

Appropriation

Civil Law

Appropriations
Committee

Class Action
Lawsuit

Appellate
Jurisdiction

Closed Rule

Bureaucracy

Cloture

Casework

Concurring
Opinion

Concerns Non-criminal
Disputes between
Private parties

Money that congress has
Allocated to be spent

Lawsuit brought on behalf
Of a class of people
Against a defendant

Congressional
Committee that deals with
Federal appending

Rules Committee rule
That bans Amendments
To a bill (House)

Authority of a court
To hear an appeal
From a lower court

Senate motion to end
A filibuster that requires
3/5 vote.

Departments, agencies
Bureaus, and commissions in the
Executive branch

Written by a Supreme
Court Justice who voted
With the majority, but
For different reasons

Personal work done
By a member of congress for
His constituents

Conference Committee

Executive Order

Constituents

Executive privilege

Discharge Petition

Filibuster

Dissenting Opinion

Finance Committee

Executive Agreement

Franking Privilege

Presidential rule or regulation that has the force of law.

Works out a compromise between differing House-Senate versions of a bill.

The privilege of a President and his staff to withhold their “privileged” conversations from Congress or the courts.

The people who are represented by elected officials.

Nonstop Senate debate that prevents a bill from coming to a vote.

A motion to force a bill to the House floor that has been bottled up in committee.

Senate committee that handles tax bills.

Written by a Supreme Court Justice who express a minority viewpoint in a case.

Allows members of Congress to send mail postage free.

An agreement between the President and another head of state that, unlike a treaty, does not require Senate consent.

Gerrymandering

Judicial Activism

Hold

Judicial Restraint

Impeachment

Judicial Review

Impoundment

Legislative Oversight

Injunction

Legislative Veto

Philosophy that the courts should take an active role in solving problems.

Redrawing district lines to favor one party at the expense of the other.

Philosophy that the courts should defer to elected lawmakers in setting policy, and should instead focus on interpreting law rather than making it.

Senate maneuver that allows a Senator to stop or delay consideration of a bill or presidential appointment.

Power of the courts to review the constitutionality of laws or government actions.

House action that formally charges an official with wrongdoing. Conviction requires 2/3 vote from the Senate.

Ongoing process of congressional monitoring of the executive branch to ensure that the latter complies with the law.

Refusal of a President to spend money that has been appropriated by Congress.

Process in which Congress overturned rules and regulations proposed by executive branch agencies. Struck down in 1983.

Court order that forbids a party from performing a certain action.

Line Item Veto

Open Rule

Logrolling

Original Jurisdiction

Majority Opinion

Patronage

Mark Up

Pocket Veto

Merit System

Political Appointees

House Rules Committee rule that allows amendments to a bill.

Power of most governors (and President Clinton for only a few years) to delete or reduce funding in a bill on a line by line basis.

Authority of a court to first hear a case.

When two members of congress agree to vote for each other's bill.

Power to appoint loyal party members to federal positions.

Written to express the majority viewpoint in a Supreme Court case.

Presidential killing of a bill by inaction after Congress adjourns.

Committee action to amend a proposed bill.

Those who have received presidential appointments to office. Contrast with Civil Service employees, who receive federal jobs by competitive exams.

System of hiring federal workers based on competitive exams.

