President Position Vacant:
In the absence of the president, the vice-president serves in his stead. (p. 457)

If the president for any reason vacates the chair or is absent, the vice-president or first vice-president normally should take the chair unless he also, because of involvement in the debate or for any other reason, should disqualify himself from presiding in the particular case. (p. 452)

In case of the resignation or death of the president, the vice-president (if there is only one) or the first vice-president (if there are more than one) automatically becomes president for the unexpired term, unless the bylaws expressly provide otherwise for filling a vacancy in the office of president. The second vice-president, if there is one, then becomes first vice-president, and so on, with the vacancy to be filled occurring in the lowest-ranking vice-presidency. (p. 458)

Vacancy in Presidency:
If the bylaws are silent as to the method of filling a vacancy in the specific case of the presidency, the vice-president or first vice-president automatically becomes president for the remainder of the term, and the vacancy to be filled arises in the vice-presidency or lowest-ranking vice-presidency. (Yields to bylaws? p. 575)

President-Elect:
If the bylaws provide for a president-elect, they usually provide also that the president-elect shall precede the first vice-president in the right to preside. (Yields to bylaws? p. 452)

Addressing the Vice-President when Presiding:
When a vice-president is presiding, he or she should be addressed as "Mr. or Madam President" (unless confusion might result—for example, when the president is also on the platform—in which case the form "Mr. or Madam Vice-President" should be used). (p. 458)

President Participates in Debate:
When the President wishes to participate in debate, he must relinquish the chair; and in such a case he should turn the chair over to the highest-ranking vice-president present who has not spoken on the question and does not decline on the grounds of wishing to speak on it. (p. 395)
President and a Motion about the President:
Whenever a motion is made that refers only to the presiding officer in a capacity not shared in common with other members, or that commends or censures him with others, he should turn the chair over to the vice-president or appropriate temporary occupant during the assembly's consideration of that motion, just as he would in a case where he wishes to take part in debate (see also pp. 394–95). The chair, however, should not hesitate to put the question on a motion to elect officers or appoint delegates or a committee even if he is included. (p. 451)

President Removed as Presider:
If the motion to suspend the rules (and thus remove the president as presider) is adopted by a two-thirds vote, then, unless the motion names a new occupant of the chair, the ranking vice-president (or, in the absence of the vice-president, an elected temporary presiding officer, pp. 453–54) has the duty of presiding through the end of the session (or any shorter period specified by the motion to suspend the rules). (Yields to bylaws? p. 653)

Presider over Committee of the Whole:
If the motion of referral to the committee of the whole is adopted, the presiding officer immediately calls another member to the chair—frequently, but not necessarily, the vice-president—and takes his place as a member of the committee. (p. 532)

Officer Reports:
Strictly speaking, in a purely deliberative assembly, the officers make no reports. In an organized society, the bylaws may require each of the principal officers to make a report of the year's work at the annual meeting (Yields to bylaws?). In addition to their annual reports, the president and vice-president from time to time may wish or need to report on their activities in connection with administrative duties. Motions to adopt or implement any recommendations from officer reports should be made from the floor by a member other than the reporting officer. (p. 476)

President as a Delegate:
If the president of a constituent unit is unable to be present at the convention of an established society, his place there is taken by the vice-president, just as for any other duty in which the vice-president acts in the president's place. If the vice-president is himself an elected delegate but takes the president's place, the vice-president's original position as an elected delegate is filled by an elected alternate. (p. 603)

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