

Enrollment of Legislation: Relevant Congressional Procedures

name redacted

Specialist on Congress and the Legislative Process

October 14, 2015

Congressional Research Service

7-....

www.crs.gov

RL34480

Summary

An enrolled bill or resolution is the form of a measure finally agreed to by both chambers of Congress. Enrollment occurs in the chamber where the measure originated and is carried out by enrolling clerks under the supervision of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and Secretary of the Senate. Enrolled bills and joint resolutions are signed by the presiding officers of each chamber (or their designees) and are presented to the President by the House Clerk or Secretary of the Senate, depending on the chamber of origination.

In instances in which Congress determines that the enrolled measure does not reflect congressional intent, it can require that changes be made by adopting a concurrent resolution directing the House Clerk or Secretary of the Senate to do so. If the enrolled measure has already been presented to the President—but not yet enacted or vetoed—the concurrent resolution can request its return to allow specified corrections to be made.

If Congress wishes to alter an enacted measure, new legislation must be enacted to do so. In rare instances, the constitutionality of certain measures has been challenged based on allegations that the enrolled (and therefore, enacted) text did not accurately reflect congressional action. In considering these cases, the federal courts have typically relied on precedent to refuse review of the enrollment process (or other pre-enactment congressional procedures).

This report will be updated as circumstances warrant.

Contents

Introduction	1
Definitions and Personnel.....	1
History of the Enrollment Process.....	2
Changes in Enrollment	3
Issues Arising after Enactment	4

Contacts

Author Contact Information	5
----------------------------------	---

Introduction

An enrolled bill or resolution is the form of a measure finally agreed to by both chambers of Congress. Enrollment occurs in the chamber where the measure originated and is carried out by enrolling clerks under the supervision of the Clerk of the House of Representatives and Secretary of the Senate. Enrolled bills and joint resolutions are signed by the presiding officers of each chamber (or their designees) and are presented to the President by the House Clerk or Secretary of the Senate, depending on the chamber of origination.

In instances in which Congress determines that the enrolled measure does not reflect congressional intent, it can require that changes be made by adopting a concurrent resolution directing the House Clerk or Secretary of the Senate to do so. If the enrolled measure has already been presented to the President—but not yet enacted or vetoed—the concurrent resolution can request its return to allow specified corrections to be made.

If Congress wishes to alter an enacted measure, new legislation must be enacted to do so. In rare instances, the constitutionality of certain measures has been challenged based on allegations that the enrolled (and therefore, enacted) text did not accurately reflect congressional action. In considering these cases, the federal courts have typically relied on precedent to refuse review of the enrollment process (or other pre-enactment congressional procedures).

Definitions and Personnel

An enrolled bill or resolution is the form of a measure finally agreed to by both chambers, which is printed on parchment or paper.¹ Enrollment occurs in the chamber in which the measure originated. First, the Speaker of the House, and then the Senate's presiding officer,² must sign each enrolled bill to confirm that the text reflects that which was passed by the House and Senate, respectively.³

Enrollment is carried out by House and Senate enrolling clerks, who are overseen by the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, respectively.⁴ These offices are responsible for

¹ An *enrolled* measure should be distinguished from an *engrossed* measure; the latter is the version of a bill (or resolution) in the form passed by the chamber of origin or of the amendments adopted to it in the chamber acting second. Once prepared and authenticated (as evidenced by the signature of either the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, as appropriate), the engrossed measure is messaged to the other chamber to await action there.

² In the absence of the President of the Senate (the Vice President of the United States), the President pro tempore is the presiding officer and executes the duties of that office (Senate Rule I, paragraph 1).

³ Section 106 of Title 1 of the *U.S. Code* requires the signature of each chamber's presiding officer on each enrolled bill. Since 1981, the Speaker of the House is authorized to sign enrolled bills at any time, whether the House is in session or not (House Rule I, clause 4). A Speaker pro tempore elected by the House may also sign enrolled bills (Asher C. Hinds, *Hinds' Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States* [Washington: GPO, 1907-1908], II, §1401), and the Speaker may designate a Member to act in only this capacity for a limited time, subject to House approval (House Rule I, clause 8(b)(2)). Senate Rule 1, paragraph 3, permits the signing of enrolled bills for a limited time by another Senator appointed (by the President pro tempore in open session or in writing) to act as Acting President pro tempore; the Senate may also, by unanimous consent, authorize a Senator other than the President pro tempore (or his or her designee) to sign enrolled bills during a specific time period. In addition, the rules allow the Senate to authorize, by unanimous consent, the presiding officer (or his or her designee) to perform these duties during recesses or adjournments. For example, see *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 161 (January 6, 2015), pp. S8-S9, when the Senate grants, by unanimous consent, a request that the President of the Senate, the President pro tempore, and the Acting President pro tempore be authorized to sign enrolled measures when the Senate is in recess or adjournment during the 114th Congress.

⁴ House Rule II, clause 2(d)(2), provides the House Clerk responsibility for overseeing the enrollment process in that (continued...)

enrolling the bill in accordance with congressional action. The signature of either the House Clerk or the Secretary of the Senate is required on the reverse of the back page to indicate in which chamber the measure originated.⁵ Once the Speaker of the House and then the President of the Senate—or their designees—sign it, the House Clerk or Secretary of the Senate, depending on the chamber in which the measure originated, presents the enrolled bill or joint resolution to the President.⁶ While the U.S. Constitution provides the President 10 days (excluding Sundays) to act on a measure once it has been presented to him, there is no explicit limit (in the Constitution or either chamber’s rules) on the time that may be taken for the enrollment process.⁷

History of the Enrollment Process

The enrollment process dates to the first years of Congress, with procedures to ensure its integrity initially laid out in *Jefferson’s Manual*:

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee on Enrollment, who sees that it is truly enrolled in parchment. When the bill is enrolled it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room to forgery (9 *Grey*, 143). It is then put into the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who presents it to the President of the United States.⁸

From 1789 to 1876, the House and Senate had joint rules with similar requirements in relation to enrollment. In particular, these rules directed the House Clerk and Secretary of the Senate to enroll bills and mandated a review (and any corrections, if necessary) by a joint committee, which would then report to the respective chambers.⁹ The joint rules lapsed in 1876, but these practices were largely continued until the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.¹⁰

(...continued)

chamber, and Senate Rule XIV, paragraph 5, gives the Secretary of the Senate express authority over the Senate’s enrollment process.

⁵ Wm. Holmes Brown, Charles W. Johnson, and John V. Sullivan, *House Practice: A Guide to the Rules, Precedents and Procedures of the House* (Washington: GPO, 2011), p. 774; *How Our Laws Are Made*, H.Doc. 108-93, revised and updated by Charles W. Johnson (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 50.

⁶ Floyd M. Riddick and Alan S. Frumin, *Riddick’s Senate Procedure*, 101st Cong., 2nd sess., S. Doc. 101-28 (Washington: GPO, 1992), p. 830; *House Practice*, pp. 774, 777.

⁷ House Rule II, clause 2 (d)(2), requires the House Clerk, after the presiding officers have signed a House-originated enrolled measure, to “forthwith present” it to the President. Similarly, Senate Rule XVI, paragraph 5, requires the Secretary of the Senate to “forthwith present” to the President any Senate-originated enrolled measure once it is signed by each chamber’s presiding officer. In some instances, enrolled measures pending at the end of a congressional session have been sent to and approved by the President in the next session of the same Congress. In addition, at the beginning of the 98th Congress, measures enrolled in the 97th Congress were presented to and signed by the President; some measures passed and presented in the 112th Congress were signed by the President in the 113th (U.S. Congress, *House, Constitution, Jefferson’s Manual, and Rules of the House of Representatives of the States, One Hundred Fourteenth Congress*, H.Doc. 113-181, 113th Cong., 2nd sess., [compiled by] Thomas J. Wickham, Parliamentarian [Washington: GPO, 2015], §§577 and 111).

⁸ *House Manual*, §§573, 575.

⁹ *IV Hinds’ Precedents*, §3430.

¹⁰ 60 Stat. 826 (August 2, 1946). After the joint rules lapsed in 1876, House rules still referred to a Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, and the Senate adopted “resolutions empowering the committees on Enrolled Bills, Printing, and Library to act in conjunction with the similar committees of the House” (*IV Hinds’ Precedents*, §4416). In addition, Clarence Cannon notes that “while the rule provides for a joint committee, in practice each branch acts separately in the (continued...) ”

The 1946 Reorganization Act provided that responsibilities pertaining to enrollment were now to be delegated to the newly established Committee on House Administration, which retained these authorities until the beginning of the 107th Congress, when they were transferred to the House Clerk and laid out in House Rule II, clause 2(d)(2).¹¹ The Senate transferred authority over the enrollment process to the Secretary of the Senate in 1945 upon adoption of S.Res. 64 (79th Congress);¹² this responsibility is now incorporated in Senate Rule XIV, paragraph 5.

Changes in Enrollment

Enrollment of a measure must accurately reflect congressional action; virtually no changes may be made by the offices of the House Clerk or Secretary of the Senate without an order of Congress to do so.¹³ If, in enrollment of a measure, it becomes apparent that congressional action did not accurately reflect congressional intent on the measure—or if there was a clerical error that resulted in the two chambers agreeing to different text (or, if after printing, an error is discovered)¹⁴—both chambers must agree to a concurrent resolution that directs the appropriate official to re-enroll the bill with specified changes.¹⁵ If the presiding officers have signed the enrolled bill, the resolution rescinds their signatures and the measure must be signed anew after the enrollment has been corrected.¹⁶ If the measure has already been presented to the President, the concurrent resolution must also request the President to return the bill to the chamber of origin.¹⁷ The correction is made by the officer (House Clerk or Secretary of the Senate) of the chamber in which the measure originated, but the concurrent resolution directing that officer to

(...continued)

comparison of bills of its own House for enrollment and merely cooperates in the interchange of bills for signature” (Stanley I. Bach, *Engrossed and Enrolled Bills in the House of Representatives*, archived CRS typed report, November 1, 1977, pp. 8-9; Clarence Cannon, *Cannon’s Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States* [Washington: GPO, 1935], VII §2099).

¹¹ *House Manual*, §724, pp. 458, 460.

¹² Lewis Deschler, *Deschler’s Precedents of the United States House of Representatives*, (Washington: GPO, 1977), ch. 24 §14.4.

¹³ House precedent states, “The enrolling clerks should make no change, however unimportant, in the text of a bill to which the House has agreed” (III *Hinds’ Precedents*, §2598).

¹⁴ The House Clerk or Secretary of the Senate can order the printing of a “star print” to correct Government Printing Office (GPO) printing errors in *engrossment*, but after both chambers have acted on a measure, a concurrent resolution is necessary to correct printing errors (*House Practice*, p. 773; V *Hinds’ Precedents*, §7319).

¹⁵ Concurrent resolutions have been used to correct enrollments even when they involve only errors in spelling or the title. For example, in the 109th Congress, H.Con.Res. 502 directed that the word *point* be changed to *pound* in the enrollment of H.R. 5682, and in the 108th Congress, the spelling of a House sponsor’s name was corrected in the enrollment of S. 2238, pursuant to H.Con.Res. 458. Concurrent resolutions directing changes in enrollment may, however, also involve substantive changes. (See *House Practice*, p. 775.) In addition, on at least one occasion, Congress used a concurrent resolution to direct the House Clerk to “correct chapter, title, and section numbers” in the enrollment of any general appropriations bills enacted during the remainder of the 82nd Congress (*Deschler’s Precedents*, ch. 24, §14.5). In the most recently completed Congress—the 113th—the House and Senate both agreed to 11 such concurrent resolutions directing changes in enrollment (according to a search of the Legislative Information System for all adopted concurrent resolutions with “enrollment” in the title). To date in the 114th Congress, the House and Senate have agreed to two such enrollment correction resolutions: H.Con.Res. 47 (regarding S. 178) and H.Con.Res. 81 (regarding H.R. 1735). To date, the House has agreed to one other enrollment correction resolution (H.Con.Res. 79, in relation to H.R. 719), but the Senate did not agree to the resolution prior to the bill’s enactment; thus, the changes to H.R. 719 specified in H.Con.Res. 79 were not made.

¹⁶ *Riddick’s Senate Procedure*, pp. 824, 828-829; *House Practice*, p. 776.

¹⁷ *House Practice*, p. 776; *Riddick’s Senate Procedure*, pp. 824, 446-447. While the measure is typically resubmitted to the President, further action could instead be postponed indefinitely. (See *Deschler’s Precedents*, ch. 24, §16.5.)

make the specified changes can originate in either chamber.¹⁸ In addition, a concurrent resolution for this purpose can be agreed to by one chamber even before the measure in question has passed either chamber.¹⁹

In the House, a concurrent resolution directing changes in enrollment is not privileged and, while typically considered by unanimous consent, may also be taken up according to the provisions of a special rule or under suspension of the rules.²⁰ In the Senate, a House concurrent resolution to make changes is privileged, though if the change is substantive, it has been held that unanimous consent is required for its consideration; a Senate concurrent resolution to make changes is privileged in the Senate only if the changes are technical in nature.²¹ A Senate concurrent resolution making substantive changes would not be privileged and, if any Senator objected to its consideration, would need to be referred to committee or go over, under the rule.²² Senate precedents specify that concurrent resolutions used for correcting enrollment are subject to amendment, but not if they are of a legislative or general nature, except by unanimous consent.²³

A concurrent resolution directing changes in enrollment is often agreed to by unanimous consent in the House, but the House may agree to it by voice or recorded vote when it is considered under suspension of the rules or under the provisions of a special rule reported by the Rules Committee.²⁴ In the Senate, the concurrent resolution is typically agreed to by unanimous consent, and Senate practice dictates that if the changes are substantive, they may be agreed to only by unanimous consent.²⁵

Issues Arising after Enactment

Once an enrolled bill becomes law, any changes—to correct either an error in enrollment or other alteration of the measure between congressional passage and enactment—must be made in a new enactment. In this case, Congress could pass new legislation for the purposes of making “technical corrections” to a law that did not accurately reflect congressional action or intent due to clerical errors or other changes made during the enrollment process.

In some instances, it has been alleged that irregularities in enrollment resulted in the enactment of a measure not in the form agreed to by both chambers. If Congress does not address the problem

¹⁸ *House Practice*, p. 775. For example, in the 112th Congress, a Senate measure (S.Con.Res. 58) directed the House Clerk to correct a House measure (H.R. 4240). Similarly, in the 113th Congress, two House measures (H.Con.Res. 82 and H.Con.Res. 81) directed the Secretary of the Senate to correct a Senate measure (S. 540 and S. 25, respectively).

¹⁹ *House Practice*, p. 775. For an example in which the resolution was agreed to before the measure it corrected was, see S.Con.Res. 74 in the 109th Congress, which corrected the enrollment of H.R. 2863 (an emergency supplemental appropriations bill) before either chamber had agreed to the conference report.

²⁰ *House Practice*, p. 776. In the case of a concurrent resolution requesting return from the President of a measure not yet enacted or vetoed, the House has typically considered the resolution by unanimous consent (*ibid*).

²¹ *Riddick's Senate Procedure*, p. 826.

²² *Ibid*.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 825.

²⁴ *House Practice*, p. 776. In recent examples of the House agreeing to such a resolution pursuant to a recorded vote, the vote occurred on a “self-executing” special rule, in which the recorded vote agreeing to the rule itself also had the effect of granting House approval to the concurrent resolution referenced therein. (See, for examples from the 113th Congress, H.Res. 458, by which the House agreed to H.Con.Res. 74, and H.Res. 776, by which the House agreed to H.Con.Res. 122.)

²⁵ *Riddick's Senate Procedure*, p. 825. For an example of one such concurrent resolution agreed to in the Senate by a recorded vote, see S.Con.Res. 74 in the 109th Congress, which directed changes in enrollment to H.R. 2863.

with a subsequent new enactment, the constitutionality of the measure may be challenged in federal court. The disposition of these cases may hinge on a variety of factors (including, for example, whether or not the party challenging the law has standing to do so). When the courts have addressed such issues in the past, they have frequently relied on an 1892 Supreme Court ruling, announced in *Marshall Field & Co. v. Clark* (143 U.S. 649), called the enrolled bill rule. This rule provides that the courts do not “look behind” the enrollment process (i.e., examine other legislative documents and records) to determine if Congress properly enrolled the text of a measure as passed—so long as each chamber’s presiding officer signed the enrolled bill, thereby attesting that it accurately reflected final congressional action. If a court were to rely on the enrolled bill rule in its refusal to review the pre-enactment process, it would presumably permit the law to stand. If, however, a court agreed that the constitutional requirements for enactment were not fulfilled, the court could invalidate the entire text or, alternatively, strike down only the portion of the law that is alleged to have been incorrectly or improperly enrolled.

One instance was S. 1932 in the 109th Congress, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-171), for which the enacted text did not reflect the text agreed to by both chambers. In the final stages of consideration of S. 1932, the engrossment of a Senate amendment to the House amendment contained an inadvertent error that did not accurately reflect Senate action because the Senate had taken no action to alter the House amendment in this way. The House subsequently agreed to the Senate-engrossed text without correcting the error; thus, both chambers had agreed to identical text that did not reflect either chamber’s intent. Before sending the measure to the President, the text that was agreed to (in error) was changed to reflect what each chamber apparently intended, although neither chamber adopted a concurrent resolution to authorize this change to the text in question.²⁶ Several parties challenged the constitutionality of the law on these grounds in federal court; no court has invalidated the law or any portion of it, and those decisions issued thus far have relied, at least in part, on the enrolled bill rule to reject the claims of unconstitutionality. In two cases in which appeals were filed, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the petition to review the circuit court’s dismissal of the case.²⁷

Author Contact Information

(name redacted)
Specialist on Congress and the Legislative Process
[redacted]@crs.loc.gov , 7-....

²⁶ After the President signed the legislation, the Senate by unanimous consent took up and agreed to S.Con.Res. 80 (109th), which specified that the enacted measure be “deemed the true enrollment of the bill reflecting the intent of the Congress,” but the House did not consider the resolution.

²⁷ Archived CRS Report RS22507, *Constitutionality of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005: Litigation*, by (name redacted) , discusses the cases in more detail. Additional detail on the legislative history of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 is provided in archived CRS Report RL33132, *Budget Reconciliation Legislation in 2005-2006 Under the FY2006 Budget Resolution*, by (name redacted)

EveryCRSReport.com

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is a federal legislative branch agency, housed inside the Library of Congress, charged with providing the United States Congress non-partisan advice on issues that may come before Congress.

EveryCRSReport.com republishes CRS reports that are available to all Congressional staff. The reports are not classified, and Members of Congress routinely make individual reports available to the public.

Prior to our republication, we redacted names, phone numbers and email addresses of analysts who produced the reports. We also added this page to the report. We have not intentionally made any other changes to any report published on EveryCRSReport.com.

CRS reports, as a work of the United States government, are not subject to copyright protection in the United States. Any CRS report may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without permission from CRS. However, as a CRS report may include copyrighted images or material from a third party, you may need to obtain permission of the copyright holder if you wish to copy or otherwise use copyrighted material.

Information in a CRS report should not be relied upon for purposes other than public understanding of information that has been provided by CRS to members of Congress in connection with CRS' institutional role.

EveryCRSReport.com is not a government website and is not affiliated with CRS. We do not claim copyright on any CRS report we have republished.