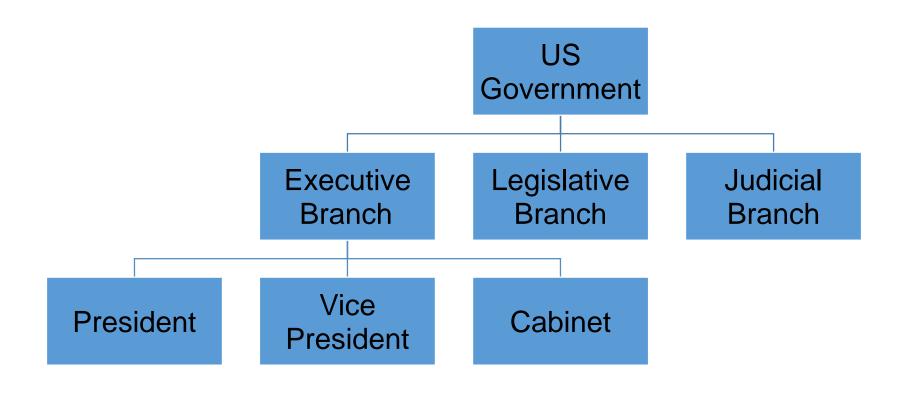


# Presidential Roles and Qualifications

Roles and Powers of the Executive Branch

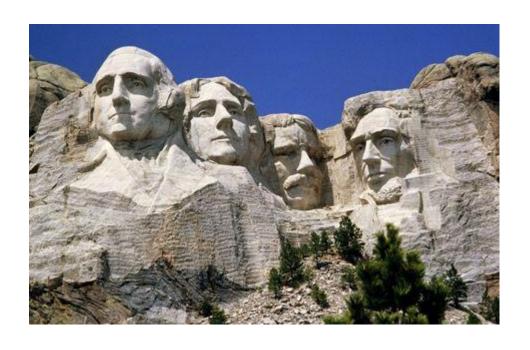


## The Executive Bureaucracy





## The President



- Article II, Section 1
  - Presidential
     Qualifications and
     Restrictions
    - At least 35 years old
    - Natural born citizen of US
    - 14 year resident of US
    - Term 4 years
- 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
  - Limits president's term in office to two terms, or total of 10 years



#### Article II, Section 2 and 3

- Chief of State:
  - Role: The president's role as chief of state is to represent the United States at public events.
- Chief Diplomat
  - Role: Being a diplomat involves interacting with leaders from other nations.
  - The president is the main creator of foreign policy.





#### Chief Executive

- Role: The President controlled agencies have the responsibility and authority to carry out the laws made by congress.
- The president is the head of the Executive Branch, and has highest authority.

#### Chief Legislator

- Role: The President can voice his own ideas and opinions to Congress while they draft legislation.
  - Through speeches and meetings with different Senators





#### Commanders in Chief

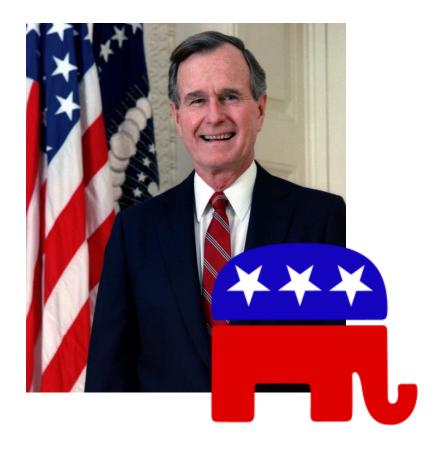
- Role: The president is the commander-in-chief of the U.S. armed forces.
  - All military leaders report to and take orders from the president
  - War Powers Act of 1973
  - Allows President to send troops into combat for up to 60 days without congress approval

#### Chief Citizen

 Role: The moral leader of America.
 Role model. Act in the best interest of the general public.



- Chief of Party
  - Role: the president helps member of his political party get elected or appointed to office.



## The Responsibility of the Executive Branch

- The president has the job, responsibility and duty to make sure that all laws are enforced and administered, as per the constitution:
  - Article II, section 1, clause 8 (the presidential oath)
  - Article II, section 3, called the "take care" power
- The President has Ordinance Power through the use of Executive Orders
  - A directive, rule, or regulation that has the effect of law



## The Power of Appointing

- The President has the power to appoint and remove federal officials
  - Three major reasons for removal are: inefficiency in office, neglect of duty, or inappropriate behavior
- Once the President receives the consent of the Senate, he appoints most of the top-ranking officials in the Federal Government.
  - Appointments approved by Senate
    - Federal judges
      - President can not remove Judges
    - Cabinet members
    - Heads of independent agencies
    - Officers of the military.





## Diplomatic Powers of the President

- The President has the power to make treaties with foreign governments
  - Treaties Negotiated through Secretary of State
  - Treaties have to be approved by 2/3 of Senate
- President can negotiate Executive Agreements
  - Less formal than treaties and do not require Senate Approval
  - Usually extensions of existing treaties
- President has power to recognize new countries and governments



## Legislative Powers of the President

- The Presidents gives a "State of the Union" address each year, where he presents ideas for new legislation to Congress.
  - President can submit or recommend legislation that Congress should pursue
- President also has power to Veto Bills passed through Congress that they do not agree with
- The President has the power to call special sessions of congress if a pressing matter occurs



## Judicial Powers of the Executive Branch

- According to article II, section 2, clause
  1 the president has the power to issue:
  - Pardon Issued by the president it is legal forgiveness for a crime
  - Amnesty Issued by the president it is a pardon for a large group of people
  - Reprieve Issued by the president it is postponing a sentence
  - Commutation-Issued by the president it is a reduction of a sentence

