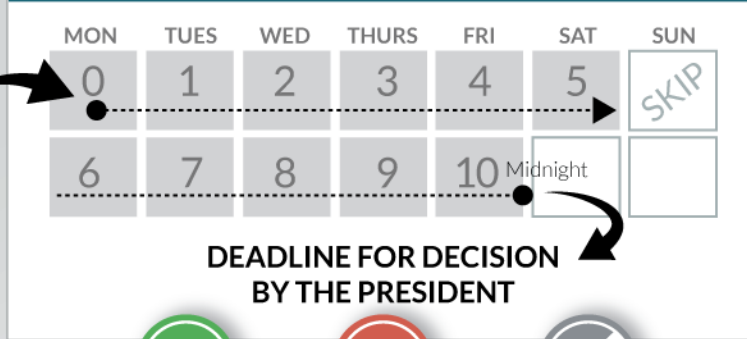


Presentation of Legislation and THE VETO PROCESS



10-day signing period example
U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 7



PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Bills (H.R. or S.) or joint resolutions (H.J.Res. or S.J.Res.) that have passed both the House and Senate in identical form

The President solicits the opinions of executive agencies on legislation through the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB). During the 10 day period, OMB collects and presents agency responses to the President to inform the President's final decision on the bill through a process described by Circular A-19.*

DEADLINE FOR DECISION BY THE PRESIDENT



Sign



Veto



No Action

The bill is sent back to the originating chamber
Return Veto

According to the U.S. Constitution, Article 1, Section 7:

"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 [the bill's] Return, in which Case [the bill] shall not be a Law."

Pocket Veto

VETO OVERRIDE PROCESS

2/3 of those voting, a quorum being present

To Pass: 290 Representatives if 435 Representatives voting;
67 Senators if 100 Senators voting

Originating Chamber

No Vote Passes Fails

Other Chamber

No Vote Passes Fails

LAW

LAW

NOT LAW

The House and Senate are not required to vote directly on the question of overriding the veto; the chambers have, for example, referred a vetoed bill to committee instead.

The House and Senate act sequentially, not simultaneously, beginning with the bill's originating chamber. If the first-acting chamber fails to override the veto, the other chamber cannot consider it.

No veto override vote

NOT LAW

Passes both chambers

LAW

Fails either chamber

NOT LAW

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