

## 1: Presidential vetoes and public policy - Boston University Libraries

*Presidential vetoes and public policy. [Richard Abernathy Watson] -- The veto power, claimed Woodrow Wilson, is the president's most formidable prerogative. Despite that assertion, Richard Watson shows that the presidential veto of significant legislation is.*

Roman veto[ edit ] The institution of the veto, known to the Romans as the *intercessio*, was adopted by the Roman Republic in the 6th century BC to enable the tribunes to protect the *mandamus* interests of the plebs common citizenry from the encroachments of the patricians , who dominated the Senate. The tribunes could also use the veto to prevent a bill from being brought before the plebeian assembly. The consuls also had the power of veto, as decision-making generally required the assent of both consuls. If one disagreed, either could invoke the *intercessio* to block the action of the other. In practice, the Crown follows the convention of exercising its prerogative on the advice of its chief advisor, the prime minister. Australia[ edit ] Since the Statute of Westminster , the United Kingdom Parliament may not repeal any Act of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia on the grounds that is repugnant to the laws and interests of the United Kingdom. However, according to the Australian Constitution sec. The Australian Governor-General himself or herself has, in theory, power to veto, or more technically, withhold assent to, a bill passed by both houses of the Australian Parliament , and contrary to the advice of the prime minister. The Governor-General may return to the house in which it originated any proposed law so presented to him, and may transmit therewith any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. It is possible that a Governor-general might so act if a bill passed by the Parliament was in violation of the Constitution. Many of the viceregal reserve powers are untested, because of the brief constitutional history of the Commonwealth of Australia, and the observance of the convention that the head of state acts upon the advice of his or her chief minister. The power may also be used in a situation where the parliament, usually a hung parliament , passes a bill without the blessing of the executive. The governor general on the advice of the executive could withhold consent from the bill thereby preventing its passage into law. With regard to the six governors of the states which are federated under the Australian Commonwealth, a somewhat different situation exists. Until the Australia Act , each state was constitutionally dependent upon the British Crown directly. Since , however, they are fully independent entities, although the Queen still appoints governors on the advice of the state head of government, the premier. So the Crown may not veto nor the UK Parliament overturn any act of a state governor or state legislature. Paradoxically, the states are more independent of the Crown than the federal government and legislature. In general the governor exercises the powers the sovereign would have, including the power to withhold the Royal Assent. This was last used in , and the power was effectively nullified by the Balfour Declaration of Provincial viceroys, called " Lieutenant Governors " plural are able to reserve Royal Assent to provincial bills for consideration and possible disallowance by the Federal Cabinet ; this clause was last invoked in by the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan. The president can send the bill back to parliament for changes, which constitutes a limited veto that can be overridden by a simple majority. But the Bill reconsidered by the parliament becomes a law with or without the assents of President after 14 days. The president can also take no action indefinitely on a bill, sometimes referred to as a pocket veto. The president can refuse to assent, which constitutes an absolute veto. The absence of the royal assent, although not constitutionally provided[ clarification needed ], would mean the bill did not become a part of the law. Section 90 of the Constitution states that "Within two months after receiving the text, the Senate may, by a message stating the reasons for it, adopt a veto or approve amendments thereto. The veto must be adopted by overall majority. The House of Lords used to have an effective power of veto by refusing to concur in bills adopted by the House of Commons. However, reform first by a Liberal government and then by a Labour government has limited its powers. The Parliament Acts of and reduced its powers: They can delay legislation for up to one year. United States[ edit ] According to the Constitution[ edit ] See also: List of United States presidential vetoes , Line-item veto in the United States , and Pocket veto All legislation passed by both houses of Congress must be presented to the President. If the President approves of the legislation, then the President

signs it into law. According to Article 1, Section 7 of the Constitution, [12] when the President chooses not to sign or does not approve of the bill, the President must return the bill, unsigned, within ten days, excluding Sundays, to the house of the United States Congress in which it originated, while the Congress is in session. The President is constitutionally required to state any objections to the bill in writing, and the Congress is constitutionally required to consider them, and to reconsider the legislation. This action, in effect, is a veto. Otherwise, the bill fails to become law unless it is presented to the President again and the President chooses to sign it. If there are fewer than ten days left in the session before Congress adjourns, and if Congress does so adjourn before the ten days have expired in which the President might sign the bill, then the bill fails to become law. This procedure, when used as a formal device, is called a pocket veto. Modifications declared unconstitutional[ edit ] In , the Supreme Court had struck down the one-house legislative veto, on separation of powers grounds and on grounds that the action by one house of Congress violated the Constitutional requirement of bicameralism. The case was *INS v. Chadha*, concerning a foreign exchange student in Ohio who had been born in Kenya but whose parents were from India. Because he was not born in India, he was not an Indian citizen. Because his parents were not Kenyan citizens, he was not Kenyan. Thus, he had nowhere to go when his student visa expired because neither country would take him, so he overstayed his visa and was ordered to show cause why he should not be deported from the United States. This, the Court held, amounted to the House of Representatives passing legislation without the concurrence of the Senate, and without presenting the legislation to the President for consideration and approval or veto. Thus, the Constitutional principle of bicameralism and the separation of powers doctrine were disregarded in this case, and this legislative veto of executive decisions was struck down. This act allowed the President to veto individual items of budgeted expenditures from appropriations bills instead of vetoing the entire bill and sending it back to the Congress. However, this line-item veto was immediately challenged by members of Congress who disagreed with it. In , the Supreme Court ruled to declare the line-item veto unconstitutional. *City of New York U.* An action by which the President might pick and choose which parts of the bill to approve or not approve amounted to the President acting as a legislator instead of an executive and head of state “and particularly as a single legislator acting in place of the entire Congress” thereby violating the separation of powers doctrine. Rather than provide for an actual legislative veto, however, the procedure created by the Act provides that, if the President should recommend rescission of a budgetary line item from a budget bill he previously signed into law “a power he already possesses pursuant to U. Article II” the Congress must vote on his request within ten days. The House passed this measure, but the Senate never considered it, so the bill expired and never became law. This bill would give the president the power to withdraw earmarks in new bills by sending the bill back to Congress minus the line-item vetoed earmark. Congress would then vote on the line-item vetoed bill with a majority vote under fast track rules to make any deadlines the bill had. Further, as Elbridge Gerry explained in the final days of the Convention: The President could not veto an act of Congress under the Articles of Confederation “89, but he possessed certain recess and reserve powers that were not necessarily available to the predecessor President of the Continental Congress. It was only with the enactment of the United States Constitution drafted; ratified; fully effective since 4 March that veto power was conferred upon the person titled "President of the United States". In addition to the ability to veto an entire bill as a "package," many states allow the governor to exercise specialty veto authority to strike or revise portions of a bill without striking the whole bill. Amendatory veto Allows a governor to amend bills that have been passed by the legislature. Revisions are subject to confirmation or rejection by the legislature. Deletions can be overridden by the legislature. A governor can refuse to sign such a bill and it will expire. Such vetoes cannot be overridden. Reductions can be overridden by the legislature. Package vetoes can be overridden by the legislature.

## 2: Clinton Vetoes Undermine the Constitution | Ashbrook

*The item Presidential vetoes and public policy, Richard A. Watson represents a specific, individual, material embodiment of a distinct intellectual or artistic creation found in Boston University Libraries.*

Franklin Pierce Nine vetoes: Making a grant of public lands to the several States for the benefit of indigent insane persons , vetoed May 3, Making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works, heretofore commenced under authority of law, vetoed August 4, To provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens or spoliations committed by the French prior to July 31, , vetoed February 17, Making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mail, by ocean steamships and otherwise, during the fiscal years ending the 30th of June, and the 30th of June, , vetoed March 3, Making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, in the State of Michigan, vetoed May 19, Veto overridden by the Senate on July 7, 28â€”8 , and by the House on July 8, â€” Veto overridden by the Senate on July 7, 31â€”12 , and by the House on July 8, â€” Making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the flats of the St. Veto overridden by the Senate on July 7, 28â€”10 , and by the House on July 8, â€” Veto overridden by the House on August 11, â€”54 , and by the Senate on August 16, 30â€” For the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco River, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States, vetoed August 14, Veto overridden by the Senate on August 16, 31â€”14 , and by the House on August 16, â€” James Buchanan Four regular vetoes, plus three pocket vetoes. In regard to the carrying of the United States mails from St. February 24, â€” H. Donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Override attempt failed in the House â€” March 10, â€” S. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan. In relation to removal of obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi River. April 17, â€” S. For the relief of Arthur Edwards and his associates. Override attempt failed in the Senate 22â€” June 22, â€” S. Homestead Act To secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain. Override attempt failed in the Senate 28â€” January 25, â€” H. For the relief of Hockaday and Leggit. Override attempt failed in the House 81â€” Abraham Lincoln Two regular vetoes, plus five pocket vetoes. To repeal that part of an act of Congress which prohibits the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars within the District of Columbia. July 2, â€” S. To provide for additional medical officers of the volunteer service. Override attempt failed in the Senate 0â€” March 3, â€” S. To amend an act entitled, "An act to establish and good the grades of line officers of the U. July 4, â€” H. Wadeâ€”Davis Bill To guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government. To correct certain clerical errors in the internal revenue act. March 3, â€” H. To repeal the eighth section of an act titled, "An act in addition to the several acts concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, and to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property, and the prevention of frauds in States declared in insurrection. In relation to certain railroads. Andrew Johnson Andrew Johnson was the most thwarted president as measured by the number of overrides: February 19, â€” S. To establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees. Override attempt failed in the Senate 30â€” March 27, â€” S. Civil Rights Act of To protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. Veto overridden by the Senate 33â€”15 and the House â€” May 15, â€” S. For the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union. June 15, â€” S. To enable the New York and Montana ron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in market. July 16, â€” H. To continue in force and to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," and for other purposes. Veto overridden by the House â€”33 and the Senate 33â€” July 28, â€” H. Erecting the Territory of Montana into a surveying district. July 28, â€” S. For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union. Relating to the building lately occupied for a national fair in aid of the orphans of soldiers and sailors of the United States. January 5, â€” S. To regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia. Veto overridden by the Senate 29â€”10 and the House â€” January 28, â€” S. Override attempt failed in the Senate 29â€” January 29, â€” S. Veto overridden by the Senate 31â€”9 and the House â€” March 2, â€” S. Tenure of Office Act Regulating the

tenure of certain civil offices. Veto overridden by the Senate 35â€”11 and the House â€” March 2, â€” H. To provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States. Veto overridden by the House â€”51 and the Senate 38â€” March 23, â€” H. Supplementary to an act entitled, "An act to provide for more efficient government of the rebel States. Veto overridden by the House â€”25 and the Senate 40â€”7. March 30, â€” H. Placing certain troops of Missouri on an equal footing with volunteers as to bounties. July 19, â€” H. Veto overridden by the House â€”25 and the Senate 30â€”6. To carry into effect the several acts providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States. Veto overridden by the House 99â€”22 and the Senate 32â€”4. July 20, â€” S. For the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. December 20, â€” S. December 20, â€” H. To incorporate the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington. March 25, â€” S. To amend an act entitled, "An Act to amend the judiciary act: Veto overridden by the Senate 33â€”9 and the House â€” June 20, â€” H. To admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress. Veto overridden by the House â€”31 and the Senate 30â€”7. June 25, â€” H. Veto overridden by the House â€”32 and the Senate 35â€”8. Excluding from the electoral college the votes of States lately in rebellion which shall not have been reorganized.

## 3: Barack Obama: Vetoed legislation - Ballotpedia

*Presidential Vetoes and Public Policy (Studies in Government & Public Policy) [Richard A. Watson] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The veto power, claimed Woodrow Wilson, is the president's most formidable prerogative.*

While not all bills are the same, below you will find a basic step-by-step accounting of how a bill becomes public law. Beginning of a Bill An idea for a bill may come from anybody, however only Members of Congress can introduce a bill in Congress. Bills can be introduced at any time the House is in session. There are four basic types of legislation: A private bill affects a specific person or organization rather than the population at large. A public bill is one that affects the general public. Representatives usually sponsor bills that are important to them and their constituents. Representatives who sponsor bills will try to gain support for them, in hopes that they will become laws. Two or more sponsors for the same bill are called co-sponsors. Introduction of a Bill Bills can be introduced whenever the House is in session. In the House, a bill clerk assigns the bill a number. House bills begin with "H. Res.," depending what type they are. Senate bills begin with "S. The bill is then referred to a committee for markup. The Library of Congress then receives an electronic copy of the bill and posts the bill and its status on Congress Bill Search , a public website. Committee Action The bill is referred to the appropriate committee. The 19 House standing committees and 16 Senate committees each have jurisdiction over different areas of public policy, such as agriculture, education and the workforce, and international relations. The committee debates on and marks up the proposed bill, and may or may not make changes to it. Committee members vote to accept or reject the changes made during the markup session. If a bill includes many amendments, the committee may decide to introduce a "clean bill" with a new number. A committee may stop action, or "table" a bill it deems unwise or unnecessary. Congress Bill Search , a Library of Congress website, posts the status of the bill and updates on major action taken on the bill. If the bill is not tabled, it will be sent either to a subcommittee for intensive study, or reported back to the House Floor. Subcommittee Action The bill is referred to a subcommittee, and placed on its calendar. The bill is carefully studied. The subcommittee may hold hearings to obtain the views of experts, supporters, and opponents. The bill is tabled when the subcommittee deems it unwise or unnecessary. If changes are needed, the subcommittee will meet to mark up the bill. Subcommittee members vote to accept or reject the changes. If the subcommittee accepts the bill, the bill is sent back to the full committee for approval or rejection. Congress Bill Search , from the Library of Congress website, receives updates on the status of the bill from the subcommittee and posts the most recent major action on the bill. The Bill is Reported The bill is released from the committee, along with a report explaining the provisions of the bill, and is thus ordered reported. The reported bill is put on one of five House calendars, the Union Calendar and the House Calendar being the most commonly used. The bill is sent to the House Floor for consideration. Congress Bill Search, a Library of Congress website, receives updates on the status of the bill from the committee and posts the most recent major action. Many House bills are debated through a parliamentary device known as the Committee of the Whole, which is a mechanism that permits faster consideration. Floor action begins and Members debate the bill. The conduct of debate is dictated by the Rules of the House generally, and may also be governed by a special rule granted specifically for the bill under consideration. Following debate, the second reading of the bill begins in a section-by-section manner, during which amendments may be offered. At the conclusion of all amendment debate, the bill is read a third time. Next, the House is ready to vote on the bill. Current Floor Proceedings including major actions on bills are posted for public view on the website of the Clerk of the House. The Bill is Put to a Vote The bill is read by title only and put to a vote. Members in attendance will vote to pass or not to pass the bill. Members of the Senate cast their votes by non-electronic means. Roll Call votes cast by the U. House of Representatives are recorded in the House Journal, the Congressional Record, and posted on the website of the Clerk of the House. Members may vote "Yea" for approval, "Nay" for disapproval, or "Present" to record that they were in attendance but chose not to vote. If a majority of the House votes to pass the bill, the bill is then referred to the Senate to undergo a

similar process of approval. The two houses of Congress make up the bicameral legislature, part of a system of checks and balances that ensures that laws are created democratically. Once the bill and its amendments has been officially passed by the House and certified by the Clerk, it is said to be "engrossed. Members may choose to ignore the bill and continue to work on their own legislation. Members may vote to pass or not to pass the bill. If the bill passes with different language, it must be sent for review to a conference committee, which is a committee made up of members from both the House and the Senate. Differences must be agreed upon before the bill is sent to the President for signature. At this point the bill is "enrolled. The President can take one of several possible actions: The president may take no action. If Congress is in session, the bill automatically becomes law after ten days. A pocket veto occurs when the president takes no action and Congress has adjourned its session. In this case, the bill dies and does not become a law. The president may decide that the bill is unwise or unnecessary and veto the bill. The president may sign the bill, and the bill becomes law. If Congress overrides a presidential veto, the bill becomes a law. The Bill is Vetoed If the President decides a bill is unwise or unnecessary, the President does not sign the bill, but issues an official statement of objections to the bill called a veto. The President can veto a bill indirectly by withholding approval of the bill until Congress has adjourned sine die. This informal way of preventing a bill from becoming a law is called a pocket veto. When the President issues a veto, the bill returns to its House of origin. Objections to the veto are read and debated on the House Floor. If there are enough objections in the House to the presidential veto, a vote is taken to override see Step 13 , or overrule, the veto. If the House does not vote on a veto override, the bill is stalled and does not become a law. The Veto is Overridden If enough Members object to the presidential veto, a vote is taken to override, or overrule the veto. If two-thirds of both houses of Congress vote successfully to override the veto, the bill becomes a law. If the House and Senate do not override the veto, the bill "dies" and does not become a law.

#### 4: Presidential power, vetoes, and public policy: a comparative by Matheus Hebling on Prezi

*Pris: kr. Inbunden, Skickas inom vardagar. KÄŕp Presidential Vetoes and Public Policy av Richard A Watson pÃŕ www.enganchecubano.com*

#### 5: Presidential Studies - Subjects

*91 cases of vetoes (54 by Executive Power and 37 by the Legislative Power) Hypothesis There is no significant difference regarding the conflict and production of public policies in two-party or multi-party systems and that success rates are similar.*

#### 6: Veto - Wikipedia

*The veto power, claimed Woodrow Wilson, is the president's most formidable prerogative. Despite that assertion, Richard Watson shows that the presidential veto of significant legislation is frequently overridden by Congress. Although the veto has a major impact on public policy, past research on it.*

#### 7: Presidential Vetoes

*A study of the actual effect of the use of the veto, focusing on those elements of the policy-making process that influence presidential decisions on vetoes.*

#### 8: Presidential Vetoes and Public Policy : Richard A. Watson :

*Here are five facts on presidential vetoes, some of which were ultimately overridden by Congress: 1. In , President Gerald Ford vetoed a bill that would strengthen the Freedom of Information Act, a bill first enacted in and designed to*

*ease the process of citizens obtaining government records.*

### 9: Barack Obama, the Veto-Less President

*There are two types of vetoes: the "regular veto" and the "pocket veto." The regular veto is a qualified negative veto. The President returns the unsigned legislation to the originating house of Congress within a 10 day period usually with a memorandum of disapproval or a "veto message."*

*Your Allowance (Earning, Saving, Spending 2nd Edition) Captain of Cavalry (Sheridan) Managing organizational behavior lit jam biological science previous year question paper Effective Environmental Management Obm in Multiple Business Environments (Physical Occupational Therapy in Geriatrics (Physical Occupational Letters of George Gordon, 6th lord Byron World at 18 000 BP A history of Oenpelli The confederate fiddle An AMBER Alert national system Setting up your word study workshop Manor of Rensselaerwyck The Basic Guide to Pricing Your Craftwork Punjab urban immovable property (validation of tax act, 1976. History of architecture sir banister fletcher Srpsko ruski rechnik Network analysis 3rd edition by me van valkenburg A course in modern business statistics Android application development basics Were Street Smart The signed English school book Gothic and Renaissance Art in Nuremberg 1300-1500 Secrets of conjuring and magic, or Jim Beam and the making of a bourbon whiskey brand Peter Parker: bodies or souls. Luthers only truly congenial disciple David J. Engelsma Employee achievement plan steps action Names of the dead The Mammoth Book of Best New Erotica, Volume 3 Alcatraz, the rock Fundamentals of modern vlsi devices yuan taur 100 Q&A About Gastric Cancer (100 Questions Answers about . . . (100 Questions Answers about . . .) Representational cortex in musicians C. Pantev . [et al.] Control theory fundamentals richard poley Developing real-time embedded software in a market-driven company Rough guide to mexico Professional cooking for canadian chefs 8th edition Witchcraft and Magic in Europe, Volume 3 (History of Witchcraft and Magic in Europe) Decision accounting*