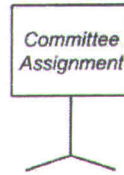
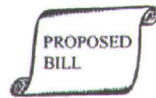
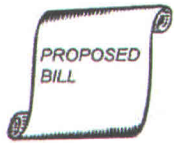


HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW IN ARKANSAS:

SENATE CHAMBER - First Reading



Introduction in the Senate. A bill is introduced by filing the bill with the Bill Clerk, who gives the bill a number.

Only the title is read unless the Senate votes to require the reading of the full bill. It is customary to suspend the rules and put the bill on for second reading.

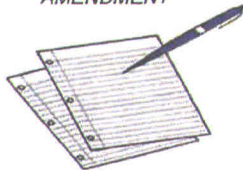
Bills are referred to the committee of appropriate subject matter.

Committee may: hold bill as is for public hearing; combine with others and have drafted as a committee bill; or take no action. Committees may also add committee amendments to bills.

Committee holds public hearings for public, legislators, and state agency representatives on all bills under consideration.

- Do Pass; or
- Do Pass As Amended; or
- Do Not Pass
- Without Recommendation

AMENDMENT



SENATE CHAMBER - Third Reading



- YEA
- NAY
- PRESENT
- ABSENT/ NOT VOTING

Committee acts on bill, sends report back with one of the above responses.

Amendments to a bill are done when the bill is on Second Reading. Amendments take the same course as bills. If amended, the bill is engrossed to include the amendment.

When a bill comes out of committee, it is placed on the calendar for third reading.

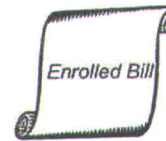
The Reading Clerk reads the title of the bill for its third reading and final passage.

Debate: If a member wishes to amend, the bill must be returned to second reading for that purpose.

Vote: Most bills are adopted by a simple majority. Appropriation bills require a 3/4 vote. Initiated Acts may be amended or repealed by a 2/3 vote of both houses.



AMENDMENT



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE



If bill fails, it dies on the floor

If bill passes, it is sent to the House of Representatives and repeats the process that it followed in the Senate.

If the House Amends a Senate Bill, it is returned to the Senate and referred to committee.

Conference Committee: If the 2 houses cannot agree on a bill, the differences are reconciled by a conference committee with representatives from each House. Compromises subject to approval by both Houses.

When bills are passed by both Houses, the Enrolled bill is certified by the presiding officer of each House and sent to the Governor.

Governor must sign, veto or refer bill back to its house of origin with his objections within 5 days. Bill may be passed over his veto by a simple majority vote of both Houses. A bill not signed or returned within 5 days, becomes law. Bills presented to the Governor in last 5 days of session must be signed or vetoed by Governor within 20 days of adjournment of the General Assembly or they become law without his signature.

All Acts are given a number and filed with the Secretary of State.