

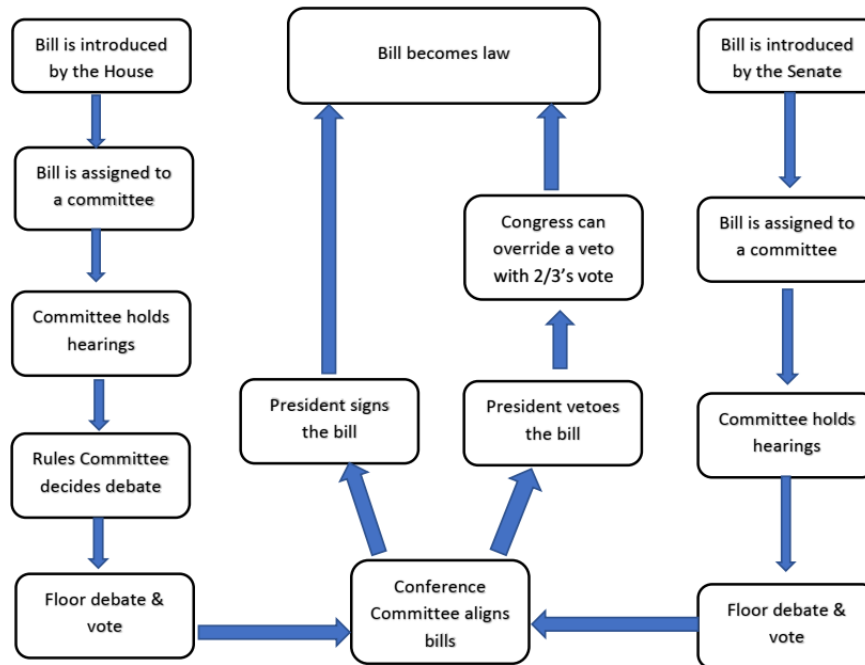
Advocacy Tip Sheet

How a Bill Becomes a Law



1.	Introduction A bill is introduced in either the House of Representatives or the Senate. On May 16, 2023, the HEADs UP Act of 2023 was introduced in the House.
2.	Committee Assignment & Review: The bill is assigned to a relevant committee within the chamber where it was introduced. The committee reviews the bill, holds hearings, and may make amendments.
3.	Committee Vote: After review, the committee votes on whether to report the bill to the full chamber. If it passes, it moves forward; if not, it may be tabled or rejected.
4.	Debate and Vote: The bill is then debated on the floor of the chamber. Members can propose further amendments. After debate, the bill is put to a vote.
5.	Passage to the Other Chamber: If the bill passes in the first chamber, it moves to the other chamber (House or Senate) and goes through a similar process of committee review, debate, and vote.
6.	Conference Committee: If there are differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill, a conference committee made up of members from both chambers works out a compromise.
7.	Final Vote: Both the House and Senate vote on the final version of the bill.
8.	Presidential Action: The bill is sent to the President, who can either sign it into law or veto it. If the President vetoes the bill, Congress can override the veto with a two-thirds majority in both chambers.
9.	Becomes Law: If signed by the President or if a veto is overridden, the bill becomes law.

How a Bill Becomes a Law: A Visual Guide



The HEADs UP Act of 2023: A Visual Guide

