





Write: Respond on sticky notes and attach to corresponding posters:



Rank the 5 worst  
U.S. Presidents.

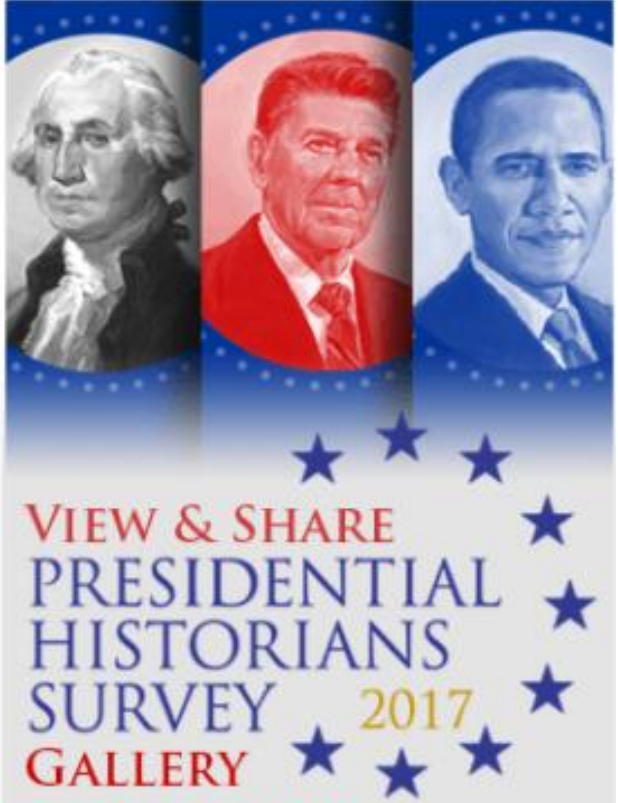
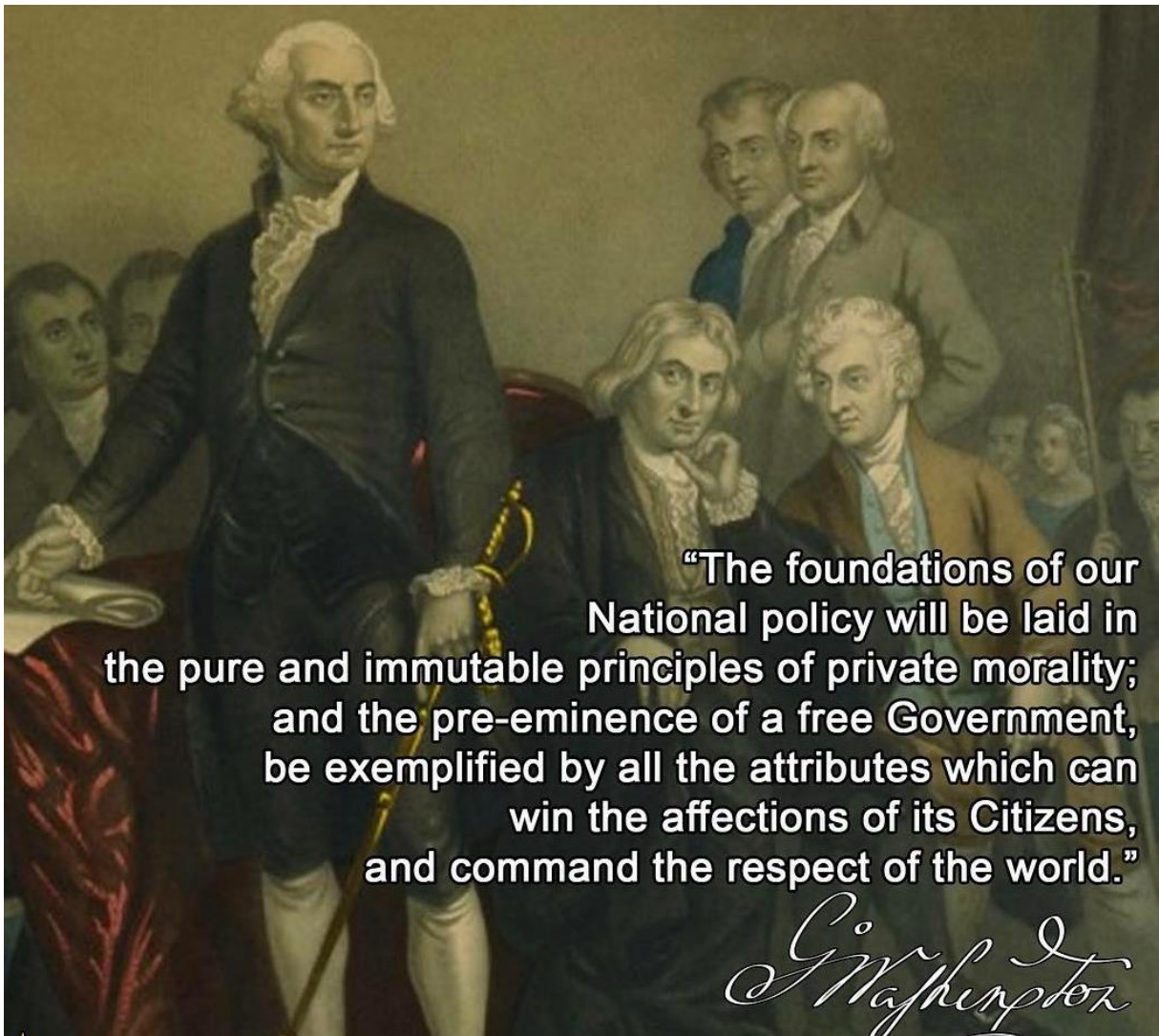
Why them?

What makes a good  
President?

What are the  
qualities of a good  
President?

Rank who you think  
the 5 best U.S.  
Presidents were.

Why them?



Donald J. Trump   
@realDonaldTrump



 Follow

h?v=n2YKEzXnZIA

After Friday's Twilight release, I hope Robert Pattinson will not be seen in public with Kristen--she will cheat on him again!

RETWEETS  
1,305

FAVORITES  
548



10:15 AM - 13 Nov 2012

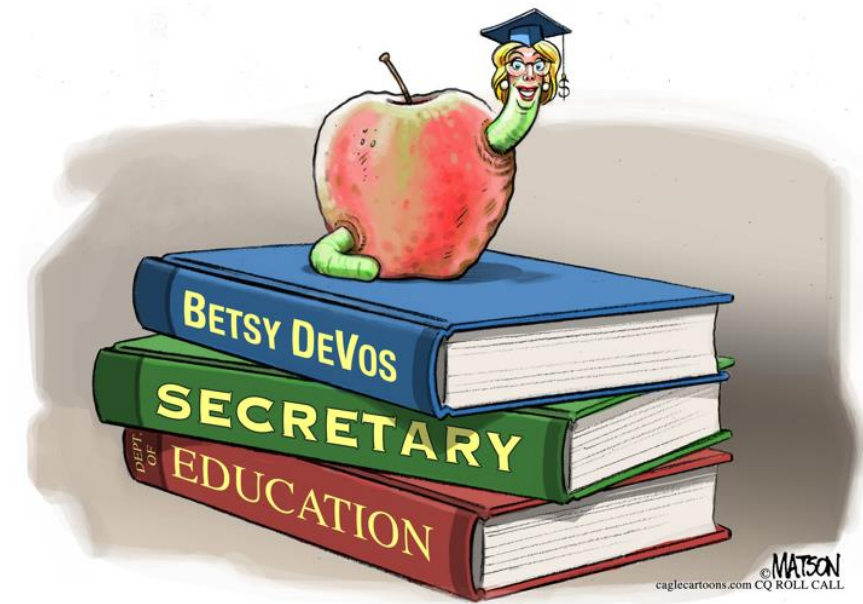
Visit: <https://www.c-span.org/presidentsurvey2017/>



# Executive Branch

Includes Cabinet (appointed)

- Run departments, advise President
- Ex: Secretary of Education
- Ex: National Security Advisors
- Ex: FCC and Net Neutrality



# President

- Maximum: 2 terms per the 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment



- Removed from office via 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment by VP, Executive agencies



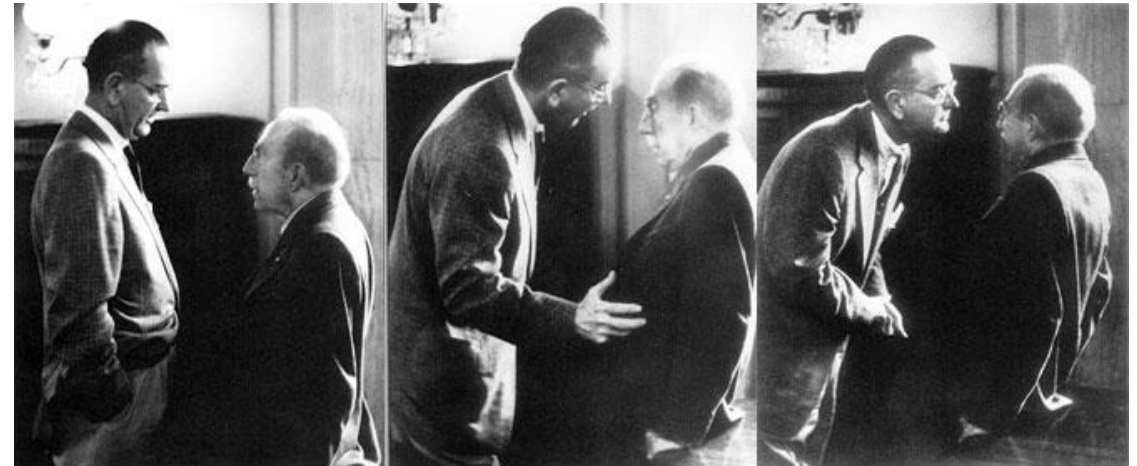
## SECTION 4

Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

- Impeachment  
Majority House, 2/3 Senate  
218                      67

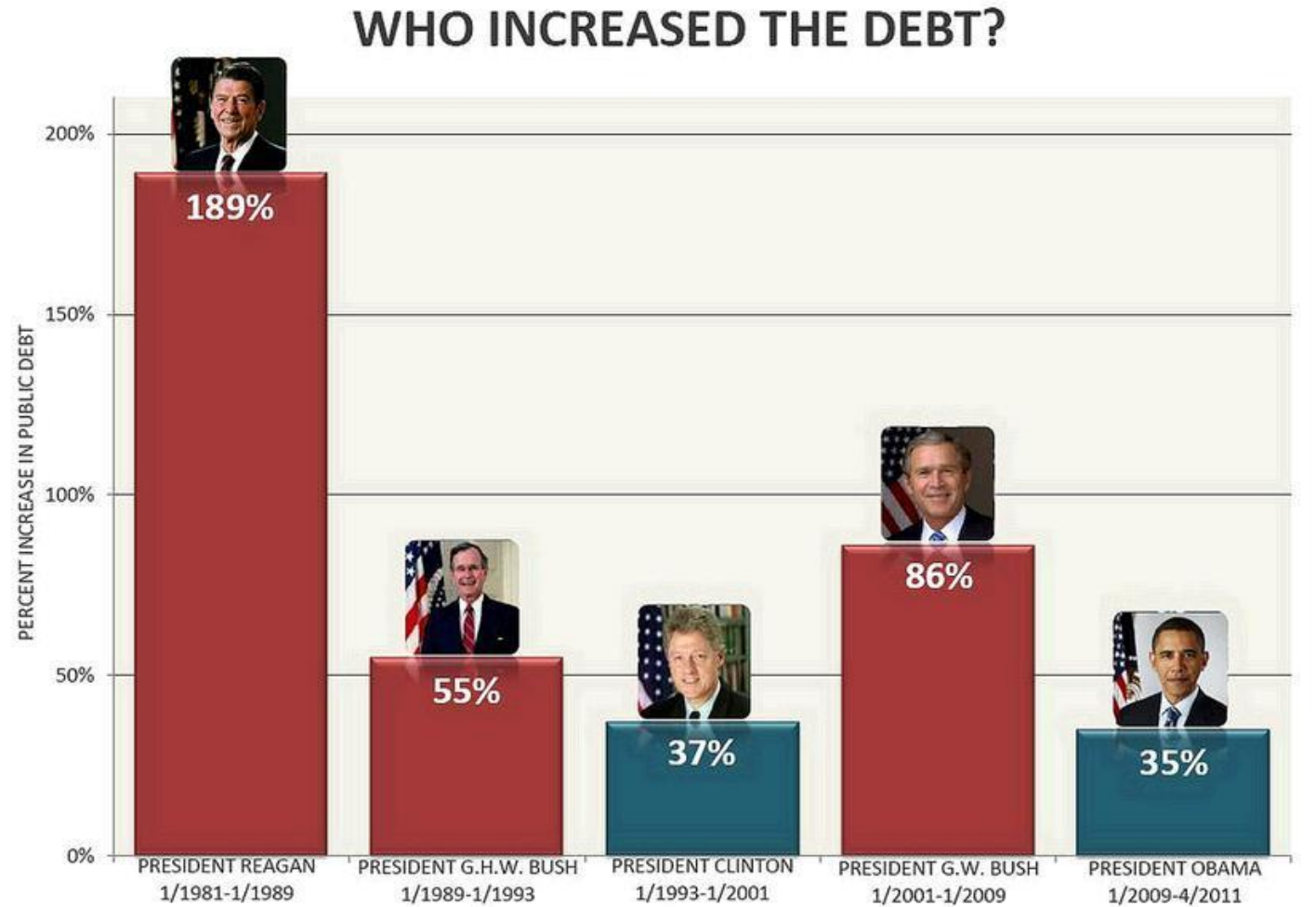
# Chief Legislator

- **Pocket Veto:** ignores bill passed by Congress for 10 days, exclude Sundays
- If Congress in session: **bill becomes law**
- If Congress on recess: **bill is killed**



# Does the President control the economy?

- Does **NOT** control gas prices
- Submits budget proposal to Congress
- Policy agenda affects debt



OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, 5/19/11

SOURCE: TREASURY DEPARTMENT

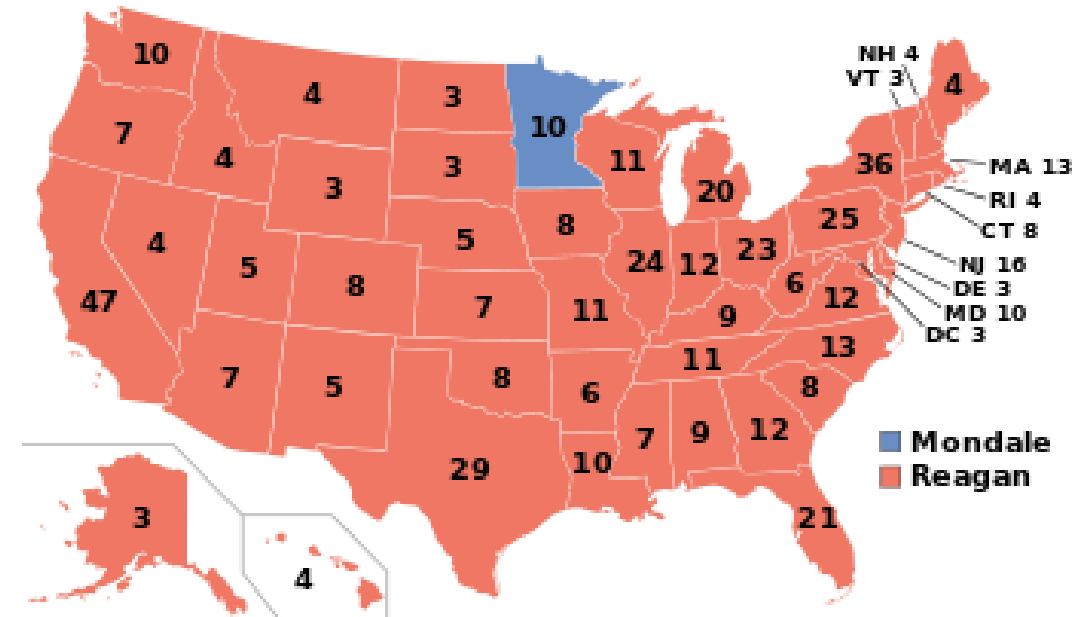


# Party Leader

Coat tails: Success of President = Success for the Party

## Discuss:

- Is Trump the leader of the Republican Party?
- Should the President be a “moral” leader?





# Commander In Chief

- War Powers Act of 1973
  - Notify Congress 48 hours before committing troops
  - No more than 60 days, with re-approval
- Peacekeeping missions, disaster relief



Should President be in Command of troops if he/she hasn't served?

# Power of Persuasion

- President travels country to “sell” the public on policies.
- Bully Pulpit (Media)
- Often in opponent’s districts

Should presidents get involved in public opinion and current issues?  
Ex: Obama and Sandy Hook.



President Obama @POTUS · Jul 14

Mass incarceration doesn't work. Let's build communities that give kids a shot at success and prisons that prepare people for a 2nd chance.



28K



33K



[View conversation](#)



President Obama @POTUS · Jul 14

We could eliminate tuition at every public college and university in America with the \$80 billion we spend each year on incarcerations.



100K



88K



[View conversation](#)



Donald J. Trump

@realDonaldTrump

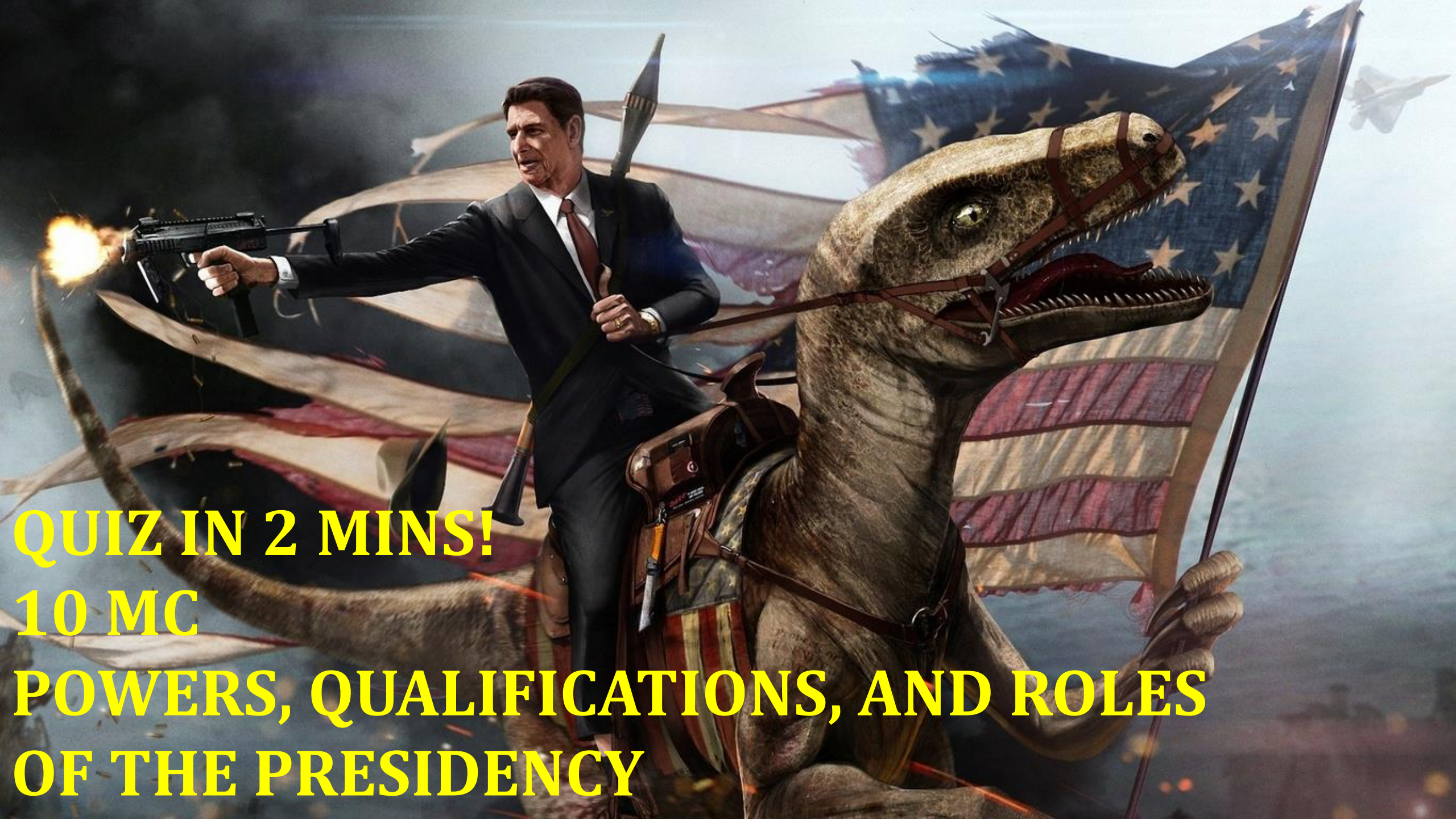
[Follow](#)



Great solidarity for our National Anthem and for our Country. Standing with locked arms is good, kneeling is not acceptable. Bad ratings!

2:20 PM - 24 Sep 2017





**QUIZ IN 2 MINS!**

**10 MC**

**POWERS, QUALIFICATIONS, AND ROLES  
OF THE PRESIDENCY**



**HW: Barron's Ch. 8 Vocab**

**Matching Quiz Next Class!!!!**





**HW: Barron's Ch. 8 Vocab**

**Matching Quiz in 3 mins**



# Expansion of Power? : Executive Order

- Article II: Section III
- **"take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed."**
- President issues an order that is just as official as a law
- Requires federal agencies to take action

## Examples:

- Lincoln: Emancipation Proclamation
- Truman: Desegregation of the Armed Forces
- Trump: Muslim Travel Ban



<http://www.hulu.com/watch/717598>



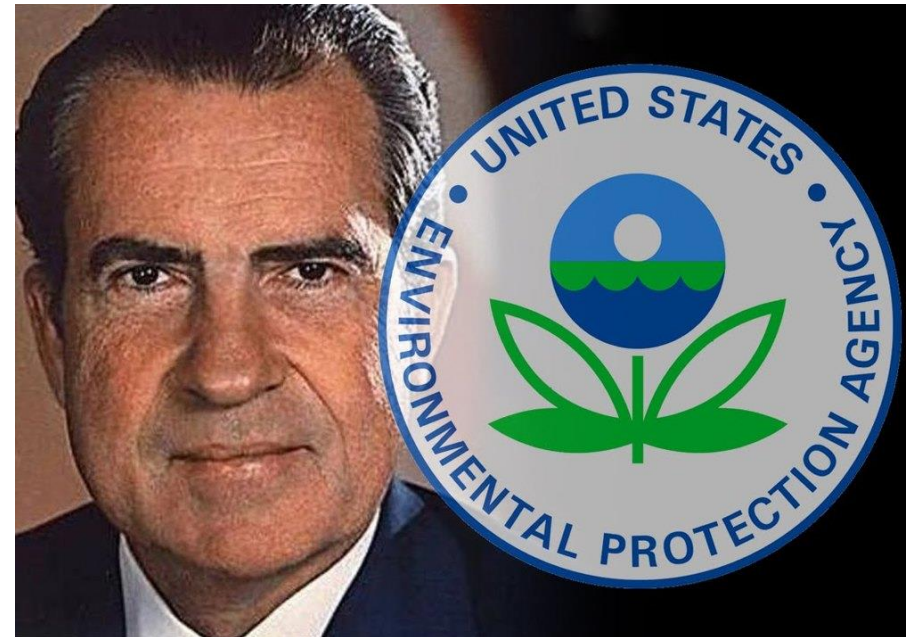
# Executive Order

- **CANNOT** generate new revenue , must use current funds
- **CAN** be subject to congressional oversight



# Executive Order

- **CAN** create new agency if branched off from existing one
- **CAN** be struck down by courts or overridden by Congress
- **CAN** be cancelled by other executive orders

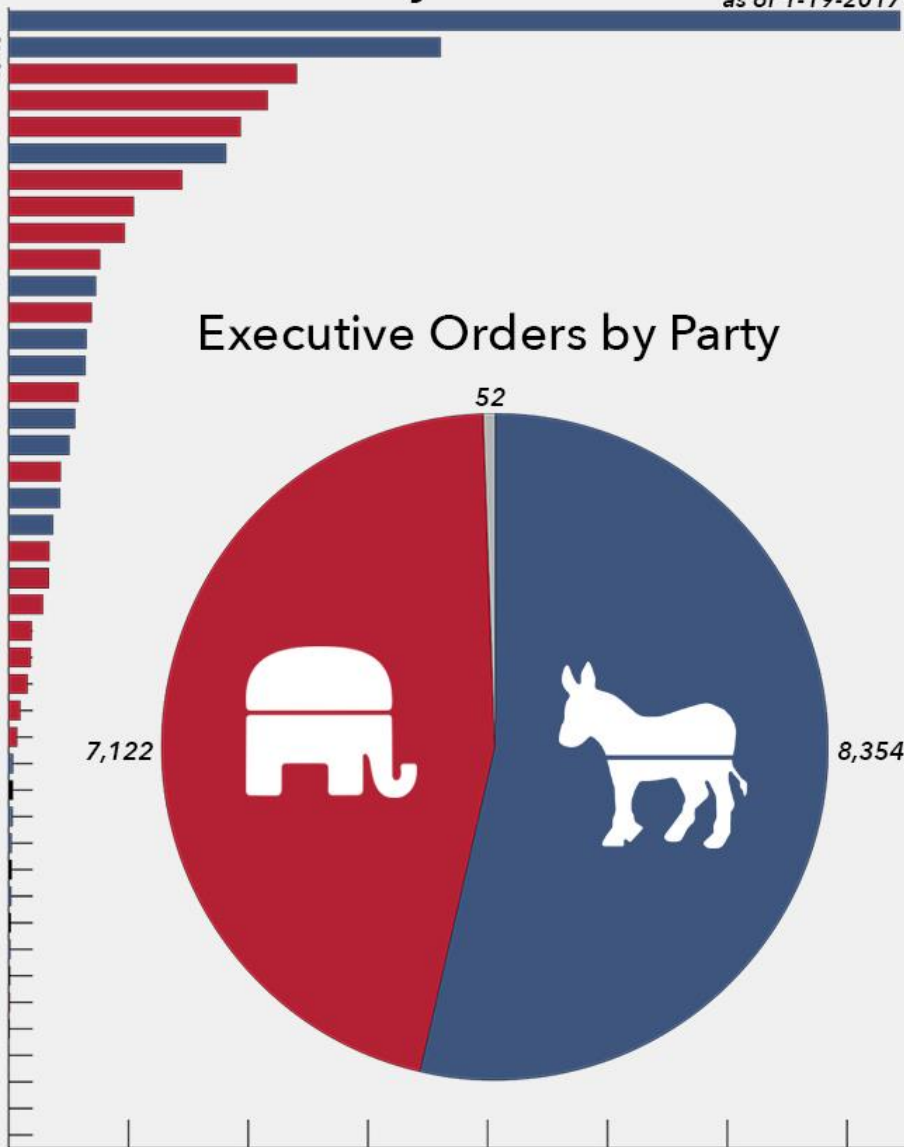




# Executive Orders by President

as of 1-19-2017

Franklin D. Roosevelt	3,721
Woodrow Wilson	1,803
Calvin Coolidge	1,203
Theodore Roosevelt	1,081
Herbert Hoover	968
Harry S. Truman	907
William Howard Taft	724
Warren G. Harding	522
Dwight D. Eisenhower	484
Ronald Reagan	381
William J. Clinton	364
Richard Nixon	346
Lyndon B. Johnson	325
Jimmy Carter	320
George W. Bush	291
Barack Obama	277
Grover Cleveland	253
Ulysses S. Grant	217
John F. Kennedy	214
William McKinley	185
Gerald R. Ford	169
George H.W Bush	166
Benjamin Harrison	143
Chester Arthur	96
Rutherford B. Hayes	92
Andrew Johnson	79
Abraham Lincoln	48
Franklin Pierce	35
James K. Polk	18
John Tyler*	17
James Buchanan	16
Andrew Jackson	12
Millard Fillmore*	12
Martin van Buren	10
George Washington*	8
James Garfield	6
Zachary Taylor*	5
Thomas Jefferson*	4
John Quincy Adams*	3
James Madison*	1
James Monroe*	1
John Adams*	1
William Henry Harrison*	0



\* Indicates president served before the formation of the modern day Democratic and Republican parties.

Source: The American Presidency Project, UC - Santa Barbara

\*\*For this graph President Cleveland's terms have been combined to reflect his total number of Executive Orders.

# Trump Issues Executive Order to Begin the Wall



**Department of Homeland Security**



## Other programs under DHS authority

Anti-terrorism, Natural Disaster Management,  
FEMA, Border Protection, Customs

\$\$\$\$\$\$



\$\$\$\$\$\$

**WALL**



# Executive Order **v. Executive Action**

Action is **NOT** legally binding

More like a Presidential “wish list”  
or request

- Obama and Firearms
- Trump and “Religious Liberty”



**Research executive orders by President at:**

<https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders/disposition.html>



# DAPA and DACA: What is the role of the Executive in immigration reform?



<https://tinyurl.com/dacaexplainedap> <https://tinyurl.com/nydlestanfordaca> <https://tinyurl.com/nydlecornell>

## Written Brief: DAPA/DACA

**Background:** On November 20, 2014, President Obama announced a series of executive actions to address the uncertainties and inconsistencies related to illegal immigration at the border and the status of undocumented immigrants currently in the United States.

The order expands the population eligible for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program to young people who came to this country before turning 16 years old and establishes a new Deferred Action for Parental Accountability program (DAPA) for parents of citizens and lawful permanent residents.

President Obama's orders have come under the scrutiny of state governments, and a legal dispute has been presented to the Supreme Court in *United States v. Texas*. Your job is to interpret constitutional provisions, laws, and actions of previous courts and presidents to determine the role of the executive in immigration matters.



## Terms and Concepts to Review:

**Deferred Action:** What is it? Who is it applying to here? Can the President grant deferred action?

What is prosecutorial discretion? Is it constitutional? Does the executive have prosecutorial discretion on immigration matters?

**Immigration Law:** What do immigration laws say about: quotas, national origin, amnesty, preferred status

Which of the three branches of government has authority over immigration and naturalization procedures?

Which bureaucracies carry out immigration policy?



## United States v. Texas: Questions of the Court: REQUIRED

- i. Do the DAPA or DACA programs violate federal immigration law and/or the Constitution?
- ii. Do President Obama's executive actions on DAPA/DACA violate the Take Care Clause (Article II, Section 3) of the Constitution?
- iii. Based on the arguments established in parts i-iii., should President Obama's actions on immigration be continued, or reversed? Explain.
- iv. Ultimately, what is the role of the Executive branch over immigration policy?

## Product:

### Your written brief must meet the following requirements:

- Address **ALL** Inquiry Questions
- A minimum of two pages but a maximum of 3 (double spaced typed, or handwritten)
- Cite and Apply **AT LEAST TWO** prior court cases or immigration laws as precedent
- Cite and Apply **AT LEAST ONE** prior immigration action taken by the executive branch
- Cite and Apply **AT LEAST TWO** pieces of evidence from the U.S. Constitution
- Due **WEDNESDAY, Jan 31st**

Level 2 Near Proficiency	Level 3 Proficient	Level 4 Exceeds Proficiency
Identify the enumerated and implied powers of the Executive as it relates to the inquiry questions	Apply the principles and contents of Articles I and II of the Constitution to answer the inquiry questions.	Apply the principles and contents of the Constitution and legal precedent to create and defend a legal argument that answers the inquiry questions.



## Helpful links:

**Court Listener:** [courtlister.com](http://courtlister.com)

**Findlaw:** [findlaw.com](http://findlaw.com)

**Justia:** [justia.com](http://justia.com) 

**Legal Info Institute:** [law.cornell.edu](http://law.cornell.edu)

**Lexis Law Research:** [lexisweb.com](http://lexisweb.com)

**National Constitution Center:** [constitutioncenter.org](http://constitutioncenter.org)

**Oyez:** [oyez.org](http://oyez.org) 

**SCOTUSBlog:** [scotusblog.com](http://scotusblog.com) 

**Supreme Court Opinions:** [Supremecourt.gov](http://Supremecourt.gov)

**The Law Engine:** [thelawengine.com](http://thelawengine.com)

## Law Review Journals:

*Georgetown Law Review:*  
[georgetownlawjournal.org](http://georgetownlawjournal.org)

*George Mason University:*  
[Law.gmu.edu](http://Law.gmu.edu)

*Harvard Law Review:*  
[harvardlawreview.org](http://harvardlawreview.org)

*Yale Law Journal:*  
[yalelawjournal.org](http://yalelawjournal.org)



 **PRESIDENTIAL**   
**TRIVIA**





# Presidential Trivia

Who was the oldest President elected?

Who was the youngest elected?

Eight Presidents have died in office. Who were they?

Who was the only President to never marry?

Four Presidents have been assassinated. Who were they?

Who served the shortest Presidential term?

Name as many Presidents as you can, in order from most recent.

# Presidential Trivia

Who was the oldest President elected? **Reagan: 69 (Now Trump, 70)**

Who was the youngest elected? **Kennedy: 43**

Eight Presidents have died in office. Who were they?

**Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, W. Harrison, Zachary Taylor, FDR, Kennedy, Harding**

Who was the only President to never marry? **Buchanan**

Four Presidents have been assassinated. Who were they? **McKinley, Lincoln, Kennedy, Garfield**

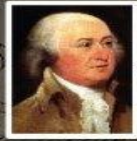
Who served the shortest Presidential term? **William Henry Harrison**

Name as many Presidents as you can, in order from most recent.

# PRESIDENTS of THE UNITED STATES of AMERICA



**George Washington**  
1732-1799  
Federalist  
b. 1732 - d. 1799



**John Adams**  
1735-1826  
Federalist  
b. 1735 - d. 1826



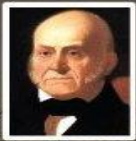
**Thomas Jefferson**  
1801-1826  
Republican  
b. 1743 - d. 1826



**James Madison**  
1809-1817  
Republican  
b. 1751 - d. 1836



**James Monroe**  
1817-1825  
Democratic-Republican  
b. 1758 - d. 1835



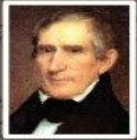
**John Quincy Adams**  
1825-1829  
Republican  
b. 1767 - d. 1848



**Andrew Jackson**  
1829-1837  
Democratic  
b. 1767 - d. 1845



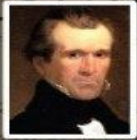
**Martin Van Buren**  
1837-1841  
Democratic  
b. 1782 - d. 1862



**William Henry Harrison**  
1841  
Whig  
b. 1773 - d. 1841



**John Tyler**  
1841-1845  
Whig  
b. 1790 - d. 1862



**James Knox Polk**  
1845-1849  
Democratic  
b. 1795 - d. 1849



**Zachary Taylor**  
1849-1850  
Whig  
b. 1784 - d. 1850



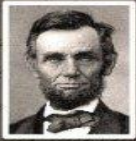
**Millard Fillmore**  
1850-1852  
Whig  
b. 1800 - d. 1874



**Franklin Pierce**  
1853-1857  
Democratic  
b. 1804 - d. 1869



**James Buchanan**  
1857-1861  
Democratic  
b. 1791 - d. 1868



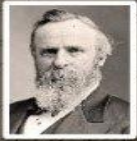
**Abraham Lincoln**  
1861-1865  
Republican  
b. 1809 - d. 1865



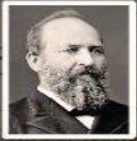
**Andrew Johnson**  
1865-1869  
Republican  
b. 1808 - d. 1875



**Ulysses S. Grant**  
1869-1877  
Republican  
b. 1822 - d. 1885



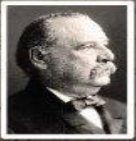
**Rutherford B. Hayes**  
1877-1881  
Republican  
b. 1822 - d. 1893



**James A. Garfield**  
1881  
Republican  
b. 1831 - d. 1881



**Chester A. Arthur**  
1881-1885  
Republican  
b. 1829 - d. 1886



**Grover Cleveland**  
1885-1889  
Democratic  
b. 1837 - d. 1908



**Benjamin Harrison**  
1889-1893  
Republican  
b. 1833 - d. 1901



**William McKinley**  
1897-1901  
Republican  
b. 1843 - d. 1901



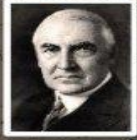
**Theodore Roosevelt**  
1901-1909  
Republican  
b. 1858 - d. 1919



**William Howard Taft**  
1909-1913  
Republican  
b. 1857 - d. 1930



**Woodrow Wilson**  
1913-1921  
Democratic  
b. 1865 - d. 1924



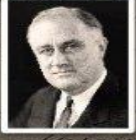
**Warren G. Harding**  
1921-1923  
Republican  
b. 1875 - d. 1923



**Calvin Coolidge**  
1923-1929  
Republican  
b. 1872 - d. 1933



**Herbert Hoover**  
1929-1933  
Republican  
b. 1874 - d. 1964



**Franklin D. Roosevelt**  
1933-1945  
Democratic  
b. 1882 - d. 1945



**Harry S. Truman**  
1945-1953  
Democratic  
b. 1894 - d. 1972



**Dwight D. Eisenhower**  
1953-1961  
Republican  
b. 1890 - d. 1969



**John F. Kennedy**  
1961-1963  
Democratic  
b. 1917 - d. 1962



**Lyndon B. Johnson**  
1963-1969  
Democratic  
b. 1908 - d. 1973



**Richard Nixon**  
1969-1974  
Republican  
b. 1913 - d. 1994



**Gerald R. Ford**  
1974-1977  
Republican  
b. 1913 - d. 2006



**Jimmy Carter**  
1977-1981  
Democratic  
b. 1924



**Ronald Reagan**  
1981-1989  
Republican  
b. 1911 - d. 2004



**George H. W. Bush**  
1989-1993  
Republican  
b. 1924



**Bill Clinton**  
1993-2001  
Democratic  
b. 1946



**George W. Bush**  
2001-2009  
Republican  
b. 1946



**Barack Obama**  
2009-2017  
Democratic  
b. 1961

1789-2017





President Woodrow Wilson addresses Congress. (Library of Congress)

## Respond in notes:

Tuesday night Trump will give his State of the Union address to Congress:

1. Identify the enumerated power/right of the Executive to address a joint session of Congress.
2. Describe what the purpose of the State of the Union is/could be.
3. Last week Trump attended the world economic conference called Davos, and gave an address on American investments.

What role of the Executive was he playing?

1. Identify the enumerated power/right of the Executive to address a joint session of Congress.

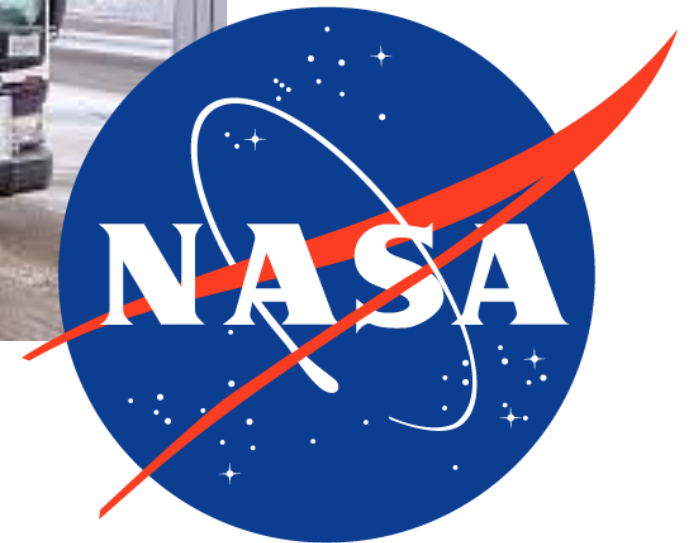
2. Describe what the purpose of the State of the Union is/could be.

3. Last week Trump attended the world economic conference called Davos, and gave an address on American investments.

What role of the Executive was he playing?

- A 2: S3: C1:
- He “shall from time to time give to the Congress information on the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.”
- Chief Diplomat

# Bureaucracy



Discussion: What is bureaucracy?

How are you affected by bureaucracy in your daily life?



# Bureaucracy

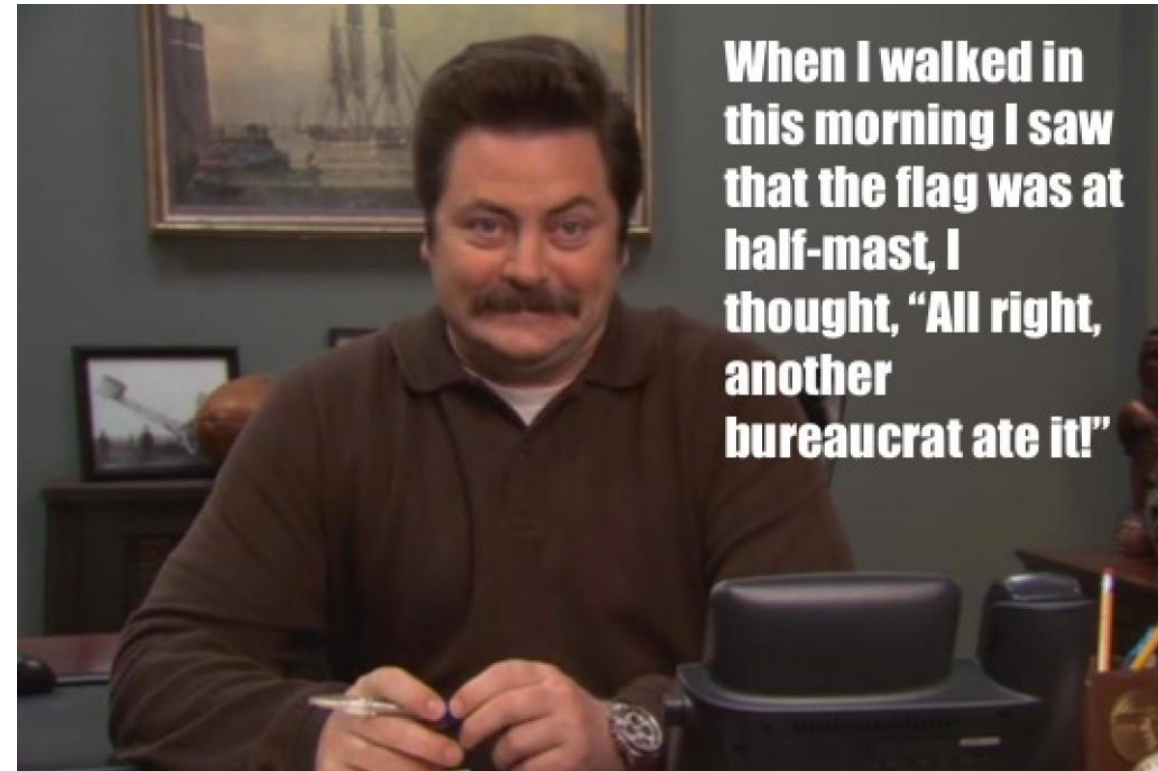
“Rule by Desks”

Hierarchical organization with power flowing from top to bottom

Worker Specialization

Nonpartisan

“Red tape”



# Fed Agencies:

Originated with 4 Departments:

- State
- War
- Treasury
- Post Master General

**Today:** More than 430 departments

What does this say about executive power over time?





# Don't Write

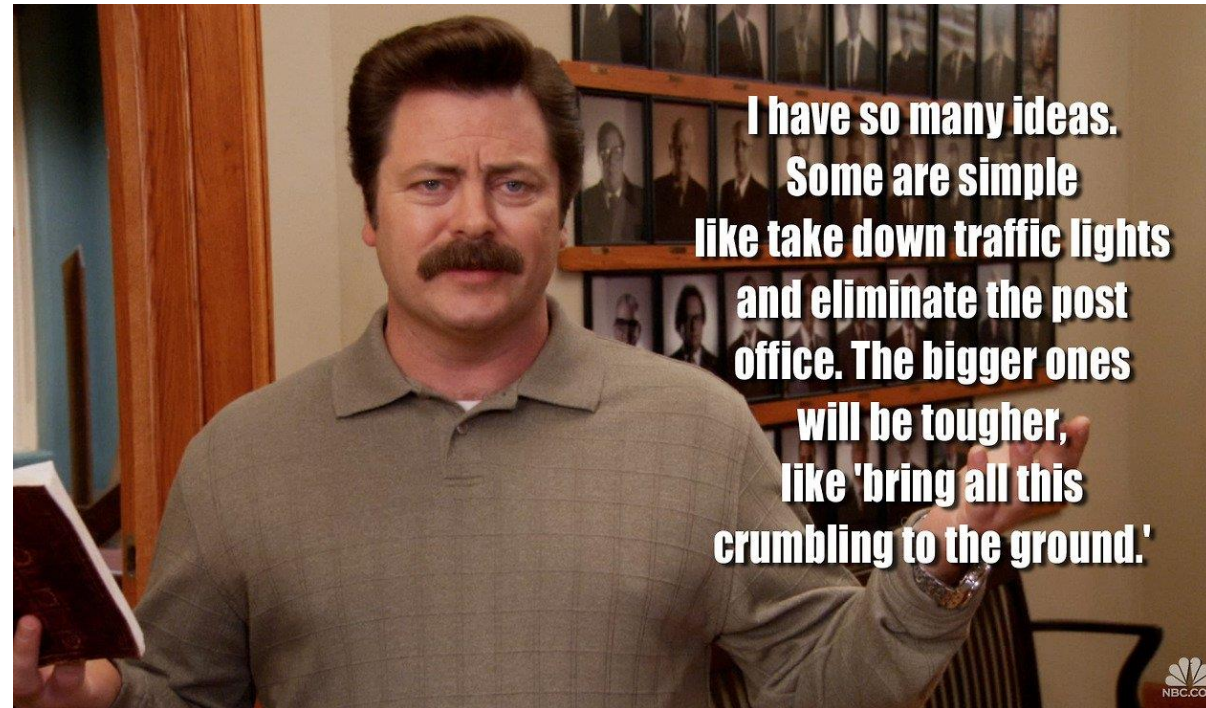
4 million employees;  
2.8 million are civilians or “civil servants”

President only appoints 3% (*patronage or political appointments*)

15 cabinet level departments

200+ independent agencies with 2,000+ bureaus, divisions, branches, etc.

Largest: Dept. of Defense, U.S. Postal Service, Veterans Administration





# Functions

**Implementation:** carry out laws of Congress, orders from President

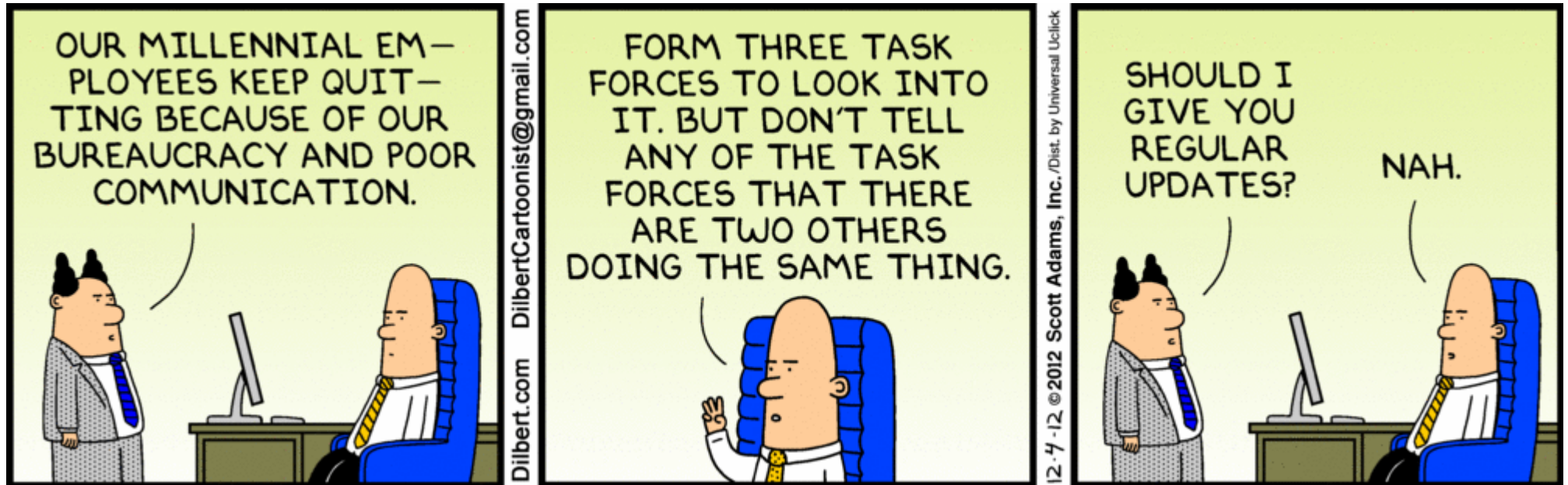
**Administration:** provide services (social security checks), operate programs

**Regulation:** issue rules and regulations to protect public, regulate economy, environment



# The Bureaucracies!

- Cabinet Departments
- Independent Executive Agencies
- Independent Regulatory Commissions
- Government Corporations



# Cabinet Departments

VP and 15 Agency Heads (State, Defense, Treasury, Agriculture,)

Appointed by President, approved by Senate

Agency heads advise President on respective field, carry out policies

HOME · [THE ADMINISTRATION](#)

## People

President Barack Obama

Vice President Joe Biden

First Lady Michelle Obama

Dr. Jill Biden

### **The Cabinet**

Executive Office of the President

Senior White House Leadership

Other Advisory Boards

## The Cabinet



Established in Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution, the Cabinet's role is to advise the President on any subject he may require relating to the duties of each member's respective office.

## The Administration

President Donald J. Trump

Vice President Mike Pence

First Lady Melania Trump

Mrs. Karen Pence

### **The Cabinet**

## The Cabinet

Established in Article II, Section 2 of the Constitution, the Cabinet's role is to advise the President on any subject he may require relating to the duties of each member's respective office.

For More: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/cabinet>



# Independent Executive Agencies

Established by Congress

Separate from cabinet

Typically mission-based, provide services

CIA, NASA, CDC

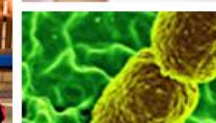
Environmental Protection Agency

## Laws & Regulations

### Revised Certification Standards for Pesticide Applicators

EPA has finalized stronger standards for people who apply restricted use pesticides (RUPs).

- [Learn more about the new regulation and read frequently asked questions](#)
- [Read the official text of the final regulation](#)



# Independent Regulatory Commissions

Regulate a specific economic activity or interest

**(FCC):** public airwaves, ~~net neutrality~~

Federal Reserve: Banks, money supply

Operate independently from Congress or President

Members appointed, cannot be removed without proper cause



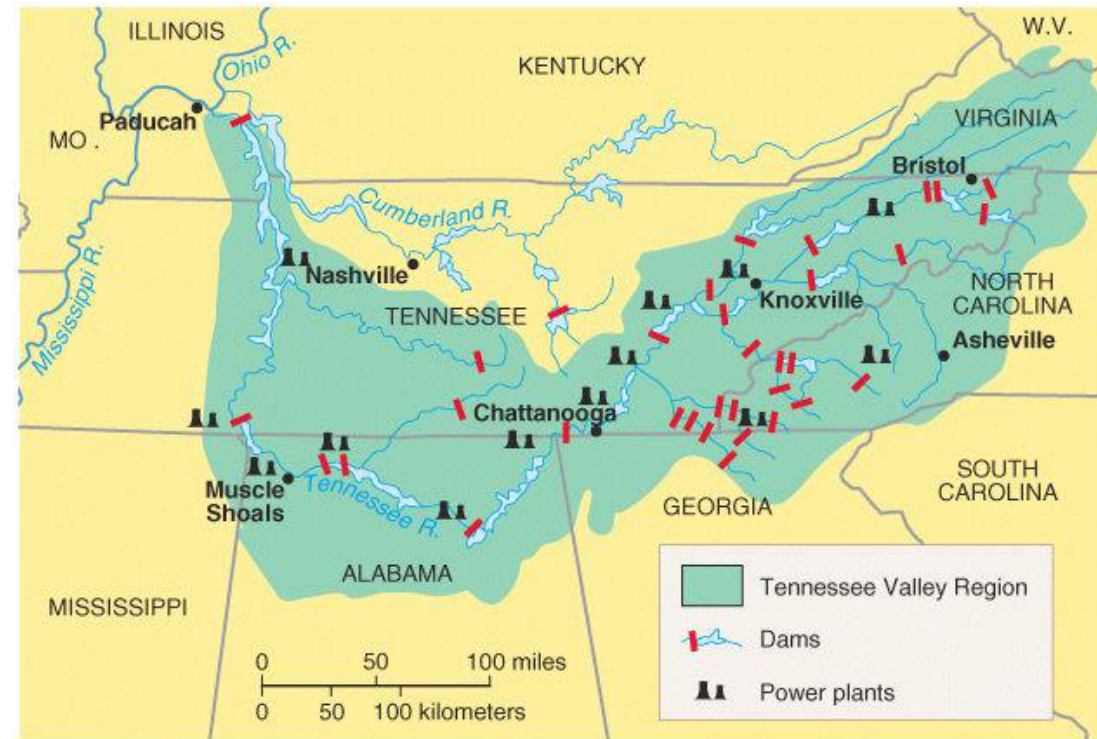


# Government Corporations

Operate like a private business,  
but owned by government

Some turn profit, some don't

U.S. Postal Service, Amtrak,  
Tennessee Valley Authority





# The Three Branches and the Bureaucracy

Read the summaries on the Congressional Review Act and the Supreme Court Case of Chevron USA v. NRDC and respond to the following question in your notes:

**Identify and describe checks on the bureaucracy by each branch of government:**

- Executive
- Legislative
- Judicial

**DACA/DAPA  
Summaries and  
Recommendations  
Due Wednesday!**

# Checks on Bureaucracy

Executive: Appoint and remove agency heads

Executive orders

Judicial: limited rule on bureaucratic actions

Chevron USA v. NRDC (1984)



VS

**NRDC**



**Legislative:** create or abolish agencies

Reduce/increase budgets

Investigate activities (oversight)

Pass legislation to affect functions, refuse to approve presidential appointments

**Congressional Review Act**

Roll back regulations within 60 days



Let's shut down the EPA. The state knows best how to protect resources.

— Joni Ernst —

AZ QUOTES



# Chevron USA, Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. (1984)

## ODD

What happens to an agency's ability to interpret a rule if Congress has issued clear guidance on the law?

What if Congress has NOT issued clear guidance?



Why would Congress leave the language of a rule or law ambiguous?

What power do the courts have in interpreting administrative rule?

Has the "Chevron deference" expanded the power of executive agencies beyond the original intent of the Constitution? Explain your answer.

# Congressional Review Act (1996)

**EVEN**

What does the CRA ultimately do?



Does the CRA provide proper checks and balances on the branches?  
If so, how? If not, how do you know?

Does this act expand the powers of Congress beyond those enumerated?

Does this act allow, or prevent against, tyranny of the majority? Explain.

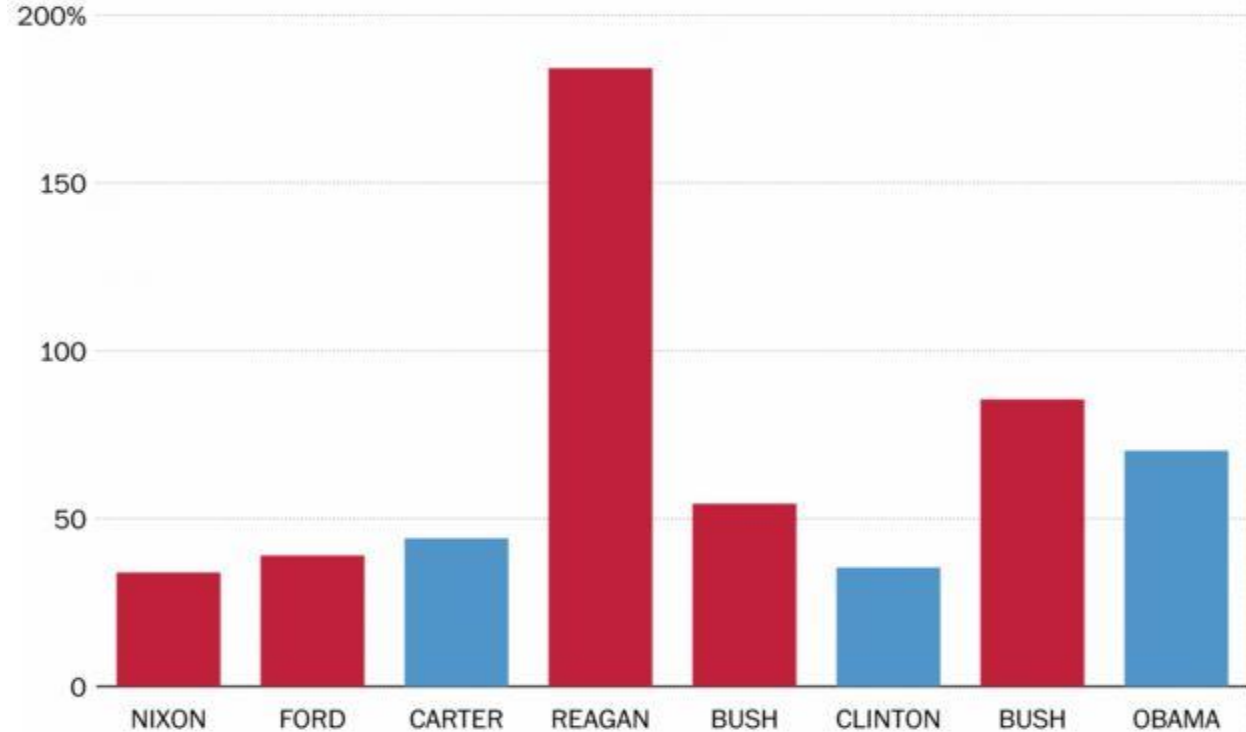
How is the Congressional Review Act currently being used?

# TAXES & BUDGET



## Percent change in public debt

From inauguration quarter to the quarter of next president's inauguration. End date for Obama is Jan. 5, 2015.



SOURCE: FEDERAL RESERVE

Level 2	Level 3
Near Proficiency	Proficient
Distinguish between mandatory and discretionary spending	Analyze aspects of the federal budget and propose solutions to the national debt and deficit



**Revenue/Receipts:** money the government generates through taxes, sales, bonds, profits

**Deficit:** balance after government spends more than it takes in

**Surplus:** extra money government has when it doesn't spend more than it takes in

**Debt:** annual accumulation of deficits over the years



Form **1040** Department of the Treasury—Internal Revenue Service (99) **U.S. Individual Income Tax Return** 2013

For the year Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 2013, or other tax year beginning \_\_\_\_\_, 2013.

Your first name and initial	Last name
If a joint return, spouse's first name and initial	Last name

Home address (number and street). If you have a P.O. box, see instructions.

City, town or post office, state, and ZIP code. If you have a foreign address, also complete spaces below

Foreign country name	Foreign province/state/
----------------------	-------------------------

**Filing Status**

Check only one box.

1	<input type="checkbox"/> Single
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Married filing jointly (even if only one had income)
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Married filing separately. Enter spouse's SSN above and full name here. ▶

**Exemptions**

6a	<input type="checkbox"/> Yourself. If someone can claim you as a dependent		
b	<input type="checkbox"/> Spouse		
c Dependents:			
(1) First name	Last name	(2) Dependent's social security number	re

If more than four dependents, see

**Principal:** original amount owed



**Interest:** principal amount + additional percentage

Ex: 10% interest rate on \$100 would be \$10, so total of \$110

\*Don't Write

Current Private Student Loan Interest Rates: 2.99% - 12.39%

Current Federal Student Loan Interest Rates: 4.29% - 6.84%

Current Fed Interest Rate Banks Pay to Loan: 0.5%

**Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC):** income based. Lower-earners and middle-incomes. Reduces amount owed and sometimes provides refund.



Impact of Unclaimed EITC			
State	Individuals not claiming the EITC		EITC funds forgone
Alabama	93,160	\$	145,143,647
Arkansas	54,066	\$	84,235,103
Florida	352,765	\$	549,607,412
Georgia	190,588	\$	296,936,471
Kentucky	70,701	\$	110,151,608
Louisiana	92,468	\$	144,064,777
Mississippi	71,364	\$	111,184,562
North Carolina	157,626	\$	245,581,033
South Carolina	85,950	\$	133,910,650
Tennessee	115,429	\$	179,838,474
Texas	453,529	\$	706,598,824
Virginia	103,887	\$	161,855,671
West Virginia	28,223	\$	43,970,792



# Corporations that pay \$0 in Federal Income Tax

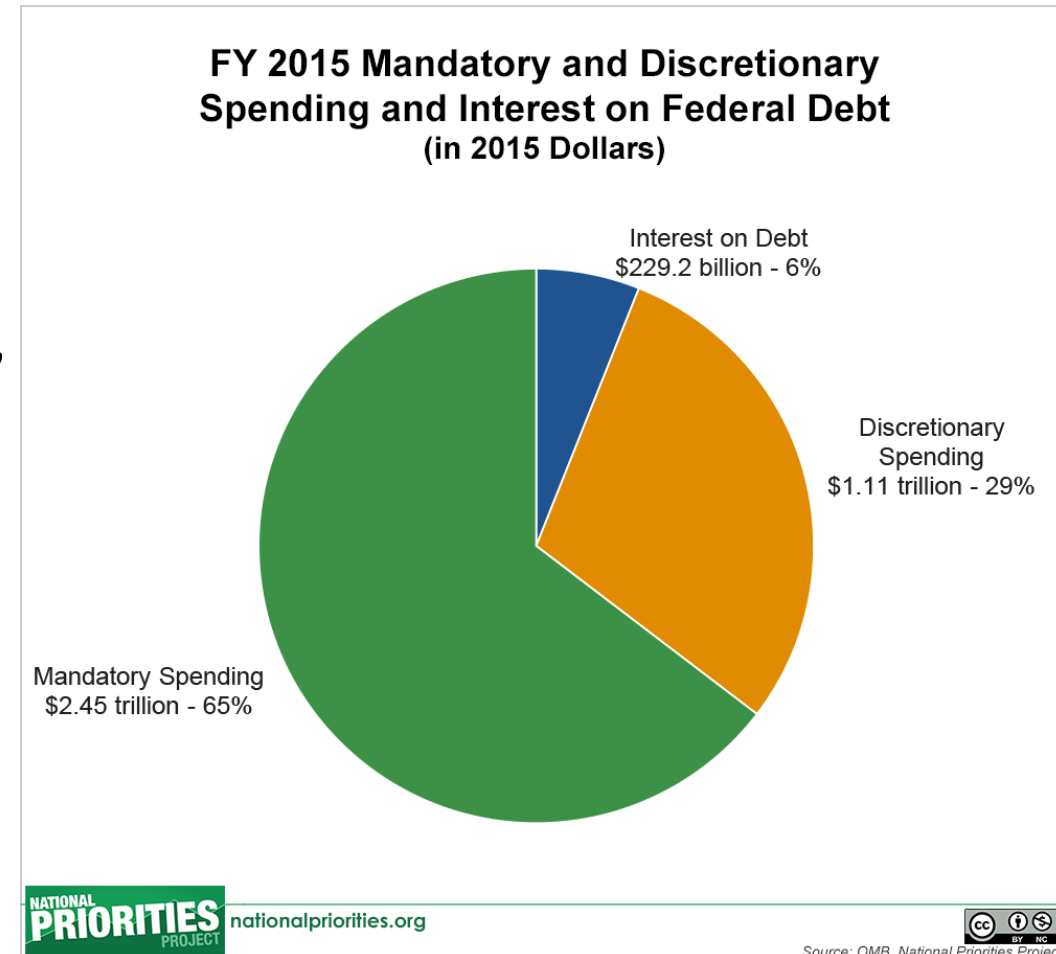


# Spending

**Mandatory:** programs required to pay/fund each FY

Based on already existing laws/programs

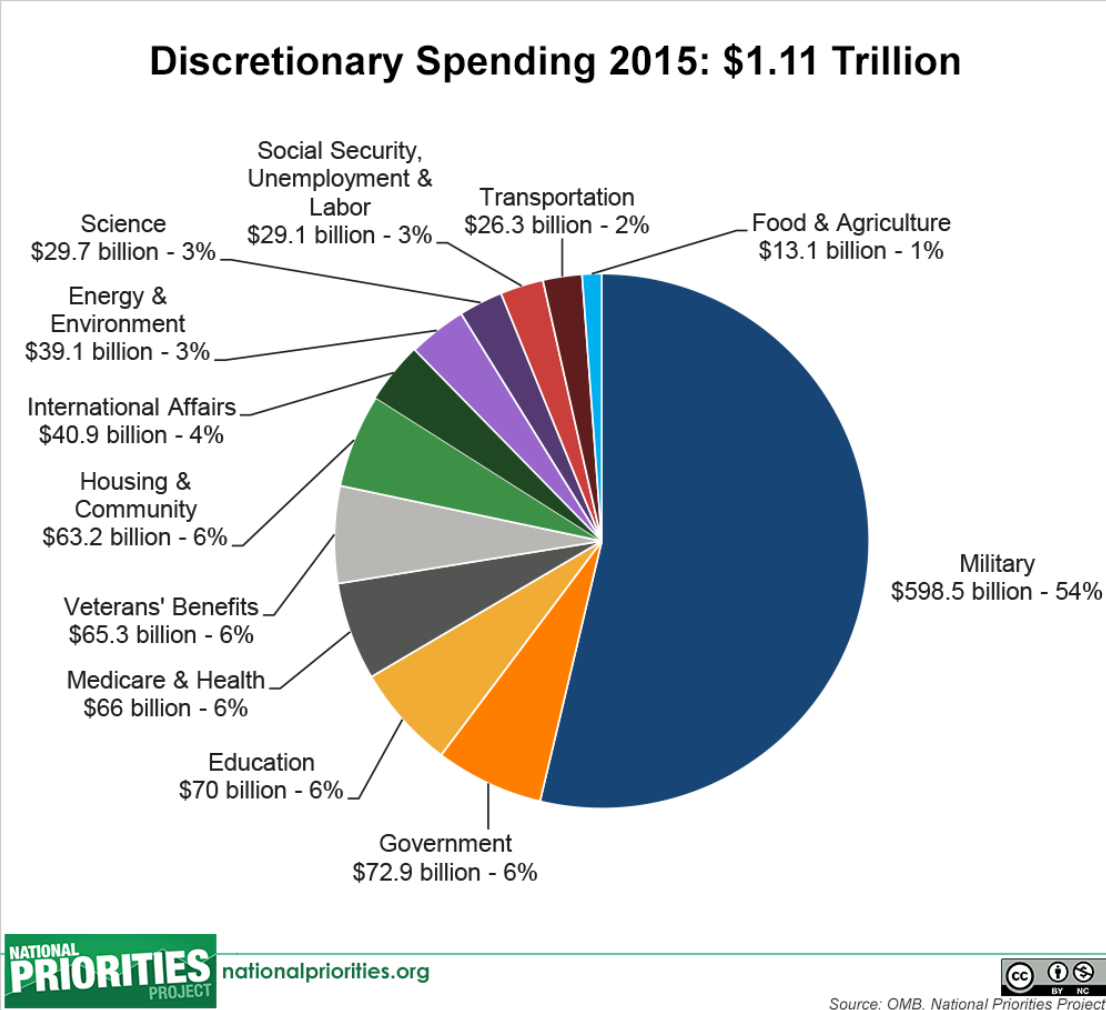
- Interest on national debt
- **Entitlements:** programs people pay into, and are “entitled” to receive based on certain formulas
- Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security



**Discretionary:** decided by Congress through appropriations process each FY

Can be cut or added to:  
Ex: Education, Defense, Transportation

Opportunity for Pork Barrel













# Mandatory vs. Discretionary Parking Lot



- Which spaces are **REQUIRED/Mandatory**?
- Which spaces would be considered **discretionary**?
- There are 12 parking spaces. Some are already taken up for mandatory and discretionary spending. What happens if 16 cars show up at the same time?
- What does this say about the current state of mandatory spending?



Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction.  
We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be  
fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same.

Ronald Reagan

Happy Birthday to “The Great Communicator”

# PRIVATE SCREENING: The Post

Wednesday, Feb 7<sup>th</sup>

1:30 pm SHARP

Varsity Theater

1207 25<sup>th</sup> St. and University Ave

**AP GOV Students ONLY**

FREE, Transportation required

Use of phones or disruptions during movie will result in full decapitation from Nydle





# Budgeting Review **in your notebooks:**

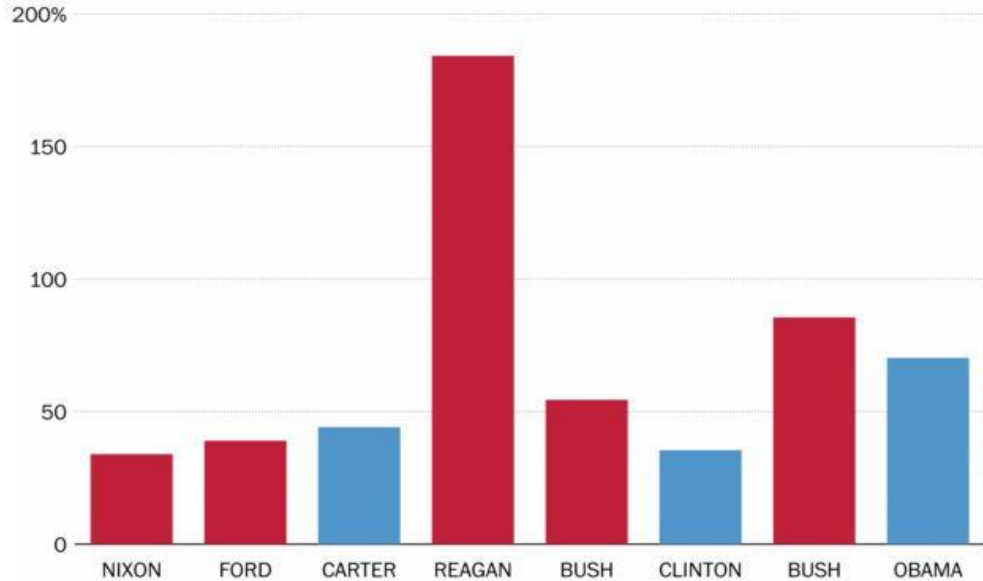
What is the difference between a deficit and surplus?

What is the difference between the deficit and the debt?

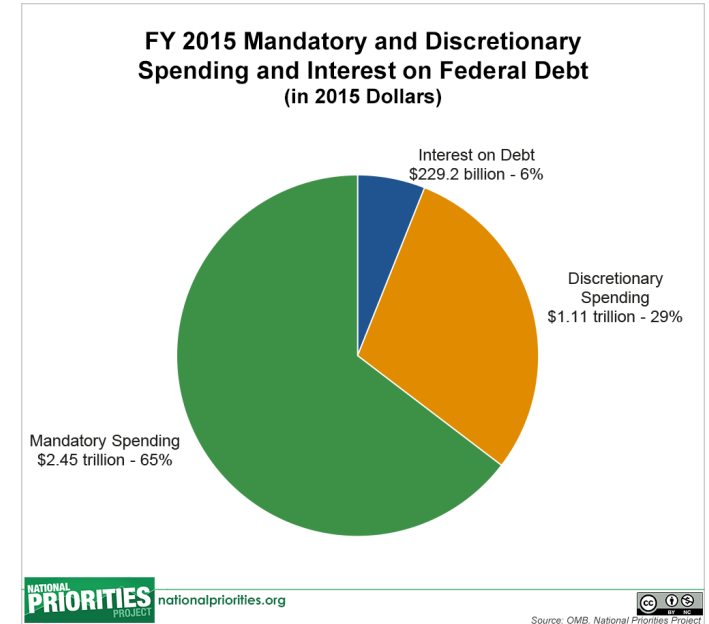
What programs take up most of the U.S. budget?

## Percent change in public debt

From inauguration quarter to the quarter of next president's inauguration. End date for Obama is Jan. 5, 2015.



SOURCE: FEDERAL RESERVE



Level 2 Near Proficiency	Level 3 Proficient
Distinguish between mandatory and discretionary spending	Analyze aspects of the federal budget and propose solutions to the national debt and deficit

# Budgeting Review:

What is the difference between a deficit and surplus?

Deficit is one-time annual budget shortfall where we spend more than take in. (-)

Surplus is when you have money left over after total spending is counted. (+)

What is the difference between the deficit and the debt?

The deficit only accounts for one year.

The debt is a running total of accumulated deficits.

What programs take up most of the U.S. budget?

Mandatory spending (60%)

- Social Security
- Medicare/Medicaid
- Interest on the debt



Level 2	Level 3
Near Proficiency	Proficient
Distinguish between mandatory and discretionary spending	Analyze aspects of the federal budget and propose solutions to the national debt and deficit



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O\\_TjBNjc9Bo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O_TjBNjc9Bo)



When did the United States first start creating debt?

In what year was the first and ONLY time the United States had zero national debt?

What events in U.S. history have contributed to an increasing national debt?

Why did the national debt go up throughout the 1980's?

It will be a great day when the schools get the money they need and the military has to hold a bake sale to buy a bomber



your  cards  
someecards.com

When did the United States first start creating debt?

From its inception during the Revolutionary War, borrowed from France.

In what year was the first and ONLY time the United States had zero national debt?

1835

What events in U.S. history have contributed to an increasing national debt?

Wars (Civil, WWI, WWII, Vietnam, Desert Storm, Iraq, Afghanistan)

Social Programs: Social Security, Medicare/Medicaid, New Deal Public Works Projects

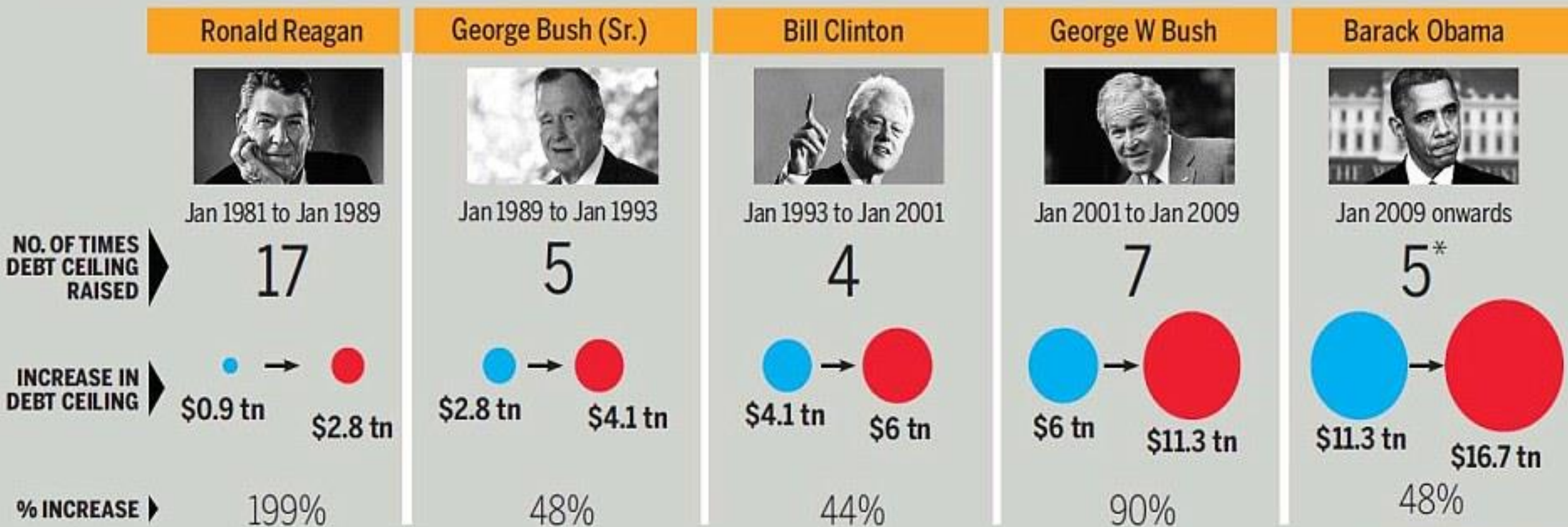
Johnson's Great Society Programs

Why did the national debt go up throughout the 1980's?

Reagan: Massive tax cuts, increased military spending

# OBAMA'S DEBT GURU IS RONALD REAGAN

If you think Democrat President Barack Obama is leading the US into a debt trap, consider what happened during Republican Ronald Reagan's term. Debt ceiling was raised 17 times and debt three fold. Support or opposition to debt ceiling is less about economics and more about politics



Source: White House Office of Management and Budget

\*Till Oct 16 when the ceiling was temporarily suspended



What did President Clinton do to balance the budget?

What programs take up the highest portion of the federal budget?

What is happening to the Social Security “surplus”?



What did President Clinton do to balance the budget?

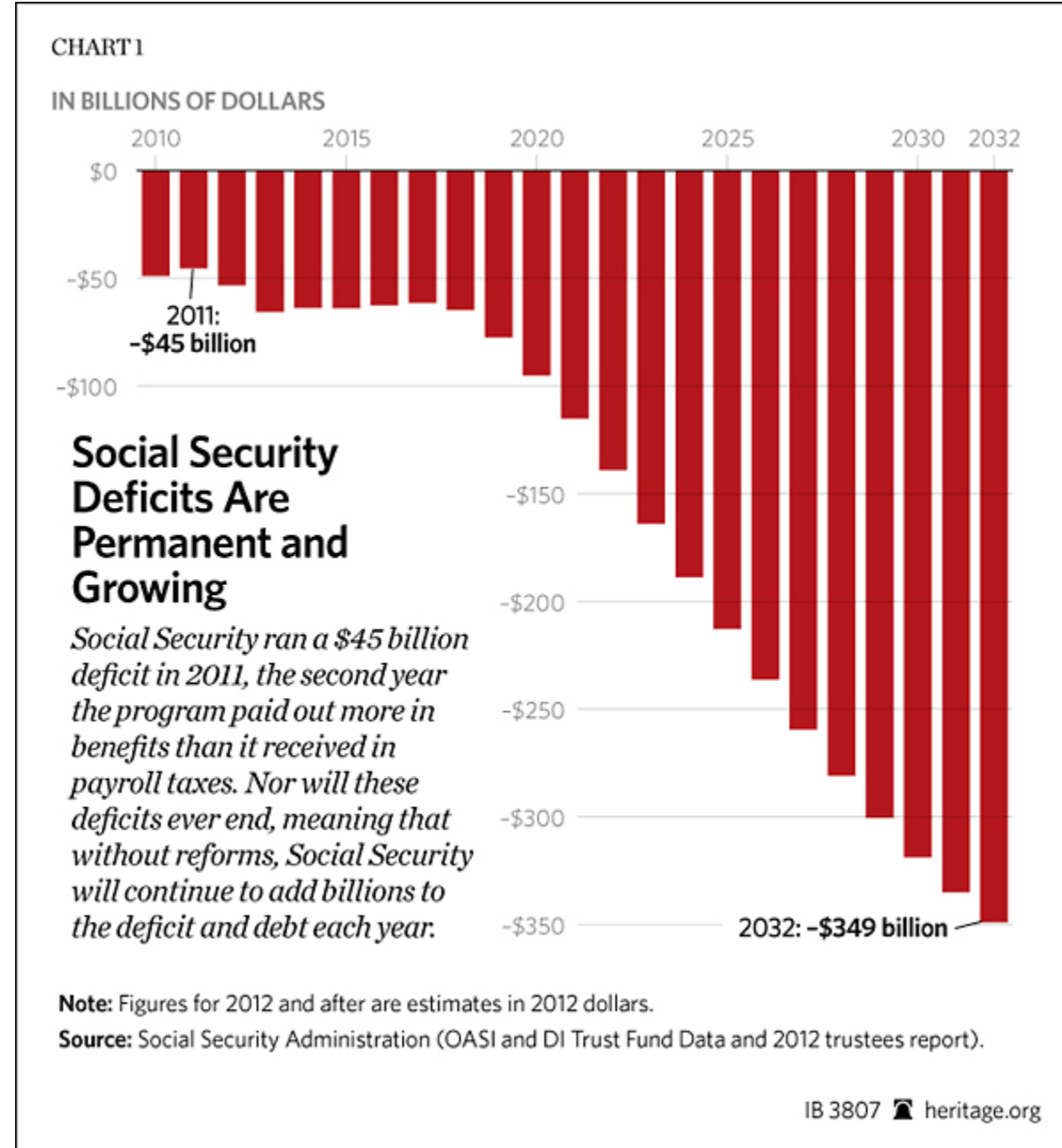
Raised taxes on wealthiest earners, cut spending in social programs and military

What programs take up the highest portion of the federal budget?

Mandatory Spending on entitlements: Social Security, Medicare/Caid, Military, Interest on National Debt

What is happening to the Social Security “surplus”?

It’s not a real surplus at all.



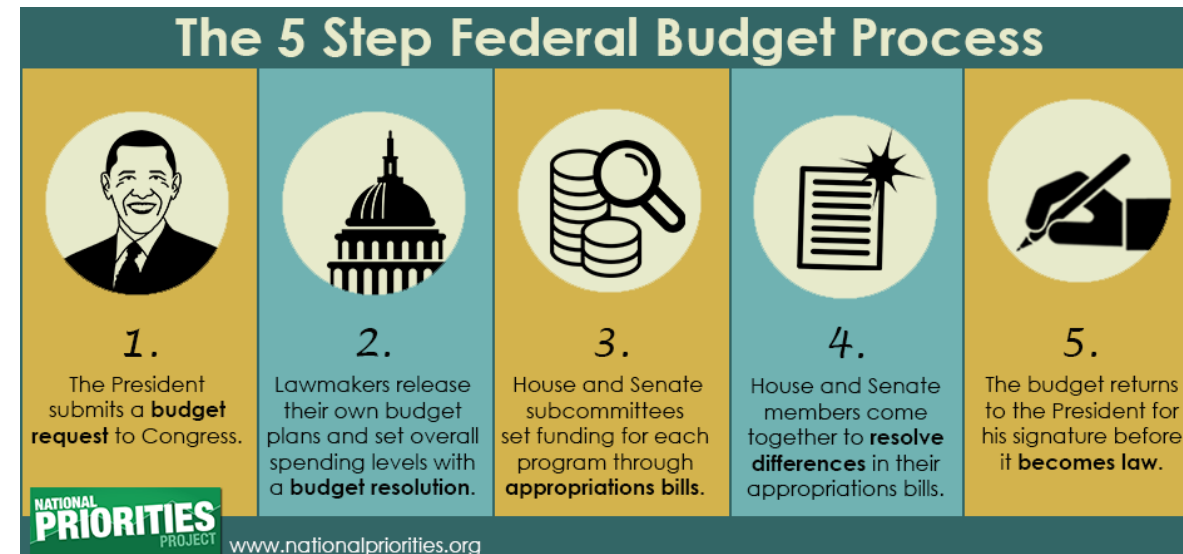
# Budgets and Spending

FY 2016 is from October 1, 2015 thru September 30, 2016  
FY 2017 begins Oct 1, 2016 thru September 30, 2017  
FY 2018 Began Oct 1, 2017 and ends Sept 30, 2018

Submitted by President w/advice  
of Office of Management and Budget  
(OMB)

Negotiated and approved by  
Congress

**Fiscal Year (FY):** budget year. Used to  
calculate annual spending/receipts in  
time period





# The 5 Step Federal Budget Process



1.

The President submits a **budget request** to Congress.



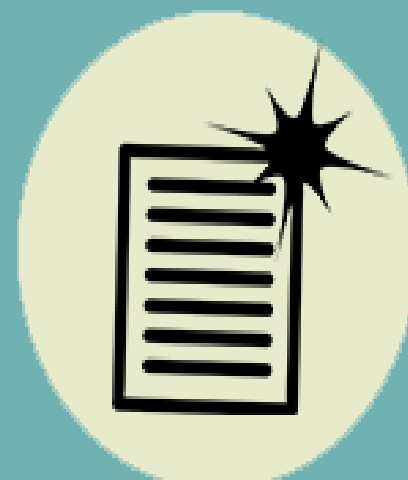
2.

Lawmakers release their own budget plans and set overall spending levels with a **budget resolution**.



3.

House and Senate subcommittees set funding for each program through **appropriations bills**.



4.

House and Senate members come together to **resolve differences** in their appropriations bills.



5.

The budget returns to the President for his signature before it **becomes law**.

# The President's Budget

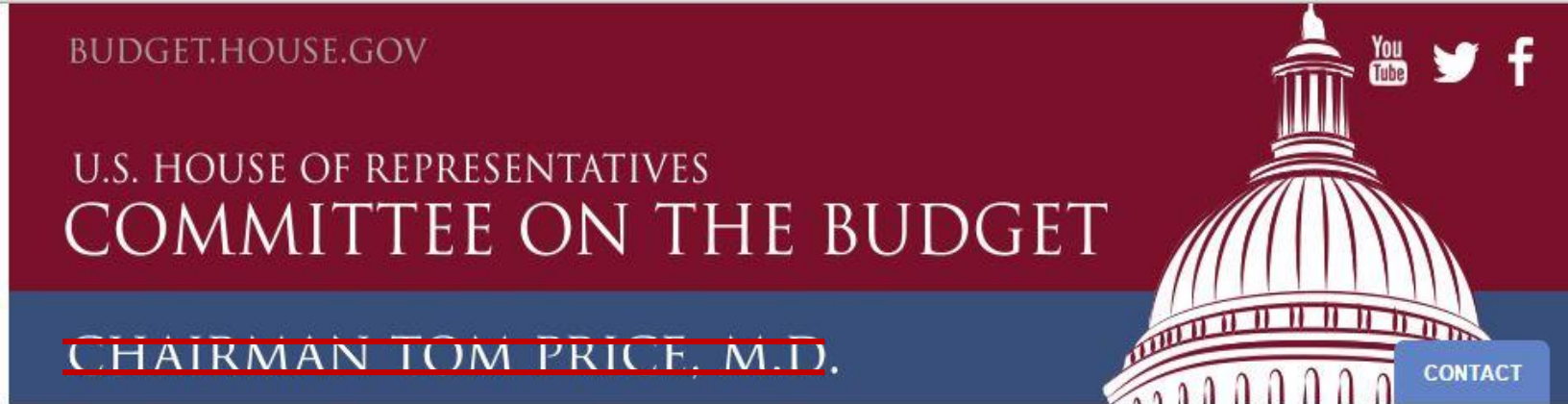


Level 2 Near Proficiency	Level 3 Proficient
Distinguish between mandatory and discretionary spending	Analyze aspects of the federal budget to identify the President's priorities

- Which programs are being cut?
- Which programs are being expanded?
- What effects (+ and -) could result from the recent tax bill?
- What are the consequences of running continued **deficits**?



**Steve  
Womack**




**Your role:** House Committee on the Budget

**Your mission:** Analyze Trump's budget proposal to:

- a.) Identify the President's priorities by looking for increases and decreases in spending
  
- b.) Identify sources of revenue and receipts, compare to spending to calculate projected deficits and debt, and determine its consequences

**<https://tinyurl.com/apgovbudget>**

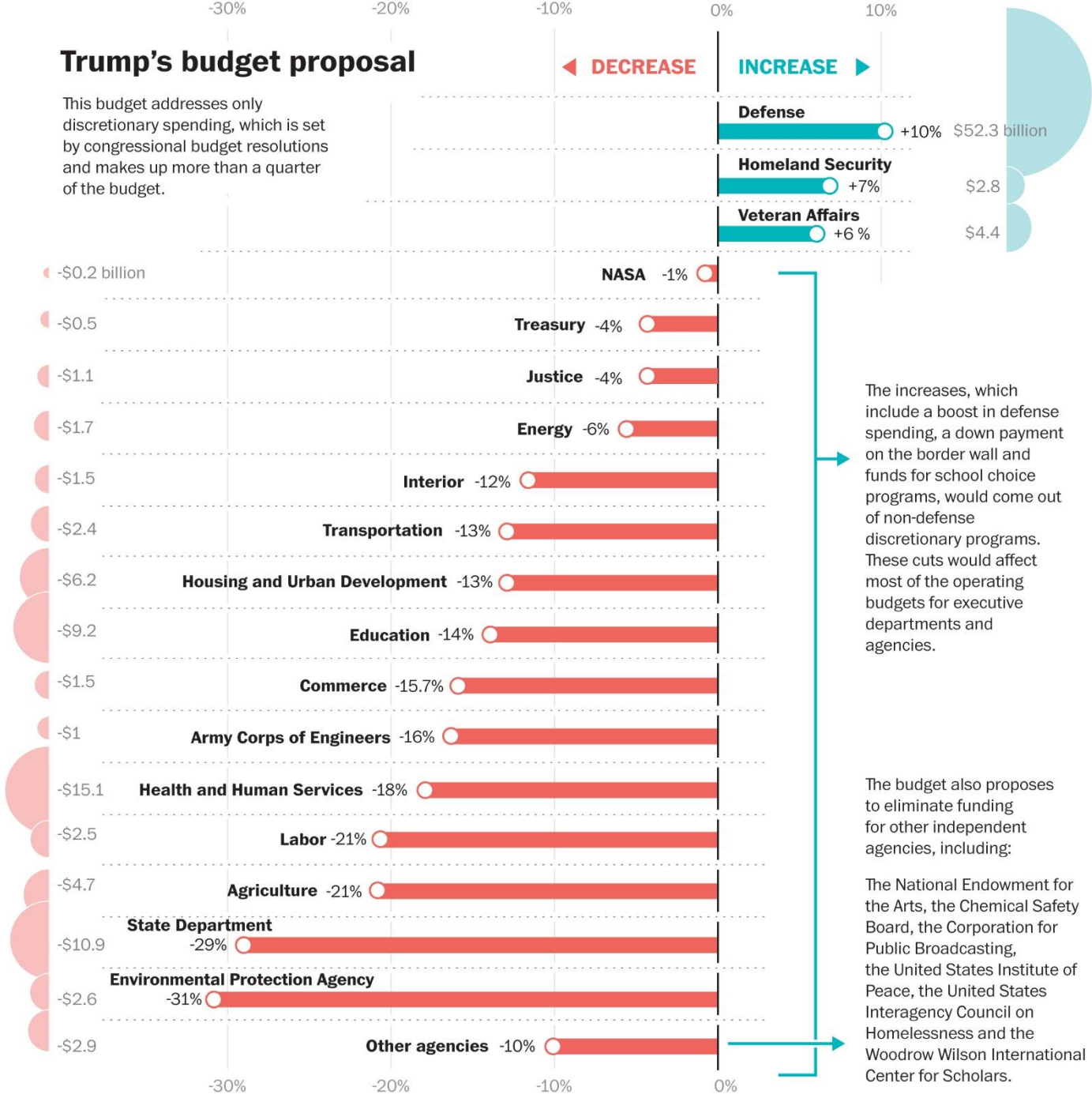
“Don't tell me what you value, show me your budget, and I'll tell you what you value.”  
—Joe Biden



#whyisave

### Trump's budget proposal

This budget addresses only discretionary spending, which is set by congressional budget resolutions and makes up more than a quarter of the budget.



The increases, which include a boost in defense spending, a down payment on the border wall and funds for school choice programs, would come out of non-defense discretionary programs. These cuts would affect most of the operating budgets for executive departments and agencies.

The budget also proposes to eliminate funding for other independent agencies, including:

- The National Endowment for the Arts, the Chemical Safety Board, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the United States Institute of Peace, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Source: Office of Management and Budget



“

Don't tell me  
what you value,  
show me your budget,  
and I'll tell you  
what you value.

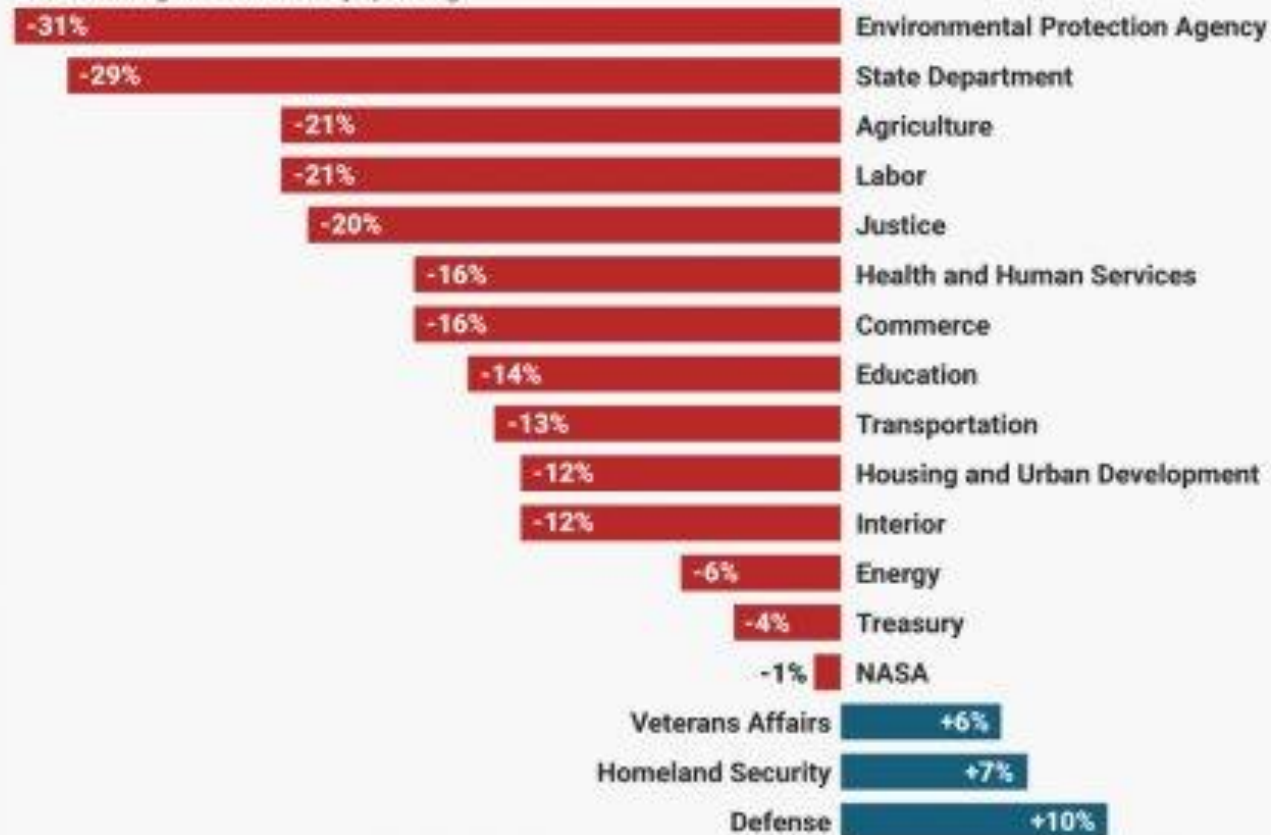
—Joe Biden



#whyisave

## WINNERS AND LOSERS IN TRUMP'S FIRST BUDGET

Percent change in discretionary spending



# HW: Lineberry 476-502 + Guided Reading

## A former White House ethics lawyer says staffers on Pence's crusade against a Democratic senator could violate ethics laws



Joe Perticone

Feb. 1, 2018, 5:39 PM 12,907



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PRINT

(Comparecaras.com by Lending | free)  
(money)

(topmatter)  
(Sunday MU)

Sponsored Links

- **Vice President Mike Pence launched a tirade against Democratic Sen. Joe Manchin for his vote against the Republican tax bill last year.**
- **Some of Pence's**



# HW: Case Search: Imperial Presidency Expansion or restriction of executive power

The Weather  
 Today: Mostly cloudy with a few showers or rain. High: 65, low: 45.  
 Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. High: 65, low: 45.  
 Wednesday: Partly cloudy. High: 65, low: 45.  
 Thursday: Partly cloudy. High: 65, low: 45.  
 Friday: Partly cloudy. High: 65, low: 45.

**The Washington Post**  
 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1974  
 Final Edition  
 12th Year, No. 245

## Nixon Says He Won't Resign

Rhodes Will Vote To Impeach; House To Curtail Debate

Feels Such a Step Would Be 'Outside The Constitution'




**Resignation Urged By GOP Senators**

**Disnay Pervades White House Staff**

**Speculation Rife On Vice President**

**'Sacrifice' Is Praised; Kissinger to Remain**

**The 37th President Is First to Quit Post**

**Rise and Fall**  
 Appraisal of Nixon Career

**JAWORSKI ASSURES**  
 NO DEAL WAS MADE

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

**The New York Times**  
 LATE CITY EDITION  
 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1974  
 11 CENTS

# NIXON RESIGNS

## HE URGES A TIME OF 'HEALING'; FORD WILL TAKE OFFICE TODAY

**'Sacrifice' Is Praised; Kissinger to Remain**

**The 37th President Is First to Quit Post**




**Rise and Fall**  
 Appraisal of Nixon Career

**JAWORSKI ASSURES**  
 NO DEAL WAS MADE



## QW: Presidential Honeymoons and Lame Duck Sessions

A number of factors enable the President to hold influence over Congress in areas of domestic policy. There are also some limits to that influence.

**Describe how each of the following would either increase or limit the President's influence over Congress:**

- Presidential "Honeymoon" Period
- Presidential Lame-Duck Period



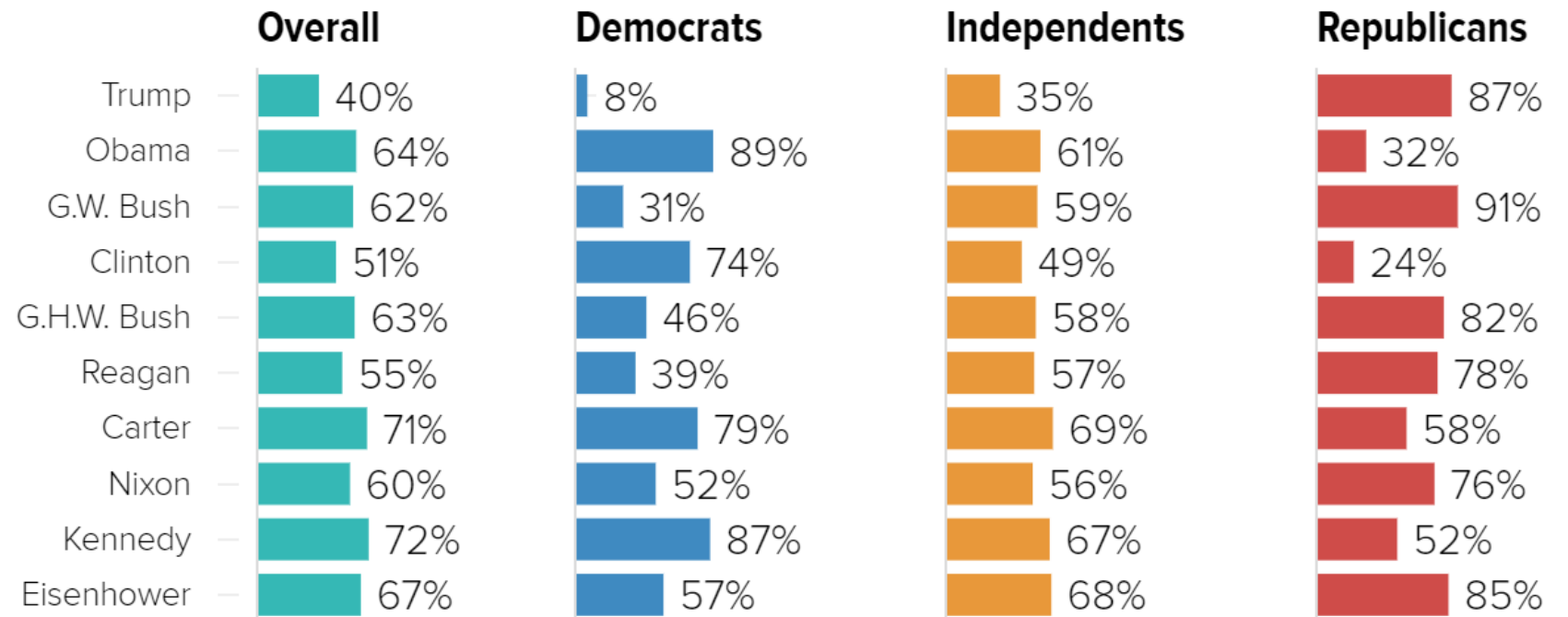


# Honeymoon period: first months of Presidency

- Approval rating is high
- Elected “mandate”

## Presidential Job Approval Ratings After One Month

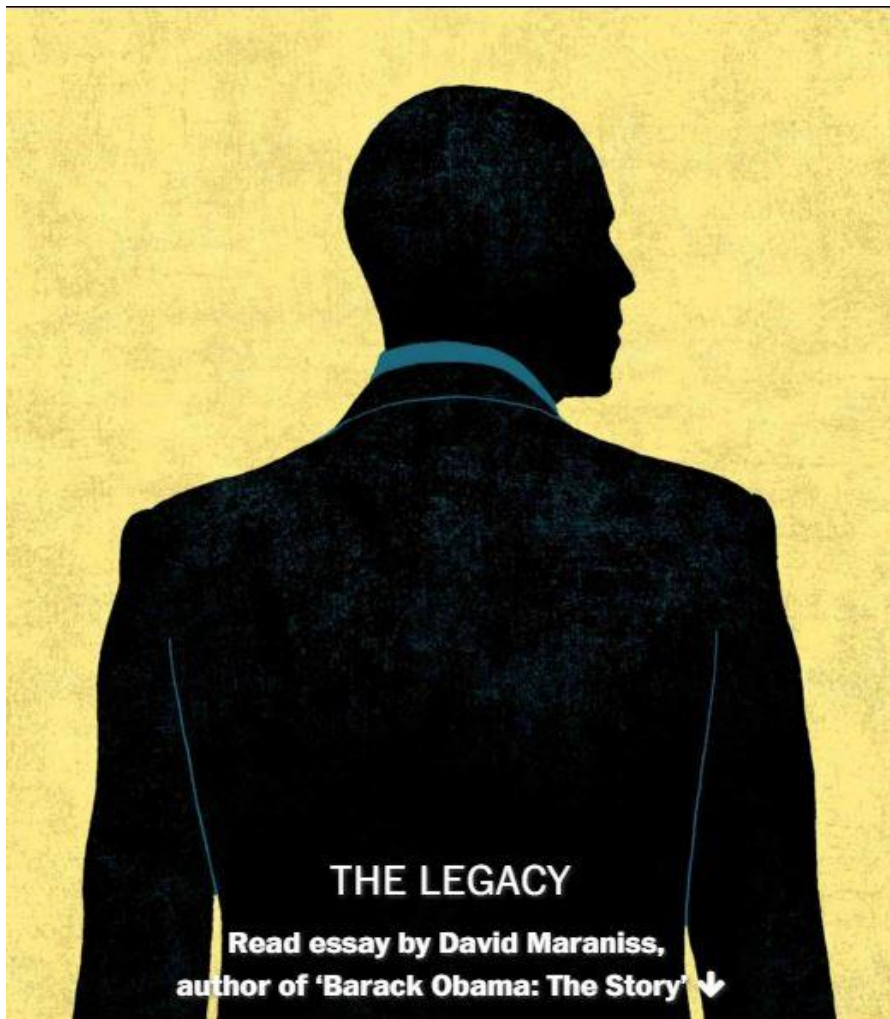
Trump has a historically low approval rating after first month



**Lame Duck Period:** time after final midterm election (final two years) of a President's term

- Power seen as diminished
- Congress less responsive





## Presidential Legacy Evaluation

Your final product will be evaluating a President's legacy, but the first step is gathering information.

Use the organizer to research the appropriate information you will need to finish the final assignment for this unit.

**DUE FRI, Feb 23rd @ 2:40pm**

To get an idea of what a legacy evaluation looks like, visit: <http://tinyurl.com/apgovlegacy>