**Week 5: Government in Policy**

1. What are the three primary functions of the U.S. Constitution? (PPT)
2. What are the three branches of government in the U.S., and what is the primary function of each branch? (Cubbage et al., p. 169-170)
3. What are the three primary powers of the Legislative Branch in the U.S.? (Cubbage et al., p. 170-178)
4. Describe the legislative branch organization at the Federal level (i.e., organization of House of Representatives, Senate). (Cubbage et al., p. 183-187)
5. What are the four components of Congressional power that are spelled out in Article I of the U.S. Constitution? Which one of those powers is most important to natural resource policy, and why? (Adams, p. 35-37; Cubbage et al., p. 171-172)
6. What is the purpose of a law? Provide examples of the purposes of natural resource policies specifically. (Cubbage et al., p. 171-172)
7. Diagram and explain the process of how a bill becomes a law. (Adams, p. 31-35; Cubbage et al., p. 180-183)
8. What are standing committees and why are they important in the process of how a bill becomes a law? Be able to provide examples of standing committees that are most relevant to natural resource policy. (Adams, p. 32-33; Cubbage et al., p. 183-186)
9. What are the five primary powers of the Executive Branch, specifically the president, in the U.S.? (Adams, p. 37-41; Cubbage et al., p. 191-200)
10. What is the role of agencies in the Executive Branch, and what are their five primary functions? (Cubbage et al., p. 201-203)
11. What are the two primary powers of the judicial branch? (Adams, p. 41; Cubbage et al., p. 208-213)
12. Describe what judicial review is, its legal implications, and explain the origin of judicial review using *Marbury v. Madison* (1803) and *Dred Scott v. Sandford* (1857). (Cubbage et al., p. 210)
13. Which cases should be heard in the state courts and which cases should be heard in federal courts? (Cubbage et al., 214)
14. Explain the differences between:
    1. How the three tiers of federal courts are structured (Cubbage et al., p. 214-216)
    2. The types of cases that the three tiers of federal courts hear (Adams, p. 42-43; Cubbage et al., p. 214-218)
15. What is standing, and why is it particularly important in natural resource policy and legal matters? Provide at least one case example where standing was denied and indicate why standing was denied. (Adams, p. 50-51; Cubbage et al., p. 213-214)
16. Define due process and equal protection. Why are these terms important in natural resource policy? (Adams, p. 27-28, 44-46, 48-50)
17. Describe the difference between civil and criminal litigation, and the resulting actions from those litigations. (Cubbage et al., p. 209; 217-218)
18. Which branch of the government is largest? Why is it important to understand the structure of that branch of government? (PPT; Adams, Appendix A)

**Week 6: Stakeholders + Policy**

*Review Questions:*

1. What are the key differences between interest groups, lobbyists, and political parties? How has each of those entities changed over the past 50-60 years? (Cubbage et al., p. 228-234)
2. What are the three types of interest groups? Be able to define and differentiate between examples of different interest groups based on their characteristics. (Cubbage et al., p. 234-238)
3. What is the citizen interest group strategy, and what does it tell us about how different groups might behave? Be able to diagram the approaches described in Cubbage et al., Ch. 10 from Devall (1980) Arnold (1982). (Cubbage et al., p. 236)
4. Why do interest groups from? List the three benefits described in the incentive model. (Cubbage et al., p. 239)
5. What are the four considerations (i.e., processes) that groups make when deciding on whether or not to act on a policy issue of interest? (Cubbage et al., p. 239-240)
6. What is the difference between a strategy and a tactic? Be able to provide examples of each. (Cubbage et al., p. 240-246)
7. How do interest groups differ in the types of tactics that they use most often? Be able to provide examples of tactics most closely associated with each type of interest group. (Cubbage et al., p. 247)
8. How has the role of mass media changed over time, and why do natural resource managers need to take care in providing information to the media? (Cubbage et al., p. 251-252; 254-258)
9. Define policy instruments. (Cubbage et al., p. 14-15)
10. Diagram and describe policy content, structure and approach using Figure 11-1 (pg. 270). Be sure to be able to differentiate between voluntary vs. mandatory and the three different approaches, and be able to indicate to which group common policy instruments might belong. (Cubbage et al., p. 269-270)
11. Identify, describe, and provide an example of each of the four policy instruments, including describing a policy directive (i.e., law) and the instrument that has been applied to meet that policy directive. (Cubbage et al., p. 271-278)