

Concurred - If the Senate makes some changes to a bill that already passed the House, the House must vote to “concur” with those changes. The opposite is also true – if the House makes some changes to a bill that already passed the Senate, the Senate must vote to “concur” with those changes.

Conference Committee - If the House and Senate both want to pass a bill but can’t agree on the final version, a conference committee is formed to draft a compromise bill. Conference committees include both House and Senate members.

Consent Calendar - A calendar of legislative business that is normally comprised of noncontroversial measures. A motion to place a bill on the consent calendar requires a unanimous vote by the committee. A single vote is taken on the entire Consent Calendar. However, any member may request that a bill be removed from the Consent Calendar for a separate vote.

In Committee - The bill is being considered by a committee. That committee provides the full House or Senate with a recommendation on the bill, but the full House and Senate don’t have to follow committee recommendations when it comes time to vote.

Inexpedient to Legislate (ITL) - The committee does not recommend the bill pass, and/or considers the bill dead and it will not be reconsidered.

Interim Study - The bill will be studied between legislative sessions. This is a polite way to kill a bill in an election year.

Laid on Table - The House or Senate may vote again on the bill someday, but for now the bill has been set aside. If the session ends and the bill has not been taken off the table, the bill dies.

Nonconcurrent Request Conference - If the Senate makes some changes to a bill that already passed the House, the House must vote to “concur” with those changes. The opposite is also true – if the House makes some changes to a bill that already passed the Senate, the Senate must vote to “concur” with those changes. “Nonconcurrent Request Conference” means that the House or Senate didn’t agree with the changes to a bill, and requested a conference committee to reach a compromise.

Ought to Pass (OTP) - The committee recommends the bill pass.

Passed/Adopted - The bill passed as originally written.

Passed/Adopted with Amendment - The bill passed, but with an amendment or change to the original bill.

Report Filed - The committee to first consider the bill reported a recommendation to the full House or Senate. A vote by the full House or Senate comes next.

Rereferred - The full House or Senate sent the bill back to committee for further consideration.

Retained in Committee - The committee to first consider the bill decided to hold onto the bill for now.