THE U.S. LEGISLATIVE PROCESS



SENATE

A BILL IS INTRODUCED BY A MEMBER OF THE SENATE AND ASSIGNED TO A COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW.

THE COMMITTEE MEETS TO DISCUSS, AMEND, AND VOTE ON THE BILL.







IF APPROVED, BILL PROCEEDS TO THE FULL SENATE FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION, AMENDMENTS, AND VOTING.









PRESIDENT SIGNS THE BILL AND IT BECOMES LAW.

IT STARTS WITH AN IDEA



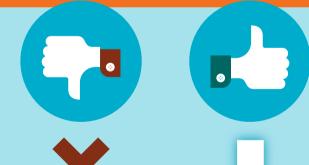




BILLS MUST PASS THROUGH BOTH CHAMBERS BEFORE BEING SENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, MADE OF MEMBERS OF BOTH CHAMBERS, MEETS TO RESOLVE ANY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND SENATE VERSIONS OF THE BILL.

BOTH CHAMBERS VOTE ON FINAL BILL.





HOUSE **OF REPRESENTATIVES**

A BILL IS INTRODUCED BY A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE AND ASSIGNED TO A COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW.



THE COMMITTEE MEETS TO DISCUSS, AMEND, AND VOTE ON THE BILL.









IF APPROVED, BILL PROCEEDS TO THE FULL HOUSE FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION, AMENDMENTS, AND VOTING.









THE VETO CAN BE OVERRIDDEN BY **CONGRESS WITH** A 2/3 VOTE.

PRESIDENT VETOES THE BILL AND SENDS IT BACK TO CONGRESS.