

U.S. Presidency

United States President

- Joseph R. Biden
- Head of State
 - Represents the United States in foreign countries and at home
 - Receives other heads of state
 - Recognize other nations
 - Appoints United State ambassadors to other nationals and to the United Nations
 - Negotiates treaties
 - Much of this work is done through the Department of State
 - Secretary of State
 - Antony J. Blinken
- Legislator
 - Article II
 - Section 3
 - State of the union address
 - Policy agenda announced
 - Recommend legislation
 - “Going public”
 - Communication strategy
 - “Bully pulpit”
 - Platform for advocating an agenda
 - Can veto legislation passed by Congress (subject to congressional override)
- Commander in Chief
 - Some argue that Congress’s Article I power to declare war is a “hollow” check
 - The president can commit troops and engage in hostilities
 - Korean War
 - Vietnam War
 - Gulf War
 - Iraq War
 - Afghanistan
- Constitution Chief Executive
 - Article II
 - Section 1
 - Head of the bureaucracy
 - Appoints the cabinet, heads of departments and independent agencies

- Through the OMB, prepares a federal budget
 - Congress has to pass it
 - Can issue executive orders to the federal bureaucracy
- Bureaucracy Control
 - FDR
 - “Central clearance”
 - All executive agency proposals, reports, and recommendations to Congress must be certified by the OMB
 - Reagan
 - “Cost-benefit analysis”
 - Trump
 - “One-in two out”
 - Organization
 - Executive Office of the President
 - OMB
 - Director
 - Shalanda Young
 - Prepares budget
 - Monitors federal agencies (Congress does not)
 - Information on enrolled bills
 - The enrolled bill goes to the OMB before going to the president and they give the president information about the bill
 - Central clearance-communication with Congress
 - NSC
 - Council of Economic Advisors
 - White House Office
 - Jeff Zienta, Chief of Staff
- Check on Federal Judiciary
 - Article II
 - Section 2
 - The president appoints United States Supreme Court justices (and judges on federal courts established by Congress)
 - Confirmed by United States Senate
 - The president has the power to pardon
 - Except in the case of impeachment

United States Vice President

- Kamala Harris