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| **THE PRESIDENCY** | |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **PRESIDENTIAL ROLES IN CONSTITUTION** | **EXECUTIVE ORDER** | **DIVIDED GOVERNMENT** | | -**Chief Legislator:** Signs or vetoes legislation.  **Bully pulpit:** uses prestige and visibility of the office to mobilize American public.  -**Chief Diplomat:** Appoints diplomats and ambassadors.  Creates Treaties (Senate Confirmation).  Create Executive Agreements.  **Power of Recognition:** decides which countries exists in the eyes of the United States.  -**Commander-in-Chief:** Commands armed forces  -**Chief of State:** Ceremonial head of government.  -**Chief Magistrate:** Clemency (mercy) for federal crimes. Reprieve (postpone). Pardon (forgive a crime). Commute (reduce).  Amnesty (pardon a group of law violators).  -**Chief Executive:** Head of executive branch (Appoints judges, agency heads).  -**Chief Administrator:** Director of the bureaucracy (2.7 million workers excluding military carrying out Congress’ laws.)   |  | | --- | | **Federalist #70** |   -Written by Alexander Hamilton  - Argues for a unitary executive (single president)  - An energetic and forceful president is essential to a good government. | DEFINITION  -A directive, rule, or regulation that has the effect of law.  PURPOSE  -Presidents in a sense make policy. | DIVIDED GOVERNMENT  -One party controls white house, and another controls at least one house of Congress.  UNIFIED GOVERNMENT  -One political party controls congress & white house. | | **AMENDMENTS ON PRESIDENT** | **OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT** | | -**12th Amendment:** President & Vice President run as a team.  -**20th Amendment:** Inauguration moved to Jan 20th.  -**22nd Amendment:** Limits a President to two terms.  -**25th Amendment:** Addresses presidential vacancy and disability. | PRESIDENT DIRECTS  -**White House Office:** Closest advisors: Chief of Staff & Press Secretary  -**Executive Office of the President (EOP):** Staff services: National Security Council and the Office of Management and Budget.  -**The Cabinet:** The heads of the federal departments.  -**Independent Agencies:** EPA, FCC, Post Office | |
| **THE BUREAUCRACY** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **INDEPENDENT AGENCIES** | **CONTROL OF BUREAUCRACY** | **BUREAUCRACY MAKES POLICY** | | **\*THE BUREAUCRACY is all the agencies created by Congress to enforce (carry out) laws.**  INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES  -Functions but doesn’t fit in cabinet department  -Example: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)  INDEPENDENT REGULATORY AGENCIES  -Regulate an aspect of the economy  -Example: Federal Communications Commission regulates airwaves.  GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS  -Carries out business like activities in order to provide a service.  -Example: Post Office sell stamps to deliver mail. | PRESIDENTIAL CONTROL  -Appoints and removes agency heads (unless independent by law)  -Issues executive orders  CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL  -Creates & destroys agencies  -Funds agencies  -Pass legislation to change scope of agencies  -Investigate agencies to become informed  -Confirms presidential appointments  JUDICIAL CONTROL  -The power of Judicial Review to check agencies rules and regulations to see if they are constitutional. | BUREAUCRATIC POWER  -Congress gives agencies quasi legislative powers and quasi judicial powers.  \***Bureaucratic Discretion (administrative discretion):** The ability to make choices for the best way to implement congressional intentions (make decision when it isn’t spelled out by law).  **\*RULEMAKING** (SETTING REGULATIONS)  -Example: The FCC decides what is appropriate to be broadcasted.  No F-word or nudity on daytime television.  SETTING PUNISHMENT  -FCC fined Justin Timberlake & Janet Jackson for a “wardrobe malfunction” at the Super Bowl (breaking rules)  -Can be appealed through federal court system. | | **BUREAUCRATIC PATHOLOGIES** | **IRON TRIANGLES & ISSUE NETWORKS** | **SPOILS SYSTEM TO MERIT SYSTEM** | | -**Red Tape:** Complex rules and procedures leads to long wait times before action can be take place.  -**Conflict:** Agencies work at cross-purposes with one another.  -**Duplication:** Two agencies are given the same tasks by Congress.  -**Imperialism:** Agencies continue to grow regardless of effectiveness.  -**Waste:** Agencies spend more money than they need.  (Cutting waste requires creating red tape) | IRON TRIANGLE  -Agency, Committee, and Interest Group mutually benefit one another.  ISSUE NETWORK  -Replace (Break up) Iron Triangles.  -Consist of lawyers, consultants, academia, courts, physicians, other members of government.  -They work to influence public policy. | SPOILS SYSTEM  -Presidents appoints friends and supporters.  -Tenure Office Act  MERIT SYSTEM  -People being hired and promoted based on skill and merit.  -Pendleton Service Act  \***Bureaucrat:** an appointed official | |
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| **FOREIGN & MILITARY POLICY** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK** | **INFLUENCE FROM INSIDE GOVERNMENT** | **INFLUENCE FROM OUT OF U.S.** | | CONGRESS  -Declares war.  -Funds military action.  -Senate approves appointments of ambassadors & top military personnel.  -Senate ratifies treaties with other nations by ⅔ vote.  -Oversight of agencies within the State and Defense Departments.  THE PRESIDENT  -Commander-in-chief  -Appoints ambassadors & top military personnel  -Negotiates treaties with other nations (senate confirms)  -Make executive agreements (no approval needed) | EXECUTIVE BRANCH  -The President: Commander-in-chief  -Department of State: diplomacy (diplomats/treaties)  -Department of Defense: Pentagon runs military  -Joint Chiefs of Staff: link between leadership-military  -National Security Agency (NSA): gathers intelligence (electronically)  -Central Intelligence Agency (CIA): Collects and analyses information about foreign countries and events.  -National Security Council (NSC): Advises president -Department of Homeland Security: coordinate efforts to stop domestic terrorism.  LEGISLATIVE BRANCH  -Congressional leadership: Congress decided to create NASA to because sputnik was a threat.  -Congressional oversight: Conducts hearings to gather information to decide on policy.  -Treaties: ⅔ of Senate needed to ratify.  -Appointments: Majority of Senate needed to approve.  -Appropriations: Spending bills for agencies like army | UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES  -International Monetary Fund: stable currency  -World Trade Organization: expand free trade.  -World Bank: gives loans to developing nations.  GLOBAL MEETINGS  -G-8 summit: improve international development  -United Nations: tries to keep peace  -European Union: Europe united for trade  MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS  -Companies with multinational ownership of property and financial instruments are becoming influential. | | **WAR POWERS ACT OF 1973** | **INFLUENCE FROM OUT OF GOV** | | LIMITS THE PRESIDENT  -President has 48 hours to report troops being sent to another country.  -Troops only have 60 days unless Congress extends.  -Congress can pass concurrent resolution to end combat. | -Business: military-industrial complex  -News Media: Media coverage of Vietnam.  -The public: protesting war/elections  -Think Tanks: like international interest groups. | |