

An official website of the United States government. California. Primary contact information along with key agencies and offices for the government of California.

Its purpose is to improve and protect the lives of American citizens, both at home and overseas. Because its functions are so numerous and varied, the government operates on several different levels--national, state, and local. At each of these levels the government makes certain demands on its citizens. But this is only to promote the general welfare of the society as a whole. For example, the government requires its citizens to pay taxes. But in return it provides them with valuable services, such as free public education and police-patrolled streets. The government guarantees its citizens certain rights, such as the freedom to practice their chosen religion. But it restricts them from engaging in other activities, such as driving over the speed limit or paying an employee less than the minimum wage. The government also protects its citizens from foreign threats. But to do so it reserves the right to draft young men into military service whenever it is considered necessary. First of all, it is a democracy. This means the people rule. It is also a representative government. The people elect leaders who will represent their viewpoint when making government decisions. It is also a republic. This means that the chief of state the president is elected by the people. This is unlike a monarchy, where the throne is inherited through a family dynasty. The United States government is also a constitutional government. It operates according to a set of laws and principles that are outlined in a constitution. And finally, it is an example of the federal system of government. This means that the national government shares responsibilities with the state and municipal governments. Allowing for this division of powers in the Constitution was purely an American invention. Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution specifically lists the duties of the national government. These are called delegated powers. The Constitution also gives the states authority in certain matters. These are called residual powers. Duties shared by both the state governments and the national government are called concurrent powers. Who Works for the Government? When most people think of the American government, they think of the president of the United States. In fact, he may be the most recognized leader in the entire world. However, the government is made up of millions of people. Among them are diplomats, soldiers, federal law enforcement officers, congressmen and congresswomen, senators, the president, and the Supreme Court justices. The government also employs office workers, tax collectors, scientists, and people in hundreds of other professions. Many United States government employees are elected to their positions by the people they represent. Many others belong to the civil service, a permanent corps of government workers. Still others are appointed to their positions by elected officials. Or they may belong to the United States Armed Forces. Most of these employees work in Washington, D. But many are stationed in thousands of other locations, across the United States and around the world. How the Federal Government is Organized During the summer of 1787, 55 delegates gathered in Philadelphia to draft a new constitution for the United States. The country had recently won its independence from England. The founders wanted to create a national government that would be strong enough to defend the country and be able to negotiate trade agreements with foreign nations. But at the same time, they did not want to make the government so powerful that it could take control away from the people. This system limits the power of government by dividing authority among three separate, but equally powerful, branches. The legislative branch writes the laws; the executive branch carries out the laws; and the judicial branch reviews the way laws are applied. This separation is achieved symbolically in the Constitution itself. Each branch is described in a separate article. Symbolism is also evident in the physical headquarters of each branch in Washington, D. The Constitution also states that no individual may hold office in more than one branch at a time. The one exception is the vice president, who serves in both the executive and the legislative branches. The separation of powers also allows for a system of checks and balances within the government. Each branch is given certain control over the other two. This balances the power and keeps the potential for abuse of power in check. It is important to remember, however, that although power may be balanced within the government, it does not come from the government. The most important provision the Constitution makes is that the government must derive its power from the

people. In fact, the very first words of the Constitution are, "We the People of the United States," a phrase the founders chose very carefully. It is the people who give the power to the government and limit what it can do. And the people can elect new officials to replace those whose policies have become unpopular. The American system is thus divided, limited, and democratically controlled. Article I of the Constitution specifies that there shall be two separate legislative bodies--a House of Representatives and a Senate. Together they are called the Congress. The two bodies of Congress work together to make the laws and regulations for the country. The task of reviewing and passing legislation is extremely complex. Congress has built up a staff of more than 10,000 assistants to help perform these jobs more thoroughly. Each senator and representative has a personal staff. Some work on legislation in Washington, D. C. The Congress also has a number of agencies designed to assist in various aspects of the legislative process. One of the best known is the Library of Congress. Another well-known agency is the Congressional Budget Office. It provides assistance to those in Congress who evaluate the amount of money government should spend each year. The number of ideas for legislative action introduced into the Congress is truly astounding. In a typical two-year session, more than 10,000 bills are submitted for consideration. The House and Senate cannot possibly deal with this many matters. So over the years they have arrived at a system that divides the labor among smaller groups called standing committees. Each committee focuses on a specific set of issues. While the committees of the two houses of Congress handle much of the same legislation, some differences do exist. The Constitution states that all legislation that raises money for the government through taxation must originate in the House of Representatives Article I, Section 7. This provision is a holdover from the time when senators were not directly elected and citizens rejected the practice of "taxation without representation". This was one of the primary grievances that led to the American Revolution. On the other hand, the Constitution requires that treaties made by the president with other nations can only take effect with the "advice and consent", or approval, of the Senate Article II, Section 2. Due to these constitutional conditions, House members are often thought to be more expert on fiscal, or financial, matters, while senators are deemed more knowledgeable of foreign affairs. The main powers of Congress are to raise money for use by the government and to decide in broad terms how to spend it. Congress does its work by considering bills or proposed laws that have been introduced by its members. There are three major categories of bills considered by Congress. Most bills are authorization bills. They create and set goals for government programs. Appropriations bills are requests for money to fund these programs. And revenue bills are designed to raise money through taxation, and other means. The president also has a hand in the lawmaking process. Each year the executive branch presents a budget to the Congress. It outlines the funds the president and the executive departments would like to spend. The Congress has many other important powers. It may officially declare war on another country. It may raise and pay for armed forces. It establishes federal courts of law. It regulates trade with other countries. It may also impeach, or bring charges against, any member of the executive branch suspected of committing a crime. Its members are called representatives or congressmen and congresswomen. The members serve 2-year terms.

2: Branches of Government - California State Capitol Museum in Sacramento, California

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Under the leadership of the Governor, the executive branch is responsible for administering and enforcing the laws of California. The Governor has the power to fill vacancies in judiciary offices as well as other state offices. The legislative branch is composed of the State Senate and the State Assembly. The judiciary branch of government is responsible for interpreting the meaning of laws, applying laws to individual cases, and deciding if laws violate the State Constitution. Supreme Court if they are in conflict with the U. Executive Judicial The Governor is elected by the people to a four-year term and if elected can serve a second four-year term. Only citizens of the United States that are residents of California and over the age of 18 can be elected as Governor of California. The Governor is the Commander and Chief of the militia of the state and is the sole official of communication between the state and the federal government and other states of the United States. In practice the executive branch works closely with the legislative branch in shaping proposed legislation. There are many state departments included in the executive branch. The legislative branch of government is composed of the State Assembly, the State Senate, and several other departments. Together they are the principle law-making powers in the state. The Legislature will propose, analyze, and debate over 6, bills in a single two-year session. The State Assembly is made up of 80 members and are elected to two-year terms while the State Senate is made up of 40 members and are elected to four-year terms with one-half reelected every two years. Assembly and Senate districts are apportioned on the basis of population. Prior to their election, Legislative candidates must be over the age of eighteen, United States citizens, a resident of California for at least three years, and live in the district which they represent for one year. The California court system serves as a check against legislative and executive powers by making sure those branches do not create laws that are in conflict with the state constitution. The judiciary is responsible for seeing that laws are justly and equitably applied in all matters brought before the courts. As the final interpreter of the laws of the State of California, its decisions may only be reversed by the U. Supreme Court where it is determined that the California law conflicts with the U. When a vacancy arises on the Supreme Court, justices are initially appointed by the Governor. Thereafter the justices appear on the ballot at the statewide elections and are elected to year terms. All appointees to the California Supreme Court must be a member of the California State Bar or served as a judge of a court of record of the State of California for ten years immediately preceding his or her appointment or election.

3: www.enganchecubano.com : Look Up My Representatives

*Governments of the United States and of California [John A De La Haye] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

See Article History Alternative Title: It was admitted as the 31st state of the union on September 9, 1850, and by the early 1850s it was the most populous U.S. The capital is Sacramento. California is bounded by the U.S. From the rainy northern coast to the parched Colorado Desert in the south, and from the Mediterranean-like central and southern littoral to the volcanic plateau of the far northeast, California is a land of stunning physical contrasts. Both the highest and lowest points in the 48 conterminous states are in the state of California—Mount Whitney and Death Valley, respectively. The former is the culminating summit of the Sierra Nevada, one of the major mountain ranges of North America. Despite its urbanization and the loss of land to industry, California still leads the country in agricultural production. National parks located throughout the state are devoted to the preservation of nature and natural resources. Area, 163,696 square miles, 424,500 square km. Population 37,000,000, est. Downtown Los Angeles cityscape. The valley is sealed off by the Cascade Range to the northeast and by the Klamath Mountains to the northwest. In the far north the terrain is rugged and heavily forested, becoming wetter on the coastal side and drier and barren in the higher northeast. In the south the Central Valley is closed off by the transverse ranges, most notably the Tehachapi Mountains, which are regarded as a dividing wall between southern and central California. Most of eastern California is desert. The sparsely settled northeastern corner of the state is a jumble of barren plains and mountains, as well as a volcanic plateau. In the east-central region is the Trans-Sierra desert, which extends along the sheer east escarpment of the Sierra Nevada range and comprises part of the vast interstate Great Basin of the Basin and Range Province. The Trans-Sierra desert ranges from 2,000 to 7,000 feet to 2,000 metres above sea level. Its largest towns are in the Owens Valley, which was a fertile farmland until its groundwater flow was diverted to Los Angeles through a mammoth series of conduits built in 1913. The Sierra Nevada rises just to the west of the Trans-Sierra desert. The eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada is sheer, dropping some 10,000 feet 3,000 metres within a mile km stretch near Owens Lake. On the west the range slopes in gradually declining foothills toward the Central Valley, comprising the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys. From the wall that rises near Lassen Peak in the north, the Sierra Nevada extends south for miles km to the fringes of Los Angeles. Aside from Mount Whitney 14,500 feet [4,420 metres] above sea level, 10 other peaks in the Sierra Nevada exceed 14,000 feet 4,267 metres in elevation. East-west passes are few but high; some are found at more than 9,000 feet 2,743 metres in elevation. There are three national parks in the Sierra Nevada: Kings Canyon, Sequoia, and Yosemite. Its valleys feature waterfalls and granite domes. Its landmarks are broad basins and eroded mountains, fault blocks, and alluvial surfaces, most of which are more than 2,000 feet metres above sea level. Vegetation includes the evergreen creosote bush, yucca, saltbush, burroweed, encelia, cottonwood, and mesquite. The valley is a heavily irrigated agricultural area known for its winter crops. More than 4,000 square miles 10,414 square km of the desert lie below sea level, including the square-mile square-km Salton Sea, a lake with no outlet that was created in 1907 when the nearby Colorado River broke out of its channel. Daniel Mayer mav The roughly 1,000-mile- 1,609-km- long coastline of California is mountainous, most dramatically so in the Santa Lucia Range south of San Francisco, where towering cliffs rise about 1,000 feet metres above the ocean. Coastal mountains, made up of many indistinct chains, are from about 20 to 40 miles 30 to 65 km in width and from 2,000 to 8,000 feet to 2,438 metres in elevation. Pillar Point, Monterey Bay, California. Along the coast north of the Tehachapi Mountains, the population becomes sparser, though the central coastal region has grown rapidly since the 1850s. The populous coastal area around San Francisco Bay gives way to the less-developed northern coast, where lumbering and fishing villages lie beside creeks and rivers flowing from the Coast Ranges. Redwood trees in Redwood National Park, northwestern California. Tectonic movement along the fault has caused massive earthquakes, including the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. Separate fault systems in the Sierra Nevada and the Klamath Mountains are tectonically active as well. Geological Survey Klamath Mountains: Ottofunk9 Drainage Water is chronically scarce in southern California and the desert regions, but excesses of rain and snowmelt cause winter flooding along the rivers of the

northern coast. Complex systems of dams and aqueducts transport water from north to south, but not without the protests of those who regard the export of water from their regions as a bar to future growth or as a threat to environmental balance. The Colorado River Aqueduct at the Arizona border carries water from that river across the southern California desert and mountains to serve the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The California State Water Project, launched in 1941, is the largest water-transfer system ever undertaken. It is designed to deliver water daily from the Feather River a tributary of the Sacramento River in north-central California to communities as far south as the Mexican border. California Aqueduct Aerial view of a section of the California Aqueduct. Ian Kluft Los Angeles River: Elsewhere in the Sierra lie hundreds of smaller lakes, some above the timberline in regions of tumbled granite and smooth-walled canyons. West of the Sierra Nevada is Clear Lake; at 67 square miles square km, it is the largest natural lake wholly within the state. On the eastern flank of the Sierra are Mono Lake and Owens Lake, both long endangered by agricultural development. Except on the coast, the dryness of the air and the consequent rapidity of evaporation greatly lessen the severity of summer heat. Precipitation ranges from more than inches 4, mm in the northwest to traces in the southeastern desert, but moderate temperatures and rainfall prevail along the coast. The climate also changes rapidly with elevational extremes. Death Valley, with its lowest point at feet 86 metres below sea level, is the hottest and driest place in North America. In the higher eastern deserts of California, summer temperatures are more moderate. Winter temperatures in the Sierra Nevada can drop to near freezing. Nearly one-fourth of all plant types found in North America occur naturally within the borders of the state. The state is particularly known for its redwood trees. Before European settlement the redwoods covered an estimated 2,, acres, hectares of California. Many redwood forests have been destroyed or substantially altered by logging operations; however, about 80, acres 80, hectares of redwoods are protected in state and national parks. Other highly recognizable forms of plant life, emblematic of different parts of the state, are the bristlecone pine, the palm, the creosote bush, and the Monterey cypress. National Park Service California: LC-DIG-highsm Animal life in California is as varied as the geography; about 100 species of mammals and some species of birds have been identified. Many are extinct or in danger of extirpation. The California grizzly bear is extinct, for instance, and the bighorn sheep is found mostly in remote desert mountains. Some species have been reintroduced or given protected status, including the California condor, whose population has slowly regrown with the help of zoo hatching programs and wilderness refuges. Wildcats and pumas cougars characteristically prowl remote mountain areas, though they are increasingly coming into contact with humans as urban and suburban development expands. The more common deer, bobcats, coyotes, skunks, raccoons, and black bears are found in various habitats. In drier areas and deserts there are squirrels, jackrabbits, and chipmunks. Desert tortoises, horned toads, and rattlesnakes are abundant in desert climates. Among common birds are California jays and thrashers, juncos, mountain bluebirds, and hermit thrushes. People Population composition The California Indians, the original inhabitants of the state, now constitute a small but rapidly growing percentage of the population. Spanish missionaries converted and subjugated them as part of the construction of the California mission chain. When the missions were secularized in 1823, some 30,000 Mission Indians were farming under the direction of priests and soldiers at 21 different missions. By 1847 only about 15,000 California Indians remained, a reduction of about nine-tenths of their pre-Columbian population. During the 20th century the population began to recuperate, and Native American communities engaged in a variety of advocacy and cultural-renewal activities. Bureau of Indian Affairs relocation programs. These factors caused many Native Americans from other parts of the United States to relocate to the state. By the early 21st century, California had the largest Native American population in the United States, the vast majority of which resided in urban areas. The Gold Rush of 1849 changed the composition of the population as hundreds of thousands of fortune seekers from all over the United States and other countries entered the state. In more than half of Californians were in their 20s and were typically male and single. Only a few hundred Chinese lived in the state in 1850, but two years later one resident out of 10 was Chinese; most performed menial labour. Irish labourers arrived during the railroad construction boom in the 1850s. As Los Angeles began to grow at the end of the 19th century, it attracted large numbers of Mexicans, Russians, and Japanese but primarily another influx of Midwesterners. By the beginning of the 20th century, ethnic discrimination had grown strong, especially against Asians. An alien

land law intended to discourage ownership of land by Asians was not ruled unconstitutional until 1881. At one time the testimony of Chinese in courts was declared void. Separate schools for Asians were authorized by law in 1882, and it was not until 1888 that the Chinese Exclusion Act was repealed by Congress. As discrimination against the Chinese flared, Japanese felt encouraged to immigrate, and in more than 12,000, entered California. Prospering as farmers, they came to control more than one-tenth of the farmland by 1900, while constituting only 2 percent of the population. Some three-fifths of them were American-born citizens known as Nisei second-born; most of the others were Issei, older adults who had immigrated before Congress halted their influx in 1888. At the end of the war, they found that their property had been sold for taxes or storage fees and their enclaves overrun. After years of litigation some 26,000 claimants were reimbursed for their losses at about one-third of the claimed valuation. About 85 percent of the Japanese Americans had been farmers, but with their land gone they became gardeners or went into other professions. In the U.S. Photograph by Ansel Adams, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

4: Local government in the United States - Wikipedia

www.enganchecubano.com means it's official. Federal government websites often end www.enganchecubano.com www.enganchecubano.com Before sharing sensitive information, make sure you're on a federal government site.

The legislative branch of the U. Every state except for Nebraska has a bicameral legislature, meaning it comprises two chambers. The unicameral Nebraska Legislature is commonly called the "Senate", and its members are officially called "Senators". In the majority of states 26 , the state legislature is simply called "Legislature. Upper Houses[edit] In the 49 bicameral legislatures, the upper house is called the "Senate". Until , state senators were generally elected from districts that were not necessarily equal in population. In some cases state senate districts were based partly on county lines; in the vast majority of states the senate districts provided proportionately greater representation to rural areas. However, in the decision Reynolds v. Sims , the U. Supreme Court ruled that, unlike the United States Senate , state senates must be elected from districts of approximately equal population. Lower Houses[edit] In 40 of the 49 bicameral state legislatures, the lower house is called the "House of Representatives". California and Wisconsin call their lower house the "State Assembly", while Nevada and New York simply call the lower house the "Assembly". New Jersey calls its lower house the "General Assembly". Lists of United States governors The executive branch of every state is headed by an elected Governor. Most states have a plural executive, in which several key members of the executive branch are directly elected by the people and serve alongside the governor. These include the offices of lieutenant governor often on a joint ticket with the governor and attorney general , secretary of state , auditors or comptrollers or controllers , treasurer , commissioner of agriculture, commissioner or superintendent of education , and commissioner of insurance. This has resulted in substantial diversity among the states with regard to every aspect of how their governments are organized. A state government may also include various boards, commissions, councils, corporations, offices, or authorities, which may either be subordinate to an existing department or division, or independent altogether. Rather than adopt the sensible but politically radioactive solution of demoting some departments back to divisions, those states created another level above departments and limited cabinet membership to the officers appointed at that level. California created "agencies" also called "superagencies" by government insiders to distinguish them from the general usage of the term "agency" , Kentucky created "cabinets," Massachusetts created "executive offices," and Vermont created "agencies. Maryland also calls its highest court the Court of Appeals. Texas and Oklahoma each separate courts of last resort for civil and criminal appeals. Most states have at least one trial-level court and an intermediate appeals court from which only some cases are appealed to the highest court. Common government components[edit].

5: List of Federal and State Recognized Tribes

*Governments of the United States and California. by John A. De LA Haye (Et Al. 5th Ed. Ed Entered Under De LA Haye) [De LA Haye] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The federal government of the United States is set up by the Constitution. There are three branches. They are the executive branch , the legislative branch , and the judicial branch. State governments and the federal government work in very similar ways. Each state has its own executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The executive branch of a state government is led by a governor , instead of a president. Executive branch[change change source] The executive branch is the part of the government that enforces the law. Members of the U. Electoral College elect a president who is the leader of the executive branch, as well as the leader of the armed forces. The president may veto a bill that the Congress has passed, so it does not become a law. The President may also make "executive orders" to ensure that people follow the law. The president is in charge of many departments that control much of the day-to-day actions of government. For example, Department of Commerce makes rules about trade. The president chooses the heads of these departments, and also nominates federal judges. However, the Senate , part of the legislative branch, must agree with all of the people the president chooses. The president may serve two 4-year terms. The legislative branch is called the United States Congress. Congress is divided into two "houses". One house is the House of Representatives. The Representatives are each elected by voters from a set area within a state. The number of Representatives a state has is based on how many people live there. Representatives serve two-year terms. The total number of representatives today is The leader of the House of Representatives is the Speaker of the House. The other house is the Senate. In the Senate, each state is represented equally, by two senators. Because there are 50 states, there are senators. Senators serve six-year terms. In practice, the vice president is usually absent from the Senate, and a senator serves as president pro tempore , or temporary president, of the Senate. Representatives and senators propose laws, called " bills ", in their respective houses. A bill may be voted upon by the entire house right away or may first go to a small group, known as a committee , which may recommend a bill for a vote by the whole house. If one house votes to pass a bill, the bill then gets sent to the other house; if both houses vote for it, it is then sent to the president, who may sign the bill into law or veto it. If the president vetoes the bill, it is sent back to Congress. If Congress votes again and passes the bill with at least a two-thirds majority , the bill becomes law and cannot be vetoed by the president. Under the American system of federalism , Congress may not make laws that directly control the states; instead, Congress may use the promise of federal funds, or special circumstances such as national emergencies , to encourage the states to follow federal law. This system is both complex and unique. Judicial branch[change change source] The judicial branch is the part of government that interprets what the law means. The Judicial Branch is made up of the Supreme Court and many lower courts. If the Supreme Court decides that a law is not allowed by the Constitution , the law is said to be "struck down" and is no longer a valid law. The Supreme Court is made up of nine judges , called justices, who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. One of these justices, called the chief justice , heads the court. A Supreme Court justice serves until he or she dies or resigns quits in the middle of his or her term. When that happens, the president nominates someone new to replace the justice who left. If the Senate agrees with that choice, the person becomes a justice. Famous court cases such as Marbury v Madison which was decided in have firmly established that the Supreme Court is the ultimate interpreter of the United States Constitution and has the power to strike down any law that conflicts with it. States can make laws about things inside the state, but federal law is about things dealing with more than one state or dealing with other countries. In some areas, if the federal government makes laws that say different things from the state laws, people must follow the federal law because the state law is not a law any more. Each state has a constitution of its own, different from the federal national Constitution. The federal and most state governments are dominated by two political parties: There are many smaller parties; the largest of these are the Libertarian Party and the Green Party. People help in political campaigns that they like. They try to persuade politicians to help them; this is called lobbying. All Americans are allowed to do these things, but

some have and spend more money than others, or in other ways do more in politics. Some people think this is a problem, and lobby for rules to be made to change it. Since , the president is a Republican, and Congress is also Republican-controlled, so the Republicans have more power in the federal government. There are still many powerful Democrats who can try to stop the Republicans from doing things that they believe will be bad for the country. Also, members of a party in power do not always agree on what to do. If enough people decide to vote against Republicans in the next election, they will lose power. In a republic like the United States, no party can do whatever they want. All politicians have to argue, compromise, and make deals with each other to get things done. They have to answer to the people and take responsibility for their mistakes.

6: U.S. Department of Defense

State governments of the United States are institutional units in the United States exercising some of the functions of government at a level below that of the federal government. Each state's government holds fiscal, legislative and executive authority over [1] a defined geographic territory.

California has several different and overlapping forms of local government. Cities, counties, and the one consolidated city-county can make ordinances local laws, including the establishment and enforcement of civil and criminal penalties. A city council meeting in Fullerton, California The entire state is subdivided into 58 counties e. The only type of municipal entity is the city e. California has never had villages, never really used townships they were for surveying and judicial purposes only, and allows cities to call themselves "towns" if they wish, but the name "town" is purely cosmetic with no legal effect. As a result, California has several towns with large populations in the tens of thousands and several cities that are home to only a few hundred people. California cities are granted broad plenary powers under the California Constitution to assert jurisdiction over just about anything, and they cannot be abolished or merged without the consent of a majority of their inhabitants. For example, Los Angeles runs its own water and power utilities and its own elevator inspection department, while practically all other cities rely upon private utilities and the state elevator inspectors. San Francisco is unique in that it is the only consolidated city-county in the state. The city of Lakewood pioneered the Lakewood Plan, a contract under which a city reimburses a county for performing services which are more efficiently performed on a countywide basis. Such contracts have become very popular throughout California and many other states, as they enable city governments to concentrate on particular local concerns like zoning. A city which contracts out most of its services, particularly law enforcement, is known as a contract city. There are also thousands of "special districts", which are areas with a defined territory in which a specific service is provided, such as schools or fire stations. These entities lack plenary power to enact laws, but do have the power to promulgate administrative regulations that often carry the force of law within land directly controlled by such districts. Many special districts, particularly those created to provide public transportation or education, have their own police departments e. District of Columbia[edit] Main article: District of Columbia home rule The District of Columbia is unique within the United States in that it is under the direct authority of the U. Congress, rather than forming part of any state. Actual government has been delegated under the District of Columbia Home Rule Act to a city council which effectively also has the powers given to county or state governments in other areas. Following this, the United States Congress has the power to overturn the law. Georgia[edit] The state of Georgia is divided into counties the largest number of any state other than Texas, each of which has had home rule since at least All municipalities are classed as a "city", regardless of population size. For an area to be incorporated as a city, special legislation has to be passed by the General Assembly state legislature; typically the legislation requires a referendum amongst local voters to approve incorporation, to be passed by a simple majority. This most recently happened in and in several communities near Atlanta. Sandy Springs, a city of 85, bordering the north side of Atlanta, incorporated in December One year later, Johns Creek 62, and Milton 20, incorporated, which meant that the entirety of north Fulton County was now municipalized. The General Assembly also approved a plan that would potentially establish two new cities in the remaining unincorporated portions of Fulton County south of Atlanta: South Fulton and Chattahoochee Hills. Chattahoochee Hills voted to incorporate in December; South Fulton voted against incorporation, and is the only remaining unincorporated portion of Fulton County. Revocation by the legislature last occurred in, when dozens of cities were eliminated en masse for not having active governments, or even for not offering at least three municipal services required of all cities. New cities may not incorporate land less than 3 miles 4. The body approved all of the recent and upcoming creations of new cities in Fulton County. Four areas have a "consolidated city-county" government: Columbus, since; Athens, since; Augusta, since; and Macon, which was approved by voters in Hawaii[edit] Hawaii is the only U. Instead it has four counties, one of which is the "consolidated city-county" of Honolulu. Kalawao County is the second smallest county in the United States,

and is often considered part of Maui County. Louisiana[edit] In Louisiana , counties are called parishes ; likewise, the county seat is known as the parish seat. Maryland[edit] Maryland has 23 counties. The State Constitution charters the City of Baltimore as an independent city , which is the functional equivalent of a county, and is separate from any county . Other than Baltimore, all cities are the same, and there is no difference between a municipality called a city or a town. Cities and towns are chartered by the legislature. North Carolina Councils of Government North Carolina has counties, the seventh highest number in the country, The North Carolina Councils of Government or the Regional Councils of Government are voluntary associations of county and municipal governments, established by the North Carolina General Assembly in that serve as an avenue for local governments across North Carolina to discuss issues that are particular to their region. In banding together at the regional level, the voice of one community becomes the voice of many, thus providing a better opportunity for those issues to be addressed. Today the majority of citizens and local governments in North Carolina are represented by regional councils, making them an increasingly important facet of local government operations. Today North Carolina calls itself home to 16 regional councils of government. Regional councils in North Carolina are committed to working together. In the seventeen regional councils existing at that time signed an inter-regional cooperative agreement that established a policy to enhance their value by sharing member resources and capacity to deliver services to the state of North Carolina. This agreement also endorses regional councils, to carry out activities in regions outside their boundaries with consent when those services are to benefit the region and the state. Regional boundaries correspond to county borders, with each council being made up of both county and municipal governments. Although the number of regional councils in North Carolina has decreased over the years, the number of citizens served by the councils continues to rise. Local government in Pennsylvania Pennsylvania has 67 counties. With the exception of Philadelphia and Allegheny County , counties are governed by three to seven county commissioners who are elected every four years; the district attorney , county treasurer , sheriff , and certain classes of judge "judges of election" are also elected separately. Philadelphia has been a consolidated city-county since and has had a consolidated city-county government since Each county is divided into municipal corporations, which can be one of four types: The Commonwealth does not contain any unincorporated land that is not served by a local government. However, the US Postal Service has given names to places within townships that are not incorporated separately. For instance King of Prussia is a census-designated place , having no local government of its own. Townships are divided into two classes, depending on their population size and density. Townships of the "First Class" have a board made up of five to fifteen commissioners who are elected either at-large or for a particular ward to four-year terms, while those of the "Second Class" have a board of three to five supervisors who are elected at-large to six-year terms. Some townships have adopted a home rule charter which allows them to choose their form of government. One example is Upper Darby Township , in Delaware County , which has chosen to have a "mayor-council" system similar to that of a borough. Boroughs in Pennsylvania are governed by a "mayor-council" system in which the mayor has only a few powers usually that of overseeing the municipal police department, if the borough has one , while the borough council has very broad appointment and oversight. A small minority of the boroughs have dropped the mayor-council system in favor of the council-manager system, in which the council appoints a borough manager to oversee the day-to-day operations of the borough. As in the case of townships, a number of boroughs have adopted home rule charters; one example is State College , which retains the mayor-council system that it had as a borough. Cities in Pennsylvania are divided into four classes: Class 1, Class 2, Class 2A, and Class 3. Class 3 cities, which are the smallest, have either a mayor-council system or a council-manager system like that of a borough, although the mayor or city manager has more oversight and duties compared to their borough counterparts. It has a government similar to that of the Commonwealth itself, with a mayor with strong appointment and veto powers and a member city council that has both law-making and confirmation powers. Certain types of legislation that can be passed by the city government require state legislation before coming into force. Administrative divisions of Texas Texas has counties, the most of any state. Each county is governed by a five-member Commissioners Court, which consists of a county judge elected at-large and four commissioners elected from single-member precincts.

Elections are held on a partisan basis. Counties have no home rule authority; their authority is strictly limited by the State. They operate in areas which are considered "unincorporated" those parts not within the territory of a city; Texas does not have townships unless the city has contracted with the county for essential services. In plain English, Texas counties merely exist to deliver specific types of services at the local level as prescribed by state law, but cannot enact or enforce local ordinances. As one textbook produced for use in Texas schools has openly acknowledged, Texas counties are prone to inefficient operations and are vulnerable to corruption, for several reasons. Cities may be either general law or home rule. Once a city reaches 5, in population, it may submit a ballot petition to create a "city charter" and operate under home rule status they will maintain that status even if the population falls under 5, and may choose its own form of government weak or strong mayor-council, commission, council-manager. Otherwise the city operates under general law; those cities have only those powers authorized by the State. Annexation policies are highly dependent on whether the city is general law annexation can only occur with the consent of the landowners or home rule no consent is required, but if the city fails to provide essential services, the landowners can petition for de-annexation , and city boundaries can cross county ones. The city council can be elected either at-large or from single-member districts Houston uses a two-layer single-member district structure , or a mixture of the two. Ballots are on a nonpartisan basis though, generally, the political affiliation of the candidates is commonly known. State law requires seven trustees, which can be elected either at-large or from single-member districts. Although Texas law allows for home rule school districts, no district has applied to become such. The Texas Education Agency TEA has state authority to order closure and consolidation of school districts, generally for repeated failing performance; the former Wilmer-Hutchins Independent School District was an example of a failing district closed by TEA. In addition, state law allows the creation of special districts, such as hospital districts or water supply districts. All of these districts are governed by state law; there is no home rule option. Texas does not provide for independent cities nor for consolidated city-county governments. However, local governments are free to enter into "interlocal agreements" with other ones, primarily for efficiency purposes. A common example is for cities and school districts in a county to contract with the county for property tax collection; thus, each resident receives only one property bill. Administrative divisions of Virginia Virginia is divided into 95 counties and 38 cities. All cities are independent cities , which mean that they are separate from, and independent of, any county they may be near or within. Cities in Virginia thus are the equivalent of counties, as they have no higher local government intervening between them and the state government. The equivalent in Virginia to what would normally be an incorporated city in any other state, e. For example, there is a County of Fairfax as well as a totally independent City of Fairfax , which technically is not part of Fairfax County even though the City of Fairfax is the county seat of Fairfax County. Within Fairfax County, however, is the incorporated town of Vienna , which is part of Fairfax County. Similar names do not necessarily reflect relationships; Franklin County is far from the city of Franklin , while Charles City is an unincorporated community in Charles City County , and there is no city of Charles.

7: Number of Local Governments by State

Political Science 1: Governments of the United States and California principles of the United States Constitution including the Articles and Amendments.

8: State governments of the United States - Wikipedia

The United States Census Bureau conducts the Census of Governments every five years to compile statistics on government organization, public employment, and government finances. The categories of local government established in this Census of Governments is a convenient basis for understanding local government in the United States.

9: State & Local Government - Find ALL Government Offices

State tribal recognition for the states below specifically refers to states that have created a formal process for recognition. Please note, some states, even if they have not established a formal process for recognition acknowledge the historical and cultural contribution of tribes, however they are not captured in this list.

Lament the red wolf. The Doctor Looks at Life and Death I-80 Nebraska, m.490-m.205. The oath 2.0 authorization framework Eco-Farm, An Acres U.S.A. Primer How history began The Friday Miracle and Other Stories Life and times of Georg Joachim Goschen Big Island of Hawaii Handbook The genius of the tell-tale heart by Stephen King Theories of cognitive development. This is why i hate you Confronting injustice and oppression The prospects for survival from conception to childhood Emily and the Scot Gells idols and Roman cult Peter Stewart Baroque and rococo silks. Impressions of Yemen Cartographers tongue Impact of population growth on development Biology teachers treasury of unit plans. Microwave engineering and applications gandhi The impact of the Kyoto Protocol on U.S. business Home Sweet Homestead Guide to creative giving Anthropology as cultural critique The power of no Out at the old ball game 101 great card games Prentice Hall directory of online social studies resources Airline Passenger Fairness Act (S. 383) Australian open 2017 winners list Hegemonic power and harmonic convergence The automotive transmission book by robert fischer A true discourse historicall of the succeeding governours in the Netherlands, and the ciuill warres there The Mexican in the California mines. The great brain series The symbols of despair, by B. DeVoto. The attack on the mill, by E. Zola. Toxicology for nontoxicologists