

President	Vetoes	Vetoes Overridden
George Washington	2	.....
John Adams	.....	.....
Thomas Jefferson	.....	.....
James Madison	7	.....
James Monroe	1	.....
John Quincy Adams	.....	.....
Andrew Jackson	12	.....
Martin Van Buren	1	.....
William Henry Harrison	.....	.....
John Tyler	10	1
James K. Polk	3	.....
Zachary Taylor	.....	.....
Millard Fillmore	.....	.....
Franklin Pierce	9	5
James Buchanan	7	.....
Abraham Lincoln	7	.....
Andrew Johnson	29	15
Ulysses S. Grant	93	4
Rutherford B. Hayes	13	1
James A. Garfield	.....	.....
Chester A. Arthur	12	1
Grover Cleveland	414	2
Benjamin Harrison	44	1
Grover Cleveland	170	5
William McKinley	42	.....
Theodore Roosevelt	82	1
William H. Taft	39	1
Woodrow Wilson	44	6
Warren G. Harding	6	.....
Calvin Coolidge	50	4
Herbert C. Hoover	37	3
Franklin D. Roosevelt	635	9
Harry S. Truman	250	12
Dwight D. Eisenhower	181	2
John F. Kennedy	21	.....
Lyndon B. Johnson	30	.....
Richard M. Nixon	43	7
Gerald R. Ford	66	12
James Earl Carter	31	2
Ronald Reagan	78	9
George Bush*	44	1
William J. Clinton	37	2
George W. Bush	10	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2560</b>	<b>109</b>

## Presidential Vetoes

\* What are two conclusions that can be drawn from the Presidential Vetoes chart?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

### Bush Vetoes Popular Bill on Kids' Health Care

Wed Oct 3, 2007

By Caren Bohan

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - President George W. Bush on Wednesday vetoed a measure to expand a popular children's health care program, launching the first in a series of major battles with Democrats over domestic spending.

Democrats called the veto "cruel" and "heartless." The measure would have provided an extra \$35 billion over five years for a health program for low-income children. Cigarette taxes would have been raised to fund the expansion from the current \$25 billion level.

Supporters of the bill said the extra money would have helped provide health coverage for 10 million children.

While defending his veto, Bush offered to negotiate with Democrats on the program's funding. He had initially proposed a \$5 billion increase in funding over five years, a rise that critics said would be insufficient to cover the children currently in the program because of rising health care costs.

He said the bill's funding level would have expanded the health program beyond its original intent and taken a step toward government-run health care.

"The policies of the government ought to be to help people find private insurance, not federal coverage," Bush said.

Democrats vowed to try to override the veto and Senate Democratic Leader Harry Reid of Nevada said the veto showed Bush had "turned his back on America's children."

The Senate overwhelmingly backed the health legislation. But, the margin of support in the House of Representatives fell short of the two-thirds majority that would be needed to override a presidential veto.

House Democratic leaders plan to put off the override vote until October 18, giving supporters time to persuade more Republicans to switch their votes. The Democratic Party plans television ads attacking Republicans over Bush's veto.

The rejection of the health bill marks the fourth veto for Bush since he took office in 2001. He twice rejected legislation on stem cell research and also vetoed an Iraq war supplemental spending bill because it included timelines for withdrawing troops.

*Bush Vetoes Popular Bill.* Reuters News. 13 January 2009 <<http://www.reuters.com/article/healthNews/idUSWAT00819020071003?pageNumber=2&virtualBrandChannel=0>>.

\* What bill did President Bush veto? \_\_\_\_\_

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\* What reasons did he give for his veto? \_\_\_\_\_

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\* How did Congress respond to his veto? \_\_\_\_\_

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