

How a Bill Becomes a Law

Introducing the Bill and Referral to a Committee

Any member of Congress may introduce legislation. Each bill that is introduced by a member of Congress is assigned a number - H.R. # for bills originating in the House of Representatives and S. # for bills originating in the Senate. After a bill has been introduced and assigned a number, it is referred to the committee, which has jurisdiction over the issue. For example, an education bill would be referred to the U.S. House Committee on Education and Labor or the U.S. Senate Committee on Health Education Labor and Pensions.

Committee Action

After the bill has been referred to the appropriate committee, the chairman of the committee will decide whether or not to hold a hearing or a "mark-up" on the bill. If there is a hearing, members of the committee gather information about the bill and its effects from a number of people who are knowledgeable about the issue and invite individuals to provide expert testimony during the hearing. If there is a mark-up, members of the committee

will make changes (called amendments) to the original text of the bill. After the mark-up is complete, the chairman will move to vote the bill out of committee.

Floor Debate and Votes

In the House of Representatives, the speaker of the house determines if and when a bill will come before the full body for a vote. In the Senate, this is the function of the majority leader. Each chamber of the legislative branch has a different process for voting on and amending bills after they are introduced.

- In the House, the Rules Committee sets the time allotted for debate and rules for offering amendments (in the House, all amendments offered must be relevant to the bill). After proponents and opponents debate a bill, the bill is reported back to the House for a vote. A quorum must be present (218 Representatives) to have a final vote. If a quorum is not present, the Sergeant at Arms is sent out to round up missing members. For non-controversial bills, the Speaker of the House may make a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

- In the Senate, there are no time restrictions for debate, unless cloture is invoked. Senators can offer amendments, even if amendments are not relevant to the bill, such as riders. Bills pass the Senate by a majority vote or unanimous consent. Senators can obstruct passage of a bill by prolonging the debate called a filibuster or by placing a hold on the bill. A majority of non-controversial bills past by the Senate are hotlined, meaning they pass without an actual voice or recorded vote, but by unanimous consent, without any debate or amendments. "Holds" are placed when a Senator wants to object to a unanimous consent request or to simply review and negotiate changes to the bill.

Referral to the Other Chamber

After a bill has been passed by one chamber of Congress; it is then referred to the other chamber. Upon receiving a referred bill, the second chamber may consider the bill as it was received, reject it, or amend it.

Conference on a Bill

If the House and Senate versions of a bill vary after passing both chambers, a conference committee is created to reconcile the two different versions of the bill. If no agreement can be reached, the bill dies. If the conference committee is able to come to a consensus, both the House and Senate must pass the new version of the bill. If either house does not pass this version, the bill dies. Often, the House and the Senate committees of jurisdiction will negotiate provision of non controversial bills to avoid conference.

Action by the President

After the final version of the bill is passed in both chambers of Congress, it is sent to the president to be signed into law. If the president agrees with the bill, he will sign it into law. If the president does not agree with the bill, he may veto it. The president may also "pocket-veto" a bill by taking no action on it for ten days after Congress has adjourned. If the president vetoes a bill, Congress may override it by a two-thirds roll call vote. If they succeed, the bill becomes a law.

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Afterschool Programs...Keep Kids Safe, Inspire Learning and Help Working Families.

AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS KEEP KIDS SAFE AND HEALTHY

A study measuring the health and social benefits of afterschool programs found that controlling for baseline obesity, poverty status, and race and ethnicity, the prevalence of obesity was **significantly lower** for afterschool program participants compared to non-participants. (Mahoney, J., Lord, H., & Carryl, E., Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc, 2005)

61.5% of children ages 9-13 do not participate in any organized physical activity outside of school hours, and **22.6% do not engage in any type of physical activity** during their free time. (National Centers for Disease Control, 2003)

Self-care and boredom can increase the likelihood that a young person will **experiment with drugs and alcohol** by as much as 50 percent. (The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 2007)

Youth tend to develop patterns of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use – or nonuse – **from ages 12 to 15**. (Indiana Prevention Resource Center, 1998)

Studies show that juvenile crime and other risk behaviors like smoking, drinking, doing drugs and sexual activities are **more likely to occur between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.**

(Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, 2000)

The Pennsylvania Statewide Afterschool/Youth Development Network (PSAYDN) promotes sustainable, high-quality afterschool/youth development programs through advocacy and capacity building. For more information about PSAYDN or to join the Network, visit www.psaydn.org.

