



**Congressional  
Research Service**

Informing the legislative debate since 1914

---

# Regular Vetoes and Pocket Vetoes: In Brief

**name redacted**

Analyst in Government Organization and Management

August 2, 2016

**Congressional Research Service**

7-....

[www.crs.gov](http://www.crs.gov)

RS22188

## Summary

The veto power vested in the President by Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution has proven to be an effective tool in the executive branch's dealings with Congress. In order for a bill to become law, the President either signs the bill into law, or the President allows the bill to become law without signature after a 10-day period.

Regular vetoes occur when the President refuses to sign a bill and returns the bill complete with objections to Congress within 10 days. Upon receipt of the rejected bill, Congress is able to begin the veto override process, which requires a two-thirds affirmative vote in both chambers in order for the bill to become law. Pocket vetoes occur when the President receives a bill but is unable to reject and return the bill to an adjourned Congress within the 10-day period. The bill, though lacking a signature and formal objections, does not become law. Pocket vetoes are not subject to the congressional veto override process.

Since the founding of the federal government in 1789, 37 of 44 Presidents have exercised their veto authority a total of 2,572 times. Congress has overridden these vetoes on 110 occasions (4.3%). Presidents have vetoed 83 appropriations bills, and Congress has overridden 12 (14.5%) of these vetoes.

President Barack H. Obama has vetoed 10 bills since taking office in 2009. The three most recent vetoes, which all took place during the second session of the 114<sup>th</sup> Congress, were of

- **H.R. 3762**, Restoring Americans' Healthcare Freedom Reconciliation Act of 2015;
- **S.J.Res. 22**, A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under Chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to the definition of "waters of the United States" under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and
- **H.J.Res. 88**, Disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to the definition of the term "Fiduciary."

## **Contents**

Constitutional Basis.....	1
Overriding a Veto .....	1
Veto Signaling .....	2
Vetoes Exercised and Overridden.....	3
Regular Vetoes and Pocket Vetoes .....	3
Vetoes of Appropriation Acts .....	5

## **Tables**

Table 1. Presidential Vetoes, 1789-2016.....	4
Table 2. Appropriations Acts Vetoed, 1789-2016.....	6

## **Contacts**

Author Contact Information .....	7
----------------------------------	---

This report presents information on the constitutional basis for vetoes, veto override procedure, and veto threats. It concludes with tables providing the counts of regular vetoes, pocket vetoes, and vetoes of appropriations acts.<sup>1</sup>

The President's veto authority is among the most significant tools in the executive branch's dealings with Congress. The U.S. Constitution outlines the veto authority in Article I, Section 7. Thirty-seven of 44 Presidents have used the veto. Presidents have vetoed 2,572 acts since 1789; of these, Congress has overridden 110 (4.3%).

## Constitutional Basis

The U.S. Constitution (Article I, Section 7) provides that, for a bill to become law, it must be approved by both houses of Congress and presented to the President for approval and signature. Article I, Section 7 also provides the President with the power to veto, or “forbid,” the bill from becoming law. The President may sign a bill into law within the 10-day period (excluding Sundays), let the bill become law without signature,<sup>2</sup> or veto the bill.

The Constitution states that when the President vetoes a bill, “he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated.” For example, if the President vetoes a bill that was introduced in the Senate, the bill will be returned first to the Senate where the possible override process would begin. This type of action is called a “regular” or “return” veto.

If, on the other hand, Congress has adjourned within the 10-day period after presentation of the bill to the President (thereby preventing the return of the bill to Congress), the President may refuse to sign the bill, and the act does not become law—a practice called a “pocket” veto.<sup>3</sup>

## Overriding a Veto

If a bill is pocket vetoed while Congress is out of session, the only way for Congress to circumvent the pocket veto is to reintroduce the legislation as a new bill, pass it through both chambers, and present it to the President again for signature.<sup>4</sup> On the other hand, Congress may

---

<sup>1</sup> The report does not address two other types of vetoes—line-item vetoes (since the President currently has no such power) and legislative vetoes (which are wielded by Congress, not the President). It also does not address presidential signing statements. On the line item veto, see CRS Report R42383, *Budget Process Reform: Proposals and Legislative Actions in 2012*, by (name redacted) and CRS Report R40113, *Federal Budget Process Reform in the 111th Congress: A Brief Overview*, by (name redacted). On the legislative veto, see CRS Report RS22132, *Legislative Vetoes After Chadha*, by (name redacted). The author of that report is no longer at CRS. Questions about its content can be directed to the author of this report. For information about signing statements, see CRS Report RL33667, *Presidential Signing Statements: Constitutional and Institutional Implications*, by (name redacted).

<sup>2</sup> A bill will become law without the President's signature if the President refuses to sign the bill and refuses to return the bill to an active Congress within 10 days of being presented with the bill. U.S. Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 7 states, “If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.”

<sup>3</sup> For more information, see pages 1-3 of CRS Report R41217, *Presenting Measures to the President for Approval: Possible Delays*, by (name redacted).

<sup>4</sup> Recent Presidents and Congresses have disagreed about what constitutes a pocket veto. For more information about this debate, please contact the author of this report for a copy of a congressional distribution memo, “Asserted Use of the Pocket Veto During the George W. Bush and Barack Obama Administrations,” by (name redacted) and (name redacted).

override a regular veto without introducing new legislation through the process described in the U.S. Constitution.

According to Article 1, Section 7 of the Constitution, when the President chooses not to sign a bill and instead returns it to the chamber from where it originated, the chamber enters the message of the President detailing the reasons for his or her refused approval into its Journal and then proceeds “to reconsider” the bill. Because the Constitution does not state exactly how Congress should reconsider a vetoed bill, House and Senate procedures govern the specific treatment of acts returned by the President.<sup>5</sup> Passage by a two-thirds margin in both chambers is required to override a veto before the end of the Congress in which the veto is received.<sup>6</sup> If a two-thirds vote is successful in the originating chamber, that chamber informs the other of its decision to override the veto by message. Neither chamber is under any constitutional, legal, or procedural obligation to schedule an override vote. It is not unusual for Congress to make no effort to override the veto if congressional leaders do not believe they have sufficient votes.

## Veto Signaling

A veto threat can also prove to be an effective tool for the President, sometimes forcing Congress to modify legislation before presenting the bill to the President.<sup>7</sup> In addition to public addresses concerning legislation, the President has the ability to issue Statements of Administration Policy (SAPs) to express the Administration’s view on a bill.<sup>8</sup> SAPs are a written form of communication between the Administration and Congress and are typically issued shortly before floor action on the bill.<sup>9</sup> The Office of Management and Budget coordinates the creation of SAPs on behalf of the Executive Office of the President.

SAPs communicate varying levels of Administration support or opposition to a bill. Importantly, SAPs are generally the first formal indicator of the Administration’s intent to veto a bill. SAPs containing veto threats contain language indicating either the President’s intent to veto, the President being advised to veto by agencies, or the President being advised to veto by the Administration’s senior advisors. SAPs are transmitted by the White House to Congress; they are also available on the White House website.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup> For information on House and Senate procedures for considering vetoed bills, see CRS Report RS22654, *Veto Override Procedure in the House and Senate*, by (name redacted) .

<sup>6</sup> Although the Constitution states that approval requires “two thirds of that House,” congressional procedure, tradition, and judicial rulings have interpreted this requirement to mean two thirds of those Members present and voting, provided there is a quorum present.

<sup>7</sup> For more information about veto threats and SAPs, see page 3 of CRS Report R44539, *Statements of Administration Policy*, by (name redacted) .

<sup>8</sup> For more information on SAPs, see CRS Report R44539, *Statements of Administration Policy*, by (name redacted) .

<sup>9</sup> Shelley Lynne Tomkin, *Inside OMB: Politics and Process in the President’s Budget Office* (New York: M. E. Sharpe, Inc., 1998), p. 18.

<sup>10</sup> Office of Management and Budget, “Statements of Administration Policy on Non-Appropriations and Appropriations Bills,” July 2016, at [https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/legislative\\_sap\\_default](https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/legislative_sap_default).

# Vetoes Exercised and Overridden

## Regular Vetoes and Pocket Vetoes

**Table 1** shows that 37 of 44<sup>11</sup> Presidents have exercised their veto authority on a total of 2,572 occasions since 1789. Of that number, 1,506 (58.6%) were regular vetoes—that is, the rejected legislation was returned to the congressional chamber of origin, while it was in session, with a presidential message of explanation—and 1,066 (41.5%) were pocket vetoes, or rejected while Congress was adjourned.<sup>12</sup> Congress has overridden 110 (7.3%) of the 1,506 regular vetoes. This percentage is skewed downward by the large number of vetoes prior to the 87<sup>th</sup> Congress (which began in 1961).<sup>13</sup> If one counts only the regular vetoes since 1961 (the beginning of the Kennedy Administration), one finds 241 vetoes and 37 overridden (15.4%).

George W. Bush (2001-2009) was the first President since John Quincy Adams (1825-1829) to serve a full four-year term without using his veto. No President since Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809) has served two full terms without vetoing a bill, as President Bush used his veto in July 2006.

President Barack H. Obama has vetoed 10 bills since taking office in 2009. The three most recent vetoes, which all took place during the second session of the 114<sup>th</sup> Congress, were of

- **H.R. 3762**, Restoring Americans’ Healthcare Freedom Reconciliation Act of 2015;
- **S.J.Res. 22**, A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under Chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Corps of Engineers and the Environmental Protection Agency relating to the definition of “waters of the United States” under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and
- **H.J.Res. 88**, Disapproving the rule submitted by the Department of Labor relating to the definition of the term “Fiduciary.”

<sup>11</sup> There have been 44 presidencies, but only 43 persons have served as President. Grover Cleveland was elected to two nonconsecutive presidencies.

<sup>12</sup> President George H.W. Bush attempted to pocket veto two bills during intrasession recesses. Congress considered the two bills enacted into law because the President had not returned the legislation. These two disputed vetoes are not included in **Table 1**. These attempts during the George H.W. Bush Presidency are discussed in CRS Report RL30909, *The Pocket Veto: Its Current Status*, by (name redacted). This report has been archived and a copy ~~is~~ made available upon request. This report considers instances where Congress has treated a disputed pocket veto like a regular veto to be a regular veto and includes them in the counts provided. For more information about the current state of the pocket veto, please contact the author of this report for a copy of a congressional distribution memo, “Asserted Use of the Pocket Veto During the George W. Bush and Barack Obama Administrations,” by (name redacted) and (name redacted).

<sup>13</sup> Most vetoes prior to 1961 were of private bills (i.e., legislation that would confer benefits upon a single person or company) and were rarely overridden. In 1971, Congress increased the maximum dollar amount for which individual claims under that amount would be handled at an administrator’s discretion. Thus, the need for congressionally passed private bills dropped—from hundreds per annum to a few dozen—and, therefore, the number of opportunities for vetoes also dropped. On current practice regarding private bills, see CRS Report RS22450, *Procedural Analysis of Private Laws Enacted: 1986-2015*, by (name redacted).

Table I. Presidential Vetoes, 1789-2016

President	Coincident Congresses	Regular Vetoes	Pocket Vetoes	Total Vetoes	Vetoes Overridden
Washington	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	2	—	2	—
J. Adams	5 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup>	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	7 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup>	—	—	—	—
Madison	11 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>	5	2	7	—
Monroe	15 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	1	—	1	—
J. Q. Adams	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	—	—	—	—
Jackson	21 <sup>st</sup> -24 <sup>th</sup>	5	7	12	—
Van Buren	25 <sup>th</sup> -26 <sup>th</sup>	—	1	1	—
W. H. Harrison	27 <sup>th</sup>	—	—	—	—
Tyler	27 <sup>th</sup> -28 <sup>th</sup>	6	4	10	1
Polk	29 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup>	2	1	3	—
Taylor	31 <sup>st</sup>	—	—	—	—
Fillmore	31 <sup>st</sup> -32 <sup>nd</sup>	—	—	—	—
Pierce	33 <sup>rd</sup> -34 <sup>th</sup>	9	—	9	5
Buchanan	35 <sup>th</sup> -36 <sup>th</sup>	4	3	7	—
Lincoln	37 <sup>th</sup> -39 <sup>th</sup>	2	5	7	—
A. Johnson	39 <sup>th</sup> -40 <sup>th</sup>	21	8	29	15
Grant	41 <sup>st</sup> -44 <sup>th</sup>	45	48	93	4
Hayes	45 <sup>th</sup> -46 <sup>th</sup>	12	1	13	1
Garfield	47 <sup>th</sup>	—	—	—	—
Arthur	47 <sup>th</sup> -48 <sup>th</sup>	4	8	12	1
Cleveland	49 <sup>th</sup> -50 <sup>th</sup>	304	110	414	2
B. Harrison	51 <sup>st</sup> -52 <sup>nd</sup>	19	25	44	1
Cleveland	53 <sup>rd</sup> -54 <sup>th</sup>	42	128	170	5
McKinley	55 <sup>th</sup> -57 <sup>th</sup>	6	36	42	—
T. Roosevelt	57 <sup>th</sup> -60 <sup>th</sup>	42	40	82	1
Taft	61 <sup>st</sup> -62 <sup>nd</sup>	30	9	39	1
Wilson	63 <sup>rd</sup> -66 <sup>th</sup>	33	11	44	6
Harding	67 <sup>th</sup>	5	1	6	—
Coolidge	68 <sup>th</sup> -70 <sup>th</sup>	20	30	50	4
Hoover	71 <sup>st</sup> -72 <sup>nd</sup>	21	16	37	3
F. D. Roosevelt	73 <sup>rd</sup> -79 <sup>th</sup>	372	263	635	9
Truman	79 <sup>th</sup> -82 <sup>nd</sup>	180	70	250	12
Eisenhower	83 <sup>rd</sup> -86 <sup>th</sup>	73	108	181	2
Kennedy	87 <sup>th</sup> -88 <sup>th</sup>	12	9	21	—

President	Coincident Congresses	Regular Vetoes	Pocket Vetoes	Total Vetoes	Vetoes Overridden
L. B. Johnson	88 <sup>th</sup> -90 <sup>th</sup>	16	14	30	—
Nixon	91 <sup>st</sup> -93 <sup>rd</sup>	26	17	43	7
Ford	93 <sup>rd</sup> -94 <sup>th</sup>	48	18	66	12
Carter	95 <sup>th</sup> -96 <sup>th</sup>	13	18	31	2
Reagan	97 <sup>th</sup> -100 <sup>th</sup>	39	39	78	9
G. H. W. Bush	101 <sup>st</sup> -102 <sup>nd</sup>	29	15	44	1
Clinton	103 <sup>rd</sup> -106 <sup>th</sup>	36	1	37	2
G. W. Bush	107 <sup>th</sup> -110 <sup>th</sup>	12	—	12	4
Obama	111 <sup>th</sup> -	10	—	4	—
<b>Total</b>		1,506	1,066 <sup>a</sup>	2,566	110

**Sources:** U.S. Congress, Senate, Secretary of the Senate, “Vetoes” web page, available at [http://www.senate.gov/reference/reference\\_index\\_subjects/Vetoes\\_vrd.htm](http://www.senate.gov/reference/reference_index_subjects/Vetoes_vrd.htm).

- a. Recent Presidents and Congresses disagree about what constitutes a pocket veto. This table defers to the Senate’s count of pocket vetoes.

## Vetoes of Appropriation Acts

A veto of an appropriations bill can result in a funding gap, which may lead to the closure of federal agencies, the furlough of federal employees, and the interruption of federal programs and services.<sup>14</sup> Despite these potential outcomes, Presidents have vetoed 83 appropriations bills since 1789; more than half of these vetoes have occurred since 1968.<sup>15</sup> For example, Presidents Carter, Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Clinton were presented with a total of 387 appropriations acts and vetoed 30 of them (7.8%).<sup>16</sup> President Barack H. Obama has vetoed one appropriations bill. Congressional overrides of vetoes of appropriations are not unusual; 12 of the 83 vetoes (14.5%) have been overridden (see **Table 2**).

<sup>14</sup> For additional information on federal government shutdowns, see CRS Report RL34680, *Shutdown of the Federal Government: Causes, Processes, and Effects*, coordinated by (name redacted).

<sup>15</sup> The data in this section and in **Table 2** include annual appropriations acts (which provide annual funding for the routine operations of most federal agencies), supplemental appropriations acts, and continuing appropriations acts. Excluded are measures dealing with impoundments, transfers, line-item vetoes under the Line Item Veto Act of 1996, and bills proposing appropriations for the relief of private claims.

<sup>16</sup> CRS Report RS22188, *Regular Vetoes and Pocket Vetoes: In Brief*, by (name redacted). This report has been archived and a copy can be made available upon request from the author of this report.



**Table 2. Appropriations Acts Vetoed, 1789-2016**

President	Coincident Congresses	Approp. Acts Vetoed	Vetoes of Approp. Acts Overridden
Washington	1 <sup>st</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Adams	5 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Jefferson	7 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Madison	11 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Monroe	15 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
J. Q. Adams	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Jackson	21 <sup>st</sup> -24 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Van Buren	25 <sup>th</sup> -26 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
W. H. Harrison	27 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Tyler	27 <sup>th</sup> -28 <sup>th</sup>	2	—
Polk	29 <sup>th</sup> -30 <sup>th</sup>	1	—
Taylor	31 <sup>st</sup>	—	—
Fillmore	31 <sup>st</sup> -32 <sup>nd</sup>	—	—
Pierce	33 <sup>rd</sup> -34 <sup>th</sup>	4	2
Buchanan	35 <sup>th</sup> -36 <sup>th</sup>	1	—
Lincoln	37 <sup>th</sup> -39 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
A. Johnson	39 <sup>th</sup> -40 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Grant	41 <sup>st</sup> -44 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Hayes	45 <sup>th</sup> -46 <sup>th</sup>	5	—
Garfield	47 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Arthur	47 <sup>th</sup> -48 <sup>th</sup>	1	1
Cleveland	49 <sup>th</sup> -50 <sup>th</sup>	1	—
B. Harrison	51 <sup>st</sup> -52 <sup>nd</sup>	—	—
Cleveland	53 <sup>rd</sup> -54 <sup>th</sup>	5	1
McKinley	55 <sup>th</sup> -57 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
T. Roosevelt	57 <sup>th</sup> -60 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Taft	61 <sup>st</sup> -62 <sup>nd</sup>	4	—
Wilson	63 <sup>rd</sup> -66 <sup>th</sup>	8	—
Harding	67 <sup>th</sup>	1	—
Coolidge	68 <sup>th</sup> -70 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Hoover	71 <sup>st</sup> -72 <sup>nd</sup>	2	—
F. D. Roosevelt	73 <sup>rd</sup> -79 <sup>th</sup>	1	1
Truman	79 <sup>th</sup> -82 <sup>nd</sup>	1	1
Eisenhower	83 <sup>rd</sup> -86 <sup>th</sup>	3	1
Kennedy	87 <sup>th</sup> -88 <sup>th</sup>	—	—

---

President	Coincident Congresses	Approp. Acts Vetoed	Vetoes of Approp. Acts Overridden
L. B. Johnson	88 <sup>th</sup> -90 <sup>th</sup>	—	—
Nixon	91 <sup>st</sup> -93 <sup>rd</sup>	5	1
Ford	93 <sup>rd</sup> -94 <sup>th</sup>	5	3
Carter	95 <sup>th</sup> -96 <sup>th</sup>	2	—
Reagan	97 <sup>th</sup> -100 <sup>th</sup>	6	1
G. H. W. Bush	101 <sup>st</sup> -102 <sup>nd</sup>	8	—
Clinton	103 <sup>rd</sup> -106 <sup>th</sup>	14	—
G. W. Bush	107 <sup>th</sup> -110 <sup>th</sup>	2	—
Obama	111 <sup>th</sup> -	1	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>12</b>

---

**Sources:** U.S. Congress, Senate, Secretary of the Senate, “Vetoes” web page, available at [http://www.senate.gov/reference/reference\\_index\\_subjects/Vetoes\\_vrd.htm](http://www.senate.gov/reference/reference_index_subjects/Vetoes_vrd.htm).

## Author Contact Information

(name redacted)  
Analyst in Government Organization and  
Management  
[redacted@crs.loc.gov](mailto:redacted@crs.loc.gov), 7-....

## Acknowledgments

Earlier versions of this report were written by (name redacted), formerly of the Congressional Research Service. Readers with questions about this report’s subject matter may contact (name redacted). Research contractor Madeline Morgan provided valuable assistance in updating the text and data in this report.

# 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.