



THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Created by Article II of the Constitution

The President of the United States



- Donald J. Trump
- 45th President, elected in 2016
- No previous political experience / Real estate mogul
- Republican Party

Where the President Works & Plays



1600 Pennsylvania Ave



Interesting Facts

- George Washington was the only president to be unanimously elected
- The term “O.K.” derives from President Martin Van Buren (1782-1862) who was known as “Old Kinderhook” because he was raised in Kinderhook, New York. “O.K.” clubs were created to support Van Buren’s campaigns.
- The youngest president was Teddy Roosevelt (42 yrs old) & the oldest president is Donald Trump (70yrs old)
- There are only 4 former presidents who are still alive – Can you name them

“The Glorious Burden” of the Presidency



November 2007 - Election Night.



November 2011 - Election Night.

“The Glorious Burden” of the Presidency

2001



2009



1993



2001



The DNA of the Executive Branch

- I. The President – Considered the most powerful person on earth
- II. The Vice President
- III. The Cabinet
- IV. Executive Departments & Bureaucracy


Formal Qualifications for the Prez & V.P.

- Constitutional Requirements (Article II, Section 1)

The President & Vice President must be:

- ❖ A natural-born citizen of the U.S.
- ❖ 35 years old
- ❖ A resident of the U.S. for at least 14 years before taking office.

Informal Qualifications for the Presidency

- White male
- Protestant
- Married
- Highly educated (college degree or )
- Lawyer or Law degree
- Good orator & skilled debater
- Experience in government or a high military rank

EVOLUTION OF CHANGE



1960: JFK became
The 1st Catholic Prez



1984: Dem. Party
nominated Geraldine
Ferraro as the first
Vice-Presidential
candidate



1988: Jesse Jackson
became the first African
American to come in a
close second in the
race for the Democratic
Presidential nomination

Term of Office for Prez & VP

- 1 term = 4 yrs
- Constitution originally placed no limit on number of Presidential terms
- George Washington established a tradition when he stepped down after 2 terms
- After FDR, Congress passed the 22nd amendment, which limits the president to two terms or no more than 10 years



Salary & Benefits

Salary

- \$400,000 (2001)
- \$50,000 for expenses
- \$100,000 for travel

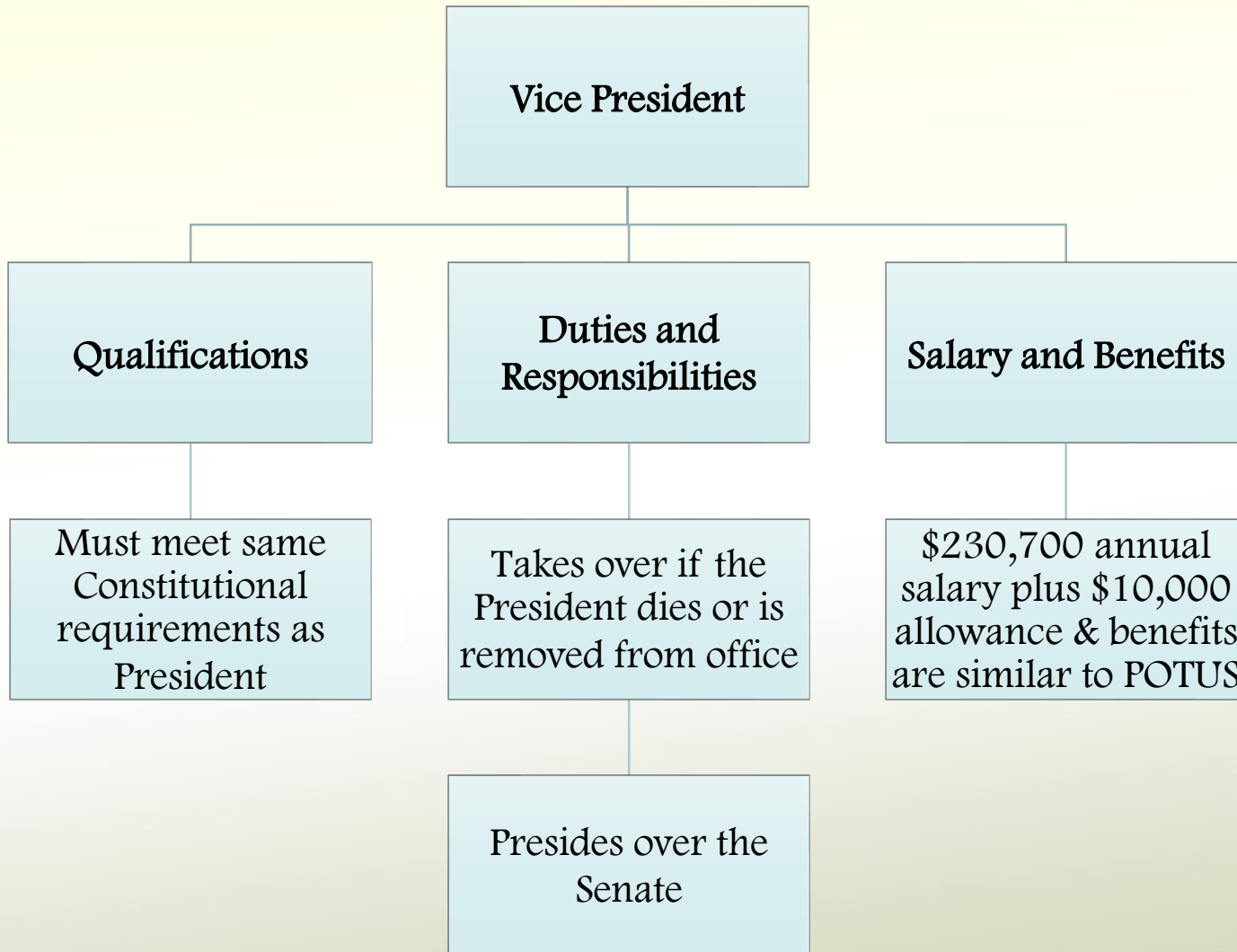
Benefits

- White House (132 room mansion with a pool, bowling alley, movie theatre, and tennis courts)
- Plane - Air Force One
- Helicopter – Marine One
- Limousine service
- Camp David Resort
- Free health & dental care
- Secret Service for life
- Retirement pension of \$148,000

History of the Prez's Salary

Year	Salary	Prez
1789	\$25,000	George Washington
1873	\$50,000	Ulysses S. Grant
1909	\$75,000	William Taft
1949	\$100,000	Harry Truman
1969	\$200,000	Richard Nixon
2001	\$400,000	George W. Bush

The Prez's Right Hand



Presidential Succession

The 25th Amendment (1967)

- If President cannot complete his term, the V.P. becomes President
- If V.P. office is vacant, the President appoints one w/ Senate approval.

Presidential Succession

- The order in which inferior officers can be promoted to the office of the president in case of a vacancy. Here are the first 6 (Very Sleazy People Have STDs)

Office	Current Officer
Vice President	Mike Pence
Speaker of the House	Paul Ryan
President Pro Tempore	Orrin Hatch
Secretary of State	Rex Tillerson
Secretary of Treasury	Steven Mnuchin
Secretary of Defense	James Mattis

Removal of the President

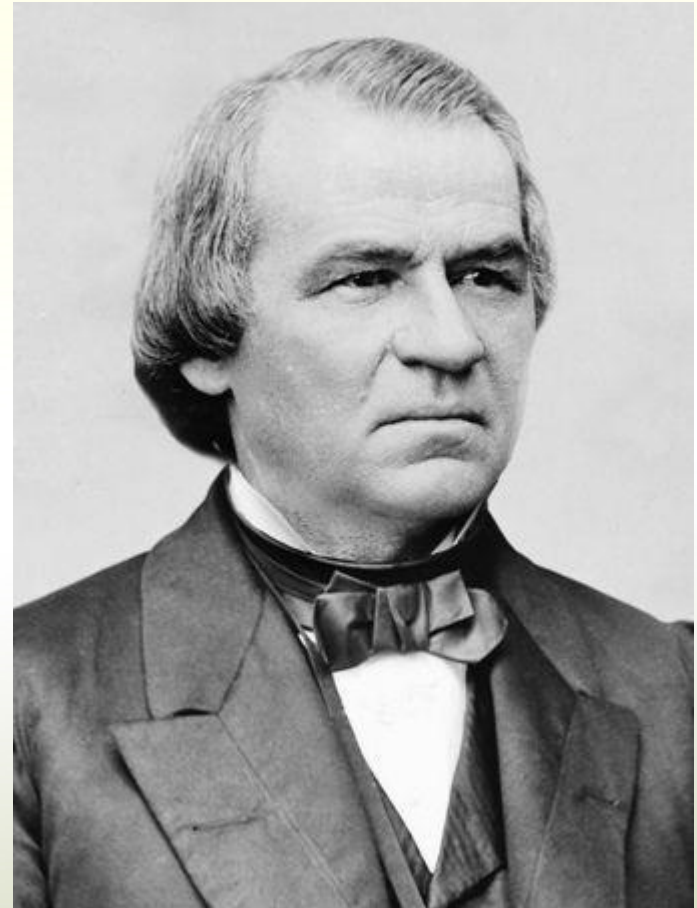
- The President and Vice President may be removed from office upon conviction of impeachment for treason, bribery and *other high crimes and misdemeanors*
- Ex: perjury of oath, abuse of authority, dereliction of duty
- Impeach – A formal accusation of wrongdoing against a public official.

Impeachment Process

- HOR - votes to press charges against President. If approved, the Prez will go on trial.
- Senate - holds the trial to impeach the president (need 2/3 majority to impeach)
- Chief Justice of the SC presides over trial

Presidential Impeachments

- Andrew Johnson – The 17th POTUS was impeached by the HOR on 11 charges, 9 of which after Johnson removed Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton on in Feb. 24th, 1868
- Johnson was not removed from office



Presidential Impeachments

- Bill Clinton - 42nd POTUS was impeached by the HOR on two charges (perjury & obstruction of justice) on December 19, 1998.
- Clinton was not removed from office



Presidential Elections

- Primary Elections – Decides the presidential nominee for the Dems & Reps
- National Convention – Formally announce candidate
- The cost to run for President - <http://www.fec.gov/disclosure/pnational.do>
- Voters cast their ballots on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.
- Voters don't actually cast ballots directly for president, rather they are voting for their party's electors in their state(GA = 16) – Electoral College
- The candidate who receives the popular vote in a state receives all the electoral votes of that state.
- The candidate needs a majority of the total electoral votes (538) to win (435 in HOR + 100 in the Senate + DC gets 3 from 23rd Amend) $538 / 2 = 269+1 = 270$



“There are two things that are important in politics. The first is money and I can’t remember what the second one is.”

—Ohio political boss and U.S. Senator Mark Hanna, 1895

2004 Presidential Election

George W. Bush (R)	\$345,259,155
John Kerry (D)	\$310,013,730
Ralph Nader	\$4,563,877



Total spending by all presidential candidates = \$717.9 million

Source: <http://www.opensecrets.org/presidential/index.asp?sort=E>

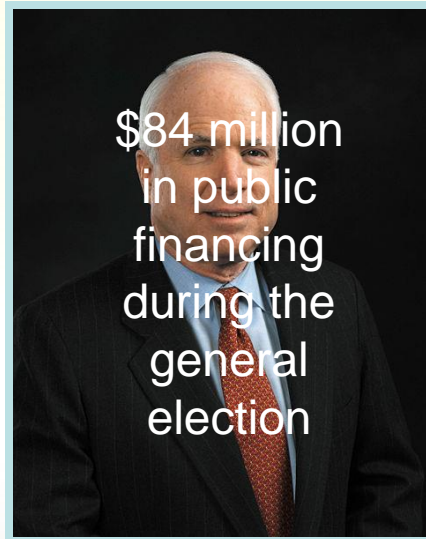
2008 Presidential Election

Barack Obama (D)

\$730 million

John McCain (R)

\$333 million



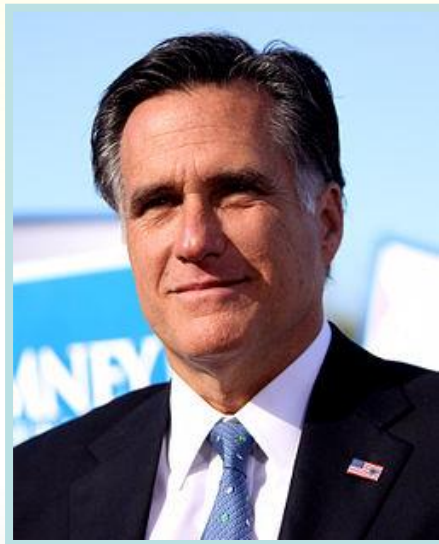
Total spending by all presidential candidates = \$1.76 billion

Source: <http://www.opensecrets.org/presidential/index.asp?sort=E>

2012 Presidential Election

Barack Obama (D)	\$541 million
Mitt Romney (R)	\$336 million

Rejected
public
financing



First
incumbent
president to
rejected
public
financing

Total spending by all presidential candidates = \$1.96 billion

Source: <http://www.opensecrets.org/presidential/index.asp?sort=E>

Washington on the “customary means of winning votes”

- 28 gallons of rum
- 50 gallons of rum punch
- 34 gallons of wine
- 46 gallons of beer
- 2 gallons of cider royal

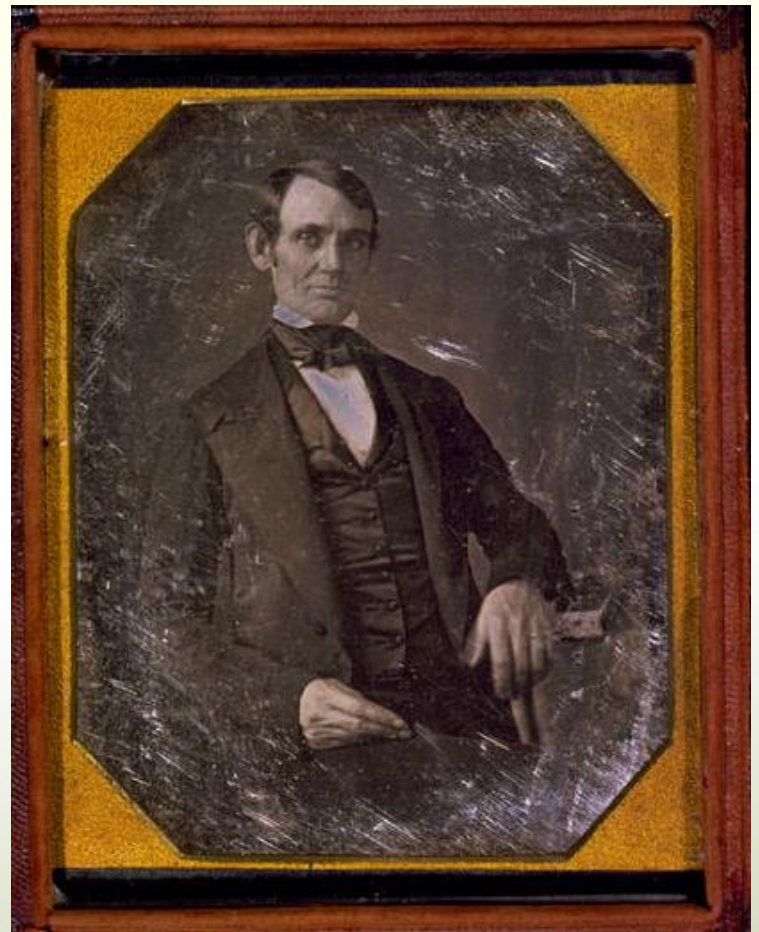


There were only 391 eligible voters in his district!

Lincoln's Campaign Expenses in 1846

75¢ for a barrel of cider

"I did not need the money. I made the canvass on my own horse; my entertainment, being at the houses of friends, cost me nothing; and my only outlay was seventy-five cents for a barrel of cider, which some farm-hands insisted I should treat them to."



Where does the \$ come from?

- Public Financing

Do you want \$3 of your federal tax to go to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund?

Yes

No

From tax return form

- Private donations

- Individuals

- Political Action Committees



Banks, Insurance, Education,, Health Care, Gun Rights, Social Rights, Ideological, Marijuana, Etc.

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

**EXECUTIVE
POWERS**

**MILITARY
POWERS**

**LEGISLATIVE
POWERS**

**DIPLOMATIC
POWERS**

**JUDICIAL
POWERS**

Executive Powers

- Make sure all laws are enforced and administered, per the Constitution
- Can issue executive orders - A directive, rule, or regulation that has the effect of law, but is not an actual one.
- Appointment power - can appoint federal civilian employees (must be approved by the Senate)
- Removal power – Can remove anyone from office he has appointed (except for SC Justices)

Diplomatic Powers

- Power to make treaties (a formal agreement between two or more sovereign states) with Senate approval.
- Power of Executive Agreements (like treaties but don't need Senate approval. Usually stem from previous legislation or treaties).
- Power of recognition – Acknowledging the existence of a foreign country and its government.

Military Powers

- Under the War Powers Act of 1973, POTUS has the power to send troops into combat, without approval by Congress for up to 60 days.
- The Prez can use troops for domestic peace within the U.S.

Legislative Powers

- The power to submit or recommend ideas to Congress
 - Prez gives a “State of the Union” address each year, where he presents ideas for new legislation to Congress
- Veto power – Rejecting a bill from Congress
- Has the power to call special sessions of congress if a pressing matter occurs

Judicial Powers

- PARDON – A legal forgiveness for a crime
- AMNESTY – A pardon for a large group of people
- REPRIEVE – Postponing a sentence
- COMMUTATION- A reduction of a sentence

Roles of the President

- POTUS wears 8 different HATS to fulfill his presidency:
 - Chief Executive
 - Chief Diplomat
 - Chief Legislator
 - Chief Citizen
 - Commander in Chief
 - Head of State
 - Chief Administrator
 - Chief of Party

Roles of the President

Chief Executive

- Carries out the nation's laws
- Issues Executive Orders
 - [School House Rock Parody - E.O. \(3:30\)](#)
- Appoint cabinet members, ambassadors, judges & head gov agencies.

Chief Diplomat

- Making treaties
- Making Executive Agreements
- Meet with foreign leaders
- Appoint ambassadors

Roles of the President

Chief Legislator

- Proposes legislation to congress
- Gives an annual “State of the Union” Address to Congress
- Approves or vetoes legislation
- Prepares the federal budget

Chief Citizen

- Represent the people and work for the public interest.
- Provide moral leadership

Roles of the President

Commander in Chief

- Acts as final authority over all military matters
- Can use armed forces to end disorders or give aid in natural disasters, both foreign and domestically.

Head of State

- Represents the nation at ceremonial functions
- In this position, he acts more as a symbol of the entire U.S. than a politician

Roles of the President

Chief Administrator

- Acts as leader of the Executive Branch of the Gov.
- Leads & directs roughly 2.7 million gov officials with a budget of approx. 2.5 trillion a year

Chief of Party

- Supports party members in election campaigns
- Helps unify the party

The Executive Offices

- “The President’s right arm” consist of several offices whose primary duty is to assist the President make & enforce laws.
- Major offices include:
 - Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
 - The Cabinet – Including the V.P., and the heads of 15 executive departments. The department heads are chosen based on their experience & expertise in that area.

The Presidents Cabinet

The Cabinet Departments

Departments

Year Established

Defense Department

1789



Originally the Department of War, it became the Defense Department in 1949

State Department

1789



Originally named the Department of Foreign Affairs

Treasury Department

1789

Interior Department

1849

Agriculture Department

1862

Justice Department

1870

Commerce Department

1903



Before 1870 the attorney general was a cabinet officer but not head of the department

Labor Department

1913

Housing and Urban Development Department

1965



Originally a bureau within the Department of Commerce

Transportation Department

1966

Energy Department

1977

Health and Human Services Department

1979

Education Department

1979

Veterans Affairs Department

1989



These became separate departments in 1979. They were established in 1953 as the Health, Education, and Welfare Department.

Department of Homeland Security

2002

Source: thomas.loc.gov.

The Prez's Inner Cabinet

- These “big 4” cabinet members meet with president daily to discuss important issues:
 - Secretary of State (Foreign affairs)
 - Secretary of the Treasury (Finance & monetary matters)
 - Secretary of Defense (Head of the DOD)
 - Attorney General (Chief law enforcement officer of U.S.)

Office of Management & Budget (OMB)

- OMB's primary mission is to help the President prepare the federal budget and monitor government spending
- The federal budget lays out the administration's plans and goals for the upcoming year
- The budget must be approved by congress
- The President must submit the budget to Congress for each fiscal year (a 12-month period beginning on October 1 and ending on September 30 of the next calendar year) .