

**FP.C&G.3.3**

**Analyze laws and policies in terms of their intended purposes, who has authority to create them and how they are enforced (e.g., laws, policies, public policy, regulatory, symbolic, procedural, etc.).**

**Students will understand:**

1. Laws may be enforced by different government agencies in order to ensure domestic tranquility.
2. The priorities of a nation are often reflected in the governmental policies and statutes shaped and implemented through the guidance of national and state agencies.(Federalism)
3. Conflicts over values, principles and interests may make agreement difficult on certain issues of public policy and may result in the failure to develop long term solutions to local, state, or national problems. For example: affirmative action, environmental protection, equal rights, etc.

**Students will know:**

1. The responsibilities of various national, state, and local agencies to enforce laws.
2. The authority of federal, state, and local governments and their responsibility to enforce laws. (Federalism)
3. The purpose of laws and their relationship to public policy. (Rule of law, equal justice under the law, private property rights, due process)
4. The influence of public policy on financial planning for federal, state, and local governments.
5. How individuals, interest groups and the media influence public policy and may support or challenge laws.
6. How conflicts over values, principles, and interests regarding certain issues of public policy have or have not been resolved.
7. The societal consequences that result from an inability to resolve conflicts over values, principles and interests.

**Key Terminology:**

- Public policy - Public policy is an attempt by a government to address a public issue by instituting laws, regulations, decisions, or actions pertinent to the problem at hand.