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| **CONGRESS** |
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| **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 tradeIMPLIED 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 wageNONLEGISLATIVE 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 districtEXCLUSIVE 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.

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|  **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 billHOUSE RULES COMMITTEE:-Determines rules for floor action (debate time & ability to add amendments)APPROPRIATION COMMITTEES-Creates spending billsStanding Committees - Permanent committees. Most members of congress are on 2-3 standing committees. Conference Committee-reconciles differences between two different versions of a billSelect 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 membersINFLUENCING CONGRESS-Political parties, Constituents, Lobbyists, Staff Members |

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| **DOMESTIC POLICY** |
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| **MAKING POLICY** | **INFLUENCING POLICY MAKERS** | **ECONOMIC THEORY & COST/BENEFIT POLICY** |
| CONGRESS-Congress passes lawsPRESIDENT-The president issues executive orders.BUREAUCRACY-The agencies set regulations (rulemaking)JUDICIAL-The Court sets precedents by ruling on a case (some ruling require governments to spend money in remedies)\*All government institutions create policy in some way. | POLITICAL PARTIES-A group who tries to win elections so they can control the government (policy).INTEREST GROUPS-Use propaganda ( to get people actively involved)-Use PACs to influence elections of future policy makers.-Hire lobbyist to apply pressure on the policy-making process (gov institutions).MEDIA-The media selects which stories to cover. (gatekeeper) | KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS-The government should control the economy by adding or removing money from the economy based on the demand.  This could fight inflation.SUPPLY-SIDE THEORY-Fiscal conservatives believe that if you tax people less then they will have more money to spend.COST/BENEFITS OF POLICY-Majoritarian: all pay, all get---social security-Entrepreneurial: some pay, all get--limit carbon emissions-Client politics: all pay, some get--food stamps-Interest group: some pay, some get--60 day notice layoffs |
| **MONETARY POLICY VERSUS FISCAL POLICY** | **THE FEDERAL BUDGET PROCESS** | **REVENUE & EXPENDITURES** |
| MONETARY POLICY-Gov manages money supply and the value of currency.-**The Federal Reserve Board (The Fed)** is an independent regulatory agency that sets monetary policy by:    1) setting bond rates (interest on bonds)   2) setting discount rates (interest on loans)    3) setting the reserve requirements (money banks must keep on hand)FISCAL POLICY-The amount Congress decides to tax (revenue) and spend (expenditures).-Federal taxes: Income, Estate, Corporate, Excise.-State taxes: Sales, Property, Licenses, Income | EXECUTIVE ROLE-Agencies submit desired funding to OMB.-Office of Management & Budget finalizes budget proposal under Presidents leadership.LEGISLATIVE ROLE-Congress sets overall levels of revenue & expenditures-Passes **appropriation bills:** spending bills.\*The U.S. taxes and spends around 4 trillion dollars every year. (Deficit usually) | REVENUE-Income Taxes (biggest hunk). **Progressive tax:** the more you make the more you pay.-**Flat tax:** everyone pays the same rate (done at State level with sales tax).SPENDING-Mandatory Spending make up ⅔ of budget.  **Entitlement program:** citizens receive a benefit by law if they meet certain requirements.  Examples: Social Security, Food Stamps, Medicare-Discretionary spending makes up ⅓ of budget.-**Debt:** the total amount of money that the U.S. owes.-**Deficit:** when the government spends more than it makes.-**Surplus:** when the government spends less than it makes. |

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