



APPENDIX 4:

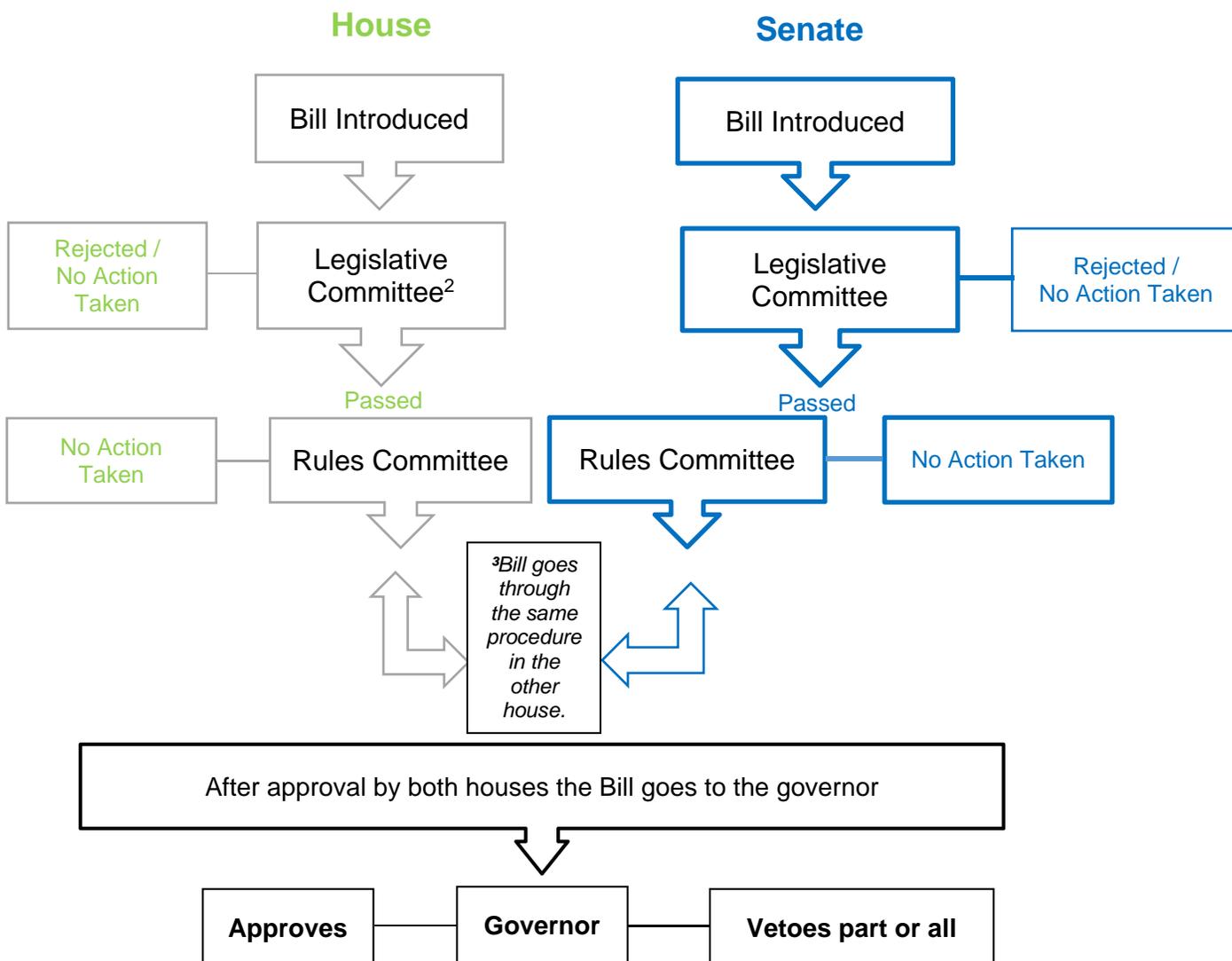
State Legislative Process Summary

The State Legislative Process¹

To understand how proposed bills become law, one must first understand the legislative process. A bill is introduced by a member in either the Senate or House of Representatives. It is referred to a committee in the Senate or House of Representatives for a hearing. The committee studies the bill and may hold public hearings on it. It can then pass, reject, or take no action on the bill. The committee report on the passed bill is read in open session of the House or Senate, and the bill is then referred to the Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee can either place the bill on the second reading calendar for debate before the entire body, or take no action (Exhibit D-1). At the second reading, a bill is subject to debate and amendment before being placed on the third reading calendar for final passage. After passing one house, the bill goes through the same procedure in the other house. If amendments are made in the other house, the first house must approve the changes. 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 the governor fails to act on the bill, it may become law without a signature.

EXHIBIT D-1
Simplified Legislative Process



¹ Adapted from the Washington State Legislature Homepage

² All bills that address or redirect revenue must be reviewed by the Ways and Means Committee

³ Amended bills must be approved by the original house