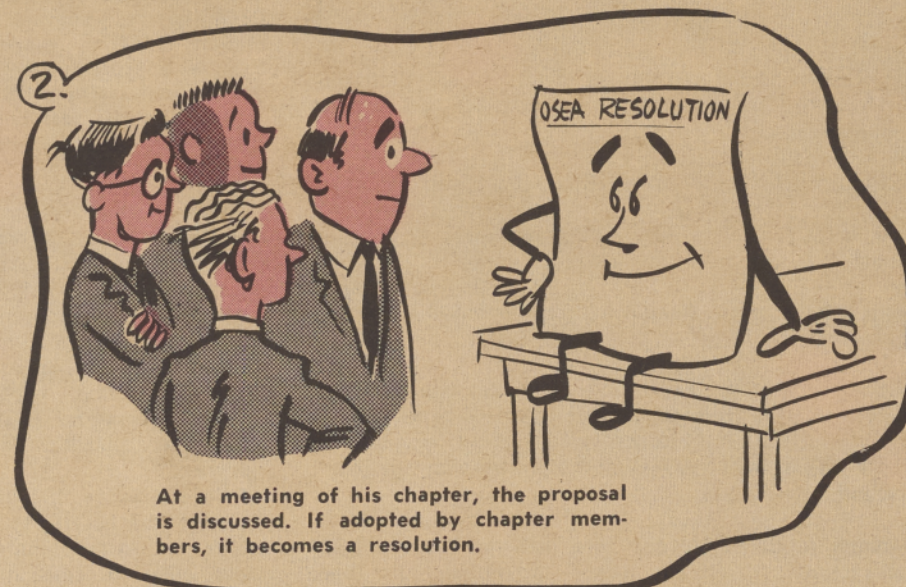


Evolution of a Resolution....

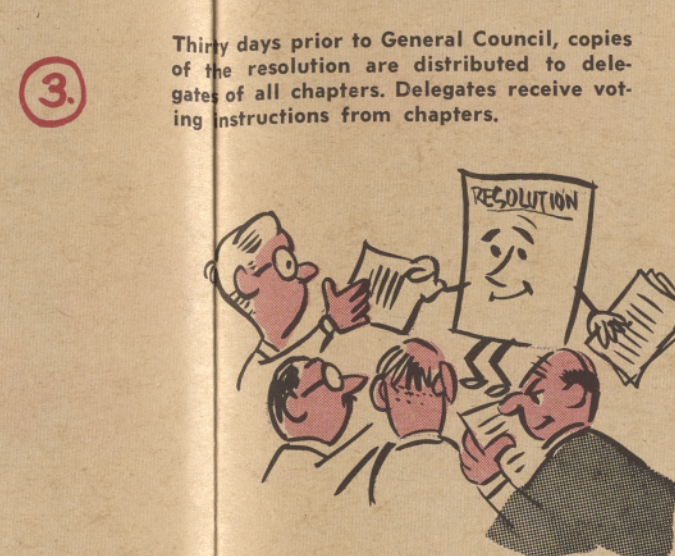
Progress of a Resolution --- from an OSEA member's idea --- to its enactment as a State Law . . .



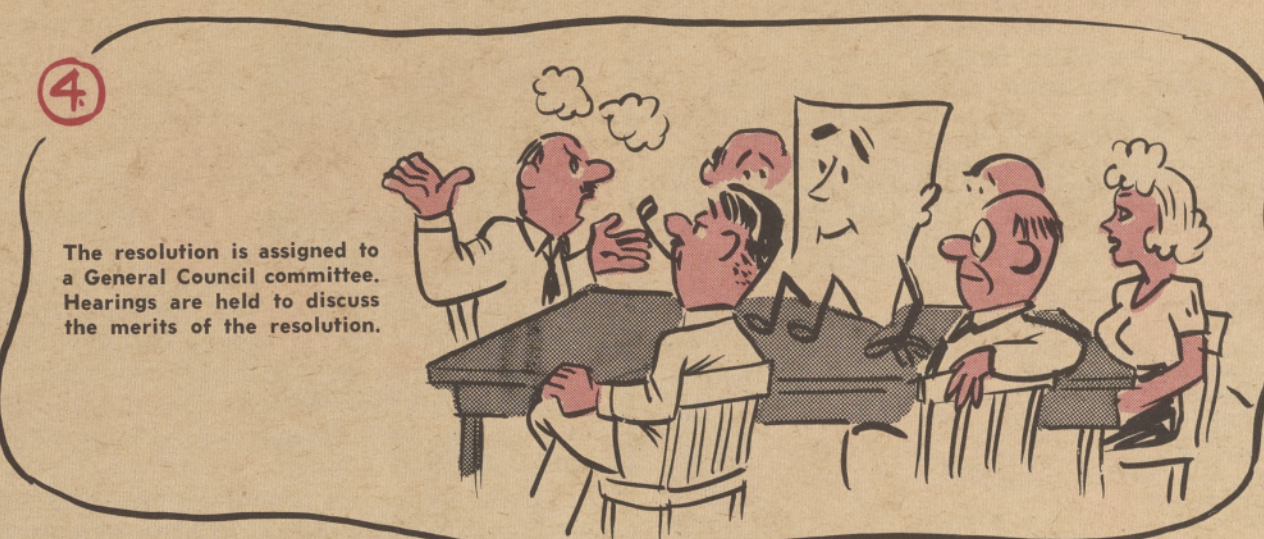
1. An OSEA member has an idea for a new law or a change in existing law affecting state employment.



2. At a meeting of his chapter, the proposal is discussed. If adopted by chapter members, it becomes a resolution.



3. Thirty days prior to General Council, copies of the resolution are distributed to delegates of all chapters. Delegates receive voting instructions from chapters.



4. The resolution is assigned to a General Council committee. Hearings are held to discuss the merits of the resolution.



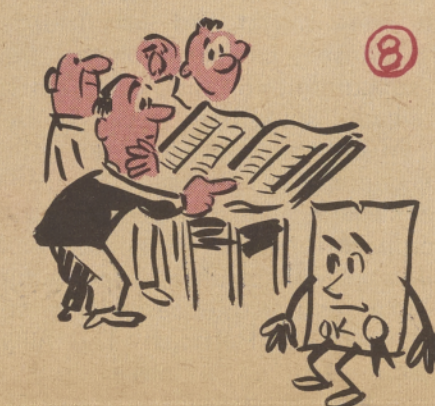
5. The committee chairman carries the resolution to the council floor where he explains the committee's recommendations. When passed by a majority vote, the resolution becomes OSEA policy.



6. A standing committee of the Board of Directors conducts further study, investigation and research on intent and need of resolution.

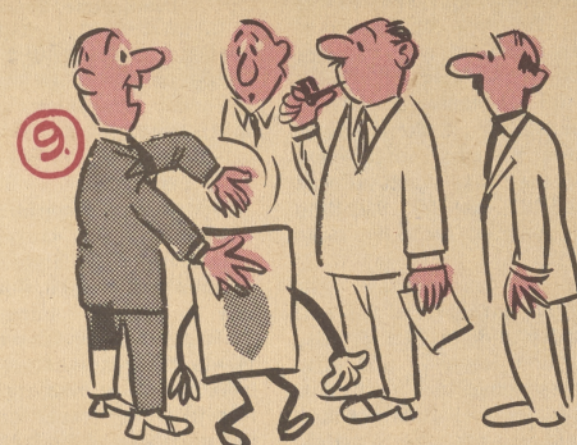


7. The committee recommends to the board that the resolution be submitted to the Law and Legislation Committee for final action as to its legislative possibilities.

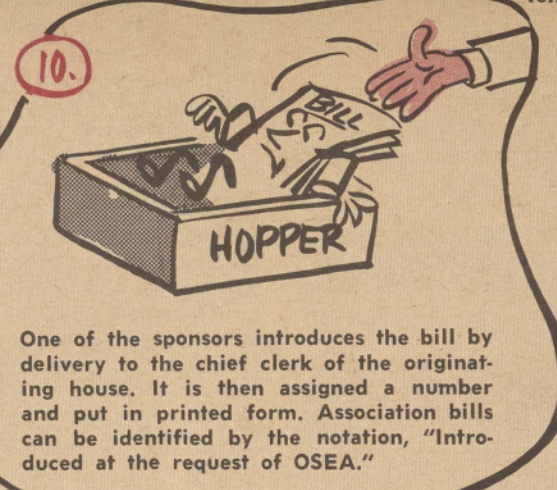


8. The Law and Legislation Committee compiles data, investigates existing legislation or laws and authorizes drafting of a bill. After being drafted, the resolution becomes part of the OSEA legislative program.

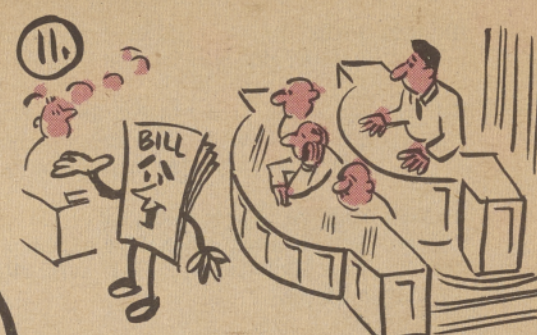
The bill now follows the procedures of the Oregon legislature.



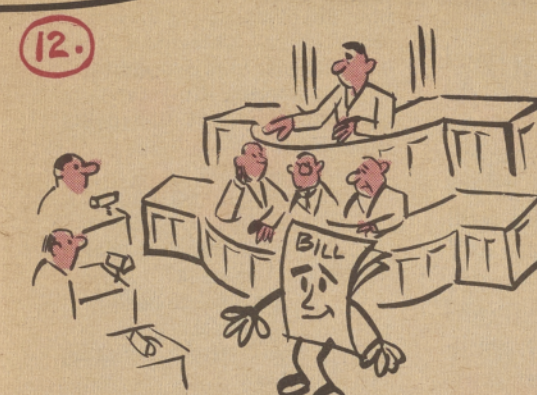
9. OSEA secures sponsors for the bill. Bills may be introduced only by members of the legislature.



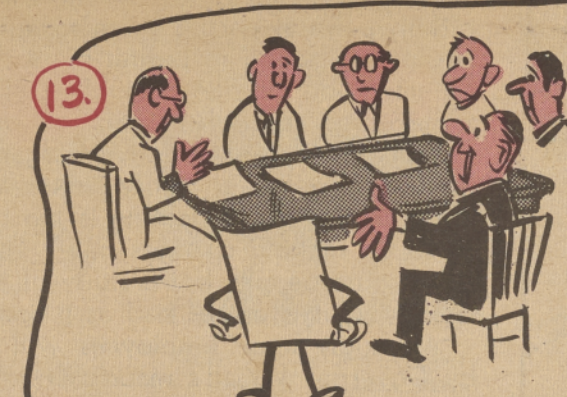
10. One of the sponsors introduces the bill by delivery to the chief clerk of the originating house. It is then assigned a number and put in printed form. Association bills can be identified by the notation, "Introduced at the request of OSEA."



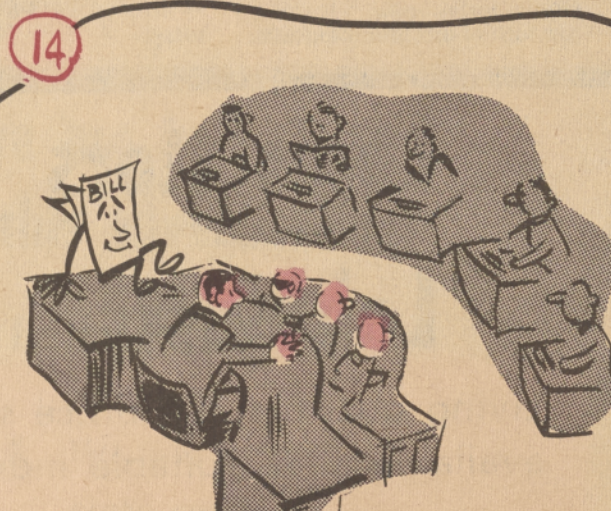
11. Upon first reading, in house of origin, the bill is made known to members of the legislature.



12. Second reading, by title only, occurs on a succeeding day. (However, both readings may take place on the same day.)



13. The bill is then referred to a standing committee by the presiding officer. They study the bill, hold hearings and summon witnesses. OSEA officials testify on merits of the bill, supplying the committee with facts in an effort to secure favorable recommendation. The bill is reported back to the floor by either unanimous favorable report with or without amendment; majority and minority report; or report "without recommendation."



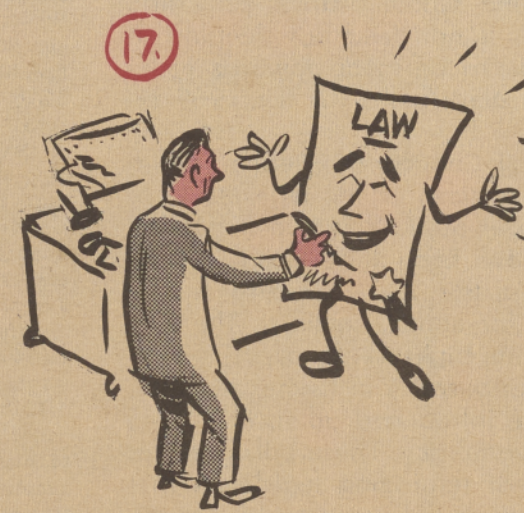
14. Upon third reading, the bill is engrossed (by incorporating amendments, if any, in original bill), then read in full, or by title only, on the floor. Passage of the bill requires a constitutional majority vote: (a) In the Senate 16 affirmative votes are necessary. (b) In the House 31 affirmative votes are necessary.



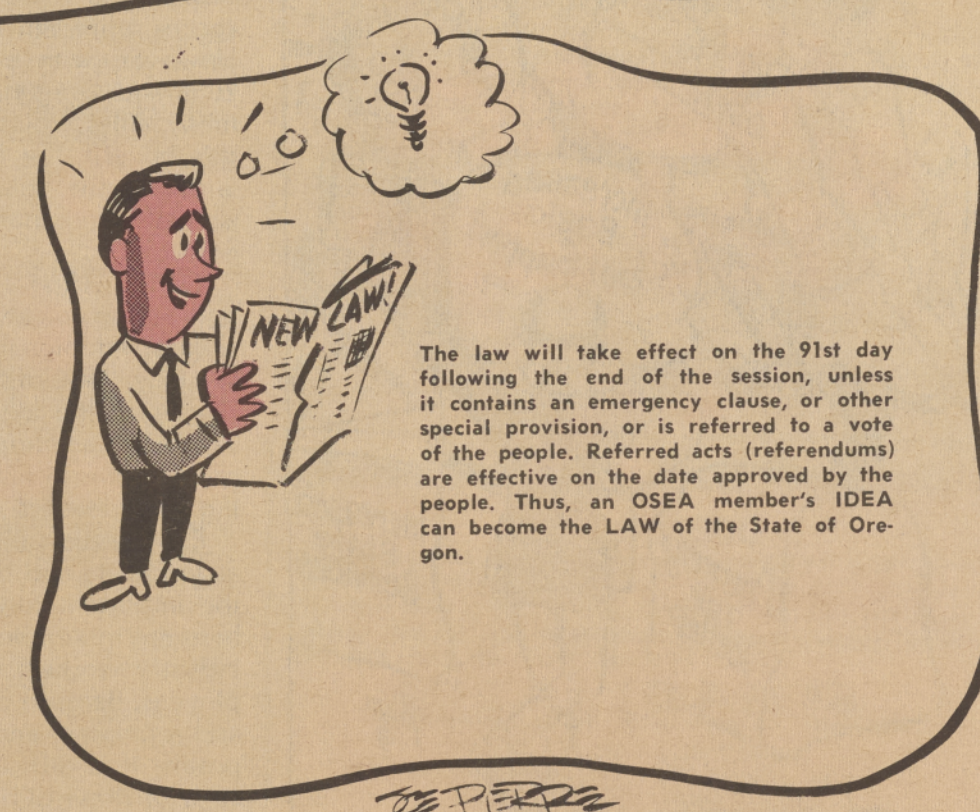
15. If the vote is affirmative, the bill is sent to other house, and goes through a similar process. If it is changed in any way, it must be re-engrossed and sent to joint conference committee where differences are resolved. If the committee report is accepted by both houses, the bill is deemed passed and then is enrolled.



16. The enrolled bill, now changed to read "An Act", is returned to chief clerk of the originating house for his signature and then is signed by the presiding officers of both houses.



17. Action by the governor may be to sign the act making it law or he may veto the act. The governor's veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of BOTH houses. A bill becomes law without the governor's signature within a specified time.



The law will take effect on the 91st day following the end of the session, unless it contains an emergency clause, or other special provision, or is referred to a vote of the people. Referred acts (referendums) are effective on the date approved by the people. Thus, an OSEA member's IDEA can become the LAW of the State of Oregon.

JOE PERAZZ