



US Constitution,
Article II
Presidents must be at least
35, a natural born citizen, a
resident of the US 14 years

Class Notes...

War Powers Resolution (1973)

- president must consult Congress when committing troops to a military engagement
- 48 hour notification process
- 60 day limit for troop committal without Congressional approval for extension or declaration of war by Congress

Cabinet

The president’s advisors—secretaries of state, treasury, defense, justice, interior, agriculture, commerce, labor, health & human services, housing & urban development, transportation, energy, education, veterans affairs, and homeland security; each heads a department of the executive branch; also includes US Ambassador to the United Nations

Executive Office of the President (EOP/White House)

Chief of staff; approximately; includes NSC, OMB, Office of Vice President

National Security Council

Created in 1947 and includes the president, vice president, secretary of state, secretary of defense, and other advisers to formulate a national security plan or formulate policy agenda; National Security Advisor; CIA and NSA advising as required

Office of Management and Budget (OMB) & Council of Economic Advisors

head of OMB is also part of cabinet; advising president on budgetary matters; policy agenda; oversees budget implementation as well as actions of the executive branch

Legislative Liaison Staff

facilitate relationship between the president and the Congress

Presidential Actions...

Executive Orders

- connected to implementing laws passed by Congress
- connected to powers as Commander-in-Chief
- connected to internal executive branch matters

Executive Agreement

- discuss constitutional authority (treaties)
- president conducts negotiations with another foreign government
- president makes a pact with another sovereign nation

Executive Privilege

- president invokes; withholding information from Congress, press, FOIA requests, etc.
- usually confidential information; courts have ruled such power is implicit in constitutional separation of powers

State Secret

- does it threaten judicial oversight? undermine democratic ideals?
- when disclosure of information is determined to be a threat to national security