

Article I, Section 1- All **legislative Powers** herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate **and** House of Representatives.

“Presentment Clause”

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, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. 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.

Article I, Section 8. To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

Article II, Section 3 - The President
“ shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.”

Article I, Section 9: . . . The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases or Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. . .

Article I, Section 10: No State shall . . . pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts. . . .

1. Spending bill passes both houses
2. President signs it, but vetoes one portion
3. President sends to congress notification about the line-item-veto
4. Both houses pass “disapproval bill” - want it back in
5. President can’t cancel the “dis bill”
6. In theory, President can veto a bill
7. In theory, both houses w 2/3 vote can override veto of dis bill

Bill of attainder

Ex Post Facto

Obligation of Contracts - applies directly to states (Blaisdell)