

Topic 5 Vocabulary

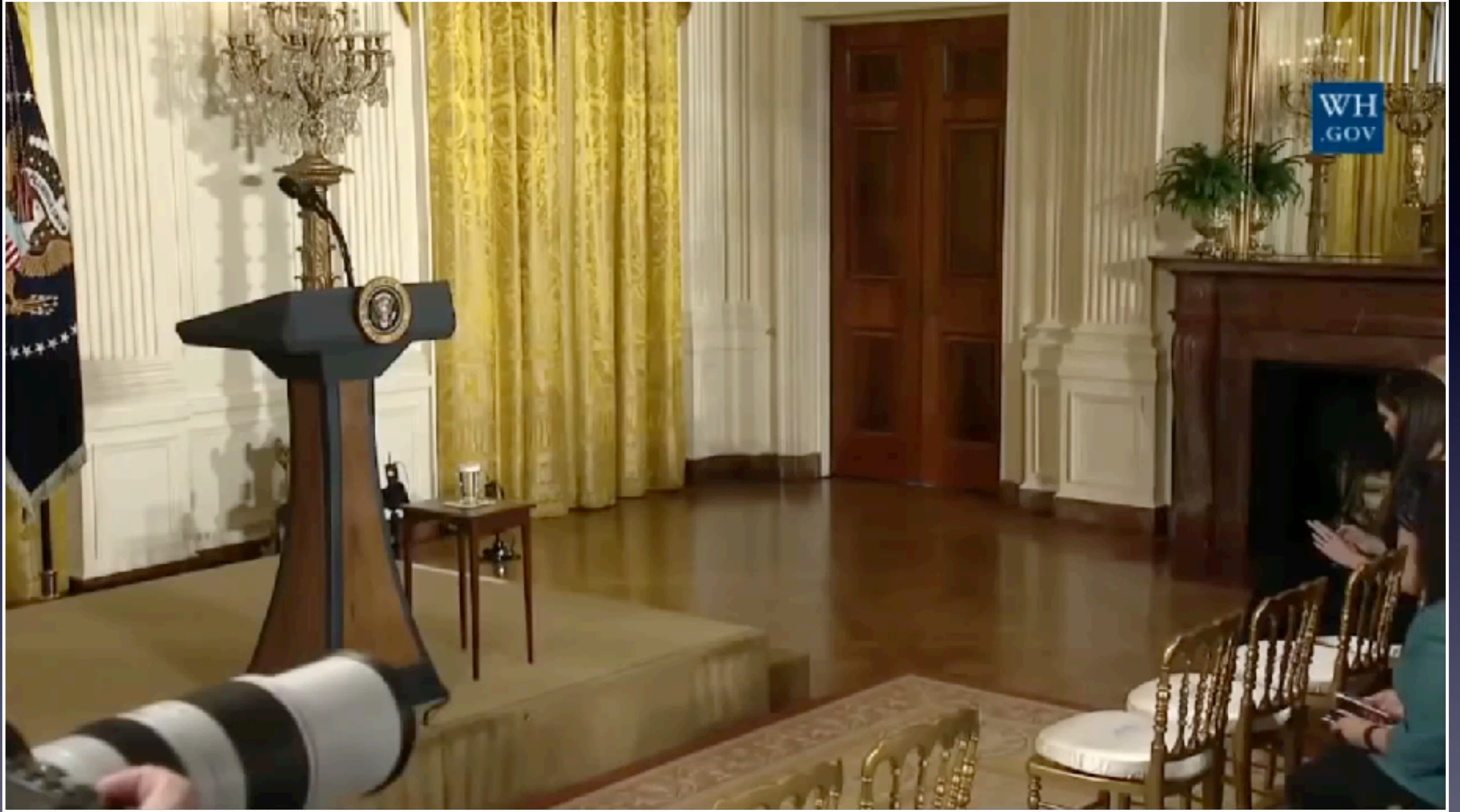
- chief of state
- chief executive
- chief administrator
- chief diplomat
- chief legislator
- chief of party
- chief citizen
- commander in chief
- president pro tempore
- balance the ticket

Topic 6 Vocabulary

- bureaucracy
- fiscal year
- attorney general
- civil service
- spoils system
- independent regulatory commissions
- isolationism
- deterrence
- detente
- regional security alliances

The Chief Executive

Power Standards: S3-C2-P6
Topic 5



Role of the President

- chief of state
- chief executive
- chief administrator
- chief diplomat
- chief legislator
- chief economist
- chief of party
- chief citizen
- commander in chief

Chief of State

- As chief of state the President is the supreme leader of the United States.
- The President has the highest executive power and is the highest dignitary of the U.S.
- “He or she is, then, the symbol of all of the people of the nation” pg. 200
- Chiefs of state without this authority include:
 - Emperor Akihito
 - Queen Elizabeth II
- source: Chiefs of state and cabinet members of foreign government. CIA. *DICS 2012-16*, December 2016.

Chief Executive

- Article II Section I states:
 - The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.
- Chief executive is a person who sees that laws are enforced, or carried out.
- Checks and Balances
- 22nd Amendment

Chief Administrator

- The President serves as the director of the Federal Government.
- The President manages government with over 20 cabinet members.
- The President's cabinet include:
 - Rick Perry, Ben Carson, Nikki Haley

Chief Diplomat

- As chief diplomat the President leads foreign policy.
- This duty is delegated to the Secretary of State

The Department's mission is to shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere. This mission is shared with the USAID, ensuring we have a common path forward in partnership as we invest in the shared security and prosperity that will ultimately better prepare us for the challenges of tomorrow.

Source: --From the FY 2016 Agency Financial Report,. U.S. State Department. -released November 2016

Chief Legislator

- President- principal author
- Overall shape
- Examples: Budget, Reform Bills, International Aide

Commander in Chief

- The President is the commander of the nation's armed forces including over 1.5 million members of the nation's military

Think About it

The President fills several different roles simultaneously. Analyze how the roles of chief of state, chief diplomat and commander in chief are related

Write and Reflect

What are the similarities of chief of state, chief diplomat, and commander in chief? Discuss the pros and cons of these powers being vested in one person? 5.1

Chief Economist

- Economy
- Trade
- Balance

Chief of Party

Think About it

Federalist No. 10 warned against the power of factions (political parties), yet the President acts as the ruling party's leader.

Write and Reflect

What role do factions play in the passage of legislation? How does this help or hinder the President's ability to do his or her job?

Chief Citizen

- “the representative of all the people”

Think About it

He or she is expected to take the high road and champion the public interest against the many different and competing private interest. pg 202

Write and Reflect

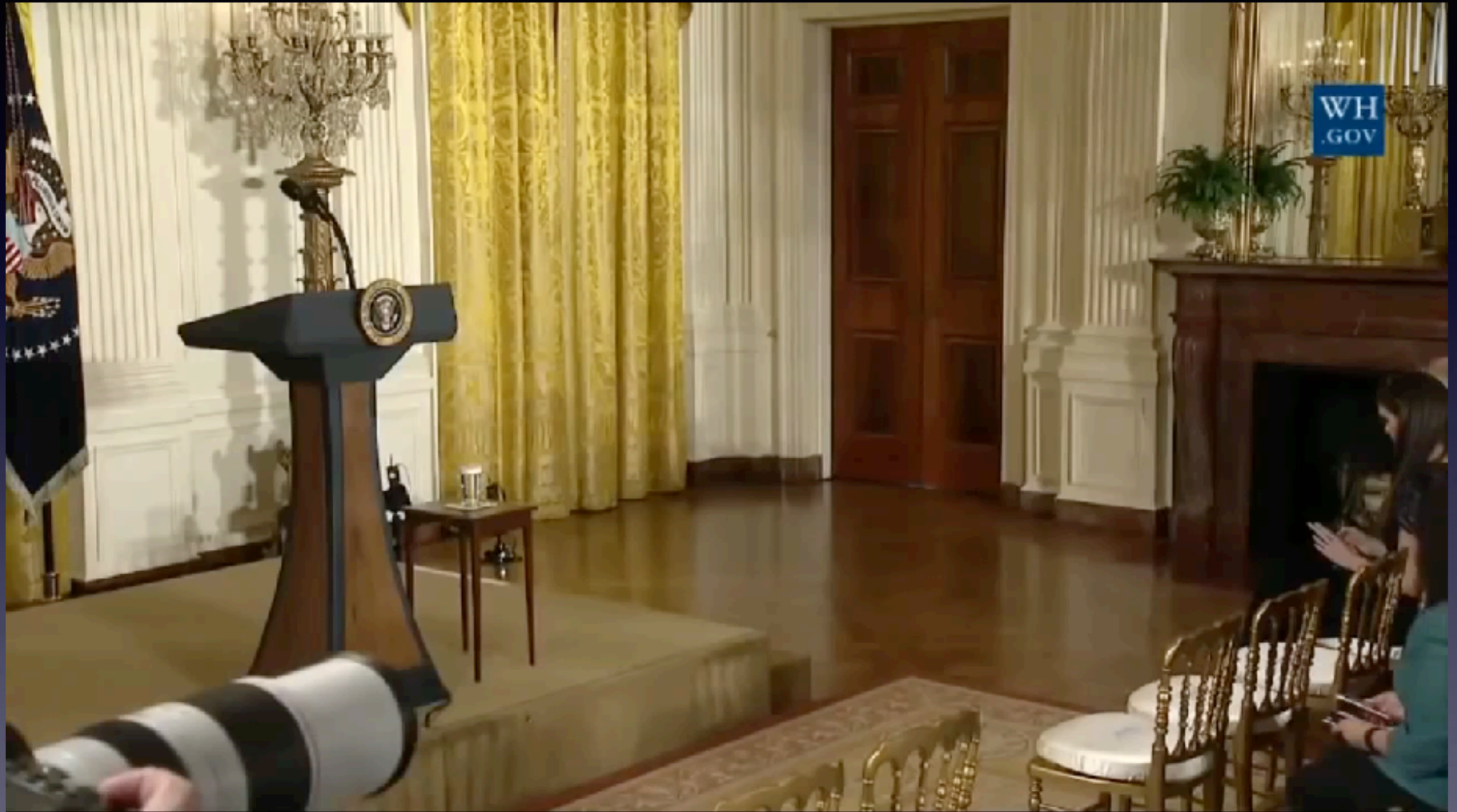
What examples if any can you give of situations, that would or should require the President to take the high road and champion the public interest?

Qualifications

- Natural born Citizen
- 35 years
- 14 years

Presidential Succession and Disability

- Succession
- 25th Amendment
- Speaker, Pro Tempore
- Disability
- President, Vice, and Cabinet



Powers of the President

- Article II Section. 2 grants the President of the United States the power to:
- grant delays of court sentences and grant pardons
- make treaties with foreign countries
- appoint ambassadors, consuls, and supreme court judges
- make temporary Senate appointments

Powers of the President

- The President must:

inform Congress about the condition of the country (State of the Union Address)

see that the laws of the United States are carried out

commission officers of the United States

How a Bill Becomes Law

Part I

Bills

- Public Bills- Deal with the entire nation. These are usually tax measures or amendments to already established laws.
- Private Bills- Apply to certain places but can only be used for the “public good”

Joint Resolution

- Joint Resolution- Deal with unusual or temporary matters. Are used to propose constitutional amendments and to annex territories.

Concurrent Resolution

- Concurrent Resolution- Deals with matters in which the House and Senate must act jointly. This is usually used for Congress to state a position.
- The President does not have to sign a concurrent resolution.

Resolution

- Resolutions- Deal with matters taken up by either house:

House of Representatives

Senate

Resolutions usually deal with procedural rule changes or the addition of new rules to procedures.

Resolutions do not require the President's signature.

Understanding Riders

- Riders are items attached to bills that are unrelated to the measure.
- This is commonly referred to as “Christmas tree ornaments.”

The Numeration of Bills

- Bills are numbered as they are introduced during the “congressional term.”

For example: H.R. 2710 stands for House of Representative bill number 2,710 of that term.

- Senate Bills will begin with a S.

For example S. 127 is Senate bill number 127 of that term.

Role of Government

- Article I Section 8 outlines the powers of Congress
- Article I Sec 8.1: To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

How a Bill Becomes Law

Part II

Introducing Bills

- After a bill is introduced it is given a number. For example H.R. 2710
- Then the bill is given a short title
- The bill is then recorded into the *Journal* and in the *Congressional Record* for the day.

3 Readings

1. When a bill is introduced it receives its first reading
2. If the House or Senate decides to consider the bill it receives a second reading
3. The third reading takes place before the final vote on the bill

The First Reading

- After the first reading the Speaker of the House, or Senate refers the bill to the appropriate standing committee
- The House has 25 standing committees while the Senate has 20

Surviving the First Reading

- Standing committees ensure that bills are worthy of reaching the congressional floor.
- Standing committees or subcommittees make special trips or hold public hearing on controversial measures.
- House members can use a discharge petition to force a measure that has been considered to the floor.

Immigration Reform

- Individually- State **why** you are reforming immigration by listing what you believe is wrong with the current system
- Individually- offer a viable solution to America's immigration issues by offering a fix or each problem you listed
- Individually- present your plan to your group
- As a group- compromise and reach a solution, in bullet form on a single sheet of paper (detailing the current problem, the solution, and why it will work).

How a Bill Becomes Law

Part II

Surviving the First Reading

Committee Actions

1. Report the bill as favorable
2. Refuse to report the bill
3. Report the bill in amended form
4. Report the bill as unfavorable
5. Report a committee bill

Surviving the First Reading

1. Union Calendar (money bills)
2. The House Calendar (don't involve money)
3. Private Calendar (1st and 3rd Tuesday)
4. The Corrections Calendar (non important issues, specific problems, federal rules, or regulations)
5. The Discharge Calendar (bill will not be considered)

The Second Reading

- Most important measures are dealt with by The Committee of the Whole
- The Committee of the Whole is a collection of 100 members of the House.
- The Committee of the Whole does not need a Speaker.

Surviving the Second Reading

Debating a Bill

- Rules forbid any member from holding the floor for more than one hour without unanimous consent to speak for a longer time
- At anytime during debate a member may “move the previous question.” This means they are demanding a vote on the bill.

Surviving the Second Reading

Voting

1. Voice vote- yea or nay
2. Standing vote-standing and counted
3. Teller vote- go by a teller and get counted
4. Roll-call vote- yea or nay (called by a clerk)

The Third Reading

- Once the bill has survived the second reading the bill is printed in its final form (engrossed).
- It is then read by title, and submitted for a final vote.
- If it is approved it is signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

How a Bill Becomes Law

Part III

Introducing Bills in the Senate

- Bills are introduced by Senators
- Upon introduction the measure is then given a name and a short title, read twice, and dispensed to the appropriate committee.

Senate Calendar

The Senate has two calendars:

- 1. The Legislative Calendar:** identifies bills and resolutions awaiting Senate floor actions
- 2. The Executive Calendar:** The calendar identifies executive resolutions, treaties, and nominations reported out by Senate committee(s) and awaiting Senate floor action.

Rules for Debate

Debating a Bill

- Unlike the House, members of the Senate can speak as long as they please.
- The Senate has a “two-speech” rule
- The session ends when unanimous consent of the chamber.

Rules for Debate

Debating a Bill

- The Filibuster- a filibuster is an attempt to talk a bill to death
- The term filibuster -- from a Dutch word meaning "pirate" -- became popular in the 1850s, when it was applied to efforts to hold the Senate floor in order to prevent a vote on a bill.

Rules for Debate

Debating a Bill

- Cloture- a procedure that may be used to limit or end floor debate
- In 1917, the Senate adopted Rule (22), which allowed the Senate to end a debate with a two-thirds majority vote. In 1975, the number was reduce to require only three-fifths.

Filibuster, Cloture and Civil Rights

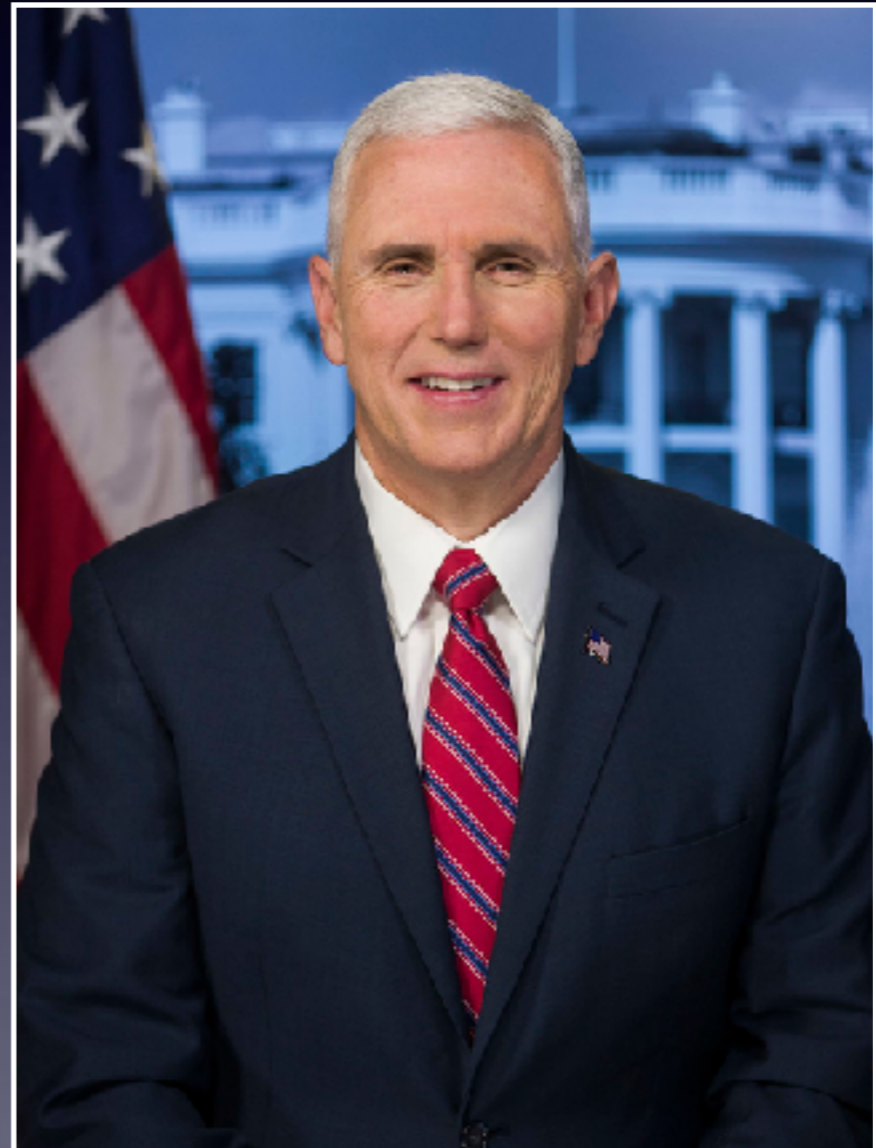
- The record for the longest individual speech goes to South Carolina's J. Strom Thurmond who filibustered for 24 hours and 18 minutes against the Civil Rights Act of 1957.
- Filibusters were particularly useful to Southern senators who sought to block civil rights legislation, including anti-lynching legislation, until cloture was invoked after a fifty-seven day filibuster against the Civil Right Act of 1964.

Government by Committee

- Any legislation passed by Congress must be approved, in identical form, by both the House and the Senate.
- If an agreement cannot be reached the measure is sent to a conference committee.
- Conference committees are joint committees of the the two houses. Bills agreed to by the committee must be accepted or rejected, without any amendments.

President of the Senate

- Mike Pence (R)



Speaker of the House

- Paul Ryan (R)



Party Officers

- Party Caucus
- Floor leaders
- Majority leader
- Minority leader
- Whips

House Majority Leader

- Kevin McCarthy (R)



House Majority Whip

- Steve Scalise (R)



House Minority Leader

- Nancy Pelosi (D)



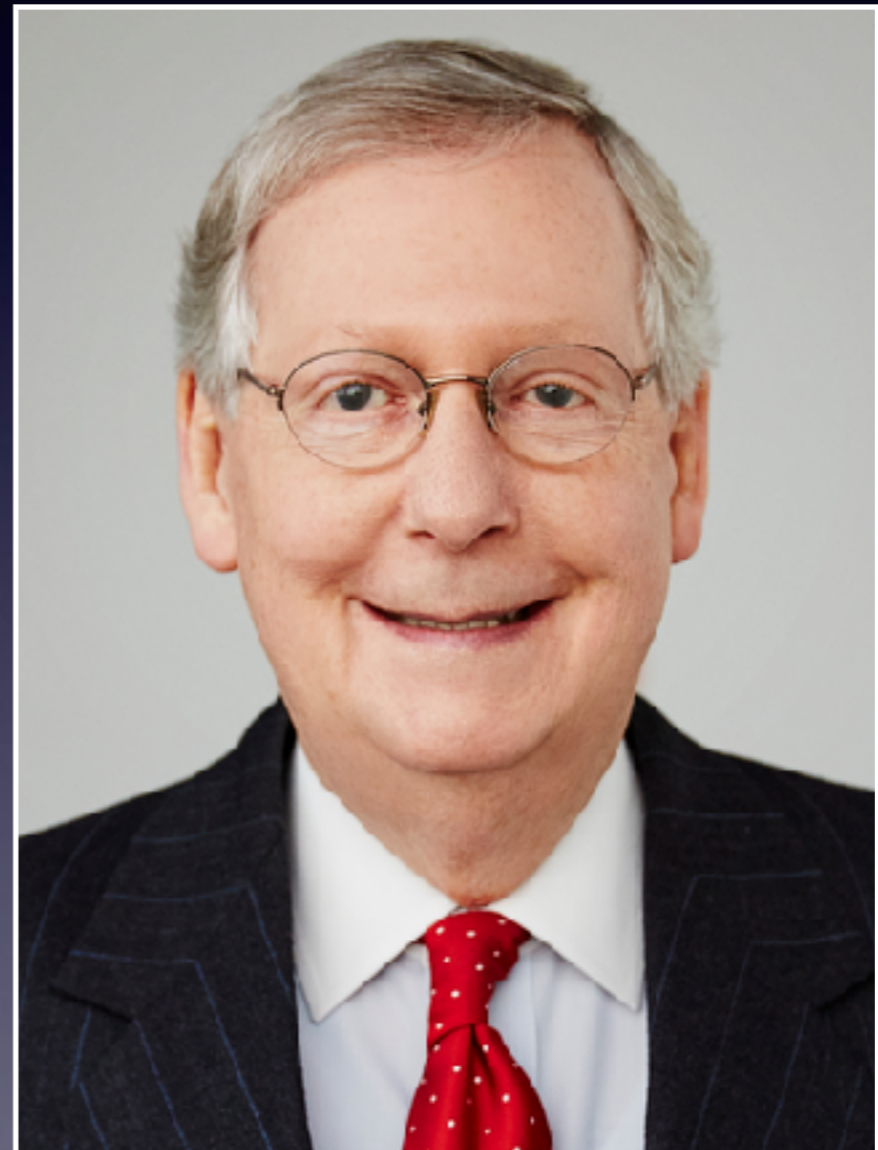
House Minority Whip

- Steny Hoyer (D)



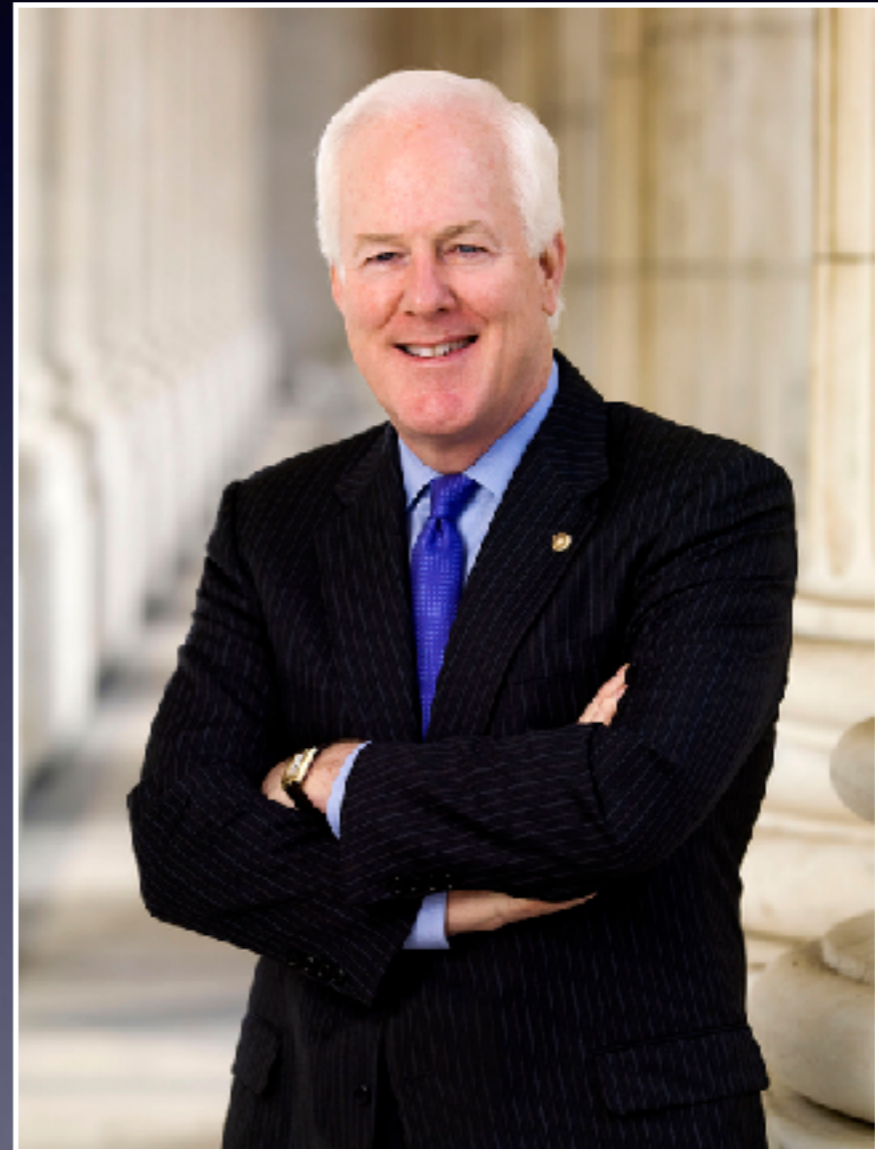
Senate Majority Leader

- Mitch McConnell (R)



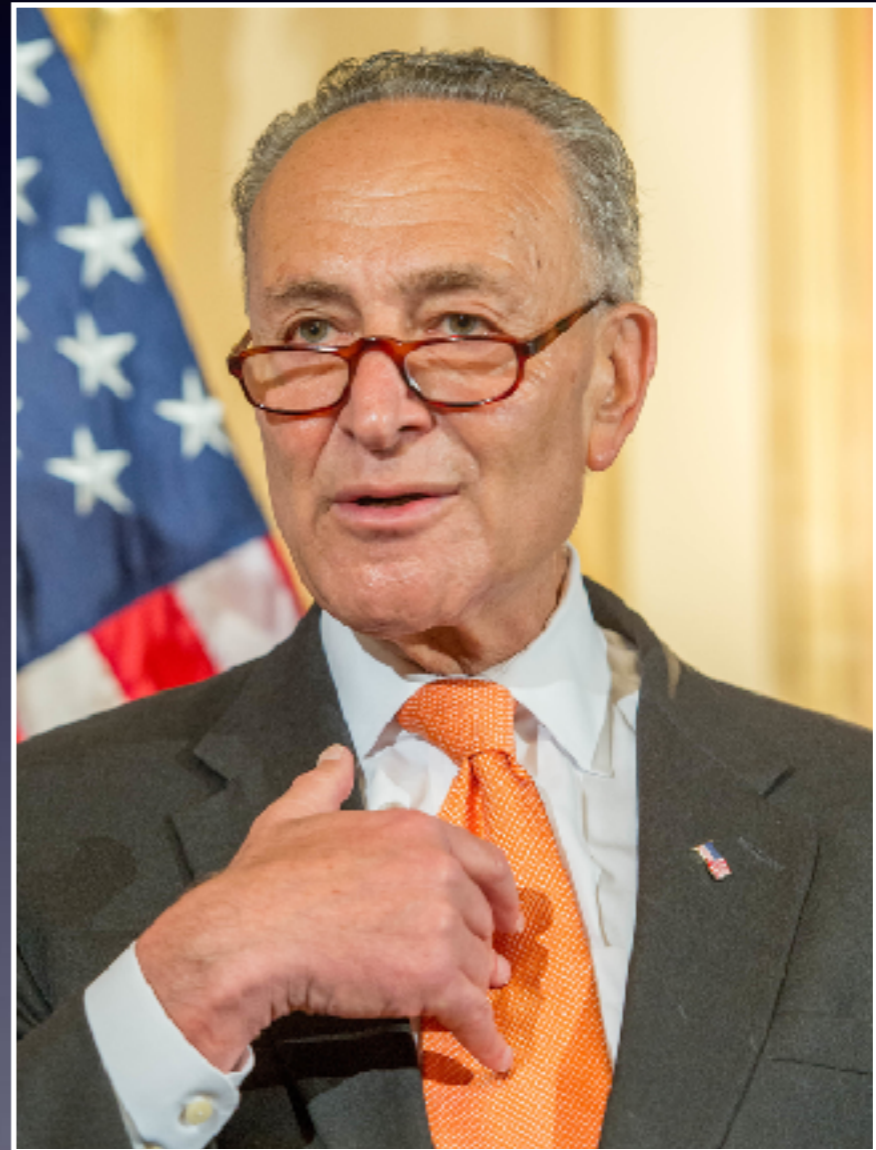
Senate Majority Whip

- John Cornyn (R)



Senate Minority Leader

- Chuck Schumer (D)



Senate Minority Whip

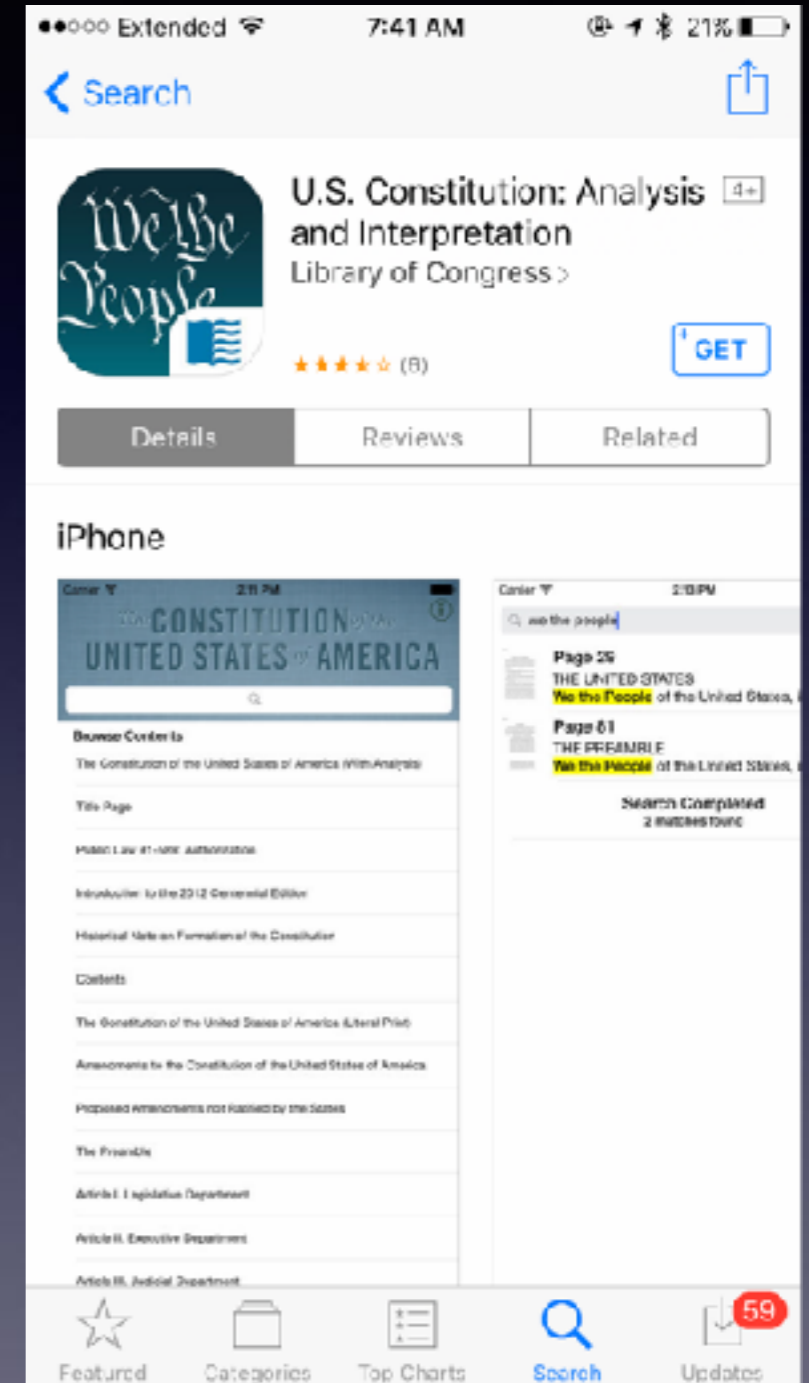
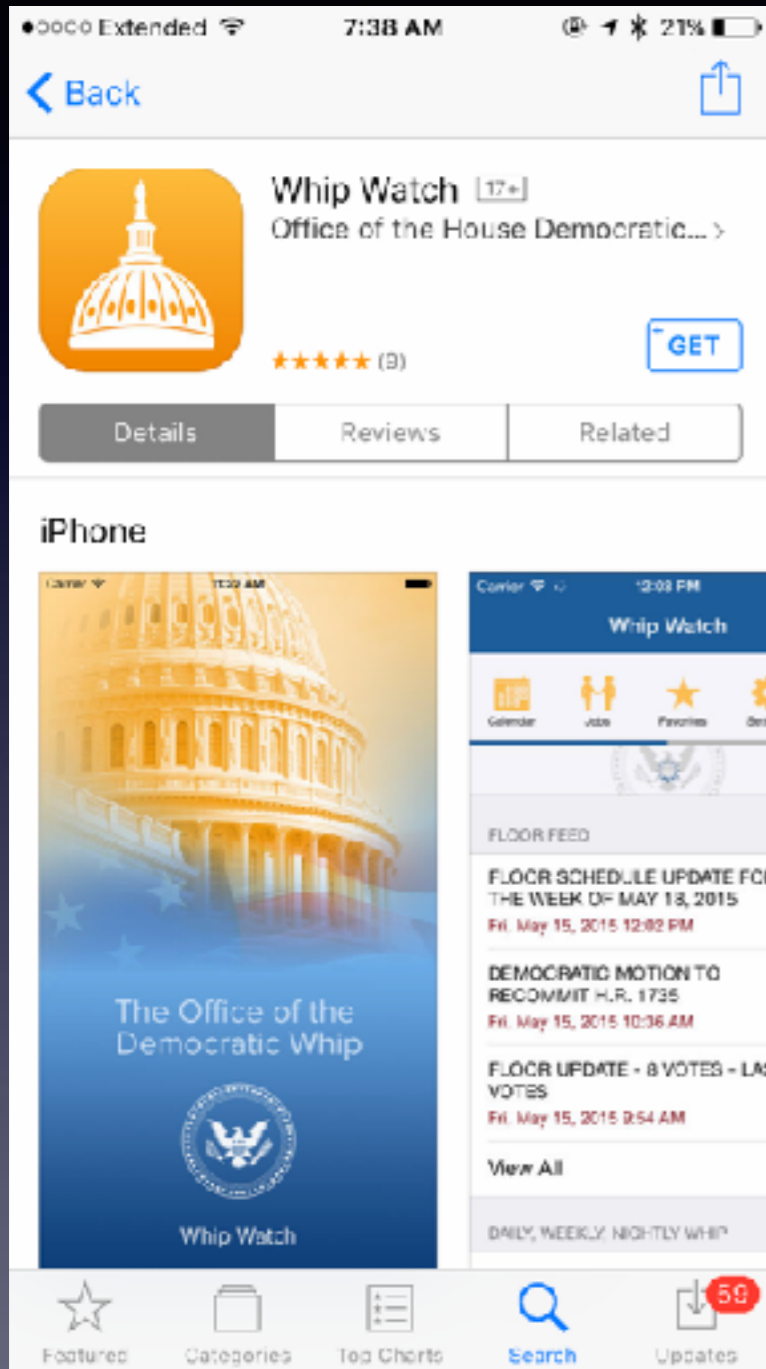
- Dick Durbin (D)



Signing a Bill into Law

Once a measure is passed by Congress the President can:

1. Sign the bill
2. Veto the bill
3. Not sign the measure. However, it will become law in 10 working days.
4. Pocket Veto. This occurs if Congress adjourns its session within 10 days of submitting a bill to the President.



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