# HOW AN IDEA BECOMES A LAW

OFFICE OF THE CLERK HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



#### CONCERNED CITIZEN

A citizen, group or legislator may have concerns, issues or ideas that prompt the suggestion of

## REPRESENTATIVE decides to introduce

a bill

#### **BILL DRAFTING**

Representatives use the House Bill Drafting Service to write and review bills.



#### FIRST READING

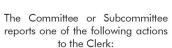
Before a bill can be voted on, it must be read three times. Usually, a bill is first read by publication in the Journal.



## BILL REFERRED BY

SUB SUB SUB

**SPEAKER** to Committee, Subcommittee, or Calendar of the House



**COMMITTEE OR** 

SUBCOMMITTEE

Bills are agendaed and noticed by

Committees and/or Subcommittees,

the membership of which is made

up of Representatives. Committee

and Subcommittee meetings are open to the public.

#### House Bill:

- 1. favorably
- 2. favorably with recommended committee or subcommittee substitute
  - 3. unfavorably

#### Senate Bill:

- 1. favorably
- 2. favorably with amendment(s)
  - 3. unfavorably

legislation.



RETURN TO

THE HOUSE

## SENATE SECRETARY

Upon passage, a bill is sent by message to the Senate. The Senate may vote to pass the bill with or without amendments.



After a bill has been read a third time, it is debated and a vote is taken in the Chamber.



#### SECOND READING CHAMBER

Not all bills reach the Chamber for consideration. Bills on Special Order Calendar may be read a second time and amended in the Chamber.



BILL

NUMBERED

AND FILED

## SPECIAL ORDER CALENDAR

The Rules Committee may place a bill on Special Order Calendar for consideration in the Chamber.

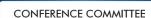


WITHOUT **AMENDMENTS** 

#### WITH AMENDMENTS

House concurs, House further amends or House refuses to concur





If the House and Senate do not garee on a bill as amended. they may decide to appoint a conference committee charged with the task of reaching a compromise. The committee is made up of both Representatives and Senators.



#### **HOUSE and SENATE**

adopt conference report in its entirety and pass the bill



#### GOVERNOR

The Governor may either sign the bill, now referred to as an "act," into law, allow it to become a law without his signature or veto it. It takes a two-thirds vote of each house in order to override a veto.



#### TO SECRETARY OF STATE

#### **EFFECTIVE DATE**

A law becomes effective on the 60th day after sine die or on a specified date or upon the Governor's signature.



