Navigating the Legislative Process

How a Bill Becomes a Law & Engaging with the Legislature

Paul Jewell, WSAC Government Relations Director Wednesday, November 19, 2025



Navigating the Legislative Process

How a bill becomes a law

Step by step – the odyssey each bill must successfully navigate to pass.

Engaging with the Legislature

From policy to politics – the art of getting it done.



How a bill becomes a bill...and then a law.

You need 3 basic things.

- 1. A problem or opportunity
- 2. A proposal
- 3. A sponsor

You also need to know this: It is <u>hard</u> to pass a bill!



The Bill Process

11 Basic Steps

- 1. Bill introduction
- 2. Referred to a policy committee
- 3. Policy committee passage (with amendments?)
- 4. Referred to a fiscal committee
- 5. Fiscal committee passage (with amendments?)
- 6. Referred to the Rules Committee

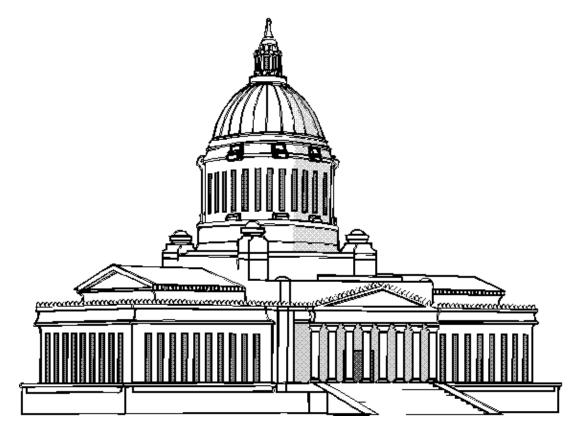


The Bill Process

11 Basic Steps

- 7. Passed (pulled) by Rules and Sent to the Floor
- 8. Passed on the Floor
- 9. Go to the opposite House and do it again (1-8)
- 10. Concurrence
- 11. Governor approval

Or, better luck next year!





Bill Introduction & Referral

- Code reviser
- Numbered
- Introduced
- Referred to committee





Policy Committee

- Public hearing
- Executive session

 Anything can happen in committee (well, almost).



Fiscal Committee

- Bills with a "substantial fiscal impact" affecting state revenues or expenditures (see the fiscal note).
- Hearing
- Executive Session

 Anything can happen in committee (not again!).

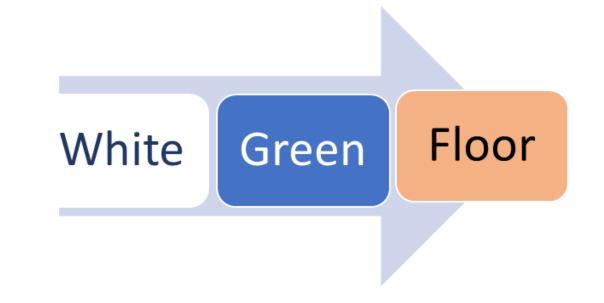




Rules Committee

- Bill must be "pulled" by a member, twice.
 - White sheet to Green sheet, Green sheet to Floor.
 - Green to Floor requires a committee vote.

No Hearing





On the Floor

- Final version of the bill is passed to the other chamber.
- Anything can happen on the Floor (yes, again!).
- When a bill comes up for a vote:
 - First Reading
 - Second Reading
 - Third Reading



Go to the other Chamber

- House bills to the Senate, Senate bills to the House
- Start again at the Policy Committee

And remember – anything can still happen!

Concurrence

- Bills from each chamber must be identical to be passed during the session.
- Concur, do not concur, request conference.

 What can happen in the conference committee (you must be kidding me - nope!)?



Governor Approval

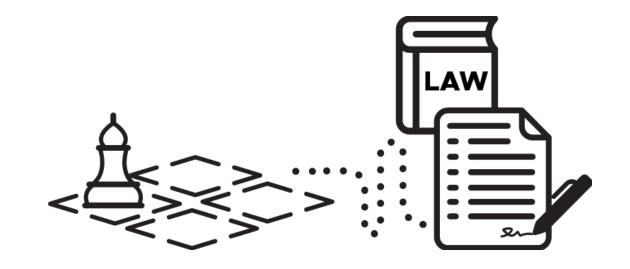
- Sign it, veto it (or part), or take no action
 - Legislature can override a veto with a 2/3 vote of those present.

- The bill is a law:
 - Immediately if it has an emergency clause;
 - On the date specified in the bill; or
 - 90 days after the legislative session ends (sine die).



Engaging with the Legislature.

- Biennial Legislative Session (2year)
- Start: 2nd Monday in January
- 1st year (odd numbered) 105 days (long session)
- 2nd year (even numbered) 60 days (short session)



Special sessions – 30 days



Long Session vs. Short Session

- Long session = new state budgets, more time for process.
- Short session = supplemental budgets, less time for process.

 Bills introduced in a long session can be carried over to a short session, but not vice versa.



Session Timelines

- Know your deadlines!
 - Policy committee cutoff
 - Fiscal committee cutoff
 - Floor cutoff

Some bills are immune to the cutoff dates – NTIB



Bill Drafting

- Things to consider:
 - Text
 - Title
 - Sponsor(s)
 - Fiscal impact
 - Committee assignment





Know the Players

- Who is key to the process?
- Identify who can help!
- Identify who can hinder!



What impact will you make today?

Tracking the Bill

- Know where the bill is at all times is crucial!
- Be proactive!



Advocacy

- Who should you talk to? Besides everyone, of course!
 - Legislators
 - Stakeholders (including the opposers)
 - Key Staff Members
 - Lobbyists
- Get to the Point!
- Never Lie.



Good Luck!