EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES





INSTRUCTIONS

Step 1: Grab your phone.

Step 2: Open your browser and go to kahoot.it

Step 3: In a minute, we're going to give you a code to join the game. Enter the 6-digit code in the field where it says "Game PIN." Or you can use your phone to scan the QR code you see on the screen.

Step 4: Enter a nickname and click "Ok, go!"



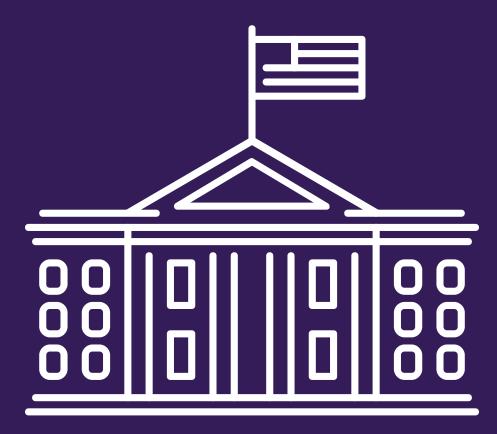


LEGISLATIVE



- Makes laws
- Approves presidential appointments
- Two senators from each state
- The number of congressmen is based on population

EXECUTIVE



- Signs laws
- Vetoes laws
- Pardons people
- Appoints federal judges
- Elected every four years



JUDICIAL



- Decides if laws are constitutional
- Are appointed by the president
- There are 9 justices
- Can overturn rulings by other

TYPES OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH POSITIONS

Elected

- Changes every 4 8 years w/ elections
- The President and the Vice President

Appointed

- President appoints and the Senate approves
- Changes every 4 8 years w/ elections
 Heads of the Executive Office of the President
 - Heads of the Executive Depts (the Cabinet)
 - Heads of the Executive agencies

TYPES OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH POSITIONS

Permanent

- Merit based civil servants/non-political
- Independent of elections
- Non partisan specialists
- Permanent employment
- All employees below the heads of departments and agencies
- Must pass the Civil Service Exam and evaluations
- Write and enforce regulations that are based on the laws that the US Congress has passed

Civil Servants Oath

AN INDIVIDUAL,... IN THE CIVIL SERVICE OR UNIFORMED SERVICES, SHALL TAKE THE FOLLOWING OATH: "I,..., DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR (OR AFFIRM) THAT I WILL SUPPORT AND DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST ALL ENEMIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC; THAT I WILL BEAR TRUE FAITH AND ALLEGIANCE TO THE SAME; THAT I TAKE THIS OBLIGATION FREELY, WITHOUT ANY MENTAL RESERVATION OR PURPOSE OF EVASION; AND THAT I WILL WELL AND FAITHFULLY DISCHARGE THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICE ON WHICH I AM ABOUT TO ENTER. SO HELP ME GOD."

Structure of The Executive Branch

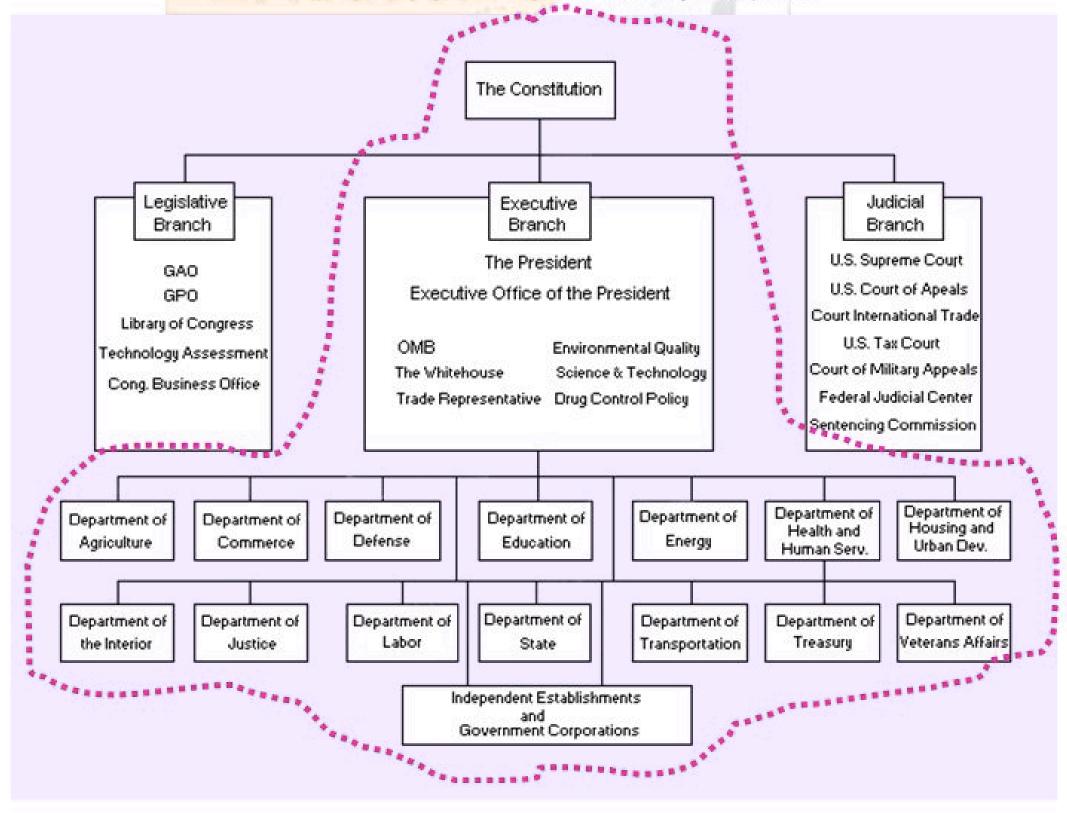
• THE PRESIDENT

• EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

• EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS



Executive Branch

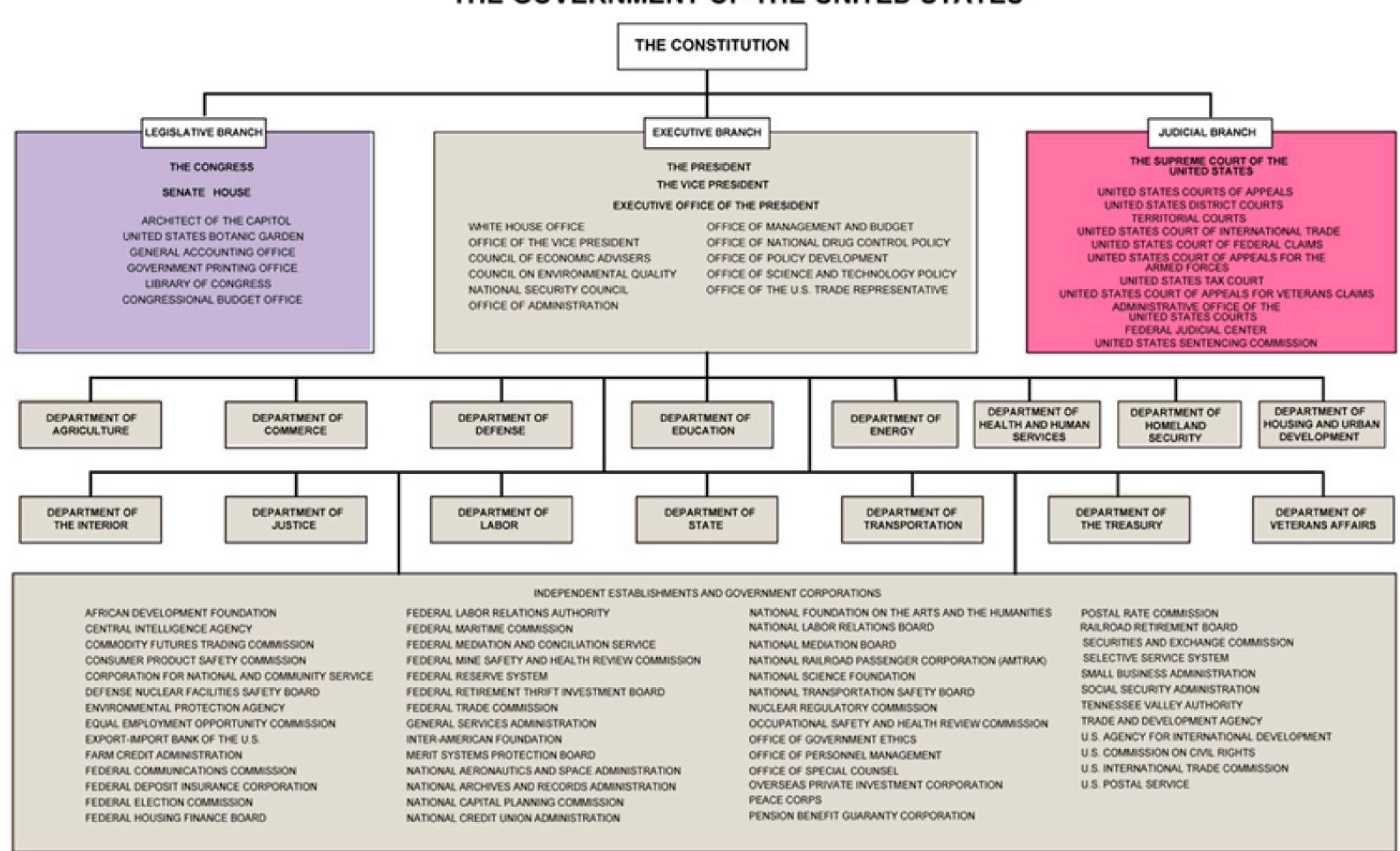


U.S. Government Rachelle Renee Rinke

OVER 2 MILLION CIVIL SERVANTS AND ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL WORK IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.

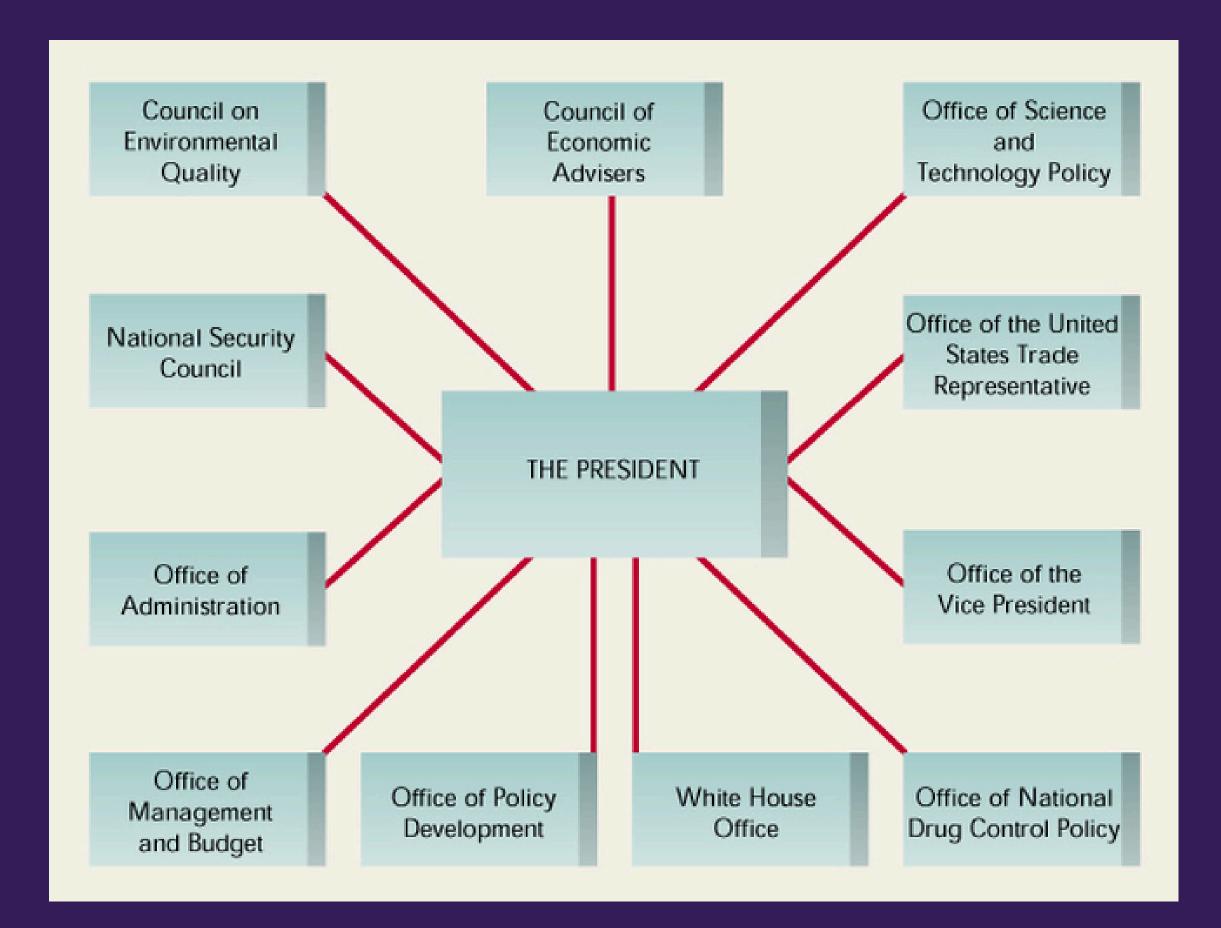
IT IS THE BRANCH WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES



THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

- Created in 1939 by President FD Roosevelt
- Mission is to help and support the President
- Communicates the President's message to the American people
- Promotes trade interests abroad



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE CABINET































HEADS OF THESE 15 EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

- Advise the President since 1787
- Heads of the departments are appointed by the President and approved by the Senate (US Constitution II, Sec 2) and form the Cabinet
- Enforce and administer the laws

Executive Branch The President Secretary of Labor The Vice President Secretary of Health and Human Secretary of State Services Secretary of Housing and Urban Secretary of Treasury Development Secretary of Defense Secretary of Transportation Attorney General Secretary of Energy Secretary of the Interior Secretary of Education Secretary of Agriculture Secretary of Veterans Affairs Secretary of Commerce Secretary of Homeland Security

IN THE HEADLINES...



THE CENSUS BUREAU

PART OF THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

US CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I (CONGRESS) SECTION 2 "ADDING TO THE WHOLE NUMBER OF FREE PERSONS, INCLUDING THOSE BOUND TO SERVICE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AND EXCLUDING INDIANS NOT TAXED, THREE FIFTHS OF ALL OTHER PERSONS.]/ THE ACTUAL ENUMERATION SHALL BE MADE WITHIN THREE YEARS AFTER THE FIRST MEETING OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WITHIN EVERY SUBSEQUENT TERM OF TEN YEARS, IN SUCH MANNER AS THEY SHALL BY LAW DIRECT."

FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT, SECTION 2:

"REPRESENTATIVES SHALL BE APPORTIONED AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE NUMBERS, COUNTING THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EACH STATE,"

POLITICS

Trump wants a new U.S. census to exclude people here illegally. It'd be unprecedented

UPDATED AUGUST 7, 2025 · 8:33 PM ET 1

HEARD ON MORNING EDITION









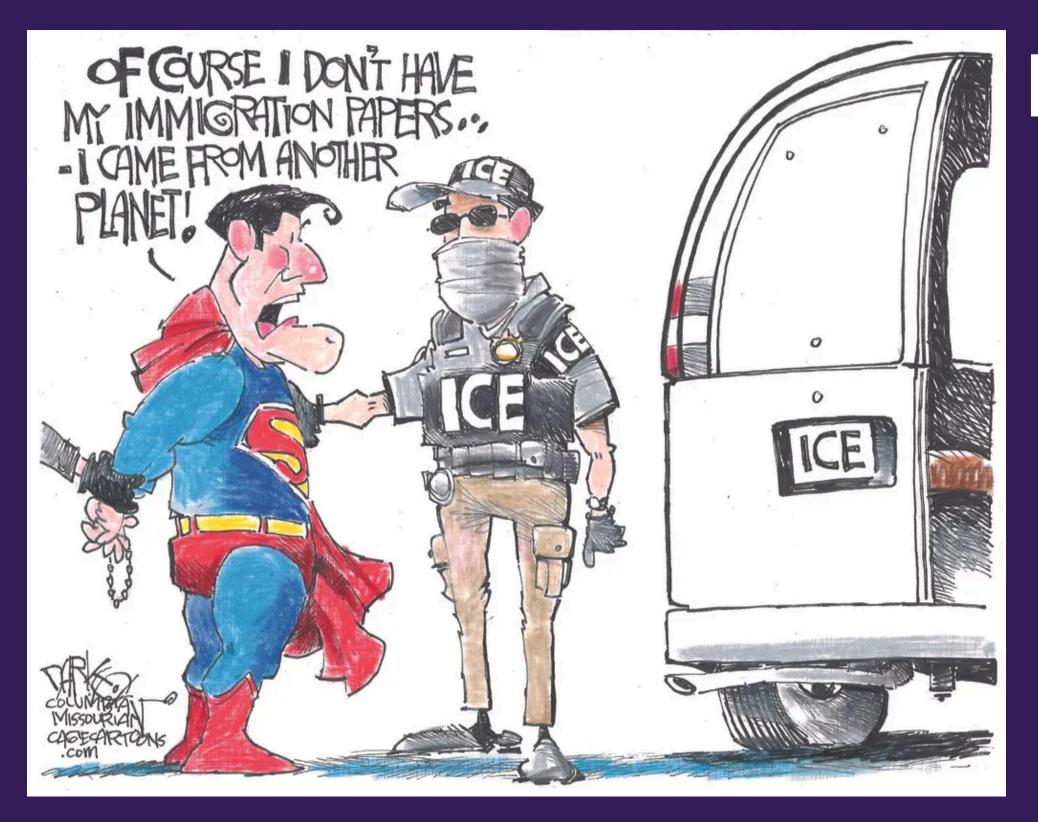
FORMER PRESIDENT JOE BIDEN AFFIRMED THE LONGSTANDING PRACTICE OF INCLUDING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN THE STATES IN THE CENSUS WITH A 2021 EXECUTIVE ORDER.

TRUMP REVOKED IT ON THE FIRST DAY OF HIS SECOND TERM.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS FIRED

Trump fired the her claiming that the jobs numbers were faked.

*Dr. McEntarfar was confirmed in the Senate in January 2024 by a vote of 86-8. One of those voting for her confirmation was then-Senator JD Vance.



DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY **V5.** DUE PROCESS

Identification

Hearing

Determination of Deportability

Final Order of Deportation

- ICE or correctional facility identifies noncitizen serving criminal sentence.
- ICE determines if criminal offense is ground for deportation proceedings (but not ground for summary removal).
- If offense is ground for deportation, ICE files Notice to Appear with EOIR.
- EOIR schedules initial hearing before immigration judge.

- Judge determines if noncitizen is deportable.
- If noncitizen is deportable, judge determines eligibility for relief from removal.
- If noncitizen is not eligible for relief, judge issues a final decision ordering deportation.
- A "final order of deportation" is served on the noncitizen.

AARP V TRUMP MAY 2025

SUPREME COURT ON DUE PROCESS:

"NOTICE ROUGHLY 24 HOURS BEFORE REMOVAL, DEVOID OF INFORMATION ABOUT HOW TO EXERCISE DUE PROCESS RIGHT TO CONTEST THAT REMOVAL, SURELY DOES NOT PASS MUSTER"

(7-2 VOTE)

HREE DIFFERENT EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

All with immigration agencies!!

- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of State
 Department of Justice

Immigration Agencies: Who's Who?

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)



U.S. Citizenship & Citizenship Service (USCIS)

Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE)

Customs and Border Protection (CBP) & Border Patrol (BP)

Determines eligibility for immigration benefits such as:

- SIJS
- U Visas
- Asylum
- Lawful Permanent Residence
- Citizenship

Identifies and apprehends any person who may be subject to removal from the U.S. Enforces immigration laws at a U.S. port of entry / border and within close proximity to the border.

Immigration Agencies: Who's Who?

U.S. Department of State



Bureau of Consular Affairs

Grants applications for U.S. visas required to seek admission to the United States.

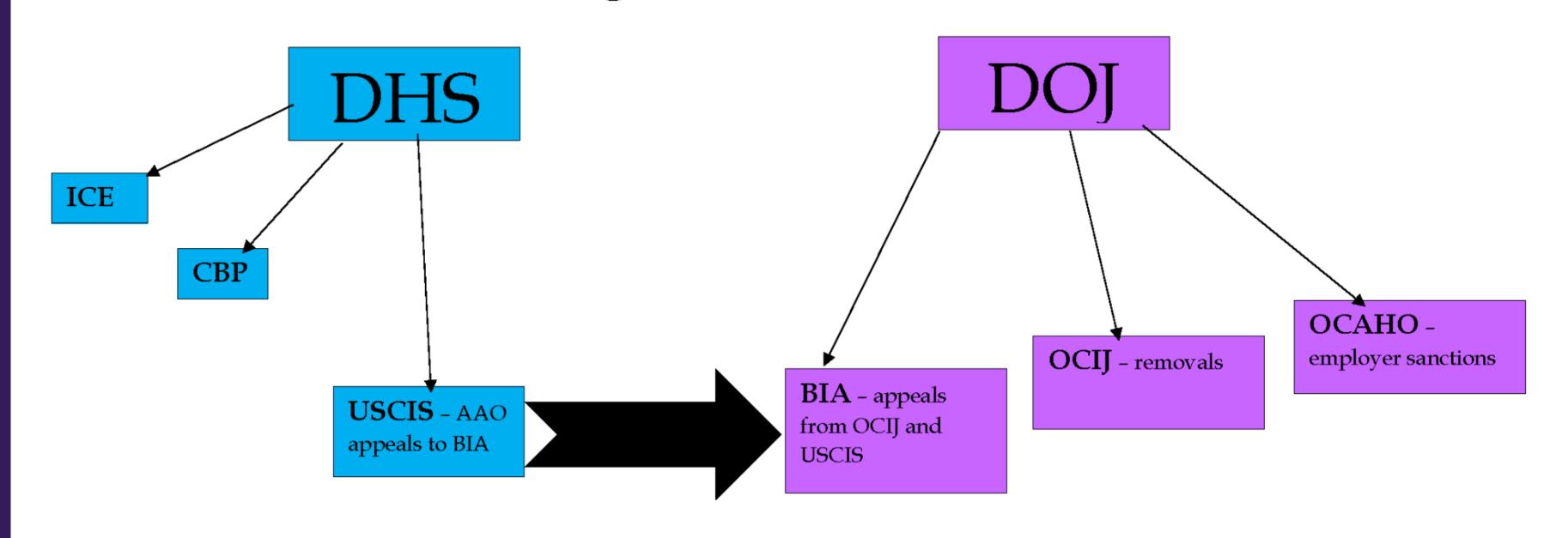
Bureau of Consular Affairs website Bureau of Population, Refugee & Migration

Oversees refugee programs.

Administers programs for unaccompanied minors.

PRM website

Department of Homeland Security and Department of Justice – Immigration Administrative Structure



IMMIGRATION JUDGES ARE UNDER THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

""IMMIGRATION JUDGES ARE EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, NOT THE JUDICIARY, AND OFTEN APPROVE THE HOMELAND SECURITY DEPARTMENT'S DEPORTATION EFFORTS." THE IMMIGRATION JUDGES FOLLOW THE DIRECTIVES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

POWERS AND LIMITS ON IMMIGRATION JUDGES

- Power: Make determinations of removability, deportability, and excludability
- Limit: No jurisdiction over visas, naturalization, or determinations by Homeland Security involving safe third country agreements

U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS)

Agency Officers
Officers determine eligibility for immigration benefits.

Administrative Appeals Office Agency adjudicates appeals

U.S. District Courts

U.S. Courts of Appeals

U.S. Supreme Court

Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR)

Immigration Court

Immigration judges preside over immigration proceedings ('removal proceedings') to determine if a person should be removed from the U.S.

Board of Immigration Appeals
Agency adjudicates appeals

U.S. District Courts

U.S. Courts of Appeals

U.S. Supreme Court

Federal Courts have limited judicial review authority.

ROEPENDENT AGENCIES

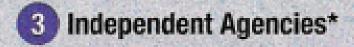


- Formed in 1887/1889 Interstate
 Commerce Commission to regulate railroads was the first
- Core mission: Safeguarding the well-being of all Americans
- **Examples:** Protection from unsafe products, travel protection, protection of workers' rights, protection from inflation/unemployment, soft power in foreign relations, etc.

- These agencies are not "supposed" to be under the President's direct control
 - Also not supposed to be under the direct control of the Office of Management and Budget
- Theoretically insulated from politics
- Some refer to these agencies as "the administrative state"

- Often created and funded by Congress
- **Exception:** the US Post Office was created in the Constitution (Art I Section 8 Clause 7), funded through sales NOT taxes
- Agency heads can only be removed for incompetence, negligence of duty, incapacity or "cause"

There are approximately 150 independent agencies in the Executive Branch.



Central Intelligence Agency Commission on Civil Rights Commodity Futures **Trading Commission** Consumer Product Safety Commission Corporation for National and Community Service **Environmental Protection Agency** Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Export-Import Bank of the U.S. Farm Credit Administration Federal Communications Commission Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Federal Election Commission Federal Housing Finance Board Federal Maritime Commission Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

Federal Reserve System Federal Trade Commission General Services Administration Merit Systems Protection Board National Aeronautics and Space Administration National Archives and Records Administration National Labor Relations Board National Railroad Passenger Corporation National Transportation Safety Board **Nuclear Regulatory Commission** Office of Personnel Management Peace Corps Securities and Exchange Commission Selective Service System Small Business Administration Social Security Administration Tennessee Valley Authority U.S. Postal Service

*Altogether, there are some 150 independent agencies in the executive branch.



Defend the Institute of Museum Library Services—Take Action N







UNITED STATES
INSTITUTE OF PEACE

Making Peace Possible





THE FEDERAL RESERVE





POWERS OF EXEC. DEPT. OF PRESIDENT, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

- Write the regulations that enforce the laws written by Congress (may stringently or loosely enforce)
- Enforce the laws passed by Congress (using fines, law suits) stringently or not

POWERS OF EXEC. DEPT. OF PRESIDENT, DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

 The Executive Office of the President, the Executive Department and the Independent Agencies are independent of public opinion (theoretically) and loyal to the US Constitution



NO, I'M SORRY, I CAN'T DO ANY OF THIS.... WHAT?... NO, I'M AFRAID YOU CAN'T FIRE ME, DONALD...

LIMITS ON THE POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

- Public opinion
- Funding from Congress that can be reduced or eliminated
- Rulings by the federal courts can declare regulations unconstitutional

LIMITS ON THE POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

- Relentless v Dept of Commerce, 2024 overruled Chevron v Natural Resources Defense Council which held courts would defer to the Executive Branch agencies' interpretations of their own regulations
- NOW courts "should decide all relevant questions of law" when reviewing agency actions. This case increased the power of the Courts over Executive Departments

LIMITS ON THE POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

THE HATCH ACT

- A FEDERAL LAW PASSED IN 1939 LIMITING CERTAIN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES
- THE LAW'S PURPOSE IS TO ENSURE THAT FEDERAL PROGRAMS ARE ADMINISTERED IN A NONPARTISAN FASHION, TO PROTECT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES FROM POLITICAL COERCION IN THE WORKPLACE, AND TO ENSURE THAT FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ARE ADVANCED BASED ON MERIT AND NOT BASED ON POLITICAL AFFILIATION

HATCH ACT RESTRICTIONS

EXAMPLES

- MAY NOT BE A CANDIDATE IN A PARTISAN ELECTION
- MAY NOT USE OFFICIAL AUTHORITY TO AFFECT THE RESULT OF AN ELECTION
- MAY NOT ENGAGE IN ANY POLITICAL ACTIVITY (INCLUDING POSTING ON SOCIAL MEDIA) WHILE ON DUTY, IN UNIFORM

LIMITS ON THE POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

- EXECUTIVE ORDERS FROM WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH ITSELF TO REDUCE FUNDING, FIRE EMPLOYEES, OR ELIMINATE A DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY
 - AN EXAMPLE: THE RECENT ORDERS IMPACTING
 THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, USAID, AND
 THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

METHODS TO ENFORCE EXECUTIVE ORDERS

• IMPOUNDMENT OF FUNDS: THE PRESIDENT WITHHOLDS
CONGRESSIONALLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS

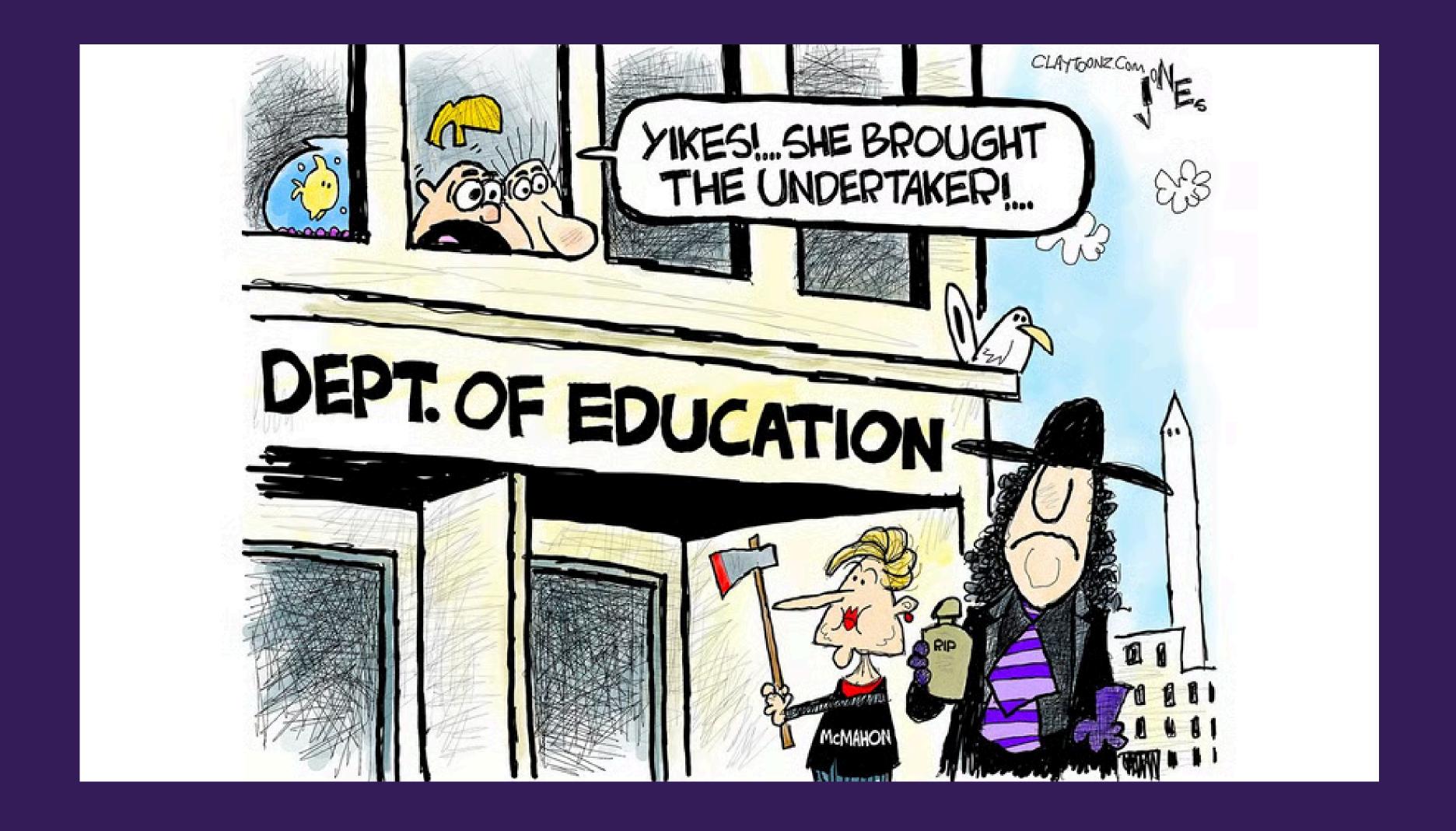
• RESCISSION OF FUNDS: A SPECIFIC TYPE OF IMPOUNDMENT THAT INVOLVES CANCELLATION OF PREVIOUSLY APPROPRIATED FUNDS. CONGRESS HAS 45 DAYS TO APPROVE, MODIFY OR REJECT BY SIMPLE MAJORITY VOTE (NO FILIBUSTER IN THE SENATE ALLOWED)

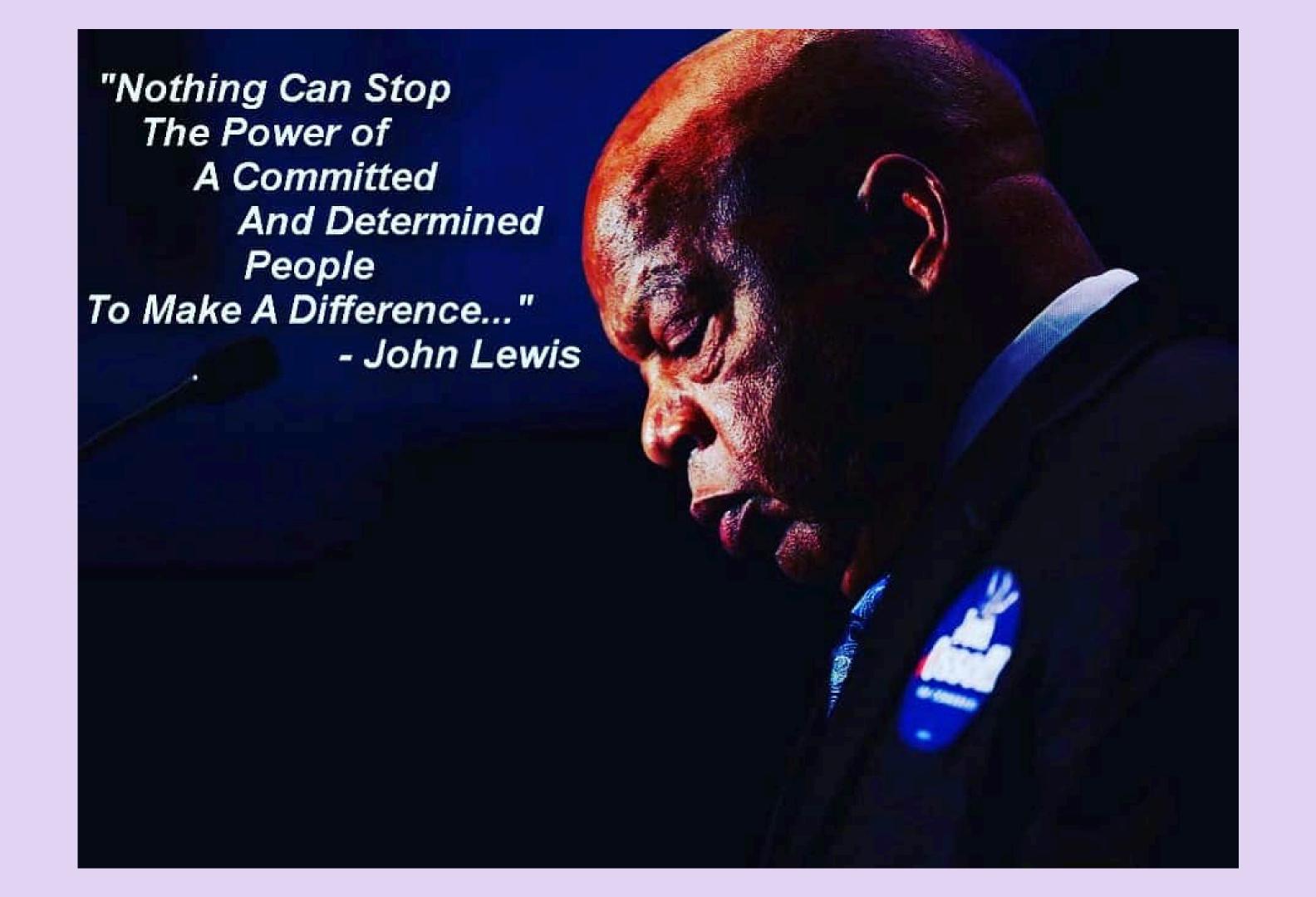


LONG TERM CONSEQUENCES OF CURRENT EXECUTIVE ORDERS

• WEAKENING OF CHECKS AND BALANCES PROVIDED BY THE TRADITION OF NON-PARTISAN CIVIL SERVANTS WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

• LOSS OF INSTITUTIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND BRAIN DRAIN ASSOCIATED WITH LOSS OF EMPLOYEES AND THE DEFUNDING OF RESEARCH AT UNIVERSITIES









Q&ATimes



