**A.P. Gov Unit 5 Study Guide**  
Almost done with this class! One more test! You can do it! ☺

* **Bureaucracy-** a hierarchical authority structure that uses task specialization, operates on the merit principle, and behaves with impersonality. They govern modern states.
* **Independent Regulatory Agencies-** a government agency responsible for some sector of the economy, making and enforcing rules to protect the public interest. It also judges disputes over these rules. Called the “alphabet soup” of American government because these agencies are known in Washington by their initials.
* **Federal Communications Commission-** regulates and licenses radio and TV stations; also regulates long distance phone calls, cable TV, and the internet.
* **Central Intelligence Agency-** an agency created after WWII to coordinate American intelligence activities abroad. It became involved in intrigue, conspiracy, and meddling.
* **“Thickening”-** a term that means there are more layers of leaders, and more leaders per layer.
* **Merit System-** system in which enterance and promotion in government are awarded on the basis of demonstrated abilities rather than on “who you know.”
* **Entitlement Programs-**  provide financial benefits for any American who is eligible (S.S., disaster relief, disability, student loans, etc.)
* **Veto-**  power of the president to prevent enactment of legislation passed by Congress. A two-thirds majority vote of each house is required to override a presidential veto.
* **Presidential Ticket-** the names of the people running for President and Vice President for a particular party.
* **Inherent Powers-**  assumed powers of the president not specifically listed in the Constitution. Inherent powers are derived from the president’s role as chief executive.
* **Executive Order-**  order signed by the president that has the effect of law, even though it is not passed by Congress. An example of an executive order includes President Clinton’s order legalizing the abortion pill**.**
* **Chief of Staff-** the president’s head advisor.
* **Inner Cabinet -**A group of Cabinet ministers who wield decisive executive authority concerning the business of Cabinet as a whole, usually identified with the group responsible for priorities and planning.
* **Bureaucrats**- An official in a government department- An administrator concerned with procedural correctness at the expense of people's needs
* **Governmental Corporations**-a government organization that, like a business corporations, provide a service that could be provided by the private sector and typically charges for its services. The U.S Postal Services is an example.
* **Federal Trade Commission**- The independent regulatory agency traditionally responsible for regulating false and misleading trade practices. The FTC has recently become active in defending consumer interests through its truth-in-advertising rule and the Consumer Credit Protection Act
* **NASA**- The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is the agency of the United States government that is responsible for the nation's civilian space program and for aeronautics and aerospace research.
* **Theory of Public Bureaucrats**- States that bureaucratic organizations constantly seek to enhance their power, whether by creating new titles, adding more staff, or increasing their budgets.
* **Hatch Act**- A federal law prohibiting government employees from active participation in partisan politics
* **Indexing**- The process of filing and organizing federal budgetary documents
* **Pocket veto**- A veto taking place when congress adjourns within ten days of having submitted a bill to the president, who simply lets die by neither signing nor vetoing it.
* **Treaty**- Executive proposals - in the form of resolutions of ratification - that must be submitted to the Senate for approval by two-thirds of the senators present. Treaties today are normally sent to the Foreign Relations Committee for scrutiny before the Senate takes action. Foreign Relations has jurisdiction over all treaties, regardless of the subject matter. Treaties are read three times and debated on the floor in much the same manner as legislative proposals. After approval by the Senate, the president formally ratifies treaties. Treaties not approved by the Senate at the end of a congressional session do not die. Instead, they can be considered by a future Congress unless withdrawn by the president.
* **State of Union**- State of the Union Address, an annual event in which President of the United States reports the status of the country, normally to a joint session of the United States Congress.
* **Impoundment**- Impoundment is the decision of a President of the United States not to spend money that has been appropriated by the U.S. Congress. The precedent for presidential impoundment was first set by Thomas Jefferson in 1801. The power was available to all presidents up to and including Richard Nixon, and was regarded as a power inherent to the office. The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 was passed in response to perceived abuse of the power under President Nixon. Title X of the act, and its interpretation under Train v. City of New York, essentially removed the power. This severely inhibited a president's ability to combat excessive spending
* **Executive Office of President**- The branch of the United States government that is responsible for carrying out the laws [Made up of the top agencies of the United States government, including the Office of Management and Budget, National Security Council, and White House Office, with the purpose of coordinating the activities of the executive, the emphasis being on program and policy development. Some analysts see this as a rival cabinet to the official one]
* **Outer Cabinet**- In government, the "outer cabinet" consists of the secretaries of the clientele agencies such as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and Labor. These secretaries deal with issues that concern constituencies such as union workers, farmers, and business executives. Presidents spend little time with these secretaries and often use the White House staff and agencies of the Executive Office of the President to supervise their work.
* **Departments (Cabinet)-** The group of presidential advisers not mentioned in the Constitution, although every president has had one. Today, cabinet is made up of 14 secretaries and the attorney general.
* **Securities and Exchange Commission-** The federal agency created during the New Deal that regulates stock fraud.
* **Federal Reserve Board-** Makes monetary policy. Created by Congress in 1913 to regulate bank lending (and the money supply, overall). The 7 members of its Board of Governors are appointed to 14 year terms by the president (Senate must approve).
* **National Security Agency-** Office created in 1947 to coordinate the president’s foreign and military policy advisors. Formal members: president, vice president, secretary of state, secretary of defense. It is managed by the president’s national security assistant.
* **Spoils System-** The method of appointing government officials based on their political connections, rather than their personal competence or merit. A political party, after winning an election, will give government jobs to its voters as a reward for working toward victory, and as an incentive to keep working for the party.
* **Implementation-** The stage of policymaking between the establishment of a policy and the consequences of the policy for the people whom it affects. It involves translating policy goals into actual, operating programs.
* **Override-** The ability of the president to have final say over matters of Congress, even if they don’t like it, and vice versa.
* **Executive Agreements-** When a president negotiates agreements with the heads of foreign governments. They do not require Senate ratification. Most are routine and deal with noncontroversial topics, but some, such as the Vietnam peace agreement, deal with important (and often controversial) policies.
* **War Power Resolution-** A law passed in 1973 in reaction to American fighting in Vietnam and Cambodia that requires presidents to consult with Congress before using military force. It also says that forces must be withdrawn after 60 days uncles Congress declares war or grants an extension. Presidents view it as unconstitutional.
* **Continuing Resolutions-** When Congress cannot reach agreement and pass appropriations bills, these resolutions allow agencies to spend at the level of the previous year.
* **OMB (Office of Management and Budget)-** Office created in 1921 that performs both managerial and budgetary functions. Although the president is its boss, the director and staff have a lot of independence in the budgetary process. (The CBO, or Congressional Budget Office, acts as a counterweight to the OMB. It advises Congress on the likely consequences of budget decisions)
* **Mandate-** an “Electoral mandate” is a concept based on the idea that “the people have spoken”. It’s a powerful symbol that gives credibility to a new president’s proposals. The “Mandate theory of elections” is the idea that the winning candidate has a mandate from the people to carry out his platforms and politics.
* **Independent Agencies-**

executive: the government not accounted for by cabinet departments, independent regulatory agencies, and government corporations. Its administrators are typically appointed by the president and serve at the president’s pleasure. NASA is an example

regulatory: a government agency responsible for some sector of the economy, making and enforcing rules supposedly to protect the public interest. It is also judges disputes over these rules.

* **Federal Election Commission(FEC)-**A six-member bipartisan agency created by the Federal Election campaign Act of 1947. The FEC administrators the campaign finance laws and enforces compliance with their requirements.
* **Environmental Protection Agency(EPA)-**An agency of the federal government created in 1970 and charged with administrators policies dealing with toxic wastes. The EPA is the largest federal independent regulatory agency.
* **Senior Executive Service(SES)-**An elite cadre of about 11,000 federal government managers, established by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, who are mostly career officials but include some political appointees who do not require Senate confirmation.
* **Patronage**-One of the key inducements used by political machines. A patronage job, promotion, or contract is one that is given for political reasons rather than for merit or competence alone.
* **Administrative Discretion**-The authority of administrative actors to select among various responses to a given problem. Discretion is greatest when routines, or standard operating procedures, do not fit a case.
* **“Permanent Campaign”(INTERNET)- Permanent campaign** is a theory of [political science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_science) conceived by [Patrick Caddell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick_Caddell), then a young pollster for U.S. [President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [Jimmy Carter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jimmy_Carter), who wrote a memo on December 10, 1976 entitled "Initial Working Paper on Political Strategy".
* "Essentially," Caddell wrote, "it is my thesis governing with public approval requires a continuing political campaign." [[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permanent_campaign#cite_note-0)
* The phrase "the permanent campaign," its concept and history, were first defined by journalist and later Clinton presidential senior adviser [Sidney Blumenthal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sidney_Blumenthal) in his 1980 book, "The Permanent Campaign." In it, he explained how the changes in American politics from old-style patronage and party organization to that based on the modern technology of computer driven polling and media created a fundamentally new system. He explained that political consultants had replaced the party bosses and brought with them a new model by which campaigning became the forms of governing.
* **Take Care Clause (INTERNET)**-The **Take Care Clause** of the [U.S. Constitution](http://conservapedia.com/U.S._Constitution) states that the President "shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed." Article II, Section 3. William Maclaine addressed the North Carolina ratifying convention by saying that this clause was "one of the [Constitution's] best provisions." President George Washington saw it as his duty suppress a tax rebellion, fulfilling the spirit of this principle.
* **Executive Privilege**-A president that is able to claim that he/she does not need to provide evidence to Congress or the courts.
* **Line Item Veto**-The power possessed by 42 state governors to veto only certain parts of a bill while allowing the rest of it to pass into law.
* **Cabinet**-A group of presidential advisors not mentioned in the Constitution, although every president has had one. Today the cabinet is composed of 14 secretaries and the attorney general.

**KEY IDEAS**

**1. What are the constitutional foundations for the presidency?**

- The Constitution does not say much about the president; however, it does state the requirements to become president.

1. Natural-born citizen

2. 35 years old

3. Must have lived in US for at least 14 years.

The Constitution outlined a Madisonian system of checks and balances in order to effectively manage government and to keep the president from having too much concentrated power.

**2. What challenge did the Twelfth Amendment resolve?**

-Elections 0f 1796 and 1800: the rule was that whoever received the most amount of electoral votes was President, and whoever received the next highest amount of votes was Vice President. This was a problem because in these two election years, the President and Vice President had very different ideas on how government should be run. As a result, they were not very effective leaders.

**3. How is the president like Agent Ethan Hunt from Mission Impossible?**

**4. Describe the controversy over the War Power Resolution 1973**

* The War Powers Resolution of 1973 is a federal law intended to check the power of the President in committing the United States to an armed conflict without the consent of Congress. The resolution was adopted in the form of a United States Congress joint resolution; this provides that the President can send U.S. armed forces into action abroad only by authorization of Congress or in case of "a national emergency created by attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its armed forces."
* The War Powers Resolution requires the President to notify Congress within 48 hours of committing armed forces to military action and forbids armed forces from remaining for more than 60 days, with a further 30 day withdrawal period, without an authorization of the use of military force or a declaration of war. The resolution was passed by two-thirds of Congress, overriding a presidential veto.
* The War Powers Resolution was disregarded by President Clinton in 1999, during the bombing campaign in Kosovo, and again by President Obama in 2011, when he did not seek congressional approval for attack on Libya, arguing that the Resolution did not apply to that action. All presidents since 1973 have declared their belief that the act is unconstitutional.

**5. How did President Nixon challenge both executive privilege and impoundment?**

**6. How has the presidency evolved from 1789?**



**7. How do the Executive Office of the President and the Cabinet function? Why are their motivations different?**



**8. What role do the vice president and the First Lady play?**

* The vice president meets with the president, represents him in meetings, and helps plan policies. He is technically the presider over the Senate, and is in charge of voting in case of a tie among the senators. Vice presidents often advise the president on a large array of issues.   
  The First Lady “has no official government position, yet she is often at the center of national attention.” Many counsel and lobby their husbands, and are very influential in politics (a good example of this is former First Lady Hillary Clinton). They often focus on one specific issue, such as mental health, drug abuse prevention, or literacy.

**9. How and why do the president and Congress “compete” with one another?**

* The Founders of our government purposely created checks and balances so that no one branch would have too much power. The president and Congress often “compete” over issues of international affairs, national security, and other policy areas. For example, Congress technically has the power to declare war, but the president has a lot of influence over it. Often, lines get blurry regarding where the job of Congress ends and the president’s begins. As a result, there is conflict regarding whether or not the president has control over something, or if Congress does. It is confusing, but it was also made that way on purpose, so that neither Congress nor the president has too much power.

**10. Why do Americans have a love-hate relationship with the federal bureaucracy? pg. 469**

* Americans are generally satisfied with bureaucrats and the treatment they get from them. Americans may dislike bureaucracies, but they like individual bureaucrats.

**11. Why are independent regulatory agencies “captured”? pg. 478**

* Interest groups are so concerned with these regulatory bodies that some critics point to the “capture” of the regulators by the regulates. It is common for members of commissions or staffs of these agencies move on to jobs in the very industries they were regulating.

**What means of oversight does the government have over these agencies? pg. 477**

* Each is governed by a small commission, usually 5 to 10 members appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate for fixed terms.

**12. What is the problem of self-regulation within the bureaucracy? Pg. 491**

* To critics, the problem with regulation is that it raises prices, distorts market forces, and does not work.