

Constitutional Law Scholars on Impeaching Former Officers

Now that President Trump has left office, may the Senate take up an article of impeachment, and try, convict, and disqualify President Trump from holding future office? We, the undersigned constitutional law scholars, conclude it can.

We take no position on whether the Senate *should* convict President Trump on [the article of impeachment](#)¹ soon to be transmitted by the House of Representatives.

We differ from one another in our politics, and we also differ from one another on issues of constitutional interpretation. But despite our differences, our carefully considered views of the law lead all of us to agree that the Constitution permits the impeachment, conviction, and disqualification of former officers, including presidents.

Our shared conclusion is supported by the text and structure of the Constitution, the history of its drafting, and relevant precedent. The [Constitution](#) allocates the “sole Power of Impeachment” to the House of Representatives, and the “sole Power to try all Impeachments” to the Senate.² It provides that the “President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.”³ It further specifies that “Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States.”⁴

In other words, the Constitution’s impeachment power has two aspects. The first is removal from office, which occurs automatically upon the conviction of a current officer. The second is disqualification from holding future office, which occurs in those cases where the Senate deems disqualification appropriate in light of the conduct for which the impeached person was convicted. The impeachment power must be read so as to give full effect to both aspects of this power.

Impeachment is the exclusive constitutional means for removing a president (or other officer) before his or her term expires. But nothing in the provision authorizing impeachment-for-removal limits impeachment to situations where it accomplishes removal from office. Indeed, such a reading would thwart and potentially nullify a vital aspect of the impeachment power: the power of the Senate to impose disqualification from future office as a penalty for conviction. In order to give full effect to both Article I’s and Article II’s language with respect to impeachment,

¹ H.R. Res. 24, 117th Cong. (2021).

² U.S. CONST. art. I, § 2, cl. 5; *id.* art. I, § 3, cl. 6.

³ *Id.* art. II, § 4.

⁴ *Id.* art. I, § 3, cl. 7.

therefore, the correct conclusion is that former officers remain subject to the impeachment power after leaving office, for purposes of permitting imposition of the punishment of disqualification.

If impeachment were only a device for removing officials from office, then perhaps only current officers could be impeached. But disqualification is a consequence that might need to be imposed on prior officeholders as well as current ones. In keeping with that rationale, nothing in the text of the Constitution bars Congress from impeaching, convicting, and disqualifying *former* officials from holding future office. Indeed, the ability to try, convict, and disqualify former officials is an important deterrent against future misconduct. If an official could only be disqualified while he or she still held office, then an official who betrayed the public trust and was impeached could avoid accountability simply by resigning one minute before the Senate's final conviction vote. The Framers did not design the Constitution's checks and balances to be so easily undermined.

History supports a reading of the Constitution that allows Congress to impeach, try, convict, and disqualify former officers. In drafting the Constitution's impeachment provisions, the Framers [drew upon the models of impeachment in Great Britain and state constitutions](#).⁵ In 1787, English impeachment was understood to allow for the impeachment, trial, and conviction of former officials; likewise, the law of several states made clear that waiting to impeach officials until they were out of office was preferred or even required, and no state barred the impeachment of former officials.⁶

More broadly, [a singular concern](#) of the Framers in devising our constitutional system was the danger of a power-seeking populist of the type they referred to as a "demagogue" rising to the highest office and overthrowing republican government. The Framers further understood that the source of such a person's power does not expire if he or she is expelled from office; so long as such a person retains the loyalty of his or her supporters, he or she might return to power. The Framers devised the disqualification power to guard against that possibility, and would surely disagree that a person who sought to overthrow our democracy could not be disqualified from holding a future office of the United States because the plot reached its crescendo too close to the end of his or her term.⁷

Precedent also buttresses our conclusion that Congress may try, convict, and disqualify former officers: Congress has done it in the past. In 1876, Secretary of War William Belknap tried to avoid impeachment and its consequences by resigning minutes before the House voted on his impeachment. The House impeached him anyway, and the Senate [concluded that it had the](#)

⁵ THE FEDERALIST No. 65 (Alexander Hamilton).

⁶ Brain C. Kalt, *The Constitutional Case for the Impeachability of Former Federal Officials: An Analysis of the Law, History, and Practice of Late Impeachment*, 6 TEX. REV. L. & POL. 13, 22–39 (2001).

⁷ Frank O. Bowman, III, *What the Founders Would Have Done with Trump*, Wash. Monthly (Jan. 18, 2021), <https://washingtonmonthly.com/2021/01/18/what-the-founders-would-have-done-with-trump/>.

[power to try, convict, and disqualify former officers.](#)⁸ Even in cases when impeachment proceedings were dismissed after the subject resigned, Congress has indicated that it was [choosing to drop the case rather than being required to.](#)⁹ Belknap was not a president, but there is no reason why the same rule would not apply to presidents—after all, the Constitution’s impeachment provisions apply to presidents, vice presidents, and civil officers alike.

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In sum, the Constitution’s text and structure, history, and precedent make clear that Congress’s impeachment power permits it to impeach, try, convict, and disqualify former officers, including former presidents. The Senate may take up the House’s article of impeachment against former President Donald J. Trump, conduct a trial, convict him, and disqualify him from holding a future office of the United States.

**Institutional affiliations are listed for identification purposes only*

<u>First name</u>	<u>Last name</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Mark	Aaronson	Univ. of Calif. Hastings College of the Law
Jeffrey	Abramson	University of Texas School of Law
Arthur	Acevedo	UIC John Marshall Law School
Jonathan	Adler	Case Western Reserve University School of Law
Nadia	Ahmad	Barry University School of Law
Albert	Alschuler	The University of Chicago Law School
Penelope	Andrews	New York Law School
Michael	Avery	Professor Emeritus, Suffolk University School of Law
Hadar	Aviram	University of California, Hastings College of the Law
Carlos	Ball	Rutgers Law School
Sotirios	Barber	University of Notre Dame
Charles	Baron	Boston College Law School
Ian	Bartrum	William S. Boyd School of Law, UNLV

⁸ 3 ASHER C. HINDS, HINDS’ PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES § 2001, 307 & n.3 (1907); *see id.* § 2007, at 310–21 (discussing Belknap case), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-HPREC-HINDS-V3/html/GPO-HPREC-HINDS-V3-26.htm>.

⁹ *See* VI CANNON’S PRECEDENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES § 547 (1935), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-HPREC-CANNONS-V6/html/GPO-HPREC-CANNONS-V6-55.htm>; H.R. Res. 661, 111th Cong. (2009); 155 Cong. Rec. S7832–33 (daily ed. July 22, 2009).

Mitchell	Berman	University of Pennsylvania Carey Law School
Elizabeth Earle	Beske	American University Washington College of Law
Susan	Bitensky	Michigan State University College of Law
Henry Allen	Blair	Michell Hamline School of Law
Amy	Bloom	Wayne State University
William	Blum	University of Southern California
Ted	Blumoff	Mercer University School of Law
Frank O.	Bowman, III	Curators' Distinguished Professor & Floyd R. Gibson Missouri Endowed Professor of Law, University of Missouri School of Law
Kiel	Brennan-Marquez	Associate Professor, University of Connecticut School of Law
Corey	Brettschneider	Brown University and Fordham Law School
Thom	Brooks	Dean of Durham Law School & Professor of Law and Government
Barbara	Bucholtz	University of Tulsa, College of Law
Steven	Calabresi	Clayton J. & Henry R. Barber Professor, Northwestern Pritzker School of Law
Kristina	Campbell	UDC David A Clarke School of Law
Nancy	Cantalupo	California Western School of Law
Aaron	Caplan	LMU Loyola Law School (Los Angeles)
Dale	Carpenter	SMU Dedman School of Law
Gilbert	Carrasco	Willamette University Law School
David	Chang	New York Law School
Gabriel	Chin	University of California, Davis School of Law
Cornell	Clayton	Washington State University
David	Cohen	Drexel Kline School of Law
Marjorie	Cohn	Professor Emerita, Thomas Jefferson School of Law
Anna	Cominsky	New York Law School
Caroline Mala	Corbin	University of Miami School of Law
Daniel	Coyne	Chicago-Kent College of Law
Nicholas	Creel	Georgia College and State University
Donald	Crowley	University of Idaho Professor Emeritus
Christopher	Czerwonka	Maurice A. Deane School of Law at Hofstra University
Benjamin	Davis	University of Toledo College of Law

David	Driesen	Syracuse University College of Law
Sarah	Duggin	Columbus School of Law, The Catholic University of America
Heather	Elliott	The University of Alabama School of Law
Atiba	Ellis	Marquette University Law School
Marie	Failinger	Mitchell Hamline School of Law
Anthony Paul	Farley	Albany Law School
Martin	Flaherty	Fordham Law School
Richard	Ford	Stanford Law School
Jill	Fraley	Washington and Lee Univ. School of Law
Eric M.	Freedman	Hofstra Law School
Charles	Fried	Harvard Law School
Lawrence	Friedman	New England Law - Boston
Maryellen	Fullerton	Brooklyn Law School
Nancy	Gertner	Harvard Law School
Doni	Gewirtzman	New York Law School
Jonathan	Gould	UC Berkeley
Mark	Graber	University of Maryland Carey School of Law
Michael	Greenberger	University of Maryland Francis King Carey School of Law
Catherine	Grosso	Michigan State University College of Law
Pratheepan	Gulaseekaram	Santa Clara University School of Law
Jimmy	Gurulé	Notre Dame Law School
Phoebe A.	Haddon	University Professor of Law, Rutgers University
Oona	Hathaway	Yale Law School
Stacy	Hawkins	Rutgers Law School
Lynne	Henderson	UNLV Boyd School of Law
Steven	Heyman	Chicago-Kent College of Law, Illinois Tech
B. Jessie	Hill	Case Western Reserve University School of Law
Laura	Hines	University of Kansas School of Law
Bill	Hing	University of San Francisco School of Law
Elizabeth	Iglesias	University of Miami School of Law
Leslie	Jacobs	University of Pacific, McGeorge School of Law
Eric	Janus	Professor of Law, Mitchell Hamline School of Law
Irving	Joyner	North Carolina Central University School of Law

Jonathan	Kahn	Northeastern University
James	Kainen	Fordham University School of Law
Brian	Kalt	Michigan State University College of Law
John	Kang	University of New Mexico School of Law
Daniel	Kanstrom	Boston College
Ken	Katkin	University of Colorado Law School
Eileen	Kaufman	Touro Law Center
Heidi	Kitrosser	University of Minnesota Law School
Judith	Koons	Barry University School of Law
Mae	Kuykendall	Michigan State University College of Law
Carlton	Larson	UC Davis School of Law
Sylvia	Law	Elizabeth K. Dollard Professor of Law, Medicine and Psychiatry, NYU Law, Emerita
Michael	Lawrence	Michigan State University College of Law
Douglas	Laycock	University of Virginia
Stephen	Lazarus	Cleveland-Marshall College of Law
Lawrence	Lessig	Harvard Law School
Raleigh	Levine	Mitchell Hamline School of Law
Sanford	Levinson	W. St. John Garwood and W. St. John Garwood Centennial Chair in Law, University of Texas Law School
Nancy	Levit	University of Missouri.Kansas School of Law
Martin	Levy	Thurgood Marshall School of Law
John	Lunstroth	University of Houston
Ira	Lupu	George Washington University
Gregory	Magarian	Washington University School of Law
Rhonda	Magee	University of San Francisco
Francisco	Martin	Former Ariel F. Sallows Professor, Univ. of Saskatchewan College of Law
Forrest	Meltsner	Northeastern University School of Law
Michael	Merritt	Moritz College of Law, The Ohio State University
Deborah	Mikhail	Carroll Professor of Jurisprudence, Georgetown University Law Center
John	Minow	Harvard University
Martha	Moore	University of Illinois (Walgreen University Chair); University of Illinois at Urbana-

		Champaign (Center for Advanced Study Professor of Law)
Makau	Mutua	SUNY Buffalo Law School
Gerald	Neuman	Harvard Law School
Cheryl	Nichols	Howard University School of Law
Lars	Noah	University of Florida
Cheryl	Page	Florida A&M Law
Michael Stokes	Paulsen	University of St. Thomas
Deborah	Pearlstein	Cardozo School of Law
Michael	Perry	Emory University School of Law
Tamara	Piety	University of Tulsa College of Law
Richard	Primus	The University of Michigan Law School
Edward A.	Purcell, Jr.	Joseph Solomon Distinguished Professor, New York Law School
Asifa	Quraishi-Landes	University of Wisconsin Law School
Lynne	Rambo	Professor Emerita, Texas A&M University School of Law
Aziz	Rana	Cornell Law School
Robert	Reinstein	Temple University Beasley School of Law (retired)
Richard	Reuben	University of Missouri School of Law
William D.	Rich	The University of Akron School of Law
David	Ritchie	Mercer University School of Law
Ira	Robbins	American University Washington College of Law
Victor	Romero	Penn State Law - University Park
Kermit	Roosevelt	University of Pennsylvania Law School
Catherine J.	Ross	George Washington U. Law School
Margaret M.	Russell	Santa Clara University
Rosemary	Salomone	St. John's University School of Law
Steve	Sanders	Indiana University Maurer School of Law
Eli	Savit	University of Michigan Law School
David	Schoenbrod	New York Law School & Niskanen Center
Miguel	Schor	Drake University Law School
Joshua	Schwartz	George Washington University Law School
Andrew	Schwartz	Lecturer, Stanford Law School

Bijal	Shah	Arizona State University, Sandra Day O'Connor College of Law
Ann	Shalleck	American University, Washington College of Law
Peter	Shane	Ohio State University Moritz College of Law
Amanda	Shanor	University of Pennsylvania Carey School of Law
Charlie	Shanor	Emory Law (Emeritus)
Gary	Shaw	Touro Law Center
Neil	Siegel	Duke Law School
Gary	Simson	Mercer Law School and Cornell Law School
Peter	Smith	George Washington University Law School
David	Smolin	Professor of Law, Cumberland School of Law, Samford University
Stacey	Sobel	Western State College of Law
Ilya	Somin	Professor of Law, George Mason University
Roy	Spece	University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law
Mike	Steenson	Mitchell Hamline School of Law
Marc	Stickgold	Golden Gate Law School Emeritus
J. Kelly	Strader	Southwestern Law School
Aaron	Tang	University of California-Davis School of Law
Rick	Tepker	University of Oklahoma
Joseph	Thai	University of Oklahoma College of Law
Suja	Thomas	University of Illinois College of Law
Allison Brownell	Tirres	DePaul University College of Law
Franita	Tolson	University of Southern California Gould School of Law
Laurence	Tribe	Harvard Law School
C. Cora	True-Frost	Syracuse University College of Law
Louis	Virelli	Stetson University College of Law
Stephen I.	Vladeck	University of Texas School of Law
Joan	Vogel	Vermont Law School
Alexander "Sasha"	Volokh	Emory Law School
Daniel	Warshawsky	New York Law School
Jonathan	Weinberg	Wayne State University Law School
William M.	Wiecek	Syracuse University College of Law

John Fabian

Victoria

Dwayne

Rebecca

Witt

Woeste

Wright

Zietlow

Yale University

Independent scholar

George Washington University

University of Toledo College of Law