**9. The Executive Branch and the Bureaucracy**

**Summary:** The office of the president is the most important single position in the government of the United States. The president of the United States has many responsibilities and functions originating in the Article II of the Constitution. From the time of George Washington to the present, holders of the office of the president have striven to be more than just a ceremonial head of state. The American president is not just a figurehead but also a personality who commands power and respect.

Constitutional Origins of the Presidency

Delegates to the constitutional convention studied the writing of philosophers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, analyzed the powers of the British monarchs, and studied the role of governors in the American colonial governments.

The delegates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; they wanted power to rest with the people. Debate arose over a single versus a plural executive, and a weak executive appointed by Congress versus a strong executive independent of the legislature. The final compromise created a single executive with powers limited by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the legislative and judicial branches.

Qualifications

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution establishes the formal qualifications of the president:

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Historically, many candidates who have run for the office of the president have also shared several characteristics:

* Political or military experience
* Political acceptability
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* While male
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Northern European ancestry

In the 2008 presidential election, Barack Obama presented himself as a new type of presidential candidate. His victory in the general election allowed him to become the first African-American to obtain the presidency.

Term and Tenure

The concept of a popularly elected president is an American invention. After much debate and compromise, the Founding Fathers created a single executive, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Until the addition of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the number of terms of the president was unlimited. After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ won the office an unprecedented four times, the Twenty-Second Amendment was added, limiting the president to two elected terms.

Succession and Disability

The constitution provides that if the president can no longer serve in office the vice president will carry out the powers and duties of the office. The constitution does not state that the vice president shall actually become president; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

After the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was added to the Constitution, stating that vice president becomes president in the office if the president becomes vacant.

That amendment also provides for the new president \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with the approval of a majority of both houses of Congress. The first use of the Twenty-Fifth Amendment occurred when Spiro Agnew resigned the vice presidency and was replaced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1973.

The following year it was used again when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; Vice President Gerald Ford became president; and Ford nominated, and Congress confirmed, Nelson Rockefeller as his new vice president.

The Twenty-Fifth Amendment also provides for the presidential disability. If the president is unable to perform the duties of his office, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_under one of the following conditions:

* The president informs Congress of the inability to perform the duties of president.
* The vice president and a majority of the cabinet inform Congress, in writing, that the president is disabled and unable to perform those duties.

The president may resume the duties of office upon informing Congress that no disability exists. If the vice president and a majority of the cabinet disagree, Congress has 21 days to decide the issue of presidential disability \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Impeachment and Removal

The Constitution allows for the removal of a president from office through the impeachment process. **Impeachment** involves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The United States Constitution gives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the authority to impeach the president of vice president for “Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors.”

Once charges of impeachment have been levied against the president or vice president, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The chief justice of the Supreme Court presides over the trial. If found guilty of the charges, the official may be removed from office. Conviction requires a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

The Road to the White Houses

There are two basic methods of becoming president: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Most presidents have been elected to the office. Many nominees seeking the office have gained political experience through elected or appointed offices—in Congress (mostly the Senate), as state governors, as vice president, or as a cabinet member. Several nominees gained recognition as military leaders.

The Electoral College System

According to the Constitution and the Twelfth Amendment, an **electoral college** elects the president and vice president. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a method set by the state legislatures. In general election, voters go to the polls and vote for the candidates of their choice.

In December, the electors of the respective candidates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Electoral College then sends the ballots to the president of the Senate, where they are opened before a joint session of Congress and counted.

To win the election, a candidate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If no candidate for president receives a majority of electoral votes, the House of Representatives chooses the president \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. If no candidate for vice president receives the majority of electoral votes, the Senate chooses the vice president from the top two candidates.

The Vice Presidency

 During much of American history, the office of the vice president has been seen as one to be avoided by ambitious politicians. Constitutionally, the vice president has two duties.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, casting tie-breaking votes if necessary
* Help determine the presidential disability under the Twenty-Fifth Amendment and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Because the vice president may someday become the president, the

formal qualifications for vice president \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The vice president serves a four-year term; however, the number of terms a vice president may serve is not limited.

The selection of the nominee for vice president occurs at the national convention when the presidential nominee selects a “running mate.” Often the choice of the nominee is influence by the party’s desire to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, that is, to improve the candidate’s chances of winning the election by choosing someone from a different faction of the party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

With the assassination of Kennedy and attempts on the lives of Ford and Reagan, more attention has focused on the vice president. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, taking part in the cabinet meeting, serving on the National Security Council, and acting as the president’s representative on diplomatic missions. More consideration is also given to the background, health, and other qualification of vice presidents.

Presidential Powers

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The checks and balances of the other branches of government limit them. The power of the modern presidency comes from the men who have held the office and have shaped the use of these powers. Historians have often rated presidents strong or weak.

After the 1960s and 1970s, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., argued that the presidency had become so powerful that an “imperial presidency” existed, applying the term to Richard Nixon and his administration in particular. Richard Neustadt contended that the president’s powers lie in the ability to persuade others through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. From 2002 to 2008 President George W. Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney argued for greatly expanded powers for the presidency in both domestic and foreign affairs.

Presidential powers can be categorized as executive, legislative, diplomatic, military, judicial, and party powers.

**Executive Powers**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, treaties, and court decisions
* Issues \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to carry out policies (I.E. Truman and Integration of armed forces, Eisenhower and desegregation of American schools)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Assumes emergency powers
* Presides over the cabinet and executive branch

**Legislative Powers**

* Gives annual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identifying problems, recommending policies, and submitting specific proposals (president’s legislative agenda). Expectations are that the president will propose a comprehensive legislative program to deal with national problems (the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 requires the president to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Issues annual budget and economic reports.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Proposes legislation (through a Congressional representative) and uses influence to get it passed.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Diplomatic Powers**

* Appoints \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Negotiates treaties and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Accords diplomatic recognition to foreign governments
* Receives foreign dignitaries

**Military Powers**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Has final decision-making authority in matters of national and foreign defense
* Provides for domestic order

**Judicial Powers**

* Appoints \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (i.e. Supreme Court Justices)
* Grants reprieves, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and amnesty

**Party Powers**

* Is the recognized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Chooses vice-presidential nominee
* Strengthens the party by helping members get elected (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* Appoints party members to government positions (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
* Influences policies and platform of the party

Limitations on Presidential Powers

In order to avoid the possibility of abuses by the executive, the Founding Fathers provided for checks upon the powers of the executive.

**Congressional checks**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; requires a 2/3 vote of both houses of Congress.
* power of the purse; agency \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* + In 1974 Congress passed the Congressional Budget and **Impoundment** Control Act, which denied the president the right to refuse to spend money appropriates by Congress and gave Congress a greater role in the budget process.
* Power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* approval powers over appointments.
* legislation that limits the president’s powers (for example, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ limited the president’s ability to use military force.)
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reject the actions of the president or executive agency by a vote of one or both houses of Congress without the consent of the president; declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1983.

**Judicial checks**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of executive actions

**Political checks**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* media attention
* popularity

Presidential Character

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ examined the importance of a president’s personality and character, classifying presidents into four distinct types based on their childhood and other experiences. Barber measured each president’s assertiveness in office as active or passive, and how positive or negative his feelings were about the office itself. His classifications were:

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ –* takes pleasure in the work of the office, easily adjusts to new situations and is confident in himself (FDR, Truman, Kennedy, Ford, Carter, Bush)
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ –* hard worker but doesn’t enjoy the work, insecure in the position, may be obsessive or antagonistic (Wilson, Hoover, LBJ, Nixon)
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ –* easygoing, wanting agreement from others with no dissent, may be overly confident (Taft, Harding, Reagan)
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ –* dislikes politics and tends to withdraw from close relationships (Collidge, Eisenhower)

The Bureaucracy

A **bureaucracy** is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The bureaucracy is responsible for carrying out the day-to-day tasks of the organization. The bureaucracy of the federal government is the single largest in the United States, with 2.8 million employees. Bureaucracies generally follow three basic principles:

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—similar to a pyramid, with those at the top having authority over those below
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—each worker has defined duties and responsibilities, a division of labor among workers
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—established regulating and procedures that must be followed

**History and Growth**

* *Beginnings—*standards for office included qualifications and political acceptability
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—practice of giving offices and government favors to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Started with Andrew Jackson)
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—competitive exams were tried but failed due to inadequate funding from Congress
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, passed after the assassination of Garfield by a disappointed office-seeker; replaced the spoils system with a merit system as the basis for hiring and promotion
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—prohibits government employees from engaging in political activities while on duty, running for office or seeking political funding while off duty, or if in sensitive positions, may not be involved with political activities on or off duty, or if in sensitive positions, may not be involved with political activities on or off duty
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—created the Office of Personnel Management (replaced the Civil Service Commission) to recruit, train and establish classifications and salaries for federal employees

**Organization**

The federal bureaucracy is generally divided into four basic types:

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—15 executive departments created to advise the president and operate a specific policy area of governmental activity (Department of State, Department of Labor, Department of the Interior); each department is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, except the Department of Justice, which is headed by the attorney general
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—similar to departments but without cabinet status (NASA, Small Business Administration)
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—independent from the executive; created to regulate or police (Securities and Exchange Commission, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Federal Reserve Board)
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—created by Congress to carry out business-like activities; generally charge for services (Tennessee Valley Authority, National Railroad Passenger Corporation [AMTRAK], United States Postal Service)

**Influences of the Federal Bureaucracy**

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*appointing the right people, issuing executive orders, affecting the agency’s budget, reorganization of the agency.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—*influencing appointments, affecting the agency’s budget, holding hearing, rewriting legislation or making legislation more detailed.
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (subgovernments)*—iron triangles are **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*. Because of a common goal, these alliances may work to help each other achieve their goals, with Congress and president often deferring to their influence.

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—individuals in Washington—located within interest groups, Congressional staff, think tanks, universities, and the media—who regularly discuss and advocate public policies. Unlike iron triangles, issue networks continually form and disband according to policy issues.

**The Executive Office of the President (EOP)**

The executive Office of the President includes the closest advisors to the president although it was established in 1939, every president has reorganized the EOP according to his style of leadership. Within the executive office are several separate agencies.

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*personal and political staff members who help with the day-to-day management of the executive branch; includes the chief or staff, counsel to the president, or press secretary
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*established by the National Security Act of 1947; advises the president on matters of domestic and foreign national security
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*helps the president prepare the annual federal budget
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*created by George W. Bush to encourage and expand private efforts to deal with social problems
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*advisory and planning agency to combat due nation’s drug problems
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*gives the president domestic policy advice
* *Council of Economic Advisors—*informs the president about economic developments and problems
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*—advises the president about foreign trade and helps negotiate foreign trade agreements
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*provides administrative services to personal of the EOC and gives direct support services to the president
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*coordinates federal environmental efforts and analyzes environmental policies and initiatives
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*advises the president on the effects of science and technology on domestic and international affairs; it also works with the private sector and state and local governments to implement effective science and technology policies
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—*consists of the vice president’s staff

**Executive Departments**

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1789)—*advises the president on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, negotiates treaties, represents the United States in international organizations (1st: Jefferson)
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1789)—*collects federal revenues, pays federal bills, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, enforces alcohol, tobacco and firearm laws (1st: Hamilton)

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**(1789)—*formed the department of Defense in 1947; manages the armed forces operates military bases
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*(1849)—*manages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, refuges, and parks, operate hydroelectric facilities, manages Native American affairs
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1870)—*provides legal advice to the president, enforces federal laws, represents the United States in court, operates federal prisons
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1889)—*provides agricultural assistance to farmers and ranchers, inspects food, manages national forests
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1903)—*grants patents and trademarks, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, promotes international trade

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1913)—*enforces federal labor laws (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*), administers unemployment and job training programs

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1953)—*administers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, promotes health care research, enforces pure food and drug laws

* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1965)—*provides home financing and public housing programs, enforces fair housing laws
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1967)—*promotes mass transit programs and programs for highways, railroads, and air traffic enforces maritime law
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1977)—*promotes development and conservation of fossil fuels, nuclear energy, research programs
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1989) promotes the welfare of veterans of the armed forces*
* *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2002)—*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_., reduces America’s susceptibility to terrorism, minimizes damage and helps recovery from attacks that do occur; includes Coast Guard, Secret Service, Border Patrol, Immigration and Visa Services, and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

**Rapid Review**

* Article II of the Constitution establishes the office of the president and outlines the powers and the duties of the office
* The presidency was a compromise creating a single executive with limited powers.
* There are both formal and informal qualifications for the president.
* The Twenty-Fifth Amendment provides for the succession and disability of the president
* The House of Representatives impeaches and the Senate tries cases of impeachment of the president. Only two presidents have been impeached, and none removed from office.
* To become president one must succeed to the office or win election to the office.
* The electoral college is an indirect method of electing the president.
* The constitutional duties of the Vice President include presiding over the Senate and determining presidential disability.
* Presidents have numerous powers: executive, legislative, diplomatic, military, judicial, and party.
* The powers of the president may be limited by congressional, judicial, and political checks.
* James David Barber described presidential personality and character by classifying presidents as one of four distinct types: active-positive, passive-positive, active-negative, and passive-negative.
* The bureaucracy is a systematic way of organizing government.
* The development of the current bureaucracy has undergone several changes and reforms.
* The organization of the bureaucracy may be divided into four major types: cabinet departments, independent executive agencies, independent regulatory agencies, and government corporations.
* The executive, Congress, iron triangles, and issue networks may influence the federal bureaucracy.
* There are currently 15 executive departments in the executive branch of government.

**Key Terms**

Impeachment Impoundment Cabinet

Executive orders War Powers Act Iron triangles

Electoral college Legislative Vetoes Issue networks

Executive agreements Bureaucracy

Pardons Hatch Act