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| **CONGRESS** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **CONGRESSIONAL POWERS** | **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES** | **SENATE** | | EXPRESSED (SOMETIMES CALLED ENUMERATED)  -Powers that are written out in constitution.  -Examples: tax, spend, declare war, naturalization laws, regulate trade  IMPLIED POWERS  -Powers implied to belong to Congress in order to carry out expressed powers.  -*McCulloch v. Maryland* ruled Congress has implied powers.  -Examples: Draft Americans, Establish minimum wage  NONLEGISLATIVE POWERS  -Power found in Constitution that do not relate to making laws.  -Examples: **Investigative** (force people to testify before committees which use this to become informed in order to make the best policy that they can). **Impeachment** (firing an official). **Confirming appointments** (Senate must approve presidential appointments). | STATE REPRESENTATION  -435 members, # divided out to States based on their population (census counts every 10 years)  MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS & TERMS  -25 years old, Citizen for 7 years, State Resident  -2 year term (no term limits)  ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES  -Always directly elected by citizens in their district  EXCLUSIVE ONLY IN HOUSE  -Initiates revenue bills  -**Impeachment**: charges (or indicts) someone with a crime.  -House Rules Committee sets strict limits on debate times (this gives the Speaker of House a lot of power when they implement rules) | STATE REPRESENTATION  -100 members based on State equality ( 2 per state)  MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS & TERMS  -30 years old, Citizen for 9 years, State Resident  -6 year term (**Continuous body:** ⅓ of Senate up for re-election every two years)  ELECTION OF SENATORS  -Originally selected by State Legislatures  -17th Amendment changed to direct election.  EXCLUSIVE ONLY IN SENATE  -Approves presidential appointments and treaties  -Votes to convict or fire official  -**Filibuster:** nonstop talking to delay action on a bill.  **Cloture:** stops a filibuster (16 sign petition, then ⅗ (at least 60 senators) vote to invoke cloture. | | **HOW A BILL BECOMES LAW** | **COMMITTEES** | **CONGRESSIONAL VOTING** | | OVERVIEW  -Both houses must approve a bill before President can sign it.  THE BASICS  -Any House member can propose a bill in the House.  -Any Senator can propose a bill in Senate.  -**Committee Action:** They crafts bills to their likings  -**Floor Action:** Debate & Vote. (bill goes to the other house)  -**Conference Committee:** Member of both houses join to create a compromise bill (reconcile differences).  -Both houses vote again (it's now considered a new bill)  -**Presidential Action**: Sign into law or veto.  (10 days in/out)  -President veto can be overridden with ⅔ vote of both houses.   |  | | --- | | **Supreme Court Cases** |   **Baker v. Carr (1961) -**  “One Man One Vote” Congressional districts need to be as close to equal as possible. The courts can intervene when this does not take place.  **Shaw v. Reno (1993) -**  Redistricting based on race must be held to a strict standard because of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. Race can not be the predominant factor in creating districts. | COMMITTEE ACTION  -Recommendation: recommend to full body of Congress to vote this bill into law.  -Amend: Change bill more to your liking  -Reject: Deny bill  -Substitute: Replace a bill with your version  -Pigeonhole: ignore a bill  HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE:  -Determines rules for floor action (debate time & ability to add amendments)  APPROPRIATION COMMITTEES  -Creates spending bills  Standing Committees  - Permanent committees. Most members of congress are on 2-3 standing committees.  Conference Committee  -reconciles differences between two different versions of a bill  Select Committee  -handles investigations (Watergate, Benghazi, Steroids in Baseball, etc.) | VOTING THEORIES  -**Representational (delegate):** Voting to please their constituents.  -**Organizational (partisan):** Voting to please members of Congress.  -**Attitudinal (trustee):** Voting based on their own judgment.  \*Representational vote is only likely if citizens views are known to congress members  INFLUENCING CONGRESS  -Political parties, Constituents, Lobbyists, Staff Members | |

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| **DOMESTIC POLICY** |
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