1. EVERY LAW STARTS WITH AN IDEA

That idea can come from anyone, even you! Contact your elected officials to share your idea. If they want to try to make it a law, they will write a bill.

2. THE BILL IS INTRODUCED

A bill can start in either house of Congress when it’s introduced by its primary sponsor, a Senator or a Representative. In the House of Representatives, bills are placed in a wooden box called “the hopper.”

3. THE BILL GOES TO COMMITTEE

Representatives or Senators meet in a small group to research, talk about, and make changes to the bill. They vote to accept or reject the bill and its changes before sending it to:

- the House or Senate floor for debate or
- to a subcommittee for further research.

4. CONGRESS DEBATES AND VOTES

Members of the House or Senate can now debate the bill and propose changes or amendments before voting. If the majority vote for and pass the bill, it moves to the other house to go through a similar process of committees, debate, and voting. Both houses have to agree on the same version of the final bill before it goes to the President.

DID YOU KNOW?

The House uses an electronic voting system while the Senate typically votes by voice, saying “yay” or “nay.”

5. PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

When the bill reaches the President, he or she can:

- APPROVE and PASS
  The President signs and approves the bill. The bill is law.

  The President can also:

  Veto
  The President rejects the bill and returns it to Congress with the reasons for the veto. Congress can override the veto with 2/3 vote of those present in both the House and the Senate and the bill will become law.

  Choose no action
  The President can decide to do nothing. If Congress is in session, after 10 days of no answer from the President, the bill then automatically becomes law.

  Pocket veto
  If Congress adjourns (goes out of session) within the 10 day period after giving the President the bill, the President can choose not to sign it and the bill will not become law.