

PRESIDENT

HIRING

The President can and is in charge appoint people to Executive and Judicial offices. The Senate can reject these appointees.

These roles include:

- Federal judges (Court of Appeals, etc.) and SC justices (Supreme Court, lifelong, the superior court). The higher the court the more lower courts they can influence. This is why Presidents and Senators will pull all the shenanigans to support their party and position.
- Cabinet members. These are people such as the Attorney General, the DoD Secretary, etc. These are usually chosen based on loyalty and skill, but in theory you don't need extensive background, although background does gain you favorability.
- Ambassadors. These have to work with all governmental organizations that handle international affairs. The President chooses experienced and suitable people to make decisions overseas. Most times they will have worked for the CIA, speak the language of the country, understand the squo, etc.
- Other white house staff. These are people like the Press Secretary, who in the event of a subpoena, would appear in front of the court. Anyone who has to that is approved. This happens quickly and the Senate does not usually shoot these people down.

Most of the time, Cabinet members and white house staff are usually not rejected. Justices and federal judges are the ones who get the most grilling and flaming.

FIRING

- Presidents generally only fire when people do something illegal or against party lines. The President has a lot more freedom in firing than hiring. While there are some rules that state the President must provide a reason, the President has pretty much all the power except in ind. Agencies.

SENATE

"TELLING THE PRESIDENT NO"

- To appoint someone, you only need a 50% vote. If the vote comes out as a NO, the President must start over.
- This is usually done through a bipartisan committee in trial format: you get grilled and its like a court of law, but the verdict determines your employment instead of your guilt.
- If the Senate has a Democratic President and a Republican Senate, pretty much nothing gets done, same for the other way around.
- On the hearing, the person is supposed to act in a professional and bipartisan manner, and failure to do so can result in a no vote. This is especially hard with different Senates and Presidents. If the President and Senate are aligned however, they can move quickly and ask less flaming questions.

- The hearing consists of an opening statement, questioning and closing statement. This is usually televised. The person wants to know their background, their past rulings, their character, etc. The questioning is usually the longest and most painful. All of it is done under oath.