

READING AN AMENDMENT

1 HB0999S2009/ACE [TO ENGROSSED COPY]

4 → 1 Delete the standing committee amendment
2 (HB0999SS001/ACE).
3
4 Further amend the engrossed copy as follows:
5
6 Page 1-above line 1 In the catch title delete "Wolf"
7 insert "Porcupine".
8
9 Page 1-line 2 Delete "gray wolves" insert
10 "porcupines".
11
12 Page 1-line 13 Delete "Wolves" insert "Porcupines".
13
14 Page 2-line 4 Strike "porcupine,".
15
16 Page 2-line 8 Delete "wolf" insert "porcupine".
6 → 17 SMITH

Above is a sample amendment to the bill inside this brochure. The red numbers correspond with the descriptions of the amendment below.

1 HB0999: Indicates House Bill 999 is being amended. Other codes you may see include: SF for Senate Files; HJ for House Joint Resolutions; SJ for Senate Joint Resolutions.

2 S2009: "S" (Senate) designates the "body" in which the amendment was offered; "2" (second reading) designates the reading in which the amendment is offered; "009" (amendment number nine) designates the sequential order of the amendment for that reading, i.e. the ninth, second reading amendment to HB999.

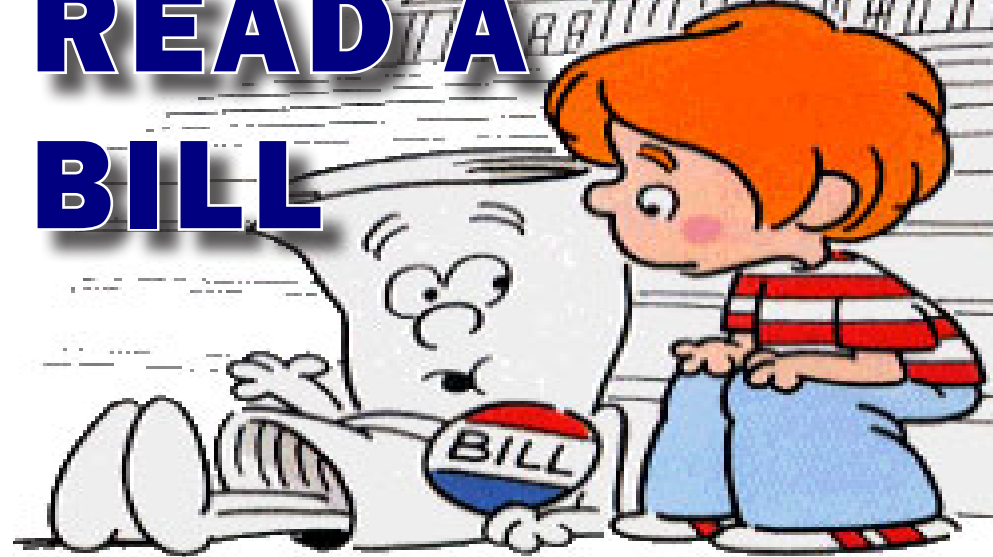
3 /ACE: Indicates codes added after action on the amendment. "A" means the amendment was adopted; "C" means there has been a corrected copy of an amendment; "E" means the amendment was to an engrossed bill (a bill which had been amended as it passed its house of origin.) An "F" would indicate the amendment failed.

4 Lines 1 & 2: Instruct that the Senate standing committee amendment previously adopted by the Senate in Committee of the Whole should be deleted.

5 Lines 6-16: Instruct that on the specified page and line number of the bill, the quoted language should be stricken or deleted and the quoted new language inserted.

6 Legislator Name: "Smith" is the name of the legislator proposing the amendment.

HOW TO READ A BILL



This guide is designed to help you better understand the legislative process and how to read a bill (legislation). Inside, you will find a sample bill with details about each part of the bill. The back side of this guide provides a sample amendment to a bill. Bills in the House are called "House Bills" while bills in the Senate are called "Senate Files."

Legislation may create new law, amend (change) existing law, or repeal (delete) existing law or a combination of all three. A bill is divided into sections. If new law is being created, that will be the first section, followed by amended language, and then repealed sections.

On the back side of this brochure you will find information about amendments. Once the house of origin approves a bill on third reading, all amendments passed by that house are incorporated ("engrossed") into the bill. The amendments made by the second house are not incorporated until the house of origin has agreed ("concurred") to those amendments. At this point, amendments from the second house are incorporated ("enrolled") into the bill.

This brochure provides a key to reading a bill and amendments. The red numbers you will find throughout the sample bill in this guide correspond to the description located on the side of each page. The descriptions in this guide are not legal terms, but have been translated into language that is easy to understand and should not be considered legal definitions.



1 Session Date: The legislative year the bill was introduced.

2 LSO Number: The Legislative Service Office internal tracking system that is assigned to each bill draft request.

3 Bill Number: A bill is assigned a bill number after LSO receives all sponsor/ cosponsor approval forms. Bills generally receive numbers in the order in which approval forms are received.

4 Catch Title: A brief description of the topic of the bill.

5 Sponsor Name(s): The name(s) of the legislator(s) or committee that sponsored the bill. The primary sponsor is always listed first.

6 Line Numbers: Each line is numbered in a bill. Amendments are referenced by page and line.

7 Bill Title: A summary of the bill that must accurately depict the effect of the bill. (Art. 3 Section 20)

8 Enacting Clause: Every law enacted by the Wyoming Legislature must have an enacting clause that reads as shown. (Art. 3 Section 21)

9 New Statute: Section of the bill that creates new law. Does not include underscores and appears first in the bill.

2009 **1** *STATE OF WYOMING* 09LSO-0068 **2**
 HOUSE BILL NO. HB0999 **3**
 Wolf management. **4**
 Sponsored by: Representative(s) Doe and
 Senator(s) Smith **5**
 A BILL
 for
6
 1 AN ACT relating to wildlife; providing
 2 for the reclassification of gray wolves;
 3 requiring a report; and providing for
 4 an effective date. **7**
 5
 6 *Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the*
 7 *State of Wyoming:* **8**
 8
 9 **Section 1.** W.S. 23-1-110 is created
 10 to read: **9**
 11 **23-1-110. Definitions.**
 12
 13 Wolves are trophy animals or predators.
 14
 15 **Section. 2** W.S. 11-6-302 (a) (ix)
 16 is amended to read:

2009 *STATE OF WYOMING* 09LSO-0068
 1 **11-6-302. Definitions.**
 2 (a) As used in this article:
 3 (ix) "Predatory animal" means coyote,
 4 jackrabbit, porcupine, raccoon, red fox,
 5 skunk, **10** ~~wolf~~ or stray cat. **11** "Predatory
 6 animal" shall include any wolf not
 7 within an area of the state in which the
 8 wolf is designated as a trophy animal
 9 under paragraph (x) of this subsection;
 10
 11 **Section 3.** W.S. 23-1-101 (a) (xiv) is
 12 repealed. **12**
 13
 14 **Section 4.** The game and fish department
 15 shall report the status of the gray wolf
 16 under the Endangered Species Act to the
 17 Joint Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and
 18 Cultural Resources Committee. **13**
 19
 20 **Section 5.** This act is effective
 21 July 1, 2009. **14**
 22 (End)

10 Repeal of existing language: A strike through is used when language is deleted from existing statute.

11 Addition of new language: Underscore is used when proposing to add language to existing statute.

12 Repealer Section: When an entire provision of an existing statute (or non-codified law) is proposed to be repealed it is repealed by citation to the provision here. It is not shown as stricken in the bill. It is important to read the statute in order to know what will be removed.

13 Non-Codified Provisions: These are usually time-limited and are part of the enacted law, but do not appear in the published statutes (green books).

14 Effective Date: The date the bill has the effect of law, upon the governor's signature or after the time for the governor's approval has passed. Bills usually go into effect July 1 or "immediately."

See back page for information about amendments to bills.