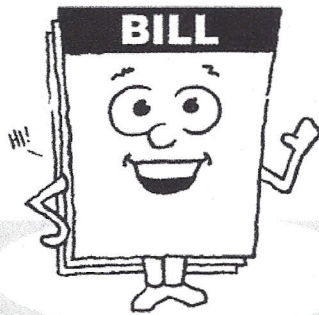
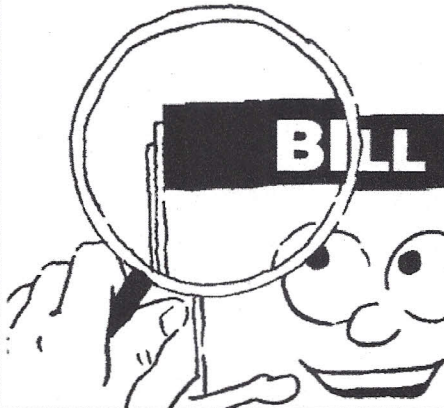


How a Bill Becomes a Law

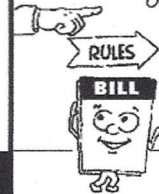
A BILL MAY BE INTRODUCED IN EITHER THE ASSEMBLY OR SENATE, WHERE IT IS READ BY THE CHIEF CLERK--FIRST READING



A COMMITTEE STUDIES THE BILL AND OFTEN HOLDS PUBLIC HEARINGS ON IT.

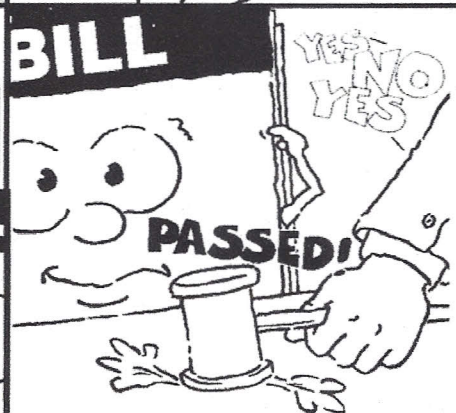
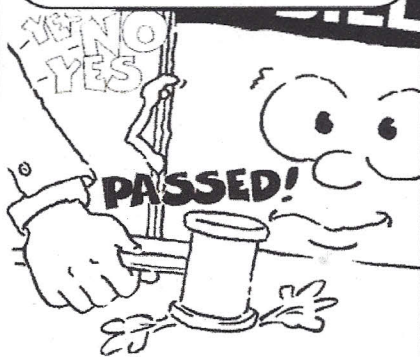


THE COMMITTEE VOTES AND REPORTS THE BILL OUT OF COMMITTEE. THE BILL IS THEN MOST OFTEN REFERRED TO THE RULES COMMITTEE.

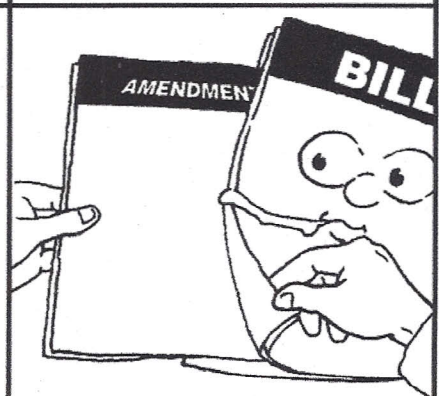


THE RULES COMMITTEE CAN EITHER PLACE THE BILL ON THE CALENDAR FOR SECOND READING AND DEBATE BEFORE THE ENTIRE ASSEMBLY, OR TAKE NO ACTION.

AT THE SECOND READING A BILL IS SUBJECT TO DEBATE AND AMENDMENT BEFORE BEING PLACED ON THE CALENDAR FOR THE THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

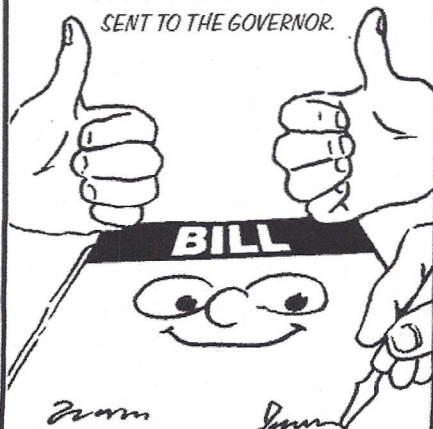


AFTER PASSING ONE HOUSE, THE BILL GOES THROUGH THE SAME PROCEDURE IN THE OTHER HOUSE.



IF AMENDMENTS ARE MADE IN ONE HOUSE, THE OTHER HOUSE MUST CONCUR.

WHEN THE BILL IS ACCEPTED IN BOTH HOUSES, IT IS SIGNED BY THE RESPECTIVE LEADERS AND SENT TO THE GOVERNOR.



THE GOVERNOR SIGNS THE BILL INTO LAW OR MAY VETO ALL OR PART OF IT. IF THIS HAPPENS, THE LEGISLATURE MAY OVERRIDE THE VETO WITH A 2/3 VOTE IN EACH HOUSE. IF THE GOVERNOR FAILS TO ACT ON THE BILL, IT MAY BECOME A LAW WITHOUT A SIGNATURE.

