

Kyle Schnitman Reveals How Laws Come Into Being

DALLAS, TEXAS, UNITED STATES, June 4, 2018 /EINPresswire.com/ -- Kyle Schnitman believes that it is important that people learn how laws are created in this country, a job that rests on the shoulders of the U.S. House of Representatives. Before something becomes a law, however, it must first be a bill, which the House of Representatives approves. It then goes to the U.S. Senate before finally being agreed upon by the President.

Someone Comes Up with an Idea

Before something can ever become a law, someone has to come up with an idea. This is why Kyle Schnitman is so keen to raise awareness of this process because an idea for a law can be presented by everyday citizens. They simply contact their Representative and discuss what they would like to see happen. If they can convince their Representative, the creation of a bill will commence.

Creation of a Bill and Presentation to the House

Once the bill is written by the representative, he or she must find a sponsor for it. The more sponsors are found for the bill, the more chances the Representative will have in introducing the bill. After the bill is introduced, it becomes a "hopper", receiving an H.R. number from a clerk. Once that number comes up, the reading clerk will read it out to all Representatives and the Speaker of the House will then assign it to a committee.

The members of the committee, which could be agriculture, international relations, education, health, or any other specialty, will then review the bill and make appropriate revisions based on their research. They then decide whether it should be returned to the House. Sometimes, they want more information first, at which point they will send it to a subcommittee for further expert examination.

Eventually, if the committee and subcommittees come to an agreement, it goes back to the House, and this is known as "reporting". Members then debate on the bill, enabling every Representative to state the reasons for agreement or disagreement with the proposal. Representatives will suggest changes and amendments until everybody agrees with the text and the bill is voted on.

Voting for or against the Bill

According to Kyle Schnitman, this is the most exciting part, particularly for the specific individual who came up with the original idea. Two methods of voting can be used:

- 1. Viva Voce, which is voting by voice. If means representatives publicly state "aye" (yes) or "no", and the Speaker counts those votes. Representatives can also vote "present", which means they abstain.
- 2. Use electronic voting machines, which means the votes are anonymous.

Role of the Senate and the President

If the majority voted yes, the bill is passed to the U.S. Senate. There, it once again goes through various committee and subcommittee discussions before being returned to the Senate floor for a vote, which is always my voice. If the majority votes "aye" (yes), the bill will then go to the President for signing. The president may then:

1. Sign it and approve it, meaning a new law is in place.

2. Veto the bill, meaning he refuses to sign it. It is then returned to the House of Representatives with an explanation. Senators can overrule the President's veto by having a two-thirds voting majority if the bill is returned to them.

3. Do nothing, which is also known as a pocket veto. In this case, the bill will automatically become law after 10 days if Congress is in session. If not, then the bill doesn't become law.

Clearly, the process is lengthy and complicated. However, it is also very interesting and Kyle Schnitman believes it is everybody's duty to be aware of how the process works. After all, it all starts with an idea, which is an idea that they can present themselves.

Technically, it is possible to be an individual and come up with an idea that will eventually become a law. However, most would agree that it is better to contact a Representative once you already have support from the community. Hence, it is always a good idea to try to get this support, for instance, by collecting signatures, writing petitions, holding rallies, and so on. Once a Representative sees that community members are interested in and are behind the idea, he or she will be more inclined to do the work required to create a bill, support the bill through the process, find sponsors, and so on.

The judiciary and governmental process are very complex. However, it has also been designed to be fair and just, in order for everybody to be properly represented by their government. Kyle Schnitman believes that people often forget that the role of the Representatives, which as the name suggests, is to represent them and they can be held to account for that.

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