

# The American Presidency

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# I. The Presidency Compared

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# II. Formal Powers

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- A. Powers of the President alone:
  - Commander in chief of the armed forces
  - Grants pardons for federal offenses
  - Convenes Congress in special sessions
  - Receives ambassadors
  - Makes sure that the laws are faithfully carried out

# II. Formal Powers

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- B. Powers of the President and Senate:
  - Make treaties
  - Choose ambassadors, judges and political appointees

# II. Formal Powers

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- C. Powers of the President shared with Congress
  - Approve legislation
  - Develop operating budget for the federal bureaucracy

# III. Other Powers

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- The Power to Say No
  - executive privilege
  - impounding funds
  - veto
  - pocket veto
  - line item veto

# III. Other Powers

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- Formal recognition
- Executive agreements and executive orders
- Commit troops overseas -
  - **War powers resolution of 1973**
- Informal Powers
  - **Popularity and the ability to persuade**

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- Rise of the Presidency corresponded with the rise of bureaucracy - Why?

# IV. The Institutional Presidency

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- **A. White House staff**
  - Organizing the White House Staff
  
- **B. Executive Office of the President (EOP)**
  - OMB, OPM, NSC, USTR
  
- **C. Cabinet**
  
  
- **D. Vice-President**

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# V. Impeaching the President

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- Grounds for Impeachment
  
- Role of House and Senate

# VI. The Missouri Executive:

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- Terms of Office, Powers, Other Key Players