



1 A bill may be introduced in either the Senate or House of Representatives by a member.

2 It is referred to a committee for a hearing. The committee studies the bill and may hold public hearings on it. It can then pass, reject, or take no action on the bill.

3 The committee report on the passed bill is read in open session of the House or Senate, and the bill is then referred to the Rules Committee unless otherwise ordered by the House or Senate.

4 The Rules Committee can either place the bill on the second reading of the calendar for debate before the entire body, or take no action.

5 At the second reading, a bill is subject to debate and amendment before being placed on the third reading calendar for final passage.

6 After passing one chamber, the bill goes through the same procedure in the other chamber.

7 The bill's chamber of origin must come to an agreement on changes made to the bill by the opposite chamber.

8 When the bill is accepted in both chambers, it is signed by the respective leaders and sent to the governor.

9 The governor signs the bill into law or may veto all or part of it. If the governor fails to act on the bill, it may become law without a signature.