

Legislative Process Overview

Bill Drafted

Legislator (or agency) requests a bill draft from Legislative Reference Bureau (LRB); LRB drafts bill



Bill Circulated for Co-sponsorship

The bill's author(s) send out a co-sponsorship memo to get other legislators to sign on to the bill

Bill Introduced in Assembly

Given bill number (e.g. 2023 Assembly Bill 101), referred to Assembly committee by legislative leadership



Fiscal Estimates

State agencies affected by the bill submit fiscal estimate(s)



Public Hearing

Assembly committee holds public hearing, scheduled by committee chair and clerk



Amendments

Amendments, if needed, are drafted by LRB and introduced by amendment author



Executive Session

Assembly committee holds executive session (takes a vote) on the bill and any amendments; majority vote needed



Assembly Floor Vote

Legislative leadership schedules bill (and amendments) for an Assembly floor vote; majority vote needed

Bill Introduced in Senate

Given bill number (e.g. 2023 Senate Bill 101), referred to Senate committee by legislative leadership



Fiscal Estimates

State agencies affected by the bill submit fiscal estimate(s)



Public Hearing

Senate committee holds public hearing, scheduled by committee chair and clerk



Amendments

Amendments, if needed, are drafted by LRB and introduced by amendment author



Executive Session

Senate committee holds executive session (takes a vote) on the bill and any amendments; majority vote needed



Senate Floor Vote

Legislative leadership schedules bill (and amendments) for an Senate floor vote; majority vote needed



Governor Vetoes Bill

Governor issues veto message



Veto Override

Legislature may override veto by 2/3 vote

Legislature Passes Bill

Both houses of the legislature must pass an identical bill by a majority vote



Bill Sent to Governor

If passed by the Senate and Assembly, the bill is sent to the governor for signature or veto

Governor Signs Bill

Bill becomes an Act and is renamed (e.g. 2023 Act 5)



Act Implemented

Relevant agencies/departments implement the Act



Administrative Rulemaking Process Overview

- Preparation of scope statement by agency staff
- DOA review
- Approval by governor
- Publication in Administrative Register
- ·Preliminary hearing may be held
- Approval by agency head

Initial Drafting

Statement

of Scope

- Initial drafting of rule by agency staff
- Preparation of Economic Impact Analysis, including solicitation of public comment

External Reviews

- Review by Legislative Council staff
- ·Agency public hearing and public comment period

Final Agency Review

- Agency responds to Legislative Council review and public comment
- Rule revisions and final drafting
- Approval by governor

Legislative Review

- •Referral to standing committees by legislative leadership
- •30-day passive review by standing committees
- •30-day passive review by Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules (JCRAR)

Publication

- Agency submits rule to legislative Reference Bureau (LRB)
- Formatting and publication by LRB in Administrative Register
- •Rule takes affect on the first day of the first month after publication

<u>Wisconsin Legislator Briefing Book 2019-20, Chapter 4: Administrative Rulemaking, Legislative Council</u>

Issue Brief: Emergency Rulemaking Process, Legislative Council

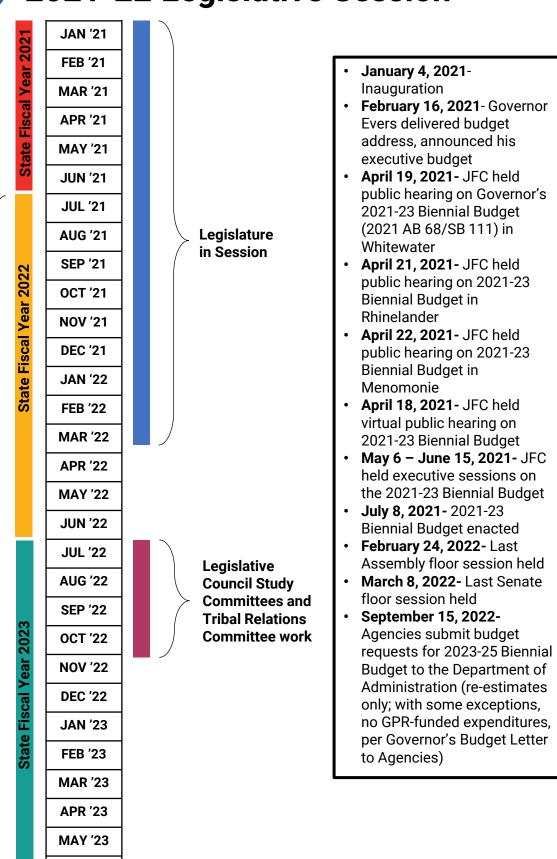


2021-23

Biennium

JUN '23

2021-22 Legislative Session





2023-25

Biennium

JUN '25

2023-24 Legislative Session

