

History of
Article VII, Section 8

Article VII, Section 8 1896 Constitution

SEC. 8. Every bill passed by the Legislature, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, it again passes both houses by a yea and nay vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill be not returned within five days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday and the day on which he received it excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by its final adjournment prevent such return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State, within ten days after such adjournment (Sunday excepted) or become a law. If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more such items, while approving other portions of the bill; in such case he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it a statement of the item or items which he declines to approve, together with his reason therefor, and such item or items shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's objection as in this section provided.

Article VII, Section 8 SJR 7 (1979)

Sec. 8. Every bill passed by the Legislature, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the Governor; if ~~[he approve]~~ approved, the Governor [he] shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if ~~[he do not approve]~~ disapproved, [he] the bill shall ~~[return it with his]~~ be returned with the Governor's objections to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If ~~[, after such]~~ upon reconsideration ~~[, it]~~ the bill again passes both houses by a yea and nay vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, it shall become a law. ~~[, notwithstanding the Governor's objections. If any bill be not returned within five days after it shall have been presented to him, (Sunday and the day on which he received it excepted), the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by its final adjournment prevent such return, in which case it shall be filed with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State within ten days after such adjournment (Sundays excepted) or become a law. If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more such items, while approving other portions of the bill; in such case he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it, a statement of the item or items which he declines to approve, together with his reasons therefor, and such item or items shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's objection as in this section provided.]~~ If any bill is not returned by the Governor within ten days after it has been presented to the Governor, Sunday and the day it was received excepted, it shall become a law without a signature; but if legislative adjournment prevents return of the bill, it shall become a law unless the Governor within twenty days after adjournment files the objections thereto with such officers as provided by law. The Governor may disapprove any item of appropriation contained in any bill while approving other portions of the bill; and in such case the Governor shall append to the

bill at the time of signing it a statement of the item or items which are disapproved, together with the reasons therefor, and such item or items shall not take effect unless passed over the Governor's objections as provided in this section. If the Governor disapprove any bill or item of appropriation after the adjournment sine die of any session of the Legislature, the presiding officer of each house shall poll the members of that house on the matter of reconvening the Legislature. If two-thirds of the members of each house are in favor of reconvening, the Legislature shall be convened in a session not to exceed five calendar days and at a time set jointly by the presiding officer of each house, solely for the purpose of reconsidering the bill or item of appropriation disapproved. If upon reconsideration, the bill or item of appropriation again passes both houses of the Legislature by a yea and nay vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the bill shall become law or the item of appropriation shall take effect.

Section 5. It is proposed to amend Article VII, Sec. 8, Utah Constitution, to read:

Sec. 8. [Bills presented to governor for approval and veto — Items of appropriation — Legislative session to consider vetoed items.]

[Every] (1) Each bill passed by the Legislature, before it becomes a law, shall be presented to the governor[; if]. If the bill is approved, the governor shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law[; but if]. If the bill is disapproved, [the bill] it shall be returned with the governor's objections to the house in which it originated[, which]. That house shall then enter the objections [at large] upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If upon reconsideration the bill again passes both houses by a yea and nay vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, it shall become a law.

(2) If any bill is not returned by the governor within ten days after it has been presented to the governor, Sunday and the day it was received excepted, it shall become a law without a signature[; but if]. If legislative adjournment prevents return of the bill, it shall become a law unless the governor within twenty days after adjournment files the objections [thereto] to it with such officers as provided by law.

(3) The governor may disapprove any item of appropriation contained in any bill while approving other portions of the bill[; and in]. In such case the governor shall append to the bill at the time of signing it a statement of the item or items which are disapproved, together with the reasons [therefor] for disapproval, and [such] the item or items [shall] may not take effect unless passed over the governor's objections as provided in this section.

(4) If the governor disapproves any bill or item of appropriation after the adjournment sine die of any session of the Legislature, the presiding officer of each house shall poll the members of that house on the matter of reconvening the Legislature. If two-thirds of the members of each house are in favor of reconvening, the Legislature shall be convened in a session that shall begin within 60 days after the adjournment of the session at which the disapproved bill or item of appropriation passed. This session may not [to] exceed five calendar days and shall be convened at a time set jointly by the presiding officer of each house[;] solely for the purpose of reconsidering the bill or item of appropriation disapproved. If upon reconsideration, the bill or item of appropriation again passes both houses of the Legislature by a yea and nay vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the bill shall become law or the item of appropriation shall take effect on the original effective date of the law or item of appropriation.

Section 6. It is proposed to amend Article VIII, Sec. 8, Utah Constitution, to read: