HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

**HOUSE**
- Introduction in the House
- First reading by House clerk
- Referred to Committee by Speaker
- Committee consideration (May include hearing, but must include vote)
- Committee report
- Second Reading (Debate and amendment by entire House)
- Third Reading (Final Passage (recorded vote))

**SENATE**
- Third Reading
- Second Reading (Debate and amendment by entire Senate)
- Committee report
- Committee consideration (May include hearing, but must include vote)
- Referred to Committee by President
- First Reading by Senate clerk

If bill passes, it is returned to the House

**HOUSE**
- If bill passed both Houses in identical form
- If bill passed and House accepts changes
- If House rejects changes
- Bill may be sent to a Conference Committee composed of members of both Houses
- Conference Committee attempts to iron out differences between the two Houses
- If Conference Committee reaches an agreement...
- report of Conference Committee sent to both Houses
- If both Houses accept compromise, bill is enrolled and sent to the Governor

**GOVERNOR**
- BILL BECOMES LAW
  - If Governor signs
  - If Governor fails to sign within 10 days during session or 30 days if adjourned
  - If vetoed bill is reapplied in each House by a two-thirds vote of elected membership

If Governor vetoes the bill, it is returned to House in which it originated for veto override.