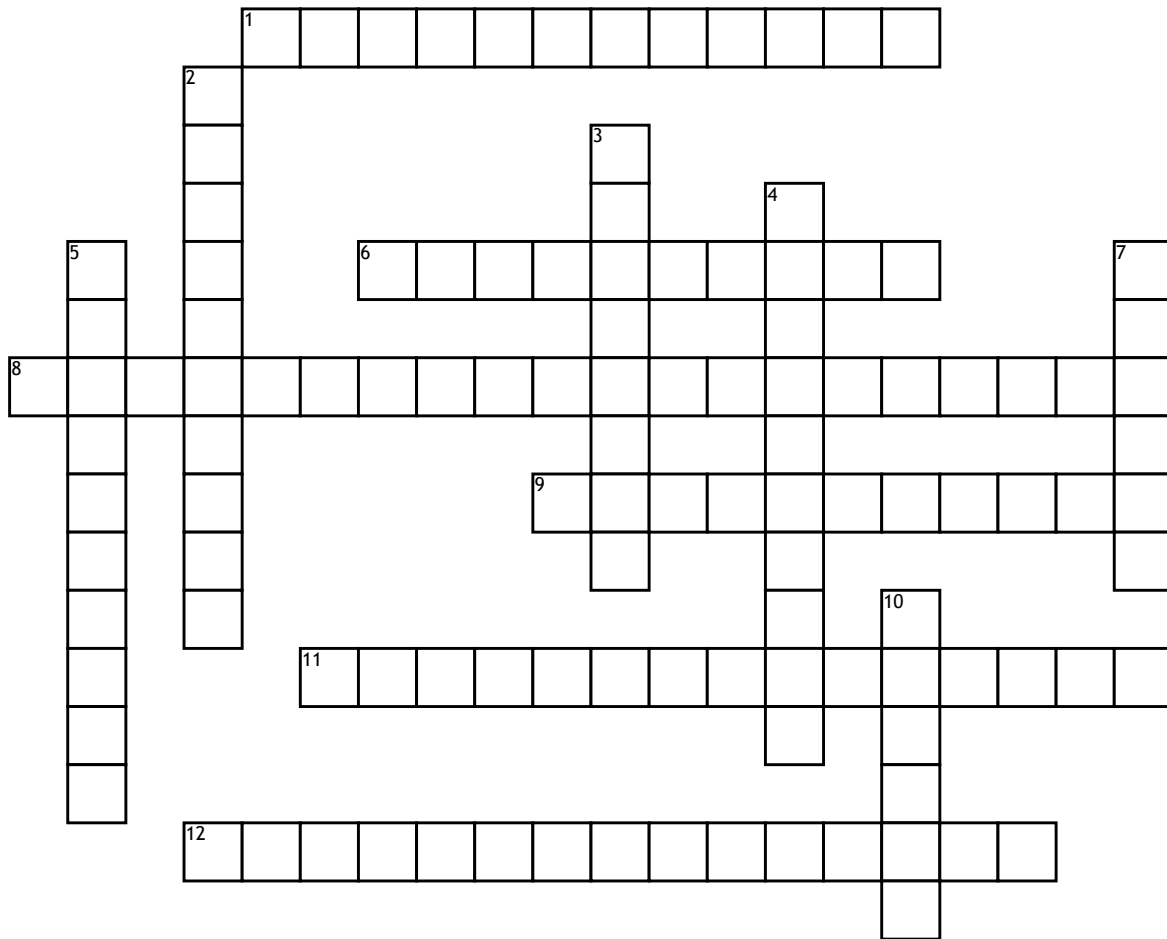


How A Bill Becomes A Law



Across

- 1. a bill introduced into a legislative body that deals with specific matters and individuals rather than with general legislative affairs
- 6. when the President fails to sign a bill within the 10 days allowed by the Constitution. Congress must be in adjournment in order for a pocket veto to take effect. If Congress is in session and the president fails to sign the bill, it becomes a law without his signature.
- 8. A special measure passed by one house of Congress with the other concurring, but not requiring the President's signature. They are used to make or amend joint rules or to express the sentiment of Congress on some issue or event.

- 9. formal procedure used to end a filibuster. It can take up to three days and requires 60 votes. Can be used when there is no filibuster to ban non-germane amendments. If cloture wins, 30 additional hours of debate are allowed prior to voting (rare). If cloture fails, debate would continue without limits. Instead, the bill is usually set aside.
- 11. a measure, similar to a bill, that must be approved in both chambers and the executive. If passed by a simple majority in both houses, must be signed by the President to become law.
- 12. The rules for the consideration of bills in the House are often too restrictive. Although there has been some improvement, the House leadership has tended over the years to design rules that sharply curtail debate, restrict the opportunity for the average Member to participate, and limit the amendments and policy options that can be considered.

Down

- 2. a bill that deals with matters of general concern.
- 3. permits all relevant amendments to be offered to a bill, without any restrictions. (House)
- 4. A measure adopted by one chamber of a legislative body. It does not require approval either by the house or by the president.
- 5. bans amendments to a bill on the House floor, with the exception of Committee amendments. Committee amendments are approved in advance by a committee and offered by its chairman or his/her designee. (House)
- 7. a foreign trip taken by a member or a group of members. Usually work-related, these trips are sometimes paid for by public funds or by a foreign government.
- 10. The minimum number of members of a legislative chamber who must be present in order to transact business.