1. **Hatch Act, 1939:**
   - Limits certain political activities of federal employees (to ensure federal programs are administered in a nonpartisan manner, and federal employees are not subject to coercion or advancement/demotion based on political affiliation).

2. **Civil Rights Act of 1964:**
   - **Title II:** Bans discrimination in public places on basis of race, color, national origin, or religion.
   - **Title VII:**
     - Prohibits employment discrimination on basis of all of the above plus sex.
     - Allows employers to give racial preferences in hiring.
     - Executive Order #11246 required federal contractors to adopt affirmative action programs.
     - Enforced by EEOC (Equal Employment Opportunities Commission).

3. **Voting Rights Act of 1965:**
   - Banned literacy tests.
   - Empowered federal officials to register voters.
   - Empowered federal officials to ensure that citizens could vote.
   - Empowered federal officials to count ballots.
   - Prohibited states from changing voting procedures without federal permission from either the DOJ or the DC Circuit. (Pre-clearance) – *This section* of VRA was OVERTURNED BY SHELBY COUNTY V. HOLDER, 2012.

4. **Age Discrimination in Employment Act, 1967:**
   - Bans age discrimination for jobs unless age is related to job performance.

5. **Air Quality Act, 1967 and various Clean Air Acts, 1960s-1990s:**
   - Established emissions standards for cars and factories. Established minimum standards for states.
   - Subsequent CAFE (Corporate Average Fuel Economy) standards set by Congress in 1975

   - Created FEC.
   - Required disclosure of contributions and expenditures.
   - Provided limitations on individual & PAC contributions and presidential election expenditures.
   - Provided subsidies for presidential candidates. (Federal matching funds)

7. **Title IX of Education Amendments of 1972:**
   - Prohibits discrimination in federally subsidized education programs and activities on the basis of sex.

8. **War Powers Act, 1973:**
   - President, as Commander in Chief, could send troops overseas to an area where hostilities were imminent only if the president:
     - notified Congress within 48 hours.
     - withdrew troops within 60-90 days unless Congress authorized an extension
     - consulted with Congress if troops were to engage in combat.
     - Congress can pass resolution to have troops withdrawn at any time.
   - Allows public access to non-classified federal documents.

10. Budget and Impoundment Control Act, 1974:
   - Established congressional budget committees in both House & Senate.
   - Established CBO (Congressional Budget Office).
   - Extended budget process by three months.
   - Allows either house to override temporary impoundment (deferral).
   - Automatically voids permanent impoundment (rescission) unless both houses approve within 45 days.

11. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Bill, 1985:
   - Set gradual budget reduction targets to lead to a balanced budget.
   - Across-the-board budget cuts (sequestering of funds) to kick in if targets not met.
   - Loopholes -> abandonment in late 80s.

   - Set caps on discretionary spending
   - Enacted PAYGO rules (pay-as-you-go)

13. ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act, 1990:
   - Title I (ADA) prohibits job discrimination against persons with disabilities
   - Title III (ADA) requires places of “public accommodation” to make reasonable accommodations for those with disabilities

   - Requires states to allow people to register to vote when applying for driver’s licenses applications or completing license renewal forms or at other state agencies.

15. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995:
   - Purpose: to limit the number of unfunded mandates passed by the federal gov onto state and local governments; requires the CBO to analyze their impact
   - Requires separate congressional vote on bills that impose unfunded mandates.

   - Ended federal entitlement status of welfare.
   - In its place, federal govt. gave block grants to states to administer welfare.
   - “Strings” attached to these grants:
     - Recipients must work within 2 years.
     - Recipients cannot receive benefits for more than 5 years.

17. McCain-Feingold Bill (Bipartisan Campaign Finance Reform Act of 2002) BCRA:
   - Raised hard money individual limits to $2000 and indexed to inflation, PAC amounts unchanged at $5000.
   - Banned soft money contributions to national political parties
   - Allowed for rise of 527s for issue advocacy and independent expenditures

18. Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), 1965
   - Part of LBJ’s War on Poverty
   - Reauthorized in 2002 as No Child Left Behind (2002-2015)
     - Federally driven, standardized test only assessment measure
   - Reauthorized in 2015 as Every Student Succeeds Act
     - State Driven, multiple measures of assessment