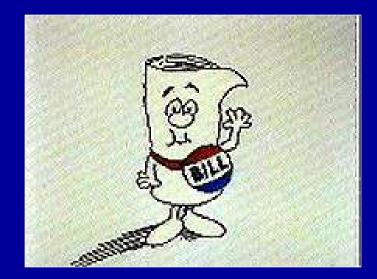
How Congress Works

The Legislative Process

A Bill v. A Law

Bill - a proposed new law introduced within a legislature that has not yet been passed, enacted or adopted



A Bill v. A Law

Law - a bill or act passed by a legislative body





Types of Bills



- *public bill* proposed legislative bill that deals with matters of general concern and application
- *private bill* a proposed legislative bill that deals with specific private, personal, or local matters rather than general affairs
- *appropriation bill* legislative motion authorizing the government to spend money



Types of Resolutions



resolution - a measure expressing opinions on policies or issues

- simple resolution measure dealing with "house-keeping" or procedural matters that only affect one house
- *joint resolution* measure when approved by both houses and the president carries the force of law
- concurrent resolution legislative motion that must be approved by both houses, but does not have the force of law



A Congressman's Balancing Act

Floor vote

on the

Energy

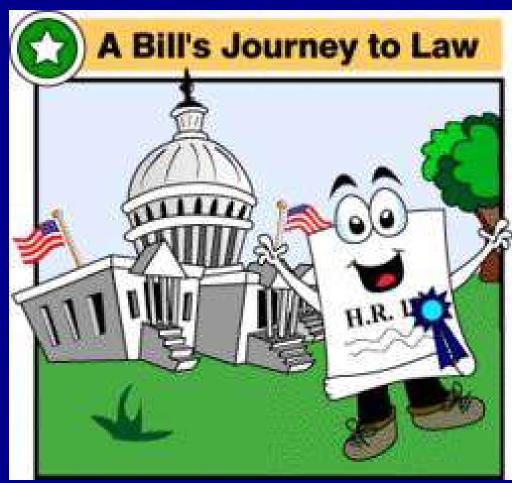
Bill!

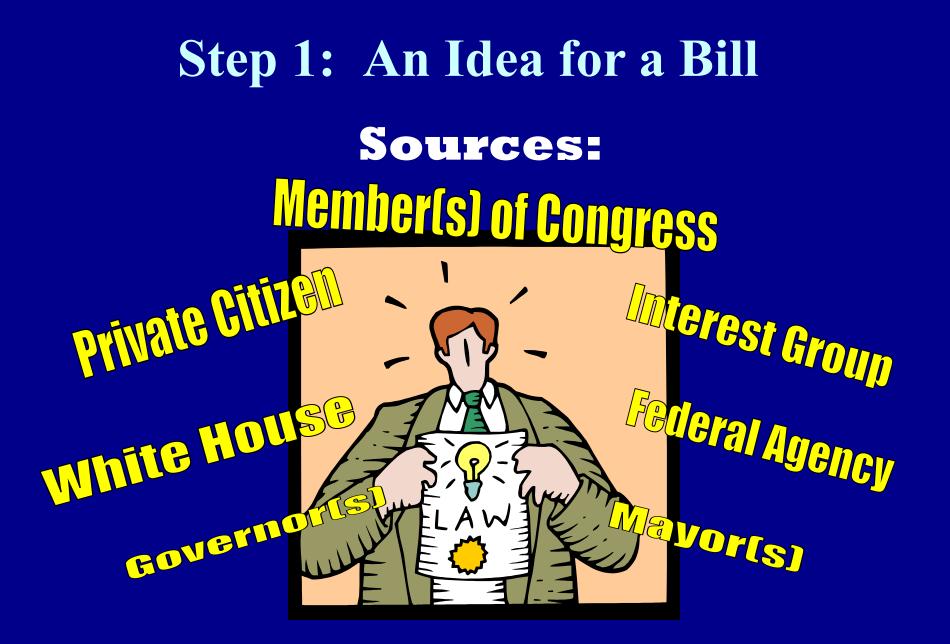
rustee

How should I vote? My constituents first or my country???

Delegate

Navigating the Legislative Obstacle Course





Step 2: Writing & Introduction of BillSenate:House:

- Bill formerly read aloud on floor
- Bill then given to clerk
- Referred to committee by Steering Committee

• Bill dropped in hopper

• Referred to committee by the Speaker



Sen. Smith introduces bill on the Senate floor ~ Mr. Smith Goes to Washington

Step 3: Committee Action

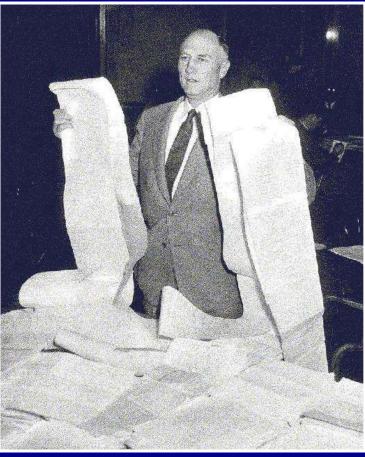
- House & Senate committees conduct public hearings
- Experts testify
- Markup of bills
- Committee vote: report favorably, unfavorably, or table bill



House Armed Services Committee

Step 4: Floor Action - Senate
Party leaders schedule
bills for floor debate
on the calendar

- Unlimited debate
- *Filibuster* member(s) keep talking to block debate on a bill
- *Cloture* vote by 3/5 of Senators (60) can end filibuster
- Floor vote: Roll Call, Standing, Voice



Senator Strum Thurman still holds the record for the longest filibuster - 24 hrs 18 min. on the 1957 Civil Rights Act

Step 4: Floor Action - House *Rules Committee* schedules bills on calendar & decides whether amendments may be added

- Limited debate
- Floor vote: Recorded, Standing, Voice



Step 5: Approved Bill Crosses Over to Other House

 Approved bill must pass each chamber by a simple majority



Step 6: Conference Committee

• Members from each chamber meet to reconcile differences in the two bills



Senate-House Conference Committee works out details of the 2003 Healthy Forest Restoration Act

Step 7: Both Chambers Vote on Final Version of the Bill



Step 8: President Considers Bill

President can:

- sign the bill into law
- veto bill
- pocket veto

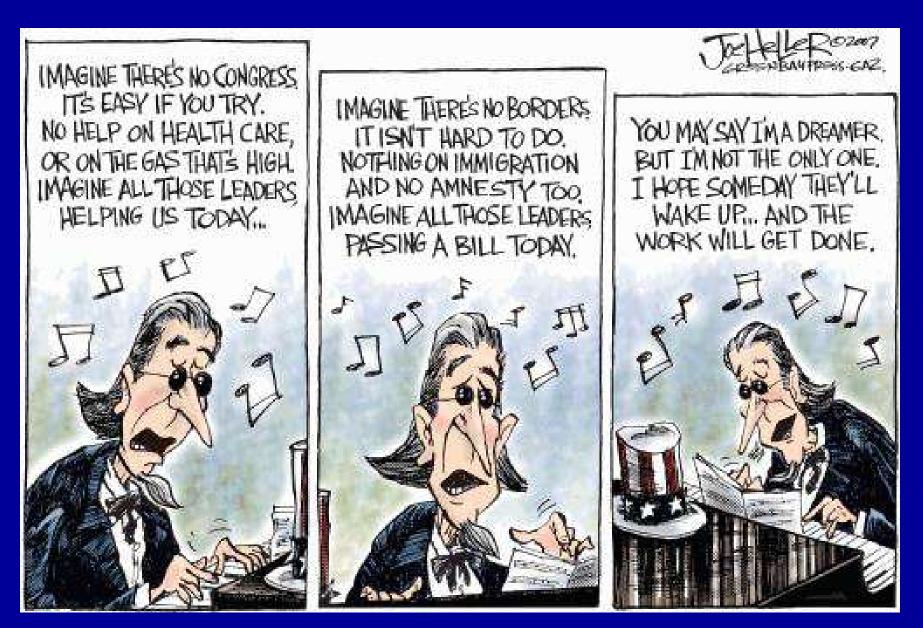


Note: Congress can override veto with 2/3 vote in each house; only 4% of vetos have been overriden

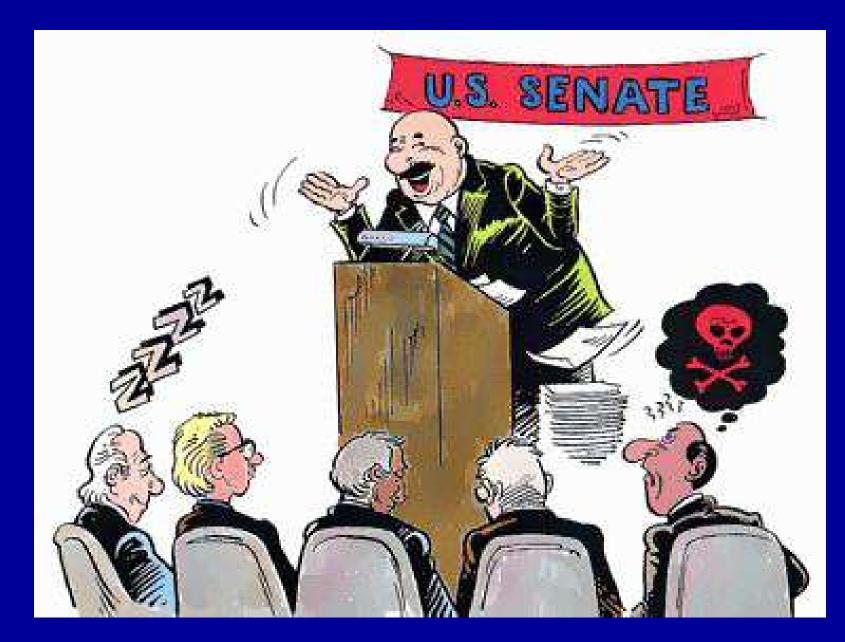


Fact: About 5,000 bills are introduced in Congress every year, but only about 150 are signed into law.

- 1. Explain why so few bills become law.
- 2. Is that a good thing or a bad thing?
- 3. Should the legislative process in Congress be reformed? If yes, what changes would you recommend? If not, why not?

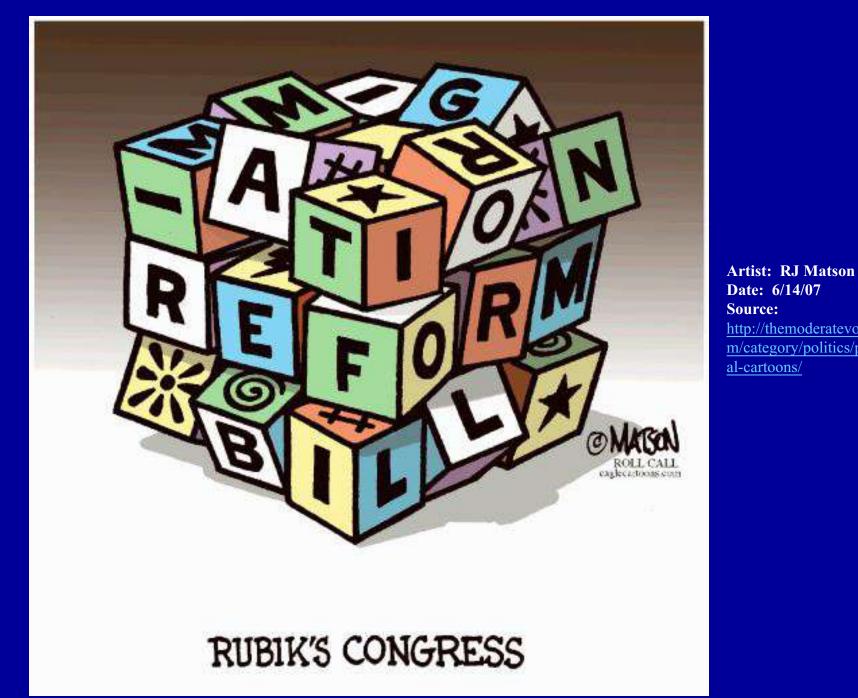


Title: Imagine there's no CongressArtist: Joe Heller, *Green Bay Press-Gazette* Date: 6/06/07Source: <u>http://www.politicalcartoons.com/</u>

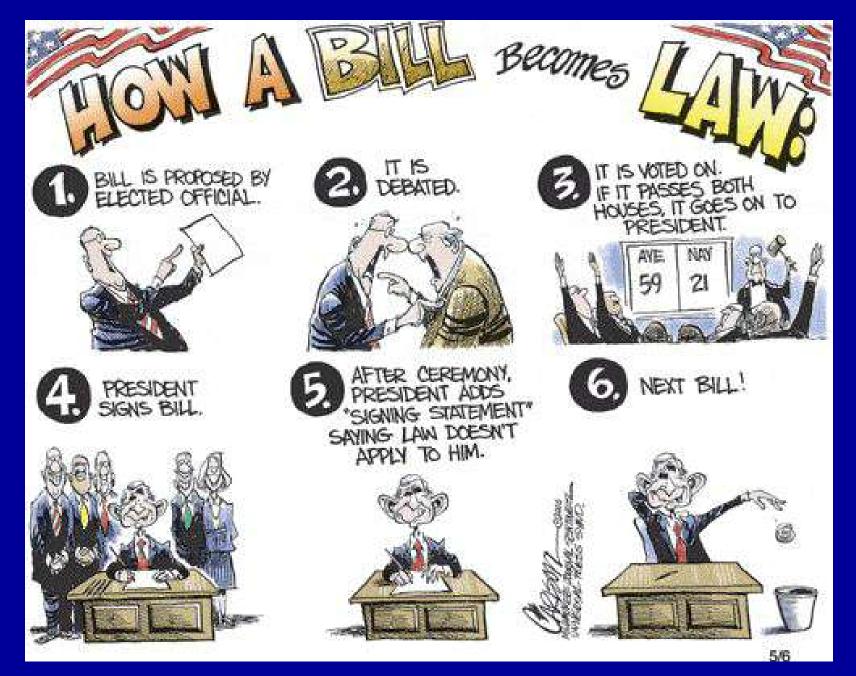


 Title: Breaking the Filibuster is not Enough

 Source: http://www.republicanvoices.org/may_2005_newsletter.html



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