How a Bill Becomes a Law

First Reading (Introduced in House) → Second Reading (Referred to Committee) → Committee Hearing → Committee Report → Third Reading (Bill debated on Floor)

Committee Report → Committee Hearing → Referred to Committee (Second Reading) → Introduced in Senate (First Reading) → Passed - Sent to Senate or

Bill reviewed by Legislative Bureau → Bill debated on Floor (Third Reading) → Vote on Final Passage → Passed - Sent to House or

Failed - May Be Reconsidered or May Receive No Further Action

Governor signs* - Bill becomes an Act or
If governor vetoes, but then two-thirds of both houses approve Bill - Bill becomes an Act or
If governor does not sign or veto within the constitutionally prescribed time period - Bill becomes an Act

Acts enacted during regular sessions become effective on August 1 or on effective date stated in the Act and
Acts enacted during extraordinary sessions become effective on the 60th day after adjournment or on effective date stated in the Act

Joint, concurrent, and other resolutions of the legislature do not require the signature of the governor to become effective

* Joint, concurrent, and other resolutions of the legislature do not require the signature of the governor to become effective.

If Bill returned without amendments, sent to governor or
If returned with amendments and House concurs, Bill sent to governor or

If Bill returned with amendments and House rejects, sent to Conference Committee

Conference Committee attempts to resolve differences - If agreement reached and both houses concur, Bill sent to governor or
- If agreement reached and either house rejects, Bill fails or
- If no agreement, Bill fails

An Act

Vote on Final Passage