

# How a Bill Becomes a Law





- Representatives in the U.S. House take ideas and write them into bills.
- The "sponsor" of a new bill proposes the bill in an effort to gain the support of other Representatives.

### Introduction

- Once a bill has a **sponsor** and the support of additional Representatives, it is introduced on the **House Floor**.
- A clerk assigns a number beginning with "H.R." (standing for House Resolution) and reads the bill to the entire House.

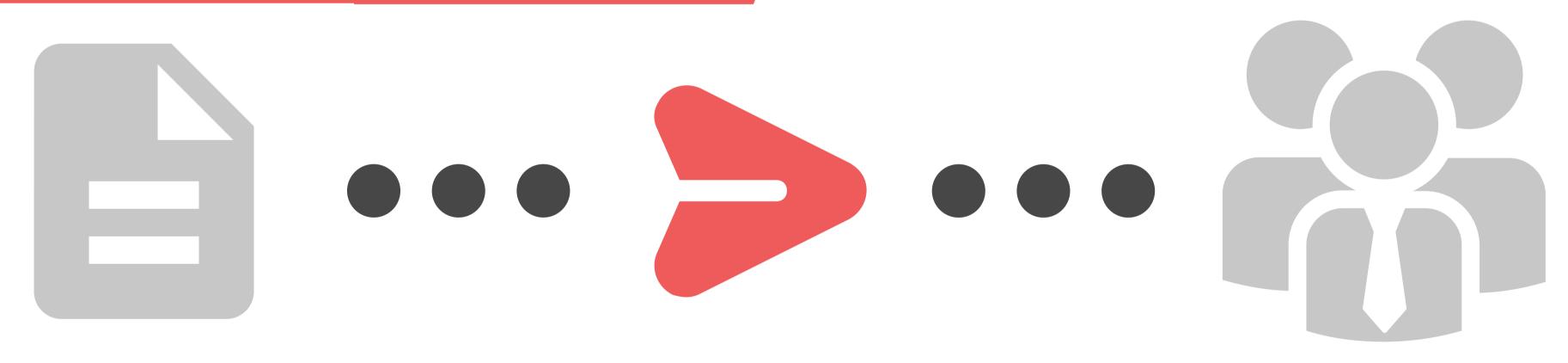


### **Committee Review**



- The speaker sends the bill to a committee made up of Representatives with expertise on the topic.
- The **committee** reviews, researches, and revises the bill.
- The committee either approves the bill or sends it to a **subcommittee** for a more thorough evaluation.

## Reporting to the House Floor

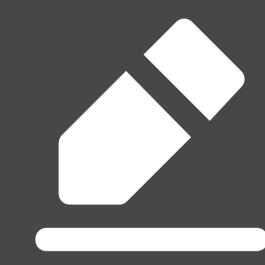


The approved bill is "reported" to the House Floor.

### House Debate and Vote







### **Voice Vote:**

The Representatives who support the bill say "aye" and those who oppose say "no."

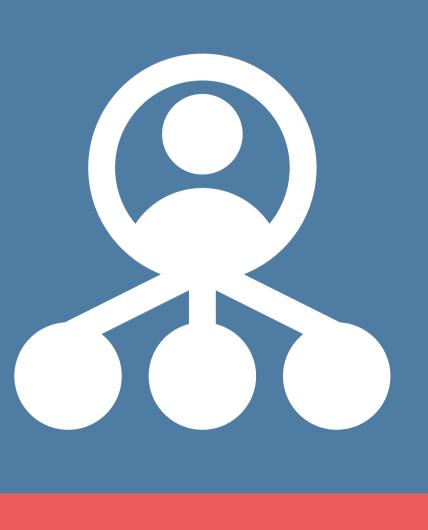
### **Division Vote:**

If the outcome of the voice vote is uncertain, the Speaker will have Representatives **stand** and be counted as either for or against the bill.

Recorded or Yay and Nay Vote:
Representatives vote using an
electronic voting system. Each
member's vote is recorded.

\*If the bill passes in the House, it is certified by the House Clerk.\*

## Referral to Senate for a Parallel Process



- The bill is sent to the U.S. Senate, where it is discussed in a committee and reported to the Senate floor to be voted on.
- If a majority of the **Senators** approve, the bill **passes** in the U.S. Senate.

# President's Desk

When a bill reaches the President, he has **3** choices:





Sign: The bill becomes law.

**Veto:** The President returns the bill, unsigned, to Congress within **10 days.** It does not become law unless **two-thirds** of both chambers vote to override the veto.

