HOW LAWS ARE MADE $\begin{array}{c} \text{AT THE} \\ \end{array} \star \star \star \star \star \end{array}$ STATE LEVEL

A Brief Overview of the State Legislative Process*

The bill is read

time, assigned

a number and

referred to a

committee.

standing

for the first

The committee holds a public hearing to hear testimony from legislators, agency staff, and members of the public.

Bills that

pass the

committee

for a vote in

the chamber

of origin and

VOTE

PASS

KILL

Members

vote on

the bill.

time.

read a second

are scheduled

COMMITTEE

Committee

analyzes bill

and may hold

Debate is

held, and

the bill is

subjected to

motions and

amendments.

a hearing.

The

committee

can make

the bill.

amendments

(changes) to

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

Legislators or the Governor have an idea that they believe should become a law, often from the input of constituents, interest groups, or government agencies.

*Each legislature may establish its own rules of procedure. As a result, legislative processes vary-from state to state, from chamber to chamber. and from session to session.

If passed by the second chamber, it is sent to the Governor.

If amended by the second chamber, it returns to the original chamber.

If a bill A similar process

EGISLATOR

A legislator

legislation, and

introduces the bill

in the member's

House or Senate

drafts the

chamber.

receives a majority of votes it moves to the other chamber.

The bill is engrossed and debate occurs during the third reading on the floor.

If amended by the other branch, the bill returns to the original chamber for concurrence or a conference

committee.

occurs in

the other

chamber.

AMENDED

BOVERNOR Q

 $\star \star \star \star \star$

If resolved and passed again by the

THE GOVERNOR HAS

Veto the legislation. A veto can be overridden by a supermajority

vote in each

chamber.

Send the bill back to the Legislature with recommended amendments.

Allow the unsigned bill to become law after a period of time.



