



**IF A BILL MAKES
IT HERE, IT'S A
LAW!**

8. The Governor

The governor has several options when he receives a bill. He can sign the bill into law, veto (reject) it, or do nothing. If he does nothing, the bill will become law without his signature in seven days. Legislators can override vetoes with a majority vote.

6. The Other Chamber

If the bill is approved in the house of origin, it moves to the second house, or chamber, where it goes through the same process again. All approved House bills move to the Senate and all approved Senate bills move to the House. At this time, the bill may be approved, amended or defeated.

7. Conference Committees

Three things can happen:

(A) If no changes have been made, it's sent to the governor.

(B) If the bill is amended in the second house, it must return to the house it began in so the changes can be approved or turned down. If the changes are agreed upon, the bill goes to the governor. However, if the majority of the original house disagrees, the bill is sent to a conference committee for more discussion. A conference committee is made up of two representatives and two senators. These four legislators study the bill and come up with an agreement which is then voted on by both houses. If both houses approve the amended bill, it's sent to the governor.

(C) The bill can be killed.