

# Glossary

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**A-ENGROSSED** - An engrossed (meaning "to make a final fair copy of") bill is a bill that is printed with its amendments.

**ACT** - Bill which has passed both houses of the Legislative Assembly and has been signed by the Governor, filed without his signature or passed over his veto.

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULE** - Any agency directive, standard, regulation or statement of general applicability that implements, interprets or prescribes law or policy, or describes the procedure or practice requirements of any agency (ORS 183310{8}).

**AMENDMENT OF MEASURE** - An alteration made in a measure by specifying lines and pages of the measure where changes are to be made.

**APPROPRIATION** - Sum of money designated for a special purpose by an act.

**BIENNIAL** - Occurring every two years. The Legislature meets biennially. NOTE: biannual means "occurring every six months."

**BILL** - Draft of a proposed act introduced in the Legislative Assembly for enactment.

**COMMITTEE REPORT** - Report (not a narrative) made to the presiding officer by a standing or conference committee recommending further action on a measure or reporting a measure without recommendation.

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION** - Measure affecting actions or procedures of both houses, also used to express sympathy, commendation, etc.

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE** - Made up of two members of each house appointed by presiding officers upon refusal of one house to concur in amendments adopted by other house. Committee attempts to prepare a version of the measure acceptable to both houses.

**DO PASS** - The recommendation by a committee for passage, abbreviated "DP". "DPA" means "do pass with amendments."

**EFFECTIVE DATE** - ORS 171.022, Effective date for Act of Legislative Assembly: Except as otherwise provided in the Act, an Act of the Legislative Assembly takes effect on January 1 of the year after passage of the Act. [1999 c.1012 §1]

**EMERGENCY CLAUSE** - A statement added to the end of a measure which, unless vetoed, causes the act to become effective before the accustomed date (90 days after adjournment sine die). The clause either sets out a specific date or is "effective immediately," meaning the measure will take effect on the date of its passage.

**ENGROSS** - To incorporate amendments into a printed measure.

**ENROLL** - To prepare a measure that has passed both houses for the appropriate signatures.

**ENROLLED BILL** - Bill which has passed both houses of the Legislative Assembly and has been specially reprinted in preparation for signatures.

**FIRST READING** - The first time the reading clerk recites the measure number, title, and sponsor of a measure upon its introduction in either house. Following the recitation, the measure is assigned to a committee by the presiding officer.

**INITIATIVE** - This enables the people to propose new laws or change the state constitution through a ballot measure at the general election. Promoters of an initiative must obtain a specified number of signatures on a petition to place the measure on the ballot. This does not go through the Legislative Assembly. (See Referendum Clause).

**JOINT RESOLUTION** - A measure used for proposing constitutional amendments, creating interim committees, giving direction to a state agency, expressing legislative approval of action taken by someone else, or authorizing a kind of temporary action to be taken. A joint resolution may also authorize expenditures out of the legislative expense appropriations.

**MAJORITY REPORT** - Recommendation of action on a measure submitted by the majority of a committee.

**MEASURE** - Bill, resolution, or memorial.

**MEASURE SUMMARY** - Brief description of measure. Appended to typed copies of a measure.

**MEMORIAL** - Measure which makes a recommendation or expresses opinion to the president of the United States, Congress, or legislatures of other states. If drafted for consideration of both houses, it is a joint memorial. It is not used to commemorate the dead.

**MINORITY REPORT** - Statement of action recommended by a minority of a committee in regard to a particular measure.

**ORIGINAL BILL FILE (OR MEASURE FOLDER)** - Folder which includes the original typed and printed measures, committee reports, printed amendments, and history sheet.

**PASSAGE** - Favorable action on a measure before either house.

**PRINTED ENGROSSED** - Measure that has been amended and then reprinted with amendments integrated into the text.

**REFERENDUM CLAUSE** - A statement added to the end of a measure which causes the act to be referred to the people for their approval or rejection. The referred measure is to be voted upon at the next regular general election, unless the Legislative Assembly orders a special election. As with the initiative, referendum supporters must obtain a specified number of names on petitions for placement of the referendum on the ballot.

**RESOLUTION** - Measure used by a single house to take action affecting its own procedure or expressing an opinion.

**SECOND READING** - Recitation of measure number, title, and sponsor by reading clerk. Second reading occurs in the respective house when a committee to which the measure was referred reports the measure to the floor.

**SESSION LAWS** - Officially called Oregon Laws, the session laws are a compilation of laws enacted and selected memorials and resolutions adopted during a single session published in a bound volume with tables and index.

**SINE DIE** - "Without fixing a day for a future meeting": the last day of a legislative session.

**SPONSOR** - Legislator, legislative committee, or state agency introducing measure whose name appears on printed measure. Every measure introduced at the request of a person, state agency, or legislative interim committee shall indicate that it is introduced by request and identify the requestor.

**STANDING COMMITTEE** - A legislative committee created by either house to act during the session and listed in the House and Senate Rules.

**THIRD READING** - A recitation of measure number, title, and sponsor by reading clerk before consideration by either house, usually done upon final consideration. This is the time the body debates the measure. To pass, the bill must receive "aye" votes of a majority of members (31 in the House, 16 in the Senate).