1. Total # in Congress

535 members of each House
100 U.S. Senators
435 U.S. Representatives
5 Delegates
1 Resident Commissioner
Currently, the District of Columbia and the territories of American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are represented by a single delegate each.

Puerto Rico elects a Resident Commissioner.

- Delegates and Resident Commissioners may participate in debates and vote in committees, but may not vote on the floor of the full House.

Delegates serve for two-year terms; the Resident Commissioner serves for a four-year term.
3.

- US House of Representatives
  - 235 Democrats
  - 1988 Republicans
  - 2 vacancy/disputes

- US Senate
  - 45 Democrats
  - 53 Republican
  - 2 Independents
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Representative
Democracy = A Republic
The opening words of the Constitution “We the People” signal that, in our nation, it is the people who are sovereign. (popular Sovereignty)

They do so by electing representatives, whose job it is to make laws. (Legislative power)

Representing the People. Each member of Congress represents the people of a particular geographic area called the member’s constituents.
7. LEGISLATIVE POWER

The power to create laws. (legislate)

Laws are a system of rules that are enforced through social institutions to govern behavior. (most are written and codified)
8.

4 Levels of government in which laws are made and the body that makes them.

- **FEDERAL** - Congress
- **STATE** - General Assembly
- **LOCAL** - City Council
- **SCHOOL** - School Board
9. How does Congress affect my life?

**FOOD** Congress had a role in ensuring that it is safe, and that nutritional information about. Its contents are printed on its packaging.

**AUTOMOBILES** Nearly every safety feature in it—from seat belts, to air bags, to the quality of the tires—has been strengthened through efforts of Congress. And Congress has also funded many of the roads upon which you drive.

**JOBS** Congress has improved workplace safety, prohibited job discrimination, and protected pensions. Congress may even have supported your elementary school lunch, high school library, or the college tuition that helped set you on your way. Congress sets the national minimum wage, overseas regulation of workplace safety, prohibits job discrimination, and helps protect pensions.

**RECREATION** National parks and unpolluted rivers bear the stamp of congressional involvement.

**MEDICINE** Congress likely supported its research and development, and regulated testing to ensure that it is safe.
SECURITY Congress makes sure members of the military have the resources they need both at home and abroad-to defend democracy.

Education- Congress helps sets the standards for public schools, and provide grants and loans for higher education.

Health- Congress invests in research for new drugs and helps ensure that medicines are regularly tested for safety.

Retirement- Congress set up and maintains Social Security and Medicare for older Americans.

Transportation- Congress appropriates funding for highways and roads, and oversees air safety.

Taxes- Congress decides how to raise the funds needed to pay for all federal programs.
10. and 11.
TERMS AND SESSIONS of Congress

☐ A term is two years
☐ A session is one year
☐ There are two sessions in ONE term

- 2016  114\textsuperscript{th} term / 229\textsuperscript{th} session
- 2017  115\textsuperscript{th} Term / 230\textsuperscript{th} session
- 2018  115\textsuperscript{th} Term / 231\textsuperscript{st} session
- 2019  116\textsuperscript{th} Term / 232\textsuperscript{nd} session
- 2020  116\textsuperscript{th} Term / 233\textsuperscript{rd} session
12. U.S. Capitol in the U.S. Capital - DC
ARTICLE I

I, 1, 1 All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Bicameral = Two houses
Congress is a Federal Bicameral Legislature

- Level - National
- Bicameral - 2 House
- Legislative - Make laws
16. U.S. Constitution

- Article I Congress
  - Legislative Powers granted - Section 1
  - U.S. House of Representatives Section 2
  - U.S. Senate Section 3
17. Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, The House of Representatives

1. Clause 1. Terms are **two years**

2. Clause 2. Qualifications

- **Must be at least 25 years old**
- **Must have been a citizen of the United States for the past 7 years**
- **Must be (at the time of the election) an inhabitant of the state they represent.**

- It is not, however, required for the representative to live in the **district** they will represent.
- **They wanted them to “feel” and the know the issues that matter.**
- **To be accountable for their own actions by their own community.**
Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution

Clause 3. Representation and taxation determined by apportionment. (population)

- 19. Every state gets at least one U.S. Representative.
- 3/5 Compromise included in count
- 20. Calculated every ten years by CENSUS.
- Minimum of 1/30,000
APPORPTIONMENT

21. The process by which seats in the United States House of Representatives are distributed among the 50 states according to the most recent constitutionally mandated decennial census.

- Each state is apportioned a number of seats which approximately corresponds to its share of the aggregate population of the 50 states.
- However, every state is constitutionally guaranteed at least one seat.
Each state is represented in the U.S. House proportionally to its population, and is entitled to at least one Representative. The total number of Representatives is currently fixed at 435.

- 1789, 1 rep per 30,000
- 2016, 1 rep per 720,000
The Original First Amendment

- Created a formula that would today that would be a requirement of 1 representative per 50,000 people.
- That would be 6,000 representatives in the House.
- Amendment 1 would need 27 states to ratify it for it to be included.
- Challenged at SCOTUS in 2012, lost because of 1939 case, *Coleman v. Miller*, that declared it a political issue.
Article I, Section 2 of the Constitution
The House of Representatives

25. Clause 4. Vacancies are filled by governor of that state.

26. Clause 5. U.S. Speaker of the House is the chosen leader by House members.

28. Has SOLE AUTHORITY to IMPEACH

29. IMPEACHMENT- to bring charges
30. Article I, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution
The U.S. Senate

☐ 31. Clause 1. Every state gets **TWO** U.S. Senators
  ■ 32. Serve **six year** terms
  ■ Each U.S. senator gets one vote
  ■ 33. U.S. Senators **originally** chosen by **state legislatures**.
35. 17th Amendment

34. (1913) of the U.S. Constitution changed it so that they could be **DIRECTLY elected by the people** themselves.

36.
- State legislative corruption
- Electoral deadlocks
- Increase in perceived democracy
- State Legislative requirements inconsistent

37. Populist and **Progressive** movements led the charge.
NEED TO KNOW - Very Important!!!

- 38. Clause 2. 1/3 of U.S. Senators are elected every Two years
- 39. Less disruption of work to be completed
- To be a continuous body
- Consistency
- 40. Governor fills vacancies
Article I, Section 3 of the U.S. Constitution

41. Clause 3. The U.S. Senate requirement

- Must be at least **30 years old**
- Must have been **a citizen of the United States for at least the past 9 years**
- must be (at the time of the election) an **inhabitant of the state** they seek to represent.
The age and citizenship qualifications for senators are more stringent than those for representatives. In *Federalist No. 62*, James Madison justified this arrangement by arguing that the "senatorial trust" called for a "greater extent of information and stability of character."

42. Senate- Often referred to as the UPPER HOUSE
Differences continued...

- The House has specific time limits for speech and debate
- 43. The Senate is unlimited
  - 43. *Sometimes the Senate FILLIBUSTERS a bill. Talking a bill to death.*
  - 44. *Only the CLOTURE RULE can prevent a FILLIBUSTER (GAG RULE) 2/3 vote of Senate*
Article I section 3

45. Clause 4. The Vice President will be the President of the U.S. Senate

46. Only votes if there is a tie

Clause 5. The U.S. Senate chooses President Pro Tempore

47. Temporary president of the U.S. Senate
Article Section 3

   - Oath administered
   - Chief Justice will preside. ♥♥♥♥
   - 49. Requires 2/3 of membership for conviction

☐ 50. Clause 7. Judgement limited to removal from office and disqualification of holding office.
   - Held to all other laws
Who are members of Congress?

- Membership of the 115th Congress
Article I Section 4

- States may choose when to hold elections for the federal office.

- 51. Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year.
52. Elections for U.S. representatives are held in every even-numbered year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Under the 20th Amendment, congressional terms begin at noon on January 3 of every odd-numbered year.
Article I Section 5

- Each U.S. House creates their own procedural rules and they are required to have a quorum to do any business

- **53. 2/3 vote** of the membership may expel any member

- Each U.S. House must keep a record of their proceedings.

- 54. May not **adjourn** without permission of the other house for more than three days.
U.S. Congress Members get paid (see next slide)

**Immunity - KNOW THIS DEFINITION**

- In all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from **Arrest** during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same.

- May not be held liable for any **Speech or Debate** in either U.S. House

- May not hold any other federal office
The current salary for rank-and-file members of the U.S. House and U.S. Senate is $174,000 per year.

Members are free to turn down pay increase and some choose to do so.

From 1789 to 1815, members of Congress received only a per diem (daily payment) of $6.00 while in session.

Members began receiving an annual salary in 1815, when they were paid $1,500 per year.

Salaries of Congress
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Salary</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of retired US Presidents</td>
<td>$450,000 FOR LIFE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of House/Senate members</td>
<td>$174,000 FOR LIFE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Speaker of the House</td>
<td>$223,500 FOR LIFE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Majority/Minority Leaders</td>
<td>$194,400 FOR LIFE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average salary of a soldier deployed in Afghanistan</td>
<td>$38,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average income for seniors on Social Security</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I think we found where the cuts should be made!

If you agree... Pass it on!
56. Congress: Leadership Members' Salary

Leaders of the U.S. House and U.S. Senate are paid a higher salary than rank-and-file members.

**U.S. Senate Leadership**
- Vice President- $243,000
- Majority Leader - $193,400
- Minority Leader - $193,400

**U.S. House Leadership**
- Speaker of the House - $223,500
- Majority Leader - $193,400
- Minority Leader- $193,400

http://usgovinfo.about.com/od/uscongress/a/congresspay.htm
Other Monetary Benefits

- Post 1984 all members pay federal income tax.
- Post 2014 all are part of Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.
- Contribute 1.3% to retirement and 6.2% to SS
  - Minimum 5 years service
  - 50 years old with 20 years to be eligible
  - 62 or 25 years – any time
- 57. $1.2 to 1.3 million dollars allowance for office
  - $950,000 on personnel
  - Record and report
  - Up to 18 full time
  - Up to 4 part time
58. Limits

- **58. 27th Amendment** No law, varying the compensation for the services of the U.S. Senators and U.S. Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of U.S. Representatives shall have intervened.

- A **cost-of-living-adjustment (COLA)** increase takes effect annually unless Congress votes to not accept it:
  - Have voted it down since 2009

- Limited outside income 15% (30,000)
  - No limit on investments and profits

- May deduct 3,000 for living expenses
59. Perks

- Members are granted several free Capitol parking spaces and are exempt from parking tickets through the use of special license plates.

- Members of Congress enjoy such facilities as private gymnasiums, low cost barbers, and subsidized dining areas. send large quantities of mail at a reduced cost (Franking).
Perks continued

- Another privilege is the use of the Library of Congress. The Library's primary mission is to serve the Congress and its staff. To do this, the Congressional Research Service provides detailed, up-to-date and non-partisan research for Senators, Representatives, and their staff to help them carry out their functions as national servants.

- Free travel to and from districts and trips of inquiry
61. I,7,2

- HABBAL 10% of bills become laws!!!!
- How a bill becomes a law
61. & 62. Veto I, 7, 2

Presidential vetoes 2018
I,8, 1-17 Enumerated/Expressed Powers

- To tax (uniform)
- To borrow Money
- To regulate Commerce both foreign and interstate
- To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization and Bankruptcies
- To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
- To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting
- To establish Post Offices and post Roads
- To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
- Patents and Copyrights
- To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Sea
- To declare War
- To raise and support Armies, $ no longer Term than two Years;
- To provide and maintain a Navy
- To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces
Enumerated powers continued

- To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

- To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia.

- To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever over the Federal District of DC.
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.
Section 9 Denied Powers (Limited Government)

- May not prohibit the slave trade until 1808.
- The Privilege of the **Writ of Habeas Corpus** shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.
- No **Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law** shall be passed.
- No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
- No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles **exported** from any State.
- No Preference of ports
- All money has to be appropriated in the budget.
- **No Title of Nobility** shall be granted by the United States and receive gifts on behalf of US.
66. Term Limits for Congress?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ It gets rid of the dead wood and the hacks.</td>
<td>☐ You will get weaker candidates who are less qualified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Makes them more accountable</td>
<td>☐ It will force out the really good legislators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Allows more opportunities for new people.</td>
<td>☐ Loose seniority system for committees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ we already have term limits. It is decided by the voters at elections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ We've had term limits in the state legislature for about 10 years, and it has had mixed results.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Each state legislature is responsible for drawing the districts.

U.S. Supreme Court has ruled they must be as equally numbered in population as possible.

Parties in control tend to draw districts that will benefit their parties chances of being elected in those districts.
Who serves US?
LEADERSHIP IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker of the House

Rep. Nancy Pelosi
Elected by the whole of the House of Representatives, the Speaker acts as leader of the House and combines several roles: the institutional role of presiding officer and administrative head of the House, the role of leader of the majority party in the House, and the representative role of an elected member of the House. The Speaker of the House is second in line to succeed the President, after the Vice President.

Democratic Leadership

Majority Leader
Rep. Steny Hoyer
Represents Democrats on the House floor.

Majority Whip
Rep. James Clyburn
Assists leadership in managing party’s legislative program.

Assistant Speaker
Rep. Ben Ray Luján
Assists the Majority Leader.

Republican Leadership

Republican Leader
Rep. Kevin McCarthy
Represents Republicans on the House floor.

Republican Whip
Rep. Steve Scalise
Assists leadership in managing party’s legislative program.

Republican Conference Chairman
Rep. Liz Cheney
Heads organization of all Republican Party members in the House.

Republican Policy Committee Chairman
Rep. Gary Palmer
Heads Conference forum for policy development.
Former Speaker of the U.S. House- John Boehner (Ohio) 8th district
United States Representative for the 16th district
James Renacci
Republican
Anthony Gonzalez (R) Elected in 2018 to the Ohio 16th Congressional District.

US House Committees on Financial Services and Science, Space and Technology.

Salary $174,000
Who serves US?
# U.S. Senate Leadership

## Leadership & Officers

Listed below are the current leadership and officers for the 116th Congress. Also available on Senate.gov are historical essays on and lists of Senate leadership and Senate officers.

### Constitutionally Mandated Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vice President</td>
<td>Pence, Michael R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President</td>
<td>Pro Tempore Grassley, Chuck</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Political Party Leaders

#### Republican Leadership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican Leader</td>
<td>McConnell, Mitch (R-KY)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Republican Leader</td>
<td>Thune, John (R-SD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican Conference Chairman</td>
<td>Ernst, Joni (R-IA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican Policy Committee Chairman</td>
<td>Blunt, Roy (R-MO)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republican Conference Chairman</td>
<td>Young, Todd (R-IN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Democratic Leadership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Leader Chairman of the Conference</td>
<td>Schumer, Charles E. (D-NY)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whip</td>
<td>Durbin, Richard J. (D-IL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Democratic Leader</td>
<td>Murray, Patty (D-WA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairwoman of Policy &amp; Communications Committee</td>
<td>Stabenow, Debbie (D-MI)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice Chair of Conference</td>
<td>Sanders, Elizabeth (D-MA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vice Chair of Conference</td>
<td>Warren, Mark R. (D-VA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair of Steering Committee</td>
<td>Klobuchar, Amy (D-MN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman of Outreach</td>
<td>Van Hollen, Chris (D-MD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Conference</td>
<td>Baldwin, Tammy (D-WI)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vice Chairman of Policy &amp; Communications Committee</td>
<td>Manchin, Joe, Ill (D-WV)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
United States Senator Sherrod Brown
Democrat
United States Senator  Rob Portman
Republican
For more information

- [http://www.senate.gov/](http://www.senate.gov/)