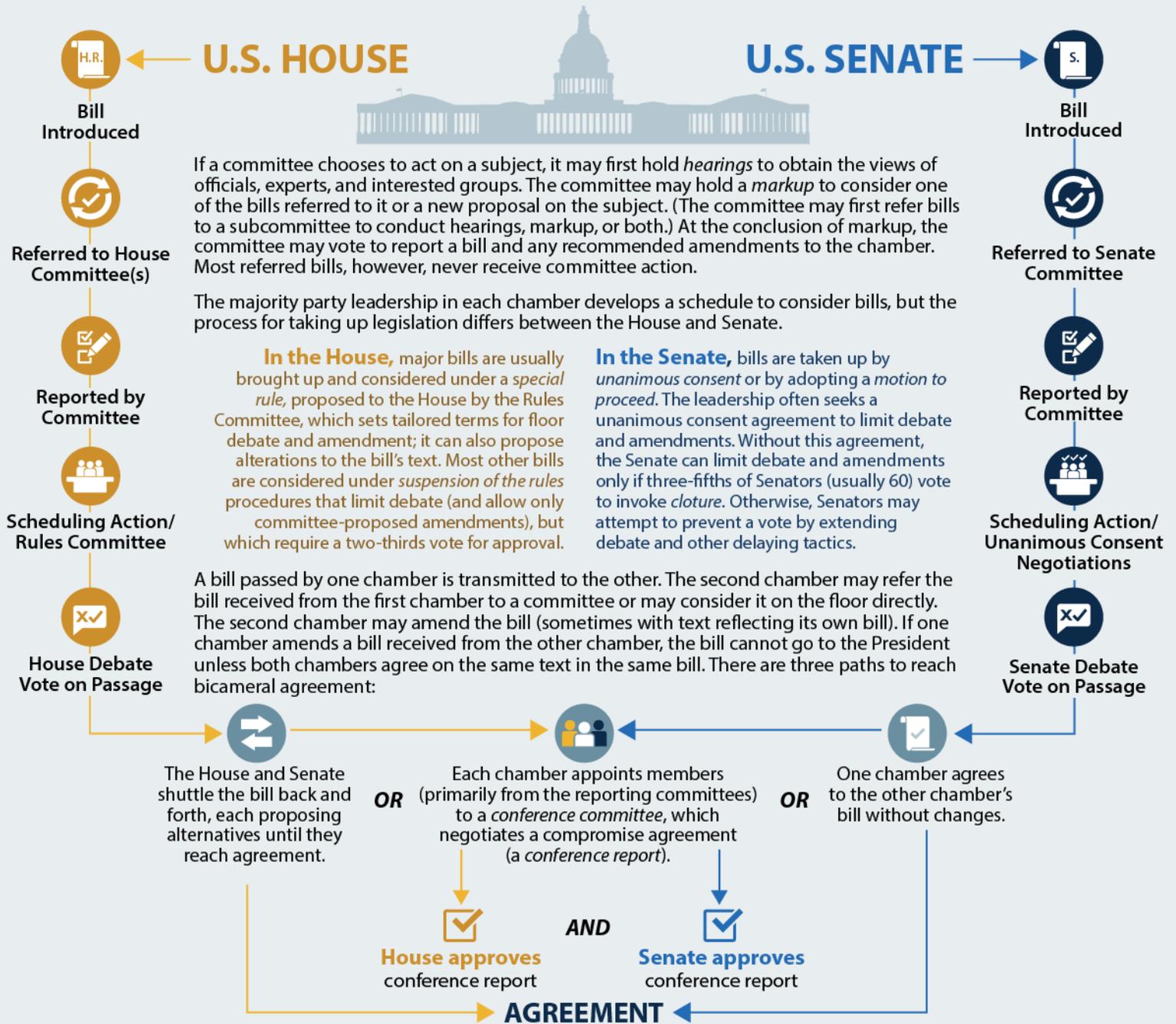


# FROM BILL *to* LAW

## Stages of the Legislative Process

Members of the U.S. House or Senate may introduce bills in their respective chamber. Upon introduction, a bill is normally referred to the committee with jurisdiction over its subject. Especially in the House, a bill may be referred to several committees. In the Senate, a bill is sometimes placed directly on the *Calendar*, a list of bills available for floor consideration.



A bill approved in identical form by the House and Senate is presented to the President.

President signs bill, and it becomes law



OR

President does not sign within 10 days, and bill becomes law only if Congress is in session.  
 President vetoes bill, and bill becomes law only if both chambers, by two-thirds vote, override.

For more information, see CRS Report R42843 and the CRS Legislative and Budget Process page at <https://www.crs.gov/iap/legislative-and-budget-process>. More resources, including videos, are available to the public on Congress.gov at <https://www.congress.gov/resources/display/content/Learn+About+the+Legislative+Process>.

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