

Monday 8/22/16

Agenda: Legislative Branch Day 1

EQ:

What are the duties of a citizen?

How do citizens support the government?

What are the qualifications, duties, and terms of office for members of the Georgia General Assembly? How is the Georgia General Assembly structured?

How does the legislative branch fulfill its role as the lawmaking body for the state of Georgia?

WU: What is the difference between the Legislator and the Legislative?

Open: School House Rock

Work: 1. The students will take Notes in their note books about the Legislative Branch
2. GO

Close:

What I know now notecard.

Students will use an index card and write everything they learned today from the lesson.

The goal is to fill the card up and turn in for a grade; there must be 5 things on the card for it to count as a grade

QA:

What is the difference between the Legislator and the Legislative?

A legislator is a single individual that serves in the General Assembly (Rep. or Senator). The legislative is the whole-group or entire branch.

Legislative Branch

S8CG2 The student will analyze the role of the legislative branch in Georgia state government.

a. Explain the qualifications, term, election, and duties of members of the General Assembly.



legislative branch
do?



Georgia Legislative Branch

The legislative branch of government makes **laws**. Georgia's legislative branch is called the General Assembly. It is **bicameral**. Two houses make up the General Assembly—the House of **Representatives** and the **Senate**. There are **180** representatives in the House of Representatives, and **56** senators in the

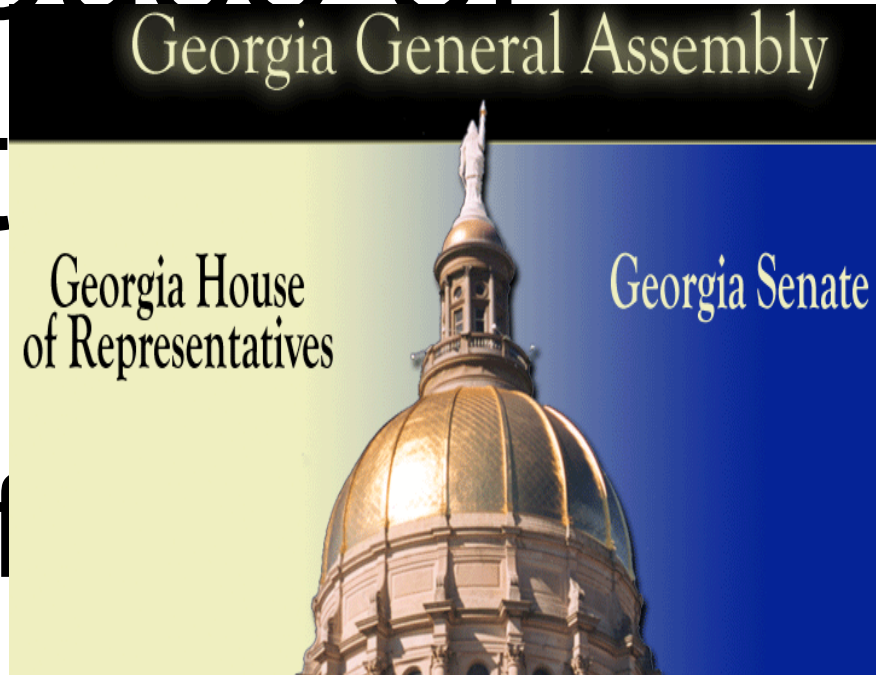
Senate & House of

State Senate

• 56 members

State House of Representative

• 180 members





Georgia State
Senate



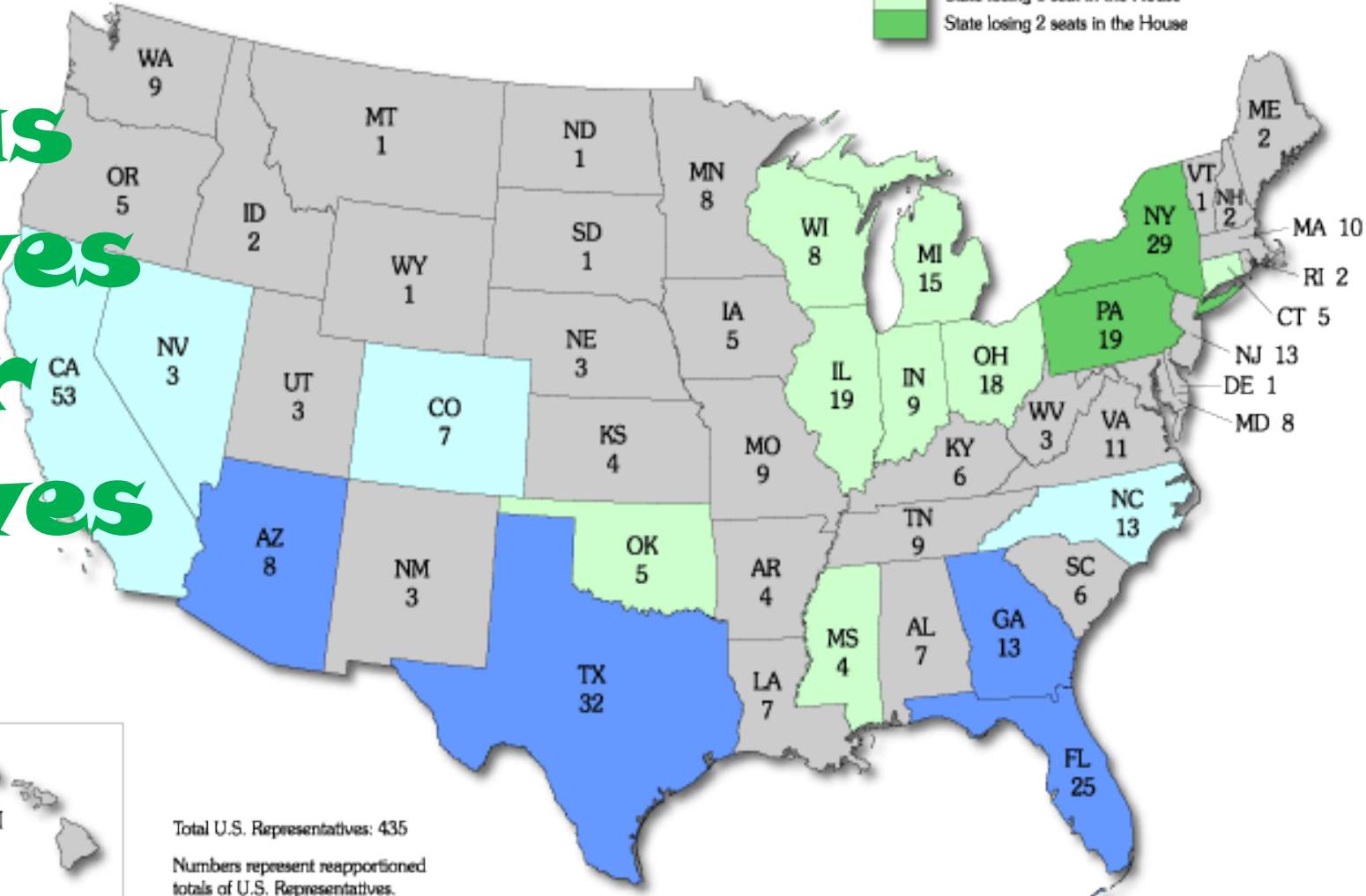
Georgia State
House of Representatives

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES



Change from 1990 to 2000

- State gaining 2 seats in the House
- State gaining 1 seat in the House
- No change
- State losing 1 seat in the House
- State losing 2 seats in the House



Total U.S. Representatives: 435
Numbers represent reapportioned totals of U.S. Representatives.



The state has representatives just like our Representatives to the US Senate

Qualifications of Legislators

• SENATORS

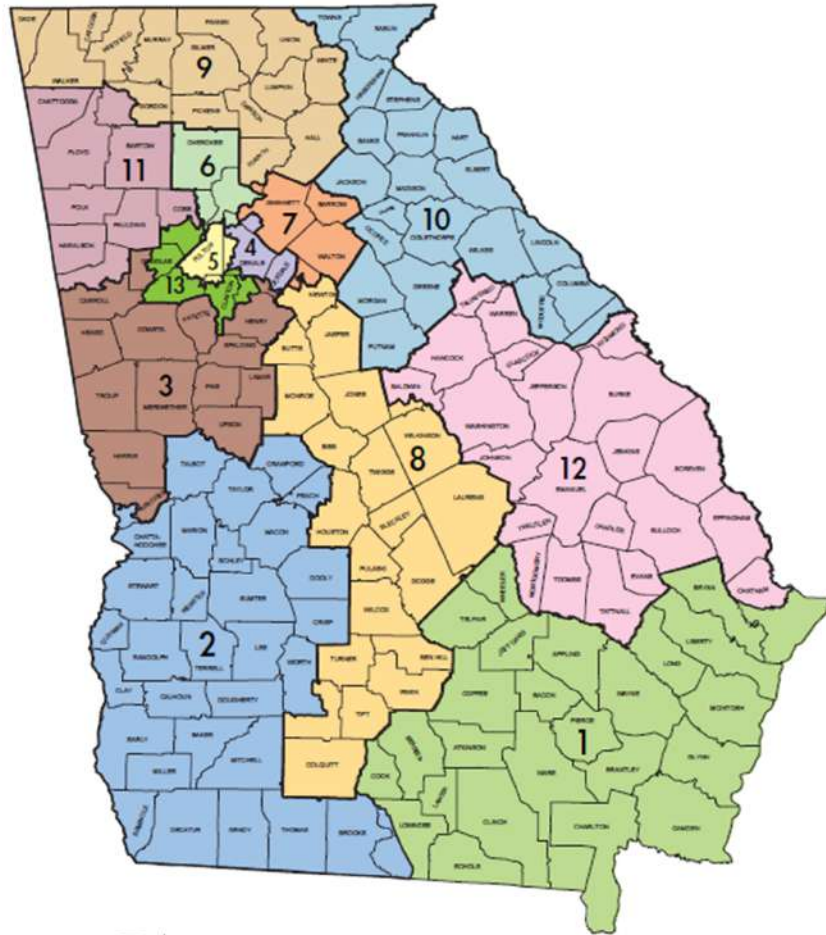
- Must be at least **25**
- Live in district they represent
- Legal residents of GA for at least **two** years

■ REPRESENTATIVES

- Must be at least **21**
- Live in district they represent
- Legal residents of GA for at least **two** years

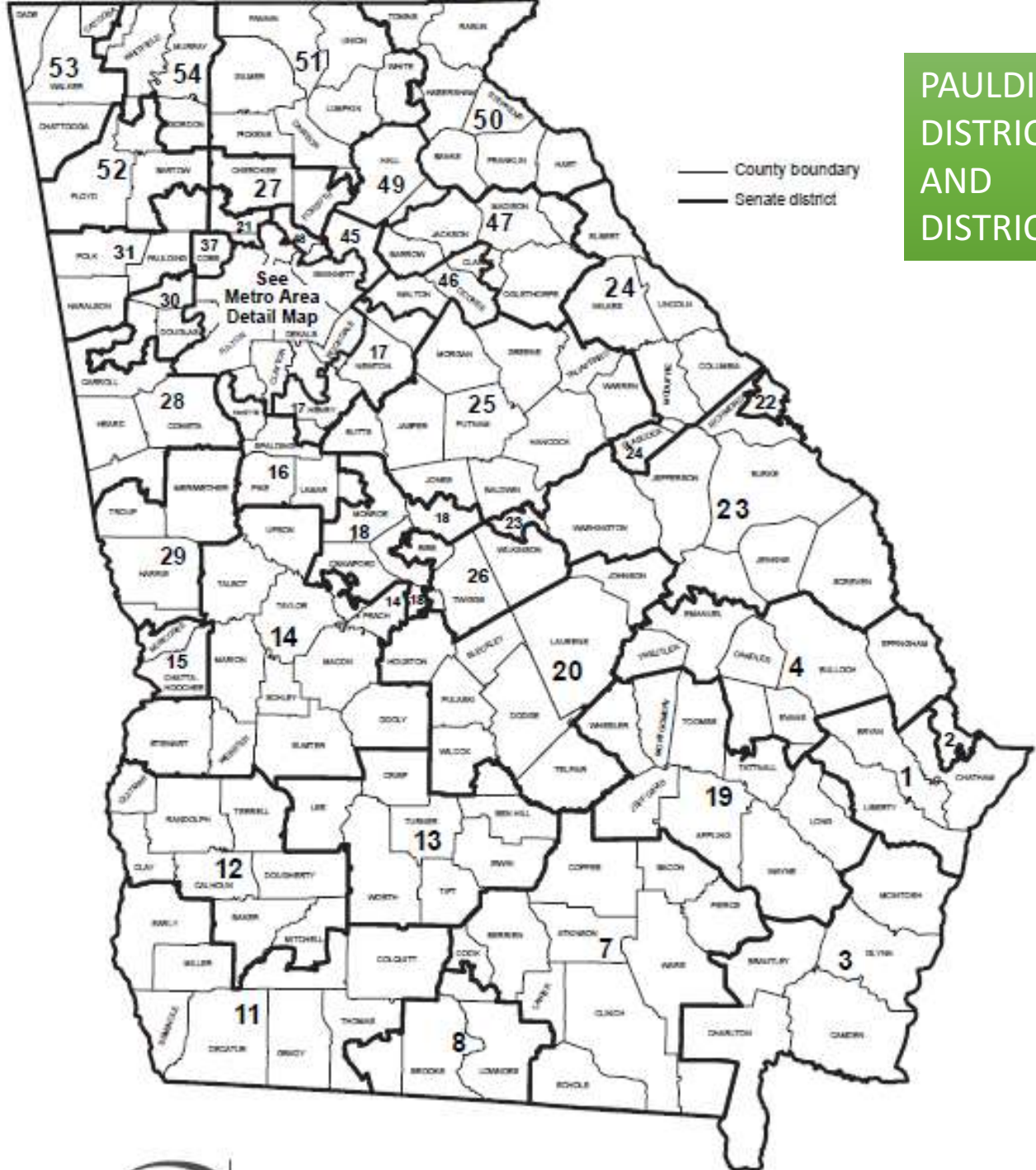
AND MUST also be both...

- A **CITIZEN** of the United States
- **LIVE** in the **DISTRICT** they represent
- Legal resident of **GEORGIA** for at least 2 years



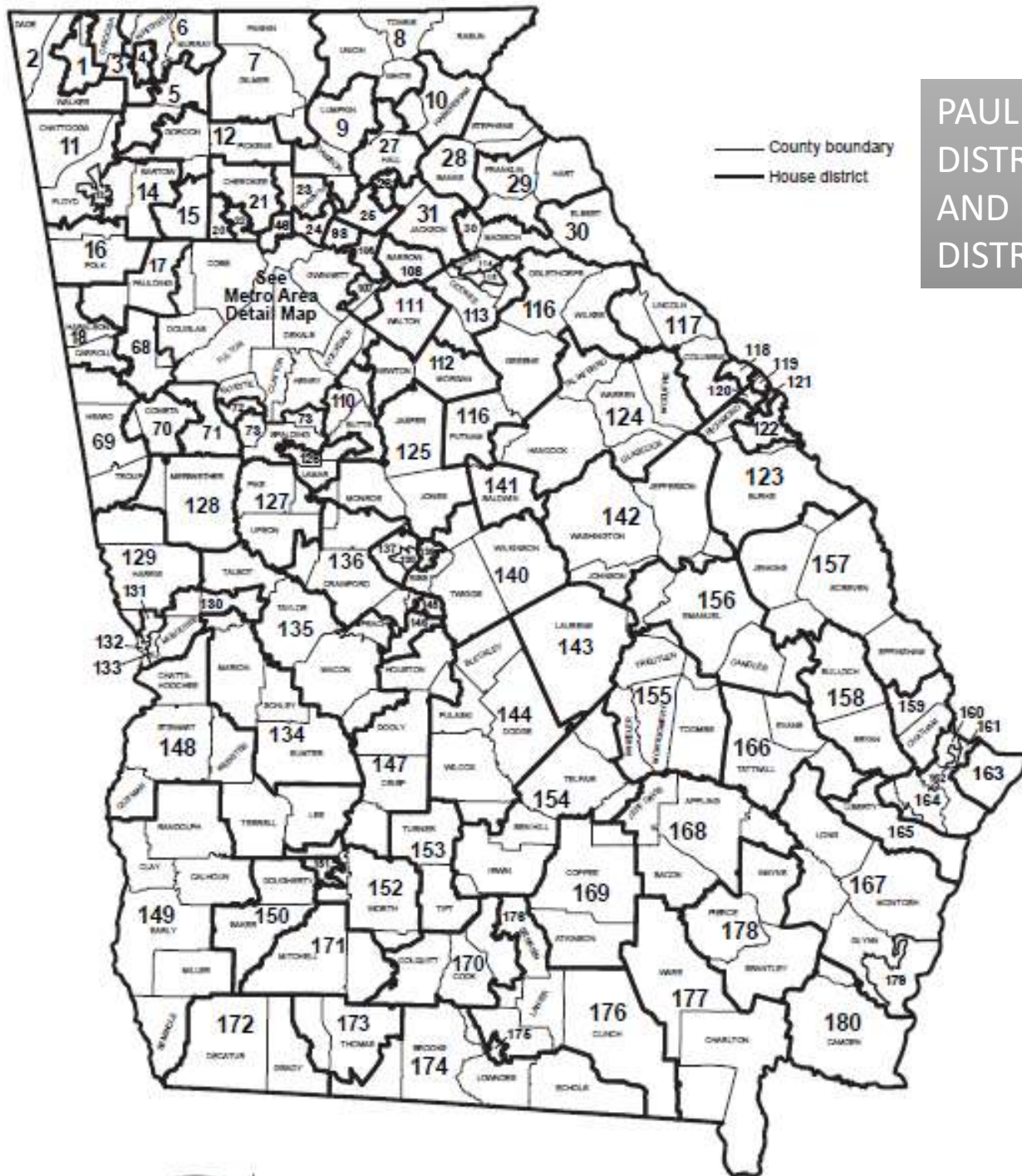
GEORGIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 180 MEMBERS	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	GEORGIA SENATE 56 MEMBERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MUST BE 21 YEARS OLD • GEORGIA RESIDENT FOR 2 YEARS • MUST LIVE IN DISTRICT 	QUALIFICATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MUST BE 25 YEARS OLD • GEORGIA RESIDENT FOR 2 YEARS • MUST LIVE IN DISTRICT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SERVE 2 YEAR TERMS • NO TERM LIMITS 	TERM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SERVE 2 YEAR TERMS • NO TERM LIMITS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 DIFFERENT HOUSE DISTRICTS • VOTE DURING GENERAL ELECTION EVERY EVEN NUMBERED YEARS 	ELECTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 56 DIFFERENT SENATE DISTRICTS • VOTE DURING GENERAL ELECTION EVERY EVEN NUMBERED YEARS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROPOSING (MAKING) LAWS • PASSING GEORGIA'S BUDGET • AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION 	DUTIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROPOSING (MAKING) LAWS • PASSING GEORGIA'S BUDGET • AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE (3RD IN LINE TO SUCCEED THE GOVERNOR) • MAJORITY PARTY LEADER • MINORITY PARTY LEADER • FLOOR LEADER (works with Governor) 	LEADERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (2ND IN LINE TO SUCCEED THE GOVERNOR) • MAJORITY PARTY LEADER = PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE • MINORITY PARTY LEADER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 COMMITTEES (groups of representatives who meet to pass bills / laws) 	COMMITTEE SYSTEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 COMMITTEES

**In Paulding
County**



PAULDING LOCATED IN
 DISTRICT 30 [BILL HAMRICK](#)
 AND
 DISTRICT 31 [BILL HEATH](#)





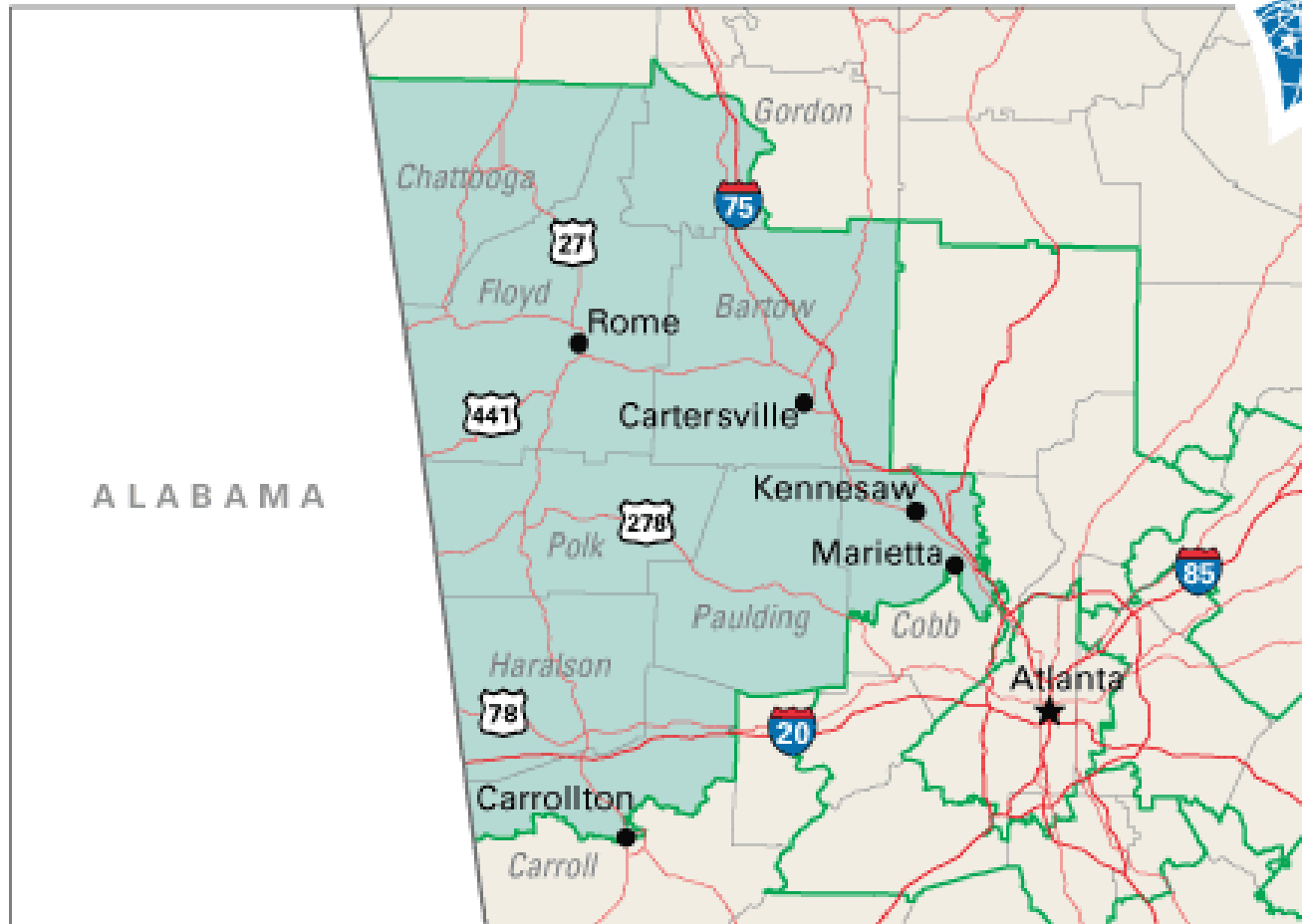
PAULDING LOCATED IN
 DISTRICTS 17 [HOWARD MAXWELL](#)
 AND
 DISTRICT 19 DANIEL STOUT



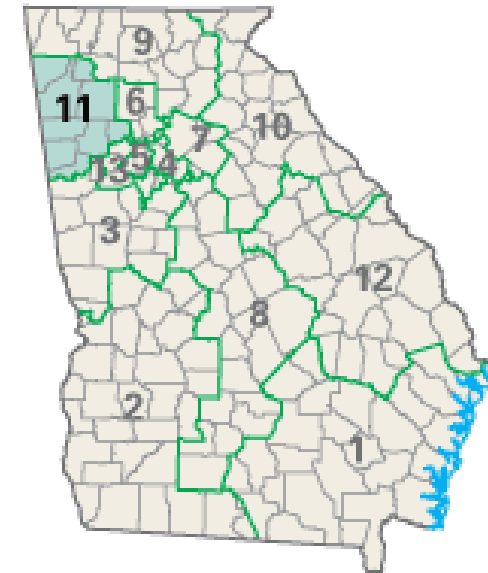
Congressional District 11



nationalatlas.gov™



11 Congressional District
Cobb County



Georgia (13 Districts)

UNITED STATES SENATE



HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



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Terms and Elections

- Terms and Elections:
 - Senators and representatives are elected to 2 year terms
 - Legislators are elected in EVEN number years during general elections
- How much are they paid?
 - \$17,000 (about)



2016

2018

2020

2022

2024



When does the General Assembly meet?



- They are “in session” beginning on the 2nd Monday of JANUARY each year.
- The law-making session lasts 40 days.

“SINE DIE!!!!!!”

= without assigning a day for further meeting or hearing

Duties of the General Assembly

- GA meetings begin on 2nd Monday of **January** each year for their regular **session**.
- Session usually lasts for two months or less
- For remainder of their two year terms they meet in **special sessions** and **committees**
- Most important duty is making laws and passing **budget** (proposed by governor)
- Can change constitution (amend) with a **2/3's** vote in GA

A spotlight with a grey body and a black lens is positioned in the upper left corner. A bright yellow beam of light emanates from the lens, illuminating the text below it.

The two most important duties of the General Assembly are

1. making **LAWS**

2. passing **BUDGET**

(proposed by governor)

Organization of General

Assembly

- Most work takes place in committees
- Each house has a majority and a minority power
 - **Majority** party is the political party with the most members in the house
 - Minority party has the fewest **members**

House of Representatives Leadership

- Majority party tends to control the House because there are two leaders from majority
 - **Speaker** of the House--most important leader
 - Picks committee assignments for representatives
 - Decides debate and discussion topics
 - Choose leaders of committees
 - Majority Leader—make sure majority party ideas are heard.
- **Minority** leader is leader of minority party in the house
- **Floor** leader promotes governor's cause and is usually represents the same party
- *Leaders try to get the interests and ideas of their party heard*



Speaker David Ralston

TIEBREAKER

VOTE



- The most important leader of the House of Representatives is the Speaker of the House.
- He gets this position by receiving the majority of votes in the House of Representatives... he is a part of the majority party.
- He/she has the ability to appoint committees, assign bills to committees, recognize people to speak like the Lieutenant Governor. However, unlike the Lt. governor, he/she does have a

Senate Leadership

- Lieutenant governor is the *president* of the *Senate* (leader of Senate)
- The other leader in the Senate is the *president pro tempore* (leader of the Senate majority party)
- There is also a majority and minority leader for each party

Georgia's Lt.
Governor/the leader
of the Senate **Casey
Cagle**



Committee System

- Most **work** of the legislative branch takes place in committees
- There are **26** committees in the Senate (each Senator is on at least three committees)
- There are **36** regular committees in the House of Representatives (most members serve on 2 to 3)
- Leaders of committees tend to represent the **majority** party

Committee System

- Different Types of Committees
- Standing—are **permanent** and **monitor** the work of **federal agencies** and **departments**
- **Interim** (Select)—temporary and deal with specific current issues
- Joint—members of both houses focus on issues of **national** concern
- Conference—members of both houses work to develop a **compromise version** of a bill that both houses support

How A Bill Becomes A Law

1. Drafting – written by **legislators**
2. Introduction – By senator or representative to house in which they serve
3. Committee **Consideration** – studied and changes or improvements are considered (other officials, bill's author, **lobbyists** or public may comment)
4. Floor Consideration – Proposed before each house for a vote
5. Governor **consideration** – either signed into law or **vetoed**

Check what you know...

1. Georgia is debating legalizing medical marijuana for the treatment of children with seizures. The bill passed the House of Representatives and then was sent to the Senate. A different version was passed by the Senate. Which type of committee will be used to solve this dilemma?

- **Standing Committees**
- **Interim/Ad hoc**
- **Joint**

2. Greg was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives. He has been assigned to serve on the Education committee and will serve on this committee throughout his term. He is hoping that he will be re-elected for many years and can continue to serve of this committee.

- **Standing Committees**

- **Interim/Ad hoc**

- **Joint**

- **Conferences**

3. Georgia is still debating legalizing medical marijuana for the treatment of children with seizures. One of the concerns to be addressed is the oversight of how it would be distributed to those in need and how it would be monitored to ensure that it does not get abused by others. What type of committee would be created in order to look at this issue specifically?

- **Standing Committees**

- **Interim/Ad hoc**

- **Joint**

- **Conference**

4. One of the committees that Greg was selected to serve on looks at the issue of creating a budget for Georgia's schools. On this committee, Greg will work with other members of the House as well as the Senate. Which type of committee is this?

- **Standing Committees**

- **Interim/Ad hoc**

- **Joint**

- **Conference**