

#### EXEC-LEGIS INTERACTIONS:

1. The president always tries to milk their inherent powers, which are powers that are not expressly granted but considered to be in scope anyways because it allows for the execution of another explicit power.
2. Alongside milking inherent powers, the President always tries to amass more power and change interpretations, sometimes successfully sometimes not.
3. The Senate can advise the President on appointees and can directly reject an appointee by voting so. Sometimes, these people are voted on en bloc, where all of them are done at once.
4. If the Senate is on recess and a slot opens up, the President gets the power to make a temporary Recess Appointment (RA) that lasts from the next Senate session until the end of the next recess after said session.
5. The Senate will fire back, using pro forma sessions that are literally just “okay we’re in session, the President can’t make an RA because we’re not on recess”
6. While the Senate does get a say, they usually accept Cabinet nominations in spite of lack of prior experience and other factors(unless they are blatantly against the Congressional agenda and appear as if they are willing to act).
7. The President can remove high level executive branch heads such as Dept Heads, however, this does not extend to INDPT AGENCIES. This has been a topic of debate in Congress and amongst members of the public and courts. It was then stated that the President needs a reason to fire.

#### EXEC-JUD INTERACTIONS:

1. Any judicial policy is usually enforced by the President, at one point the President deployed parts of the national guard to enforce an anti-segregation directive/ruling.
2. All Justices are appointed by the President. Since Justices serve for life, Presidents don’t get to make many of these, but when they do, people flame and criticize the hell out of the President, Senate and appointee, and Senate vote offs are far more common.
3. In 2013, we decided that Senators can stop filibusters on SC nominees with a 50% vote.