Upon Completion of U5 Test

**STUDENT CHOICE**

- REST
- HOMEWORK FOR ANOTHER CLASS
- ICIVICS.ORG --- PLAY THE ‘COUNTIES WORK’ GAME
Unit 6
STATE AND LOCAL: CLOSE TO HOME
Federalism

- Distribution of power between federal government and the states that make up the country.
  - Both the federal government and the states have specific powers and roles that they are exclusive to them.
  - Certain powers and roles are shared between the federal government
Federalism

**National**
- Declare war
- Maintain armed forces
- Regulate interstate and foreign trade
- Admit new states
- Establish post offices
- Set standard weights and measures
- Coin money
- Establish foreign policy
- Make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out delegated powers

**Shared**
- Maintain law and order
- Levy taxes
- Borrow money
- Charter banks
- Establish courts
- Provide for public welfare

**State**
- Establish and maintain schools
- Establish local governments
- Regulate business within the state
- Make marriage laws
- Provide for public safety
- Assume other powers not delegated to the national government or prohibited to the states
Federalism

Delegated Powers

Reserved Powers

Concurrent Powers
Separation of Powers

Constitutional Principle that gives each of the three branches of government certain roles and responsibilities that they are not supposed to go beyond.
Checks and Balances

*system that the US Constitution has to ensure that no one branch of gov’t would become too powerful.

3 branches all have built-in actions they can take to ensure the other branches are not misusing their power.
Powers clearly, and specifically stated in the Constitution given to the Federal Gov’t. Sometimes referred to as “Expressed Powers”.

IF IT’S NOT IN THE CONSTITUTION, CONGRESS CAN’T DO IT
Reserved Powers

State Governments

- Regulate intrastate commerce (trade)
- Conduct elections
- Incorporate businesses
- Voter qualifications
- Establish local governments
- Regulate school
- Conduct Elections
- Establish marriage laws
- Assume powers not given to the national government and not denied to the states
- Protect the health, safety and welfare of the people.
Critical Thinking: The Constitution established a detailed plan for the distribution of power between the federal and state governments. What powers are shared by the national and state governments?
Summarize the Function of NC and Local Governmental Systems
What are the advantages and disadvantages of the prosecution and the defense in a court of law? Does one have more favor in a court of law than the other?
Charter

- Document, issued by a state, outlining the conditions under which a corporation, colony, city, or other corporate body is organized.

- Defines its rights and privileges.

- Discuss Pros/Cons of Charter Schools
Counties

- A geographical area of the country within a state border
- NC has 100 counties
- Mecklenburg County is the most populated county in the state
Municipality

- a city or town that has its own gov’t to deal with local problems

- A local body of gov’t that has been approved by the state
Council-Manager form of government is when powers, roles, and leadership is divided between

- elected officials in the form of a city-council which serves as the legislative branch to make policies

- AND

- the managerial experience of an appointed local government manager which serves more as a CEO of a company. The City Manager is appointed by the City Council.
COUNCIL-MANAGER

- Charlotte is one of the largest US cities with this form of government
  - Manager reports to city council
  - City Council votes on Manager’s recommendations

- Responsibilities divided
  - **Elected** Officials + **Appointed** City Manager

- Provides skilled professional administration for city government
Commission Government

- Voters elect individual commissioners to a small governing board
- Each commissioner is responsible for one specific aspect, such as fire, police, public works, health, finance
- One commissioner is designated as chairman, who presides over meetings
- The commission has legislative and executive functions
- The commission form of city government is the oldest form of government in the U.S.

FYI: Portland, OR has this model of gov’t
Mayor-Council Government

- **Mayor**
  - Elected separately from council
  - Full-time or part-time
  - Paid with tax dollars
  - Significant administrative and budgetary authority
  - Voting power at Council meetings
  - Figure-head for the City/Town they represent

FYI: Kannapolis and Concord have this model of local gov’t.
Tuesday
What are they, who has the authority to create them, and how are they enforced?

- **Statute** --- a law enacted by the legislative branch of a government

- **Ordinance** --- A statute or regulation, enacted by a municipal government.
NC Legislative Branch---How is the structure of the NC General Assembly like that of the US Congress

- US and NC--jurisdiction through a Constitution
- US and NC--legislative branch and General Assembly primary role is to make laws
- US and NC--have a bicameral (Senate & House of Representatives) legislative branch
- US and NC--permanent and special committees to delegate the work of making laws related to specific topics
- US and NC can have laws vetoed by Executive Branch
- US and NC have second in command play a part in lawmaking process: Vice President of the US-President Pro Tempore, head of the Senate, breaks a tie. Lieutenant Governor (NC), head of NC Senate, breaks a tie if needed.
How is the NC Executive Branch like the US Executive Branch

- Governor is chief executive of state
- Lt. Governor is second in command. Runs separately from Governor. *Different than POTUS*
- Governor is elected with popular vote. *POTUS = ELECTORAL COLLEGE*
- Governor appoints department heads for the Cabinet.
- Governor appoints some state judges
- Can run two consecutive terms but can run again later
- Governor and POTUS both have veto power
Review!

1. Draw Two large Triangles on a piece of notebook paper.

2. On the first large triangle, divide it into thirds and label the United States Federal Court System.

3. On the second large Triangle, divide it into four sections and label the NC State Court System.
Magistrate

- Judicial officer who hears cases in a lower court
  - Handles minor or preliminary matters.

- In some small towns a Magistrate is the only person to handle legal matters.
Leandro v. State of NC

Summary of case – Equality in how public schools are funded?

Several counties/districts/individuals in NC sued saying their local schools were not being funded equally causing those students to be below state averages in scores.

Plaintiffs allege that children in poor school districts don’t get enough resources and education.

Plaintiffs complain children in their districts are denied equal education because of the difference in the educational opportunities compared to wealthier areas of the state.

Plaintiffs complain that their districts lack resources to provide educational opportunities for their children because of how NC finances education and the burden it places on local governments.
Compare jurisdictions and methods of law enforcement applied at each level of government.
**SBI** can investigate alone or with local law enforcement agencies. Investigate serious crimes such as: Homicide, Robbery, Car Theft, Human and Sex Trafficking (Vice), Drug Trafficking, child abuse in day care, computer crimes, and much more.
NC State Highway Patrol

- **Main Goal** --- reduce collisions by enforcing traffic laws and make the highways of NC safe.
  - Currently ---- 1,600+ troopers cover 78,000 miles of NC roadways

- **Additional Duties**: guide traffic during hurricane/natural disaster evacuations, re-route traffic around hazardous chemical spills, and respond to acts of terrorism.
City Police Department

- Mission: enhance community safety, protect life and property, and reduce crime and the fear of crime.

- Jurisdiction: City Limits

- In serious cases, or in case of emergency, all law enforcement works with other agencies to promote the best choice for public safety.
Sheriff

Elected Official ---- Cabarrus Co. Sheriff is Brad Riley. A sworn law enforcement officer

Non-Partisan office --- What does PARTISAN mean?

Jurisdiction is the County boundary. In critical cases they can assist other counties as well.

Responsible for managing the County Jail, keep courtrooms and courthouse safe, issuing warrants, subpoenas, court summons.

FYI: Cab Co operates a Law Enforcement Academy at Concord High School

FYI: Cab Co. maintains a Facebook account and other social media sites where they post “Wanted” pictures and offers for the public to be active citizens. VERY INTERESTING!
1. Research the names of people running for Cab Co Sheriff

2. Write a bio for each person running. Think: Personal life, professional background, and anything else that you think is relevant to the office of Sheriff.

3. Review three sources of propaganda the candidate is using to promote themselves. Name what medium (print, TV, radio, etc.), describe the overall ad itself, and list what propaganda techniques were used.

4. After you have studied and researched all candidates and their propaganda, choose who you would vote for and write a well-constructed paragraph defending your choice.

5. HONORS: Write the candidate a letter of support.
Initiative, Referendum, Proposition

- **Initiative** --- Procedure by which voters may propose a statute, constitutional amendment, or ordinance. Think: INITIATE

- **Referendum** --- Referendum provides the people with a means of giving their opinion on proposed legislation before it becomes a law. Simply put, a vote as to whether it deserves to get placed on the elections day ballot.

- **Proposition** --- The topic that is being voted on. Think: Election Day ballot!
Annexation, Redistricting, Zoning, Eminent Domain

- **Annexation** --- political transition of land from the control of one entity to another.

- **Redistricting** --- States decide the procedure for developing legislative districts, School systems may redistrict. Remember, Gerrymandering?

- **Zoning** --- Every parcel of land is zone for a certain use. Examples: Commercial, residential, multi-family residential (apartments), farming, and more!

- **Eminent Domain** --- power of a state or a national government to take private property for public use if it is considered for the greater good of the people.
strategy to manipulate voting or school districts

Gerrymander