

Unit 2:

Interaction Among Branches of Government

DC TRIPS

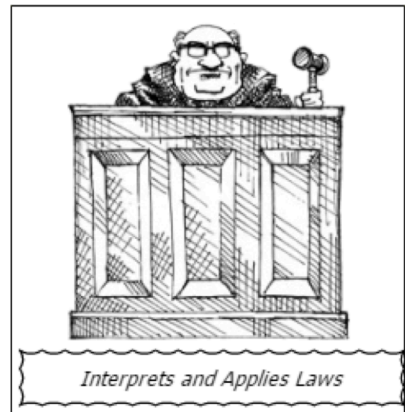
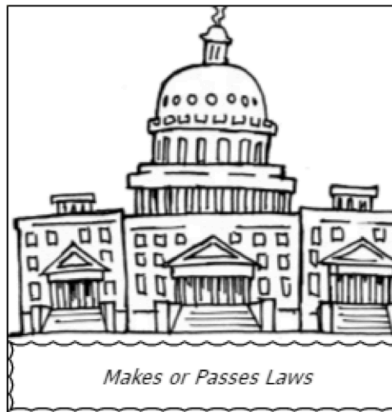
Room 2B

Because power is widely distributed and checks prevent one branch from usurping powers from the others, institutional actors are in the position where they must both compete and cooperate in order to govern.

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND:

1. The republican ideal in the United States is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch. (Constitutionalism)
2. The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers. (Constitutionalism)
3. The design of the judicial branch protects the Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice. (Constitutionalism)
4. The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes-questionable accountability. (Competing policy-making interests)

Three Branches of Government by Ohio 4th Grade Social Studies



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GO TO EXAMPLES:

1. GO TO EXAMPLE of the **EXECUTIVE BRANCH ENFORCING/CARRYING OUT** laws
2. GO TO EXAMPLE of the **LEGISLATIVE BRANCH MAKING** laws
3. GO TO EXAMPLE of the **JUDICIAL BRANCH INTERPRETING** laws

Time to Assess How We are Doing.

After each DC TRIP assess how your voyage is going. Use the following guidelines.

Self-Assessment					
5	4	3	2	1	0
How did I do today?					

5 – Fully completed/observable collaboration
4 – Solid progress/collaborated well
3 – Solid progress/did not collaborate
2 – Little progress/collaborated well
1 – Little progress/did not collaborate
0 – Did not complete

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.1: Describe the different structures, powers and functions of each house of Congress. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.2: Explain how the structures, powers and functions of both houses of Congress affect the policy making process. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.3: Explain how congressional behavior is influenced by election processes, partisanship, and divided government. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.4: Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.5: Explain how the president's agenda can create tension and frequent confrontations with Congress. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.6: Explain how presidents have interpreted and justified their use of formal and informal powers. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.7: Explain how communication technology has changed the president's relationship with the national constituency and the other branches. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.8: Explain the principle of judicial review and how it checks the power of other institutions and state governments. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.9: Explain how the exercise of judicial review in conjunction with life-tenure can lead to controversy about the legitimacy of the Supreme Court's power. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.10: Explain how other branches in the government can limit the Supreme Court's power. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.11: Explain how the bureaucracy carries out the responsibilities of the federal government. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.12: Explain how the federal bureaucracy uses delegated discretionary authority for rule making and implementation. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.13: Explain how Congress uses its oversight power in its relationship with the executive branch. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.14: Explain how the president ensures that executive branch agencies and departments carry out their responsibilities in concert with the goals of the administration. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.15: Explain the extent to which government branches can hold the bureaucracy accountable given the competing interests of Congress, the president, and the federal courts. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

When one has taken root, one puts out branches. Jules Verne

2.1 Describe the different structures, powers and functions of each house of Congress.

Questions/Current Event

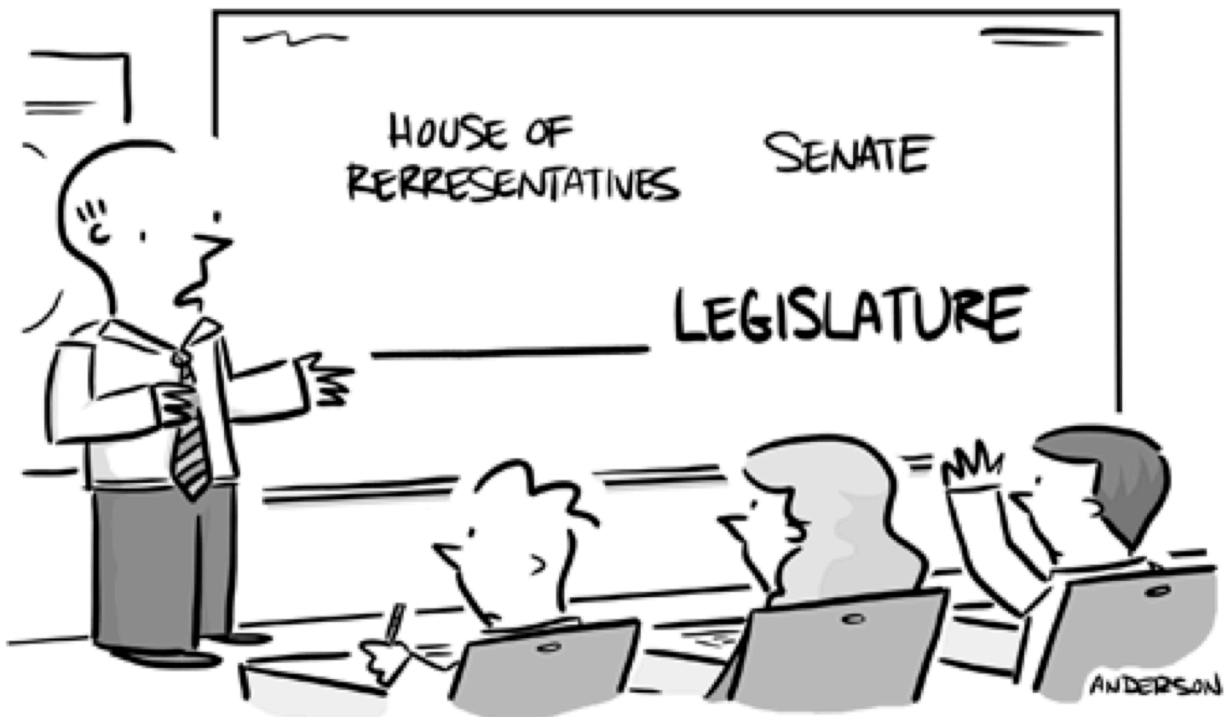
Essentials



1. The Senate is designed to represent states equally, while the House is designed to represent the population.
2. Different chamber sizes and constituencies influence formality of debate.
3. Coalitions in Congress are affected by term-length differences.
4. The enumerated and implied powers in the Constitution allow the creation of public policy by Congress, which includes:
 - Passing a federal budget, raising revenue, and coining money
 - Declaring war and maintaining the armed forces
 - Enacting legislation that addresses a wide range of economic, environmental, and social issues based on the Necessary and Proper Clause

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“‘Dysfunctional’ isn’t wrong, but the answer I was looking for is ‘bicameral.’”

1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. What are the advantages of a bicameral legislature? What are the disadvantages of a bicameral legislature?

2.1 Describe the different structures, powers and functions of each house of Congress

1. The Senate is designed to represent states equally, while the House is designed to represent the population.
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Cite critical differences (consider number, terms, constituencies, leadership...)

US CONGRESS

HOUSE

SENATE

Why did our Founding Fathers use a “cup and saucer” as a metaphor to describe our bicameral legislature? Include a contemporary example of the House and Senate as a “cup and saucer.”

REVIEW: What is the difference between enumerated and implied powers?

Assessing TODAY’S CONGRESS

1. Write a claim statement about recent HOUSE and SENATE activity with respect to the BUDGET. Provide data to substantiate your claim.
2. Write a claim statement about recent HOUSE and SENATE activity with respect to FOREIGN POLICY. Provide data to substantiate your claim.
3. Write a claim statement about recent HOUSE and SENATE activity with respect to a SOCIAL ISSUE. Provide data to substantiate your claim.

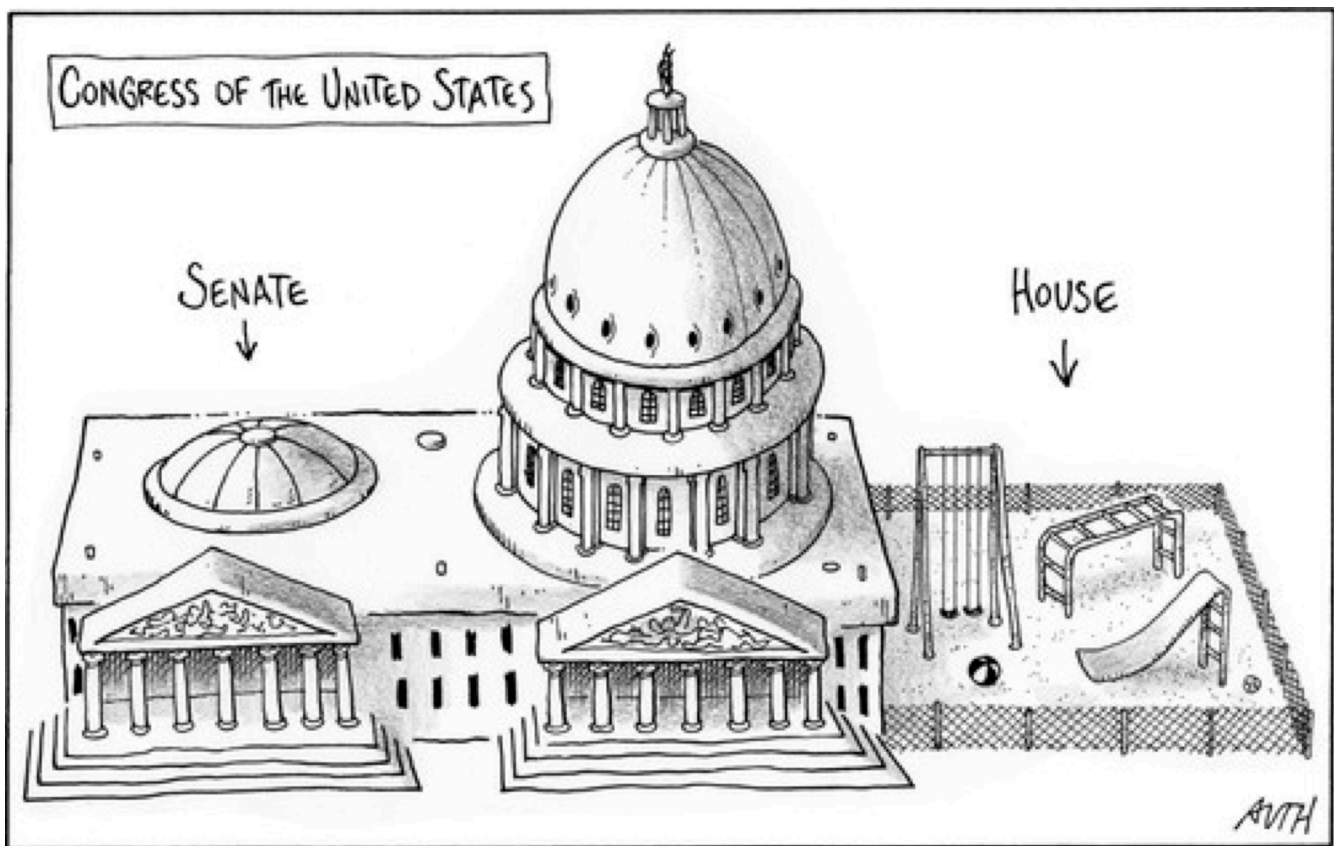
MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: The republican ideal in the United States is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch. (Constitutionalism)

2.2 Explain how the structures, powers and functions of both houses of Congress affect the policy making process.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

1. By design, the different structures, powers, and functions of Congress (the Senate and the House of Representatives) affect the policy-making process.
2. Though both chambers rely on committees to conduct hearings and debate bills under consideration, different constitutional responsibilities of the House and Senate affect the policy-making process.
3. Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles impact the policy-making process.
4. Congress must generate a budget that addresses both discretionary and mandatory spending, and as entitlement costs grow, discretionary spending opportunities will decrease unless tax revenues increase or the budget deficit increases.
5. Pork barrel legislation, and logrolling affect lawmaking in both chambers.



7-22-11 THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. UNIVERSAL UCLICK.

1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. Did our Founding Fathers design Congress to be inefficient? Are we overly critical of an institution that is merely operating the way it was intended? What reforms would you like to see implemented to improve how Congress operates?

2.2 Explain how the structures, powers and functions of both houses of Congress affect the policy making process

1. By design, the different structures, powers, and functions of Congress (the Senate and the House of Representatives) affect the policy-making process.
2. Though both chambers rely on committees to conduct hearings and debate bills under consideration, different constitutional responsibilities of the House and Senate affect the policy-making process.
3. Chamber-specific procedures, rules, and roles that impact the policy-making process include:
 - Number of chamber and debate rules that set the bar high for building majority support
 - Roles of Speaker of the House, party leadership, and committee leadership in both chambers
 - Filibuster and cloture
 - Holds and unanimous consent in the Senate
 - Role of the Rules Committee, Committee of the Whole, and discharge petitions in the House
 - Treaty ratification and confirmation role of the U.S. Senate
4. Congress must generate a budget that addresses both discretionary and mandatory spending, and as entitlement costs grow, discretionary spending opportunities will decrease unless tax revenues increase or the budget deficit increases.
5. Pork barrel legislation, and logrolling affect lawmaking in both chambers.

List the **formal** powers of Congress as found in Article 1, Section of the U.S. Constitution:

How many total committees are there in our Congress? Describe the two (2) most important committees in the House and the two (2) most important committees in the Senate. What are their functions? Who is the chairman of each? What role do the political parties play in committee membership?

**Assess procedural rules in both the House and the Senate (note differences).
Consider the following – provide contemporary examples:**

Role of Speaker of the House

Role of Majority Leader

Filibuster/cloture

House Rules Committee

Holds

Discharge petition

Advise and consent (Senate)

Pork barrel legislation

Logrolling

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: The republican ideal in the United States is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch. (Constitutionalism)

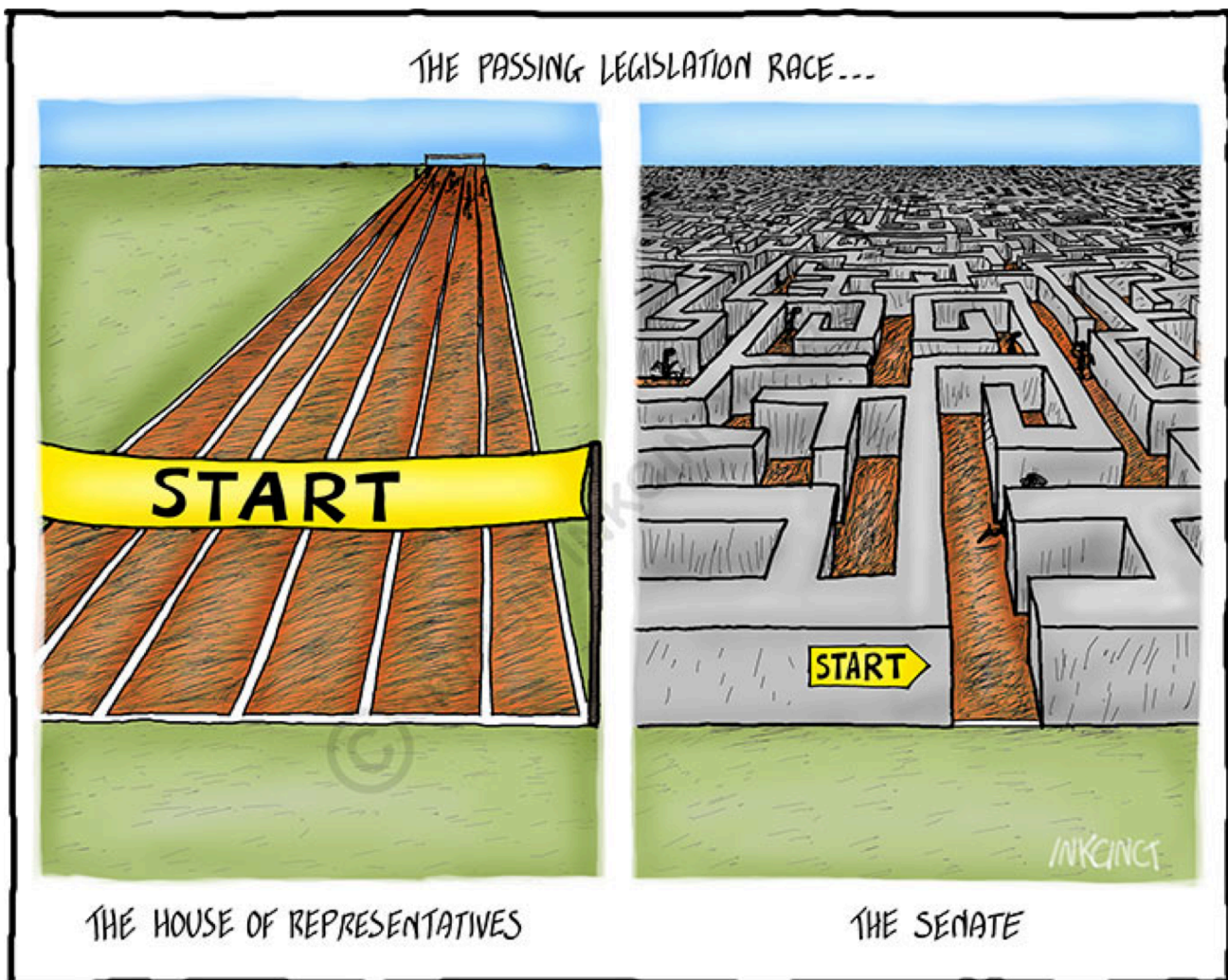
2.3 Explain how congressional behavior is influenced by election processes, partisanship, and divided government.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

Congressional behavior and governing effectiveness are influenced by:

- Ideological divisions within Congress that can lead to gridlock or create the need for negotiation and compromise
- Gerrymandering, redistricting, and unequal representation of constituencies that have increased partisanship and decreased accountability, partially addressed by such Court decisions as *Baker v. Carr* (1961) and *Shaw v. Reno* (1993)
- Elections that have led to a “divided government,” including partisan votes against presidential initiative and congressional refusal to confirm appointments of “lame-duck” presidents of the opposite party.
- Differing role conceptions of “trustee,” “delegate,” and “politico” as related to constituent accountability in each chamber



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. What constitutional reasons and institutional rules make the legislative process difficult in the House and even more difficult in the Senate?

2.3 Explain how congressional behavior is influenced by election processes, partisanship, and divided government.

Congressional behavior and governing effectiveness are influenced by:

- Ideological divisions within Congress that can lead to gridlock or create the need for negotiation and compromise
- Gerrymandering, redistricting, and unequal representation of constituencies that have increased partisanship and decreased accountability, partially addressed by such Court decisions as the “one-person, one-vote” ruling in *Baker v. Carr* (1961) and the no racial gerrymandering decision in *Shaw v. Reno* (1993)
- Elections that have led to a “divided government,” including partisan votes against presidential initiative and congressional refusal to confirm appointments of “lame-duck” presidents of the opposite party.
- Differing role conceptions of “trustee,” “delegate,” and “politico” as related to constituent accountability in each chamber

DEFINE gerrymandering (differentiate between reapportionment and redistricting):

Find/List **three** egregious examples of gerrymandered Congressional districts (draw one):

Record the vote and primary opinion of the following Supreme Court cases dealing with gerrymandering

Baker v. Carr (1961)	Shaw v. Reno (1993)	Gill v. Whitford (2018)
		Benisek v. Lamone (2018)

DEBATE: Investigate how Senate Republicans blocked the Supreme Court nomination of Merrick Garland in 2016. Write down the essential facts. *Did Senate Republicans have the right to block Merrick Garland? Write a claim statement followed by three substantiating facts.*

Define and assess each of the following Congressional role conceptions:

Trustee	Delegate	Politico
Examples	Examples	Examples

What role would you prefer if serving in the Congress?

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: The republican ideal in the United States is manifested in the structure and operation of the legislative branch. (Constitutionalism)

2.4 Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

Presidents use powers and functions of the office to accomplish a policy agenda.

Formal and informal powers of the president are represented by:

- Vetoes and pocket vetoes—Formal powers that enable the president to check Congress
- Treaties and executive agreements—
- Bargaining and persuasion—Informal power that enables the president to secure congressional action
- Executive orders—Implied from the president's vested "executive power"
- Signing statements—Informal power that informs Congress and the public of the president's interpretation of laws passed by Congress and signed by the president



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. Investigate the etymology of the term BULLY PULPIT? How has the original meaning changed over time?

2.4 Explain how the president can implement a policy agenda.

Presidents use powers and functions of the office to accomplish a policy agenda.

Formal and informal powers of the president are represented by:

- Vetoes and pocket vetoes—Formal powers that enable the president to check Congress
- Treaties and executive agreements—Formal powers to influence relations with foreign nations
- Bargaining and persuasion—Informal power that enables the president to secure congressional action
- Executive orders—Implied from the president’s vested “executive power,” or from power delegated by Congress, executive orders allow the president to manage the federal government
- Signing statements—Informal power that informs Congress and the public of the president’s interpretation of laws passed by Congress and signed by the president

DEFINE **policy agenda**. How does a bully pulpit give presidents the advantage when setting agendas?

CLASSIC TEXT: *Presidential Power and the Modern Presidents*, Richard E. Neustadt

Google this classic work of political science and find three (3) critical observations about the power of modern presidents made by Neustadt.

1	2	3

REVIEW: What is the difference between **FORMAL** (expressed) and **INFORMAL** powers?

Define each of the following. Include a critical piece of data for each. Find a contemporary example:

Executive Agreement	Executive Order	Signing Statement
Examples	Examples	Examples

What role would you prefer if serving in the Congress?

DEBATE: Is the president of the United States the most powerful person in the world or a pitiful helpless giant. *Write a claim statement followed by three substantiating facts.*

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers. (Constitutionalism)*

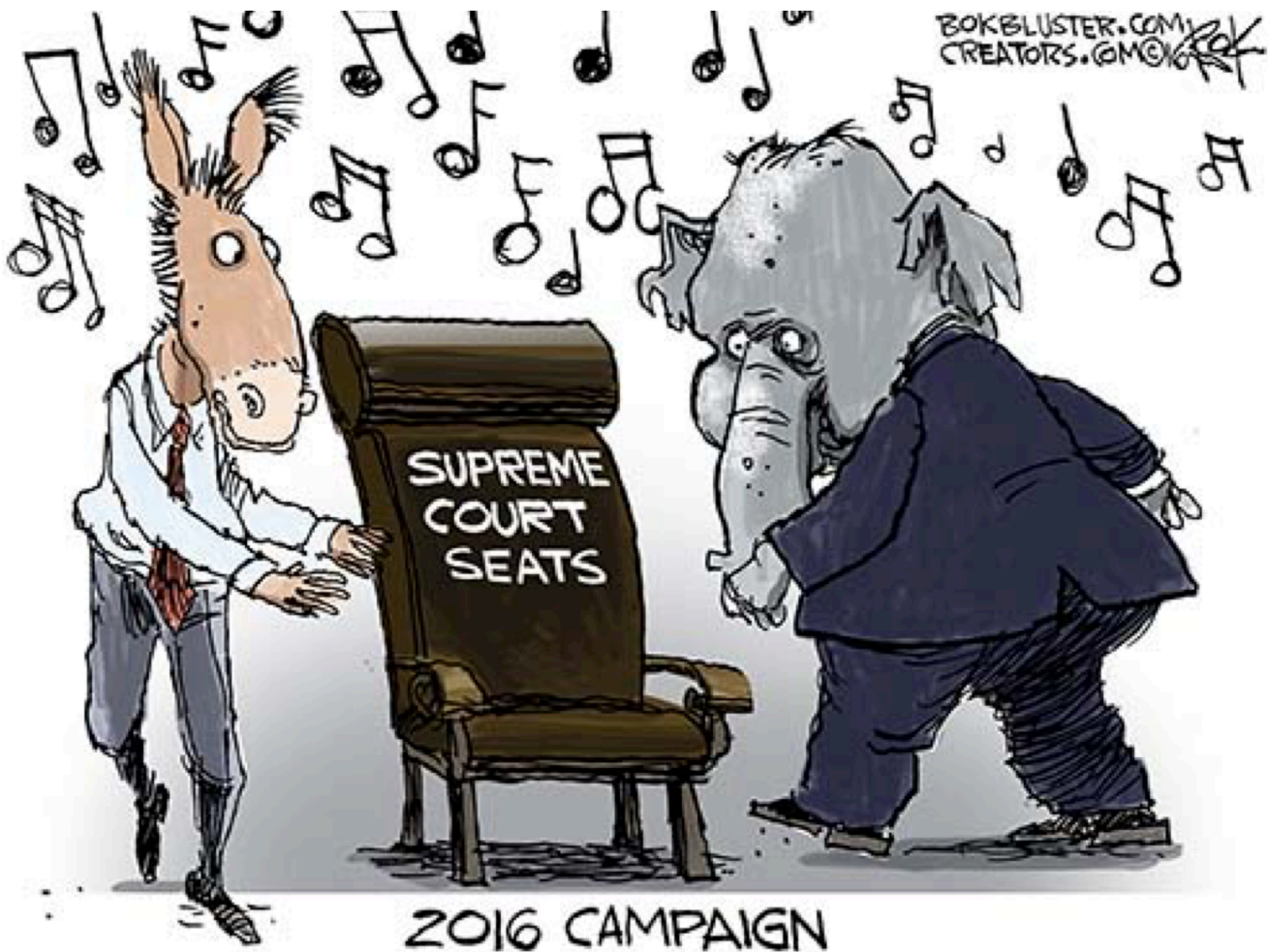
2.5 Explain how the president's agenda can create tension and frequent confrontations with Congress.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials



1. The potential for conflict with the Senate depends upon the type of executive branch appointments, including:
 - Cabinet members
 - Ambassadors
 - White House Staff
2. Senate confirmation is an important check on appointment powers, but the president's longest lasting influence lies in judicial life tenured appointments.
3. Policy initiatives and executive orders promoted by the president often lead to conflict with the Congressional agenda.



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. Why do presidential candidates play “the Supreme Court card” often to motivate voters?

2.5 Explain how the president's agenda can create tension and frequent confrontations with Congress.

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 - Cabinet members
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What is the *advise and consent* power of the U.S. Senate?

For each of the following find recent examples of presidential appointments and the conflict in the Senate over confirmation. Look for differences in qualifications for each. Do White House Staff employees need to be confirmed? Include names, responsibilities, and confirmation details...

Cabinet members	Ambassadors	White House Staff

Assess recent presidents attempts to PACK the court with like-minded Supreme Court Justices. How many Supreme Court appointments did they have? How many were approved? Rejected? Voting record? Provide names, etc...

George W. Bush	Barack Obama	Donald Trump

What president saw the most confirmed justices during his presidency?

What president saw the most rejected justices during his presidency?

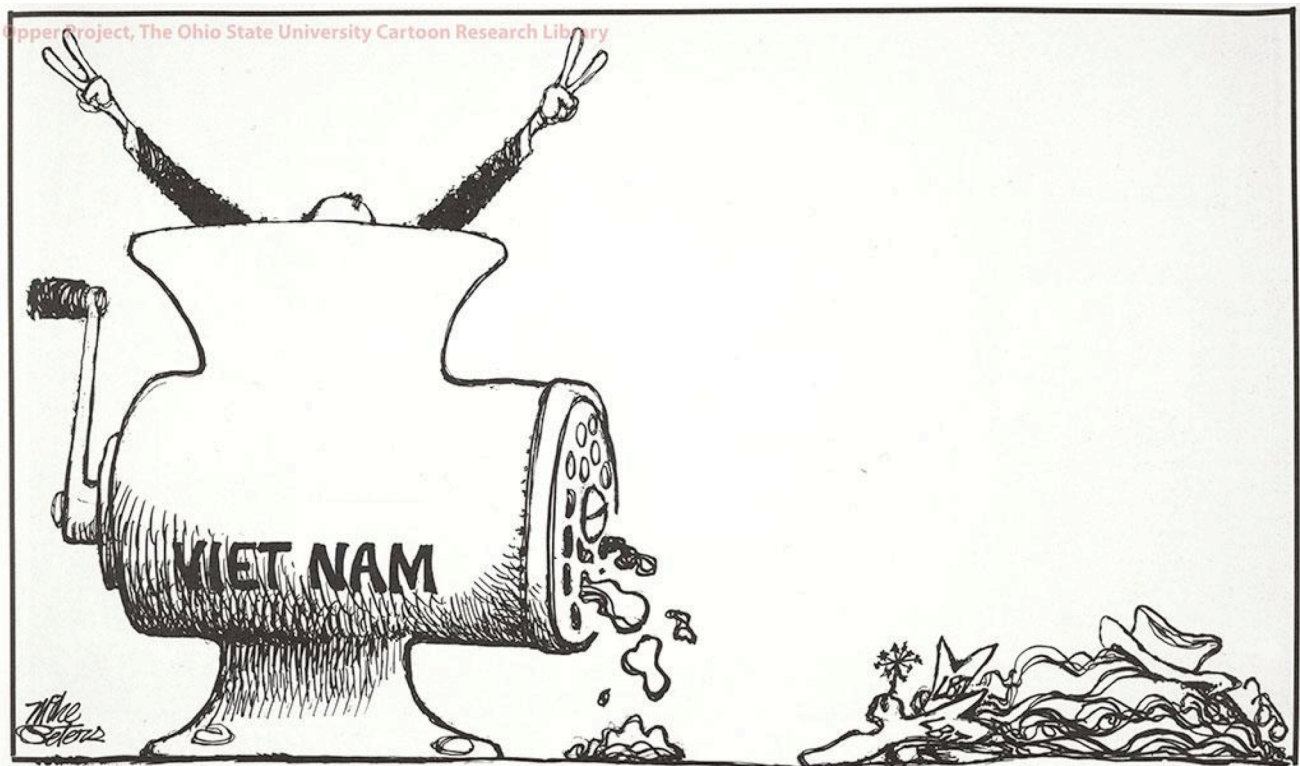
MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers. (Constitutionalism)*

2.6 Explain how presidents have interpreted and justified their use of formal and informal powers.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

1. Justifications for a single executive are set forth in Federalist 70.
2. Term-of-office and constitutional-power restrictions, including the passage of the 22nd Amendment, demonstrate changing presidential roles.
3. Different perspectives on the presidential role, ranging from a limited to a more expansive interpretation and use of power, continue to be debated in the context of contemporary events.



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. How do both the 22nd Amendment and foreign policy issues severely limit a president's agenda?
3. What issues currently have limited what our current president wants to get accomplished?

2.6 Explain how presidents have interpreted and justified their use of formal and informal powers.

1. Justifications for a single executive are set forth in Federalist 70.
2. Term-of-office and constitutional-power restrictions, including the passage of the 22nd Amendment, demonstrate changing presidential roles.
3. Different perspectives on the presidential role, ranging from a limited to a more expansive interpretation and use of power, continue to be debated in the context of contemporary events.

Write a brief memoir for the 22nd Amendment. When was it passed? Explain the context for the passage of the 22nd Amendment. Include at least two (2) authoritative voices/expert opinions regarding its advantages and disadvantages.

List the powers given to the President in Article 2 of the U.S. Constitution.

Describe at least two (2) examples of contemporary events that demonstrate both a limited and expansive view of presidential power:

Examples of a limited president	Examples of an expansive president

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers. (Constitutionalism)*

2.7 Explain how communication technology has changed the president's relationship with the national constituency and the other branches.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

The communication impact of the presidency can be demonstrated through such factors as:

- Modern technology, social media, and rapid response to political issues
- Nationally broadcast State of the Union messages, and the president's "bully pulpit" used as tools for agenda setting



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. The Constitution mandates a State of the Union Address. Is it still necessary?

2.7 Explain how communication technology has changed the president's relationship with the national constituency and the other branches.

The communication impact of the presidency can be demonstrated through such factors as:

- Modern technology, social media, and rapid response to political issues
- Nationally broadcast State of the Union messages, and the president's "bully pulpit" used as tools for agenda setting

Give George Washington and Abraham Lincoln our modern technology, social media and rapid response to political issues and replay a significant moment in their presidency.

Washington	Lincoln
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Is the American presidency better off with modern technology, social media and rapid response to political issues? Provide examples.

Compare and contrast a 19th century State of the Union (SOTU) with one from the 21st century. Is there any evidence that these annual speeches make any difference?

SOTU from 1800s	SOTU from 2000s
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MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The presidency has been enhanced beyond its expressed constitutional powers. (Constitutionalism)*

2.8 Explain the principle of judicial review and how it checks the power of other institutions and state governments.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

The foundation for powers of the judicial branch and how its independence checks the power of other institutions and state governments are set forth in:

- Article III of the Constitution
- Federalist 78
- Marbury v. Madison (1803)

Judicial review, the supremacy clause and the principle of legal standing demonstrate how the judiciary checks the power of other institutions and state governments.



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. Why is it important to have an *independent* judiciary? Should justice be blind? How can we confidently protect our courts from becoming overtly political?

2.8 Explain the principle of judicial review and how it checks the power of other institutions and state governments.

1. The foundation for powers of the judicial branch and how its independence checks the power of other institutions and state governments are set forth in:
 - Article III of the Constitution
 - Federalist 78
 - Marbury v. Madison (1803)
2. Judicial review, the supremacy clause and the principle of legal standing demonstrate how the judiciary checks the power of other institutions and state governments.

What does it mean to have an INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY? What evidence is there that the U.S. Supreme Court has maintained its “independence”?

INVESTIGATE: Find two (2) nations that have an independent judiciary. Find two (2) nations that DO NOT have an independent judiciary. *Compare and contrast.*

Explain how each of the following empower the judicial branch of the United States

Article III of the US Constitution	Federalist 78	Marbury v. Madison (1803)

Explain how each of the following empower the courts to check the power of other institutions

Judicial review	The supremacy clause	Principle of legal standing

How often has the U.S. Supreme Court used its power of judicial review? [Check for data]

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The design of the judicial branch protects the Court’s independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice. (Constitutionalism)*

2.9 Explain how the exercise of judicial review in conjunction with life-tenure can lead to controversy about the legitimacy of the Supreme Court's power.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

1. Precedents (stare decisis) play an important role in judicial decision-making.
2. Ideological changes in the composition of the Supreme Court due to presidential appointments have led to the Court's establishing new or rejecting existing precedents.
3. Controversial or unpopular court decisions can lead to challenges of the Court's legitimacy and power which Congress and the president can address only through future appointments, legislation changing the Court's jurisdiction, or refusing to implement decisions.
4. Political discussion about the Supreme Court's power is illustrated by the ongoing debate over judicial activism versus judicial restraint.



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. Should the U.S. Constitution guide our judicial decisions or should we trust judges to make decisions in our best interests? Should judges rule on what is legal or what is right?

2.9 Explain how the exercise of judicial review in conjunction with life-tenure can lead to controversy about the legitimacy of the Supreme Court's power.

1. Precedents and stare decisis play an important role in judicial decision-making.
2. Ideological changes in the composition of the Supreme Court due to presidential appointments have led to the Court's establishing new or rejecting existing precedents.
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Define PRECEDENT. Why does our court system depend upon precedent (stare decisis)?

List the nine (9) justices of the current U.S. Supreme Court. List the president that appointed them. List the senate confirmation vote (was the Senate a majority Democrat or Republican?) Determine if their decisions lean "conservative" or "liberal."

Name	President who appointed	Senate vote	Partisan bloc – provide evidence
1. Chief Justice			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

Find three (3) examples of the President choosing NOT TO ENFORCE a Supreme Court decision.

List arguments with evidence for JUDICIAL ACTIVISM and JUDICIAL RESTRAINT

Activism	Restraint

If you were a judge – would you practice activism or restraint?

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The design of the judicial branch protects the Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice. (Constitutionalism)*

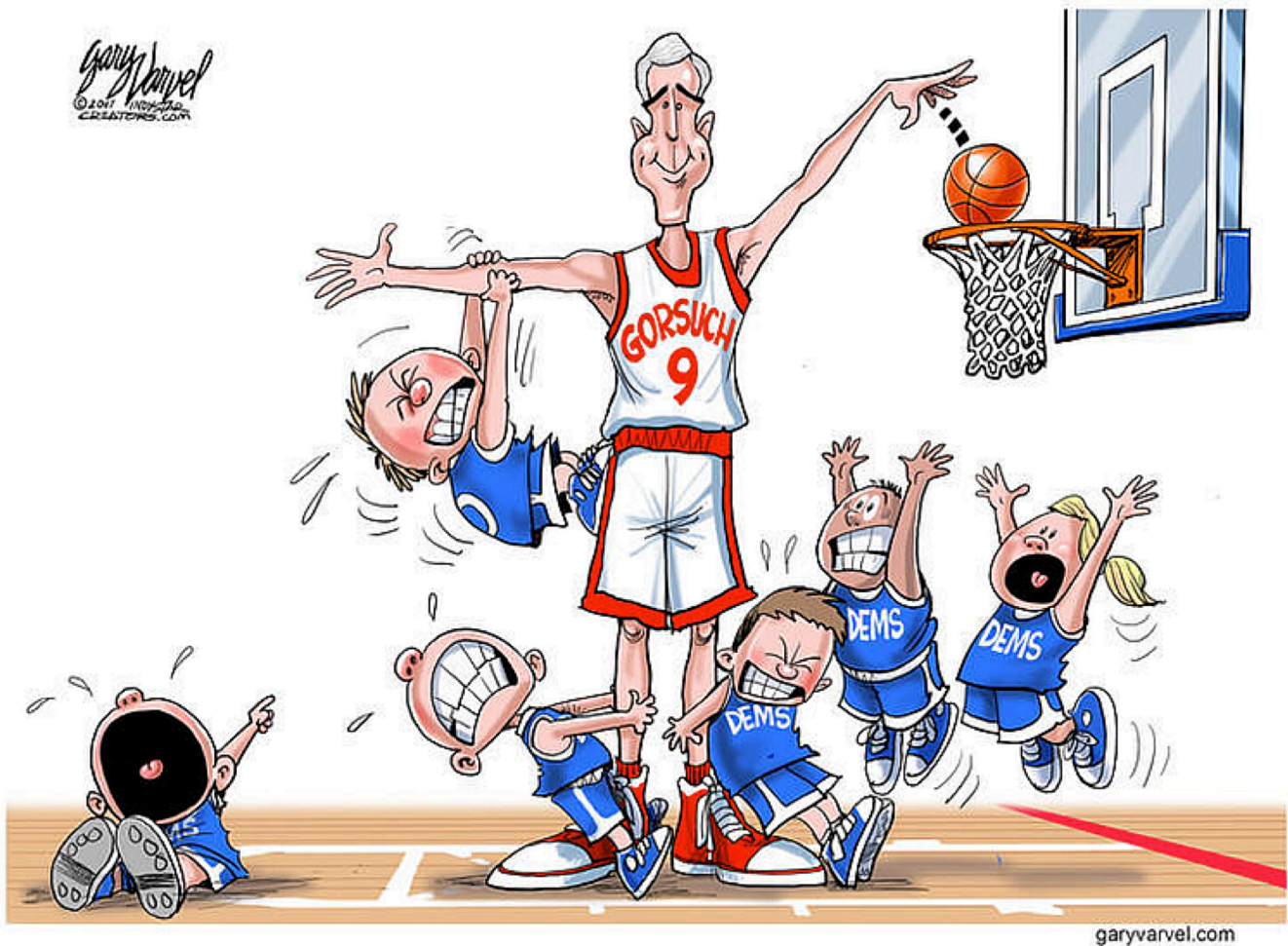
2.10 Explain how other branches in the government can limit the Supreme Court's power.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

Restrictions on the Supreme Court are represented by:

- Congressional legislation to modify the impact of prior Supreme Court decisions
- Constitutional amendments
- Judicial appointments and confirmations
- The president and states evading or ignoring Supreme Court decisions
- Legislation impacting court jurisdiction



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. Why are appointments to the Supreme Court fought with such partisan fury? Should we make confirmation easier or more difficult? Explain.

2.10 Explain how other branches in the government can limit the Supreme Court's power.

Restrictions on the Supreme Court are represented by:

- Congressional legislation to modify the impact of prior Supreme Court decisions
- Constitutional amendments
- Judicial appointments and confirmations
- The president and states evading or ignoring Supreme Court decisions
- Legislation impacting court jurisdiction

How many total amendments have there been to our U.S. Constitution? How do constitutional amendments limit the Supreme Court's power? How effective has this check been?

STORYTELLING: Find a Supreme Court nominee who was either rejected by the Senate or withdrew consideration. Explain what happened. How significant of a check is this?

Look for at least two (2) examples of occasions where the president and/or states chose to ignore Supreme Court decisions:

President ignores:

States ignore:

DEFINE: JURISDICTION. Trace the history of jurisdiction rules in the U.S. judiciary.

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The design of the judicial branch protects the Court's independence as a branch of government, and the emergence and use of judicial review remains a powerful judicial practice. (Constitutionalism)*

2.11 Explain how the bureaucracy carries out the responsibilities of the federal government.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

Tasks performed by departments, agencies, commissions, and government corporations are represented by:

- Writing and enforcing regulations
- Issuing fines
- Testifying before Congress
- Issue networks and “iron triangles”

Political patronage, civil service, and merit system reforms all impact the effectiveness of the bureaucracy by promoting professionalism, specialization, and neutrality.



"OW! OW! OW! THIS RED TAPE WILL KILL ME!!!"

1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. What bureaucratic agencies are represented in this cartoon? Is this cartoon critical of Wall Street or critical of the government bureaucracy? Explain.

2.11 Explain how the bureaucracy carries out the responsibilities of the federal government.

Tasks performed by departments, agencies, commissions, and government corporations are represented by:

- Writing and enforcing regulations
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Political patronage, civil service, and merit system reforms all impact the effectiveness of the bureaucracy by promoting professionalism, specialization, and neutrality.

Fill in the chart below by providing current examples. For each example provide name, number of federal employees, budget and primary responsibility.

<i>Executive Departments</i>	<i>Independent Agencies</i>	<i>Gov’t Commissions</i>	<i>Gov’t Corporations</i>
1			
2			

Today we read about “the administrative state.” This implies a “deep state,” one that operates outside of the view of most citizens. “The Administrative state” utilizes the functions of all three branches – often unchecked. **Choose one example from above in each category and fill in the chart below:**

	<i>Executive Department</i>	<i>Independent Agency</i>	<i>Gov’t Corporations</i>
Example of 1. Writing and enforcing regulations [Legislative function] 2. Enforcing regulations [Executive function] 3. Issuing fines [Judicial function]			

DEFINE: IRON TRIANGLE

Find a contemporary example

DEFINE: ISSUE NETWORK

Find a contemporary example

How do IRON TRIANGLES and ISSUE NETWORKS help to explain how public policy is made?

What was the significance of the Pendleton Civil Service Act (1883)?

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes-questionable accountability. (Competing policy-making interests)*

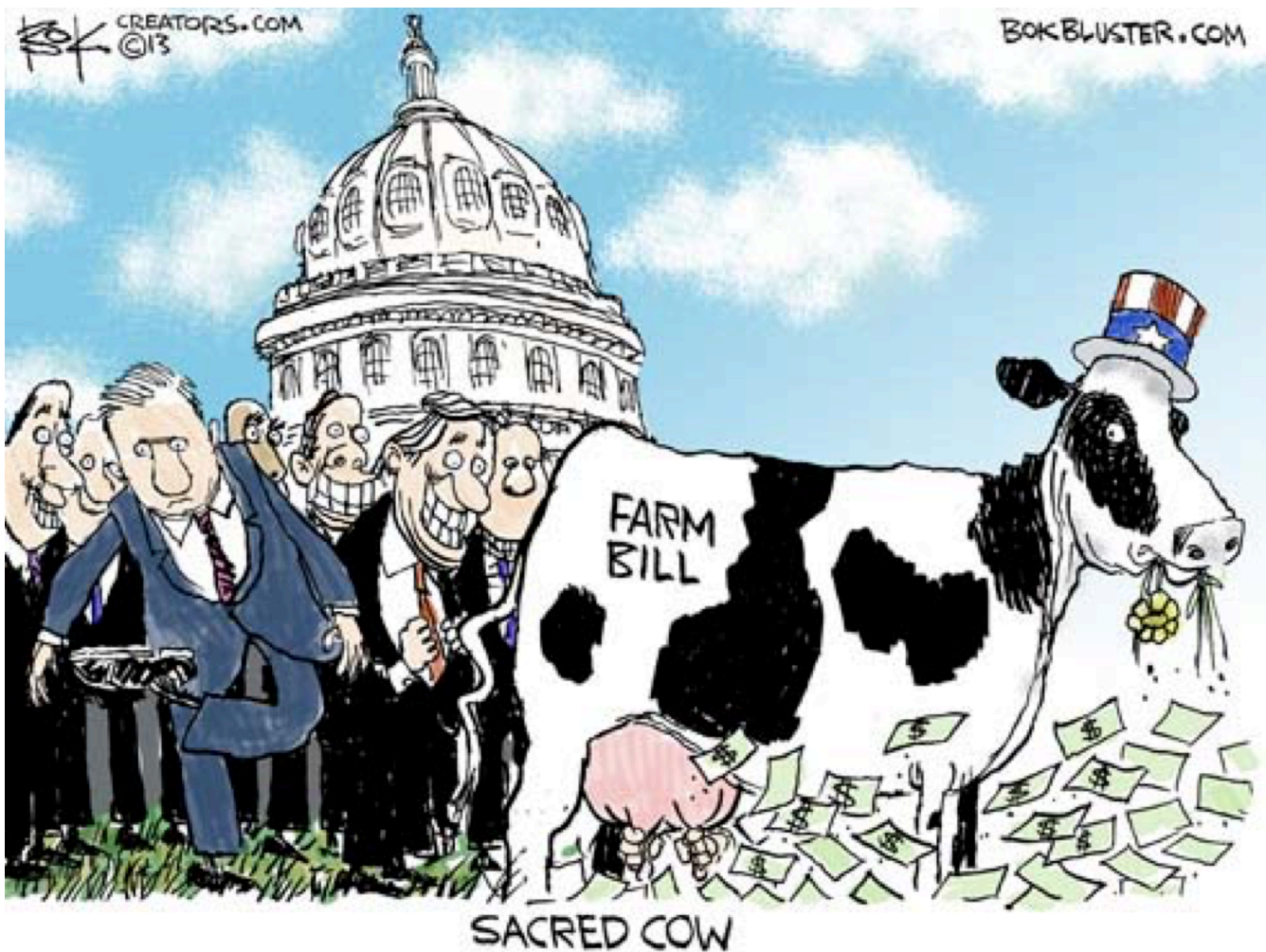
2.12 Explain how the federal bureaucracy uses delegated discretionary authority for rule making and implementation.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic agencies such as:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Department of Defense
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. Explore the latest "FARM BILL." Create an IRON TRIANGLE. Provide details. What is meant by the phrase, "sacred cow"?

2.12 Explain how the federal bureaucracy uses delegated discretionary authority for rule making and implementation.

Discretionary and rule-making authority to implement policy are given to bureaucratic agencies such as:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Department of Defense
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Pick one from above and complete the case study

CASE STUDY

U.S. Department of _____

	<i>Congress</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Courts</i>
Interactions with...			
Acts like...			
Checked by...			

Secretary:

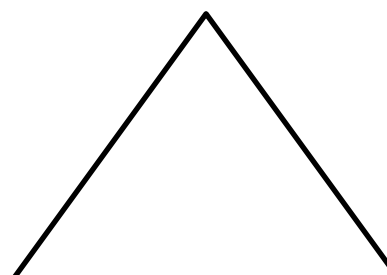
Explain appointment process

Budget:

of Employees:

Critical contemporary issues:

Public Opinion



Example of an IRON TRIANGLE

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes-questionable accountability. (Competing policy-making interests)*

2.13 Explain how Congress uses its oversight power in its relationship with the executive branch.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

1. Oversight and methods used by Congress to ensure that legislation is implemented as intended are represented by:
 - Committee hearings
 - Power of the purse
2. As a means to curtail the use of presidential power, “congressional oversight” serves as a check of executive authorization and appropriation.



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1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. What makes the Congressional “purse” so powerful? Why might the Congress be reluctant to use their “purse”?

2.13 Explain how Congress uses its oversight power in its relationship with the executive branch.

- Oversight and methods used by Congress to ensure that legislation is implemented as intended are represented by:
 - Committee hearings
 - Power of the purse
- As a means to curtail the use of presidential power, “congressional oversight” serves as a check of executive authorization and appropriation.

Investigate three (3) Congressional committee hearings that are going on right now. Complete the chart below:

Name of Committee	Name of Committee	Name of Committee
Purpose of hearing	Purpose of hearing	Purpose of hearing
Chairman’s name/party	Chairman’s name/party	Chairman’s name/party
# of Democrats/Republicans on committee	# of Democrats/Republicans on committee	# of Democrats/Republicans on committee
Recent action taken by committee	Recent action taken by committee	Recent action taken by committee

Investigate the passage of the War Powers Act (1973) or The Budget and Impoundment Control Act (1974).

- What prompted the passage of this law?
- Describe the legislative journey of this Act of Congress. [Who introduced the bill, what committees investigated, floor votes, signed into law...]
- What impact has this law had? What does this say about Congressional attempts to reign in presidential authority?

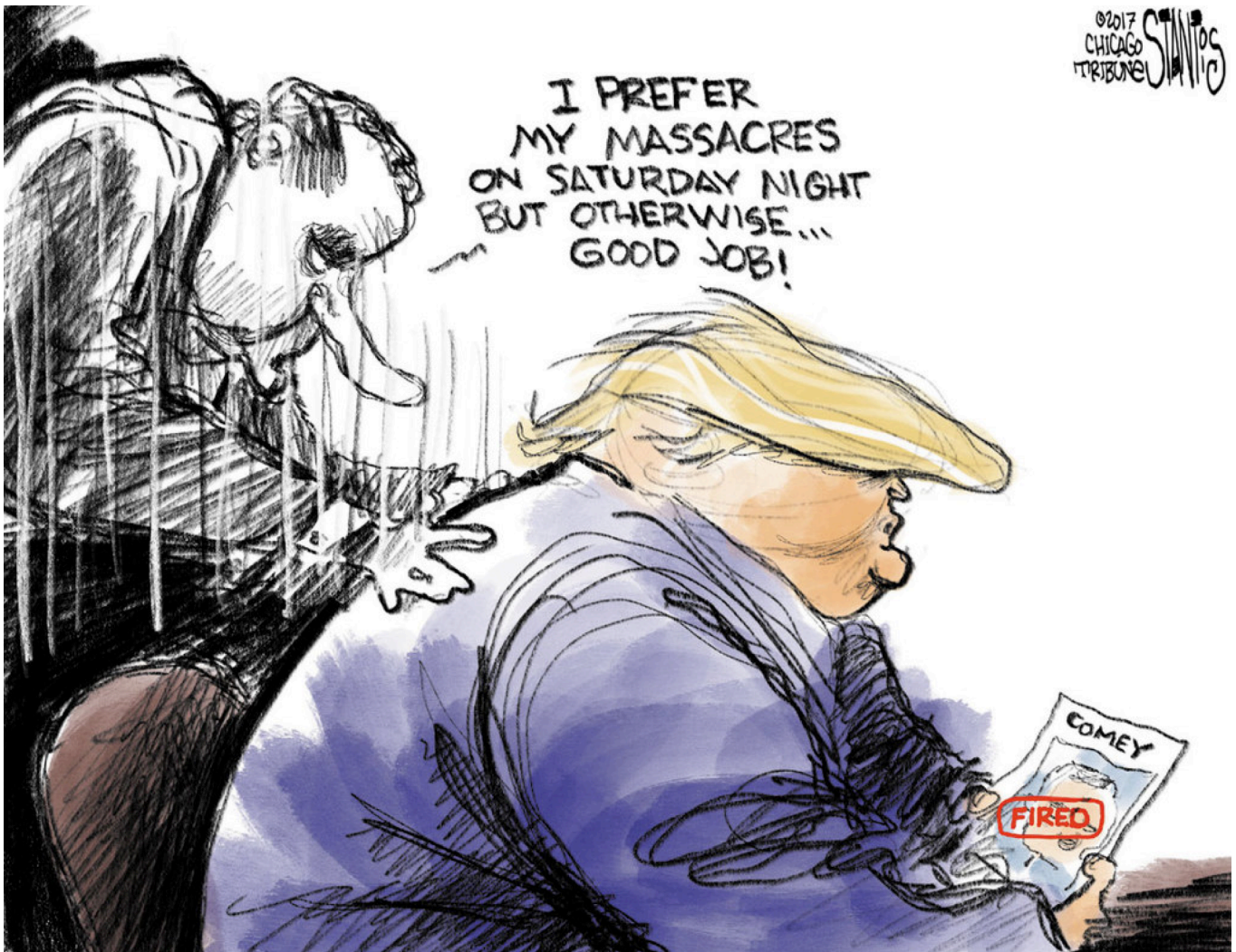
MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes-questionable accountability. (Competing policy-making interests)*

2.14 Explain how the president ensures that executive branch agencies and departments carry out their responsibilities in concert with the goals of the administration.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

1. Presidential ideology, authority, and influence affect how executive branch agencies carry out the goals of the administration.
2. Compliance monitoring can pose a challenge to policy implementation



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. Investigate “the Saturday Night Massacre” of 1973. Who is ultimately in charge of the executive branch?

2.14 Explain how the president ensures that executive branch agencies and departments carry out their responsibilities in concert with the goals of the administration.

1. Presidential ideology, authority, and influence affect how executive branch agencies carry out the goals of the administration.
2. Compliance monitoring can pose a challenge to policy implementation

Investigate three (3) of the following Presidential scenarios. Complete the chart below:

LBJ Ex. Order 11246	Reagan EPA Superfund	Trump State Dept. under Tillerson
Goal of the President	Goal of the President	Goal of the President
Goal of the agency	Goal of the agency	Goal of the agency
Outcome	Outcome	Outcome

From what you have learned above write a **claim statement** about president's ideology, authority and influence over executive branch agencies:

Investigate enforcement of marijuana policy in the United States.

What has the U.S. Supreme Court said?

How did President Obama respond?

How did President Trump respond?

What does this say about law enforcement in the United States?

MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND: *The federal bureaucracy is a powerful institution implementing federal policies with sometimes-questionable accountability. (Competing policy-making interests)*

2.15 Explain the extent to which government branches can hold the bureaucracy accountable given the competing interests of Congress, the president, and the federal courts.

Questions/Current Event

Essentials

Formal and informal powers of Congress, the president, and the courts over the bureaucracy are used to maintain accountability.



1. What is the underlying idea of this cartoon?
2. How important is government transparency? Who is best able to hold our government accountable?

2.15 Explain the extent to which government branches can hold the bureaucracy accountable given the competing interests of Congress, the president, and the federal courts.

Formal and informal powers of Congress, the president, and the courts over the bureaucracy are used to maintain accountability.

Investigate how our three (3) branches of government both formally and informally hold our federal bureaucracy accountable. Complete the chart below:

CONGRESS	PRESIDENT	SUPREME COURT
Example of formal oversight of bureaucracy.	Example of formal oversight of bureaucracy.	Example of formal oversight of bureaucracy.
Example of informal oversight of bureaucracy.	Example of informal oversight of bureaucracy.	Example of informal oversight of bureaucracy.
Grade Congress' ability to hold our federal bureaucracy accountable. Explain.	Grade the President's ability to hold our federal bureaucracy accountable. Explain.	Grade the Supreme Court's ability to hold our federal bureaucracy accountable. Explain.

Whistleblower

Look for a federal agency that acts with little accountability. Explain.

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