

Chp 12.3 - How a Bill Becomes a Law: The House

Name _____ Period _____

1. How many bills are proposed each year and what percent become laws?
2. Define **bill**:
3. Where do most bills originate?
4. Where must all bills that deal with the “raising of revenue” originate?
5. How are bills introduced in the House?
6. There are 2 types of bills. For each type, give a definition and an example:
 - Public**:
Define:

Example:
 - Private**:
Define:

Example:
7. Define **joint resolutions** and give an example:
Define:

Example:
8. Define **concurrent resolutions** and give an example:
Define:

Example:
9. Define **resolution** and give an example:
Define:

Example:
10. What is a **rider**?
11. Why are most **riders** attached to appropriations bills?
12. What happens to a bill after the first reading?
13. How many readings does each bill receive?
14. What is the purpose of the **standing committee**?

15. What happens when a bill is **pigeonholed**?
16. How does the House get a bill out of committee that has been pigeonholed?
17. What is the purpose of a **subcommittee**?
18. Define each of the 5 options the committee has when reporting a bill:
 - Report favorably:
 - Refuse to report:
 - Report an amended bill:
 - Report unfavorably:
 - Report a committee bill:
19. How many calendars does the House have?
20. What does it mean when the **House Rules Committee** grants a rule for a bill?
21. What happens to a bill if the Rules Committee does not grant a rule?
22. Why does the House sometimes meet as the **Committee of the Whole** rather than as the full House?
23. What are the House rules for debate?
 - Length of debate per member:
 - Stay on subject:
 - “Move to the previous question”
24. Describe the 4 methods used for taking floor votes:
 - Voice vote:
 - Standing vote:
 - Teller vote:
 - Roll-call vote:
25. What happens to a bill after it has been passed by the House?