

Chapter 1 : List of Presidents of the United States by previous experience - Wikipedia

"Presidents & U.S. Government is an audio CD with an accompanying book that makes learning about American presidents fun. Engaging rap songs help students memorize the names of America's presidents and basics about the American government in this dynamic CD.

The Presentment Clause requires that any bill passed by Congress must be presented to the president before it can become law. Once the legislation has been presented, the president has three options: The legislation empowered the president to sign any spending bill into law while simultaneously striking certain spending items within the bill, particularly any new spending, any amount of discretionary spending, or any new limited tax benefit. Congress could then repass that particular item. If the president then vetoed the new legislation, Congress could override the veto by its ordinary means, a two-thirds vote in both houses. *City of New York v. U. Supreme Court* ruled such a legislative alteration of the veto power to be unconstitutional. The power to declare war is constitutionally vested in Congress, but the president has ultimate responsibility for the direction and disposition of the military. The exact degree of authority that the Constitution grants to the President as Commander in Chief has been the subject of much debate throughout history, with Congress at various times granting the President wide authority and at others attempting to restrict that authority. In 1794, Washington used his constitutional powers to assemble 12,000 militia to quell the Whiskey Rebellion—a conflict in western Pennsylvania involving armed farmers and distillers who refused to pay excise tax on spirits. According to historian Joseph Ellis, this was the "first and only time a sitting American president led troops in the field", though James Madison briefly took control of artillery units in defense of Washington D.C. The President is to be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. It would amount to nothing more than the supreme command and direction of the military and naval forces. Such agreements become, upon receiving the advice and consent of the U. Senate by a two-thirds majority vote, binding with the force of federal law. Administrative powers Suffice it to say that the President is made the sole repository of the executive powers of the United States, and the powers entrusted to him as well as the duties imposed upon him are awesome indeed. General Services Administration, U. Ambassadors, members of the Cabinet, and other federal officers, are all appointed by a president with the "advice and consent" of a majority of the Senate. When the Senate is in recess for at least ten days, the president may make recess appointments. The power of a president to fire executive officials has long been a contentious political issue. Generally, a president may remove executive officials purely at will. Additionally, the president possesses the power to manage operations of the federal government through issuing various types of directives, such as presidential proclamation and executive orders. When the president is lawfully exercising one of the constitutionally conferred presidential responsibilities, the scope of this power is broad. Moreover, Congress can overturn an executive order through legislation. e. Juridical powers The president also has the power to nominate federal judges, including members of the United States courts of appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States. However, these nominations require Senate confirmation. Securing Senate approval can provide a major obstacle for presidents who wish to orient the federal judiciary toward a particular ideological stance. When nominating judges to U. Presidents may also grant pardons and reprieves. Gerald Ford pardoned Richard Nixon a month after taking office. Bill Clinton pardoned Patty Hearst on his last day in office, as is often done just before the end of a second presidential term, but not without controversy. Historically, two doctrines concerning executive power have developed that enable the president to exercise executive power with a degree of autonomy. The first is executive privilege, which allows the president to withhold from disclosure any communications made directly to the president in the performance of executive duties. When Nixon tried to use executive privilege as a reason for not turning over subpoenaed evidence to Congress during the Watergate scandal, the Supreme Court ruled in *United States v. Nixon*, U. When President Clinton attempted to use executive privilege regarding the Lewinsky scandal, the Supreme Court ruled in *Clinton v. Jones*, U. These cases established the legal precedent that executive privilege is valid, although the exact extent of the privilege has yet to be clearly defined. Additionally, federal courts have allowed this privilege to

radiate outward and protect other executive branch employees, but have weakened that protection for those executive branch communications that do not involve the president. The state secrets privilege allows the president and the executive branch to withhold information or documents from discovery in legal proceedings if such release would harm national security. Precedent for the privilege arose early in the 19th century when Thomas Jefferson refused to release military documents in the treason trial of Aaron Burr and again in *Totten v. United States* 92 U. Supreme Court until *United States v. Therefore*, the president cannot directly introduce legislative proposals for consideration in Congress. For example, the president or other officials of the executive branch may draft legislation and then ask senators or representatives to introduce these drafts into Congress. The president can further influence the legislative branch through constitutionally or statutorily mandated, periodic reports to Congress. Additionally, the president may attempt to have Congress alter proposed legislation by threatening to veto that legislation unless requested changes are made. In the 20th century, critics charged that too many legislative and budgetary powers that should have belonged to Congress had slid into the hands of presidents. As the head of the executive branch, presidents control a vast array of agencies that can issue regulations with little oversight from Congress. If both houses cannot agree on a date of adjournment, the president may appoint a date for Congress to adjourn. For example, Franklin Delano Roosevelt convened a special session of Congress immediately after the December 7, , Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor and asked for a declaration of war. Ceremonial roles President Woodrow Wilson throws out the ceremonial first ball on Opening Day , As head of state, the president can fulfill traditions established by previous presidents. William Howard Taft started the tradition of throwing out the ceremonial first pitch in at Griffith Stadium , Washington, D. Every president since Taft, except for Jimmy Carter , threw out at least one ceremonial first ball or pitch for Opening Day, the All-Star Game , or the World Series , usually with much fanfare. Hayes began in the first White House egg rolling for local children. Truman administration, every Thanksgiving the president is presented with a live domestic turkey during the annual National Thanksgiving Turkey Presentation held at the White House. Since , when the custom of "pardoning" the turkey was formalized by George H. Bush , the turkey has been taken to a farm where it will live out the rest of its natural life. Many outgoing presidents since James Buchanan traditionally give advice to their successor during the presidential transition. During a state visit by a foreign head of state, the president typically hosts a State Arrival Ceremony held on the South Lawn , a custom begun by John F. Some argue that images of the presidency have a tendency to be manipulated by administration public relations officials as well as by presidents themselves. One critic described the presidency as "propagandized leadership" which has a "mesmerizing power surrounding the office". Kennedy was described as carefully framed "in rich detail" which "drew on the power of myth" regarding the incident of PT [66] and wrote that Kennedy understood how to use images to further his presidential ambitions. Nelson believes presidents over the past thirty years have worked towards "undivided presidential control of the executive branch and its agencies". To serve as president, one must: Under the Twenty-second Amendment , no person can be elected president more than twice. The amendment also specifies that if any eligible person serves as president or acting president for more than two years of a term for which some other eligible person was elected president, the former can only be elected president once. However, this disqualification can be lifted by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress. The most common previous profession of U. Nominees campaign across the country to explain their views, convince voters and solicit contributions. Much of the modern electoral process is concerned with winning swing states through frequent visits and mass media advertising drives. Election Map of the United States showing the number of electoral votes allocated following the census to each state and the District of Columbia for the , and presidential elections; it also notes that Maine and Nebraska distribute electors by way of the Congressional District Method. Electoral College United States The president is elected indirectly by the voters of each state and the District of Columbia through the Electoral College, a body of electors formed every four years for the sole purpose of electing the president and vice president to concurrent four-year terms. As prescribed by the Twelfth Amendment, each state is entitled to a number of electors equal to the size of its total delegation in both houses of Congress. Additionally, the Twenty-third Amendment provides that the District of Columbia is entitled to the number it would have if it were a state, but in no case more than that of

the least populous state. They typically vote for the candidates of the party.

The president of the United States is the head of state of the U.S., the chief executive of the federal government, and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The United States was the first nation to create the office of president as the head of state in a modern republic. The Constitution.

As a government, we should always do everything in our power to bring these Americans home safe and to support their families. Dedicated public servants across our government work tirelessly to do so. Our military personnel risk their lives in dangerous missions, such as the operation I authorized last year that attempted to rescue Americans held in Syria and Yemen. And there have been successes, such as the rescue of Captain Richard Phillips, held by Somali pirates, and Jessica Buchanan, rescued from Somalia. Tragically, too many others have not. And at this very moment, Americans continue to be held by terrorist groups or detained unjustly by foreign governments. For them, the nightmare goes on -- and so does our work, day and night, to reunite them with their loved ones. These families have already suffered enough, and they should never feel ignored or victimized by their own government. We must do better. I want to thank everybody who contributed to this review -- inside and outside of government, some of whom are here today. I especially want to thank the former hostages and families who contributed. When her son, Peter -- also known as Abdul-Rahman -- was being held in Syria, his mother Paula Kassig wrote me a letter. And in it, she described how on clear nights she and her husband would look up at the stars and the moon and wonder if, perhaps, their son might be able to see them, too -- a reminder of the bond they might still share. I just spent time with some of the families, as well as some former hostages here at the White House. And needless to say, it was a very emotional meeting. Some are still grieving. I thanked them for sharing their experiences and their ideas with our review team. I acknowledged to them in private what I want to say publicly -- that it is true that there have been times where our government, regardless of good intentions, has let them down. I promised them that we can do better. Broadly speaking, they fall into three areas. And to do so, we will use all elements of our national power. I am reaffirming that the United States government will not make concessions, such as paying ransom, to terrorist groups holding American hostages. And I know this can be a subject of significant public debate. And if my family were at risk, obviously I would move heaven and earth to get those loved ones back. As President, I also have to consider our larger national security. And so I firmly believe that our policy ultimately puts fewer Americans at risk. At the same time, we are clarifying that our policy does not prevent communication with hostage-takers -- by our government, the families of hostages, or third parties who help these families. So my message to these families was simple: We will stand by you. Every department that is involved in our national security apparatus cares deeply about these hostages, prioritizes them and works really hard. In fact, this fusion cell, located at the FBI, is already up and running. Third -- and running through all these efforts -- we are fundamentally changing how our government works with families of hostages. Many of the families told us that they at times felt like an afterthought or a distraction; that, too often, the law enforcement, or military and intelligence officials they were interacting with were begrudging in giving them information. And that ends today. We are all on the same team, and nobody cares more about bringing home these Americans than their own families, and we have to treat them as partners. So, specifically, our new fusion cell will include a person dedicated to coordinating the support families get from the government. This coordinator will ensure that we communicate with families better, with one clear voice, and that families get information that is timely and accurate. Working with the intelligence community, we will be sharing more intelligence with families. Everyone who deals with these families on a regular basis will be given additional training to ensure families are treated with the dignity and compassion that they deserve. In particular, I want to point out that no family of an American hostage has ever been prosecuted for paying a ransom for the return of their loved ones. So the bottom line is this: When it comes to how our government works to recover Americans held hostage and how we work with their families, we are changing how we do business. And in the course of our review, several families told us they wanted to spare other families the frustrations they endured. The second one begins when you realize you only have one. Kayla devoted her life to serving those

in need around the world. To refugees in Syria who had lost everything, she was a source of comfort and hope. And during her captivity, Kayla managed to smuggle a letter to her family. I am not breaking down and I will not give in no matter how long it takes. Our reach is long. Justice will be done. My message to every American being held unjustly around the world who is fighting from the inside to survive another day, my message to their families who long to hold them once more, is that the United States of America will never stop working to reunite you with your family. We will not give up -- no matter how long it takes. Thank you very much, everybody.

Chapter 3 : Impeachment - HISTORY

The President of the United States (POTUS) is the head of state and head of government of the United States of America. The president directs the executive branch of the federal government and is the commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces.

Visit Website But the vision of a strong national leader favored by Alexander Hamilton and his fellow Federalists eventually triumphed over opponents like Thomas Jefferson and James Madison , who favored a relatively weak, limited executive branch. What Does the Executive Branch Do? The vice president supports and advises the president and is ready to assume the presidency if the president is unable to serve. The vice president is also president of the U. Senate , and can cast a tie-breaking vote in the Senate. Initially, electors did not vote separately for president and vice president, but cast a single vote; the candidate who came in second became the vice president. But in , after two highly contentious national elections, the 12th Amendment changed the voting process to the current system. Each of these departments is led by a member of the Cabinet, who serve as advisors to the president. The executive branch also includes more than 50 independent federal commissions, including the Federal Reserve Board, Securities and Exchange Commission and many others. Who is in Charge of the Executive Branch? Article II of the Constitution specified that a presidentâ€”who is in charge of the executive branchâ€”should be elected to a term of four years. Only one president in U. Roosevelt â€”has served more than two terms in office. The vice president is also elected to a four-year term, but vice presidents can serve an unlimited number of terms, even under different presidents. The president nominates members of the Cabinet, who must then be approved by at least 51 votes in the Senate. The president can also veto a bill passed by Congress, though Congress can still make the bill into law by overriding that veto with a two-thirds vote of both houses. The executive branch is also responsible for conducting diplomacy with other nations. The president appoints ambassadors and other diplomats and can negotiate and sign treaties, which two-thirds of the Senate must then ratify. The president also appoints federal judges, including justices to the Supreme Court , and has the power to pardon those convicted of federal crimes, except in the case of impeachment. Executive Orders In addition to signing bills passed by Congress into law, the president can also issue executive orders, which direct how existing laws are interpreted and enforced. In an executive order, the president must identify whether the order is based on the U. Constitution or a law. Executive orders are recorded in the Federal Register and considered binding, but they are subject to legal review and the federal courts can knock them down. This is another way the system of checks and balances can function. Virtually every president back to George Washington has made use of the executive order. The only president not to sign one was William Henry Harrison , who died after just one month in office. Partly due to his extended tenure in the Oval Office, Franklin D. Roosevelt holds the records for most executive orders, with 3,

The President is the head of state, head of the U.S. government and the commander-in-chief of the U.S. military. Vice President The Vice President not only supports the President but also acts as the presiding officer of the Senate.

The process includes the filing of formal charges, which at the federal level is performed by the U. House of Representatives, and the resulting trial, which is conducted by the U. In the House of Representatives, an individual representative can initiate impeachment by introducing a bill, or the House can begin proceedings by passing a resolution. A simple majority of votes is enough to pass one or more articles of impeachment on to the Senate for trial. The Senate then acts as courtroom, jury and judge, except in presidential impeachment trials, during which the chief justice of the U. Supreme Court acts as judge. A two-thirds majority of the Senate is required to convict, and the penalty is usually removal from office, and sometimes disqualification from holding any future offices. Impeached Presidents Eight U. John Tyler was the first impeached president. On January 10, , Representative John M. Botts of Virginia proposed a resolution that would call for the formation of a committee to investigate charges of misconduct against Tyler for the purposes of possible impeachment. Johnson, who rose from vice president to president following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln , was impeached in March, , over his decision to dismiss Secretary of War Edwin M. All of these former commanders-in-chief had articles of impeachment filed against them in the House of Representatives; however, none of them were actually impeached, meaning those articles of impeachment failed to garner the necessary votes to move them to the Senate for a hearing. Nixon faced impeachment over his involvement in the Watergate scandal and its fallout. In fact, the House of Representatives approved three articles of impeachment against Nixon, making him the second U. However, Nixon resigned in before Congress could begin the proceedings. Was Bill Clinton Impeached? President Bill Clinton was impeached in over allegations of perjury and obstruction of justice stemming from a lawsuit filed against him relating to the Monica Lewinsky scandal. Although the House of Representatives overwhelmingly approved two articles of impeachment against President Clinton, he was ultimately acquitted by the Senate the next year and finished his second four-year term in office in As these cases indicate, impeachment is considered a power to be used only in extreme cases, and as such, it has been used relatively infrequently. Indeed, throughout history, senators and federal judges have also been impeached. Thomas Porteous of Louisiana was found guilty of corruption and perjury during impeachment hearings by the Senate in December, , and was subsequently removed from office and barred from holding future office. Impeachment at the State Level In addition to federal impeachment, state legislatures are also granted the power to impeach elected officials in 49 of the 50 states, with Oregon being the lone exception. At the state level, the process of impeachment is essentially the same as at the national level: If the lower body approves any article s of impeachment, the upper chamber the state senate conducts a hearing or trial on the charges, during which both the legislators and the accused may call witnesses and present evidence. Once the evidence and testimony has been presented, the upper chamber of the state legislatureâ€”much like the U. Senate at the federal levelâ€”must vote on whether the charged official is guilty or innocent. Usually, a supermajority two-thirds majority or greater is required for conviction and removal from office. And just like at the federal level, impeachment at the state level is extremely rare. For example, the state of Illinois has impeached only two officials in its entire historyâ€”a judge in and a governor Rod Blagojevich in Impeachment in Britain Ironically, given its origins in British law, the process of impeachment has been used even less frequently in the United Kingdom. Originally, impeachment was developed as a means by which the British Parliament could prosecute and try holders of public office for high treason or other crimes. However, it was created prior to the evolution of political parties in Britain and the establishment of collective and individual ministerial responsibility within the government. When the process was used in Britain, primarily in the 16th and 17th centuries, Parliament and the courts had very limited oversight of government power. Although efforts to remove the power to impeach from Parliament via legislation have failed to pass, the process is considered obsolete in the U.

State & Local Government; If you're looking to learn more about the past Presidents who have led our country, you're in the right place. Take a look at our full set of biographies. Then.

The President of the United States is the head of state and head of government of the United States , indirectly elected to a four-year term by the people through the Electoral College. The officeholder leads the executive branch of the federal government and is the commander-in-chief of the United States Armed Forces. Since the office was established in 1789, 44 men have served as president. The first, George Washington , won a unanimous vote of the Electoral College. Grover Cleveland served two non-consecutive terms in office and is therefore counted as the 22nd and 24th President of the United States; the 45th and current president is Donald Trump since January 20, 2017. There are currently five living former presidents. The most recent former president to die was Gerald Ford on December 26, 2016. The presidency of William Henry Harrison , who died 31 days after taking office in 1841, was the shortest in American history. Roosevelt served the longest, over twelve years, before dying early in his fourth term in 1900. He is the only U.S. president to die in office. Since the ratification of the Twenty-second Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1951, no person may be elected president more than twice and no one who has served more than two years of a term to which someone else was elected may be elected more than once. Harding , and Franklin D. Roosevelt , four were assassinated Abraham Lincoln , James A. Kennedy , and one resigned Richard Nixon. John Tyler was the first vice president to assume the presidency during a presidential term, and set the precedent that a vice president who does so becomes the fully functioning president with his own presidency, as opposed to a caretaker president. It also established a mechanism by which an intra-term vacancy in the vice presidency could be filled. The following year, Ford became the second to do so when he chose Nelson Rockefeller to succeed him after he acceded to the presidency. As no mechanism existed for filling an intra-term vacancy in the vice presidency prior to 1951, the office was left vacant until filled through the next ensuing presidential election. Throughout most of its history, American politics has been dominated by political parties. The Constitution is silent on the issue of political parties, and at the time it came into force in 1789, there were no parties. Soon after the 1st Congress convened, factions began rallying around dominant Washington Administration officials, such as Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. Greatly concerned about the capacity of political parties to destroy the fragile unity holding the nation together, Washington remained unaffiliated with any political faction or party throughout his eight-year presidency. He was, and remains, the only U.S. president to do so.

Chapter 6 : Executive Branch - HISTORY

List of Presidents of the United States Jump to The President of the United States is the elected head of state and head of government of the United States.

The directive recognizes that development is vital to U. It calls for the elevation of development as a core pillar of American power and charts a course for development, diplomacy and defense to mutually reinforce and complement one another in an integrated comprehensive approach to national security. It provides clear policy guidance to all U. Government agencies and enumerates our core objectives, our operational model, and the modern architecture we need to implement this policy. The successful pursuit of development is essential to advancing our national security objectives: Our investments in development “ and the policies we pursue that support development “ can encourage broad-based economic growth and democratic governance, facilitate the stabilization of countries emerging from crisis or conflict, alleviate poverty, and advance global commitments to the basic welfare and dignity of all humankind. Without sustainable development, meeting these challenges will prove impossible. Through the Presidential Policy Directive, President Obama has made clear that sustainable development is a long-term proposition, and progress depends importantly on the choices of political leaders and the quality of institutions in developing countries. Where leaders govern responsibly, set in place good policies, and make investments conducive to development, sustainable outcomes can be achieved. Where those conditions are absent, it is difficult to engineer sustained progress, no matter how good our intentions or the extent of our engagement. A policy focused on sustainable development outcomes that places a premium on broad-based economic growth, democratic governance, game-changing innovations, and sustainable systems for meeting basic human needs; A new operational model that positions the United States to be a more effective partner and to leverage our leadership; and A modern architecture that elevates development and harnesses development capabilities spread across government in support of common objectives. The Presidential Policy Directive seeks to forge a new and lasting bipartisan consensus on development policy within the broader context of our National Security Strategy. It builds on and formalizes many core tenets of the development agenda set in place by recent administrations, while embracing new priorities and approaches that respond to the challenges we now confront. A Policy Focused on Sustainable Development Outcomes Over the last several decades, trade-offs among competing development objectives have been made implicitly rather than explicitly, and the effectiveness of U. President Obama will focus U. Moving forward, the United States will: Foster the next generation of emerging markets by enhancing our focus on broad-based economic growth and democratic governance. Economic growth is the only sustainable way to accelerate development and eradicate poverty. The United States will: Elevate broad-based economic growth as a top priority, ensuring that our investments and policies are guided by rigorous assessments of what the U. Increase the focus of resources, policy tools, and engagement in support of select countries and sub-regions where the conditions are right to sustain progress. Invest in game-changing innovations with the potential to solve long-standing development challenges. Leveraging the power of research and development, the United States will: Increase our investments and engagement in development-focused innovation by seeking and scaling up potential game-changing development technologies such as vaccines for neglected diseases, weather-resistant seed varieties, and clean energy technologies. Increase public funding - while securing more private funding - for development-focused research, including by: Place greater emphasis on building sustainable capacity in the public sectors of our partners and at their national and community levels to provide basic services over the long-term. The United States will continue to provide medicine, emergency food aid, humanitarian relief and other assistance where it is desperately needed. But we will also strive to help increase the capacity of our partners to meet those needs by: Investing in systemic solutions for service delivery, public administration, and other government functions where sufficient capacity exists; a focus on sustainability and public sector capacity will be central to how the United States approaches humanitarian assistance and our pursuit of the objectives set out in the Millennium Development Goals. Tailor development strategies in stabilization and

post-crisis situations to the context of the challenges. Applying lessons from past experiences, the United States will: Balance our civilian and military power to address conflict, instability and humanitarian crises. Pursue development strategies that are appropriate to the circumstances and program resources accordingly, taking into account our core interests and the importance of linking our investments to a long-term strategy. Utilize development expertise in the design of interventions and adopt metrics, appropriate to our objectives and the context, against which we can measure progress. Hold all recipients of U. We must hold accountable all countries to which the United States provides assistance, including those to which we have provided substantial assistance over years or decades. Seek sustained development progress consistently, even in those countries where our assistance efforts have been driven largely by other strategic considerations, and give greater attention to pursuing policy reforms essential for development, including through diplomatic engagement

A New Operational Model The effectiveness of our development policy will derive in large measure from how we engage, from our ability to take into account the complexity of development challenges and the changing development landscape, and from our commitment to incorporate development expertise and an orientation toward results. Be more selective about where and in which sectors it works. The United States cannot do all things, do them well, and do them everywhere. Make hard choices about how to allocate attention and resources across countries, regions, and sectors. Demand greater focus from assistance programs within countries, especially those with small programs. Reallocate resources in support of those efforts that yield the greatest impact. Underscore the importance of country ownership and responsibility. Where our partners set in place systems that reflect high standards of transparency, good governance, and accountability, the United States will: Respond directly to country priorities, making new investments in line with established national strategies and country development plans based on broad consultation. Empower responsible governments to drive development and sustain outcomes by working through national institutions rather than around them. Forge a deliberate division of labor among key donors. Leverage the private sector, philanthropic and nongovernmental organizations, and diaspora communities. Strengthen key multilateral capabilities. Drive our policy and practice with the disciplined application of analysis of impact.

A Modern Architecture To ensure the effective implementation of our new policy, the United States will raise the importance of development in our national security policy decision-making and generate greater coherence across the U. Elevate development as a central pillar of our national security policy, equal to diplomacy and defense, and build and integrate the capabilities that can advance our interests. To ensure that development expertise is brought to bear in decision making, the Administrator of USAID will be included in meetings of the National Security Council, as appropriate. The Administrator will report to the Secretary of State, who will ensure that development and diplomacy are effectively coordinated and mutually reinforcing in the operation of foreign policy. Through existing policy mechanisms e. Reestablish the United States as the global leader on international development. The Presidential Policy Directive also commits the U. Establish mechanisms for ensuring coherence in U. Beyond the issues coordinated by the White House, the Secretary of State will coordinate foreign assistance and the Secretary of the Treasury will coordinate multilateral development bank policy, consistent with existing law. In the field, the Chief of Mission will ensure the coherence and coordination of development cooperation across U. Global Development Council, comprised of leading members of the philanthropic sector, private sector, academia, and civil society, to provide high-level input relevant to the work of United States Government agencies. Foster the integration of capabilities needed to address complex security environments. The United States will seek an enhanced level of interagency cooperation in complex security environments by providing strong incentives for the design of common analysis, planning, and programs that draw upon the distinct perspectives and expertise of different U. A New Partnership with Congress President Obama is committed to working closely with Congress to establish a shared vision of the way forward on global development. The Congress has been at the forefront of efforts to build up U. Any meaningful and permanent change to how we approach development will require engagement with and buy-in from Congress. In forging this new partnership, we will seek greater flexibilities, including a reduction in earmarks and the ability to reallocate funding from less to more effective programs, while committing departments and agencies to a much higher standard of accountability for results. Implementation

The National Security Staff will coordinate the interagency in implementing this Presidential Policy Directive, beginning with the FY budget process. FTF is aimed at promoting a comprehensive approach to food security by accelerating economic growth and raising incomes through greater agricultural productivity, increasing incomes and market access for the rural poor and enhancing nutrition. Our efforts are driven by country-owned strategies and coordinated with those of other donors and stakeholders, including leveraging the engagement of other stakeholders, including the private sector, academia, foundations, multilateral institutions and non-government organizations. This also includes the establishment of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program GAFSP – a multilateral trust fund, based at the World Bank and launched by the United States in collaboration with other donors, including private philanthropy – designed to help poor farmers grow, market and earn more. Taking into account the lessons learned over the last decade, and with an eye to achieving greater and more sustainable impact, the GHI expands our global health effort and impact by improving disease treatment, integrating our interventions and expanding our investments to strengthen health systems, improve maternal child health, address neglected tropical diseases, and foster increased research and development. Through the Global Climate Change Initiative GCCI , the United States will integrate climate change considerations into its foreign assistance strategy to foster a low-carbon future and promote sustainable and resilient societies in coming decades. The Administration will use the full range of mechanisms – bilateral, multilateral and private – to invest strategically in building lasting resilience to unavoidable climate impacts; reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation; and, support low-carbon development strategies and the transition to a sustainable, clean energy economy. We are working to make our climate financing efficient, effective, and innovative, based on country-owned plans, and focused on achieving measurable results. These initiatives prioritize investments in game-changing innovations and research, the capacity of host countries, and strong mechanisms to hold both ourselves and our partners accountable for achieving sustainable outcomes. To make these programs more effective, we are working closely with recipient nations, other donors, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, UN agencies, and multilateral development banks.

Chapter 7 : President of the United States - Wikipedia

3. No party for first election. The party system in the U.S. made its appearance during Washington's first term.

Chapter 8 : List of Presidents of the United States - Wikipedia

President Donald J. Trump's Cabinet includes Vice President Mike Pence and the heads of the 15 executive departments - the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy.