing Division

The Marketing Division promotes the sale of North Carolina products domestically and abroad, working to develop and expand markets, report farm market prices on major commodities, and determine and certify official grades of farm products produced for sale throughout the state.

Other division responsibilities include operation of regional farmers markets in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Lumberton and Raleigh. The division also has regional fruit and vegetable marketing offices in Elizabeth City, Kinston and Roseboro.

Plant Industry Division

The NCDA & CS inspects all plants shipped within the state and performs some inspections for interstate shipment under a cooperative arrangement with the federal government. It also administers the Plant Conservation Program, inspects plant nurseries and honey bees and oversees permitting of field releases of genetically-engineered organisms.

Public Affairs Division

As the public relations liaison between the public, the media and the department, the Public Affairs Division manages public relations for the N.C. State Fair, and writes speeches and news releases.

Research Stations

Fifteen test stations around the state conduct research on farming practices, livestock, poultry and crops. NCDA & CS and N.C. State University operate the stations cooperatively. The NCDA & CS owns nine stations and provides administrative support. NCSU owns the other six and provides scientists for various research projects.

Three state farms are also run jointly for research, teaching and demonstration purposes. The Center for Environmental Farming Systems at Cherry Farm in Goldsboro was dedicated in February, 1994. Organic, no-till optimized yields and sustainable agriculture methods are studied at the 2,300-acre farm.

Standards Division

The Standards Division has one of the country's best gasoline and oil inspection programs. Motor fuels are tested for compliance with quality specifications and gasoline pumps are tested for octane levels and accuracy. Liquid petroleum gas and anhydrous ammonia installations are checked for compliance with safety codes.

North Carolina State Fair

The State Agricultural Society sponsored the first State Fair, which was held in November, 1853, about 10 blocks east of the Capitol. In 1930, the State Fair was placed under the NCDA & CS's administration.

The State Fair has become North Carolina's biggest event, attracting about 800,000 people each October. Feature attractions include livestock and horse shows, crafts, concerts, rides, and contests.

Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division

Public concern for the unethical practices of some exterminators led the General Assembly to enact the N.C. Structural Pest Control Law in 1955 in order to protect consumers, the environment and the good name of the structural pest control industry. The law gave the NCDA & CS responsibility for inspecting extermination work.

The 1971 Pesticide Law gave the NCDA & CS authority to license pesticide applicators, dealers and consultants. It also allowed the Food and Drug Protection Division to collect samples and conduct inspections at all levels of pesticide production, sales and use.

Veterinary Division

The Veterinary Division is authorized to inspect livestock markets to see that animals have received proper tests and vaccinations and to insure that sick animals are not offered for sale. There are nine animal disease diagnostic laboratories across the state to serve farmers, veterinarians, animal health personnel and pet owners. Meat and poultry facility inspections have become compulsory. The division has been instrumental in combating livestock diseases such as pseudorabies in swine, equine infectious anemia in horses and tuberculosis in cattle.

For further information about the N.C. Department of Agriculture, call (919) 733-7125 or visit the department's Web site at www.ncagr.com.

Steve Troxler ***Commissioner of Agriculture***

Early Years

Reared in Browns Summit, Guilford County.

Educational Background

B.S. in Conservation (Concentration in Environmental Studies), N.C. State University, 1974.

Professional Background

Commissioner of Agriculture, 2005-Present; Owner and Operator, Troxler Farms.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic and Community Service Organizations

Century Member, Director and Secretary; Tobacco Growers Association of North Carolina; Member, N.C. Tobacco Research Commission; Member, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture; Member, Southern United States Trade Association.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, North Central Farm Credit Association; Board of Supervisors, Guilford County Soil and Water Conservation District; Board Member and Vice President, Guilford County Farmers Organization; Guilford County Extension Advisory Board; State Extension Advisory Council at N.C. State University and N.C. A&T State



University; Board Member, Guilford County Farm Bureau.

Honors and Awards

Conservation Guardian Award, Guilford County Soil Conservation Service; Phillip Morris Outstanding Young Tobacco Farmer Award; Outstanding Young Farmer Award, North Carolina Jaycees; the N.C. Agricultural Extension Service’s Outstanding Service Award.

Personal Information

Wife, Sharon. Two children; Three Grandchildren.

Commissioners of Agriculture¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Leonidas L. Polk ²	Anson	1877-1880
Montford McGhee ³	Caswell	1880-1887
John Robinson ⁴	Anson	1887-1895
Samuel L. Patterson ⁵	Caldwell	1895-1897
James M. Newborne ⁶	Lenoir	1897
John R. Smith ⁷	Wayne	1897-1899
Samuel L. Patterson ⁸	Caldwell	1899-1908
William A. Graham ⁹	Lincoln	1908-1923
William A. Graham, Jr. ¹⁰	Lincoln	1923-1937
William Kerr Scott ¹¹	Alamance	1937-1948
David S. Coltrane ¹²	Wake	1948-1949
Lynton Y. Ballentine ¹³	Wake	1949-1964
James A. Graham ¹⁴	Rowan	1964-2000
Meg Scott Phipps	Alamance	2001-2003
W. Britt Cobb ¹⁵	Wake	2003-2005
Steven W. Troxler	Guilford	2005-Present

¹ The Department of Agriculture was created by the General Assembly of 1876-77. In the bill creating the department, provisions were made for a Board of Agriculture whose members were to be appointed by the governor. The board’s membership was then to elect a Commissioner of Agriculture, who would serve as head of the department. This arrangement continued until 1900, when the commissioner was elected by the General Assembly. In the General Assembly of 1899, a bill was passed which provided for the electing of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the general elections.

- ² Polk was chosen by the Board of Agriculture on April 2, 1877, and served until his apparent resignation in 1880.
- ³ McGhee was apparently chosen by the Board of Agriculture to replace Polk and served until 1887.
- ⁴ Robinson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on April 22, 1887, and served following subsequent re-elections by the board until 1895.
- ⁵ Patterson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on June 13, 1895.
- ⁶ Mewborne was elected by the Board on March 23, 1897, (to take office June 15, 1897) and served until his resignation effective January 1, 1898.
- ⁷ Smith was elected by the board on December 14, 1897 ,(to take office January 1, 1899) to complete the term of Mewborne.
- ⁸ Patterson was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899. He was elected in the general elections in 1900 and served following re-election in 1904 until his death on September 14, 1908.
- ⁹ Graham was appointed by Governor Glenn on September 16, 1908, to replace Patterson. He was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on December 24, 1923.
- ¹⁰ William A. Graham, Jr. was appointed by Governor Morrison on December 26, 1923, to replace his father. He was elected in the general elections in 1924.
- ¹¹ Scott was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation in February, 1948.
- ¹² Coltrane was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 14, 1948, to replace Scott. He was elected in the general elections in 1948 to complete Scott's unexpired term.
- ¹³ Ballentine was elected in the general elections in 1948 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1964.
- ¹⁴ Graham was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 30, 1964 to replace Ballentine. He was elected in general elections in 1964 and retired in 2000.
- ¹⁵ Cobb was appointed by Gov. Michael Easley to replace Phipps in 2003.
- ¹⁶ Commissioner Troxler was elected in the General Elections of 2004.

Department of Labor

The North Carolina Department of Labor is charged by statute with promoting the “health, safety and general well-being” of the state’s more than 4 million working people. The General Statutes provide the commissioner with broad regulatory and enforcement powers with which to carry out the department’s duties and responsibilities to the people.

For further information on the N.C. Department of Labor, call 1-800-NC-LABOR or visit the department’s website at: <http://www.nclabor.com/>.

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission is a separate unit independent of the Department of Labor. The Commission hears appeals of citations and penalties imposed by the OSH Division. Its members are appointed by the governor.

Apprenticeship and Training Bureau

The Apprenticeship and Training Bureau promotes and monitors a broad range of apprenticeship programs that train journeyworker level employees to meet the demand for high-skilled workers.

The apprenticeship program is a voluntary system of employee training that combines on-the-job training and related instruction to form a quality training system for employers throughout the state.

Boiler Safety Bureau

The Boiler Safety Bureau enforces North Carolina’s Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act. This 1976 law expanded coverage of earlier statutes that had existed since 1935. The bureau regulates the construction, installation, repair, alteration, inspection and use of pressure equipment subject to the law. The bureau conducts periodic inspections of equipment under its jurisdiction and monitors inspection reports by certified insurance company inspectors.

Elevators and Amusement Device Bureau

The Elevator and Amusement Devices Bureau is responsible for the proper installation and safe operation of all elevators, escalators, workman’s hoists, dumbwaiters, moving walks, aerial passenger tramways, amusement rides, incline railways and lifting devices for people with disabilities that operate in public establishments, except federal buildings and private residences.

Amusement devices are inspected every time they are set up in North Carolina. Each ride must meet the manufacturer’s specifications 100 percent before opening to the public. North Carolina has earned a reputation as one of the safest states in the country in which to ride an amusement device.

Companies and individuals wanting to erect any equipment under this bureau’s

jurisdiction (except amusement rides) must submit blueprints and applications for approval before installation begins..

Wage and Hour Bureau

The Wage and Hour Bureau enforces laws that cover minimum wage, maximum hours, wage payment and child labor. Wage payment provisions cover all employees except those in federal, state and local government. The bureau investigates worker complaints and collects back wages owed to employees.

The bureau is responsible for the issuance of youth employment certificates. The certificate serves as a work permit and is required by law for all youth under the age of 18. An online method for obtaining certificates is available to youths statewide.

The Controlled Substance Examination Regulation Act establishes procedural standards to be followed by employers who conduct drug testing of applicants and employees.

Employment Discrimination Bureau

This bureau enforces the Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act. This law protects employees who in good faith file or initiate an inquiry in relation to worker's compensation claims, or exercise their rights under the law.

Mine and Quarry Bureau

The Mine and Quarry Bureau enforces the 1975 Mine Safety and Health Act of North Carolina and conducts a broad program of inspections, education and training, technical assistance and consultations to implement provisions of the act.

In 1977 the U.S. Congress enacted the federal Mine Safety and Health Act, requiring mine and quarry operators to meet specific standards designed to achieve safe and healthful working conditions for the industry's employees.

The Mine and Quarry Bureau assists operators in complying with the provisions of the federal act, which requires them to train their employees in safe working procedures. The bureau has jurisdiction over 426 private-sector mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pit operations that employ more than 4,500 citizens.

Occupational Safety and Health

The Occupational Safety and Health Division administers and enforces the 1973 Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina, a broadly-inclusive law which applies to most private sector employment in the state and to all agencies of state and local government.

North Carolina currently conducts one of 22 comprehensive state-administered OSHA programs in the nation. The Occupational Safety and Health Division, through its Safety Compliance and Health Compliance bureaus, conducts more than 5,000 inspections a year.

Agricultural Safety and Health

The Agricultural Safety and Health Bureau enforces the Migrant Housing Act of North Carolina, which requires the registration and inspection of housing provided to seasonal migrant agricultural workers. The 1986 General Assembly enacted a law that required housing provided to migrant agricultural laborers to be registered with and inspected by the state.

Consultative Services

The Consultative Services Bureau offers free consultative services to private and public employers to help them implement or improve safety and health programs.

Education, Training and Technical Assistance

The Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau provides assistance to employers and employees in the private sectors through a variety of sources, including the OSH speaker's bureau, 10- and 30-hour awareness courses and Web training. The bureau also provides training to workers in high-risk industries such as construction, logging, arboriculture and agriculture at or near their worksites using the department's mobile training unit.

Planning Statistics and Information Management

The Planning, Statistics and Information Management Bureau maintains the OSH Division's private and public sector employer database, the inspection targeting system, and statistical data related to workplace fatalities and in support of the OSH Division's Strategic Plan.

Cherie Killian Berry Commissioner of Labor

Early Years

Born in Newton, Catawba County, on December 21, 1946, to the late Earl and Lena Carrigan Killian.

Educational Background

Graduated, Maiden High School, Maiden, 1965; Lenoir Rhyne College, 1967; Gaston Community College, 1969; Oakland Community College, 1977.

Professional Background

Former Owner of a small manufacturing company.

Political Activities

Commissioner of Labor, 2001-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-2001.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Member, N.C. Economic Development Board; Former Co-Chair, Welfare



Reform Study Commission; Former Member, Joint Legislative Study Commission on Job Training Programs.

Honors and Awards

N.C. Association of Agricultural Fairs Holmes-McBride Memorial Award, 2007; N.C. Manufacturer’s Association Chairman’s Award, 2005; National Association of Home Builders U.S. State Official of the Year, 2004; Carolinas Associated General Contractors Pinnacle Award, 2003; Chairman’s Award, N.C. Employment Security Commission, 1997; Friend of the Working People Award, N.C. State AFL-CIO, 1997.

Commissioners of Labor¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Wesley N. Jones ²	Wake	1887-1889
John C. Scarborough ³	Hertford	1889-1892
William I. Harris ⁴		1892-1893
Benjamin R. Lacy ⁵	Wake	1893-1897
James Y. Hamrick ⁶	Cleveland	1897-1899
Benjamin R. Lacy ⁷	Wake	1899-1901
Henry B. Varner ⁸	Davidson	1901-1909
Mitchell L. Shipman	Henderson	1909-1925
Franklin D. Grist	Caldwell	1925-1933
Arthur L. Fletcher ⁹	Ashe	1933-1938
Forest H. Shuford ¹⁰	Guilford	1938-1954
Frank Crane ¹¹	Union	1954-1973
William C. Creel ¹²	Wake	1973-1975
Thomas A. Nye, Jr. ¹³	Rowan	1975-1977
John C. Brooks ¹⁴	Wake	1977-1993
Harry E. Payne, Jr. ¹⁵	New Hanover	1993-2000
Cherie K. Berry ¹⁶	Catawba	2001-Present

¹ The General Assembly of 1887 created the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the act establishing this agency, provision was made for gubernatorial appointment of a commissioner to a two-year term. In 1899 the General Assembly passed another act that allowed the General Assembly to elect the next Commissioner of Labor during that session. The legislation also mandated that future commissioners be elected in the general elections - beginning in 1900 - for a four-year term.

² Jones was appointed by Governor Scales on March 5, 1887, for a two-year term.

³ Scarborough was appointed by Governor Fowle on February 15, 1889, for a two-year term. He was apparently re-appointed in 1891 and resigned in December, 1892.

⁴ Harris was appointed by Governor Holt on December 20, 1892, to replace Scarborough.

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- ⁵ Lacy was appointed by Governor Carr on March 2, 1893, for a two-year term. He was re-appointed on March 13, 1895.
- ⁶ Hamrick was appointed by Governor Russell on March 8, 1897 for a two-year term.
- ⁷ Lacy was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899.
- ⁸ Varner was elected in the general elections of 1900.
- ⁹ Fletcher was elected in the general elections of 1932. He resigned effective September 12, 1938.
- ¹⁰ Shuford was appointed by Governor Hoey on September 12, 1938, to replace Fletcher. He was elected in the general elections of 1938 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on May 19, 1954.
- ¹¹ Crane was appointed by Governor Umstead on June 3, 1954, to replace Shuford. He was elected in the general elections of 1954.
- ¹² Creel died August 25, 1975.
- ¹³ Governor Holshouser appointed Nye to fill Creel's unexpired term.
- ¹⁴ Brooks was elected in 1976 and served through 1992.
- ¹⁵ Payne was elected in 1992 and began serving as commissioner on January 11, 1993. He was re-elected in 1996.
- ¹⁶ Berry became the first woman elected labor commissioner in North Carolina in 2001.

Department of Insurance

North Carolina's General Assembly established the N.C. Department of Insurance on March 6, 1899. The department's legal mandate included licensing and regulating insurance companies operating within the state's borders.

The General Assembly selected the first Commissioner of Insurance. The General Assembly authorized a referendum to amend the state's constitution in 1907 to provide for the election of the Commissioner of Insurance by the vote of the people of North Carolina. Since then, Commissioners of Insurance have been elected to four-year terms.

The Department of Insurance regulates the various kinds of insurance sold in North Carolina, as well as the companies and agencies that sell these policies. The department:

Regulates the formation and operation of insurance companies in North Carolina.

Enforces the minimum financial standards required by law for licensing and continued operations of insurers.

Regulates the premium rates insurers charge their customers, the language in the insurance policies they issue and their risk classification systems.

Requires that insurers and agents make periodic financial disclosures.

Conducts audits of insurers to monitor their solvency.

Licenses and regulates agents, brokers and claim adjusters.

Prescribes and defines what kinds of insurance may be sold in North Carolina.

Provides information to insurance consumers about their rights and responsibilities under the terms of their policies.

Prohibits unfair and deceptive trade practices by or among people in the insurance industry.

The Department of Insurance also licenses and regulates bail bondsmen, motor clubs, premium finance companies and collection agencies.

The department provides training for fire and rescue squad workers and certification of fire departments for purposes of fire insurance ratings. The Department of Insurance is divided into the following entities:

Public Services Group

This group consists of four separate divisions. The Agents Services Division regulates and issues licenses for insurance agents, adjusters, brokers and appraisers.

The Consumer Services Division assists North Carolina consumers by answering their insurance questions and resolving their insurance problems.

The Investigations Division is responsible for investigating criminal violations

of North Carolina's insurance laws. The Investigations Division is also responsible for licensing and regulating insurance premium finance companies, professional bail bondsmen and runners, collection agencies and motor clubs and investigating all complaints involving these entities.

Company Services Group

The Financial Evaluation Division monitors the solvency of all insurance companies under the supervision of the Commissioner of Insurance; reviews and recommends for admission out-of-state, domestic and surplus lines companies seeking to transact business in the state; examines and audits domestic and foreign insurance organizations licensed in North Carolina; and ensures the financial solvency and employee stability of self-insured workers compensation groups in the state.

The Actuarial Services Division assists in the review of rate, form and statistical filings. In addition, this division provides actuarial studies for financial evaluation work.

The Administrative Supervision Division monitors the financial condition and operations of domestic insurance companies to determine whether a troubled entity can be prevented from going into formal delinquency proceedings by returning the insurer to sound financial condition and good business practices.

Technical Services Group

The Property and Casualty Division is responsible for reviewing homeowners, automobile, workers compensation and other personal, commercial property or casualty insurance policies, rates and rules.

The Life and Health Division reviews rate, rule and policy form filings made by life and health insurance companies. The division also licenses third-party administrators (TPAs) and regulates companies selling viatical settlements.

The Market Examinations Division conducts on-site examinations of the market practices of domestic and foreign insurers and their representatives.

The Managed Care and Health Benefits Division monitors and regulates the activities of health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred provider organization (PPO) health plans and multiple employer welfare arrangements (MEWAs). The division's emphasis is on how the activities of these arrangements affect North Carolina consumers. This regulation is carried out through on-site examination of company operations and review of company information regarding managed care.

The Seniors' Health Insurance Information Program has trained thousands of adults in every North Carolina county to counsel other older adults in the areas of Medicare regulations, Medicare supplement insurance, long-term care insurance and claims procedures.

Office of the State Fire Marshall (OSFM)

The Office of the State Fire Marshall has six divisions carrying out the commissioner's responsibility as State Fire Marshall. The Engineering Division has primary responsibility for administering the state building code. The division administers certification of code officials, reviews building plans and inspects electrical systems in new or renovated state-owned buildings.

The Manufactured Building Division works to ensure that construction standards for manufactured homes are maintained and that warranty obligations under state law are met. This division monitors manufacturers' handling of consumer complaints, and licenses the makers of manufactured homes, dealers and set-up contractors.

The State Property Fire Insurance Fund Division administers the self-insurance fund for state-owned property and vehicles and assists local governments with property and casualty insurance programs.

The Fire and Rescue Services Area administers the Firemen's Relief Fund; develops and carries out training for fire departments and rescue squads; provides staff to the Fire and Rescue Commission; and works to improve fire and rescue protection in the state in association with the North Carolina Firemen's Association and the North Carolina Association of Rescue Squads.

For more information about the Department of Insurance's services, call Consumer Services at (919) 733-2032 or Toll-free (800) 546-5664. You can also visit the N.C. Department of Insurance's Web site at www.ncdoi.com.

George Wayne Goodwin ***Commissioner of Insurance***

Early Years

Born in Hamlet, Richmond County, February 22, 1967, to George Craig and Diane Riggan Goodwin.

Educational Background

Richmond Senior High School, Rockingham, NC, 1985; B.A. with Honors, Political Science, UNC, Chapel Hill, 1989; J.D., UNC, Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1992.

Professional Background

Commissioner, N.C. Department of Insurance.

Political Activities

Commissioner of Insurance, 2009-Present; State Fire Marshall, 2009-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-2004; President, Young Democrats of N.C., 1995-1997.



Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic Organizations

N.C. Safe Kids, Chair; N.C. Center for Voter Education, President; Raleigh and Rockingham Kiwanis Clubs, Member.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Consumer Connections Working Group, National Association of Insurance Commissioners, Chair; N.C. Council of State; N.C. Manufacturing Housing Board.

Honors and Awards

Spirit Award, National Association of Insurance Commissioners, 2009; Leadership in Government Award, Common Cause, 2000; A+ Legislator Award, NCAE, 1999.

Personal Information

Married, Melanie Wade Goodwin. Two children.

Commissioners of Insurance¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
James R. Young ²	Vance	1899-1921
Stacey W. Wade ³	Carteret	1921-1927
Daniel C. Boney ⁴	Surry	1927-1942
William P. Hodges ⁵	Martin	1942-1949
Waldo C. Cheek ⁶	Moore	1949-1953
Charles F. Gold ⁷	Rutherford	1953-1962
Edwin S. Lanier ⁸	Orange	1962-1973
John R. Ingram ⁹	Randolph	1973-1985
James E. Long ¹⁰	Alamance	1985-2009
George Wayne Goodwin	Richmond	2009-Present

¹ The General Assembly of 1899 created the Department of Insurance with provisions that the first commissioner would be elected by the current General Assembly with future commissioners appointed by the governor for a four-year term. (Public Laws, 1899, Chapter 54.) In 1907, the General Assembly passed a bill which provided for the election of the commissioner in the general elections, beginning in 1908. (Public Laws, Chapter 868).

² Young was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899. He was appointed by Governor Aycock in 1901 and served following re-appointment in 1905 until 1908 when he was elected in the general elections.

³ Wade was elected in the general elections of 1920 and served following re-election in 1924 until his resignation on November 15, 1927.

⁴ Boney was appointed by Governor McLean on November 15, 1927, to replace Wade. He was elected in the general elections of 1928 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on September 7, 1942.

- ⁵ Hodges was appointed by Governor Broughton on September 10, 1942, to replace Boney. He was elected in the general elections of 1944 and served following re-election in 1948 until his resignation in June, 1949.
- ⁶ Cheek was appointed by Governor Scott on June 14, 1949, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections of 1950 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1952 and served until his resignation effective October 15, 1953.
- ⁷ Gold was appointed by Governor Umstead on November 16, 1953, to replace Cheek. He was elected in the general elections of 1954 to complete Cheek's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1956 and served following re-election in 1960 until his death on June 28, 1962.
- ⁸ Lanier was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 5, 1962 to replace Gold. Lanier was elected in the general elections of 1962 to complete Gold's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1964 and served until he declined to run for re-election in 1972.
- ⁹ Ingram was elected in 1972 and served until 1984.
- ¹⁰ Long was elected in 1984 and was re-elected in 1988, 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004. He died Feb. 2, 2009.

Department of Administration

The N.C. Department of Administration is often referred to as the “business manager” of state government. The department oversees such operations as building construction, purchasing and contracting for goods and services, maintaining facilities, managing state vehicles, acquiring and disposing of real property and operation auxiliary services such as courier mail delivery and the sale of state and federal surplus property.

The Department includes the following Divisions:

Agency for Public Telecommunications

The Agency for Public Telecommunications operates public telecommunications facilities and provides state agencies with communications services designed to enhance public participation in government.

North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs

The Commission of Indian Affairs advocates for the rights of American Indian citizens, including the implementation or continuation of programs that benefit them.

Communications Office

The Communications Office handles public inquiries to the department, as well as media relations, news releases, website and publications, event coordination and graphic design.

State Construction Office

The State Construction Office is responsible for the administration of planning, design and construction of all state facilities, including the university and community college systems.

North Carolina Council for Women

The North Carolina Council for Women/Domestic Violence Commission advises the governor on the needs of women in North Carolina, administers state funding, and provides technical assistance to local non-profits/governmental agencies that serve domestic violence, sexual assault victims and displaced homemakers.

Facility Management Division

The Facility Management Division provides preventive maintenance and repair services to the State Government Complex and some facilities used by government workers in outlying areas.

Office of Fiscal Management

The Office of Fiscal Management accounts for all fiscal activity of the department in conformity with the requirements of the Office of State Budget and Management, the Office of State Controller, the Department of State Auditor and federal funding agencies.

Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Office

HUB serves as an advocate for businesses owned by minorities, women and persons with disabilities in their efforts to conduct business with the State of North Carolina.

North Carolina Human Relations Commission

The Human Relations Commission provides services and programs aimed at improving relationships among all citizens of the state, while seeking to ensure equal opportunities in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodation, recreation, education, justice and governmental services. The commission also enforces the North Carolina Fair Housing Law.

North Carolina Justice for Sterilization Victims Foundation

Established in 2010, the Foundation serves as a clearinghouse to assist victims of the N.C. Eugenics Board program. The Foundation will accept and process verification requests from persons seeking to find out if they were impacted by this program.

Human Resources Management Office

The Human Resources Management Office provides services for the Department of Administration and the Office of Lieutenant Governor encompassing all major areas of public personnel administration in accordance with the requirements of the State Personnel Act. The Personnel Division is responsible for employee selection and recruitment, position management, training and development, employee and management relations and health benefits administration.

Management Information Systems Division

The Management Information Systems provides a central resource of management consulting services with emphasis on improving operations, reducing costs and improving service delivery for all divisions in the department.

Motor Fleet Management Division

The Motor Fleet Management Division provides passenger vehicles to state agencies for employees in the performance of their duties.

Division of Non-Public Education (DNPE)

The division serves as a liaison between state government, conventional private elementary and secondary schools, home schools and the general public. DNPE provides oversight to North Carolina's private elementary and secondary schools. DNPE

maintains current statistical data on each private elementary and secondary school in the state. That data is published annually as the N.C. Directory of Non-Public Schools.

State Parking System Office

This office is responsible for planning, developing and operating parking in the State Government Complex, and administering the state employees' commuting program in the Downtown Complex.

Division of Purchase and Contract

The Division of Purchase and Contract is the central purchasing authority for all state departments, institutions, agencies, universities and community colleges.

State Property Office

The State Property Office is responsible for state government's acquisition and disposition of all interest in real property. The office also maintains a computerized inventory of land and buildings owned or leased by the State and prepares and maintains floor plans for state buildings.

Surplus Property Division

This Division operates both the State and Federal Surplus Property programs. The State Surplus Property program sells supplies, materials and equipment owned by the state that are surplus, obsolete or unused. The Federal Surplus Property program acquires and donates available federal surplus property to eligible state recipients such as government agencies, non-profit educational institutions and public health facilities.

Division of Veterans Affairs

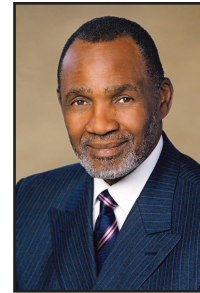
The Division of Veterans Affairs assists North Carolina military veterans, their dependents and the dependents of deceased veterans in obtaining and maintaining those rights and benefits to which they are entitled by law.

Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office

The Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office seeks to tap the productivity of the youth of North Carolina through participation in community services and leadership development.

For more information about the N.C. Department of Administration, call (919) 807-2425 or visit the department's Web site at www.doa.nc.gov.

Moses Carey, Jr.
Secretary of Administration



Early Years

Born in Tampa, Florida, on May 28, 1945, to Moses and Katherine Carey.

Educational Background

B.S. in Health and Physical Education , Fort Valley State College, 1967; Masters in Public Health Administration, University of North Carolina's School of Public Health, 1972; J.D., NCCU, School of Law, 1980.

Professional Background

Chairman, Employment Security Commission (ESC), January 2009-February 2010; NCCU, Department of Health Education, under contract for the N.C. Health and Wellness Trust Fund 2008-2009; Worked in local and state departments of health in Florida and served as executive director of Piedmont Health Services, Inc.

Political Activities

Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, March 2010-Present; Orange County Board of Board of Commissioners, 1984-2008, including eleven non-consecutive years as chairman; 1993, First African American to serve as President of the N.C. Association of County Commissioners.

Personal Information

Married Peggy A. Richmond.

Secretaries of Administration

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Paul A. Johnston ¹	Orange	1957-1960
David S. Coltrane ²	Wake	1960-1961
Hugh Cannon	Wake	1961-1965
Edward L. Rankin, Jr. ³	Wake	1965-1967
Wayne A. Corpening ⁴	Forsyth	1967-1969
William L. Turner	Wake	1969-1973
William L. Bondurant ⁵	Forsyth	1973-1974
Bruce A. Lentz ⁶	Wake	1974-1977
Joseph W. Grimsley	Wake	1977-1979
Jane S. Patterson (acting) ⁷	Wake	1979-1980
Joseph W. Grimsley ⁸	Wake	1980-1981
Jane S. Patterson ⁹	Wake	1981-1985

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Grace J. Rohrer	Orange	1985-1987
James S. Lofton	Wake	1987-1993
Katie G. Dorsett	Guilford	1993-2000
Gwynn T. Swinson	Wake	2001-2006
Britt Cobb ¹⁰	Wake	2006-2010
Moses Carey, Jr. ¹¹	Orange	2010-Present

- ¹ Johnston was appointed by Governor Hodges and served until his resignation effective August 31, 1960.
- ² Coltrane was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Johnston. He was reappointed by Governor Sanford on January 6, 1961, and served until November, 1961, when he was appointed chair of the Advisory Budget Commission.
- ³ Rankin was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Coltrane and served until his resignation effective September 30, 1967.
- ⁴ Corpening was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Rankin and served until the end of the Moore Administration. Press Release, September 14, 1967; Moore Papers, Appointments, 1965-1968.
- ⁵ Bondurant was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Turner and resigned effective June 21, 1974.
- ⁶ Lentz was appointed by Governor Holshouser to replace Bondurant. Copy of Commission to Lentz, July 1, 1974, Division of Publications, Department of the Secretary of State, Raleigh.
- ⁷ Patterson served as acting departmental secretary when Grimsley took a leave of absence to serve as campaign manager for Governor Hunt.
- ⁸ Grimsley resigned effective August 1, 1981, following his appointment as secretary for the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.
- ⁹ Patterson was appointed by Governor Hunt to replace Grimsley.
- ¹⁰ Cobb was appointed by Governor Easley to replace Swinson.
- ¹¹ Carey was appointed by Governor Perdue to replace Cobb.

Department of Commerce

The Department of Commerce (DOC) is the state's lead agency for economic, community and workforce development. Department functions include:

Division of Community Assistance

The Division assists local governments across the state through economic development, community development, growth management and downtown revitalization. DCA has four major components: the N. C. Main Street Program, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, local government services and the 21st Century Communities initiative.

Workforce Development

The North Carolina Commission on Workforce Development is responsible for recommending policies and strategies that will enable the state's workforce to compete in the global economy. The One-Stop Career Center Governance and Support Unit provides oversight and technical assistance to the state's JobLink Career Center System.

Division of Employment and Training

The Division administers a statewide system of workforce programs that prepare North Carolina's citizens facing economic disadvantage, job loss and other serious barriers to employment for participation in the workforce.

Commerce Finance Center

The Center offers "one-stop financing" assistance for businesses that locate or expand operations in the Tar Heel State.

Division of Business and Industry Development

The division leads North Carolina's business and industrial recruitment efforts. This includes efforts aimed at recruiting foreign-owned firms to North Carolina, as well as retention and expansion services to companies currently located in North Carolina.

International Trade Division

The division assists primarily small and mid-sized North Carolina firms in marketing their goods and services outside of the United States.

Division of Information Technology Services (ITS)

The division offers technology products and services to North Carolina state government agencies and to county and municipal governments.

Economic Policy and Research Division

The division collects and maintains data on the state's economy; monitors and analyzes global, national, state and regional economic trends; and performs economic impact analysis.

Board of Science and Technology

The board encourages, promotes and supports scientific, engineering and industrial research applications in North Carolina. The board works to investigate new areas of emerging science and technology and conducts studies on the competitiveness of state industry and research institutions in these fields.

Division of Tourism

This division undertakes a broad range of marketing activities in cooperation with local and regional economic development and tourism promotion organizations to increase tourism in the state.

North Carolina Film Office

The office promotes North Carolina as a location for television, motion picture and advertising productions. The office offers location scout services to producers and supports the state's four regional film commissions in their efforts to increase film production in the state.

Division of Sports Development

The division promotes North Carolina as a leading site for sports events involving amateur and professional organizations.

The following agencies report directly to their respective Boards and Commissions, rather than to the Secretary of Commerce. They receive administrative oversight from the Department through the Assistant Secretary for Administration:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission

The Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission controls the sale of alcoholic beverages in the state through operation of a centralized warehouse, oversight of local government-operated retail sales outlets, and permitting of facilities authorized to sell alcohol in bulk or by the drink.

Banking Commission

The Banking Commission is responsible for chartering and regulating North Carolina's state banks and trust companies, as well as registration and licensing of various financial institutions operating in the state, including check-cashers, consumer finance companies, mortgage bankers and mortgage brokers, money transmitters and refund anticipation lenders.

Credit Union Commission

The Credit Union Commission regulates and monitors the operations of all state-chartered credit unions.

Industrial Commission

The N.C. Industrial Commission administers the Workers' Compensation Act for all employees and employers in the state to protect Tar Heel workers and employers against loss due to work-related injury or disease.

Public Staff of the Utilities Commission

The public staff reviews, investigates and makes recommendations to the North Carolina Utilities Commission on the reasonableness of rates and adequacy of service provided by all public utilities in the state.

Rural Electrification Authority

The Rural Electrification Authority ensures that customers in predominantly rural areas of the state have access to adequate, dependable, affordable electric and telephone service.

Savings Institutions Commission

The Savings Institutions Commission regulates and monitors the operations of all state-chartered savings institutions.

Utilities Commission

The Utilities Commission regulates the rates and services offered by more than 1,200 utility companies in North Carolina, including electric companies, local and long-distance telephone companies, and natural gas companies.

Economic Development Allies

N.C. Partnerships for Economic Development: The seven partnerships work on a regional basis to serve North Carolina's 100 counties in promoting economic development marketing, strategies and opportunities.

State Ports Authority: The Ports Authority operates and promotes the use of North Carolina's port facilities including deep-water ports at Morehead City and Wilmington; intermodal terminals in Charlotte and Greensboro; and the harbor at Southport. The State Ports Authority Board of Directors governs the authority.

For more information about the Department of Commerce, call (919) 733-4151 or visit the department's Web site at: www.nccommerce.com.

J. Keith Crisco
Secretary of Commerce



Educational Background

B.S. in Mathematics and Physics, Pfeiffer University; Masters in Business Administration, Harvard University.

Professional Background

Secretary of Commerce, 2009-Present; President and Chairman of Asheboro Elastics Corporation.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic Organizations

Foundation Board, N.C. Museum of Art; Trustee, Rex Hospital, Raleigh; Member, Downtown Raleigh Alliance Board.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Asheboro City Council; Chairman, Pfeiffer University Board of Trustees; Chairman, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research.

Personal Information

Married to Jane Crisco; Three children and six grandchildren.wo children; Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Raleigh.

Secretaries of Commerce¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Irving Aldridge ²	Wake	1972-1973
Tenney I. Deane, Jr. ³	Wake	1973-1974
Winfield S. Harvey ⁴	Wake	1973-1976
Donald R. Beason ⁵	Wake	1976-1977
Duncan M. Faircloth ⁶	Wake	1977-1983
C.C. Hope	Mecklenburg	1983-1985
Howard Haworth ⁷	Guilford	1985-1987
Claude E. Pope ⁸	Wake	1987-1989
James T. Broyhill ⁹	Caldwell	1989-1990
Estell C. Lee ¹⁰	New Hanover	1990-1993
S. Davis Phillips ¹¹	Guilford	1993-1997
E. Norris Tolson ¹²	Edgecombe	1997-1998
Rick Carlisle ¹³	Orange	1998-2000
James T. Fain III	Wake	2001-2009
J. Keith Crisco	Randolph	2009-Present

- ¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the “Department of Commerce,” with provisions for a “Secretary” appointed by the Governor. The Department of Commerce was reorganized and renamed by legislative action of the 1989 General Assembly.
- ² Aldridge was appointed by Governor Scott.
- ³ Deane was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Aldridge. He resigned in November, 1973.
- ⁴ Harvey was appointed on December 3, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Deane.
- ⁵ Beason was appointed on July 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harvey.
- ⁶ Faircloth was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Beason.
- ⁷ Haworth was appointed January 5, 1985, to replace Hope.
- ⁸ Pope was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Haworth.
- ⁹ Broyhill was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Pope.
- ¹⁰ Lee was appointed by Governor Martin April 1, 1990 to replace Broyhill.
- ¹¹ Phillips was appointed by Governor Hunt January 11, 1993, to replace Lee.
- ¹² Gov. Hunt appointed Tolson on January 17, 1997, to replace Phillips.
- ¹³ Gov. Hunt appointed Carlisle secretary on January 17, 1998, to replace Tolson.

Department of Correction

The Department of Correction is responsible for the care, custody and supervision of all individuals sentenced after conviction of a felony or serious misdemeanor in North Carolina. Sentences range from probationary terms served in the community to active prison sentences served in one of the state's 75-plus prison facilities.

North Carolina's General Statutes direct the department to provide adequate custodial care, educational opportunities and medical and psychological treatment services to all incarcerated persons while at the same time providing community-based supervision and some needed social services to clients on probation, parole or post-release supervision.

The General Statutes establishing the Department of Correction direct the Secretary of Correction to provide for the general safety of North Carolina's citizens by operating and maintaining prisons; supervising probationers and parolees; and providing certain rehabilitative and educational programs to individuals supervised by the department. The department is divided into three major operational sections: the Division of Prisons, the Division of Community Corrections and the Division of Alcohol and Chemical Dependency. The Secretary of Correction and his immediate administrative staff are responsible for the major planning, fiscal, personnel and records-keeping functions of the department:

Research and Planning

The planning functions include policy development, federal grant development and administration, liaison with the General Assembly and providing statistical information, analysis and evaluation.

Engineering

Engineering provides a full range of architectural, engineering and construction services to all DOC divisions.

Extradition

This section coordinates the transfer of fugitives back to the state for the Department of Correction, as well as to local law enforcement throughout the state. This includes escapees from prison and absconders from supervision.

Correction Enterprises

Correction Enterprises is a self-sustaining industrial program that trains inmates as productive workers by utilizing their labor to manufacture products and provide services for sale to tax-supported agencies. Correction Enterprises returns part of its net profits to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund of North Carolina, in addition to paying for incentive wages for all inmate jobs in North Carolina prisons and industrial expansion costs.

Victims Services

Established in December, 2001, the Office of Victim Services provides direct services in response to victim inquiries and develops programs, policies and procedures relating to the department's victims issues.

Citizen Services

Established in 1998, the Citizen Services call center operates the department's toll-free telephone number and serves as a clearinghouse for information about the department. The section is now a part of the Public Affairs Office.

Inmate Grievance Resolution Board

The Inmate Grievance Resolution Board advises the secretary concerning complaints and grievances filed by inmates. The findings of this commission may be affirmed in whole or in part, and modified or rejected by the secretary as necessary.

Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission

The commission has the sole authority for determining which eligible offenders should be released from prison prior to the completion of their active sentence and for setting the terms and conditions of their supervision period. The commission is also responsible for setting the conditions of post-release supervision for eligible offenders who receive supervision following completion of their active structured sentence.

Division of Prisons

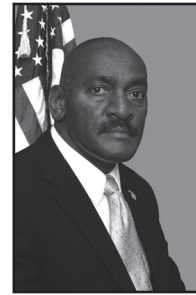
The Division of Prisons is charged with the direct care and supervision of inmates. Currently, the division operates 70 prison facilities.

This division receives felons and misdemeanants sentenced by the court to a period of active incarceration. Sentences range from a minimum of 90 days for certain misdemeanors to death or life imprisonment for serious crimes. The Structured Sentencing Act has had a tremendous impact on the prison system, with prison beds now designated for more serious and violent inmates. Structured sentencing has also allowed the prison system to better predict what type of offenders will be entering the system and how long they will remain incarcerated.

Classification within the system depends upon the seriousness of the crime, the willingness of the inmate to obey rules and regulations and the perceived potential for escape.

For more information on the Department of Correction, call (919) 716-3700 or visit the department's Web site at www.doc.nc.gov.

Alvin W. Keller
Secretary of Correction



Early Years

Born in Natchez, Mississippi to Alvin and Delilah Keller.

Educational Background

Locker High School, Wiggins, MS, 1966; B.A., Jackson State University, 1970; J.D., Southern University, School of Law, 1974; Master of Arts, National Security and Strategic Studies, Naval War College, 1992.

Professional Background

Secretary of Correction, 2009-Present.

Organizations

Military Officers Association of America; N.C. State Bar; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.

Elected or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Governor’s Crime Commission; Co-Chair, StreetSafe Task Force; Youth Accountability Planning Task Force.

Military Service

Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps, 1974-2004; Legion of Merit; Meritorious Service Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Eight years as Chief Circuit Military Judge for the Navy-Marine Corps Trial Judiciary. As Chief Circuit Military Judge, Keller presided over 800 criminal trials and non-jury trials, determined guilt or innocence and handed down sentencing. From 1985-1996 Colonel Keller served as Staff Judge Advocate and Officer-in-Charge. He was responsible for investigating and prosecuting criminal charges.

Honors and Awards

Inducted into Military-Hall of Fame of the National Bar Association, April 2002; Navy-Marine Corps Commendation Medal.

Personal Information

Married to the former Ella L. Bates, professor of Sociology at Fayetteville State University. Two Children, Yolanda D. Keller-Bell and Alvin W. Keller, III.

Secretaries of Correction¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
George W. Randall ²	Wake	1972
Ralph D. Edwards ³	Wake	1972-1973
David L. Jones ⁴	Cumberland	1973-1977
Amos E. Reed ⁵	Wake	1977-1981

Secretaries of Correction¹ (continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
James C. Woodard ⁶	Johnston	1981-1985
Aaron J. Johnson ⁷	Cumberland	1985-1992
V. Lee Bounds ⁸		1992-1993
Franklin E. Freeman, Jr. ⁹	Wake	1993-1997
R. Mack Jarvis ¹⁰		1997-1998
Theodis Beck ¹¹	Wake	1999-2008
Alvin W. Keller		2009-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the “Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control” with provision for a “Secretary” appointed by the governor. In 1974, the name was changed to the Department of Correction.

² Randall was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his death on December 4, 1972.

³ Edwards was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Randall.

⁴ Jones was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Edwards.

⁵ Reed was appointed on January 17, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Jones.

⁶ Woodard was appointed January 12, 1981, to replace Reed.

⁷ Johnson was appointed on January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Woodard.

⁸ Bounds was appointed on March 2, 1992, by Governor Martin to replace Johnson.

⁹ Freeman was appointed on January 15, 1993, by Governor Hunt.

¹⁰ Jarvis was appointed on January 17, 1997, by Governor Hunt after Secretary Freeman was promoted to chief of staff for the governor.

¹¹ Beck was appointed on April 19, 1999, by Gov. Hunt. Deputy Secretary Joseph L. Hamilton served as acting secretary from Oct. 1, 1998, until Secretary Beck’s appointment.

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

The duties of this department are to provide law enforcement and emergency services to protect against crime and against natural and man made disasters; to serve as the state's chief coordinating agency to control crime and protect the public; to assist local law enforcement and public safety agencies; and to work for a more effective and efficient criminal justice system. In addition, the department coordinates the state's response to any emergency that requires the response of more than one sub-unit of state government.

The department consists of the Office of the Secretary and ten divisions: Alcohol Law Enforcement, Butner Public Safety, Civil Air Patrol, Emergency Management, Governor's Crime Commission staff, Law Enforcement Support Services, N.C. National Guard, State Capitol Police; State Highway Patrol and Victim's Compensation Services. Several commissions advise the secretary of the department and the governor including: the Governor's Crime Commission, the Victims Compensation Commission, the Boxing Advisory Commission and the State Emergency Response Commission.

Alcohol Law Enforcement Division

The primary responsibilities of the Alcohol Law Enforcement Division (ALE) are to enforce the state's Alcoholic Beverage Control laws and the ABC Commission's administrative rules, and to enforce the laws regarding the sale of controlled substances, tobacco and education lottery tickets to minors.

Butner Public Safety Division

Butner Public Safety officers provide police and fire protection for the state hospitals, federal correctional facility, other state facilities and the 4,600-acre National Guard training range, as well as for residents and businesses in the town of Butner.

Civil Air Patrol Division

Members of the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) are volunteers who operate their own aircrafts at their own expense. The Civil Air Patrol fulfills three primary functions: providing emergency services, training cadets and providing aerospace education.

The Civil Air Patrol is most involved in emergency services which entails search and rescue missions for missing persons or downed aircraft and providing disaster relief assistance during emergencies. CAP volunteers play a vital role in the state's emergency response plan. Pilots and aircraft transport personnel, provide aerial searches, photo reconnaissance, communications and other domestic support functions in emergency situations.

Emergency Management Division

The division is charged with coordinating response and relief activities in the event of a major emergency or disaster using a four-phase approach to emergency situations: preparedness, response, recover and mitigation.

This division's major emergency response functions are carried out by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT) which is composed of top-level management representatives from each state agency involved in response activities. During an emergency, the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety is the governor's authorized representative to call and direct any state agency to respond to the emergency.

Governor's Crime Commission

The Governor's Crime Commission serves by statute as the chief advisory board to the governor and the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety on crime and justice issues and policies.

The 44-member commission has representatives from all parts of the criminal justice system, local government, the legislature and other citizens. The commission currently oversees crime-related federal grant programs for the state. These programs include the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program, the Justice Assistance Program, the Victim of Crime Act Program and the Drug Control and System Improvement Program.

Highway Patrol Division

As the primary traffic law enforcement agency in North Carolina, the chief responsibility of the State Highway Patrol is safeguarding life and property on the state's highways. The duties and responsibilities of the patrol are governed by the General Statutes and consist of regularly patrolling the highways and enforcing all laws and regulations pertaining to travel and use of vehicles upon the highways.

Additional duties may be assigned by the governor and the secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety such as providing manpower and support for civil disturbances, nuclear accidents, chemical spills and natural disasters. The patrol also provides security for the governor and their family.

Law Enforcement Support Services

Law Enforcement Support Services (LESS) is a unique state program that provides excess equipment from the U.S. Department of Defense and state and local law enforcement agencies for use in law enforcement activities.

National Guard

Prior to September 11, 2001 the National Guard was considered as a cold war strategic resource, something to be used in a long term conflict with the old Soviet Union. Today the N.C. National Guard plays a key role in the national defense strategy.

The Guard also continues to provide support to domestic operations in North Carolina and other areas around the country. The way the Guard responds to domestic emergencies has matured as well, with the development of “Force Packaging”, the ability to customize Guard support to civilian authorities. The Force Packages are designed to match the emergency support functions required by Emergency Management. The working relationship with state, regional and local responders has made the state a model for the nation in domestic response.

The State Capitol Police

The sworn officers of the State Capitol Police provide security and property protection of state government facilities in Raleigh and other jurisdictional boundaries. The officers help protect state employees, secure state-owned property, assist visitors to state facilities, investigate crimes committed on state property and monitor burglar and fire alarms.

Victim and Justice Services Division

The Victim and Justice Services division reimburses citizens who suffer medical expenses and lost wages as a result of being an innocent victim of a crime committed in North Carolina.

This program has served thousands of people since its inception in 1981 by helping victims to recover and restore their lives through crucial financial assistance in the aftermath of crime.

For more information about the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, call (919) 733-2126 or visit the department’s Web site at www.nccrimecontrol.org.

Reuben F. Young ***Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety***

Early Years

Born in Chattanooga, TN, September 18, 1957, to Rev. B.C. Young, Sr. and Chrystene Smith Young.

Educational Background

Sanderson High School, Raleigh, NC, 1976; B.A., Howard University, 1980; J.D., School of Law, 1985.

Professional Activities

Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 2009-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic and Community Service Organizations
N.C. Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Enloe H.S. PTA.

Personal Information

Married Pamela T. Young. Two children.



Secretaries of Crime Control and Public Safety¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
J. Phillip Carlton ²	Wake	1977-1978
Herbert L. Hyde ³	Buncombe	1979
Burley B. Mitchell ⁴	Wake	1979-1982
Heman R. Clark ⁵	Cumberland	1982-1985
Joseph W. Dean ⁶	Wake	1985-1992
Alan V. Pugh ⁷	Randolph	1992-1993
Thurman B. Hampton ⁸	Rockingham	1993-1995
Richard H. Moore ⁹	Granville	1995-1999
David E. Kelly ¹⁰	Brunswick	1999-2000
Bryan E. Beatty	Wake	2001-2009
Reuben F. Young	Wake	2009-Present

¹ The General Assembly of 1977 abolished the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and created the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

² Carlton was appointed on April 1, 1977, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 1, 1979, following his appointment to the N.C. Court of Appeals.

³ Hyde was appointed on January 2, 1979, by Governor Hunt to replace Carlton.

⁴ Mitchell was appointed on August 21, 1979, to replace Hyde. He resigned in early 1982 following his appointment to the N.C. Supreme Court.

⁵ Clark was appointed in February 2, 1982, by Governor Hunt to replace Mitchell.

⁶ Dean was appointed January 7, 1985 by Governor Martin.

⁷ Pugh was appointed June 1, 1992, to serve the remainder of the Martin Administration.

⁸ Hampton was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on February 3, 1993. He resigned September 30, 1995.

⁹ Moore was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on December 1, 1995.

¹⁰ Kelly was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on Nov. 23, 1999.

Department of Cultural Resources

When the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources emphasizes the richness of North Carolina traditions, history and art to preserve and protect the state's cultural heritage for future generations.

The department consists of three major offices: Archives and History, Arts, and Libraries. The Office of Archives and History is made up of the Division of Historical Resources, Division of State Historic Sites and Properties, and Division of State History Museums. The Office of Arts includes the North Carolina Arts Council, North Carolina Museum of Art, and North Carolina Symphony. The State Library of North Carolina includes the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. The department's Web site is www.ncculture.com.

Division of Historical Resources

The **Archives and Records Section** is responsible for promoting and safeguarding the documentary heritage of the state, particularly as it pertains to public records. The North Carolina State Archives' extensive collection holds more than 100 million original letters, maps, manuscripts and other documents. Of note is North Carolina's original copy of the Bill of Rights, the 1663 Carolina Charter and signatures of all U.S. presidents.

The mission of the **Historical Publications Section** is to foster, promote and encourage the study and appreciation of North Carolina history by editing, publishing, marketing, and selling material related to North Carolina history.

The **North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office** assists citizens, private institutions, local governments and agencies of state and federal government in the identification, evaluation, protection and enhancement of properties significant in North Carolina history. The agency administers the National Register of Historic Places program and offers technical assistance to owners in the restoration of historic properties.

The Office of State Archaeology coordinates and implements a statewide program of prehistoric, historic and underwater archaeology. North Carolina has 46,000 documented archaeological sites.

Division of State Historic Sites and Properties

The division preserves and operates significant historic sites, enabling visitors to explore North Carolina's rich and diverse heritage in an engaging, relevant manner.

The **North Carolina State Capitol**, completed in 1840, is one of the finest and best preserved examples of a major civic building in the Greek Revival style of architecture.

Tryon Palace provides daily tours of North Carolina's restored colonial capitol and governor's residence in New Bern, originally completed in 1770 for Governor William Tryon.

The **USS Battleship North Carolina**, berthed on the Wilmington waterfront, was battle-tested in World War II and is today North Carolina's memorial to its World War II veterans, as well as a tourist attraction, and a museum.

Division of State History Museums

The division collects and preserves artifacts and other historical materials relating to the history and heritage of North Carolina in a local, regional, national, and international context to assist people in understanding how the past influences the present.

North Carolina Arts Council

The Arts Council provides technical assistance, information resources, and more than 1,000 grants each year to non-profit organizations and artists. It has a 24-member board appointed by the Governor, a 26-member staff, and serves as the steward of state and federal funds appropriated for arts. The Arts Council is recognized nationally for its innovative leadership. Program areas include:

Artists and Organizations: Works directly with artists and arts organizations in film, literary, performing, and visual arts to build capacity and encourage development of high quality artistic productions and services.

Community Arts Development: Integrates arts and living traditions into local and regional planning efforts statewide, working from grassroots level up to design and implement initiatives that showcase local arts and cultural resources.

Arts Participation and Learning: Creates opportunities for citizens to participate in the arts by providing programs and technical and financial resources to arts organizations and learning institutions.

Marketing: Provides citizens and visitors opportunities to learn about the state's rich arts and cultural assets and encourages participation through press/media relations, cultural tourism promotion, research and Web sites/social media.

North Carolina Museum of Art

The North Carolina Museum of Art houses one of the finest collections of art in the Southeast, a collection that includes paintings and sculpture representing 5,000 years of artistic achievements from antiquity to the present. When the General Assembly appropriated one million dollars in 1947 to purchase an art collection for the state. North Carolina became the first state in the nation to devote public funds for that purpose.

In April 2010, the Museum opened a new 127,000-square foot, light-filled gallery building. The single-story structure, surrounded by sculpture gardens and beautiful pools, was created to showcase the Museum's outstanding permanent collection.

North Carolina Symphony

Under the leadership of Music Director and Conductor Grant Llewellyn, the North Carolina Symphony ranks as one of the nation's major orchestras, presenting the finest in live, symphonic music. In addition to its outstanding reputation, the symphony also has one of the most extensive music education programs in the country. Approximately 40 of its yearly concerts are given free of admission to school children throughout the state in their home communities.

State Library of North Carolina

The State Library focuses its services to the people of the state by working in partnership with local communities to develop public library services statewide; by developing library networks and coordinating efforts among all types of libraries to provide access to electronic information resources through a modern telecommunications infrastructure; and by operating the State Library, which provides services to a constituency that includes government officials, business people and the general public with an emphasis on genealogy researchers and blind and physically handicapped people in North Carolina.

The **Library Development Section** works closely with local communities to ensure that every public library in the state offers the best possible service. The section staff also works with libraries in North Carolina's public schools, colleges and universities to strengthen library services statewide.

The **Library Services Section** manages two libraries that provide specialized collections, programs, and services for state government and the general public.

The Government and Heritage Library maintains and provides access to the state's official, permanent depository collection of state government print and digital publications and laws, an extensive genealogical research collection, and a rich North Carolina collection. Staff provides reference and research assistance that support the business needs of state employees and historical and genealogical research needs of the general public.

For more information on the Department of Cultural Resources, call (919) 807-7250 or visit the department's Web site at www.ncculture.com.

Linda Arnold Carlisle Secretary of Cultural Resources



Early Years

Born to Stanley G. and Eula B. Arnold on January 14, 1950, in Abingdon, VA, Washington County.

Educational Background

Randleman High School, Greensboro, N.C., 1968; Bachelor's, UNC-Greensboro, 1972; MBA, Wake Forest University, 1983; Babcock School of Management.

Professional Background

Secretary, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Greensboro Rotary Club; Women's Professional Forum; Advisory Board for the N.C. Governor's Conference for Women.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, UNC School of the Arts; Board of Trustees, UNC-TV; N.C. Economic Development Board.

Honors and Awards

2009 Junior Achievement, Spirit of Entrepreneur; 2009 Greensboro Chamber Leadership Service Award; 2009 Library Champion Award.

Personal Information

Married, James (Jim) Cooper Carlisle. Two children.

Secretaries of Cultural Resources¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Samuel T. Ragan ²	Moore	1972-1973
Grace J. Rohrer ³	Forsyth	1973-1977
Sara W. Hodgkins ⁴	Moore	1977-1985
Patric G. Dorsey ⁵	Craven	1985-1993
Betty R. McCain ⁶	Wilson	1993-2000
Lisbeth C. Evans ⁷	Forsyth	2001-2008
Linda A. Carlisle ⁸	Guilford	2009-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the Department of Art, Culture and History with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor. The Organization Act of 1973 changed the name to the Department of Cultural Resources.

² Ragan was appointed by Governor Scott.

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- ³ Rohrer was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Ragan.
- ⁴ Hodgkins was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Rohrer.
- ⁵ Dorsey was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Hodgkins.
- ⁶ McCain was appointed January 11, 1993 by Governor Hunt.
- ⁷ Evans was appointed January 10, 2001, by Governor Easley.
- ⁸ Carlisle was appointed January 5, 2009, by Governor Perdue.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

The N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources' history began in 1738 – before official statehood – when North Carolina began enforcing game laws.

But it wasn't until 1823 that the department's forerunner, the North Carolina Geological Survey, formed. The 19th century would see the creation of state programs in agriculture, forestry and water pollution. Environmental milestones came in 1915 with the creation of the North Carolina Forest Service, passage of federal and state laws protecting watersheds and streams, and the creation of the first state park, Mount Mitchell State Park.

The 1920s saw the establishment of the first board to regulate fisheries and the creation of the Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps, which put people back to work in North Carolina constructing erosion-control dams, planting trees and fighting wildfires.

By the early 1950s, the state had put in place its first comprehensive water pollution control law and created the nation's first program for battling forest insects and diseases. The next 25 years in North Carolina would see the creation of programs devoted to coastal development, dam safety, air pollution and other issues.

The Executive Organization Act of 1971 placed most of the environmental functions under the Department of Natural and Economic Resources, and a 1977 Executive Order created the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, which brought together the environmental programs, N.C. Zoological Park and Wildlife Resources Commission.

The department's reorganization in 1989 combined the state's natural resources, environmental and public health regulatory programs into a single Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. Soon, several of the department's health agencies were altered to meet public concerns about infant mortality, AIDS, septic tank systems and rabies.

In 1993, the state's three aquariums and the N.C. Museum of Natural Sciences joined the department, and a program was created to teach children about the environment.

Growing environmental concerns in the 1990s resulted in more inspectors, new regulatory powers, a more efficient permitting process and more money for environmental cleanups. The department also started responding to new concerns about fish kills, polluted streams and stormwater runoff of nitrogen and other substances into rivers and creeks.

When the department's health and environmental functions ballooned, the General Assembly separated the functions in 1997. From this process, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources was born.

Less than a year later, water pollution concerns led Gov. Jim Hunt to sign into law the most comprehensive piece of environmental legislation in North Carolina's history. It mandated a moratorium on hog farms, gave county governments new power to control the swine industry, and tightened limits on how much nitrogen cities and industries can discharge into nutrient-sensitive waters.

The 20th century closed with an increased emphasis on preserving open space and tackling air pollution in North Carolina. The state passed new rules requiring power plants and other industries to reduce their emissions of ozone-forming pollutants and enhanced the emissions testing program for motor vehicles.

The desire to conserve land in a time of rapid growth led to a North Carolina law calling for the conservation of 1 million acres in North Carolina by 2010. Two key recent acquisitions have been Chimney Rock and Grandfather Mountain, which were converted from privately-operated attractions to state parks.

Increasing population has also led to more stringent stormwater regulations in urban areas and coastal counties, and a 2007 law that strengthens landfill and solid waste disposal regulations. That growth put more pressure on finite resources such as water. Two historic droughts led to laws that enable North Carolina to better manage water resources during dry periods. The 2008 drought bill has provisions that improve water use data and enable quicker response to water shortage emergencies.

Today, climate change is an important issue confronting the state and the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Science has shown that changing weather patterns may lead to more storms, flooding or intense weather that could impact North Carolina's natural resources and environmental quality. The agency has established a steering committee to address expected impacts from climate change, including sea level rise, increased storm intensity and changing rainfall patterns.

In recent years, the nation has experienced the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression. As part of the economic recovery effort, DENR helped create more than 1,600 jobs with grants it administered as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. In addition to creating jobs, the \$150 million in aid improved drinking water and wastewater infrastructure; reduced emissions from diesel-powered trucks; cleaned up petroleum leaking from underground storage tanks at old gas stations and restored beaches.

Perhaps no other state agency equals the complexity of responsibilities nor deals more directly with the public than does the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Its day-to-day operations touch the lives of North Carolinians constantly, from the quality of water coming out of the faucets in their homes to how many campsites are available for their use at a state park.

The department's work is carried out by nearly 2,900 employees. Most of these personnel are in Raleigh, but a significant number are stationed at specific sites throughout North Carolina to serve the public and protect the state's natural resources.

A more complete DENR history is at <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/guest/history-of-denr>.

Dee Freeman
Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources



Educational Background

MPA, Appalachian State University; BS, North Carolina State University.

Professional Background

Executive Director, Triangle J Council of Governments, 2000-2009; Secretary of NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2009-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic Organizations

Vice President, National Association of Regional Councils
Former President, North Carolina City & County Management Association

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Member, Legislative Study Commission on Urban Growth and Infrastructure Issues; Member, Legislative Study Commission on Economic Development Infrastructure; Past President, North Carolina City & County Management Association.

Personal Information

Married, Emily Reynolds Freeman. Three children and two grandchildren.

Secretaries of Environment and Natural Resources¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Roy G. Sowers ²	Lee	1971
Charles W. Bradshaw, Jr. ³	Wake	1971-1973
James E. Harrington ⁴	Avery	1973-1976
George W. Little ⁵	Wake	1976-1977
Howard N. Lee ⁶	Orange	1977-1981
Joseph W. Grimsley ⁷	Wake	1981-1983
James A. Summer ⁸	Rowan	1984-1985
S. Thomas Rhodes ⁹	New Hanover	1985-1988
William W. Cobey, Jr. ¹⁰	Rowan	1989-1993

Secretaries of Environment and Natural Resources¹(continued)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Jonathan B. Howes	Orange	1993-1997
Wayne McDevitt ¹¹	Madison	1997-1999
Bill Holman ¹²	Wake	1999-2000
William G. Ross, Jr.	Orange	2001-2009
Dee A. Freeman	Wake	2009-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the Department of Natural and Economic Resources with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor. The 1977 General Assembly renamed the agency the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. NRCD was reorganized and renamed by legislative action in the 1989 General Assembly.

² Sowers was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation effective November 30, 1971.

³ Bradshaw was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation in 1973.

⁴ Harrington was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Bradshaw. He resigned effective February 29, 1976.

⁵ Little was appointed on March 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harrington.

⁶ Lee was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Little. He resigned effective July 31, 1981.

⁷ Grimsley was appointed on August 1, 1981, to replace Lee. He resigned effective December 31, 1983.

⁸ Summers was appointed on January 1, 1984, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 5, 1985.

⁹ Rhodes was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Grimsley.

¹⁰ Cobey was appointed by Governor Martin in January, 1989.

¹¹ McDevitt was appointed by Governor Hunt in August, 1997.

¹² Holman was appointed by Governor Hunt in September, 1999.

Department of Health and Human Services

The North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) in collaboration with its partners protects the health and safety of all North Carolinians and provides essential human services.

The DHHS vision is that all North Carolinians will enjoy optimal health and well being.

Office of the Secretary

The Secretary for the Department of Health and Human Services is the department's chief executive officer. Appointed by the governor, the secretary holds statutory authority to plan and direct its programs and services. The secretary is supported by a deputy secretary of health services and deputy secretary for Aging, Long-Term Care and Family Services.

Division of Aging and Adult Services

The Division of Aging and Adult Services (DAAS) promotes the independence and enhances the dignity of North Carolina's older adults, people with disabilities and their families through a community-based system of opportunities, services, benefits and protections. DAAS provides information on home health, adult day care, nutrition programs, legal aid and services to help older adults find employment and volunteer opportunities, information and support services for family caregivers and acts as an advocate for older adults. The division provides protection and security for older and disabled adults through the adult services program. DAAS administers its programs through 17 area agencies on aging and 100 county departments of social services.

Division of Public Health

The N.C. Division of Public includes more than 1,800 dedicated public health professionals working daily across the state to promote and contribute to the highest possible level of health for the people of North Carolina. Public health includes food and water safety, public health preparedness, maintenance of the state's vital records, control of communicable diseases, immunizations and other preventive health services for children and adults, and public education about managing chronic illness and living healthy lifestyles. The Division also includes the State Medical Examiner's office and the Office of Minority Health and Health Disparities.

Division of Services for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing

This Division of Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DSDHH) operates several centers strategically located throughout the state that provide services such as advocacy, counseling/consultation, technology training, communication access support, orientation to hearing loss training and information and referral services. The centers provide technology assistance, sensitivity to hearing loss training, sign

language interpreting consultation and hearing loss consultation. The division is also responsible for the Telecommunications Equipment Distribution Program (TEDP), The Emergency Awareness Program (EAP), CAPTEL distribution as well as the administration of RELAY N.C. the state's telecommunications relay service.

Division of Social Services

The Division of Social Services (DSS) is committed to providing family centered services to children and families to achieve well-being through ensuring self-sufficiency, safety, and permanency. With few exceptions, North Carolina's social services system is state supervised and county administered. The federal government authorizes, provides regulations and funding for programs. Actual delivery of services and benefits to customers is performed by the 100 county departments of social services and non-profits across the state. DSS provides program supervision, policy, training, technical assistance, and consultation on: Child Protective Services, Family Preservation and Support Services, Foster Care Services, Adoption Services, Food and Nutrition Services, Low Income Energy Assistance, Crisis Intervention, Refugee Assistance, Work First and Child Support Services.

Office of Citizen Services

The Office of Citizen Affairs guides citizens through the human service delivery system by answering questions and serving as a clearinghouse for information on available human services. The office provides citizens with information and referral to appropriate DHHS or non-profit agencies and provides resolution to concerns regarding DHHS. The office operates the Ombudsman Program, Information and Referral Service/CARELINE, maintains NCcareLINK and oversees DHHS Disaster Coordination Services. The ombudsman is the liaison between citizens and the department and handles problems, complaints and inquiries related to DHHS services.

Lanier M. Cansler ***Secretary of Health and Human Services***

Early Years

Born July 17, 1953, in Newton, Catawba County, to Carl F. and Josephine Moose Cansler.

Educational Background

Bandy High School, Catawba, 1971; Bachelor of Business Administration, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1974; Certified Public Accountant.

Professional Background

Secretary, N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009-Present; Deputy Secretary, N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 2001-2005.



Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-2001.
 Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations
 N.C. Association of CPAs; N.C. Partnership for Children; N.C. Institute of
 Medicine.

Honors and Awards

Excellence in Public Service for Children, N.C. Pediatric Society, 1998; NAMI
 Mental Health Improvement Award, N.C. NAMI, 2000; Outstanding Partnership
 Award, NCADSS, 2005.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Saunders Cansler. Four children. Five grandchildren.

Secretaries of Health and Human Services¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Lenox D. Baker ²	Durham	1972-1973
David T. Flaherty ³	Wake	1973-1976
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. ⁴	Rowan	1976-1977
Sarah T. Morrow ⁵	Guilford	1977-1985
Lucy H. Bode ⁶	Wake	1985
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. ⁷	Rowan	1985-1987
Paul Kayye ⁸	Wake	1987
David T. Flaherty ⁹	Wake	1987-1993
C. Robin Britt, Sr.	Guilford	1993-1997
H. David Bruton	Moore	1997-2000
Carmen Hooker Odom	Wake	2001-2007
Dempsey Benton	Wake	2007-2009
Lanier M. Cansler	Wake	2009-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the Department of Human Resources with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor.

² Baker was appointed by Governor Scott.

³ Flaherty was appointed on Jan. 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lenox Baker. Flaherty resigned in April, 1976.

⁴ Kirk was appointed on April 6, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace David Flaherty.

⁵ Morrow was appointed Jan. 10, 1977, to replace Phillip Kirk.

⁶ Bode was appointed effective Jan. 1, 1985, and served until Phillip Kirk was appointed.

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- ⁷ Kirk was appointed on Jan. 7, 1985, by Governor Martin. He resigned effective March 2, 1987, to serve as Governor Martin's chief of staff.
- ⁸ Kaye served as interim secretary between March 2 and April 8, 1987.
- ⁹ Flaherty was appointed April 8, 1987, to replace Phillip Kirk.

Department of Revenue

The North Carolina Department of Revenue administers state tax laws and collects taxes due the state in an impartial, uniform and efficient manner. The department also accounts for the state's tax funds; ensures uniformity in administration of the revenue laws and regulations; conducts research; and exercises supervision over the valuation and taxation of property throughout the state.

The department is a national model for revenue agencies, relying on best practices to continuously find innovative ways to increase efficiency and productivity in all areas of tax administration. The department seeks to:

Promote and administer an understandable tax system that is easy to comply with and responsive to economic and demographic conditions.

Set the standard for using various outreach and enforcement approaches to all segments of our diverse and mobile tax base to maximize state tax revenue.

Have flexible, well-trained, highly motivated employees who work together to increase compliance and provide quality service.

The Secretary of Revenue is appointed by the Governor and serves as a member of the Governor's Cabinet.

The following information lists each work area and provides a brief description of each:

Tax Administration

Income Tax Division: Includes Corporate, Excise and Insurance, and Personal Tax; interprets corporate income and franchise tax statutes, privilege tax, most excise taxes, insurance tax, as well as individual income, estate and gift taxes.

Local Government Division: Created in January 2011 to improve service to local towns, city and counties, as a single point of contact for local government business such as property taxes, deeds, and distributions, as well as audits. Employees assist with documents, processing, other issues specific to local governments and staffs the State Property Tax Commission.

Sales and Use Tax Division: Interprets statutes for state and local sales and use, mill machinery privilege, alternate highway use, and various disposal taxes. Issues directives, notices, administrative rules, technical bulletins, responds to private letter ruling requests, holds conferences with taxpayers and representatives to settle disputed taxes, and participates in hearings and litigation

Documents and Payments Processing Division: Processes taxpayer payments and tax returns. This unit is also responsible for calculation and distribution of shared taxes and local taxes administered by the state.

Taxpayer Assistance Division: Provides general assistance in resolving tax problems, understanding tax issues, completing tax forms, and responding to taxpayer inquiries received by both telephone and mail.

Taxpayer Compliance

Examination Division: Conducts audits of individuals, businesses, and governmental entities.

Collection Division: Collects unpaid tax debts and secures non-filed tax returns from individuals and businesses. Enforces compliance by providing taxpayer assistance, employing civil processes, and initiating criminal cases where non-compliance with the law is determined to be willful.

Taxpayer Assistance and Collection Center: Call center serves a gateway for taxpayers to interact with the agency through an integrated voice response system, as well as a staff of call agents.

Tax Enforcement Division: Includes Criminal Investigations Division that investigates and prosecutes taxpayers who fraudulently fail to adhere to the state's tax laws. The Unauthorized Substances Division administers excise tax on unauthorized substances.

Information Technology

The Applications Development and Support Division: Designs, develops, implements, maintains, and supports internally developed and customized vendor software applications and the hardware necessary to support the e-Business environment.

The Data Base Administration Division: Creates and supports tax information databases used by the agency.

The Customer Support and Analysis Division: Comprises several groups to provide IT services throughout the department. The four groups are: Service Desk Support, Business Analysis, Access Development and System Testing; Applications Management and Internet/Intranet Development and Support.

The Technology Services Division: Responsible for providing hardware, software and network infrastructure to support agency operations, including desktop equipment and network servers.

The Security Division: Develops and maintains all agency information technology resources from unauthorized access, modification or disclosure, and intentional or unintentional loss or destruction.

Office of the Secretary

General Counsel: Responsible for providing day-to-day legal advice to the secretary and department staff, and reviews all recommended decisions of the department's contested cases issued by the Office of Administrative Hearings.

Administrative Services Division: Procures supplies and equipment for the department, prints forms, processes incoming/outgoing mail, and oversees the department's physical security.

Financial Services Division: Maintains budget and payroll records and all other fiscal processes.

Also includes the Policy Analysis and Statistics Division that compiles and publishes statistical data.

Internal Audit: Monitors compliance with departmental policies and procedures; reviews and makes recommendations for improving the department's overall operating efficiency.

Planning: Manages the development and maintenance of strategic business plans and performance measurement system.

Public Affairs Director: Provides internal and external communication.

Kenneth Lay ***Secretary of Revenue***

Educational Background

B.A. in Business Administration and Finance, University of Notre Dame, 1971.

Professional Background

Secretary, Department of Revenue, 2009 - October 22, 2010;
Senior Executive, Marketing and Information Technology, Bank of America; Senior Vice-President, JP Morgan Chase.



David William Hoyle *Secretary of Revenue*



Early Years

Born in Gastonia on February 4, 1939, to William Atkin and Ethel Brown Hoyle.

Educational Background

Dallas High School, Dallas, N.C., 1957; The Citadel, 1957; B.A. in Business Administration, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1960.

Professional Background

DWH Investments, 1985-Present; Founder/President, Summey Building Systems, 1960-1985. Member, Home Builders Association.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1992-2010; Former Chairman, Gaston County Democratic Party; Mayor, Town of Dallas, 1967-71.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Chair, Board of Directors, Citizens South Bank; Board of Directors, The Shaw Group, Baton Rouge, LA; N.C. Board of Transportation, 1977-1984.

Elective and Appointed Boards and Commissions

Former Board Member, Heart Society, Chamber of Commerce, Schiele Museum.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Laws, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1983.

Personal Information

Married to Linda Summey Hoyle. Two children. Three grandchildren. Member, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Dallas N.C.

Secretaries of Revenue¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Alston D. Watts ²	Iredell	1921-1923
Rufus A. Doughton ³	Alleghany	1923-1929
Allen J. Maxwell ⁴	Wake	1929-1942
Edwin M. Gill ⁵	Wake	1942-1949
Eugene G. Shaw ⁶	Guilford	1949-1957
James S. Currie ⁷	Wake	1957-1961
William A. Johnson ⁸	Harnett	1961-1964
Lewis Sneed High ⁹	Cumberland	1964-1965
Ivie L. Clayton ¹⁰	Wake	1965-1971
Gilmer Andrew Jones, Jr. ¹¹	Wake	1972-1973
Mark H. Coble ¹²	Guilford	1973-1977

Secretaries of Revenue¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Mark G. Lynch ¹³	Wake	1977-1985
Helen Ann Powers ¹⁴	Madison	1985-1990
Betsy Y. Justus ¹⁵	Bertie	1990-1992
J. Ward Purrington ¹⁶	Wake	1992-1993
Janice H. Faulkner ¹⁷	Pitt	1993-1996
Muriel K. Offerman ¹⁸	Duplin	1996-2001
E.Norris Tolson ¹⁹	Edgecombe	2001-2007
Reginald S. Hinton ²⁰	Wake	2007-2008
Kenneth Lay	Mecklenburg	2009-2010
David William Hoyle	Gaston	2010-Present

¹ The Department of Revenue was created by the 1921 General Assembly with provision for the first “Commissioner of Revenue, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate” for a four year term, and the succeeding one to be “nominated and elected” in 1924 “in the manner provided for...other state officers.” In 1929, the provision for electing a commissioner was repealed and a provision that called for appointment of the commissioner by the governor substituted in its place. The Executive Organization Act of 1971 established the Department of Revenue as one of the nineteen major departments. In 1973 the title “Commissioner” was changed to “Secretary.”

² Watts was appointed by Governor Morrison and served until his resignation on January 29, 1923.

³ Doughton was appointed by Governor Morrison to replace Watts. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following re-election in 1928 until March, 1929.

⁴ Maxwell was appointed by Governor Gardner to replace Doughton and served following subsequent reappointments until June, 1942.

⁵ Gill was appointed by Governor Broughton to replace Maxwell and served following his reappointment until his resignation effective July 1, 1949.

⁶ Shaw was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Gill and served following his reappointment until his resignation in August, 1957.

⁷ Currie was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Shaw and served until his resignation in January, 1961.

⁸ Johnson was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Currie and served until April, 1964, when he was appointed to the Superior Court.

Department of Transportation

The mission of the N.C. Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is connecting people and places in North Carolina — safely and efficiently, with accountability and environmental sensitivity.

NCDOT is responsible for aviation, bicycle and pedestrian transportation, ferries, highways, public transportation and rail. It also oversees the Division of Motor Vehicles, Global TransPark, State Ports and N.C. Turnpike Authority. The department is led by a governor-appointed Transportation Secretary.

The Board of Transportation is NCDOT's policy-making body. It has 19 members appointed by the governor, including one representative from each of the state's 14 highway divisions, and five at-large members who represent specific transportation-related issue areas. Gov. Bev Perdue gave the Secretary of Transportation to award contracts for transportation projects.

In recent years, NCDOT has focused on ensuring its decision-making process is professional and accountable. Based on Gov. Perdue's Executive Order No. 2 issued in January 2009 and input from stakeholders, NCDOT has implemented a strategic plan for transportation decision-making that focuses on achieving its long-term goals of safety, mobility and infrastructure health.

Aviation

The Aviation Division serves North Carolina through air transportation system development and improved aviation safety and education. The division provides technical assistance and funding, including administering federal funds for general aviation airports under the State Block Grant Program. North Carolina has 72 publicly owned and nearly 300 privately owned airports that serve more than 47 million passengers annually. The state also boasts more than 7,000 registered aircraft and more than 15,000 licensed pilots.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation

The Division of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation helps plan, design, fund and map bicycle and pedestrian facilities throughout North Carolina, including greenways, rail trails, multi-use trails, bike lanes, wide-paved shoulders, sidewalks, overpasses and underpasses. It has worked with localities to create maps of urban, county and regional bicycle route systems and developed the nation's largest network of mapped and signed bicycling highways. The division works with local communities to plan bicycle and pedestrian systems, and ensures that streets, highways and bridges can accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians through NCDOT's Complete Streets initiative. The division also executes safety programs, training and educational initiatives that help promote safer bicycling and walking.

Ferries

The Ferry Division operates the second-largest ferry system in the nation. It includes seven routes with 21 ferries transporting about 1 million vehicles and more than 2 million passengers annually across five bodies of water. It also maintains a full-service shipyard and support vessels.

Highways

This division is responsible for planning, constructing and maintaining the nation's second-largest state highway system at nearly 80,000 miles. Its efforts center on preserving existing roads and bridges to keep them in good condition.

Motor Vehicles

DMV serves the more than 6.5 million licensed drivers and more than 8 million vehicles registered in North Carolina by overseeing vehicle titling and registration, issuing driver licenses and identification cards, maintaining driver records, compiling crash statistics, and enforcing state and federal laws that regulate motor vehicle operations, theft, sales and inspections. It also promotes highway safety through its School Bus and Traffic Safety program.

Public Transportation

The Public Transportation Division provides technical assistance and funding to North Carolina's urban, community and regional public transportation systems. Systems serve all 100 counties, providing access to jobs, education and healthcare. Transit provides mobility for citizens without a vehicle, seniors, disabled individuals and those who prefer to have someone else do the driving.

Rail

North Carolina maintains more than 3,300 miles of track used by both passenger and freight trains. The state-owned Piedmont provides service between Raleigh and Charlotte, and the state-subsidized Carolinian provides service between Charlotte and Rocky Mount and onto the Northeast. The Rail Division is also working to develop the Southeast High Speed Rail Corridor from Richmond to Charlotte, which will increase train speeds. Other efforts include safety improvements to rail-highway crossings, track improvements, station renovations and upgrades, the development of multimodal centers and corridor preservation.

State Ports and Global TransPark

North Carolina's ports in Wilmington and Morehead City, plus inland terminals in Charlotte and the Piedmont Triad in Greensboro, link the state's consumers, businesses and industry to world markets and help attract new business and industry. Port activities contribute to 65,000 jobs statewide and \$500 million each year in state and local tax revenues.

The North Carolina Global TransPark (GTP) is a 2,500-acre, multi-modal industrial park that offers access to air, rail, highways and North Carolina's two international ports. It is aimed at growing the aerospace, logistics, manufacturing, emergency services, defense contracting and supporting industries.

Turnpike Authority

The N.C. Turnpike Authority oversees toll roads in North Carolina. Toll revenues will allow the department to complete critical projects across the state to relieve congestion and improve mobility. The Authority is moving forward with six toll projects throughout North Carolina. Construction of the state's first modern toll road, the Triangle Expressway, will be completed in 2012.

For further information about the N.C. Department of Transportation, call the Customer Service Office at 1-877-DOT-4YOU or visit www.ncdot.gov.

Eugene Augustine Conti, Jr. ***Secretary of Transportation***



Early Years

Born in Pittsburgh, PA, Alleghany County, on December 23, 1946 to Eugene A. Conti, Sr. and Genevieve Keally Conti.

Educational Background

B.A., Sociology/Anthropology, Eastern Michigan University, 1971; M.A., Policy Science, Duke University, 1978; Ph.D., Anthropology, Duke University, 1978.

Political Activities

Secretary of Transportation, 2009-Present.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Chairman, AASHTO's Standing Committee on Rail Transportation; Member, Transportation Research Board of the National Academies; Member, North Carolina State Institute for Transportation Research and Education.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, NC Global Transpark Authority; Chair, NC Turnpike Authority.

Personal Information

Married to Elizabeth Moore Conti. Four children. Two grandchildren.

Secretaries of Transportation¹

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Fred M. Mills, Jr. ²	Anson	1971-1973
Bruce A. Lentz ³	Wake	1973-1974
Troy A. Doby ⁴		1974-1975
Jacob F. Alexander, Jr. ⁵	Rowan	1975-1976
G. Perry Greene, Sr. ⁶	Watauga	1976-1977
Thomas W. Bradshaw, Jr. ⁷	Wake	1977-1981
William R. Roberson, Jr. ⁸	Beaufort	1981-1985
James E. Harrington ⁹	Wake	1985-1989
Thomas J. Harrelson ¹⁰	Brunswick	1989-1993
R. Samuel Hunt, III	Alamance	1993-1995
Garland Garrett	Wake	1995-1998
E. Norris Tolson	Edgecombe	1998-1999
David T. McCoy ¹¹	Orange	1999-2000
Walter Lyndo Tippet	Cumberland	2001-2008
Eugene Conti, Hr.	Wake	2009-Present

¹ The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the “Department of Transportation and Highway Safety” with provision for a “secretary” appointed by the governor. In 1977 “Highway Safety” was dropped.

² Mills was appointed by Governor Scott.

³ Lentz was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Mills. He resigned June 30, 1974, following his appointment as Secretary of Administration.

⁴ Doby was appointed on July 1, 1974, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lentz. He resigned April 25, 1975.

⁵ Alexander was appointed on April 25, 1975, by Governor Holshouser to replace Doby. He resigned effective April 20, 1976.

⁶ Greene was appointed on April 20, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Alexander.

⁷ Bradshaw was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Greene. He resigned effective June 30, 1981.

⁸ Roberson was appointed July 1, 1981, to replace Bradshaw.

⁹ Harrington was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Roberson.

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¹⁰ Harrelson was appointed by Governor Martin on December 15, 1989 to replace Harrington.

¹¹ McCoy was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn into office on June 29, 1999.

Office of the State Controller

On July 15, 1986, the General Assembly created an independent Office of the State Controller with responsibilities for the development of a statewide accounting system, statewide cash management, centralized payroll, as well as statewide appropriation and allotment control. Thus, North Carolina became the 50th state to establish a state controller function.

The agency's head, the state controller, is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly for a seven-year term. The state controller is the State's chief financial officer and ensures the financial integrity of the State by providing accounting, disbursing, payroll, internal control and financial reporting systems that serve state agencies, employees and the public by maximizing financial return through its statewide cash management plan.

Since 1994, the State Controller's Office has been awarded the "Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting" by the Government Finance Officers Association. This award is presented to governmental units whose Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) achieves the highest standards in governmental accounting and financial reporting. For the fiscal year ending 2009, North Carolina is one of only three states (Delaware, Utah and North Carolina) in the nation that is rated AAA by all three bond rating houses and is a recipient of the GFOA Certificate of Excellence for Financial Reporting. The duties and functions of the State Controllers Office include:

- Responsibility for record keeping of all appropriations, allotments, expenditures, and revenues of each State department, institution, board, commission, officer or agency handling State funds;

- Developing, operating and maintaining the State's Accounting System in accordance with generally accepted principles of accounting;

- Generating on-line management reports through NCAS Decision Support System;

- Managing statewide fiscal controls through the State's Cash Management Plan;

- Issuing all warrants, prescribing the manner in which all disbursements are made, authorizing or rescinding the use of disbursing accounts by an agency, and requiring the form and schedule for reporting for these activities;

- Monitoring and ensuring control compliance with allotments approved by the State Budget Director;

- Managing the Statewide Accounts Receivables Program;

- Issuing statewide financial reports including Financial Highlights, General Fund Monthly Highlights, IT Expenditures Report, Statewide Accounts Receivable Report, and the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR);

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Managing the central payroll and tax accounting for more than 110,000 State employees, managing the associated Best Shared Services Call Center and the training aspect of the HR/Payroll system, BEACON University;

Managing the statewide electronic commerce program, providing services to accommodate electronic funds transfer and credit card activities;

Developing and implementing the State's Internal Controls Program "EAGLE";

Providing specialized training for state agencies related to contracting and financial management;

Managing the federal-state process for Statewide Central Service Indirect Cost Allocation Reports;

Managing North Carolina's Foreign Nationals Program;

Managing the State's Overpayment and Recovery Audit Program; and

Developing and implementing the State's statewide data integration initiative including the Wake County Criminal Justice Pilot Program and NCWorks.

David McCoy
State Controller



Educational Background

JD, UNC School of Law; MPH, UNC School of Public Health; M.Ed. and B.S., University of Georgia; Participated in executive training at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, The Council of State Government's Toll Fellows' Program and the Center for Creative Leadership.

Professional Background

State Controller, 2008-Present; Director, Office of State Budget & Management; Secretary of the NC Council of State; Secretary, Department of Transportation; Deputy Chief of Staff, Governor James B. Hunt; Chief Deputy Secretary & General Counsel, Department of Administration.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Member, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers; Member, National Association of State Comptrollers; Member, Government Finance Officials Association; N.C. State Bar; Adjunct Assistant Professor, UNC at Chapel Hill, 1985-Present.

Elective or Appointed Boards and Commissions

Chair, Council of Internal Auditing; chair, Statewide Business Infrastructure Program; Chair, Information Technology Dispute Resolution Committee; Member, North Carolina Debt Affordability Advisory Committee; Member, Criminal Justice

Law Enforcement Automated Data Services Interagency Leadership Council; Past President, Southern Association of Highway and Transportation Officials Board.

Honors and Awards

Order of the Long Leaf Pine; Old North State Award; Lifetime Honorary Member, National Association of State Budget Officers; Henry Toll Fellow, Council of State Governments; UNC Distinguished Graduate School Alumnus; Order of the Golden Fleece, UNC.

Personal Information

Married, Dr. Robin B. McCoy. Two children.

State Controllers

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Farris W. Womack		1987-1988
Fred Wesley Talton	Wake	1988-1993
Edward Renfrow	Johnston	1993-2001
Robert L. Powell	Wake	2001-2008
David McCoy	Orange	2008-Present

State Board of Elections

North Carolina's election laws' framework was constructed in 1901, revised substantially in 1933 and again in 1967. Along with these changes came the important audit trail to assure voters that elections were virtually free from fraud.

In 1969 the General Assembly established full-time voter registration and election administration offices in all 100 counties. In 1971, North Carolina implemented a uniform municipal election code to guarantee that state voters need only register one time at one place to qualify to vote in any election in which they were eligible to vote.

In 1993, Gary O. Bartlett was appointed Executive Director, becoming the third person to serve, and continues to serve, in that capacity.

In 1994, the General Assembly adopted N.C. General Statute Article 7A to comply with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA). The State Board initiated mail-in voter registration, a procedure that simplified the voter registration process for all North Carolinians. An agency voter registration program followed in January, 1995, allowing citizens to register to vote when receiving various agency services. The State Board provides voter registration forms to more than 500 designated voter registration sites in the state.

The "No Excuse" Absentee One-Stop voting provision was implemented in 2000 and 2002, enabling voters to vote on a date more convenient to them than Election Day, either by mail or at designated voting locations. The General Assembly significantly changed the process of election law administration, directing the State Board to promulgate rules to implement the changes. Voting was also made easier for military service members and their dependents abroad. The process uses facsimiles and electronic mail for election materials and ballots.

The General Assembly made the State Board of Elections an independent agency in 1974. The five members on the Board are appointed by the governor for four year terms. No more than three members of the same political party may serve at any time, making the State Board of Elections the only state elections agency where bipartisan membership is mandated by law. The Board recommends any necessary or advisable changes in primaries and general elections administration to the governor and the General Assembly. The State Board has three divisions:

The Administration Division provides supervision of the 100 county boards of elections and one remaining municipal board of elections in administering election laws, rules and policies. It also oversees the day-to-day operations of the Board's office and its function as a North Carolina government agency. The main duties are: elections support, office support, voting systems, budget and personnel and legal counsel. Details of this division's (and the others) functions can be found at this website <http://www.app.sboe.state.nc.us/erc/>

The Campaign Finance Division ensures compliance with the State's campaign

finance laws, rules and regulations. The main duties are: compliance, auditing, and training.

The IT Division provides support to all 100 County Boards of Election and includes servers, voter registration software, database storage, general support and training, defined as: SEIMS related hardware, SEIMS software, Development, Helpdesk/QA, Mapping Support.

In 1995, the State Board of Elections created the SBOE Certification in Elections Program with an appointed Certification Board. The program enhances election expertise; provides uniformity and equal application of laws statewide; raises elections officials' level of professionalism and encourages them to expand their knowledge through continuing education. Training videos and online courses are updated and increased on a regular basis by board staff.

The State Board of Elections appoints all 100 county boards of election members. The boards have three members. State law requires that both major political parties be represented on the boards. Each county board has a director of elections who serves as the administrative head and guides the election process in their own county.

The State Board of Elections supervises, and develops rules and regulations that govern all elections in North Carolina, including procedures for processing protests and complaints resulting either before or after an election. Protests are filed with the county board of elections of the county in which the protest originates, followed by a public hearing on the complaint and a decision to either uphold or deny the complaint. Decisions rendered by a county board of elections may be appealed to the State Board of Elections. For good cause, the State Board may order a new primary, general or special election.

The Board determines the form and content of ballots, instruction sheets, abstracts and returns, certificates of elections and other forms used in primary and general elections. It certifies all voting equipment.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 requires election entities to ensure that racial or ethnic minorities have equal access to elections. With the state's increasing Latino population, voter registration forms, instructions and other election-related documents are now provided in Spanish.

Board staff has developed extensive education and training methods to ensure physical access to polling places and voting equipment for people with special needs. This is to comply with these federal laws: Voting Rights Act of 1965, The Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and the Handicapped Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).

In 1999 the first state-developed, statewide election information system (SEIMS) was implemented. SEIMS connects all counties through a consolidated system and statewide database. This allows electronic information exchange between all counties.

SEIMS' major functions are for the applications of local county and statewide

day-to-day business, processing, support for electronic campaign finance reporting, and checking voter registration information. Integrated into SEIMS are standardized forms for voter registration, reporting mechanisms and absentee voting that ensure all counties are current on laws and regulations for conducting elections and providing information to the public. SEIMS is essential to list maintenance by identifying and removing inactive and ineligible voters.

For more information about the State Board of Elections, call (919) 733-7173 or visit its web site at www.ncsbe.gov.

Gary O. Bartlett
Executive Director/Secretary



Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, June 27, 1954, to Oz and Carolyn Lassiter Bartlett.

Educational Background

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, B.A., 1976, History.

Professional Background

Executive Secretary/Director, State Board of Elections,
1993-Present.

Political Activities

Legislative Assistant to Congressman H. Martin Lancaster, 1990-93.

Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service Organizations

Board Member, Election Center, 1998-Present; Co-Chair, National Task Force of Election Accessibility, 1999-Present.

Office of Administrative Hearings

The Office of Administrative Hearings (OAH) is an independent, quasi-judicial agency established by the General Assembly in 1985 to provide a source of independent Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) to preside in state administrative law proceedings. The enabling legislation is found in G.S. 7A-750 et seq. and references Article III, Section 11 and Article IV, Section 3 of the North Carolina Constitution as authority for the establishment of the office. Following the constitutional precept of separation of powers, OAH was created to ensure that the legislative, executive and judicial functions were not combined in the same administrative process, to protect the due process rights of its citizens. As a consequence of this policy, North Carolina operates under what is referred to as the “central panel” system of administrative adjudication. Simply stated, this means that the Administrative Law Judges are employed independently of the agency that investigates and prefers charges against the regulated parties. As a result, there is no perception of a conflict or interference from the agency which is a party to the contested case hearing.

OAH’s central panel adjudicatory functions are found in North Carolina General Statute §150B, Article 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), but OAH has concurrent jurisdiction with certain autonomous agencies, primarily professional and occupational licensing boards, under the parallel adjudicatory procedures set out in Article 3A. In contrast to Article 3A, Article 3 confers in OAH the exclusive jurisdiction over contested case hearings involving most of North Carolina’s state agencies. Article 3 provides the jurisdiction for a broad range of cases arising out of public employment, alcoholic beverage control, environmental permitting and penalties, child day care and nursing homes, hospital certificates of need, competitive bidding for state projects and special education in public schools.

Besides administrative hearings, there are two other major functions of OAH. The first deals with the procedures that govern rulemaking in North Carolina. Article 2A of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) (Chapter 150B) provides for a uniform procedure for the adoption of emergency, temporary, and permanent rules, and authorizes OAH to publish the North Carolina Register and the North Carolina Administrative Code. Except for exemptions found in G.S. 150B-1(d), all state agencies are required to follow this uniform procedure for publishing notice of proposed rules, conducting public rulemaking hearings and receiving public opinion and for filing emergency, temporary and permanent rules for codification.

OAH’s Chief Administrative Law Judge is the Codifier of Rules. Under certain emergency conditions, agencies may adopt emergency rules. As mandated by G.S. 150B-21.1A, the Codifier must review the agency’s written statement of findings of need for the emergency rule to determine if the findings meet the criteria for an emergency rule before the rule is entered into the Code.

OAH is responsible for the compilation and distributing the North Carolina

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Register and the North Carolina Administrative Code. The North Carolina Register must, by law, be published at least twice monthly. The Register typically contains temporary rules entered into the Code, the text of proposed rules, and the text of permanent rules approved by the Rules Review Commission, emergency rules entered into the Code, executive orders of the Governor, and index to published contested case decisions issued by OAH, and other notices required by or affecting G.S. 150B. The North Carolina Administrative Code is a compilation of administrative rules adopted by approximately 26 state agencies and 50-plus occupational licensing boards. Both documents are available on the OAH web site.

The Office of Administrative Hearings provides legal and administrative support to the Rules Review Commission. The Commission's statutory functions are also found in Article 2A of the APA. Generally, the Commission is responsible for the review of all proposed administrative rules prior to their becoming effective and to ensure compliance with the rule making procedures of Article 2A.

The other major function of OAH is found under the provisions of G.S. 7A-759 wherein the Office of Administrative Hearings is designated as a 706 deferral agency of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The Civil Rights Division of OAH is charged with the investigation of alleged acts of discrimination and other related unlawful employment practices for charges filed by state and local government employees covered under the State Personnel Act (Chapter 126). The director of this division is also assigned the duty to confer, conciliate or resolve the civil rights charges filed with OAH. In the event that these informal procedures do not produce a settlement for meritorious charges, OAH's Administrative Law Judges are empowered to grant full relief through a contested case hearing process. In addition to the EEOC deferral investigations, the General Assembly also granted to the Civil Rights Division the investigative responsibilities for claims of political discrimination in hiring under G.S. 126-14.4 of the State Personnel Act. After investigation and determination of probable cause by the Civil Rights Division, the employee may file a contested case in the Hearings Division of OAH. This statute also authorized a new cause of action under the State Personnel Act for political discrimination in hiring and promotion.

For more information about the Office of Administrative Hearings, call (919) 733-2698 or visit the office's Web site at www.ncoah.com or e-mail the office at oah.postmaster@ncmail.net.

Office of State Personnel

The Office of State Personnel (OSP) serves the interest of state employees, manages programs established by the Governor, the General Assembly and the State Personnel Commission and provides specific services to the general public. OSP seeks recommendations and input from the Personnel Roundtable, which is made up of all agency and university HR Directors. The Roundtable meets at least two times a year to participate in decisions on the design and implementation of the human resources system. Other statewide committees representing various disciplines concentrate on specific subject areas. Public hearings are held before the State Personnel Commission (SPC) for further input and discussion of proposed policies. OSP exercises its powers under the State Personnel Act (NC General Statute 126). It is the administrative arm of the State Personnel Commission, a nine-member group appointed by the Governor. The SPC establishes policies and procedures governing personnel programs and employment practices for approximately 93,031 employees covered by the State Personnel Act and over 26,793 local government employees in federal grant-in-aid programs that are subject to the federal standards for a merit system of personnel administration.

The Office of State Personnel's organizational design features a service-oriented structure. At the core of this structure are specialized HR functional consulting groups, led by Division Directors. Each of the consulting groups is responsible for providing program specific human resources consulting services to various agencies and universities. Human Resources Consultants and Human Resources Specialists are assigned to each consulting group. Human Resources Consultants assigned to consulting groups provide human resources consulting services in their functional area of expertise to their clients. Human Resources Consultants provide training to other HR professionals and advise on complex issues that fall into their specialty area.

The following functions are staffed to the State Personnel Director: administration of the State Personnel Commission; Human Resources; Public Information; Workforce Initiatives; Wellness, Safety & Health; EEO, Diversity & Compliance and the Director's administrative staff. All other functions report to the Office of the Chief Operating Officer who also reports to the State Personnel Director.

Consulting Groups

These groups provide consulting services to clients on the implementation and management of human resources programs in the following areas: classification and compensation, organizational design, policy administration, dispute resolution, employee relations (including employee assistance), performance management, competency and skill-based pay system development, FLSA, safety, health and wellness, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, equal opportunity services, work/life benefits, recognition programs, recruitment/selection, staffing, salary administration and workforce planning.

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The Classification and Compensation Division develops and maintains the state's classification and compensation systems, including both the salary grade and career-banding programs. The Division researches, analyzes and provides information on compensation issues to state agencies and universities, the Governor, the General Assembly and the public.

The Employee Relations Division provides technical assistance and consultation to agencies, universities and employees with actual or potential employee relations issues and conducts training on employee relations policy and practices. The Division leads and coordinates the statewide mediation program and works with local government agencies subject to the State Personnel Act, including leading employee relations based investigations.

The Equal Employment Opportunity, Diversity & Compliance Division manages and leads the EEO and diversity programs for North Carolina state government in compliance with applicable laws, rules and orders. The Division researches and analyzes workforce data to provide consultation, technical assistance, information and develop programs in support of diversity efforts. It also leads investigations in state agencies and universities. Additionally, this division develops HR system standards and promotes establishing accountability programs in all agencies and universities. This division provides tools needed to implement HR standards. A key division responsibility is conducting agency and university audits and preparing audit reports recommending areas for improvement.

The HR Information Technology Services Division provides leadership and management of OSP's information technology needs and provides input on statewide IT issues. Division staff responsibilities include planning, developing, maintaining and enhancing/modifying HR related applications/systems and contributing to the development of and enforcing IT operational standards for OSP.

The Learning and Development Division proactively provides learning opportunities, performance consulting, needs/skills assessment and evaluates the effectiveness of statewide learning and development programs. The Division helps agencies to meet their workforce needs and ensure competitiveness through training to ensure talent recruitment, high performance and retention.

The Operations and Benefits Division manages an array of centralized benefits programs for all state employees, which creates a savings for state government and adds value in recruitment and retention efforts. The Operations area manages administrative functions for OSP, including budgeting, payroll, purchasing and central support services. Additional areas of responsibility include management of the statewide employee suggestion system, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, work/life benefits and a temporary staffing program for state government.

The Performance Solutions Division's purpose is to establish state government as a model employer. The division provides research-based information, data, tools and consultative services to OSP internal clients and state agencies and universities

concerning ways to create and sustain a performance culture to address the state's workforce planning and performance management needs.

The Recruitment, Selection and Salary Administration Division interprets and administers the federal and state laws, rules and policies related to recruitment, selection, salary administration and leave administration, including immigration/employment of foreign nationals. It also handles transactions/forms processing for actions requiring OSP approval. Division staff provides technical assistance in these areas, responds to questions and complaints, and conducts training on related topics. This division also represents the HR system to BEACON on policy issues, standardization/business process issues, and system revisions, enhancements, and development.

The Wellness, Safety and Health Division is responsible for cultivating and fostering safety and wellness activities and strategies to enhance the well-being of state employees and promote healthy lifestyles. In addition to the physical and mental benefits, the division staff must develop and implement the business case for enhanced and/or revitalized health care options.

The Workforce Initiatives Division is responsible for leading the workforce development initiative in the Office of State Personnel (OSP). The division staff serves as the chief liaison to a consortium of state organizations while representing the interests of OSP and the state's workforce and is responsible for the policy, coordination and development functions that build partnerships to focus state efforts and resources on acquiring and developing the workforce required to effectively operate government, as well as to enhance the long-term economic development of the State of North Carolina.

Linda D. Coleman
Director



Early Years

Born in Greenville, Pitt County, on July 12, 1949 to Charlie and Pattie Langley Daniels.

Educational Background

C. M. Eppes High School, Greenville, 1967; French Degree, North Carolina A & T University, 1971; Masters Degree in Public Administration, University of Pittsburgh, 1975.

Professional Background

Director, Office of State Personnel, 2009-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 2004-2009; Member, Wake County Board of Commissioners, 1998-2002.

Business/Professional, Charitable/Civic or Community Service

International Personnel Association for Human Resources (IMPA-HR); Board of Trustees, Methodist Home for Children; N.C. Legislative Black Caucus Foundation. Boards and Commissions Board of Trustees, Wake Technical Community College.

Honors and Awards

IMPA-HR Southern Region; Edwin L. Swain Award 2009 for Distinguished Human Resources Career; YWCA Academy of Women Award.

Personal Information

Two children; two grandchildren.

State Directors of Personnel

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Term</i>
Henry Hilton	Wake	1949-50
John W. McDevitt	Wake	1950-61
Edwin S. Lanier	Wake	1962-62
Walter E. Fuller	Wake	1962-63
John L.. Allen	Wake	1964-65
Claude Caldwell	Wake	1965-74
Al Boyles	Wake	1974-76
Harold H. Webb	Wake	1977-85
Richard V. Lee	Mecklenburg	1985-93
Ronald G. Penny	Pasquotank	1993-2000
Thomas H. Wright	Wake	2001-2009
Linda D. Coleman	Wake	2009-Present

Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP), under the leadership of Secretary George L. Sweat, was established in July, 2000, as the first cabinet-level agency to focus on juvenile justice issues and at-risk youth in the state. Secretary Sweat has served since the agency's creation.

DJJDP's mission is to promote public safety and juvenile delinquency prevention, intervention and treatment through the operation of a seamless, comprehensive juvenile justice system.

DJJDP carries out its mission by providing the state of North Carolina with a comprehensive strategy that helps prevent and reduce juvenile crime and delinquency. This strategy seeks to strengthen families, promote delinquency prevention, support core social institutions, intervene immediately and effectively when delinquent behavior occurs and identify and control the small group of serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders in local communities.

Approximately 94,000 youths encounter North Carolina's juvenile justice system each year through interaction with Juvenile Crime Prevention Council services, community programs, juvenile court services and the DJJDP Center for the Prevention of School Violence.

Court Services and Programming

The Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention works to provide the most effective services to youth and their families at the right time in the most appropriate settings. It strives to build a continuous system of care so that youth can be served in their communities.

In 2003, juvenile court counselors provided intake services on 30,000 youths. At intake, court counselors receive and evaluate all complaints made against a youth. Complaints are made by law enforcement or citizens, and are referred to DJJDP for possible court action. They determine from available evidence whether there are reasonable grounds to believe the facts alleged in the complaint are true. Court counselors then determine whether the complaint is serious enough to warrant court action, or obtain assistance from community resources when court referral is not necessary.

Juvenile Court Counselors monitor youth in all phases of treatment whether in a community program or outside of the community in wilderness camp or DJJDP-operated facility.

Youth who are determined by the court to have committed serious delinquent offenses and who have a high delinquency history can be committed to DJJDP for placement in a youth development center. These commitments last a minimum of

six months and court counselors stay involved with each juvenile and the juvenile's family during the commitment. DJJDP operates five youth development centers in the state which provide mentoring, education and therapeutic treatment to prepare youth to be successful in life.

In the 2004 legislative session, the General Assembly authorized financing for replacement facility planning and for facility construction in order to begin the process to replace four department youth development centers.

DJJDP is in transition as it plans to construct 13 smaller, more therapeutic youth development centers across the state in which staffing capability and community connectedness will be the keys to future success. The department plans to transition away from a correctional approach in its facilities by establishing a therapeutic treatment model that blends education and treatment. Staff hired will be youth counselors who will interact with the youth at all times. The first of these new facilities will open by the end of 2007.

DJJDP also operates 10 detention centers statewide. These facilities are secure, temporary facilities where a juvenile will stay while waiting to go to court or until a placement can be arranged. The average length of stay in a detention center is 10 to 14 days.

Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils

DJJDP partners with Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs) in each county to galvanize community leaders, locally and statewide, to reduce and prevent juvenile crime. JCPC board members are appointed by the county Board of Commissioners and meet monthly in each county. The meetings are open to the public. DJJDP allocates approximately 23 million dollars to these councils annually. Funding is used to subsidize local programs and services. Each county JCPC has been trained to develop comprehensive system of care for its community.

Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention- Center for the Prevention of School Violence (DJJDP-Center)

DJJDP-Center serves as a resource center and "think tank" for efforts that are directed at guiding all youth toward becoming productive members of their schools and communities. DJJDP-Center offers knowledge and expertise in the areas of prevention and positive youth development and provides information and technical assistance to those who are motivated to help young people positively develop in environments that are as safe as possible.

Linda Hayes
***Secretary of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention***

Educational Background

Cary High School; Greensboro College.

Professional Background

Secretary of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2009-Present; Member and former Chair, Governor's Crime Commission; Southern Regional Chair, National Coalition for Juvenile Justice.

Personal

Married, Gerald Wilton Hayes. Three children.



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