

Unit 4

Local Legislative- Charlotte/Mecklenburg Co.

CHARLOTTE: CITY COUNCIL

Elected officials who create ordinances, balance a budget, set zoning laws, and can hire a city manager. They use referendums, recall elections, and public forums.

MECKLENBURG: COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Elected officials who make decisions for the county, have the power to levy and manage a budget.

NC Legislative Branch- General Assembly

House	House of Representatives	Senate
<p>Qualifications:</p> <p>Term limits:</p> <p>Size:</p> <p>Who they represent:</p> <p>Leaders:</p> <p>Powers:</p>	<p>21 years, voter in state, lived in state and district for 1 yr</p> <p>2 years</p> <p>120</p> <p>People within a district</p> <p>Speaker of the House</p> <p>MAKES STATUTES (State Laws) and Budget</p>	<p>25 years, voter in state, lived in state and district for 2 yrs</p> <p>2 years</p> <p>50</p> <p>People within a district</p> <p>Lt. Governor President Pro Tempore</p>

US Legislative Branch- Congress

Part of Congress	House of Representatives	Senate
Qualifications:	25 years old, citizen 7 years, lives in State	30 y/o, citizen 9 years, lives in State
Term limits:	2 Years- Unlimited	6 Years- Unlimited
Size:	435 Members- 13 from NC	2 per state= 100 member
Who they represent:	People in a District (in the State)	The state as a whole (NC)
Leaders:	Speaker of the House	Vice President President Pro Tempore
Powers:	MAKES LAWS and Budget	
	Starts Impeachment Process- Brings Charges	Tries Impeachment Charges- Acts as Prosecutor in Trial

Bill to a Law

While watching School House Rock, see if you can complete the steps for making a bill!

Step 1- Idea is written as a bill and placed in the HOPPER

Step 2- A Congress person sponsors the bill and sends it to a STANDING COMMITTEE (in House or Senate– wherever it starts)

Step 3- Committee discusses bill if passed by committee, it is sent to the floor of the House/Senate.

Step 4- Bill is discussed on the floor and voted on. Needs a 51% majority to pass.

Bill to a Law

While watching School House Rock, see if you can complete the steps for making a bill!

Step 5- Bill is sent to the other house of Congress.

- Starts in standing committee- can die there.
- If passed in committee, discussed on floor. Changes can be made.

Step 6- A Conference Committee (from both houses of Congress) finalizes the bill.

Step 7- Both houses vote on final copy. Needs 51% majority in both houses to pass.

Step 8- President reads the Bill. He can...

- Sign it- Make it a law
- Veto it- Say NO- If this happens, Congress can vote again and over ride the veto with a 2/3 majority vote to pass the bill.
- Pocket Veto- Return to it Later--- 10 days without a signature and it automatically becomes a law.

Monday 10/23/17

- Happy Monday!
- Student News
- Warm up Quiz
- Executive Branch Notes
- Mid Term Study Guide



Warm Up Quiz

- What does the Legislative Branch do?
- What is the name of the NC Legislative branch?
- How many Senators are in the U.S. Legislative branch?



THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH



QUALIFICATIONS:

- 35 years old
- Natural born citizen
- 14 years residence

TERM LIMITS:

2 terms, 4 years each

HELPERS:

Vice President, Cabinet

POWERS:

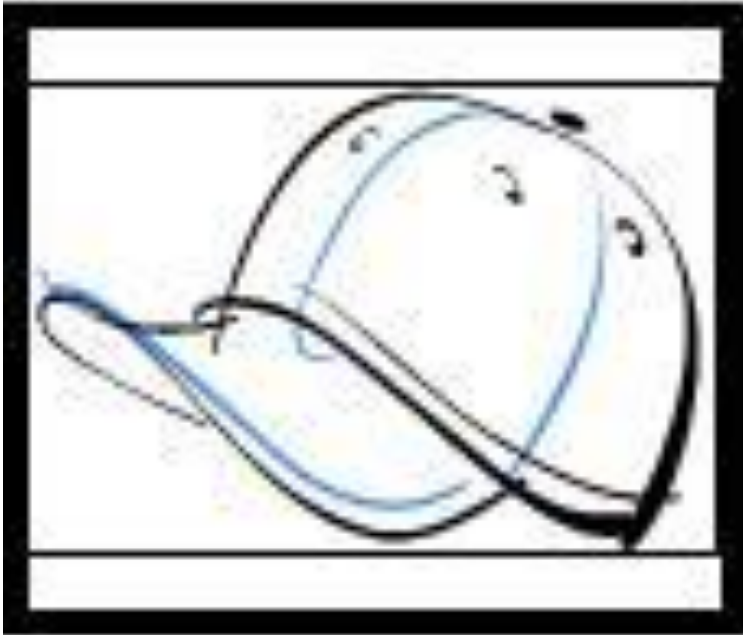
Executive order
Executive agreement
Veto
Pocket veto
Call congress to session
Make treaties
Appoint heads of agencies
Appoint judges



Chief Enforcer:

- uses cabinet and 3 million employees to enforce laws
- uses executive orders





Legislative Leader:

- write and propose bills
- gives speeches (State of the Union Address)





Party Leader:

- leader of his political party
- give speeches, raise \$, endorse candidates





Chief Diplomat:

- conducts foreign policy
- make treaties, send ambassadors, send troops



Judicial Leader:

- appoints judges
- grant pardons, reprieves, and amnesty



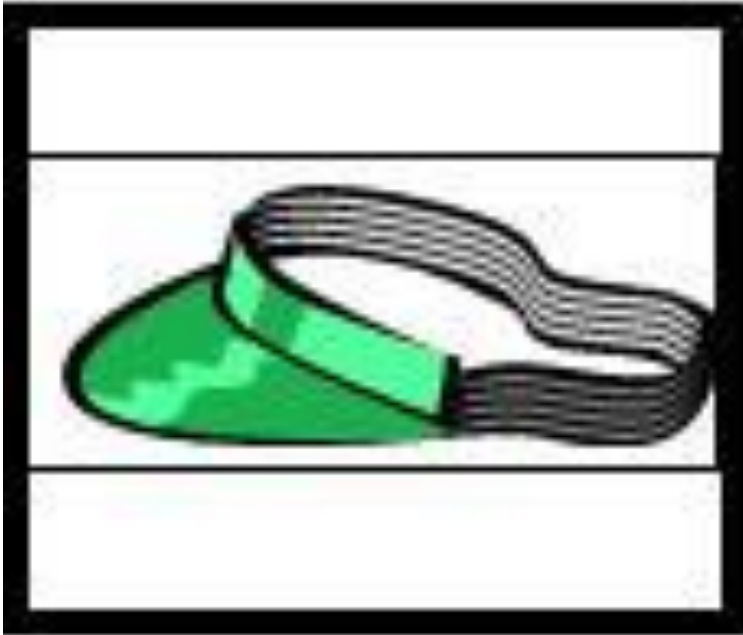
Head of State:
-symbol of the U.S.
-carries out traditions





Commander in Chief:
-leads the military
-send troops to battle





Economic Leader:

- plan the federal budget (approved by the HoR)
- social programs to help the needy (welfare)

Executive



Governor:

Unlimited 4 year terms (can only serve 2 consecutively)
Enforces statutes, leads the national guard, grants pardons, has a cabinet and a council of state, leads SBI (State Bureau of Investigation), leads highway patrol

Lieutenant (Lt.) Governor:

Leads the Senate of the General Assembly, helps the Governor



Mayor:

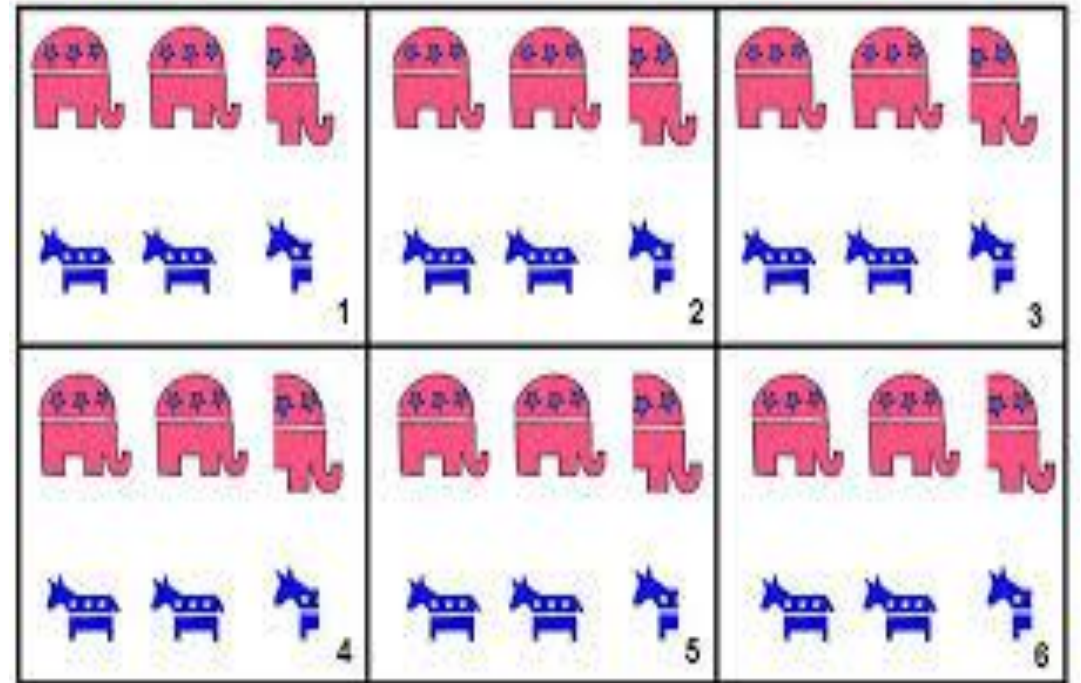
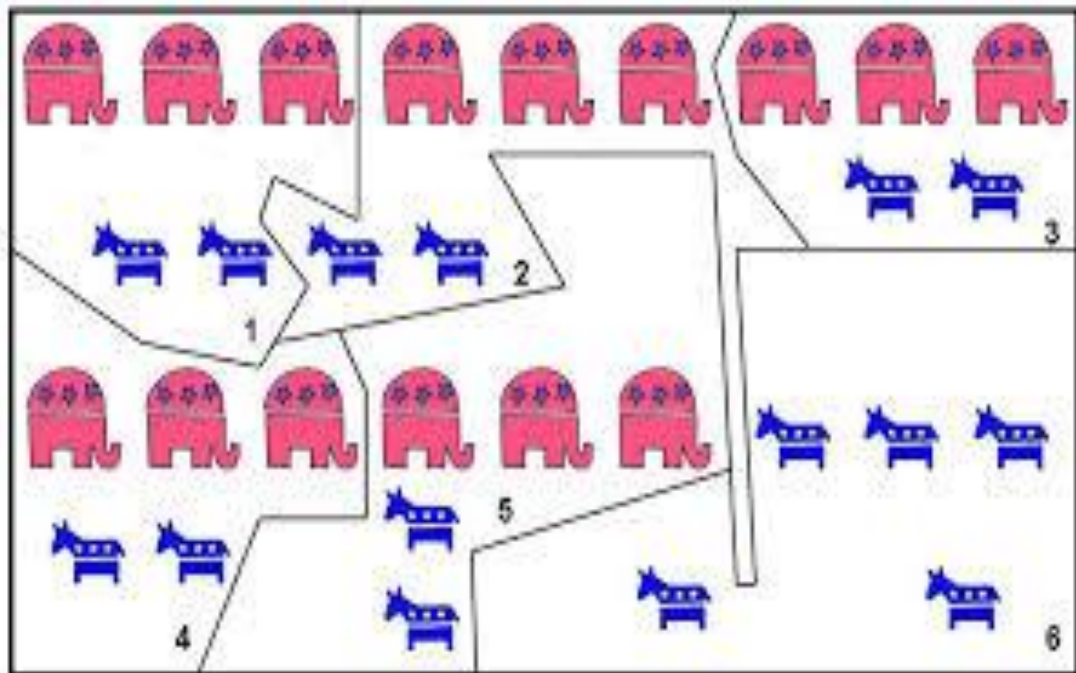
Executive leader of a city. There are 2 types:

1. Mayor Council: mayors tell the council what to do
2. Council Manager: the council hires a manager to work for the city and the mayor is more of a figurehead.

Sheriff:

Elected to enforce the laws county wide.

Gerrymandering





2012-2014 Districts



2016 Proposal

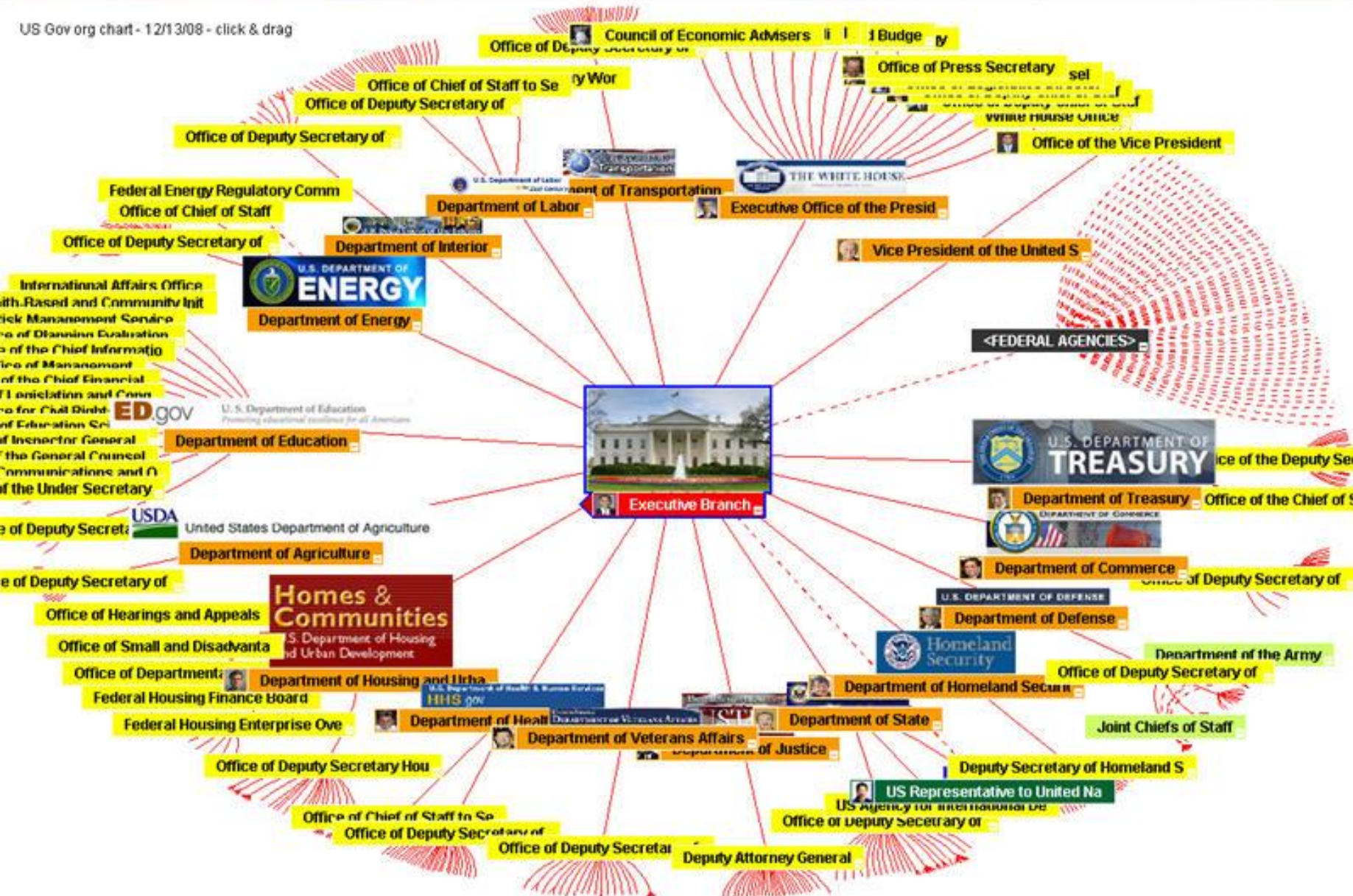
The Executive Branch Review

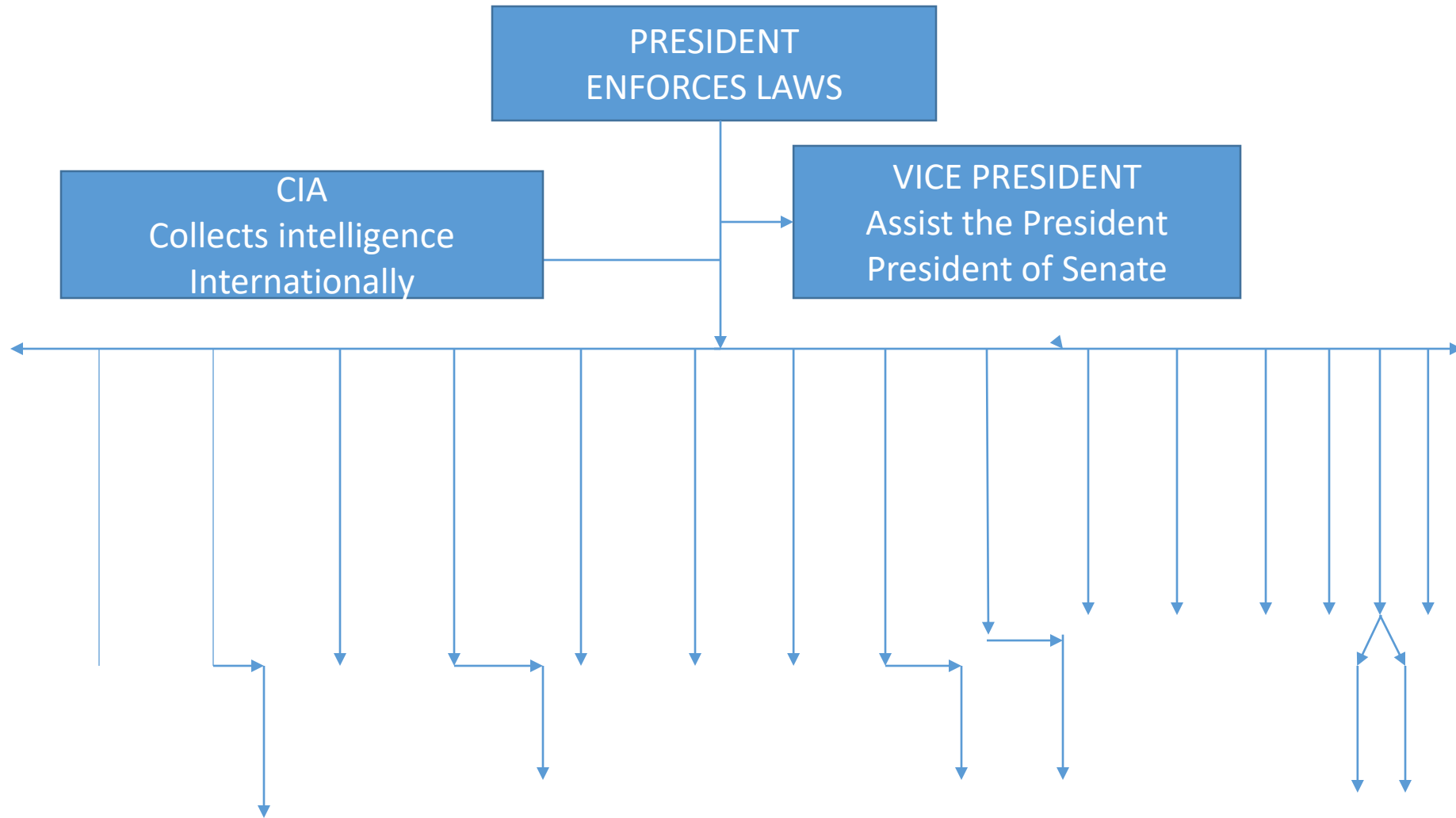
1. What are the Constitutional requirements to become president?
 -
 -
 -
2. True/False: Due to checks and balances, the President has no control over our country.
3. True/False: As Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, the President decides which countries to declare war with.
4. True/False: One of the main duties of the President is to get the United States to make connections with other countries through diplomacy and treaties.
5. True/False: The President has very little influence over our laws as it is Congress who makes them.

Bureaucracy

- The Executive branch has to carry out so many programs so bureaucracy happens.
- The 15 Cabinets umbrella over agencies and departments to run public policy and programs.
- Let's put the cabinets in order first.



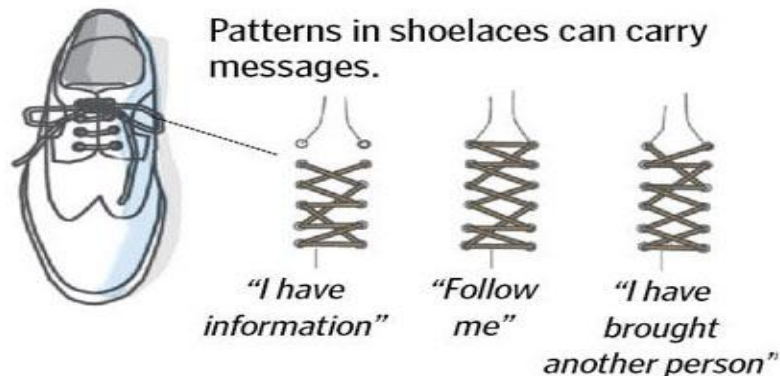




Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

- To collect, analyze, evaluate and disseminate foreign intelligence to assist the President and US GV'T in making national security decisions
- INTERNATIONALLY

Simple signals help agents communicate without being observed.



Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

- To protect and defend the US against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats to enforce criminal law and criminal justice services
- Department of Homeland Security
- WITHIN THE COUNTRY



Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

- To lead the unified national effort to secure the country and preserve our freedom



Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

- Tax administration that provides America's taxpayers top quality service by helping them understand and meet their tax responsibilities
- DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY



Citizenship and Immigration (CIS)

- Help people wanting to become citizens and answer any questions regarding immigration or citizenship
- DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA)

- Emergency management system that responds to all sorts of hazards, manmade or natural.
- DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

- To promote health and quality of life by preventing and controlling diseases, injuries and disabilities
- DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES



Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

- An independent U.S. government agency overseen by Congress, the commission is the United States' primary authority for communications law, regulation and technological innovation.



- **regulates interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite and cable in all 50 state**

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- agency of the U.S. federal government which was created for the purpose of protecting human health and the environment



Food and Drug Administration (FDA)



- DHHS
- FDA is responsible for:
 - Protecting the public health by assuring that foods (except for meat from livestock, poultry and some egg products which are regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture) are safe, wholesome, sanitary and properly labeled;
 - ensuring that human and veterinary drugs, and vaccines and other biological products and medical devices intended for human use are safe and effective,
 - Protecting the public from electronic product radiation
 - Assuring cosmetics and dietary supplements are safe and properly labeled
 - Regulating tobacco products
 - Advancing the public health by helping to speed product innovations



OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)

- Makes sure that work environments are safe for workers.

DEA Drug Enforcement Agency



- **Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms**

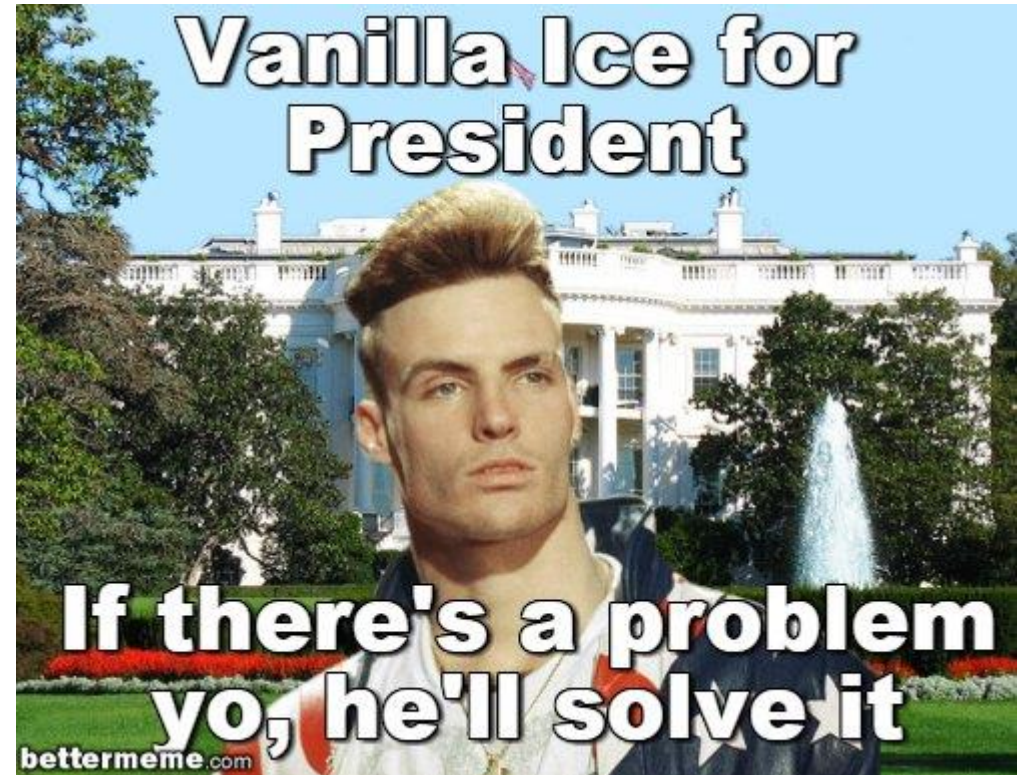
Happy Tuesday

- Warm Up Quiz
- Judicial Branch & Public Policy Notes
- Midterm Review
- Unit 4 Vocabulary
- Make up/ Missing work

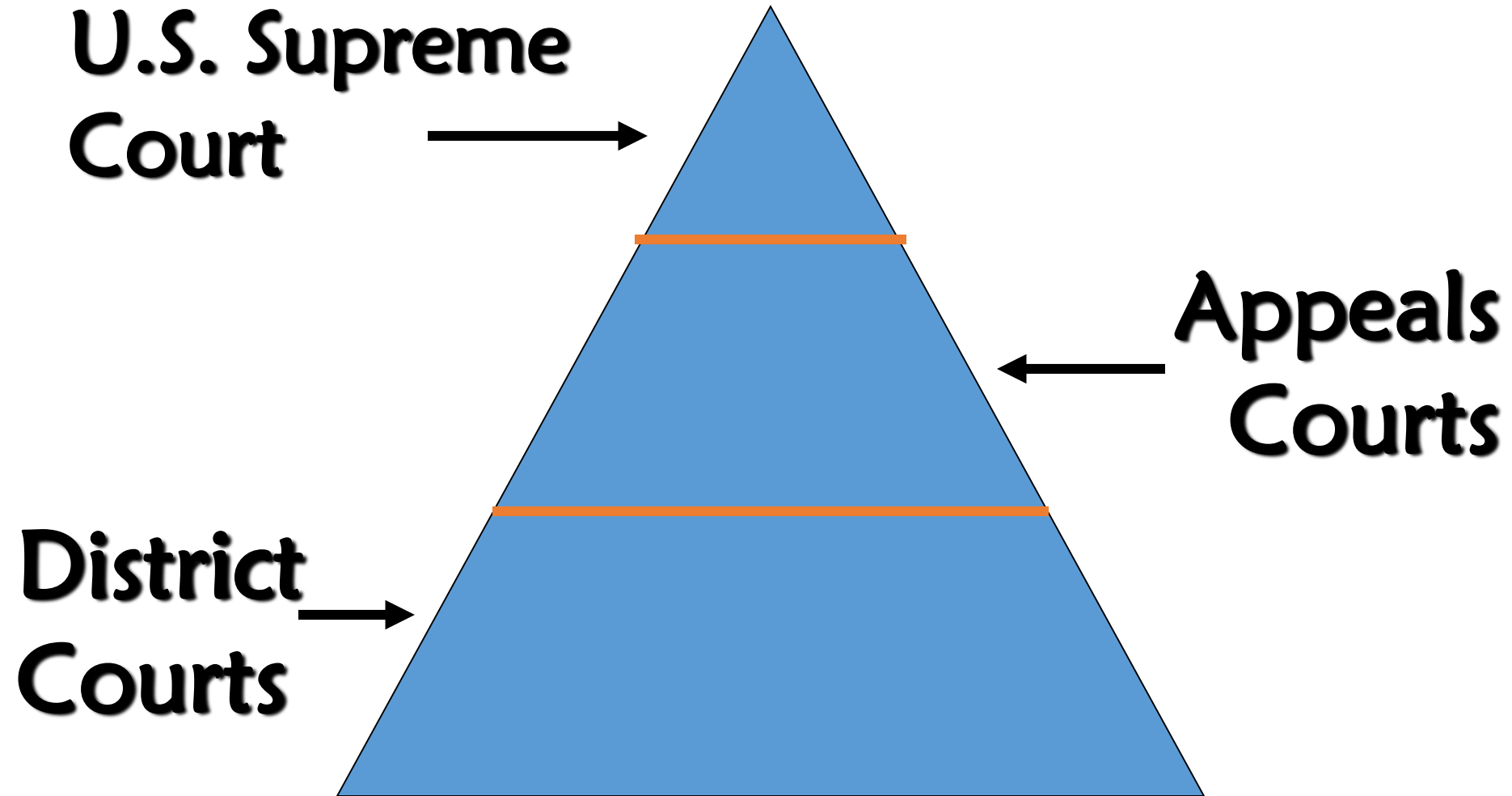


Warm Up Quiz

1. List 3 of the roles that the President has as a leader of our country.
2. What is Gerrymandering?
3. Who is the leader of the Executive branch for NC?
4. What are two qualifications to becoming President of the U.S.



Organization of the Federal Court System



U.S. District Courts

- 94 total in U.S.
- Every state has at least 1- NC has 3
- Trial Court- ONLY federal courts to have witnesses and juries
- Hears FEDERAL civil and criminal cases



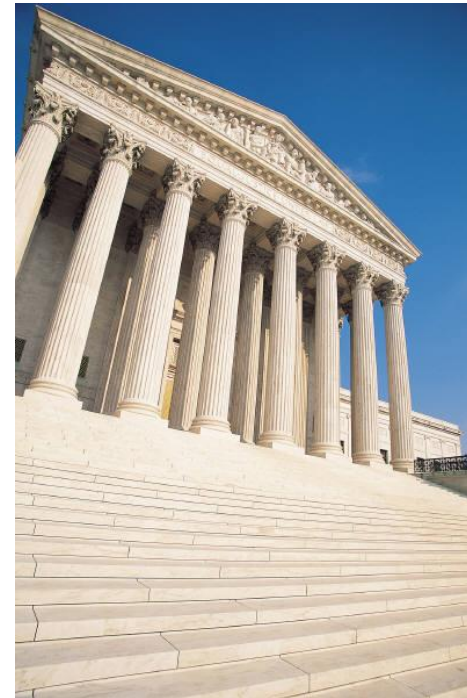
U.S. Court of Appeals



- **a.k.a. – Circuit Courts**
- **Hears appeals from District Courts**
- **Cases are appealed if**
 - **Law was applied incorrectly**
 - **Wrong procedures were used**
 - **New evidence is found**
- **13 total – each covers a certain area known as a circuit- NC is in 4th Circuit**

U.S. Supreme Court

- Main job – to decide whether laws are allowable under the Constitution (known as judicial review)
- Not required to hear all cases presented
- Final say in cases involving...
 - The Constitution
 - Acts of Congress
 - Treaties with other nations



Federal Judges

- **No specific qualifications**
- **They are appointed by the president but have to be approved by the Senate**
- **Once appointed they have their job for life, unless they are impeached and then removed from office**



Supreme Court Justices

- 9 total justices
- 8 are associate justices
- 1 is the Chief Justice (currently John Roberts)
- First African American justice
 - Thurgood Marshall (1967)
- First Female justice
 - Sandra Day O'Connor (1981)



Powers of the Court

- **Judicial Review**
 - **Power to say whether or not a law is constitutional**
- **Interpret the Laws**



Limits on Powers

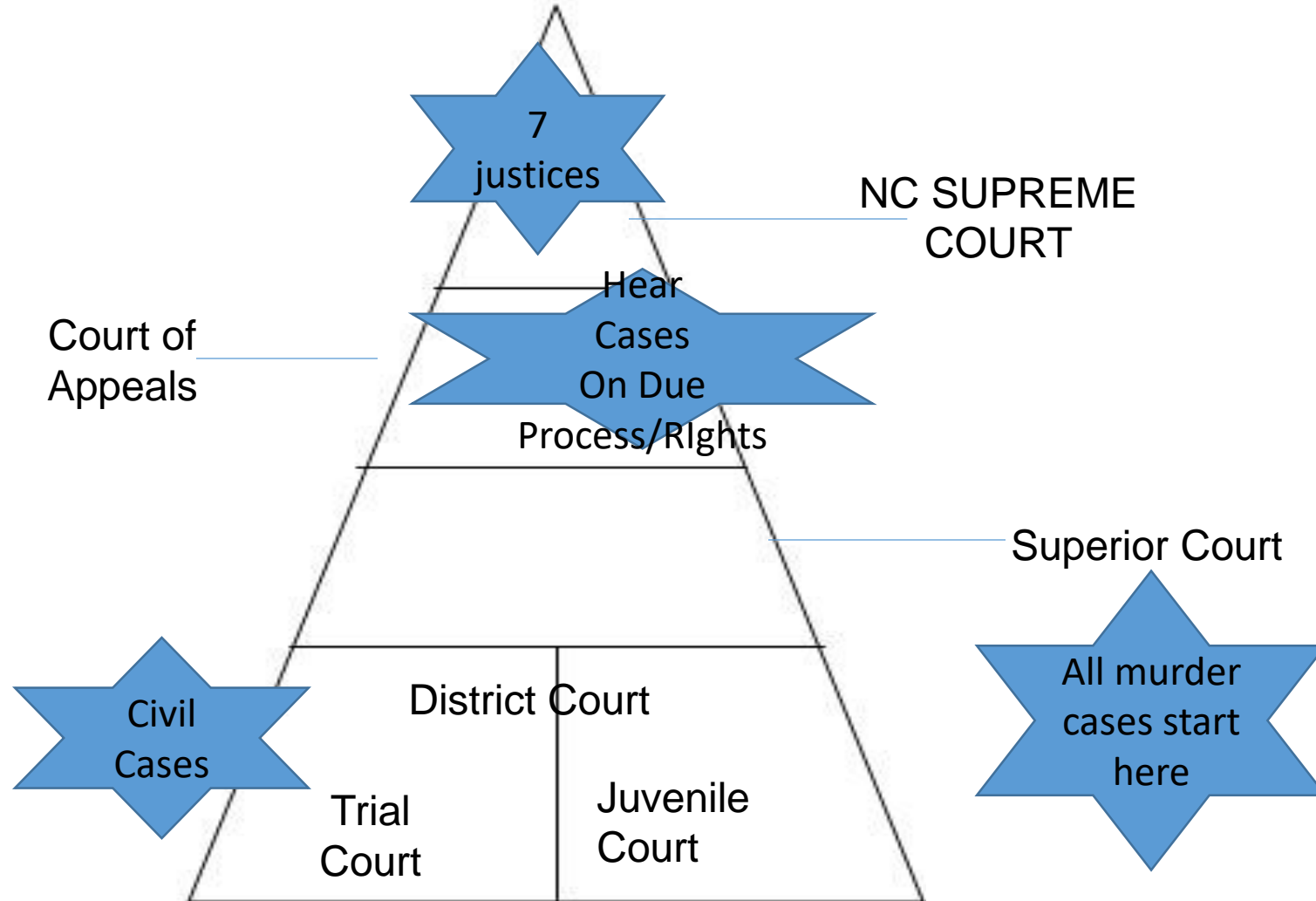
- Justices can be impeached
- Can only hear and make rulings on cases that come to them



Justices tend to choose cases that...

- Involve important constitutional issues
 - i.e. Freedom of Speech
- Involve legal issues rather than political ones
- Involve the whole country rather than just the individuals involved

Judicial



Magistrates:

Issue warrants, accept fines, perform marriages.

Clerks of Court:

Elected officials who keep the records for the district courts.

State

- General Trial Courts:
 - Original jurisdiction
 - District Court – misdemeanors and civil cases under \$10,000
 - Superior Court – felonies and civil cases over \$10,000



State

- Appeals Court
 - Appellate Jurisdiction
 - Located in Raleigh (our state capital)
 - Hears appeals from general trial courts



State

- State Supreme Court
 - Original and Appellate jurisdiction
 - Located in Raleigh
 - Hears appeals from the appeals court
 - Hears cases for the first time regarding State Constitution
 - Highest court in state

Jurisdictions

- Original—authority to be the first to hear a particular case
- Appellate—authority to review cases from lower courts
- Exclusive—authority only given to federal courts
- Concurrent—authority to handle a type of case is shared between federal and state governments

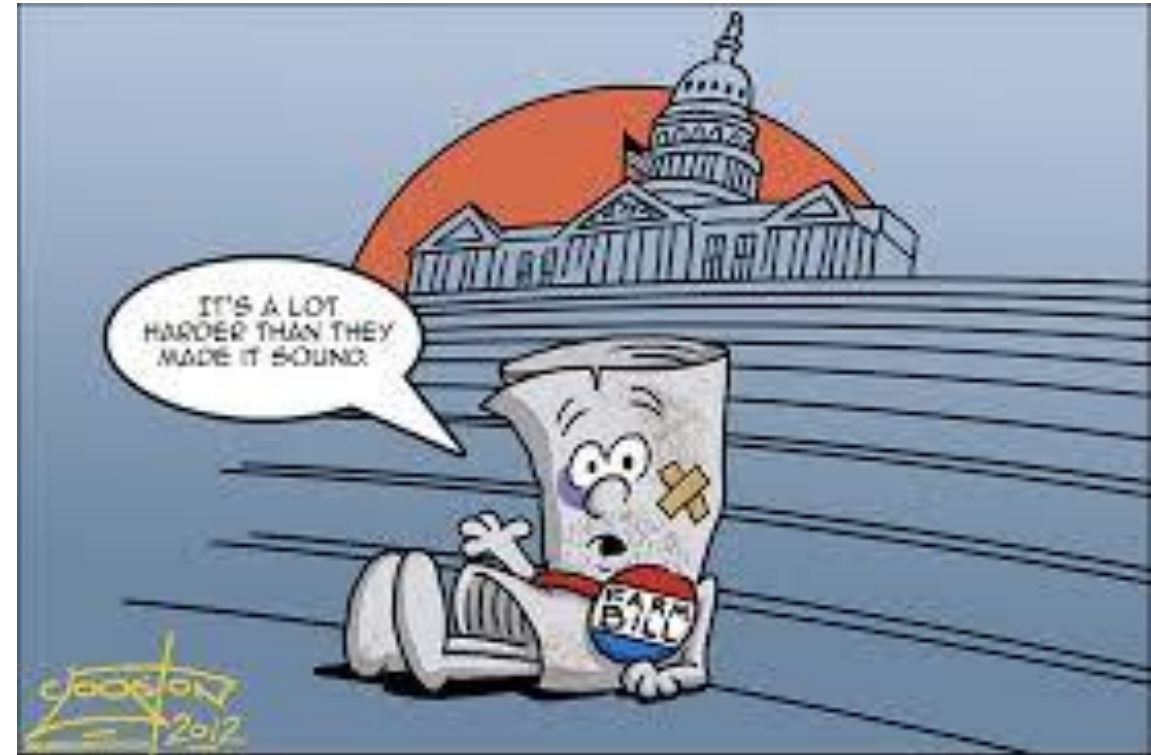
Tuesday, October 31st

- Student News
- Warm up Quiz
- How a Bill becomes a law review
- Public Policy



Warm Up Quiz

- How many cabinets are there in the executive branch for Bureaucracies?
- What is the first step in making a bill become a law?
- What power does the president have if he does not like a law?



PUBLIC POLICY

Definition:

Gvt actions designed to improve the life of the American people.

There are typically 5 steps taken when creating public policy:

- 1. National Agenda:**
Concerns that the public has that they want the gvt to fix.
- 2. Formulation:**
Congress, the Executive Branch, and interest groups propose solutions to the problems.
- 3. Adoption:**
The Fed. GVT chooses 1 policy solution after research and debates have been conducted.
- 4. Implementation:**
The Fed. Agencies must determine how to best carry out the policy and make it happen.
- 5. Evaluation:**
Media groups, GVT officials, and interest groups monitor the implementation to see if the policy will help solve the problem.



Domestic Policy

The actions that our GVT takes to solve problems that occur in the US

Our international goals and the strategies we use to achieve them.
The Big Question:
IS IT OUR PROBLEM?



Foreign Policy

November 1st, 2017

- Warm Up Quiz
- Notes on Taxes
- Amendments Review
- Amendments Project



Warm Up Quiz

- When a bill first goes to the Senate or the H.O.R it goes to the _____ committee first.
- Is paying your taxes a duty or a responsibility?
- What is the first step in creating public policy?

Types of Taxes

- Progressive: the more money you make the more money you pay
- Regressive: flat tax, everyone pays the same amount



State Revenue and Expenditures

- Property Tax: tax on property like houses, cars, and boats
- Inheritance Tax: taxes on things you inherit
- Sales Tax: tax on what you buy
- Income Tax: taxes taken from your paycheck, due April 15
- Gift Tax: tax on gifts over \$10,000
- Excise Tax: “Sin Tax” on things like alcohol, tobacco and gas

Midterm

Topics:

- Citizenship
- Types of Government
- Foundations of Government (Early types of gov in colonies)
- Revolutionary Events and Documents (Common Sense, D.o.I)
- Constitution
 - Principles and Goals
 - Articles and Amendments
 - Compromises (Constitutional Convention)
- Three Branches of Government- Who is who and who does what
 - Executive Branch- Federal, State, Local
 - Legislative Branch- Federal, State, Local
 - Judicial Branch- Federal, State, Local

Also...

- How and Why Laws are Made
- Court Cases

So what can you do?

-Midterm Review- Will be turned in on your midterm day for a TEST grade.