# 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
- $22^{\text {nd }}$ Amendment
- Limits president's term in office to two terms, or total of 10 years


## Presidential Roles

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.



## Presidential Roles

## - 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



## Presidential Roles

- 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.



## Presidential Roles

- 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


