How a Bill Becomes a Law in Ohio

**HOUSE**
- Bill filed with House Clerk, numbered, first consideration (read by title), referred to House Rules and Reference Committee

**SENATE**
- Bill filed with Senate Clerk, numbered, first consideration (read by title), referred to Senate Rules and Reference Committee

**Legislator becomes aware of need for legislation**
- Legislator requests LSC to draft a proposed bill or submits draft for review
- LSC drafts proposed bill for introduction in either house

**Standing committee:**
- Holds public hearings; may amend or create a substitute bill; may refer to subcommittee or postpone, defeat, or favorably report bill. May be discharged of further consideration of bill.

**Second consideration, bill referred to standing committee**
- *House Rules and Reference Committee reviews, recommends standing committee assignment*
- *Standing committee referral*
- *House or Senate Rules and Reference Committee: may rerefer, take no action, or schedule bill for third consideration (floor action)*

**If passed in second house with no changes, bill goes to presiding officers for signature**
- *Third consideration, debate on floor, and vote*
- If passed in first house, bill sent to second house where process is repeated
- If first house concurs, bill goes to presiding officers for signature

**Bill signed by Speaker of House and President of Senate and becomes an act**
- Act presented to Governor
- If Governor does not sign or veto within ten days after presentation (excluding Sundays), act becomes law without Governor’s signature

**Act filed with Secretary of State for final enrollment; effective 91 days after filing. Emergency, current appropriation, and tax legislation effective immediately**
- *Vetoed by Governor, act returned to originating house with veto message*
- Veto is overridden (vote of 3/5 of members from each house necessary to override a veto)

*Indicates where bill may die*