**Online Appendix to “Presidential Action and the Supreme Court: The Case of Signing Statements”**

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**Appendix A Players’ Decision Rules**

Court:

President:

2.

Congress:

**Appendix B Proof of Proposition 1**

**Proof of Proposition 1.** This proof is derived by backwards induction considering all configurations of ideal points , the status quo , and indifferent points

*For*

When , Congress chooses not to propose any and*.* This occurs because Congress cannot propose any that it prefers to such that the president does not issue a signing statement , which he would prefer over and the Court would uphold (since it prefers over both and ).

When , only if . In these situations, Congress is indifferent in proposing any because the president can move policy to his preferred location with a signing statement such that the Court upholds (since it prefers over both and ). If , Congress does not propose any and . This occurs because neither Congress can propose any nor the president can issue any that they prefer over, such that the Court also prefers it to . For similar reasons, if , Congress proposes since it is the closest policy within that the Court upholds over .

*For*

When and *,* then *.* In these situations, Congress proposes . The president signs the bill because it prefers to and it cannot move policy closer to without the Court overturning policy back to (since is closer to than ). When and , Congress proposes since it is the closest policy within that the Court upholds over . When and , Congress chooses not to propose a bill and This occurs because Congress cannot propose any that it prefers over , such that the Court also prefers it to . When and , Congress proposes since it is the closest policy within that the presidents prefers over . The president cannot issue a signing statement that moves policy closer to that the Court would prefer over . When and , Congress chooses not to propose a bill and This occurs because Congress cannot propose any that it prefers over , such that the president also prefers it to .

*For*

When , . In these situations, Congress cannot propose any that the Court prefers to and thus it does not propose a bill. Whenand *,* then *.* In these situations, Congress cannot propose any other closer to in which the president does not move policy closer to with in such a way that the Court prefers to . If , . This occurs because Congress cannot propose any that the president prefers to . Thus, Congress does not propose a bill. For similar reasons, if , then Congress proposes since it is the closest policy within that the president prefers over . The president cannot move policy closer to with a signing statement the Court would uphold since it prefers over any .