The Line-item Veto

A Needed Expansion of Presidential Power?
"If I've learned one thing in four years, it's to choose my battles wisely."
Separation of Powers

**Primary Functions:**

- **EXECUTIVE:** Make laws
- **LEGISLATIVE:** Interpret the laws
- **JUDICIAL:** Carry out the laws
Checks and Balances
Article I Section 7: “Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States: If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated.

If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law.”
Line-item Veto

- The power of an executive to nullify or "cancel" specific provisions of a bill without vetoing the entire legislative package
- Line-item veto usually applied to budget appropriations
- Line-item veto subject to the possibility of legislative override
- 43 governors currently have the line-item veto power
Line Item Veto Act of 1996

• Passed by Congress and signed into law by President Clinton
• Afforded the President with a line-item veto
• Intended to control pork barrel spending that favors a particular region rather than the nation as a whole
The Supreme Court ruled that the line-item veto as granted in the Line Item Veto Act of 1996 violated the “Presentment Clause” of the Constitution.

“The Presentment” in Article I Section 7 outlines how a bill may become law.
POLITICALLY CORRECT

By Jim Huber

I thought you were for targeted tax cuts,
not targeting tax cuts.

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"I'M ASKING CONGRESS FOR THE NEW LINE-ITEM VETO POWER—ASSUMING I DON'T HAVE IT ALREADY!"