UNDER FEDERALISM, National and State government agencies cooperate in a variety of ways. One way is by collaborating with non-governmental programs for high school and college students. In Colorado, for example, young men and women in the Colorado Youth Corps Association work with federal and State land managers to improve their communities and the environment. They undertake projects such as building trails and rehabilitating wetlands. At the same time, they study environmental science, develop career skills, and earn money and AmeriCorps education awards for college or trade school. They also enjoy what they do. One participant from a trail construction crew, Robin Bradley, commented, “Since I have been doing this for a while, I go and hike my trails. I went and biked one of them. I bike it quite a bit now and it’s just awesome. You’re just like ‘wow, I did this!’”

SECTION 1

Federalism: The Division of Power (pp. 88–95)
★ The Framers sought to create a central government strong enough to meet the nation’s needs and still preserve the strength of the States.
★ The National Government has only those powers delegated to it by the Constitution.
★ The States are governments of reserved powers—powers that the Constitution does not grant to the National Government or deny to the States.
★ Most of the powers of the National Government are exercised by the National Government alone.
★ The concurrent powers are possessed by both the National Government and the States.
★ Local governments exist only as parts of their parent State.
★ The Constitution stands above all other forms of law in the United States.

SECTION 2

The National Government and the 50 States (pp. 97–103)
★ The National Government guarantees the States a representative form of government, protection against invasion and internal disorder, and respect for their territorial integrity.
★ Congress has the power to admit new States.
★ The American federal system involves a broad range of powers shared between the National Government and the States.

SECTION 3

Interstate Relations (pp. 105–108)
★ The States can make interstate compacts that enable them to cooperate on matters of mutual concern.
★ The Constitution requires each State to respect the laws, official records, and court actions of other States.
★ The Constitution requires each State to return fugitives to the State from which they fled.
★ No State can draw unreasonable distinctions between its own residents and residents of other States.

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