Chapter 10: The Presidency

I. Presidents and prime ministers
   A. Presidents are often outsiders
   B. Presidents choose cabinet members from outside Congress
   C. Presidents have no guaranteed majority in the legislature
   D. Even when one party controls the White House and Congress, the two branches often work at cross purposes

II. The powers of the president
   A. Alone
   B. Shared with the Senate
   C. Shared with the Congress

III. The evolution of the presidency
   A. Concerns of the founders
   B. Establishing the legitimacy of the presidency
   C. The Jacksonians and the Reemergence of Congress

IV. The modern presidency
   A. The White House Office
   B. Executive Office of the President
   C. The cabinet
   D. Independent agencies, commissions, and judgeships

V. Who gets appointed
   A. Popularity and influence
   B. The decline of popularity

VI. Presidential character

VII. The power to say no
   A. Veto
   B. Executive privilege
   C. Impoundment of funds

VIII. The president’s program
   A. Putting together a program
   B. Measuring success

IX. Presidential transitions
   A. The vice president
   B. Problems of succession
      1. VP becomes President
         a. Death of the president
         b. Impeachment and conviction of the president
         c. Resignation of the president
      2. VP becomes Acting President
         a. Grounds = presidential disability (“unable to discharge the powers and duties of office”)
            (1) Physical
            (2) Mental
            (3) Political
         b. See the box at the top of the next page for:
            (1) Three scenarios or circumstances that can trigger the process --
            (2) Procedures required to make VP the acting president
            (3) Examples
      3. Line of succession beyond the VP
         a. Who decides?
         b. Historical patterns: before and after 1947
         c. Problems
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIRCUMSTANCES</th>
<th>PROCEDURES</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Temporary disability foreseen or admitted by president</td>
<td>President writes Congress</td>
<td>post-1967 • Reagan - cancer surgery • Clinton - knee surgery • G.W. Bush - colonoscopy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Disability prevents action by president</td>
<td>VP &amp; majority of cabinet (or group designated by Congress) write Congress</td>
<td>post-1967 • no clear examples yet, although some argue that the procedure should have been followed with – Reagan’s serious gunshot wound in the 1981 assassination attempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Disability denied by president</td>
<td>Either scenario, 1 or 2 occurs • Disability is then denied by president in writing to Congress • within 4 days: VP &amp; majority of cabinet (or group designated by Congress) write Congress (a second time) affirming that presidential disability still exists • within 21 days: - 2/3rds vote of both houses of Congress required to allow VP to continue as acting president</td>
<td>post-1967 • no clear examples yet, although some argue that the procedure should have been followed with – Nixon’s Watergate scandal – Reagan’s Alzheimer’s disease – Clinton’s scandals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X. Impeachment (and conviction)
A. Impeachment by the House
B. Conviction by the Senate

XI. The president and public policy
A. The president v. Congress
1. Declared wars: (5)
   a. Funded by Congress
      (1) Before the War Powers Act (150+) - longest & costliest = Philippines (1899-1902), Korea (1950-53), & Vietnam (1959-75)
      (2) After the War Powers Act (at least 18)
         b) Carter: 1980 - Iran hostage rescue
         c) Reagan:
            i) 1981-83 - U.S. military advisers in El Salvador & Honduras
            ii) 1982-84 - U.S. Marine peacekeepers in Lebanon
            iii) 1983 - U.S. invasion of Grenada
            iv) 1986 - U.S. bombing of Libya
            v) 1987-88 - U.S. escort of tankers in Persian Gulf during the Iraq/Iran war
         d) G. Bush:
            i) 1989-90: U.S. invasion of Panama
            iii) 1993: U.S. peacekeepers in Yugoslavia
         e) Clinton:
            i) 1994: U.S. peacekeepers in Somalia
            ii) 1994-95: U.S. invasion of Haiti
            iii) 1994-95: U.S. peacekeepers in Yugoslavia
            iv) 1999: U.S. peacekeepers in Kosovo
         f) Obama: 2011, no-fly zone over Libya
   b. Three undeclared wars explicitly authorized by Congress under the provisions of the War Powers Act
      (1) G. Bush: 1991 Persian Gulf War
      (2) G. W. Bush:
         a) 2001: Afghanistan War
         b) 2002: Iraq War
C. Economic policy: fiscal & monetary