# -TITLE-





**Bill-** A proposed law presented to the House or Senate for consideration

Public Bills- Measures applying to the nation as a whole.

Private Bills- Measures that apply to certain persons or places rather than the entire nation

#### Resolutions

Joint Resolutions- These have the force of law but often deal with unusual or temporary matters

Concurrent Resolutions- Matters in which the House & Senate must act together. Usually to state a position & not a force of law

Resolutions (simple)- dealing with matters that deal with the House alone.

Rider- A provision that is not likely to pass on its own merit that is attached to an important measure certain to pass

#### Bill in Committee

Most bills are pigeonholed- they are buried or die in committee

Discharge Petition- This enables members to force a bill that has remained in committee 30 days onto the floor.

Once a bill reaches a committee it is usually referred to a subcommittee



## Scheduling & The Floor

Bills are scheduled to be discussed during certain times of the year.

The Rules Committee has to grant a rule for a bill, but on certain days the House can suspend its rules

**Quorum-** A majority of the full membership must be present for the House to do business

The House will then debate the bill & then vote

This is done via a voice vote, teller vote, roll-call vote, & quorum calls.

**Engrossed-** The bill is printed in its final form

#### Bill on the Senate Floor

After a bill is approved by the House it is sent to the Senate for a final vote.

Filibuster- This is an attempt to "talk a bill to death" by taking time to delay an action

Cloture Rule- Limit on debate, this is an attempt to vote over a filibuster

Conference Committees will meet between the two houses to consider parts of a bill.

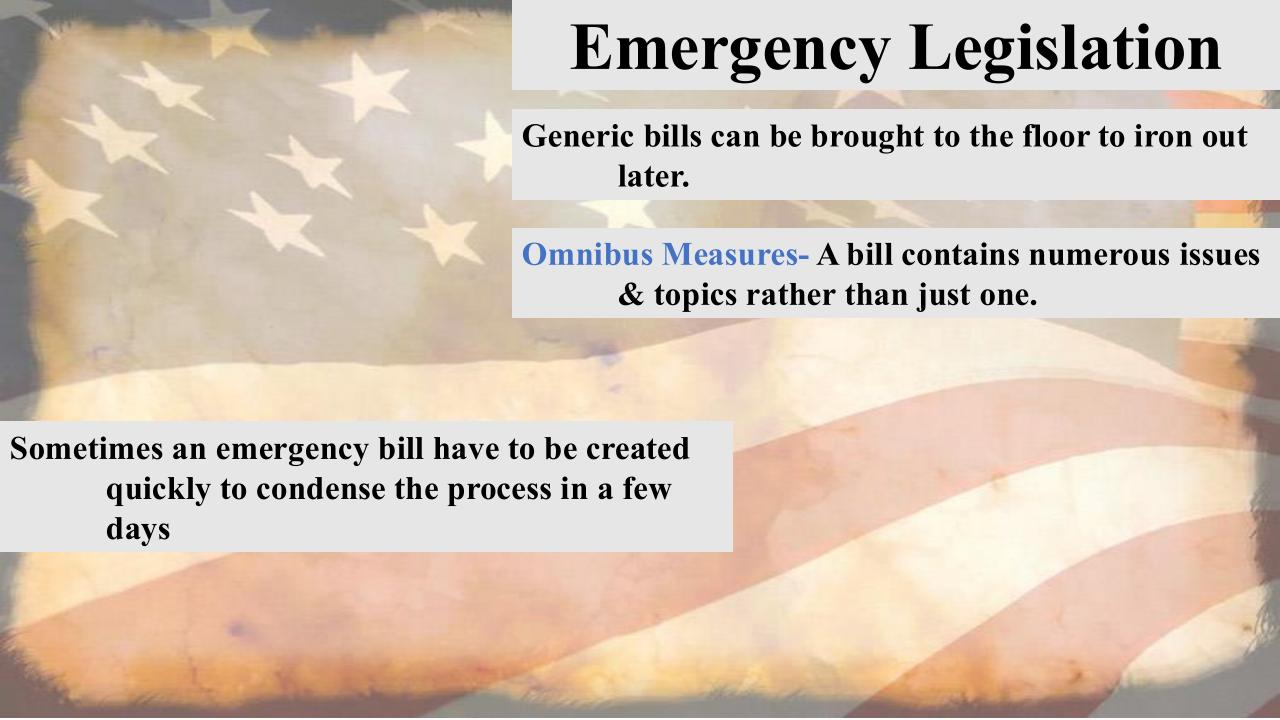
#### **President Acts**

Veto- Refusal to sign a bill.

If he does not act on a bill within 10 days it becomes law

Pocket Veto- If Congress adjourns its session within 10 days of submitting a bill to the President & they don't act it dies.

Congress rarely can gain the votes to override a veto.



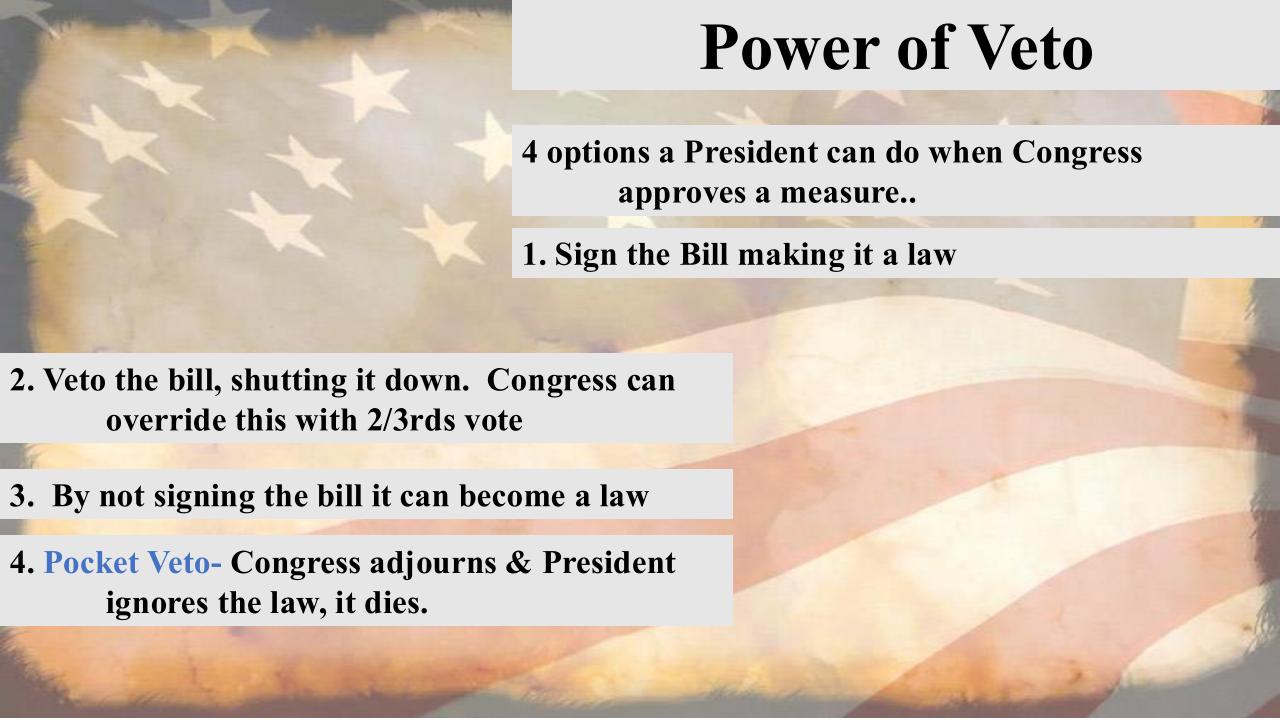
### \*\*The Power to Recommend Legislation

The President has the power to check the powers of Congress

They can also initiate, suggest, & demand Congress to make a law

They will send messages to Capitol Hill each year to outline plans & wants

They can also call special sessions or force adjourn Congress (never happened yet)



## Final Approvals

The President is expected to have a signed statement on why they approved or disapproved a law

They are more commonly used to direct the law & how its enforced

