MISSOURI: HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



Filing

Committee

2

4

6

Phase 2

The bill is assigned to a committee. Public hearings are heard before the **Committee votes to move** the bill forward or not.

Second Chamber

Phase 4

If the bill passes the First Chamber, it moves to the Second Chamber where the process starts again. So, if started in the House, it moves to the Senate, and vice versa.

Floor Debate

Phase 6

If the bill passes Committee, it is sent to the Second Chamber floor for debate. Perfection might occur. The bill is read a third time. Then, a vote is held.

Phase 1

A legislator files a bill, and the bill is read for the first and second time. in the Chamber it was introduced.

Floor Debate

Phase 3

If the bill moves forward, it will be opened to the floor for debate. This is where filibustering commonly occurs to impede a bill. Perfection might occur. The bill is read a third time. Then, a vote is held.

Committee

5

9A

10

Phase 5

The bill is assigned to a Committee in the Second Chamber. Public hearings are once again held before the Committee votes. If the bill is in the House, a Select Committee will also vote on the bill.

Reconciliation Process

Sent to Governor

8

9B

Phase 8

The bill, approved by both the Senate and House of Representatives, is sent to the Governor who will either Sign (approve) or Veto (block) the bill. The Governor can also stall the bill here.

Blocked

Phase 9b

The Veto can be overridden by a 2/3 majority vote by both the House and Senate.

Phase 7

There might be a small process in which both Chambers confer the bill before it is sent forward.

Signed

Phase 9a The Bill is now Law!

Law

Phase 11

Either Signed by the Governor or a Veto overridden by the Senate and House of Represenatives, the bill is now a Law.