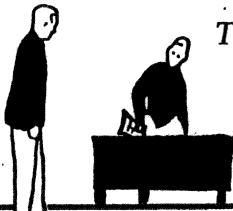
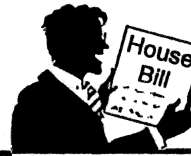



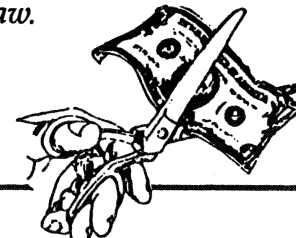
# How a Bill Becomes a Law

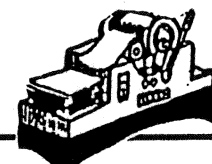
*Bills may originate in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.  
The following example illustrates how a bill originating in the House of Representatives becomes law.*

1  The bill is prepared (Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel)


2  The bill is introduced in House (First Reading) and referred to the House Rules Committee


3  House Rules Committee recommends the bill be assigned to Standing Committee


4  The bill receives a fiscal note


5  The bill sent for printing

6  House Standing Committee Hearing on the bill

7  House members vote to adopt House Standing Committee Report on the bill (Second Reading)

8  Debate in House: final vote on the bill (Third Reading)


9  House bill sent to Senate, introduced, and referred to the President of the Senate (First Reading)


10  Senate President assigns House bill to Senate Standing Committee


11  Senate Standing Committee Hearing on the House bill


12  Senate members vote to adopt the Senate Standing Committee Report

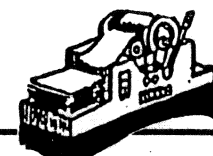
13  Debate in Senate; vote on the House bill (Second Reading)

14  Debate in Senate; final vote on the House bill (Third Reading)


15  House bill signed by the President of the Senate; returned to House

16  Signed by House Speaker; returned to Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

17  The House bill is prepared for Governor's action (Enrolled)

18  The House bill is returned to the House for final printing

19  House bill sent to Governor for signature or veto

20  THE BILL BECOMES A LAW ON ITS EFFECTIVE DATE