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| **Governor:**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * finished out Napolitano’s 2nd term * elected in Nov. ’10 to serve her 1st full term * commander in chief * leader of executive department   + veto/sign bills from AZ legislature * pardons, reprieves | **Secretary of State:**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * finished Brewer’s term * elected in Nov. ’10 to serve 1st full term * 1st in line of succession * runs elections for our state * can fill in for governor |
| **State Treasurer:**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * 1st term * chief financial officer * receipts, safekeeping, investment and distribution of state monies | **Attorney General:**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * 1st term * promote justice * enforce laws |
| **Superintendent of Public Instruction:**   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * 1st term * in charge of public education * AIMS test |  |

**Mayor and City Council:**

* Mesa operates under a charter form of government with citizens electing a mayor and 6 council members to set policy for the City
* Council members serve four year terms
* three members elected every two years
* Mayor is elected at large every four years
* Vice mayor selected by city council

**City Manager:**

* appointed by city council
* serves as chief operating officer of the City
* implements policies established by city council
* coordinates all city departments
* prepares city’s annual operating and capital budget
* develops management policies and procedures

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| **Maricopa County Attorney:**   * responsible for prosecuting criminal cases in the county * elected position every four years * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | **Maricopa Sheriff:**   * elected every four years * no term limits * law enforcement * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**Understanding Local Government:**

**What is Local Government?**

* Uses tax revenues
* Has own governing body (usually elected)
* What do local governments do for YOU?
  + Provide a wide range of programs and services

**What does local government do for you?**

**Where would you go to…**

* Have your name changed
* Get a birth certificate or marriage license
* Obtain a building permit
* Deal with a sewer or drainage problem
* Get an immunization
* Register to vote
* Obtain records of property ownership

**History and structure of local government:**

**Local Government Powers**

**Granted existence by state constitution**

* Political subdivisions of the states
* No inherent right to existence
* Power of local governments rests largely with provisions, interpretations of state constitutions.

**Two Sides of the Argument of Local vs. state control:**

* Dillon's Rule
* Cooley Doctrine

**Home Rule Concept:**

* Most forcefully argued by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (MI Supreme Court) in late 1800’s
* Grants discretionary authority to local governments over “local affairs”
* Local government is a matter of absolute right to citizens, cannot be taken away by state

**Creatures of the State (No Home Rule):**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rule (Iowa Supreme Court)
* Local governments possess no inherent sovereignty unless expressly implied by state law
* Local governments owe their very existence to the state

**Trenton v. New Jersey 1923 (U.S. Supreme Court):**

* In the absence of state constitutional provisions safeguarding it to them, municipalities have no inherent right of self-government which is beyond the legislative control of the state. A municipality is merely a department of the state, and the state may withhold, grant or withdraw powers and privileges as it sees fit. However great or small its sphere of action, it remains the creature of the state exercising and holding powers and privileges subject to the sovereign will.

**“Local Control”:**

* Local control is constantly evolving
  + Subject to legislative agenda, courts
* Locals have power to act unless prohibited by legislature, constitution
* Legislature has provided:
  + Examples: home rule authority; planning and zoning authority

**Focus on county government, townships, and cities:**

**Grand Design of Local Gov’t**

* Counties would serve as outposts of state government “agent of the state”
* Cities would provide for the urban population
* Townships provide basic services for rural residents (assessing, collecting taxes and conducting elections

**County Government:**

* Formed to centralize administrative functions of state government and to address needs of citizens. Responsibilities have remained much the same through the years.
* Equalization of taxes
* Election oversight
* Records of persons and property
* Licensing
* Roads
* Care of rural lands and populations
* Provision of health and social services

**County Board of Supervisors:**

* 1967 U.S. Supreme Court ruling (Avery vs. Midland TX) brought one person \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_vote to local government

**Functions of the County Board:**

* Legislation (resolutions and ordinances) consistent with grant of authority
* Budgeting
* Establish compensation for employees
* Make appointments to county positions
* Provide constituent services

**City Government:**

* Cities have flexibility in structure, taxing powers, writing ordinances
* Cities carry on same type of business as townships/villages—usually on larger scale; responsible for:
  + Assessing property
  + Collecting taxes
  + Conducting elections

**Leadership for City Government:**

* Each city charter determines form of government; options:
  + Council-manager
  + Strong mayor-council
  + Weak mayor-council
* Charter establishes election process for city officials
  + Election dates (April or November of odd years)
  + Usually four-year terms
  + Usually non-partisan
  + Positions: council members, and, depending on charter, mayor, clerk and treasurer

**Types of City Services:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| * **Sidewalks** * **Police** * **Zoning** * **Sewers** * **Libraries** * **Streets** | * **Recreation** * **Fire protection** * **Water supply** * **Transportation** * **Trash removal** |

**How Do We Pay For Local Government?**

* Property tax
* Special Assessment
* Revenues from the state
* Federal monies
* Other – fees, permits, grants, etc.
* Option for cities—income tax

**Public Debt and Borrowing:**

* Public bodies (local gov’t) have the power to borrow money and to issue securities (Constitution)

**How can YOU be more involved with local government?**

* Read, pay attention to local issues
* Vote in local elections
* Attend public meetings
* Talk with public officials
* Get involved with a committee regarding an issue you care about
* Apply for appointment to a local board or commission
* Run for public office