

What is an Executive Order?



*It is the duty of the President to
propose and it is the privilege of
the Congress to dispose.*

Franklin D. Roosevelt

**Perhaps
A more important
Question is...
Why?**

Obama's first act as President
EXECUTIVE ORDER 13489

banning the release
of any of his records

FACT!

<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/2304500/posts>

Question with Boldness...

*For further information on this
and other matters affecting our nation
Join Us!*

912Communique'
<http://912communique.com>
<http://Stamppeeve.com>

Is Congress Obsolete? You decide

What is an Executive Order?

From Wikipedia

An executive order in the United States is an order issued by the President, the head of the executive branch of the federal government. In other countries, similar edicts may be known as decrees, or orders-in-council.

Executive orders may also be issued at the state level by a state's Governor or at the local level by the city's Mayor. U.S. Presidents have issued Executive Orders since 1789, usually to help officers and agencies of the Executive branch manage the operations within the Federal Government itself.

Executive orders do have the full force of law since issuances are typically made in pursuance of certain Acts of Congress, some of which specifically delegate to the President some degree of discretionary power (delegated legislation), or are believed to have their authority for issuances based in a power inherently granted to the Executive by the Constitution.

It is these cited or perceived justifications made by a President when authoring Executive Orders that have come under criticism for exceeding Executive authority and have been subject to legal proceedings even at various times throughout U.S. history concerning the legal validity or justification behind an order's issuance.

Article I, Section 1 of the US Constitution specifically reserves all federal legislative authority to Congress, not the president.

How?

There are two clauses in the constitution—when combined—which have been used as justification for the Executive Order: The first line in Article II, Section 1 states that the “executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America,” while second clause that is referenced in regards to the Executive Power is Article II, Section 3, where it states that the president “shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

Originally these orders were given by the president to a specific cabinet head or government agency head which would be the specific agency directly effected by the order—which the president has the constitutional right to do, he has the right to direct the employees directly beneath him

When the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or in the same body of magistrates, there can be no liberty; because apprehensions may arise, lest the same monarch or senate should enact tyrannical laws, to execute them in a tyrannical manner.
Charles De Secondat
"Montesquieu"

We the people are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts, not to overthrow the Constitution but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution.

Abraham Lincoln

Congressional Recourse

If Congress does not like what the executive branch is doing, it has two main options. First, it may rewrite or amend a previous law, or spell it out in greater detail how the Executive Branch must act. Of course, the President has the right to veto the bill if he disagrees with it, so, in practice, a 2/3 majority is often required to override an Executive Order.

In addition to congressional recourse, Executive Orders can be challenged in court, usually on the grounds that the Order deviates from "congressional intent" or exceeds the President's constitutional powers.

You as a citizen of the United States must stand up and speak for Freedom!