

VA/US Government Distance Learning Packet



Mr. Bowyer's 2nd Block
Mr. Richards' 4th Block

If any assistance is needed in the completion of this packet, please contact Mr. Bowyer or Mr. Richards via email or using the virtual/telephone office hours posted on the WHS website. Remember, this packet is not mandatory for seniors to turn in and has been created to cover material that would have been missed during the second half of the semester.

AMENDMENT ADVANTAGE

Do I have a right? Sure! You've got many, and they're found in the amendments, or additions, to the U.S. Constitution. This handy guide will help you navigate all the rights you'll find in our game. Check it out!



Freedom of Expression

You have the right to communicate and express ideas and opinions—to the government, in the press, and in public, even when your thoughts are controversial or unpopular.



Freedom of Religion

The Constitution protects your right to practice any religion you choose—or no religion at all. It also says that the government can't establish a religion or prefer one faith over another.



Freedom of Assembly

You have the right to gather peacefully with others.



Own Weapons

You have the right to keep and bear weapons.

Not House Soldiers

The government cannot force you to let soldiers into your home or onto your property. It's up to you to decide who you let inside your house!



No Unreasonable Searches

If the police want to search you or your stuff—or take your things—they need a good reason to suspect they'll find evidence of a crime.



Valid Warrant

If the police have a warrant to search or take your stuff, the warrant must show the reason they think your things should be searched or taken. It must also describe exactly where they want to search or what they want to take.



No Double Jeopardy

Once you've been found guilty or innocent, you cannot be put on trial or punished for that same crime again.



Not Testify Against Self

You can't be forced to testify against yourself, either by the police or in court. You have the right to remain silent!



Keep Private Property

The government is only allowed to take away your land if the land will be used for a public purpose. And if they do take your land, the government has to give you a fair price for it.



Due Process

If you're involved in a criminal case, the government can't take your life, liberty, or property without due process of law. That means a fair legal proceeding!

Amendment Guide

Name: _____



6 Impartial Jury

If you are on trial for a crime, you have a right to a fair and impartial jury.



6 Representation Right

If you've been accused of a crime, you have the right to a lawyer—even if you can't afford one!



6 Speedy and Public Trial

If you've been accused of a crime, you have a right to know the charges against you. After that, the government can't keep you waiting forever—or hold your trial in secret! You have the right to a speedy and public trial.



6 Witness Must Testify

If you've been accused of a crime, you have the right to question the witnesses against you. And if a witness can help your case, you have the right to make that witness testify—even if they don't want to!



8 No Cruel and Unusual Punishment

If you are guilty of a crime, the judge is not allowed to sentence you to any cruel or unusual punishments. The punishment has to fit the crime; it's your constitutional right!



8

Reasonable Bail and Fines

The government can't charge an unreasonable amount of money to bail you out of jail. Or if your punishment is a fine, the fine can't be excessive. The bail or fine must fit the crime!



13

No Slavery

Slavery cannot exist and people can't own or buy or sell other people. This is one of the only constitutional rights that protects against people who are not the government—but only if they are enslaving you!



14

Equality Under the Law

Everyone—no matter what you look like, how much money you have, or how popular you are—should be treated equally under the law.



15

Vote Regardless of Race

No matter your race or ethnicity, as a citizen you have the right to vote. So do it!

Vote Regardless of Sex

Women and men have equal rights to an equal vote in all public elections.



19



26

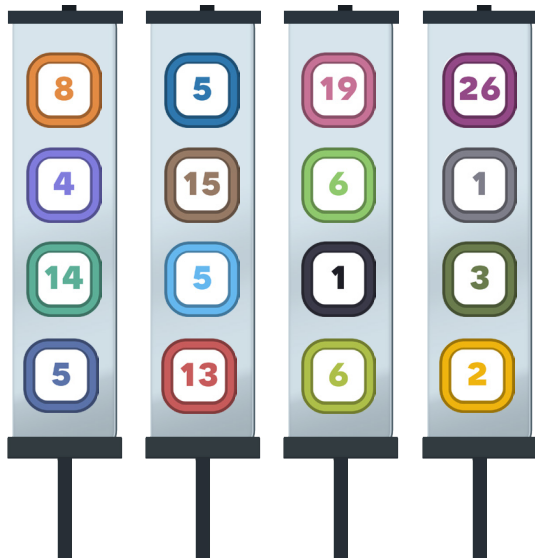
Vote at Age 18

Once you turn eighteen, the Constitution guarantees you the right to vote. So start thinking about who you want to vote for!

Do I Have a Right?

Name: _____

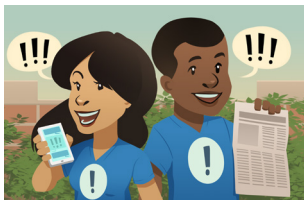
C. Rights Scramble. Label each right with the amendment number where it's found.



- Speedy Trial
- Freedom of Religion
- Vote at Age 18
- Due Process

- Equality Under the Law
- No Slavery
- Impartial Jury
- No Double Jeopardy
- Own Weapons
- Not House Soldiers
- No Cruel or Unusual Punishment
- No Unreasonable Searches
- Vote Regardless of Race
- Vote Regardless of Sex
- Keep Private Property
- Freedom of Expression

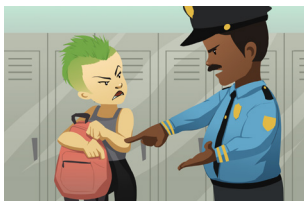
D. Match It! Can you match the rights from the game to the illustration? Draw lines to make pairs.



Freedom of Religion



Speedy and Public Trial



Impartial Jury



No Unreasonable Searches



Freedom of Expression



Keep Private Property



Equality Under the Law



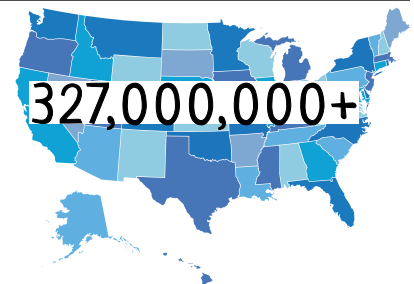
Vote at 18

Get Counted!

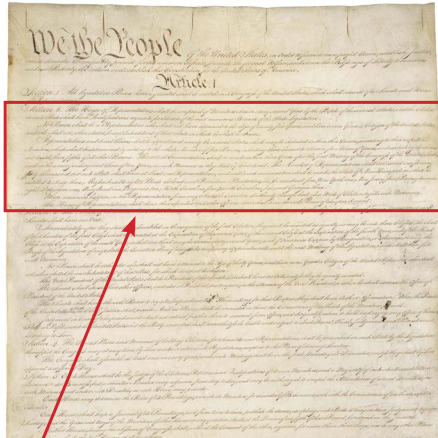
Name: _____

What is the Census?

The **census** is a count of every person in our country. It's our government's way of keeping track of our population. Every ten years, the government does a major count of every family and person, in every community across the country. The results help the government figure out what communities need and who should get what.



There are currently over 327 million people living in the United States.



The Framers thought the Census was so important they put it at the very beginning of the Constitution!

How Did the Census Start?

Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution called for a count of each state's population within three years after the first meeting of the new Congress. (And every ten years after that.) The population count would help our newly founded government figure out how to distribute the number of "**seats**" (which reflects the number of members) each state would get in the U.S. House of Representatives. That count was the first U.S. census. It happened in 1790. U.S. Marshals from district courts visited every home in the country—which only had thirteen states, three districts, and one territory at the time—and took a count of the men, women and children.

How Does It Work?

Since the first census a lot has changed. For one, U.S. Marshals no longer do the counting. Instead, we have a **Census Bureau**, an organization with thousands of people who work daily to complete the huge task of counting each and every person living in the United States. Every ten years, the Census Bureau distributes census surveys across the country. By March, households receive letters with instructions for how to complete the survey online, over the phone, or by mailing in a paper form. The Census Bureau also sends census workers called "door knockers" to rural areas and to houses that don't respond to the survey by early April to collect answers in person, too.



What Happens After Everyone Gets Counted?

Once everyone is counted, population data is shared with the President and U.S. Congress. States may lose or gain seats in the House of Representatives based on how their population has changed. The process of redistributing the House's 435 seats among the states is called **apportionment**, and it only happens after a census count. The seats are redistributed, or **reapportioned**, according to a **representation ratio** which helps ensure that each representative represents roughly the same number of people per state. Today, each representative in the House represents a little more than 747,000 people!

Get Counted!

Name: _____

Who's Counted?

A lot has changed about how people are counted. For one, now everyone is included. The first census counted white males and females and categorized them by age and gender. All other free persons, meaning mostly free blacks, were counted, too, but reported in one single category. Enslaved blacks were grouped into another category—but only counted as 3/5th of a person. Native Americans weren't counted at all, not until 1870. Today, the Census Bureau counts everyone equally. Your race doesn't matter and neither does citizenship status. The census count is a resident count, not a citizen count. If you live in the United States (or its surrounding territories), you must be counted.



Is it Hard to Count Everyone?



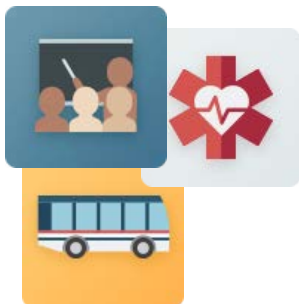
Counting every single person in the U.S. is a colossal task. Special workers called **enumerators** are hired by the Census Bureau help ensure an accurate count. But our country has hundreds of millions of diverse people, and some groups are harder to reach than others. Children ages 0-5, people who don't speak or read English well, the homeless, and some racial minorities have historically been hard for the Census Bureau to count. It's important to try to reach "**hard to count**" communities, because when people aren't fully counted, their communities miss out on the hundreds of billions of dollars the federal government distributes based on census data.

What Will the Census Ask?

The census only takes about ten minutes to complete. Only one person in your household needs to fill out the form. The census will ask for the number of people who live or stay at your home, their ages, gender, relationship to one another, and race. The census will also ask if each person is of Latino, Hispanic, or Spanish descent and if your family owns or rents your home. Any personal information like your name or address is kept private. The Census Bureau can't share that information with anyone, not even the FBI!



How Will the Census Affect Me?

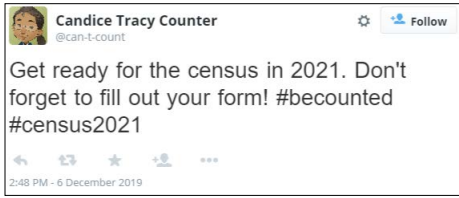
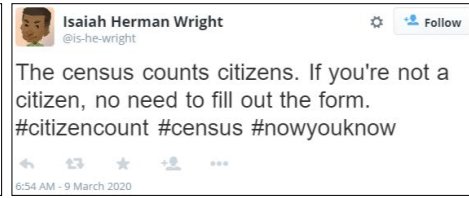
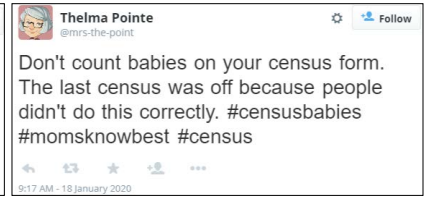





Data from the census can be used to decide which communities will get money for new schools, better public buses and trains, and even hospitals. Businesses and city planners use the data to decide where to build factories, roads, offices, and stores, which help to create new jobs and improve neighborhoods. And considering that you'll be old enough to vote before the next census comes along, the results will determine the number of representatives you'll elect for your state and national governments and the amount of electoral votes your state will have in the 2024 and 2028 presidential elections. Make sure you're counted!

Get Counted!

Name: _____

A. Misinformation Fake Out. It's important that people have correct information about the census. Don't be fooled by these deceptive social media posts. Read each post and fix it in the space below by sharing a corrected version.

 <p>Candice Tracy Counter @can-t-count</p> <p>Get ready for the census in 2021. Don't forget to fill out your form! #becounted #census2021</p> <p>2:48 PM - 6 December 2019</p>	 <p>Isaiah Herman Wright @is-he-wright</p> <p>The census counts citizens. If you're not a citizen, no need to fill out the form. #citizencount #census #nowyouknow</p> <p>6:54 AM - 9 March 2020</p>	 <p>Thelma Pointe @mrs-the-point</p> <p>Don't count babies on your census form. The last census was off because people didn't do this correctly. #censusbabies #momsknowbest #census</p> <p>9:17 AM - 18 January 2020</p>
 <p>2:48 PM - 6 December 2019</p>	 <p>6:54 AM - 9 March 2020</p>	 <p>9:17 AM - 18 January 2020</p>

B. The Census & You. Complete the chart by thinking about how each group listed will use the census data and how that data will eventually impact you! Write your answers in the space provided.

<h2 style="text-align: center;">The Census & Me</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">How the Census Affects You...</p>				
National Government	State and Local Government	City Planners	Businesses	You! (How will census data impact you?)
<i>The national government will use census data to...</i>	<i>State and local governments will use census data to...</i>	<i>City planners will use census data to...</i>	<i>Business will use census data to...</i>	<i>Here's how the census will impact me...</i>

Get Counted!

Name: _____

C. Hard to Count. Hard to count communities exist all over the United States and vary from location to location. What do you think would make a community hard to count? Read through some of the possible reasons, then for each group list the factors that could prevent an accurate count and think of possible solutions to overcome them.



- Access to information
- Location
- Access to resources in languages other than English
- Lack of permanent address
- Inability to complete the form
- Fear that information will not be kept private

Group	What do you think contributes to this group being undercounted?	What could the Census Bureau do to improve their count of this group?
Children ages 0-5		
Homeless		
New Residents		

Get Counted!

Name: _____

D. Primary Source. Read the excerpt and answer the questions. Some words have been defined for you. Others you'll have to figure out on your own. (Don't worry, we know you can do it!)

Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be **apportioned** among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding (not counting) Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.]¹ The actual **Enumeration** shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent (next) Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed (be greater than) one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such **enumeration** shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled (able) to chuse (choose) three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four; Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

¹The 14th Amendment, ratified in 1868, changed the rule that enslaved blacks be counted as 3/5th of a person.

1. How were representatives and direct taxes apportioned among the states?
2. When did the Constitution change to count enslaved blacks as whole persons?
3. In the reading you learned what an enumerator is. Now, use that knowledge and the context clues from the excerpt to write a definition for enumeration.
4. What was the representation ratio set by the U.S. Constitution?
5. How many representatives did each state have before the first census count?

Get Counted!

Name: _____

E. Practice Survey. Directions for completing the census will soon be making their way to your door. Practice by answering a few sample questions below. The questions here will cover the first 2 people in your home. The real census will have room for everyone living or staying in your home.

Start here OR go online to complete your 2020 Census questionnaire.

Use a blue or black pen.

Directions: Before you begin, use the guidelines here to help you get an accurate count of all the people in your home.

- Count everyone, including babies, living or sleeping in your home.
- Count anyone who doesn't have a permanent address who is staying with you on April 1st.
- Do not count anyone who lives away from your home on April 1st even if they will return to your home later (i.e. anyone away at college, in the Armed Forces, staying in a nursing home, jail, or prison.)

1. How many people live or stay in your home?

Number of people =

2. Is your house, apartment, or mobile home owned or rented? (Check one)

- Owned?
- Rented?
- Neither?

3. Answer the following questions about each of the people who live in your home. Start by listing the person who pays rent or owns the home as Person 1. If that person does not live in the home, you may start with any person.

Person 1:

a. First and Last Name

b. Gender (Check one)

- Male
- Female

c. Age and Birthday (if the person is less than a year old, write 0 for the age)

d. Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish descent?

- Yes
- No

e. Race or Ethnicity

Person 2:

a. First and Last Name

b. Gender (Check one)

- Male
- Female

c. Age and Birthday (if the person is less than a year old, write 0 for the age)

d. Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish descent?

- Yes
- No

e. Race or Ethnicity

Thank you for completing the Sample Census Questionnaire!

Get Counted!

Name: _____

***Optional Activity.** Create a poster or PSA (public service announcement) to get the word out about the census and the importance of being counted. Be sure to include when the census will be happening, how people can complete it, and two other pieces of information about the census that you think will help your community ensure a complete and accurate count.



The Basis for Citizenship

Citizens and Immigrants

Citizen- A person given certain **rights, duties,** and **privileges** because he or she was born in or chooses to live in a certain place

Immigrant- An alien admitted to the United States as a **legal resident**

The 14th Amendment

The 14th Amendment declared that all persons **born** or **naturalized** in the United States were citizens.

*This Amendment was established after the Civil War along with the 13th and 15th.

Can you lose Citizenship?

Naturalized citizens can lose their citizenship through a process called **denaturalization**.

In order for this to happen the courts must be able to prove that someone has broken international law or become an **enemy** of the state.

Can You Give Up Your Citizenship?

Yes, a **natural born** U.S Citizen or a naturalized citizen can give up their citizenship for any reason through a process called **expatriation**.

“The Immigration Issue”

For some, immigration is seen as a big issue in the country. However, there are multiple sides to the so called **“issue”**.

The Basis for Citizenship

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Yes, a _____ U.S Citizen or a naturalized citizen can give up their citizenship for any reason through a process called _____.

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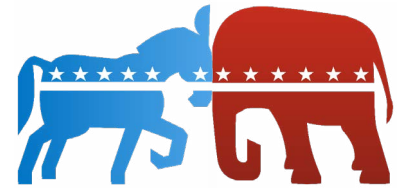


It's a Party...

...but not the kind with ice cream and cake. A **political party** is an organized group of people who share similar political views and work to influence the government in support of those views. *Political views* are a person's ideas about how the government should run and how the issues facing our country should be solved. Political parties fight to gain political power by having candidates elected to office. They exist at every level of government, from the national level to your very own neighborhood. By organizing into political parties, people have more power to influence government than if they acted alone.

The Big Two

In the United States, the Republican Party and the Democratic Party are the two main political parties. Are there other parties? Sure. The U.S. technically has a multi-party system. But these two parties have gained so much power that almost every person elected to government office belongs to one of them. Most Americans identify with one of these two parties, but about 40% of Americans identify as **politically independent**, meaning they don't want to identify with any party. Most independents end up voting for either a Democrat or a Republican, and many "lean" toward one party or the other. Independents may be more open to supporting candidates from either party, and some independents are elected to office.



The donkey represents the Democratic Party

The elephant represents the Republican Party

Write-In Candidates

Most ballots include a place to write in the name of a candidate who is not on the ballot. This is one way you can vote for third-party candidates who don't have ballot access. You can also vote for Mickey Mouse or even yourself—but it might be a wasted vote!

Third Parties

Many political parties exist in the United States. Candidates for political office can represent any party, but that doesn't mean you'll see everyone's name on the ballot. Each state has rules about **ballot access**—allowing a political party to put a candidate on the ballot. Usually the rules involve getting a certain number of signatures from registered voters. These rules keep most third parties from even offering a candidate for voters to choose from. The Democratic and Republican parties have ballot access in all the states. The Libertarian Party is the largest third party, with ballot access for the presidential election in more than 30 states. As of 2015, the Green Party had ballot access in over 20 states, and the Constitution Party had access in over 10 states.

The Party Platform

One thing political parties have in common is that they stand for something. If you want to know what a party believes, its **platform** is a document that describes the party's views on all the major issues facing the nation. This set of statements is called a "platform" because it is the set of beliefs the political party stands on. The Democratic Party and the Republican Party keep their platforms broad and simple to attract as many supporters as possible. At first, it can be hard to tell the difference on some issues. Both parties might say they want better education or more jobs, but what does that mean? The party's platform explains what that party thinks "better" education looks like and how the jobs should be created. You can find a political party's platform by going to the party's website.

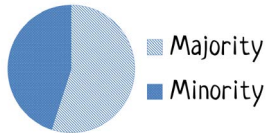
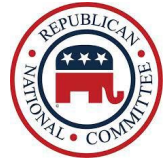


One Big Party?

Name: _____

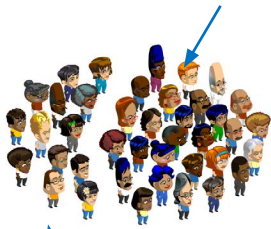
Political Parties Support Candidates

In the U.S., you'll be most aware of political parties during an election season. **Candidates** who are running for political office almost always declare themselves a member of a political party. By doing this, a candidate gains support from the political party and makes it easier for voters to figure out what the candidate believes in and where they stand on the issues. At the same time, political parties fight hard to get candidates from their party elected. Party committees at the local, state, and national level work to support their candidates by raising money, campaigning, educating voters, and urging people to vote on election day.



Majority
Minority

Majority



Minority

Political Parties Work Inside Government

Candidates who are elected to office work to pass laws and solve problems. While each government official has his or her own views, the laws and solutions they support usually align with their political party's platform. In the U.S. Congress and in state legislatures, the balance of power between Republicans and Democrats can determine which laws get passed. The **majority party**—the one with the most elected members—can most easily influence laws by getting all its members to vote the same way on a bill. This isn't always easy, because members of one political party don't necessarily agree on all the issues. But in American politics, it's common for most lawmakers from one party to vote the same way. Meanwhile, the **minority party** works to promote the views of its supporters by forcing compromise with the majority party. If the minority party is successful, this can create laws that are balanced between the two parties' viewpoints.

In the executive branch, the president and state governors almost always belong to a political party. Like lawmakers, their views usually align with their political party's platform. A president or governor works for the people, not a party, but he or she may be very committed to advancing the party's goals. He or she does not make laws, but is key in developing **public policy**—the stand the government takes about how issues should be handled. A president or governor's policies are usually in line with their political party's platform. A president or governor who belongs to the same party as the minority in the legislature may also disagree with many laws passed by the majority and may veto those laws.



Political Parties and You

You've probably already seen political parties in action. During elections, political parties work to influence voters by distributing information about candidates and issues. Next time you see a campaign ad on television, look closely at the fine print at the bottom and you might see that a political party has funded the ad. But beware: All the information a political party distributes is biased toward its own views. That means information from political parties should not be your only source of information about candidates and issues.

When you register or preregister to vote, the application will probably let you check a box to join a political party. Joining a political party isn't a requirement, and even if you check a box you can still vote for anyone you want. During a presidential election, in many states party membership lets you participate in that state's primary election or caucus to help decide who your party's presidential candidate will be. Some states let you participate even if you don't belong to a party.

Democratic?
Republican?
Independent?
Libertarian?
Green?
Constitution?
Other?

One Big Party?

Name: _____

A. Vocabulary.

Match each key term with its definition.

_____ 1. political party

_____ 2. write-in candidate

_____ 3. public policy

_____ 4. minority party

_____ 5. third party

_____ 6. platform

_____ 7. political views

_____ 8. ballot access

_____ 9. candidate

_____ 10. majority party

A. Allowing a political party to put a candidate on the ballot

B. A person's ideas about how government should run and how issues should be solved

C. A candidate whose name a voter must hand-write on the ballot

D. Political party with the most elected members

E. The stand the government takes about how issues should be handled

F. A political party other than Republican or Democratic

G. An organized group of people who share similar political views and work to influence government

H. Set of statements describing a party's views on major issues

I. Political party that does not have a majority of the elected members

J. A person running for political office

B. Registered Voter!

Read each registered voter's statement. Then, decide how each voter is probably registered. Be careful—some have more than one correct possibility! Mark all that you think could apply.

1)

I am committed to my political party.



- Independent
- Third Party
- Republican/Democrat

2)

I don't agree with either the Republicans or Democrats all of the time, so I don't want to commit to either one.



- Independent
- Third Party
- Republican/Democrat

3)

Seeing my party candidates win elections is less important than supporting a party I truly believe in.



- Independent
- Third Party
- Republican/Democrat

4)

I don't like America's two-party system. More parties should have a chance to be heard.



- Independent
- Third Party
- Republican/Democrat

5)

I don't fully agree with my party's platform, but I want to support a party that has power and influence.



- Independent
- Third Party
- Republican/Democrat

6)

My party may not be powerful right now, but if nobody joins, it will never gain influence.



- Independent
- Third Party
- Republican/Democrat

One Big Party?

Name: _____

C. Five Roles of Political Parties. Read each example of political parties at work. Decide which of the five roles the example best illustrates. Write the underlined letter in the button next to the example. You may have more than one answer.



Support Candidates



Influence Laws & Policy



Unite Levels of Government



Create Balance



Influence Voters

1. ____ Party leaders meet with a senator who is not supporting the party's platform on environmental issues.
2. ____ A party's state office asks party members to write their legislators and ask them to vote "no" on a state tax bill.
3. ____ A party's state office runs a phone bank before the election to call party supporters and remind them to support the party's candidates.
4. ____ A party's state office hosts a conference for state and local officials to discuss the party's goals for the state.
5. ____ A committee of legislators from one party meets to draft a law that will be acceptable to everyone in the party.
6. ____ A group of legislators from the minority and majority parties meets to discuss compromise after a failed vote on a budget bill.
7. ____ A political party pays for a series of televised attack ads against a candidate from the other party.
8. ____ A political party holds a huge convention to nominate and celebrate the party's presidential candidate.
9. ____ A state governor meets with a city mayor and state senator from the same party to discuss the governor's policy on education.
10. ____ The president refuses to sign a bill passed by the opposing party and meets with legislators to discuss possible changes.
11. ____ Party volunteers spend a Saturday afternoon at the park handing out party-sponsored voting guides.
12. ____ A new law passes the Senate, where one party has a majority, but fails in the House of Representatives, where the other party has a majority.

D. A Two-Party System? The U.S. has lots of parties, but it is often considered a two-party system. Draw lines to match the characteristics of a two-party system to the statistics about U.S. voters.

In two party systems...

Citizens may be frustrated or dissatisfied with the two major parties.

Third parties rarely gain enough support to win elections.

Most citizens identify with one of the two major parties.

In the United States...

In 2015, 55% of Americans personally identified as either a Republican or a Democrat.

In 2014, 58% of Americans thought a third major party was needed and 35% didn't.

In July 2012, 7% of Americans planned to vote for a third-party presidential candidate.

Where Do You Stand?

Use the following link to fill out the 2020 Political Quiz to see where you stand on the political spectrum. This site may give you some guidance on what to look for in candidates running in the 2020 General Election.

Each question will have a learn more button that gives a better explanation about what the categories and questions are talking about.

<https://www.isidewith.com/political-quiz>



City of Waynesboro Government

- City Council
 - Waynesboro practices a _____ form of government
 - The City Council passes _____
 - The City Council hires a City _____ who is in charge of delivering services
 - _____ members
 - One for each _____
 - One elected _____
 - _____ year terms
 - A _____ and _____ are chosen from the council and serve two-year terms
 - Powers and Responsibilities
 - Approve the _____ and determine the _____ rate
 - Focus on the community's _____, major projects, and long-term _____
 - Economic _____, _____ use development, capital improvement plans, capital _____, and strategic _____
- City Manager
 - The City Manager works for and at the _____ of the City Council
 - Can make _____ to council, and the council may _____ them, modify them, or _____ the recommendations
- School Board
 - Similar structure to the City Council
 - _____ members
 - 1 from each _____ and 1 at-large
 - Hire and fire all school _____
 - Set _____ for schools, students, and employees

City of Waynesboro Government

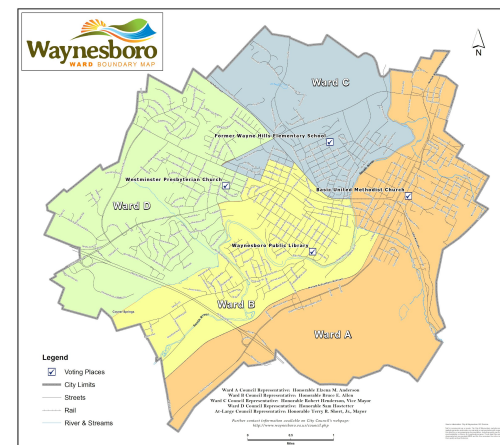
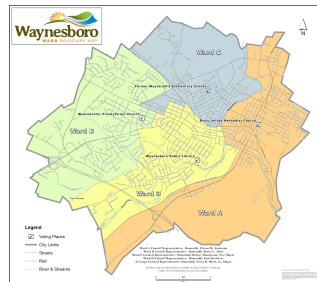
City Council

- Waynesboro practices a council-manager form of government
 - The City Council passes laws
 - The City Council hires a City Manager who is in charge of delivering services



City Council

- Five members
 - One for each ward
 - One elected at-large
- Four year terms
- A mayor and vice-mayor are chosen from the council and serve two-year terms



City Council

- Powers and Responsibilities
 - Approve the budget and determine the tax rate *Annual Appropriation Ordinance*

FY2020

2020 BUDGET SUMMARY		Ordinance No. 2019-47
ANTICIPATED REVENUE		GENERAL FUND
General Revenues		\$ 51,676,926
Total Revenue		\$ 51,676,926
APPROPRIATIONS		
Departmental Expenditures		\$ 27,784,006
Local School Support		15,061,575
Transfer to Debt Fund		3,685,694
Transfer to Other Funds		3,580,165
Correction and Detention		1,565,486
Total Appropriations		\$ 51,676,926

City Council



City of Waynesboro, VA
2018 Comprehensive Plan
PREPARED BY GBL, LLC

<https://www.waynesboro.va.us/DocumentCenter/View/7101/Waynesboro-2018-Comprehensive-Plan>

- Powers and Responsibilities
 - Focus on the community's goals, major projects, and long-term considerations
 - Economic development, land use development, capital improvement plans, capital financing, and strategic planning

City Manager

- The City Manager works for and at the request of the City Council
 - Can make recommendations to council, and the council may adopt them, modify them, or reject the recommendations



School Board

- Similar structure to the City Council
 - 5 members
 - 1 from each ward and 1 at-large



School Board

- Hire and fire all school personnel
- Set policies for schools, students, and employees



**Parent/Student Handbook
2018-2019**

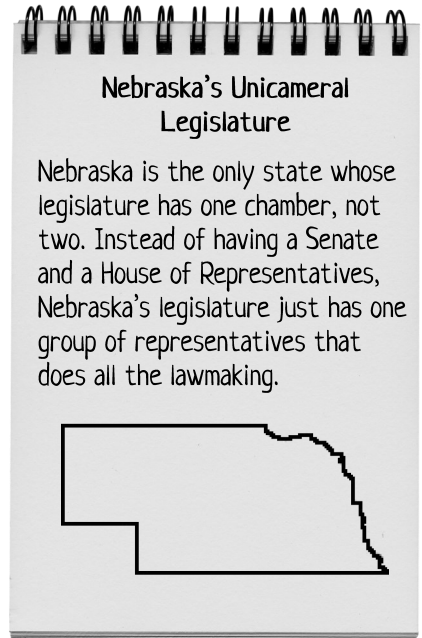
<http://waynesborops.ss9.sharpschool.com/cms/One.aspx?portalId=215210&pageId=23095>

5

State Government: Sound Familiar?


State governments work almost exactly like the federal government. There are three branches of government: an executive branch, a legislative branch, and a judicial branch. At the state level, the head of the executive branch is called the governor. Every state except one also has a **bicameral** legislature, meaning that the legislature is made up of two chambers. In most states, those chambers are called the Senate and the House of Representatives. A state's judicial branch normally includes a high court, often called the Supreme Court, and a system of lower courts. These lower courts include trial courts and appeals courts.

A state's three branches interact just like the three branches at the federal level. The purpose of having three branches is to balance power so that no one branch or person becomes too powerful. The state's legislature passes laws. A state's governor can veto laws that are passed, and a state's high court has the power to decide whether state laws violate the state's constitution.



Nebraska's Unicameral Legislature

Nebraska is the only state whose legislature has one chamber, not two. Instead of having a Senate and a House of Representatives, Nebraska's legislature just has one group of representatives that does all the lawmaking.



Many state legislatures have outgrown their historic buildings, such as this state capitol building in Arizona.

The State Legislative Branch

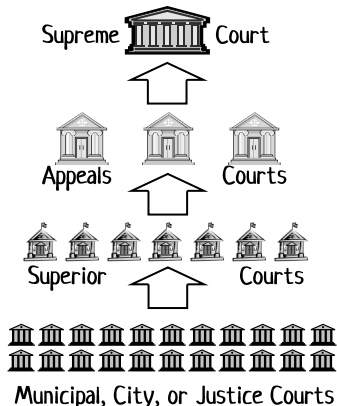
The state **legislature** is the state's lawmaking body. The state's **legislators** are the state's lawmakers. Each state is divided into legislative **districts** that contain roughly the same number of citizens. Citizens in each district elect representatives to serve in the state legislature. That means the state legislators represent the citizens who live in their district. This way, the interests of people in different parts of the state can be represented when state laws are being considered.



Governors from each state belong to the National Governors Association and meet twice each year to discuss issues that affect all states.

The State Executive Branch

The head of a state's executive branch is the state **governor**. The governor is like the "president" of a state and has similar powers, such as the power to veto bills passed by the state's legislature. A state's executive branch also includes many **departments**. States usually have their own departments of education, transportation, health, and other services. These departments carry out the laws passed by the state's legislature.



The State Judicial Branch

At the state level, like the federal level, cases start in a trial court. In many states, the trial-court level is called the **superior court**. States also have appeals courts where people can fight a trial court's ruling. And, of course, every state has a high court. A state's high court reviews the decisions made by lower courts, supervises the other courts, and interprets the state constitution as it applies to the law. State judicial branches also include a level of courts below the trial courts. These courts handle the thousands of smaller issues that come up every day, such as traffic tickets and minor crimes called misdemeanors.



The New York Assembly

State Laws

The state legislature is a state's lawmaking body. But in all states, the "law of the land" is the **state constitution**. Just like the U.S. Constitution, a state's constitution describes how the state's government must operate. It may also include other laws, such as requiring a free education for state citizens. In addition to the state constitution and the state legislative branch, there are usually other ways that laws can be made in a state. In many states, the **initiative** process allows citizens to draft laws they would like to see adopted. If citizens collect enough signatures, the law will be placed on the ballot for state citizens to vote on. The **referendum** process works the same way but is used to let citizens vote on a law already passed by the state legislature. However a state law is adopted, the law only applies inside that state.

Services, Services

State governments provide many services to state citizens. These include things like police, fire safety, child protective services, roads, schools, and parks. One of the biggest services is maintaining the state's **infrastructure**—the basic support structures that serve a geographic area, such as transportation, communication, and power systems. All of these services cost money and are generally paid for with taxes collected from citizens. Usually, however, states cannot afford to provide all the services citizens need. Very often, states look to the federal government for help. The federal government gives states money in the form of **grants**, which are sums of money designated for a certain purpose such as improving an airport or providing health care to low-income households.



Idaho's Division of Building Safety issues licenses to electricians, plumbers and others.

Regulations = Rules

State governments also protect citizens by **regulating**, or making rules about, many activities. Doctors, dentists, accountants, builders, barbers, and many other professionals must be certified by state agencies. State and local governments enforce building codes that specify exactly how buildings must be constructed. They conduct food safety inspections at restaurants, check to make sure gasoline pumps are accurate, and administer tests to people seeking a driver's license. The state agencies that carry out these regulations are almost always part of the state's executive branch.

Local Governments

Local governments, such as cities and counties, get their power from the state government. The state decides what services cities and counties are responsible for providing and what kinds of laws cities and counties are allowed to make. Because local governments are the closest to citizens, often they are the ones that can most easily provide services. Some services such as schools, libraries, police, water, and trash collection are usually controlled at the local level. Even so, local governments must follow both state and federal laws when providing these services.



Animal licensing and leash laws are usually controlled by local governments.

The Great State

Name: _____

A. Vocabulary Search! Find and circle a word that matches each clue. When you find the word, write it on the blank next to the clue.

1. Parts of the executive branch that carry out laws.

2. A legislature made up of two houses.

3. Basic support structures such as communication and power systems.

4. Citizens in these geographical areas elect legislators to represent them in the state's legislative branch.

5. A state's judicial branch is made up of these.

C	M	B	X	S	Q	J	F	O	V	K	L	N	K	I	X	N	J
Q	O	U	I	K	T	S	Q	G	J	D	E	O	B	X	D	Y	H
I	R	N	D	C	H	R	O	Q	E	I	G	I	Q	M	W	N	A
A	O	U	S	N	A	V	U	P	L	E	I	T	A	B	W	O	I
X	A	D	R	T	E	M	A	O	R	N	S	A	J	X	Q	D	L
I	P	Z	D	R	I	R	E	W	C	O	L	L	N	L	J	W	H
A	D	L	N	H	T	T	E	R	H	U	A	U	E	G	I	J	V
L	N	O	P	M	Z	R	U	F	A	X	T	G	M	J	J	K	G
H	R	D	E	R	G	N	J	T	E	L	U	E	R	I	C	H	D
N	W	N	B	U	V	T	K	Y	I	R	R	R	D	D	S	B	N
U	T	S	E	C	I	V	R	E	S	O	E	Q	Z	I	E	A	T
S	P	I	P	U	N	B	E	Y	T	Y	N	Q	Y	S	K	N	F
I	N	F	R	A	S	T	R	U	C	T	U	R	E	T	A	W	R
Y	O	G	J	T	W	H	Q	U	E	N	I	Z	Y	R	R	I	O
C	I	T	Y	P	X	I	U	O	H	U	Q	Y	G	I	C	U	S
E	V	I	T	A	I	T	I	N	I	O	A	H	F	C	Z	Y	M
C	F	V	G	N	U	U	N	S	O	C	Q	R	E	T	R	G	J
U	N	I	C	A	M	E	R	A	L	U	V	T	F	S	P	U	G

6. Each state has one of these to describe how the state government runs. _____

7. A process that lets citizens place a law on the ballot to be voted on. _____

8. States provide these to state citizens. _____

9. A state's lawmaking body. _____

10. Money the federal government gives a state for a certain purpose. _____

11. Another word for rule. _____

12. A type of local government. _____

13. The head of a state's executive branch. _____

14. Process where citizens vote on a law the state legislature has adopted. _____

15. A type of local government. _____

Mystery Word! What word is in the puzzle but not in the clue list? _____

This word is special because _____.

The Great State

Name: _____

B. That's Incorrect! There's something wrong with each of the following statements. Figure out what it is. Cross out parts of the sentence and make corrections on the line.

1. Unlike the federal government, state governments only have one branch of government.

2. States are divided into districts, and citizens in each district elect a governor to be head of their district.

3. A state's executive branch includes many departments that handle thousands of small issues such as misdemeanors.

4. States can afford to provide citizens with all necessary services and do not usually need any financial help.

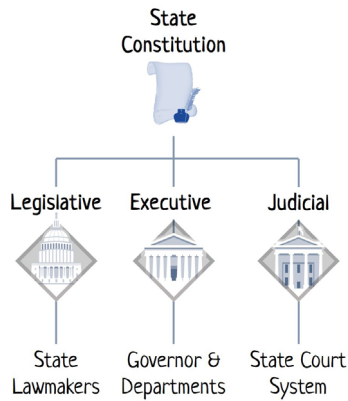
5. Local governments are independent and have the power to do anything they want to.

C. Licensed... or Not? When you make an "educated guess," you are guessing based on things you already know. Read the list of professions below. Which jobs do you think most states require a license for? Think about what these people do and make an educated guess about whether they need a state license. Put a check mark next to every job you think requires a license in most states.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Architect | <input type="radio"/> Real Estate Agent | <input type="radio"/> Event Planner | <input type="radio"/> Office Manager |
| <input type="radio"/> Cashier | <input type="radio"/> Exterminator | <input type="radio"/> Teacher | <input type="radio"/> Massage Therapist |
| <input type="radio"/> Dentist | <input type="radio"/> Private Investigator | <input type="radio"/> Nail Technician | <input type="radio"/> Fitness Instructor |
| <input type="radio"/> Interpreter | <input type="radio"/> Car Salesperson | <input type="radio"/> Embalmer | <input type="radio"/> Electrician |
| <input type="radio"/> Veterinarian | <input type="radio"/> Software Developer | <input type="radio"/> Actor | <input type="radio"/> Hair Dresser |

Now choose three jobs you checked. Explain why you think states probably require a license for that.

JOB	PROBABLY REQUIRES A LICENSE BECAUSE...

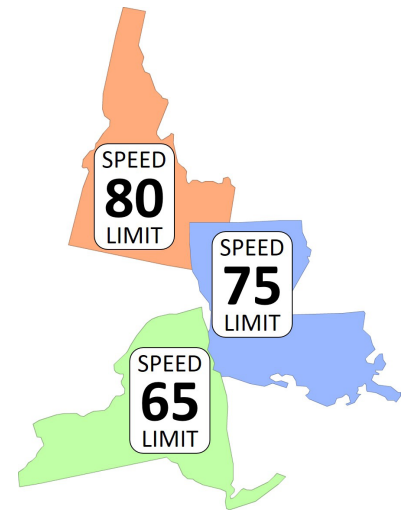


States Govern

Yes, it's true: state governments govern. Within the boundaries of a state, the state government is in charge of the state's policies, actions, and finances. It's a huge job, and states have elaborate government structures that keep everything functioning properly (at least, most of the time). All states have a state constitution that is the "law of the land" inside the state. All states also separate government power into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. State constitutions usually empower the state government to create smaller units of government like counties and cities, and states can delegate certain powers to those local governments.

States Make & Administer Laws

Just like at the national level, the three branches of a state's government work together to create, carry out, and enforce laws. The difference is that everything a state does only applies within that state's borders. A state's legislature is made up of elected officials who represent people living within a specific geographic district in the state. In the state legislature, legislators deal with the state's laws—both by passing new ones and changing existing ones. Bills from the legislature can't actually become laws until the state governor signs them. Once a law takes effect, anything required to carry it out will be handled by departments in the state's executive branch. Violations of state law are dealt with in the state's court system, which has jurisdiction over matters involving the state's laws and constitution.



Source: www.lung.org

STATE (POPULATION)	TAX PER PACK	FY2016 TOBACCO TAX REVENUE	FY2016 TOBACCO PROGRAM FUNDING
Maine (1.3 million)	\$2.00	\$188 million	\$8 million
Virginia (8.3 million)	\$0.30	\$296 million	\$8.3 million
Alaska (738,432)	\$2.00	\$96 million	\$8.8 million
Florida (20.2 mil)	\$1.34	\$1,600 million	\$67.6 million
Arkansas (2.9 million)	\$1.15	\$270 million	\$16.6 million
New Jersey (8.9 million)	\$2.70	\$920 million	\$0

The American Lung Association tracks state tobacco-related income and the amount states spend on tobacco-cessation programs. Can you tell which of these states has a tobacco-growing industry?

States Have Taxation Systems

No government can operate without money. State citizens fund their state government by paying taxes, but the type and amount of taxes are different in every state. States can tax people's incomes, the things people buy, the services people use, and even the money wealthy people leave behind when they die. They also collect money from permits such as vehicle registrations and business licenses.

Taxing isn't just about generating revenue to pay for things. States also use their taxation systems as a way to attract new people and businesses as well as to encourage or discourage certain behaviors. For example, many states have sharply increased taxes on cigarettes in order to encourage people to quit smoking. Often, money collected through these kinds of taxes goes into a fund that's been designated to pay for certain types of programs, such as cigarette taxes funding programs to help people quit smoking. Reducing certain taxes is also a common strategy states use to achieve their goals. States that want to attract retirees may decide not to tax Social Security income, or states that want to encourage certain kinds of business industries may reduce some kinds of business-related taxes for those industries.

What States Do

Name: _____

States Protect and Promote

A state's **police power** is its power to protect the health and safety of state citizens as well as to promote the general welfare of the public. This power lets states take all kinds of actions to regulate what happens in society, from prosecuting people accused of a crime to making sure kids can read to limiting the amount of interest a payday lender can charge. While states use their police power in many ways to protect citizens, they also use this power to make rules that further the state's own goals, such as growing the economy and bringing jobs into the states or preserving the state's environment.

Compared to the federal government's constitutional powers, the states' police powers are extremely broad and let states make rules about a much larger range of topics than the federal government can. This is one reason many groups have an interest in influencing the way states use their police powers. Groups that lobby state legislatures can encourage lawmakers to pass state-level laws that would be unconstitutional for the U.S. Congress to pass.

Don't Get Confused
Police means the regulation and control of a community. The police power is about keeping society in order—in lots of ways, not just law enforcement!



Police power in action:

States require barbers and cosmetologists to be licensed. Requirements for a license vary by state.

Suicide Prevention in Montana

In 11 schools across the state, Montana is testing the European "Youth Aware of Mental Health" program. YAM focuses on teaching both risk factors and mental health skills to help students learn to deal with difficult life situations. European studies have shown YAM is more effective than other programs.

States Test Solutions

Most issues are nationwide and affect people in every state—think homelessness, drug addiction, poverty, transportation—but each state may have unique challenges related to these problems and may test out their own solutions. States are sometimes called **innovation incubators** because they're often the place where new solutions get tried and tested. Utah lowered its number of chronically homeless people with its "Housing First" program that other

states now look to as a model. A judge in New York noticed a sharp increase in the number of veterans appearing before him in court, so he started a veterans' court program that has been copied in courts around the nation. States like Arizona, California, and Washington are experimenting with asphalt mixtures in a quest to find a "quiet pavement" that will reduce traffic noise.

States Team Up

Because so many issues are bigger than one single state, states are often partner with the federal government as well as other states to tackle big problems. Child nutrition, assistance for low-income citizens, emergency response to natural disasters, and addressing infectious diseases are just a few issues that usually require federal, state, and even local governments to work together. In many cases, the federal government may provide money and guidance, while state and local governments provide additional money as well as the "boots on the ground" to carry out the program. State governments also partner with local governments as well as individuals, businesses, and groups known as **stakeholders** who have an interest or are affected by particular actions a state may take.

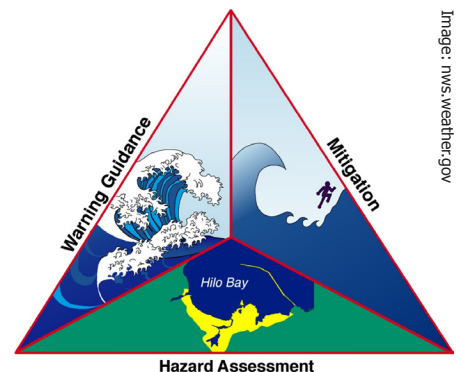


Image: nws.weather.gov

The National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program is a federal-state partnership to minimize loss of life and property should a tsunami strike the U.S.

What States Do

Name: _____

A. Vocabulary.

Decide which description best matches each word or phrase.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ___ 1. Three Branches | A. A tool states use to achieve policy goals as well as to generate income to pay the states' expenses. |
| ___ 2. Police Power | B. A state's role as a small, safe place to experiment with creative solutions to problems. |
| ___ 3. Stakeholders | C. The fundamental authority that lets states make rules to keep society safe and prosperous, even if some rights may be limited. |
| ___ 4. Taxation System | D. Together, they govern by passing, implementing, and enforcing the laws that determine the state's policies, actions, and financial affairs. |
| ___ 5. Innovation Incubator | E. Those outside of state government who give feedback about state policies and actions that affect them. |

B. Taxation Solutions.

Read about each tax and think about the possible purpose for the tax. Then, explain the policy goal you think the state is trying to achieve with that tax.

Online purchases within the state's borders are subject to sales tax, just like purchases in any other store.

Policy Goal:

Individuals can donate up to \$200 to a school and have that money refunded to them on their income taxes.

Policy Goal:

People with hybrid vehicles may drive in toll lanes without paying a toll.

Policy Goal:

Groceries are exempt from sales tax.

Policy Goal:

Aerospace businesses that create at least 100 full-time jobs and make an investment of at least \$30 million in the state can pay no income tax for 10 years.

Policy Goal:

Developers of large tourism projects can have up to 25% of the cost refunded by the state, which will return sales tax paid by visitors who buy things at the attraction.

Policy Goal:

Now, suggest a tax solution for this policy goal:

Many of the state's historic neighborhoods are run down. The state wants to encourage people to buy homes in these neighborhoods and restore them in a way that is appropriate to the time period in which the homes were built.

Possible Tax Solution:

What States Do

Name: _____

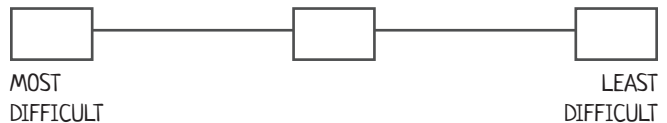
C. To Each State Their Own.

Read the list of real-life state laws and answer the questions.

- AL1.** It is a misdemeanor to tattoo a person under the age of 18 without prior written consent of the parent or guardian.
- AL2.** The parent or guardian must execute the written consent in front of the person who will perform the tattoo or an employee of that individual.
- CA1.** It is a misdemeanor to perform a tattoo on a person under age 18.
- GA1.** It is a misdemeanor for anyone except a licensed osteopath or a technician acting under the supervision of a physician or osteopath to tattoo a person under age 18.
- IL1.** It is a misdemeanor for anyone except a person licensed to practice medicine to tattoo or offer to tattoo a person under age 18.
- KS1.** It is a misdemeanor to tattoo a person under age 18 without written consent from the minor's parent or guardian. The consent must be notarized, and the parent/guardian must be present during the procedure.
- KS2.** The person performing the tattoo must keep the written permission on file for 5 years.
- MN1.** It is unlawful to tattoo a person under age 18 regardless of parent/guardian consent.
- NV.** (State does not regulate tattooing.)
- OR1.** It is unlawful to tattoo a person under age 18, except that a physician may authorize or prescribe a tattoo for a minor. Physician authorization must be in writing.
- OR2.** A copy of the minor's photographic identification must be included in the client record.
- TN1.** It is a misdemeanor to tattoo a person under age 18.
- TN2.** A person between ages 16 and 18 may be tattooed in order to cover up an existing tattoo.
- TN3.** The minor's parent or guardian must give written consent and must be present during the procedure.
- TN4.** The person performing the tattoo must send a copy of the consent to the Department of Health.
- TX1.** It is unlawful to tattoo a person under age 18, except that a person under age 18 may be tattooed if the tattoo is to cover up an existing tattoo that is obscene, offensive, or related to gangs or drugs.
- TX2.** The minor's parent or guardian must give written consent and be present when the tattoo is performed.

1. Explain what policy goal you think states are trying to achieve with these laws.

2. Which laws do you think make it the most difficult for someone under age 18 to get a tattoo? Find an example for each point on the continuum and write the law's code in the box. DO NOT USE NEVADA.



3. How would you classify the types of laws states have enacted? Develop at least three categories and assign each law to one of the categories.

4. If Nevada wanted to enact a law regulating tattoos for minors, what would you suggest?

What States Do

Name: _____

Crisis Collaboration. In this activity, you'll learn how states team up with federal and local agencies to combat a real-life public health crisis. First, read about the problem:



The Zika virus is a mosquito-borne virus that is mainly spread when people are bitten by certain species of mosquitoes. The virus can also be spread from person to person through blood transfusions, by sexual contact, and from a pregnant mother to the child she carries. While Zika illness is usually so mild that people don't even need to go to the hospital, the virus can cause severe birth defects if a pregnant woman becomes infected.

Because of the birth defect danger, Zika is considered a public health crisis, and major precautions are being taken to prevent and combat Zika. A huge part of this is mosquito control. Mosquitos breed in standing water, and even small amounts like rainwater in an overturned garbage can lid can become a nursery for tiny, wiggly mosquito larvae. Other efforts include supporting health care providers, educating the public, and developing Zika outbreak response plans.



1. Collaboration Cutout. To address Zika, states work with the federal government as well as local governments within the states. In this activity, you'll piece together real-life Zika response activities and relationships taken from actual state Zika response plans.

- Cut out the agency headings and activity descriptions on the separate cutout page. (Save the scraps around the edges.)
- On your desk, place each activity description beneath the agency most likely to be responsible for that activity.
- Arrange the agency/activity groups to show how a state's Zika response efforts are related to efforts at the federal and local levels.

2. Observe the Overlap. As you can see, there are lots of areas where federal, state, and local efforts overlap. The goal may be the same, but each level's role is different. Choose one example of overlap and fill out the chart below.

Goal Shared by All Levels:		
How is the CDC's role unique?	How is the state's role unique?	How is the county's role unique?

<p>CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION (CDC) <i>(Supports state Zika preparedness efforts)</i></p>	<p>STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH <i>(Oversees the state's Zika program & assists county programs)</i></p>
<p>STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE <i>(Supports county mosquito control programs)</i></p>	<p>COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH <i>(Provides local mosquito control and Zika outreach)</i></p>
<p>Zika Education Days Offer educational activities and free mosquito control products to local residents and property owners.</p>	<p>Zika Guidance Distribute educational materials to local health care providers, schools, emergency responders, and public safety officials.</p>
<p>Emergency Response Teams Stand by to deploy personnel to a state to provide help and extra staffing if a mosquito-transmitted outbreak is confirmed.</p>	<p>Pregnant Women Outreach Work with states to make sure pregnant women and their health care providers understand how to protect against Zika.</p>
<p>Mosquito Control Guidance Offer technical assistance to help county mosquito control programs be more effective.</p>	<p>Infectious Disease Laboratory Test mosquito samples collected across the state for presence of the Zika virus.</p>
<p>Zika Preparedness Guidance Offer guidelines to help state and local governments create Zika response plans.</p>	<p>Zika Control Oversight Require a Zika control plan from each county in the state.</p>
<p>Mosquito Risk Inspections Inspects high-risk properties in the county, such as storage yards, garden centers, and farms, for mosquito breeding conditions.</p>	<p>Laboratory Services Develop streamlined Zika testing procedures and offer additional testing services for states without enough laboratory capacity.</p>
<p>Mosquito Control Apply insecticides, larvicides, and other mosquito control products in local communities.</p>	<p>Mosquito Control Guidance Provide technical expertise on mosquito control strategies to areas across the United States.</p>
<p>Mosquito Surveillance Distribute mosquito traps to county mosquito control programs and train county staff how to use the traps.</p>	<p>Health Care Outreach Educate the state's health care providers about testing for Zika and caring for pregnant women who may have been exposed.</p>
<p>Public Education Guidance Develop research-based messages and materials for educating the public about Zika and mosquito control.</p>	<p>Community Clean-Up Events Involve county residents in reducing places where standing water creates places for mosquitos to breed.</p>
<p>Rapid Response Teams Send state officials to help develop an action plan in an area where a Zika transmission by mosquito has been confirmed.</p>	<p>Mosquito Control Supplies Help county programs obtain mosquito control products and make these products available to state residents for free.</p>
<p>Public Awareness Campaign Educate the public about Zika and mosquito control using ads, posters, brochures, a state Zika website, and a phone helpline.</p>	<p>Mosquito Surveillance Set traps to collect, identify, and track mosquito species within the county; send mosquito samples for laboratory testing.</p>