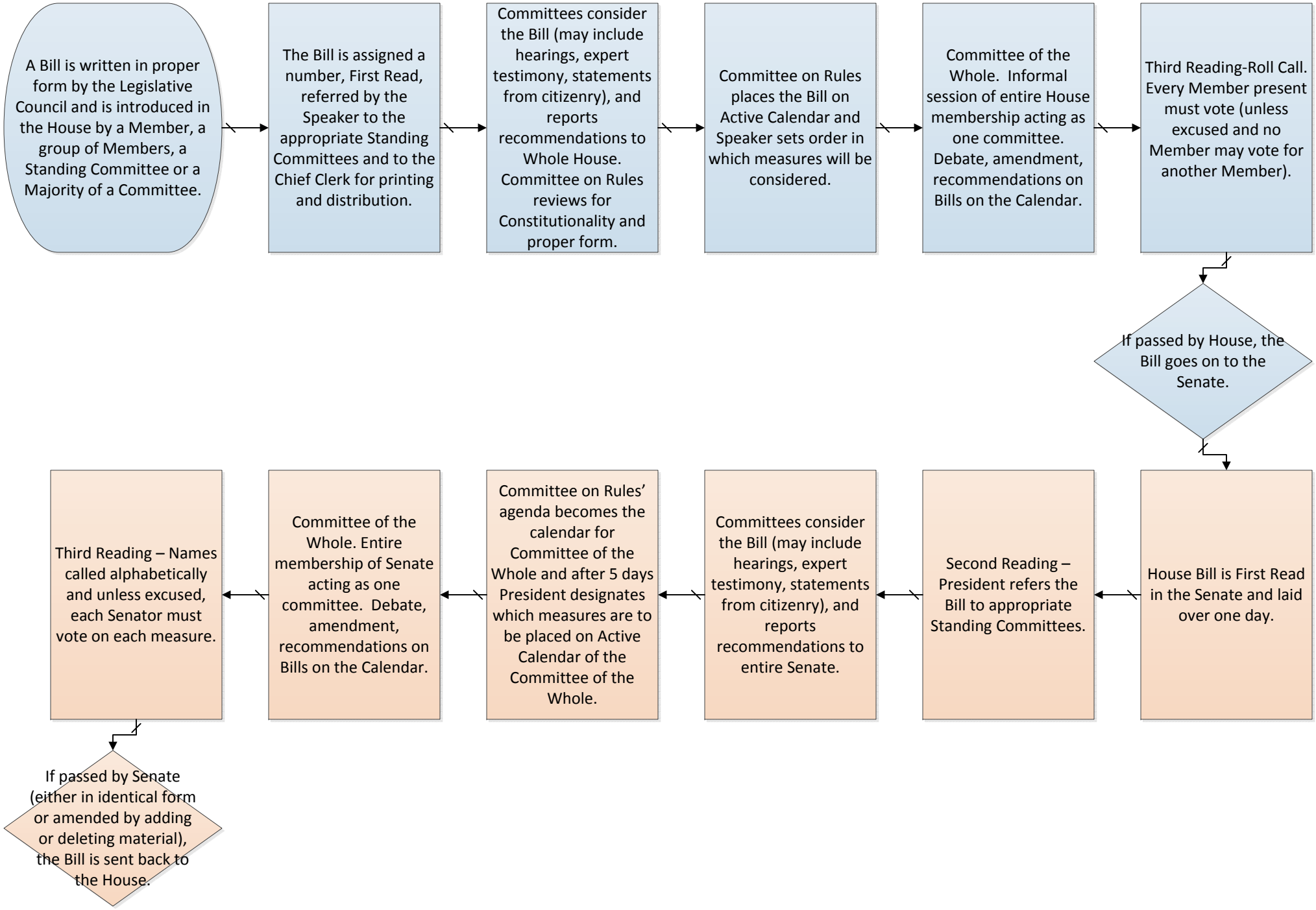
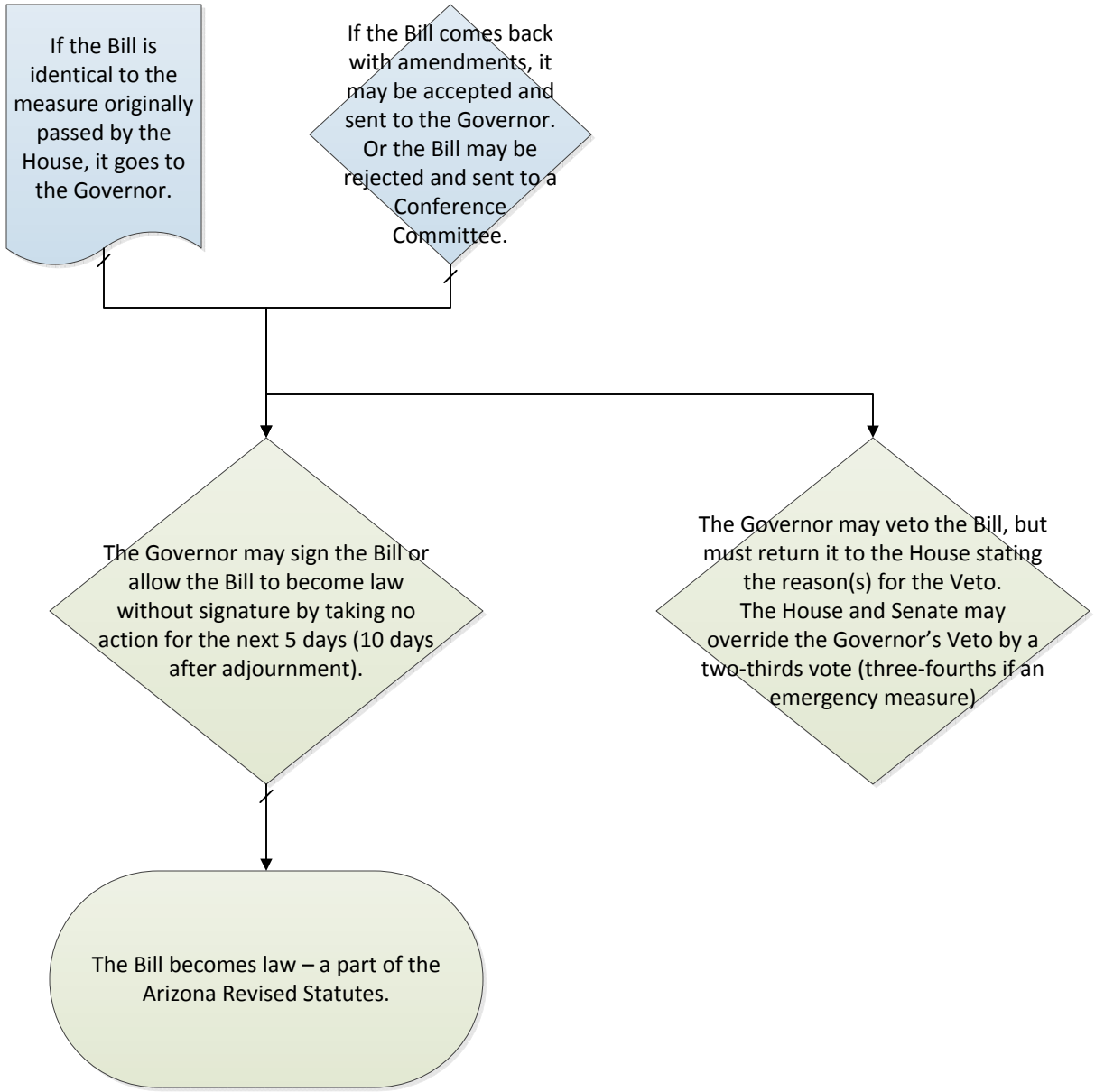

A Bill is written in proper form by the Legislative Council and is introduced in the House by a Member, a group of Members, a Standing Committee or a Majority of a Committee.
The Bill is assigned a number, First Read, referred by the Speaker to the appropriate Standing Committees and to the Chief Clerk for printing and distribution.
Committees consider the Bill (may include hearings, expert testimony, statements from citizenry), and reports recommendations to Whole House. Committee on Rules reviews for Constitutionality and proper form.
Committee on Rules places the Bill on Active Calendar and Speaker sets order in which measures will be considered.
Committee of the Whole. Informal session of entire House membership acting as one committee. Debate, amendment, recommendations on Bills on the Calendar.
Third Reading-Roll Call. Every Member present must vote (unless excused and no Member may vote for another Member).
If passed by House, the Bill goes on to the Senate.
House Bill is First Read in the Senate and laid over one day.
Second Reading – President refers the Bill to appropriate Standing Committees.
Committees consider the Bill (may include hearings, expert testimony, statements from citizenry), and reports recommendations to entire Senate.
Committee on Rules' agenda becomes the calendar for Committee of the Whole and after 5 days President designates which measures are to be placed on Active Calendar of the Committee of the Whole.
Committee of the Whole. Entire membership of Senate acting as one committee. Debate, amendment, recommendations on Bills on the Calendar.
Third Reading – Names called alphabetically and unless excused, each Senator must vote on each measure.
If passed by Senate (either in identical form or amended by adding or deleting material), the Bill is sent back to the House.


If the Bill is identical to the measure originally passed by the House, it goes to the Governor.
If the Bill comes back with amendments, it may be accepted and sent to the Governor. Or the Bill may be rejected and sent to a Conference Committee.
The Governor may sign the Bill or allow the Bill to become law without signature by taking no action for the next 5 days (10 days after adjournment).
The Governor may veto the Bill, but must return it to the House stating the reason(s) for the Veto. The House and Senate may override the Governor's Veto by a two-thirds vote (three-fourths if an emergency measure)
The Bill becomes law – a part of the Arizona Revised Statutes.