

The Presidency

Presidents & Prime Ministers 1

- Characteristics of parliaments
 - Parliamentary system with a _____ as the chief executive is more common than a directly elected president as chief executive
 - Chief executive is the prime minister, chosen by the _____
 - Prime minister chooses the cabinet ministers from among the members of _____
 - Prime minister remains in power as long as his/her _____ or coalition maintains a majority in the legislature

Presidents & Prime Ministers 2

- Differences between the chief executives in presidential and parliamentary systems
 - Presidents may be _____; prime ministers are always _____, chosen by the party members in parliament
 - Sitting members of Congress cannot simultaneously serve in a president's _____; members of parliament are eligible to serve in the prime minister's cabinet and ministers are almost always chosen from their ranks
 - Presidents have no guaranteed _____ in the legislature; prime ministers always have a majority
 - Presidents and the _____ often work at cross-purposes
 - Even when one party controls both branches
 - A consequence of _____ of powers, which fosters conflict between the branches
 - Only Roosevelt (FDR) and _____ had (briefly) constructive relations with Congress

Presidents & Prime Ministers 3

- Divided government is common in U.S. but Americans dislike it for creating _____
 - But divided government does about as well as unified government in _____ laws, conducting _____, and ratifying _____ because . . .
 - Parties themselves are ideologically _____, leading to policy disagreements
 - _____ government actually requires the same ideological wing of the party to control both branches of government
 - Unclear whether gridlock is always _____
 - Divided government results from _____-ticket voting, in part
 - Necessary consequence of _____ democracy

Evolution of the Presidency 1

- Delegates feared both _____ and _____
- Concerns of the Founders
 - Fear of the _____ power of the president, who could overpower states
 - Fear of presidential _____ by Senate, because Senate and president shared treaty-making power
 - Fear of presidential _____ to ensure reelection
 - Principal concern was to _____ power of legislative and executive branches

Evolution of the Presidency 2

- The _____ college
 - Each _____ to choose its own method of selecting electors
 - Electors would meet in their own _____ to vote for president and vice president

- If no candidate won a majority, the _____ would decide the election
- Electoral College ultimately worked differently than expected, because Founders did not _____ the role of political parties
- See the How Things Work box, The Electoral College

Evolution of the Presidency 3

- The president's _____ of office
 - Precedent of George Washington and the historical tradition of _____ terms
 - _____ - _____ Amendment in _____ limited presidents to two terms
 - Another problem was establishing the _____ of the office – public acceptance of the office and officeholder
 - Also, providing for the orderly _____ of power

Evolution of the Presidency 4

- The first presidents
 - Office was legitimated by men active in _____ and Founding politics
 - Minimal activism of early government contributed to lessening the _____ of the presidency
 - Appointed people of _____ in the community (rule of “_____”)
 - Relations with Congress were _____; few vetoes; no advice from Congress to president

Evolution of the Presidency 5

- The Jacksonians
 - Jackson believed in a _____ and independent president
 - Vigorous use of _____ for constitutional and policy reasons; none of the vetoes were overridden

Evolution of the Presidency 6

- The reemergence of _____, following the end of Jackson's second term
 - With brief exceptions, the next hundred years was a period of congressional _____
 - Intensely _____ public opinion—partisanship, slavery, sectionalism
 - Only _____ expanded presidential power
 - Asserted “_____ powers” and the express authorization of the commander-in-chief
 - Justified actions by _____ conditions created by Civil War
 - Following Lincoln, Congress again became the _____ branch until the New Deal, except for the T. Roosevelt and Wilson administrations
 - Even today, the popular conception of the president as the center of government contradicts the _____; Congress is often the policy leader

Powers of the President 1

- Formal powers found in Article _____
 - Some powers can be _____ exercised by the president, while others require formal legislative approval
 - Potential for power found in _____ clauses of the Constitution—e.g., power as commander in chief, duty to “take care that laws be faithfully executed”

Powers of the President 2

- Greatest source of power lies in _____ and public opinion
 - Increase in congressional grants of _____ statutory authority, especially since the 1930s
 - Expectation of presidential _____ from the public

Office of the President 1

- The _____ Office
 - President's closest assistants
 - Three types of _____, often used in combination to compensate for their weaknesses and to capitalize on their strengths
 - _____ structure: Eisenhower, Nixon, Reagan, Bush, Clinton (late in his administration)
 - _____ structure: Carter (early in his administration)
 - _____ structure: Clinton (early in his administration)
 - Staff typically worked on the _____; a few are experts
 - See the How Things Work boxes, The President: Qualifications and Benefits, and The Myth and Reality of the White House Office; see also the Politically Speaking box, Perks

Office of the President 2

- _____ Office of the President
 - Composed of agencies that _____ directly to the president
 - Appointments must receive _____ confirmation, unlike the White House staff
 - Office of _____ and _____, perhaps the most important agency in the EOP
 - Assembles the budget
 - Develops _____ plans
 - Reviews legislative proposals of _____
 - Has recently become more of a policy _____

Office of the President 3

- The _____: chief executives (_____) of the executive branch departments
 - Not explicitly mentioned in _____
 - Presidents have many more _____ to make than do prime ministers, due to competition created by the separation of power
 - Yet presidential _____ over departments remains uncertain – secretaries become advocates for their departments
 - “_____” appointments have increased legislative – executive tensions

Office of the President 4

- _____ agencies, commissions, and judgeships
 - President appoints members of agencies that have a _____ independent status
 - In general, independent agency heads can be _____ only “for cause” and serve fixed term; executive agency heads serve at the president’s pleasure, though their appointments must be confirmed by the Senate
 - Judges can be removed only by _____
 - See the How Things Work box, Federal Agencies

Who Gets Appointed

- President _____ few appointees personally
- Most appointees to the cabinet and sub cabinet have had federal _____
 - “In-and-outers”: alternate federal government and _____ sector jobs
- Need to consider groups, regions, and organizations when making appointments
- _____ often develops between department heads (who represent expert knowledge) and White House staff (who are extensions of presidential priorities)

Reflections of Presidential _____

- _____: orderly, delegation of authority to trained specialists
- _____: improviser
- _____: master legislative strategist, who tended to micromanage
- _____: expertise in foreign policy, tried to centralize power in the White House
- _____: decisions structures not always coherent or utilized
- _____: also tended to micromanage
- _____: set policy priorities and then gave staff wide latitude
- _____: hands-on manager, with considerable Washington experience
- _____: good communicator, who pursued liberal/centrist policies

Power to Persuade 1

- The president can use the office’s national constituency and _____ duties to enlarge her/his powers
- Three audiences for president’s _____ powers
 - Fellow _____ and leaders in Washington, D.C.—reputation very important
 - Party _____ and officials outside Washington
 - Various publics

Power to Persuade 2

- Popularity and _____
 - Presidents try to transform _____ into congressional support for their programs
 - Presidential _____ have had a declining effect for years and are minimal in their influence today
 - Congressional elections are relatively _____ from presidential elections due to . . .
 - Weakened party loyalty and organization
 - Congress members’ own strong relations with their _____
 - Still, to avoid the political risks of opposing a _____ president, Congress will pass more of that individual’s legislative proposals

Power to Persuade 3

- The _____ in popularity
 - Popularity highest immediately after an _____
 - Declines by _____, with president’s party usually losing congressional seats in the midterm elections
 - _____ was an exception

Power to Say No 1

- Veto

- Veto _____ sent within _____ days of the bill's passage
 - to the house _____ the bill
- _____ veto (only before Congress adjourns at the end of its second session)
- Congress rarely overrides vetoes; no _____-item veto
- 1996 reform permits enhanced rescissions, but the Supreme Court ruled this procedure was unconstitutional
 - _____ *v. City of New York*

Power to Say No 2

- Executive _____
 - _____ communications between president and advisers need not be disclosed
 - Justification
 - _____ of powers
 - Need for candid advice
 - “_____ interchange” doctrine
 - President won't get candid advice if it will be on the front page of the Washington Post
 - *U.S. v. _____* (1973) rejected claim of absolute executive privilege

Power to Say No 3

- _____ of funds
 - Definition: presidential refusal to spend _____ appropriated by Congress
 - _____ impoundments (see *The Imperial Presidency* by Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.) countered by Budget Reform Act of 1974
 - Requires president to notify Congress of funds he does not intend to _____
 - Congress must agree in 45 days to delete item
 - Requires president to notify Congress of _____ in spending
 - Congress may pass a resolution refusing the delay and requiring the immediate release of funds

The President's Program 1

- Putting together a program 1
 - Resources in developing a program include _____ groups, aides and campaign advisers, federal departments and agencies, and various specialists
 - Alternative approaches to policy formulation:
 - _____: tried to have a policy on everything
 - _____: concentrated on a small number of initiatives

The President's Program 2

- Putting together a program 2
 - _____ on a president's program:
 - Public and congressional _____
 - Limited time and _____ span of the president
 - Unexpected _____
 - Programs can be changed only _____ because most resources are already committed
 - Presidents typically must focus on the _____ and foreign affairs

The President's Program 3

- Attempts to _____ are very common among presidential priorities
 - Reasons for reorganizing
 - Large number of _____
 - Easier to change policy through reorganization than by _____ an old program or agency
 - Reorganization outside the White House staff must be by _____

Presidential Transition 1

- Only _____ of forty-two presidents have served two terms
 - See the What Would You Do? exercise, Six Year Term for President and the Politically Speaking box, Lame Duck.

Presidential Transition 2

- The vice president
 - _____ vice presidents have succeeded to office on president's death
 - Prior to 2000, only _____ vice presidents won the presidency in an election without having first entered the office as a result of their president's _____
 - "A rather empty job"
 - Vice president presides over Senate and votes in case of _____
 - Leadership powers in _____ are weak, especially in times of divided government

An Aside: Vice-Presidency Quotes

- Trivia, but important trivia!
- "The Vice Presidency is the most _____ job that ever the imagination of man conceived or his invention contrived." – John Adams
- "The Vice Presidency isn't worth a pitcher of warm spit." – John Nance _____
 - Garner was the 1st of FDR's 3 VPs
 - from _____, Texas
 - ever been to Garner State Park?
 - and he didn't really say "_____"

Presidential Transition 3

- Problems of _____
- What if president falls ill?
 - Examples: _____, _____, _____, Reagan
 - If vice president steps up, who becomes _____ vice president?
 - Earliest answer was in the Succession Act (1886), amended in 1947
 - Today, _____ - _____ Amendment (_____) establishes procedures
 - Allows vice president to serve as _____ president if president is disabled
 - Illness is decided by _____, by vice president and _____, or by two-thirds vote of Congress
 - Requires a vice president who _____ to office on death or resignation of president to name a vice president
 - New vice president must be confirmed by a _____ vote of _____ houses
 - Examples: _____'s and _____'s resignations

Presidential Transition 4

- _____
 - _____, not presidents, are the most frequent subjects of impeachment
 - Indictment by the _____, conviction by the _____
 - Presidential examples: Andrew _____, Richard Nixon (preempted by _____), Bill _____
 - Neither Johnson nor Clinton was convicted by the _____
 - Office of the _____ Counsel was not renewed in 1999 and is generally considered a casualty of the Clinton impeachment

How Powerful is the President?

- Both the president and the Congress are more constrained today
- Reasons for constraint:
 - _____ of issues
 - _____ of the media
 - Greater number and power of _____ groups
- Presidential responses to constraints include:
 - Acting _____ in the first term (honeymoon period)
 - Establishing a few top _____
 - Giving _____ to the White House staff and supervising them carefully

The End!