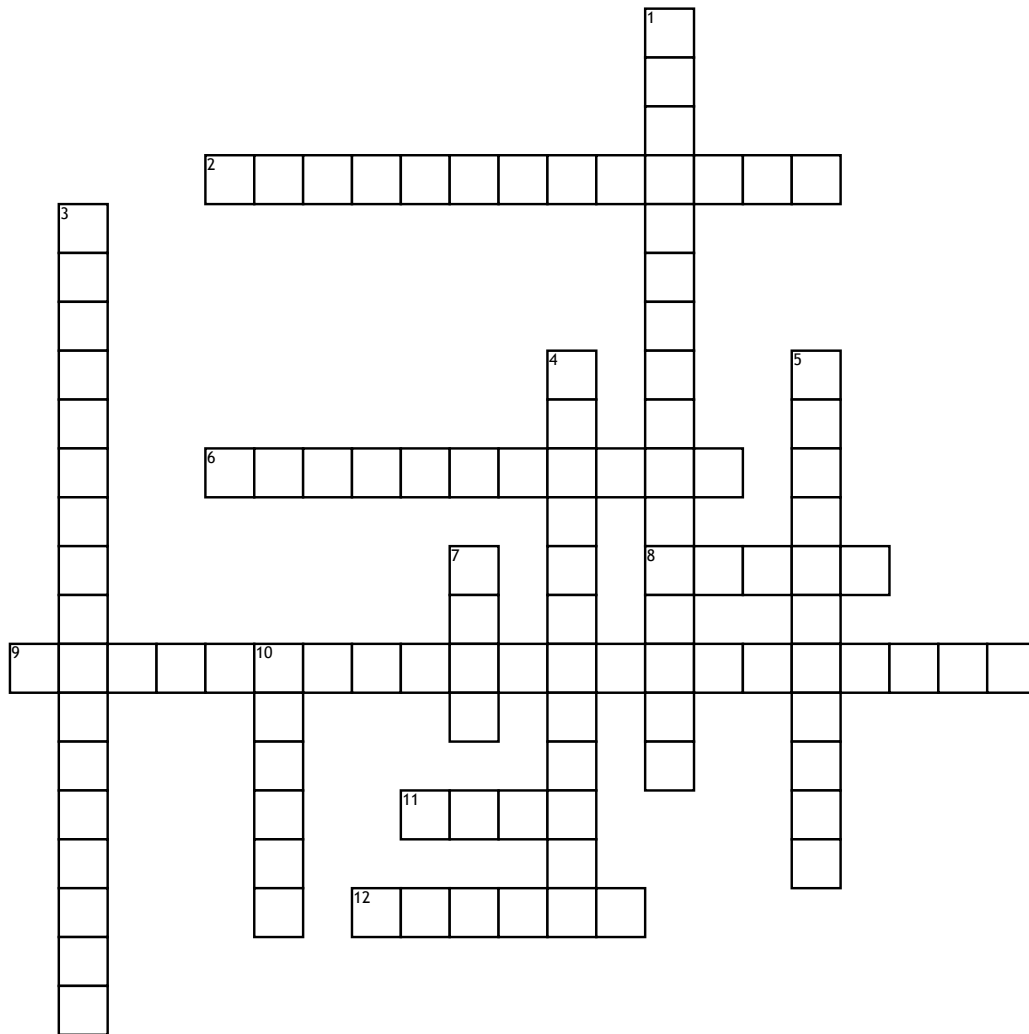


how a bill becomes a law



Across

- 2. The schedule that shows the days the major bills that don't involve money are going to be on the floor.
- 6. deal with general matters and apply to the entire nation. Often controversial. Issues like lowering taxes, national health insurance, gun control, civil rights, or abortion.
- 8. To kill an idea or bill.
- 9. cover matters requiring the action of the house and the senate but on which a law is not needed.

Word Bank

- veto
- Concurrent resolutions
- joint resolutions
- revise

11. a proposed law presented to a legislative body for consideration.

12. change and edit a bill

Down

1. (both houses.) signed by the president, giving it the power of law. It may correct an error in an earlier law, or appropriate money.

3. (involve only one House.) not signed by the president, therefore not the force of law.

- table
- simple resolutions
- Riders
- private bills

4. Deal with individual people or places. Often involve peoples claims against the government or their immigration

5. used to deal with unusual or temporary matters.

7. bill gets declined by president

10. bills and resolutions usually deal with one subject or action. It is a provision on a subject other than the one covered in the bill. Lawmakers attach this to bills that are likely to pass.

- Bill
- House calendar
- Public bills
- Resolutions