



## Process of Bills Become Law

In this article, you will know the Process of Bills Becoming Law. What are the 13 Steps of Bills Becoming Law?, Four Basic Types of Law. Before proceeding let's start with the Introduction of the Bill and understand the Process of Bill becoming Law Step by Step.

### Introduction of the Bill

Anyone can draft a bill, however, only members of Congress can legislate, and in so doing become sponsors (s).

### There are four basic types of law:

- **Bills** - Proposed legislation introduced in the House or the Senate should be approved by both chambers and signed by the president into law
- **Joint decisions** - Decisions that must be approved by the House and the Senate as well to obtain a presidential signature to become law.
- **Concurrent decisions** - Decisions that must pass the House once Senate but not signed by the president and becomes law
- **Simple decisions** - Decisions passed by only one room of Congress and do not become law.

The legal process of bills become law begins with the introduction of a bill or resolution number (e.g. HR 1279 or S. 2819) - HR means the House and S. bill and the Senate bill. The bill is mentioned by a committee and printed by the government Printing Office.

### What are the 13 Steps of Bills Becoming Law?

#### Step 1- Referrals to Committee

The First step in Process of a bill becoming law, is the Referrals to Committee With a few exceptions, bills are referred to standing committees of the House or the Senate in terms of the problems in the bill. This is done according to the carefully defined rules of process. Bills can be referred to more than one committee if the bill considers matters they fall under the authority of many committees.

#### Step 2- Action on the Committee

The First step in Process of a bill becomes law, When the bill reaches the committee it is included in the committee calendar. Debt can be referred to a subcommittee or considered by the entire



committee. It is at this time that the bill is carefully scrutinized and that its chances of approval are determined. If the committee is not working on the bill, it is tantamount to killing it. The heads of the committees have broad authority to determine the committee's agenda and whether or not the bill is targeted.

### **Step 3- Subcommittee Review**

Usually, debts are referred to a small reading and hearing committee. Listening provides an opportunity to record the views of the governing body, experts, other community officials, supporters and opponents of the law. Evidence can be given in person or sent as a written statement.

### **Step 4- Mark Up**

After the hearing, the subcommittee can meet to "mark" the bill, that is, make changes and amendments before recommending the bill in full committee. If a subcommittee votes not to report to the full committee, the bill dies.

### **Step 5- Action on the Reporting Committee on the Bill**

After receiving the report of the sub-committee on the bill, the full committee can proceed further study and hearing, or may vote on the recommendations of the subcommittee and any other proposed amendments. The full committee then voted on its recommendations for the House or Senate. This process is called "reporting on a reported bill." Also, the committee may kill the bill by voting against it in the House or Senate or by abstention from voting on the bill.

### **Step 6- Publication of a written report**

After the committee voted to introduce the bill, the chairman of the committee instructed staff to prepare a written credit report. This report explains the purpose and scope of legislation, impact on existing laws and programs, the position of the governing body, and the views of the members of the opposition committee.

### **Step 7- Floor Planning**

After the bill has been reported to the room where it started, it is filed for chronology in the calendar. In the House there are many different rules calendars, and the Speaker and Leader of the Great People strongly decide when, when, and why order debts go up. In the Senate there is one legal calendar.

### **Step 8- Argument**



When a bill reaches the floor of the House or the Senate, there are rules of procedure which governs the dispute over the law. These rules determine the circumstances and the amount Time allocated to a general issue.

## **Step 9- Voting**

After debate and approval of any amendments, the bill is passed or defeated by voting members.

## **Step 10- Transfer to Another Room**

When a bill is passed by the House or Senate it is moved to another room where they often follow the same route through committee and subcommittee. This room may allow the bill to be received, received, ignored, or changed.

## **Step 11- Action of the Executive Committee**

If only a small change is made to the billing of another room, it is usually the file of the rule of return to the first room to agree. However, when actions in another room radically changed the bill, a congressional committee was formed to reconcile differences between House and Senate versions. When conferences exist unable to reach an agreement, the law dies. If an agreement is reached, the conference and the report is prepared to explain the recommendations of committee members on the changes. Both the House and the Senate must approve the report of the conference.

## **Step 12- Final Action**

After the bill has been approved by the House and Senate in the same way, it is sent to the President. If the President approves the law you sign and sign it it becomes law. Even if the President does not take action for ten days, while Congress is still in session, and then by default. If the President opposes the bill himself he can oppose it; or, if no action is taken by the President after Congress has adjourned its second session, is "veto in the pocket" and the law dies.

## **Step 13- Skip Veto**

The last step in the process of Bills becoming Law is If the President voted on the bill, Congress could try to "win the veto." Both House and Senate, over-vetoing requires a 2/3 majority of those present as well to vote. If the House and Senate vote each to add a veto, the bill becomes law.

## **CONCLUSION**

It is important to note that many debts have never been legal. There are many ways to stop debt, and most will stop before it becomes law. Also, if a bill is lucky enough to reach the final stages and become law, it usually looks very different than when it was introduced. In many cases,



# Performdigi.com

amendments are made to change the bill and the law adopted actually looks very different from the proposed bill.

As you can see, the process is complex, which is why it is so important to have people like you ready as low-level advocates. Your voice is extremely important and may need to be called in any of these all stages.

Also Read,

- [Process of Name Change | How to Change name legally in India?](#)
- [Process of Recruitment and 5 Steps | Steps to Fill one or more openings](#)
- [Process of Divorce in Texas step by step | Types of Divorce in Texas](#)

## Download Pdf of Process of Bills Become Law

If you want to download the Pdf of Process of Bills Become Law just click on the given link. It is free of cost.