

Common Questions

What is a Chamber?

A chamber is the House or the Senate.

What is a First Reading?

It is where the title of the bill is read by the entire House or Senate.

What is a 2nd Reading?

It is where the entire House or Senate votes on any committee amendments and adds its own amendments to the bill.

What is a 3rd Reading?

It is the final House or Senate vote on the bill.

What is a Veto?

A veto is when the governor does not approve a piece of legislation.

What is a Pocket Veto?

A pocket veto is a special power in certain states that allows the governor to veto a bill just by taking no action on it.

Want to Learn More About Lobbying or to Stay Informed About Legislation in Your State?

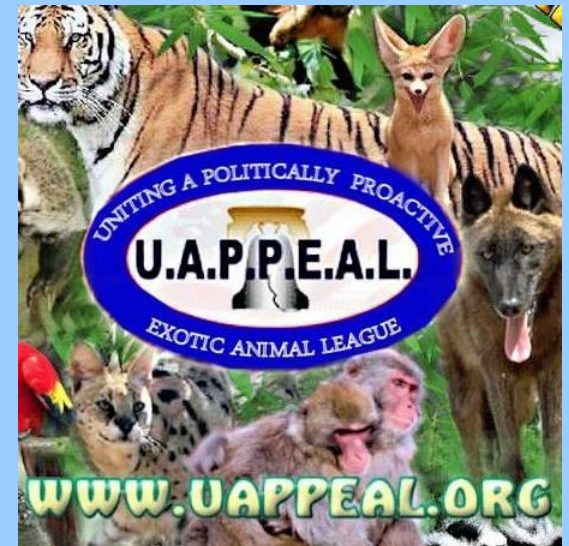
Check out our Government 101 Lobbying Guide and other lobbying information on our website and join our Facebook group for up-to-date state exotic animal legislative monitoring.

Uniting A Politically Proactive Exotic Animal League (U.A.P.P.E.A.L.) is the first non-profit 501 (c) 4 lobbying organization that represents current and future owners, handlers and enthusiasts of all species of native and exotic animals and their hybrids at both the federal and state levels.

Mission: To protect the right of responsible exotic and alternative animal ownership by lobbying to prevent unfair regulation, discouraging the casual acquisition of exotic animals through education, and furthering animal welfare through the responsible placement of animals in need.

BECOMING A CITIZEN LOBBYIST FOR YOUR ANIMALS

HOW A STATE BILL BECOMES A LAW



How a State Bill Becomes A Law

All state legislatures have the following steps, though the order may differ.

1. Introduced
2. 1st reading
3. 2nd reading
4. Committee
5. Subcommittee (optional)
6. Committee hearings/ amendments
7. Passed by full committee
8. 3rd reading
9. Repeat 1-8 in other chamber

Note: *Nebraska, skip to step 14 since there is only one chamber.*

Note: *For companion bills, each chamber may pass their own bill instead, often simultaneously.*



10. If second chamber has:

- a. No amendments – (skip to 14)
- b. Amendments – must be approved by first chamber

11. If originating chamber:
 - a. Approves – (Skip to 14)
 - b. Doesn't approve - conference committee

12. Conference committee comes up with compromise

13. Both chambers vote to approve

14. If approved, sent to governor.

15. The governor can:

- a. Sign the bill into law
- b. Veto the bill
 - i. Both chambers can override with majority vote

c. Take no action

- i. If in session – becomes law
- ii. If not in session and pocket veto exists – automatic veto

See our state pages at www.uappeal.org for how a bill becomes a law for all states.