## The Executive Branch



## The Executive Branch

- Enforces the laws
- Head of Executive Branch is the President
- Can make quick decisions in crucial situations
- Both Congress and courts take time to get things done



## The President

- Article II of the Constitution
- "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"
- "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States"
- No titles of nobility
- "Mr. President"
- \$400,000 per year



## Qualifications for the President



- Article II, Section 1
- Must be 35 years old
- Must be a "natural born citizen"
- Must have been a resident of the US for at least 14 years


## Vice President

- Same qualifications as President
- No term limits
- The Constitution called for the $2^{\text {nd }}$ place finisher in the electoral college to become VP
- Changed by $12^{\text {th }}$ amendment
- Specific Duties enumerated in the Constitution
- Successor to Presidency, Presides over Senate
- Other duties (not listed)
- Advisor to the President
- Spokesman for the Administration
- Most feel that it is a thankless and powerless role
- John Adams - "most insignificant office...ever...conceived..."
- John Nance Garner - "The Vice Presidency is not worth a bucket of warm spit"


## Electing a President Primary Elections

- Each political party selects one candidate to run
- Each party holds Primary Elections to determine who their candidate will be
- Candidates try to win states and collect delegates to represent them at the Party's nominating convention


Ralph Nader

- In 2008 the Democrats chose Barack Obama; the Republicans chose John McCain; Bob Bahr and Ralph Nader ran as third party candidates.
- Sometimes there may be over 20 candidates for president from various parties, independents, and write-in candidates .


## The Electoral College

Article II, Sec. 1

- Each STATE votes for president
- the people in each state vote to determine who will get their electoral votes
- Vote for electors pledged to vote for a certain candidate
- Each state's number of electors is the total number of Senators and
Representatives from each state
- A candidate needs 270
 electoral votes to win (a majority)
- 538 total electors


## Term Limits



- Elected to a 4 year term
- FDR is the only president to serve more than 2 terms (4 from 1933-45)
- Two term limit as of 1951
- 22 ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ amendment
- Can serve 10 years total (no more than 2 years of another's term)


## Roles of The President



- Also Known As...
- The Leader of the Free World
- Head of State
- Chief Executive
- Commander in Chief
- Chief Diplomat
- Derived from Article II, Sections 2-4


## Head of State

- Awards medals \& honors, makes speeches
- Usually does not write or memorize his own speeches
- Employs staff speech writers whom he directs, advises, and revises
- The most visible part of government
- Official Representative of the United States at functions or ceremonies



## Commander in Chief

- Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces
- Commands over 1 million military personnel
- Authorizes the use of troops overseas
- Authorizes the use of the National Guard to keep the peace/enforce the laws in the U.S.



## Chief Diplomat

- Makes treaties with other nations
- The Senate must approve any treaty before it becomes official
- Nominates ambassadors
- Needs Senate approval
- Receives ambassadors from other nations
- May make executive agreements (like a treaty) that function as law without congressional consent
- Congress can nullify it by passing legislation of its own


George W. Bush with former Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi

## Chief Executive

- Enforces federal laws
- Presents his agenda in the State of the Union address to Congress
- Recommends legislation to Congress
- Cannot introduce a bill
- Convenes both houses of Congress in special joint session
- Approves laws passed by Congress



## Economic Planner

- Gets credit/blame for the economy, but... does not control the economy
- Reacts to/promotes economy

- Some of his proposed legislation can help or hurt the economy
- Monitors unemployment, taxation, business, and general economic welfare of the US



## The Presidential Cabinet



## The Presidential Cabinet



- Comprised of heads of each executive department
- Other advisors
- Advise and work with the President
- Not outlined in Constitution
- George Washington created the first cabinet comprised of Departments of War, State, Treasury, and Justice--Attorney General


## Executive Departments

- President Obama has 15 departments including Homeland Security, Labor, Education, Defense, Agriculture, etc.
- Help the President carry out, enforce, or execute the laws

- Keep the President informed on matters in their jurisdiction
- Can suggest legislation to President
- Administrative arms of the President


## Executive Powers

- Appoints ambassadors, judges, cabinet members
- Can request written opinions and reports from executive officials
- Execute laws
- Use of National Guard if necessary
- Decision making



## Checks and Balances

- On the Legislative Branch (Congress)
- Can Veto Bills proposed by Congress
- Can convene special sessions of Congress



## Checks and Balances

- On the Judiciary (Courts)
- Appoints

Federal/Supreme
Court judges


- Must be approved by Congress
- Grant pardons for federal crimes (except impeachments)


## Federalism State of Indiana

- Chief executive is called the Governor
- State police are the most visible arm of the executive branch
- Enforce Indiana laws



## Federalism City of Valparaiso

- Chief executive for local government is called the Mayor
- Valparaiso Police Dept., the Street Dept., the Park Dept.



## The White House

- Interactive Tour of the White House
- http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/interactivetour
- White House Rooms
- Protecting the White House
- Uniformed Secret Service
- Marine Sentries

