

Wisconsin Legislature: *How a Bill Becomes a Law*

A School Nutrition Association of WI Legislative Tutorial

Similar to Congress and every other state legislature across the nation, the Wisconsin legislative process was designed to provide considerable public scrutiny and careful consideration of new legislation. As a result, the process is inherently difficult and set-up for bills to fail – rather than pass and be signed into law.

For example, during the 2007-08 legislative session, a total of 1,574 bills were introduced, but only 242 (or 15.4%) were passed and signed into law. In other words, passing legislation is not an easy task.

Fortunately, with an effective, well-developed legislative agenda, a strong grassroots effort amongst members and a professional lobbying team on the ground in the State Capitol, SNA-WI can significantly improve its success rate in the legislative arena.

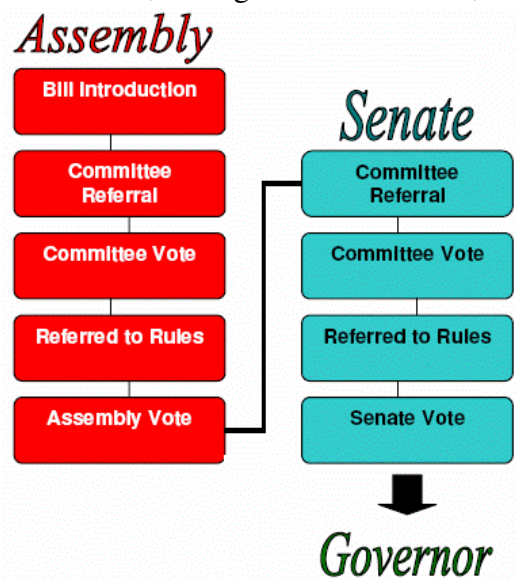
Listed below is a brief description of how a Bill Becomes a Law in Wisconsin – a process riddled with obstacles and challenges at every turn:

General Overview:

The Wisconsin Legislature consists of two "houses" (the Assembly and Senate), which must pass the same version of a bill before it can be sent to the governor for his signatures. Bills may be introduced in one house, and then in the other, or they may be introduced simultaneously.

Legislative Process (using an Assembly Bill as an example)

- 1. Bill Introduction:** After a legislator decides to author a bill, the legislation is drafted, other legislators are asked to “sign-on” to the bill as co-signers (i.e., supporters) and the legislation is officially introduced and assigned a bill number (e.g., Assembly Bill 1; etc.)
- 2. Committee Referral:** Once a bill is introduced, it is referred to a relevant standing committee of the legislature by the Speaker of the Assembly. For example, health care-related bills are typically referred to the Assembly Health Committee.
- 3. Committee Public Hearing:** After a bill is referred to a committee, the committee chairperson can schedule a public hearing on the bill. However, committee chairs are not required to hold a hearing on a bill. Therefore, the chair has the authority to “bottle-up” or “kill” a bill in committee.



4. **Committee Vote:** If a bill receives a public hearing, the committee chair can, if they choose, schedule a committee vote on the bill. Committee passage of a bill is not a foregone conclusion and is yet another obstacle in the legislative process. Also, committees have the ability to amend bills – which can substantially change the intent of any given legislation.
5. **Rules Committee:** If a bill is voted out of committee, it is sent to the Assembly Rules Committee. This committee, comprised of legislative leadership in the Assembly, decides which bills are scheduled for a floor vote before the full Assembly.
6. **Assembly Floor Vote:** If a bill is scheduled for a full vote before the Assembly, it must pass by a simple majority or it is considered “dead” for the remainder of the legislative session. If the bill passes, it is sent to the Senate, where it must go through the same process.
7. **Sent to the Governor:** If a bill is passed – in identical form – by both houses of the Legislature, it is sent to the Governor for his approval or veto.