

EXCEPTED APPOINTMENTS AND PRESIDENTIAL UNILATERAL POWER

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PRESIDENTS INFLUENCING POLICY

- Presidents have many tools for influencing legislative and administrative policymaking.
- Appointment power is one of these ways (e.g., Moe 1985; Lewis 2008).
- Excepted appointments are particularly useful but "invisible." (Lewis and Waterman 2013)

ELIZABETH WARREN AND ANTONIO WEISS



PHOTO: BILL O'LEARY; JIM LEE/GETTY IMAGES

Elizabeth Warren and Antonio Weiss

LESSONS FROM THE WARREN/WEISS STORY

- Two useful aspects of excepted appointments: flexibility and ideology
- Use appointees immediately.
- Appoint people Congress couldn't or wouldn't approve.

POLITICS OF STAFFING THE BUREAUCRACY



IDEOLOGY AND FLEXIBILITY



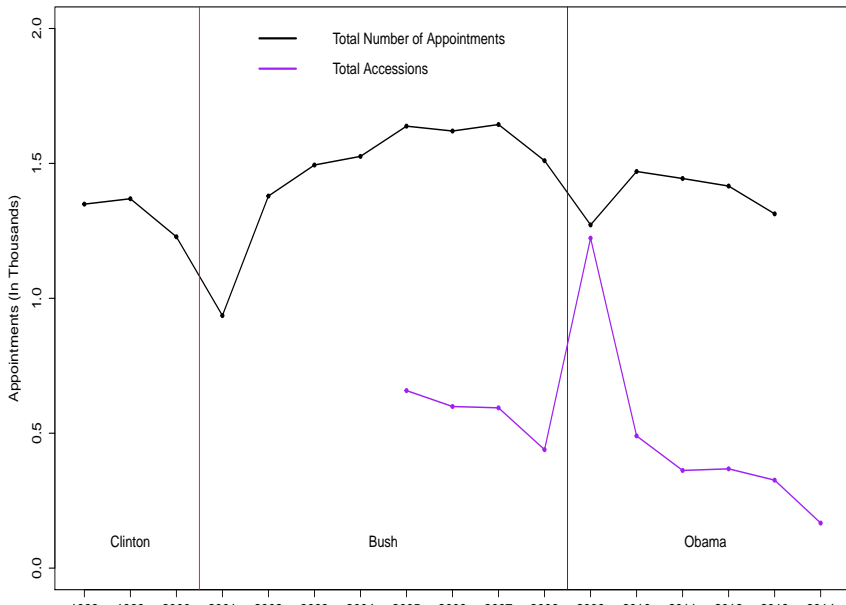
EXCEPTED SERVICE AND THE LARGER APPOINTMENT SYSTEM



EXCEPTED SERVICE 1998-2013

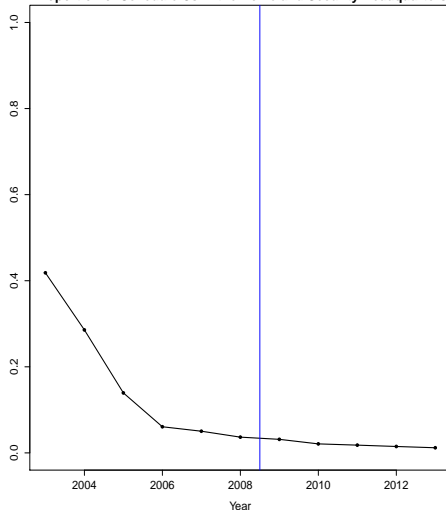


Schedule C Appointments Over Time

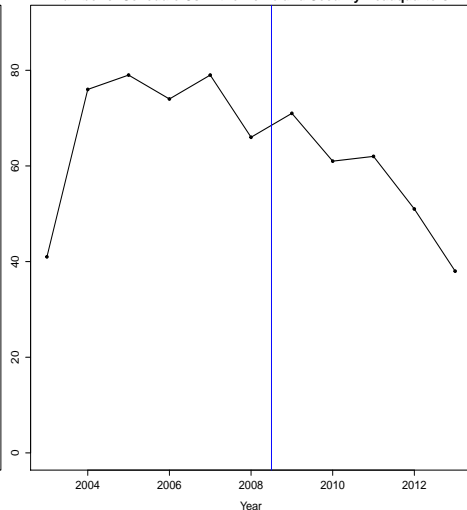


PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE ON FLEXIBILITY

Proportion of Schedule Cs in the Homeland Security Headquarters



Number of Schedule Cs in the Homeland Security Headquarters



PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE ON IDEOLOGY

- The result is meant to serve as a validation of using Schedule C appointments to consider presidential unilateral powers.
- Ideology is measured as the absolute distance between the agency ideal point and the president's ideal point.
- Negative Binomial Regression Model.
 - Outcome Variable: Counts of Schedule C appointments in each agency 1998-2013.
 - Model includes ideology measure, presidential dummies, and agency fixed effects.

IDEOLOGY RESULTS

TABLE: Negative Binomial Regression Models of Appointments and Ideology

	<i>Dependent variable: Count of Schedule C Appointees</i>	
	Model 1	Model 2
Ideology	0.056 (0.029)	0.307 (0.081)
Clinton	-0.086 (0.034)	-0.190 (0.170)
Obama	-0.086 (0.026)	-0.119 (0.126)
Unified Government	-0.051 (0.025)	-0.061 (0.126)
Constant	3.267 (0.074)	2.735 (0.137)
Fixed Effects	yes	no
Observations	1,213	1,213
Log Likelihood	-2,523.319	-4,248.940
θ	38.152 (5.129)	0.311 (0.013)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	5,210.637	8,507.880

CONCLUSION

