

Floor Amendment Procedures

Bills are introduced, but very few are enacted in the same form in which they began. Bills are refined as they move through the legislative process. Committees look closely at the details of proposed legislation and, as a result, recommend most amendments. Members who do not serve on a bill's committee of reference usually are given an opportunity to further revise the bill when it is taken up on the floor. Changes offered to a legislative document during floor consideration are called "floor amendments."

Controlling floor amendments. Six legislative assemblies—Idaho Senate and House, Nevada Senate, Oregon Senate and House, and Wyoming House—prohibit floor amendments (see table 06-5.66). The remaining chambers use a variety of techniques to control the process of amending bills on the floor.

Floor amendments presented verbally or hastily drafted by members can lead to technical mistakes and other errors. As a result, 55 legislative assemblies require that floor amendments be drafted or reviewed by a legislative, Senate or House drafting office (see table 06-5.67). Thirty-six chambers do not ask that floor amendments be written or checked by legislative drafters.

When extensive floor amendments are presented without advance notice, uninformed debate and decision making may occur. As a result, 33 legislative bodies require or encourage members to prefile floor amendments (see table 06-5.68). Prefiling is not necessary for most floor amendments in the Colorado House and Delaware House; amendments that are lengthy or substantive, however, must be submitted in advance. The specific deadlines for prefiling floor amendments are described in table 06-5.69.

What happens if a floor amendment misses the prefiling deadline? The following 22 chambers allow late-filed floor amendments to be considered upon motion and appropriate affirmative vote. The vote requirements are set out in table 06-5.70.

Arizona Senate and House	Iowa House
California Senate and Assembly	Kentucky Senate and House
Colorado House	Maine House
Connecticut Senate	Missouri House
Delaware House	New York Senate
Florida Senate and House	Oklahoma House
Hawaii Senate	Pennsylvania House
Illinois Senate	Rhode Island House
Indiana House	Tennessee Senate

The handling of floor amendments varies among legislative bodies in other ways as well. Table 06-5.71 shows that 66 chambers allow amendments to floor amendments. Fifty-four legislative assemblies will divide floor amendments (see table 06-5.72), and six permit conceptual floor amendments (see table 06-5.73). In 19 legislative bodies, budget or appropriations amendments are handled differently than other floor amendments (see table 06-5.74).

To provide information about floor amendments, 34 legislative bodies display the amendments by video, computer or another type of projection screen (see table 06-5.75). Almost one-third of the legislative chambers furnish even more detail about floor amendments' purposes by distributing written analyses for some or all floor amendments (see table 06-5.76). The public often can obtain copies of floor amendments. Table 06-5.77 illustrates when and how floor amendment copies are made available to citizens. In addition, most chambers republish bills after amendments have been engrossed. Only eight chambers—the Alabama Senate, Arkansas House, Hawaii House, Oklahoma Senate, Tennessee Senate and House, Utah Senate and Wisconsin Senate—reported that they do not publish engrossments.

Engrossing floor amendments. Legislatures must deal with the intermediate changes made to a bill between its introduction and enactment. Engrossing is the process by which adopted amendments and other changes are incorporated into a bill as it makes its way through the Senate or House.

A floor amendment that is adopted by a chamber must be given to the engrossing staff to be officially merged into the bill. Table 06-5.78 illustrates that the same office and staff often are responsible for both engrossing and enrolling. Engrossers typically are not required to be attorneys (see table 06-5.79).

Table 06-5.80 illustrates the formats in which floor amendments are transmitted to the engrossing staff. Once an amendment is received, engrossing staffs use a variety of techniques to incorporate floor amendments into bills, such as manually typing text, copying and pasting, or automatic merging. Table 06-5.81 shows which processes are used by legislative assemblies. Most legislative chambers, however, do not engross floor amendments into bills that originated in the other body (see table 06-5.82).

Bill refinement on the floor is not always "neat and tidy," and amendments that conflict may be adopted. Fifty-six legislative assemblies, therefore, have processes for engrossing staff to follow when this occurs (see tables 06-5.83 and 06-5.84).

Time can be a scarce commodity for legislatures. As a result, 18 chambers have a process by which the engrossment of floor amendments may be waived in order to expedite the transmittal of a bill to the other chamber (see tables 06-5.85 and 06-5.86).

Table 06-5.66 Use of Floor Amendments

In the following chambers, floor amendments are not permitted (1).	
Idaho Senate and House	Oregon Senate and House
Nevada Senate	Wyoming House
In the following chambers, floor amendments may be offered.	
Alabama Senate and House	Montana Senate and House
Alaska Senate and House	Nebraska Senate
Arizona Senate and House	Nevada Assembly
Arkansas Senate and House	New Hampshire Senate and House
California Senate and Assembly	New Jersey Senate and General Assembly
Colorado Senate and House	New Mexico Senate and House
Connecticut Senate and House	New York Senate
Delaware Senate and House	North Carolina Senate and House
Florida Senate and House	North Dakota Senate and House
Georgia Senate and House	Ohio Senate and House
Hawaii Senate and House	Oklahoma Senate and House
Illinois Senate and House	Pennsylvania Senate and House
Indiana Senate and House	Rhode Island House
Iowa Senate and House	South Carolina Senate and House
Kansas Senate and House	South Dakota Senate and House
Kentucky Senate and House	Tennessee Senate and House
Louisiana Senate and House	Texas Senate and House
Maine Senate and House	Utah Senate and House
Maryland Senate and House	Vermont Senate and House
Massachusetts Senate and House	Virginia Senate and House
Michigan Senate and House	Washington Senate and House
Minnesota Senate and House	West Virginia Senate and House
Mississippi Senate and House	Wisconsin Senate and Assembly
Missouri Senate and House	

Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.

Table 06-5.67 Floor Amendments Must Be Drafted or Reviewed by a Legislative or Chamber Drafting Office

In the following chambers, a floor amendment must be drafted by a legislative or chamber drafting office (1).

Arizona Senate and House	Michigan House
Arkansas Senate and House	Mississippi Senate
California Senate and Assembly	Montana Senate and House
Colorado Senate and House	Nevada Assembly
Connecticut Senate and House	New Hampshire Senate and House
Delaware Senate and House	New Jersey Senate and General Assembly
Florida House	New Mexico House
Hawaii Senate and House	New York Senate
Illinois Senate and House	North Dakota Senate and House
Indiana Senate and House	Ohio House
Iowa Senate and House	Pennsylvania Senate and House
Kentucky Senate and House	Rhode Island House
Louisiana Senate	South Carolina Senate and House (4)
Maine Senate and House	Tennessee House
Maryland Senate and House	Utah Senate (5)

In the following chambers, floor amendments must be reviewed by a legislative or chamber drafting office.

Massachusetts Senate	South Dakota Senate and House
Minnesota Senate	Washington House
Ohio Senate	

In the following chambers, floor amendments are not required to be drafted or reviewed by a legislative or chamber drafting office.

Alabama Senate and House	New Mexico Senate
Alaska Senate and House (2)	North Carolina Senate and House
Florida Senate	Oklahoma Senate and House
Georgia Senate and House	Tennessee Senate
Kansas Senate and House	Texas Senate and House
Louisiana House	Utah House
Massachusetts House	Vermont Senate and House
Michigan Senate	Virginia Senate and House
Minnesota House	Washington Senate and House
Mississippi House	West Virginia Senate and House
Missouri Senate and House	Wisconsin Senate and Assembly (6)
Nebraska Senate	

Table 06-5.67 Floor Amendments Must Be Drafted or Reviewed by a Legislative or Chamber Drafting Office, cont'd.

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Alaska. Although floor amendments are not required to be drafted by a legislative drafting office, both chambers recommended that this be done.
3. Michigan. In the Senate, only floor amendments to joint resolutions must be drafted or reviewed by a legislative or chamber office.
4. South Carolina. In the Senate, it is required. In the House, it is required unless otherwise approved by the speaker.
5. Utah. In the Senate, it is required unless the amendment is 10 words or less.
6. Wisconsin. In the Senate, the drafting agency will review a floor amendment after it is introduced. In the Assembly, a review by a legislative drafting office is not required.

Table 06-5.68 Floor Amendments Must Be Prefiled**In the following chambers, a floor amendment must be prefiled (1).**

Arizona Senate and House	Michigan House
Arkansas Senate and House	Missouri House
California Senate and Assembly	Montana Senate and House
Connecticut Senate and House	New Jersey Senate and General Assembly
Florida Senate and House	New Mexico House
Hawaii Senate	New York Senate
Illinois Senate	Ohio House
Indiana Senate and House	Oklahoma House
Iowa House	Pennsylvania House
Kentucky Senate and House	Rhode Island House
Maine Senate and House	Tennessee Senate and House

In the following chambers, floor amendments are not required to be prefiled.

Alabama Senate and House	Nevada Assembly
Alaska Senate and House	New Hampshire Senate and House
Colorado Senate and House (2)	New Mexico Senate
Delaware Senate and House (3)	North Carolina Senate and House
Georgia Senate and House	North Dakota Senate and House
Hawaii House	Ohio Senate
Illinois House	Oklahoma Senate
Iowa Senate	Pennsylvania Senate
Kansas Senate and House	South Carolina Senate and House
Louisiana Senate and House	South Dakota Senate and House
Maryland Senate and House	Texas Senate and House (4)
Massachusetts Senate and House	Utah Senate and House
Michigan Senate	Vermont Senate and House
Minnesota Senate and House	Virginia Senate and House
Mississippi Senate and House	Washington Senate and House
Missouri Senate	West Virginia Senate and House
Nebraska Senate	Wisconsin Senate and Assembly

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Colorado. In the House, floor amendments are not required to be prefiled unless the amendment is lengthy.
3. Delaware. In the House, floor amendments are not required to be prefiled unless the amendment is substantive.
4. Texas. In the House, floor amendments are not required to be prefiled except in some cases.

Table 06-5.69 Deadlines for Prefiling Floor Amendments

State (1)	Description
Arizona	Senate: No specific timing is set by chamber rule or policy. House: Floor amendments must be prefiled prior to consideration.
Arkansas	Both chambers: No specific timing is set by chamber rule or policy.
California	Senate: Floor amendments must be prefiled one day prior to consideration. Assembly: Floor amendments must be submitted to the chief clerk's desk by 5:00 p.m. on the business day prior to consideration. This deadline does not apply to amendments that add or delete an urgency clause or make statutory changes to the budget bill.
Connecticut	Senate: No specific timing is set by chamber rule or policy. House: Floor amendments must be filed before 10:00 a.m. on the day that the bill or resolution is to be considered.
Colorado	House: If a floor amendment is more than one page, it must be prefiled seven to 12 hours prior to consideration.
Delaware	House: Floor amendments that are substantive must be prefiled one day prior to consideration.
Florida	Senate: Floor amendments must be prefiled by 5:00 p.m. on the day prior to consideration. House: Prior to the 55 th day of the 60-day session, floor amendments must be prefiled one day prior to consideration. After the 55 th day of session, the deadline is one or two hours, depending upon the type of floor amendment.
Hawaii	Senate: Floor amendments must be prefiled 13 to 23 hours prior to consideration.
Illinois	Senate: All floor amendments are sent to the Rules Committee. The Rules Committee has the option of holding an amendment, assigning it to a committee for consideration, or discharging it to the floor for consideration by the full body. The Rules Committee usually assigns most amendments to a committee, for which a one-hour posting notice is required.
Indiana	Both chambers: Floor amendments must be prefiled one to six hours prior to consideration.
Iowa	House: Prior to the 14 th week of the first session and the 12 th week of the second session of the biennium, a copy of the amendment must be filed with the chief clerk by 4:00 p.m. or within 30 minutes of adjournment, whichever is later, on the day preceding floor debate on the amendment. If the House adjourns before 2:00 p.m. on Friday, the final deadline is two hours after adjournment.
Kentucky	Both chambers: Floor amendments must be prefiled one day before consideration.

Table 06-5.69 Deadlines for Prefiling Floor Amendments, cont'd.

State (1)	Description
Maine	Senate: No specific timing is set by chamber rule or policy. House: Floor amendments must be prefiled less than one hour prior to consideration.
Michigan	House: No specific timing is set by chamber rule or policy.
Missouri	House: Floor amendments must be prefiled before the bill is taken up on the floor for debate.
Montana	Both chambers: No specific timing is set by chamber rule or policy.
New Jersey	Senate: Floor amendments must be prefiled less than one hour prior to consideration. General Assembly: Floor amendments must be prefiled one to six hours prior to consideration.
New Mexico	House: No specific timing is set by chamber rule or policy.
New York	Senate: Floor amendments must be prefiled one to six hours prior to consideration.
Ohio	House: Floor amendments must be prefiled by 10:00 a.m. on each session day.
Oklahoma	House: Floor amendments must be prefiled three to six days prior to consideration.
Pennsylvania	House: All amendments must be submitted to the office of the chief clerk by 2:00 p.m. of the last legislative day preceding the scheduled vote.
Rhode Island	House: No specific timing is set by chamber rule or policy.
Tennessee	Senate: By chamber rule, all amendments must be filed by 2:00 p.m. the day prior to the legislative day on which they will be considered except for Monday sessions, when amendments must be filed by noon. House: No specific timing is set by chamber rule or policy.
Texas	House: By chamber rule, amendments that are more than one page in length and a complete substitute must be filed 12 hours prior to consideration on the floor. Amendments to sunset bills must be prefiled 12 hours prior to consideration of those bills.

Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.

Table 06-5.70 Requirement to Allow Late-Filed Floor Amendments

State (1)	Description
Arizona	Senate: By agreement. House: Affirmative vote by two-thirds of the members present and voting.
California	Both chambers: Affirmative vote by a majority of the members elected.
Colorado	House: Affirmative vote by a majority of the members present and voting.
Connecticut	Senate: With a form signed by the majority leader and minority leader.
Delaware	House: Affirmative vote by a majority of the members elected.
Florida	Both chambers: Affirmative vote by two-thirds of the members present and voting.
Hawaii	Senate: Affirmative vote by a majority of the members present and voting.
Illinois	Senate: Affirmative vote by three-fifths of the members elected.
Indiana	House: Affirmative vote by a majority vote if recommended by the Rules Committee; otherwise, two-thirds of the members elected.
Iowa	House: Affirmative vote by a majority of the members elected.
Kentucky	Senate: Affirmative vote by a majority of the members present and voting. House: Affirmative vote by a majority of the members elected.
Maine	House: Affirmative vote by two-thirds of the members present and voting.
Missouri	House: Affirmative vote by a majority of the members elected, or it would requires the suspension of House Rule 45.
New York	Senate: Affirmative vote by a majority of the members present and voting.
Oklahoma	House: Affirmative vote by two-thirds of the members elected.
Pennsylvania	House: Affirmative vote by two-thirds of the members elected.
Rhode Island	House: By unanimous consent.
Tennessee	Senate: Affirmative vote by two-thirds of the members present and voting.

Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.

Table 06-5.71 Amendments to Floor Amendments**The following chambers allow amendments to a floor amendment (1).**

Alabama Senate and House	Nebraska Senate
Alaska Senate and House	New Hampshire House
Arizona Senate and House	North Carolina Senate and House
Colorado House	North Dakota Senate and House
Delaware Senate and House	Ohio Senate and House
Florida Senate and House	Oklahoma Senate and House
Georgia Senate and House	Pennsylvania Senate and House
Hawaii House	Rhode Island House
Illinois Senate	South Carolina Senate
Iowa Senate and House	South Dakota Senate and House
Kentucky Senate and House	Tennessee Senate and House
Louisiana Senate and House	Texas Senate and House
Maine Senate and House	Utah Senate and House
Maryland Senate and House	Vermont Senate and House
Massachusetts Senate and House	Virginia House
Michigan Senate and House	Washington Senate and House
Minnesota Senate and House	West Virginia Senate and House
Mississippi Senate and House	Wisconsin Senate and Assembly
Missouri Senate and House	

The following chambers do not allow floor amendments to be amended.

Arkansas Senate and House	Montana Senate and House
California Senate and Assembly	Nevada Assembly
Colorado Senate	New Hampshire Senate
Connecticut Senate	New Jersey Senate and General Assembly
Hawaii Senate	New Mexico Senate and House
Illinois House	New York Senate
Indiana Senate and House	Virginia Senate
Kansas Senate and House	

Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.

Table 06-5.72 Divided Floor Amendments**The following chambers allow floor amendments to be divided (1).**

Alaska Senate and House	Montana Senate and House
Arizona Senate and House	Nebraska Senate
California Assembly	New Hampshire Senate and House
Colorado Senate and House	New Mexico Senate
Connecticut House	North Carolina Senate and House
Georgia Senate	North Dakota Senate and House
Hawaii House	Ohio Senate and House
Iowa Senate and House	Pennsylvania Senate and House
Kansas Senate and House	South Carolina Senate
Louisiana Senate and House	Tennessee Senate
Maryland Senate and House	Utah Senate and House
Massachusetts Senate and House	Vermont Senate and House
Michigan Senate and House	Virginia House
Minnesota Senate and House	Washington Senate and House
Mississippi Senate and House	West Virginia Senate and House
Missouri Senate and House	Wisconsin Assembly (2)

The following chambers do not allow floor amendments to be divided.

Alabama Senate and House	Maine Senate and House
Arkansas Senate and House	Nevada Assembly
California Senate	New Jersey Senate and General Assembly
Connecticut Senate	New Mexico House
Delaware House	New York Senate
Georgia House	Oklahoma Senate and House
Hawaii Senate	South Dakota Senate and House
Illinois Senate and House	Tennessee House
Indiana Senate and House	Texas Senate and House
Kentucky Senate and House	Virginia Senate

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Wisconsin. The Assembly allows divided amendments only in certain circumstances.

Table 06-5.73 Conceptual Floor Amendments**The following chambers allow conceptual floor amendments (1).**

Missouri House	Tennessee Senate
Nevada Assembly	Virginia House
New Hampshire Senate	Wisconsin Senate

The following chambers do not allow conceptual floor amendments.

Alabama Senate and House	Minnesota Senate and House
Alaska Senate and House	Missouri Senate
Arizona Senate and House	Montana Senate and House
Arkansas Senate and House	Nebraska Senate
California Senate and Assembly	New Hampshire House
Colorado Senate and House	New Jersey Senate and General Assembly
Connecticut Senate	New Mexico Senate and House
Delaware House	New York Senate
Florida House	North Carolina House
Georgia Senate and House	North Dakota Senate and House
Hawaii Senate and House	Ohio Senate and House
Illinois Senate and House	Oklahoma Senate and House
Indiana Senate and House	South Carolina Senate
Iowa Senate and House	South Dakota Senate and House
Kansas Senate and House	Tennessee House
Kentucky Senate and House	Texas Senate and House
Louisiana House	Utah Senate and House
Maine Senate and House	Vermont Senate and House
Maryland Senate and House	Virginia Senate
Massachusetts Senate and House	Washington Senate and House
Michigan Senate and House	West Virginia Senate and House

Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.

Table 06-5.74 Budget Amendments Are Handled Differently**The following chambers handle budget or appropriation amendments differently than other floor amendments (1).**

Arkansas House	Massachusetts Senate and House
California Senate and Assembly	New Jersey Senate
Florida Senate	Pennsylvania House
Georgia Senate and House	Rhode Island House
Kentucky Senate and House	Tennessee House
Maine House	Utah Senate
Maryland Senate and House	Virginia House

The following chambers do not handle budget or appropriation amendments differently than other floor amendments.

Alabama Senate and House	Nevada Assembly
Alaska Senate and House	New Hampshire Senate and House
Arizona Senate and House	New Jersey General Assembly
Arkansas Senate	New Mexico Senate and House
Colorado Senate	New York Senate
Connecticut Senate and House	North Carolina Senate and House
Delaware Senate and House	North Dakota Senate and House
Florida House	Ohio Senate and House
Hawaii Senate and House	Oklahoma Senate and House
Illinois Senate and House	Pennsylvania Senate
Indiana Senate and House	South Carolina Senate
Iowa Senate and House	South Dakota Senate and House
Kansas Senate and House	Tennessee Senate
Louisiana Senate and House	Texas Senate and House
Maine Senate	Utah House
Michigan Senate and House	Vermont Senate and House
Minnesota Senate and House	Virginia Senate
Mississippi Senate and House	Vermont Senate and House
Missouri Senate and House	Washington Senate and House
Montana Senate and House	West Virginia Senate and House
Nebraska Senate	Wisconsin Senate and Assembly

Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming House, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.

Table 06-5.75 Display of Floor Amendments**The following chambers use a video, computer or another type of projection screen to display floor amendments (1).**

Alabama Senate and House	Mississippi Senate
Arkansas Senate	Montana Senate and House
California Senate and Assembly	Nebraska Senate
Colorado House	New Jersey Senate
Florida Senate and House	Ohio House
Georgia House	Pennsylvania House
Illinois Senate	Rhode Island House
Indiana Senate (2)	Tennessee House
Kansas Senate and House	Texas House
Kentucky Senate and House	Utah Senate
Louisiana House	Washington Senate
Michigan Senate and House	West Virginia House
Minnesota Senate and House	Wisconsin Assembly

The following chambers do not display floor amendments.

Alaska Senate and House	New Jersey General Assembly
Arizona Senate	New Mexico Senate and House
Arkansas House	New York Senate
Colorado Senate	North Carolina Senate and House
Connecticut Senate and House	North Dakota Senate and House
Delaware Senate and House	Ohio Senate
Georgia Senate	Oklahoma Senate and House
Hawaii Senate and House	Pennsylvania Senate
Illinois House	South Carolina Senate
Indiana House (2)	South Dakota Senate and House
Iowa Senate and House	Tennessee Senate
Louisiana Senate	Texas Senate
Maine Senate and House	Utah House
Maryland Senate and House (3)	Vermont Senate and House
Massachusetts Senate and House	Virginia Senate and House
Mississippi House	Washington House
Missouri Senate and House	West Virginia Senate
Nevada Assembly	Wisconsin Senate
New Hampshire Senate and House	

Table 06-5.75 Display of Floor Amendments, cont'd.

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Indiana. In the Senate, only the amendment number is displayed on the projection screen. In the House, members can view amendments from the computer network using their laptops.
3. Maryland. In both chambers, members can view amendments on their laptops.

Table 06-5.76 Extent to Which Written Analyses Are Provided for Floor Amendments

State (1)	Provided for all floor amendments	Provided for some floor amendments	Not provided for any floor amendments	Other
Alabama			S	2
Alaska		B		
Arizona	S		H	
Arkansas			B	
California	B			
Colorado			S	
Connecticut	B			
Delaware	S		H	
Florida			B	
Georgia			B	
Hawaii			B	
Idaho				
Illinois	B			
Indiana			H	3
Iowa		H	S	
Kansas			B	
Kentucky	H			4
Louisiana			B	
Maine		H		5
Maryland			B	
Massachusetts			B	
Michigan			B	
Minnesota		H	S	
Mississippi			B	
Missouri		S	H	
Montana			B	
Nebraska			S	
Nevada	H			
New Hampshire	S	H		
New Jersey			H	
New Mexico		S	H	
New York	S			
North Carolina				6
North Dakota			B	
Ohio		H		
Oklahoma			H	
Oregon				

Table 06-5.76 Extent to Which Written Analyses Are Provided for Floor Amendments, cont'd.

State (1)	Provided for all floor amendments	Provided for some floor amendments	Not provided for any floor amendments	Other
Pennsylvania		B		7
Rhode Island			H	
South Carolina		S		
South Dakota		B		
Tennessee			B	
Texas		S	H	
Utah			B	
Vermont			H	8
Virginia		H	S	
Washington		B		
West Virginia			B	
Wisconsin		B		
Wyoming				

Key:

S=Senate

H=House or Assembly

B=Both chambers

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Alabama. In the House, analysis is done for budget documents.
3. Indiana. In the Senate, each caucus attorney office writes analyses for their respective caucus.
4. Kentucky. In the Senate, a summary is provided for all amendments.
5. Maine. In the Senate, a summary of the amendment and, if appropriations are affected, a fiscal note, are provided.
6. North Carolina. In the Senate, a written analysis may be provided occasionally. In the House, an analysis is available if the member offering the amendment chooses to provide one for the floor.
7. Pennsylvania. In the House, if the amendment cannot be filed by the deadline, the member must provide a "certificate" prepared by the Legislative Reference Bureau, containing the factual contents of the amendment.
8. Vermont. In the Senate, analyses rarely are provided.

Table 06-5.77 When and How Floor Amendments Are Made Available to the Public

State (1)	Description
Alabama	<p>Senate: The public can obtain a hard copy from the copy room. Amendments also are available online if they are drafted to a bill or resolution. An amendment can be viewed in the document's history on the same day that it is offered on the floor.</p> <p>House: Amendments are available as they are offered on the floor of the chamber.</p>
Alaska	Both chambers: Amendments are scanned into a computer and converted into Adobe pdf files. When an amendment is moved and that action is posted to the online bill action and status program, the scanned amendment becomes public via the Internet. After the amendment is incorporated into the daily journal, the link reverts to the appropriate journal page. Paper copies also are distributed from the Senate secretary's office.
Arizona	<p>Senate: Amendments are available after adoption by the Senate.</p> <p>House: All floor amendments are made available to the public as soon as they are distributed to the members. Adopted floor amendments are posted to the Internet within a few minutes after floor action.</p>
Arkansas	<p>Senate: Amendments are available when they are scanned into the computer and numbered.</p> <p>House: When an amendment is filed with the chamber bill clerk, it is numbered, scanned into the status system and attached to the bill that it is amending.</p>
California	<p>Senate: When amendments are taken up, they are available through the legislative data system.</p> <p>Assembly: When floor amendments are turned in, they are immediately available upon request from the Assembly desk.</p>
Colorado	Senate: Floor amendments are made public once they are introduced on the Senate floor. Copies of floor amendments are available to the public, but not in electronic form.
Connecticut	<p>Senate: Amendments are available online after they are filed in clerk's office.</p> <p>House: Amendments are available via the Intranet and Internet. Hard copies are made available in the public information room.</p>
Delaware	<p>Senate: Amendments are available after first reading.</p> <p>House: Amendments are available upon introduction.</p>

Table 06-5.77 When and How Floor Amendments Are Made Available to the Public, cont'd.

State (1)	Description
Florida	Senate: Copies of amendments must be made reasonably available by the secretary of the Senate before session, upon request by the public. House: Amendments are available as soon as they are filed.
Georgia	Senate: Floor amendments are available in hard copy the same day and via the Internet the next day. House: Amendments are available promptly in the clerk's office.
Hawaii	Senate: Amendments are available immediately after being filed. House: Amendments are available upon adoption via hard copy and Internet.
Illinois	Senate: Once an amendment is filed with the secretary, it is made available to the public through a link on the website. Printed copies can be obtained from the documents center at the capitol. House: Amendments are available as soon as they are filed.
Indiana	Senate: All amendments must be filed in the secretary's office. They are scanned and, at that point, are available to the public through the website. Hard copies also are sent to the Legislative Service Agency, which makes copies available to the public. House: Hard copies of amendments are available from the information center. Amendments also are posted on the website.
Iowa	Senate: Amendments are available as soon as approved for introduction and numbered. House: Amendments are available when they are put on the Internet and printed in the journal.
Kansas	Senate: Amendments are available as they are offered or in the journal the next morning. House: Amendments are available when the journal appears on the Internet the following morning. The House prints defeated amendments only when they are voted upon by roll call.
Kentucky	Senate: Amendments are available upon filing. House: Amendments are available the next morning after they are printed in-house.
Louisiana	Senate: They are made public when they are considered on the floor. House: They are public upon filing with the clerk.
Maine	House: When they come back from the printer, they are available in the legislative document room. Amendments are posted on the Internet.

Table 06-5.78 When and How Floor Amendments Are Made Available to the Public, cont'd.

State (1)	Description
Maryland	Both chambers: Engrossed bills are printed and are available on the website.
Massachusetts	<p>Senate: Copies are available in the clerk's office as soon as possible. If electronically filed, they are available immediately. If there is a special order for amendments to a certain bill, as soon as we can. Ways and Means amendments to the general appropriation bill are filed several days before debate and are placed on the website the Monday before debate, which usually occurs Tuesday or Wednesday of the following week.</p> <p>House: Immediately upon filing, or as soon thereafter as possible, the text of the amendment is available on an internal computer drive that may be accessed by all House users. Budget amendments (all 1,600) were on the Internet one hour and 55 minutes after the filing deadline.</p>
Michigan	<p>Senate: After amendments are submitted, they are available, upon request, via hard copy, e-mail or fax.</p> <p>House: They are available in the journal when action is taken.</p>
Minnesota	<p>Senate: They are released to the Internet when they are offered on the floor. They also are printed in the Senate journal.</p> <p>House: Amendments are available when a bill is reported to the House.</p>
Mississippi	<p>Senate: Floor amendments are available to the public immediately upon being offered. The amendments are on the legislative website within five minutes.</p> <p>House: Amendments are available through the Internet when they are offered by the legislator. A copy is filed in the clerk's office.</p>
Missouri	<p>Senate: Floor amendments are considered public when offered. Copies may be obtained from dais staff, copy center staff and Senate secretary's office staff.</p> <p>House: Once the amendment has been distributed on the floor, it is available to the public. An amendment is not made available electronically until it has been offered on the floor.</p>
Montana	Both chambers: An amendment is available once a motion to consider the amendment is made on the floor.
Nebraska	Senate: Amendments are available as filed and made public through our imputing process.
Nevada	Assembly: Hard copies can be released when the legislator or committee chairman allows; otherwise, amendments are available only upon adoption.

Table 06-5.78 When and How Floor Amendments Are Made Available to the Public, cont'd.

State (1)	Description
New Hampshire	<p>Senate: If an amendment has not been offered on the floor, it must be requested from the sponsor or cosponsor. After an amendment has been offered on the floor, it is immediately handed out to the press or anyone requesting a copy.</p> <p>House: If available, an amendment will be printed in the calendar. Otherwise, copies are available upon request after an amendment is introduced/offered on the floor.</p>
New Jersey	<p>Senate: Approved amendments are available to the public in the Office of Legislative Services' bill room.</p> <p>General Assembly: Upon adoption, amendments are available via computer or hard copy.</p>
New Mexico	<p>Senate: As soon as it is adopted, an amendment becomes public information and is distributed through the legislative bill room.</p> <p>House: Amendments are available only after adoption through the bill distribution center.</p>
New York	Senate: Amendments are available immediately after the floor vote.
North Carolina	<p>Senate: Floor amendments are available after they are submitted on the floor, unless a member gives it to someone earlier.</p> <p>House: In theory, floor amendments are available to the public when they are offered. In reality, it is the practice to have copies made and available after action has been taken on an amendment. Copies are made for distribution to members in case the member offering the amendment has not prepared copies.</p>
North Dakota	Both chambers: They are printed in the daily journal, which is distributed the day after the day of action.
Ohio	<p>Senate: All engrossed versions of bills are published on the legislative website.</p> <p>House: Amendments become public documents when a member makes the motion to amend.</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Senate: Amendments are available upon request and printed in the journal.</p> <p>House: They are posted to the Internet upon filing.</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>Senate: Amendments are available only when offered.</p> <p>House: Amendments are made available when they are filed with the chief clerk.</p>
Rhode Island	House: At the time of introduction, amendments are published on the website.

Table 06-5.77 When and How Floor Amendments Are Made Available to the Public, cont'd.

State (1)	Description
South Carolina	<p>Senate: Amendments are available when presented to the body.</p> <p>House: Bills are printed. All versions of the bill language are available on the website and in the bill history database.</p>
South Dakota	Both chambers: Amendments are available on the website, usually within one hour of adjournment.
Tennessee	<p>Senate: Amendments are available online within two to three hours. Hard copies are available after adjournment.</p> <p>House: They are posted on the Internet immediately as the amendments are filed in the electronic system.</p>
Texas	<p>Senate: They are available in the journal or engrossing and enrolling offices after floor debate. The press corps receives copies during session or after floor debate.</p> <p>House: Floor amendments are made viewable on the public website after their consideration is completed, regardless of whether they are adopted, failed or withdrawn.</p>
Utah	<p>Senate: Amendments are available as soon as they are drafted.</p> <p>House: If they come from the Office of Research, they are online and public once the motion is adopted or rejected. If made verbally on the floor, they will be in the journal the next day.</p>
Vermont	<p>Senate: Sometimes they are printed in the calendar; other times, they are not available to the public until presented on the floor.</p> <p>House: Amendments are available in the acts and resolves of the State of Vermont for that session.</p>
Virginia	<p>Senate: As soon as possible, copies are available . Floor amendments are posted to the Internet by 10:00 a.m. the day following the session.</p> <p>House: Amendments are available as soon as possible via the legislative information system website, often on the same day as offered.</p>
Washington	<p>Senate: Once amendments are considered on the floor, they are returned to the workroom with a stamp, and they are entered into the computer as adopted, failed or pulled with the correct date. As soon as this is done, they are public.</p> <p>House: Amendments are available immediately after they are "dropped at the bar." When they are logged into the amendment tracker, they are publicly available.</p>

Table 06-5.77 When and How Floor Amendments Are Made Available to the Public, cont'd.

State (1)	Description
West Virginia	<p>Senate: Amendments are available after floor session, once they have been checked by staff and filed in the computer central files database.</p> <p>House: Amendments are available after consideration, by request in the clerk's office.</p>
Wisconsin	<p>Senate: As soon as they are turned into the chief clerk's staff, they are considered public. They are scanned or "grabbed electronically" and made available on the legislative session website.</p> <p>Assembly: Once an amendment is submitted to the clerk's staff, it is numbered and entered into our "in-session" system. The amendment then is available on the "in-session" website.</p>

Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.

Table 06-5.78 Where and By Whom Engrossing and Enrolling Are Done

State (1)	Engrossing and Enrolling Are Done in the Same Office		Engrossing and Enrolling Are Done by the Same Staff	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama	B		B	
Alaska		B		B
Arizona	B		B	
Arkansas	B			B
California	B		B	
Colorado	H	S	H	S
Connecticut	B		S	
Delaware	S	H		H
Florida	B		H	S
Georgia	B		B	
Hawaii	B		B	
Idaho				
Illinois	S	H	S	H
Indiana	B		B	
Iowa	B		B	
Kansas	S	H	S	H
Kentucky	H	S		B
Louisiana	B		B	
Maine		H		H
Maryland	B		B	
Massachusetts		S		S
Michigan		B		B
Minnesota	B		B	
Mississippi	H	S	H	S
Missouri	B		B	
Montana (2)				
Nebraska	S		S	
Nevada		H		H
New Hampshire	S	H	S	H
New Jersey		B		B
New Mexico	B		B	
New York		S		S
North Carolina	B		H	
North Dakota	B		B	

Table 06-5.79 Where and By Whom Engrossing and Enrolling Are Done, cont'd.

State (1)	Engrossing and Enrolling Are Done in the Same Office		Engrossing and Enrolling Are Done by the Same Staff	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ohio	B			B
Oklahoma	B		B	
Oregon	B		B	
Pennsylvania		H	H	
Rhode Island	H			H
South Carolina	S			S
South Dakota	B		B	
Tennessee	B		B	
Texas	B		B	
Utah	H	S	H	S
Vermont	S	H	S	H
Virginia	H	S	H	S
Washington		B		H
West Virginia	B		B	
Wisconsin **	S	H	S	H
Wyoming	H		H	

Key:

S=Senate

H=House or Assembly

B=Both chambers

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Montana: For both chambers, engrossing and enrolling are done by data entry staff located in the Legislative Services Office.

Table 06-5.79 Engrossers Are Attorneys

In the following chambers, the engrossers are attorneys (1).	
Connecticut Senate	New York Senate
Kansas Senate and House (2)	North Dakota Senate and House
Nebraska Senate	Texas Senate and House
Nevada Assembly	Washington House
New Jersey Senate	Wisconsin Assembly
In the following chambers, the engrossers are not required to be attorneys.	
Alabama Senate and House	Michigan Senate and House
Alaska Senate and House	Mississippi Senate and House
Arizona Senate and House	Missouri Senate and House
Arkansas Senate and House	Montana Senate and House
California Senate and Assembly	New Hampshire Senate and House
Colorado Senate and House	New Jersey General Assembly
Connecticut House	New Mexico Senate and House
Delaware Senate and House	North Carolina House
Florida Senate and House	Ohio Senate and House
Georgia Senate and House	Oklahoma Senate and House
Hawaii Senate and House	Oregon Senate
Illinois Senate and House	South Carolina Senate
Indiana Senate and House	South Dakota Senate and House
Iowa Senate and House	Tennessee House
Kansas Senate (2)	Utah Senate and House
Kentucky Senate and House	Vermont Senate and House
Louisiana Senate and House	Virginia Senate and House
Maine Senate and House	West Virginia Senate and House
Maryland Senate and House	Wisconsin Senate
Massachusetts Senate and House	Wyoming House

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Kansas. The engrossing staff of the Revisor's Office are attorneys, but the Senate engrossing staff are not.

Table 06-5.80 Format in Which Floor Amendments Are Transmitted to the Engrossing Staff

State (1)	Handwritten copy	Typed copy	Electronic copy	Other
Alabama	B	B	B	
Alaska	B	B	B	
Arizona		B	H	
Arkansas		H	S	
California		H	S	2
Colorado		H	B	3
Connecticut		B		
Delaware			B	
Florida		B	S	
Georgia	B	S	B	
Hawaii		H	B	
Idaho				
Illinois		B	B	
Indiana	H	S		
Iowa	H	S	S	
Kansas	B	S	B	
Kentucky		B	B	
Louisiana		B	B	
Maine	S	H	H	
Maryland		B	B	
Massachusetts		H	H	4
Michigan	B	B	B	
Minnesota	S	B	B	
Mississippi	H	H	S	
Missouri	B	B	B	
Montana		B	B	
Nebraska	S		S	
Nevada		H	H	
New Hampshire		H	B	
New Jersey		B	B	
New Mexico	H	H	B	
New York	S	S	S	
North Carolina	B	B		
North Dakota		B		

Table 06-5.80 Format in Which Floor Amendments Are Transmitted to the Engrossing Staff, cont'd.

State (1)	Handwritten copy	Typed copy	Electronic copy	Other
Ohio	B	B	B	
Oklahoma	B	B	S	
Oregon				
Pennsylvania		B	S	
Rhode Island	H	H	H	
South Carolina		S	S	
South Dakota		B	B	
Tennessee	S	H	B	
Texas	B	B	S	
Utah	H	H	B	
Vermont	H	H	S	
Virginia	B	B	H	
Washington		B	S	
West Virginia	B	B	B	
Wisconsin	B		B	
Wyoming				

Key:

S=Senate

H=House or Assembly

B=Both chambers

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. California. In the Senate, Legislative Council hard copy is available.
3. Colorado. In the Senate, printed copies also are used.
4. Massachusetts. In the Senate, the engrossing staff for the Massachusetts Legislature receive only the final bill with amendments inserted by the clerk's staff. Floor amendments are referred to the Senate counsel by all means; the Senate counsel staff, if they receive the amendment with enough time, send hard copy and electronic copy to the clerk or the office.

Table 06-5.81 How Floor Amendments Are Incorporated into Bills

State (1)	Floor amendment text is typed into the appropriate place(s) in the bill text	Floor amendment text is copied and pasted into the appropriate place(s) in the bill text	Floor amendment text automatically merges into the appropriate place(s) in the bill text when a special computer program or computerized instructions are started	Other
Alabama	B	B		
Alaska	B	B		
Arizona	H	H		2
Arkansas	B	H	H	
California		B		
Colorado		B		
Connecticut	H	B	H	
Delaware		B		
Florida		S	B	
Georgia	B	B		
Hawaii				3
Idaho				
Illinois		S	B	
Indiana				4
Iowa			B	
Kansas	B	B		
Kentucky		B		
Louisiana		B		
Maine		H	S	
Maryland	B	B		
Massachusetts	H			5
Michigan		S	B	
Minnesota	H	H	B	
Mississippi	B	B		
Missouri	S	B		
Montana	B	B		
Nebraska		S	S	
Nevada			H	
New Hampshire	S	H		
New Jersey	H		S	
New Mexico	H	B		
New York	S			
North Carolina	B	B		
North Dakota	B			

Table 06-5.81 How Floor Amendments Are Incorporated into Bills, cont'd.

State (1)	Floor amendment text is typed into the appropriate place(s) in the bill text	Floor amendment text is copied and pasted into the appropriate place(s) in the bill text	Floor amendment text automatically merges into the appropriate place(s) in the bill text when a special computer program or computerized instructions are started	Other
Ohio	B	B		
Oklahoma	S			
Oregon				
Pennsylvania	B	B	B	
Rhode Island	H	H	H	
South Carolina	S	S		
South Dakota	B			
Tennessee		B		
Texas	B	S		
Utah	H	H	B	
Vermont		B		
Virginia	B	H	H	
Washington	B			
West Virginia	H	B		
Wisconsin			S	6
Wyoming				

Key:

S=Senate

H=House or Assembly

B=Both chambers

Table 06-5.81 How Floor Amendments Are Incorporated into Bills, cont'd.

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Arizona. For the Senate, floor amendments are incorporated into bills by the staff of the Legislative Council, using a computer program.
3. Hawaii. In the Senate, the amendment replaces the previous draft. In the House, the drafting agency notes amendments on a summary sheet and incorporates them into the latest version of the bill. Both documents are submitted simultaneously to the clerk.
4. Indiana. For the Senate, amendments are incorporated by the Legislative Service Agency. In the House, amendments are inserted into the printed bill by in-house printing using electronic files. The reprinted bill then is engrossed by the clerk's office.
5. Massachusetts. In the Senate, The clerk's staff inserts the amendments into the hard copy of the bill. The staff also attempts to have a parallel electronic copy of the bill, but that is not a priority when time is short. The hard copy of the bill, with amendments inserted, is the official copy. In the House, on many occasions, clerks and counsels maintain changed and amended electronic documents. Engrossing accepts or rejects changes.
6. Wisconsin. In the Assembly, floor amendments are not entered into the proposal at that time.

Table 06-5.82 A Chamber May Engross Floor Amendments into the Other Chamber's Bills

The following chambers may engross floor amendments into the other chamber's bills (1).

Alaska Senate and House	North Carolina Senate and House
Arizona Senate and House	Ohio Senate and House
Arkansas Senate and House	Oklahoma Senate
Colorado Senate and House	Oregon Senate
Indiana Senate and House	Pennsylvania Senate and House
Iowa House	South Carolina Senate
Maine Senate	South Dakota Senate and House
Michigan Senate	Utah Senate
New Hampshire Senate and House	Wisconsin Assembly
New Jersey General Assembly	

The following chambers do not engross the other chamber's bills.

Alabama Senate and House	Missouri Senate and House
California Senate and Assembly	Montana Senate and House (5)
Connecticut Wisconsin Assembly	Nevada Assembly
Delaware Senate and House (2)	New Jersey Senate
Florida Senate and House	New Mexico Senate and House
Georgia Senate and House	New York Senate
Hawaii Senate and House	North Dakota Senate and House
Illinois Senate and House	Oklahoma House
Iowa Senate	Rhode Island House
Kansas Senate and House	Tennessee Senate and House
Kentucky Senate and House (3)	Texas Senate and House
Louisiana Senate and House	Utah House
Maine House	Vermont Senate and House
Maryland Senate and House (4)	Virginia Senate and House
Massachusetts Senate and House	Washington Senate and House
Michigan House	West Virginia Senate and House
Minnesota Senate and House	Wisconsin Senate
Mississippi Senate and House	

Table 06-5.82 A Chamber May Engross Floor Amendments into the Other Chamber's Bills, cont'd.

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Delaware. Both Senate and House bills are engrossed within the Division of Research.
3. Kentucky. Engrossing is handled by the nonpartisan staff of the Legislative Research Commission.
4. Maryland. For both chambers, engrossing and enrolling are done by the Department of Legislative Services.
5. Montana. For both chambers, engrossing and enrolling are done by staff in the Legislative Services Office.

Table 06-5.83 A Process Exists for Engrossing Staff to Follow When Conflicting Amendments Are Adopted

In the following chambers, a process exists for engrossing staff to follow when conflicting amendments are adopted (1).

Alabama Senate and House	Minnesota House
Alaska Senate and House	Mississippi Senate
Arizona Senate and House	Missouri House
Arkansas Senate and House	Montana Senate and House
California Assembly	Nevada Assembly
Colorado Senate	New Hampshire Senate and House
Connecticut House	New Mexico Senate
Delaware Senate	North Carolina Senate and House
Florida Senate and House	North Dakota Senate and House
Georgia Senate	Ohio Senate and House
Illinois Senate and House	Pennsylvania House
Iowa House	Rhode Island House
Kansas House	South Carolina Senate and House
Kentucky Senate and House	South Dakota Senate and House
Louisiana Senate and House	Texas Senate
Maryland Senate and House	Utah Senate and House
Massachusetts Senate and House	Virginia Senate and House
Michigan Senate	West Virginia Senate and House

In the following chambers, a process does not exist for engrossing staff to follow when conflicting amendments are adopted.

Connecticut Senate	New Jersey Senate and General Assembly
Delaware House	New Mexico House
Hawaii Senate and House (2)	New York Senate (3)
Indiana Senate and House	Oklahoma Senate and House
Iowa Senate	Pennsylvania Senate
Michigan House	Tennessee Senate
Minnesota Senate	Texas House
Mississippi House	Vermont Senate and House
Missouri Senate	Washington Senate and House
Nebraska Senate	Wisconsin Assembly

**Table 06-5.83 A Process Exists for Engrossing Staff to Follow
When Conflicting Amendments Are Adopted, cont'd.**

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Hawaii. Conflicting amendments are not possible under current House practice.
3. New York. In the Senate, if "conflicting" amendments are adopted, New York carries the text of the law as "separately amended," which means more than one amendment was made by different chapters of the laws in the same year.

Table 06-5.84 Process Followed When Conflicting Amendments Are Adopted

State (1)	Description
Alabama	<p>Senate: The engrossing office goes to the chief cler, who decides whether to offer an amendment or substitute to correct the error with the consent of the sponsor of the legislation.</p> <p>House: The last amendment adopted takes precedence.</p>
Alaska	Both chambers. Conflicting amendments can be referred to the legal department for opinion. The legal department recommendations are provided to the presiding officer. If necessary, engrossment can be delayed to allow for additional floor actions needed to resolve conflicting amendments.
Arizona	<p>Senate: Sitting in committee of the whole, the correct amendment is adopted by the Senate, which addresses the conflict. This is for technical changes.</p> <p>House: The engrossing staff notifies the Rules attorneys and the chief clerk. Depending upon the nature of the conflict, one option is for the chamber to move to sit in committee of the whole for the purpose of correcting the problem. If the conflict is a technical or conforming issue, the engrossing clerk makes the appropriate correction at the direction of the Rules attorneys and chief clerk.</p>
Arkansas	<p>Senate: The engrossing room notifies the secretary of the Senate, who then visits with the Bureau of Legislative Research amendment drafter.</p> <p>House: Amendments to bills are considered in numerical order and marked onto the bill. If one does not fit, it is first brought to the attention of the chief clerk, then to the staff person who drafted the amendment and to the sponsor of the amendment. When it can be adjusted by line number or page number, the Committee on the Journal, Enrolled and Engrossed Bills will sign a letter to that effect. If it cannot be adjusted, it must be expunged from the bill and a new amendment drafted.</p>
California	Assembly: The chief clerk's office and the Legislative Counsel reconcile the conflicting amendments.
Colorado	Senate: The bill is amended with all amendments that pass. If the bill then appears to have a conflict, Legislative Legal Services will prepare an amendment to correct the conflict on the bill's next reading. The conflict also can be corrected by sending the bill to conference committee once the bill has been passed by both houses.
Connecticut	House: If the amendments can be merged, they are.
Delaware	Senate: The Division of Research notifies the Code Revisers.

Table 06-5.84 Process Followed When Conflicting Amendments Are Adopted, cont'd.

State (1)	Description
Florida	<p>Senate: The last adopted amendment supersedes any amendments previously adopted. If time permits, the bill is declared unengrossable, and the bill and amendment(s) are returned to the floor for correction.</p> <p>House: The engrossing staff contacts the bill drafting office and the sponsor of the amendment and consults with the clerk and assistant clerk.</p>
Georgia	Senate: The Senate engrossing staff perfect (incorporate) whichever amendment was adopted first, and then any remaining adopted amendments are perfected (incorporated) to the best of the staff's ability.
Illinois	<p>Senate: Usually, the latter or subsequent amendment overrides previous amendments. If conflict is unresolved in this manner, the enrolling and engrossing clerk will advise the secretary of the Senate and appropriate committee staff that the bill is unengrossable and an additional amendment is required.</p> <p>House: No description was provided.</p>
Iowa	House: The amendments are harmonized. Final decisions are by the legal counsel and the chief clerk.
Kansas	House: Amendments are incorporated in the order in which they are adopted.
Kentucky	<p>Senate: The last amendment passed prevails.</p> <p>House: The last amendment adopted takes precedence.</p>
Louisiana	<p>Senate: Conflicts are reconciled by processing the amendments in the order in which they were adopted. The staff have the authority to make clerical changes to correct problems (e.g., capitalization, numbering, punctuation). For major, substantive conflicts, the chief counsels are brought in to review and determine intent and resolve conflicts, if possible, or to recommend additional amendments to correct problems.</p> <p>House: The engrossing staff attempt to merge amendments to give effect to each adopted. If they are unable to merge the amendments, the engrossing staff consult with the clerk of the House for direction or decisions.</p>
Maine	<p>Senate: Staff are notified about conflicts before engrossing. If a bill cannot be engrossed, the chamber recalls the bill from engrossing and corrects the problem.</p> <p>House: The clerk or secretary is notified, and the bill generally is recalled to the chamber of origin.</p>
Maryland	Both chambers: Amendments are incorporated in the order in which they are adopted.

Table 06-5.84 Process Followed When Conflicting Amendments Are Adopted, cont'd.

State (1)	Description
Massachusetts	Both chambers: Amendments are incorporated in the order in which they are adopted, so the last amendment adopted takes precedence.
Michigan	Senate: Staff consults with the session clerks' supervisor or the secretary of the Senate and, if necessary, the affected sponsors or their staff.
Minnesota	House: In case of conflicts, the latest adopted amendment prevails.
Mississippi	Senate: The staff engrosser contacts the attorney responsible for the bill to resolve the conflict.
Missouri	House: The engrossing staff, with the assistance of House Research, work to make the conflicting amendments fit into the bill as long as there is no question of the intent. If there is any question of intent, a perfecting amendment may be offered.
Montana	Both chambers: The bill goes to the secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House, who work with leadership to determine how to handle the situation. If the error is serious, the bill is sent back to the floor for a correction amendment, or it may be corrected in the other house.
Nevada	Assembly: All conflicts are automatically flagged in the database.
New Hampshire	Senate: No description provided. House: Amendments are processed in the order adopted; the last amendment adopted prevails.
New Mexico	Senate: The last amendment adopted is the one engrossed.
North Carolina	Senate: No description provided. House: Amendments are engrossed in the order adopted. If the conflict cannot be resolved, the engrossing staff consults the clerk of the House and the chair of the House Committee on Rules, Calendar and Operations for direction. The bill may be sent to conference for corrections, or corrections may be made in another bill, such as the technical corrections bill.
North Dakota	Both chambers: This situation is covered by North Dakota Code, Section 1-02-09. Generally, the last amendment passed controls.
Ohio	Senate: Legislative Review and Technical Services staff at the Legislative Service Commission are contacted. House: First, the clerk decides upon approval, then the engrossing clerk harmonizes the amendments into the bill.
Pennsylvania	House: Any conflicting amendments are processed by Legislative Reference Bureau attorneys.
Rhode Island	House: During session, we consult with the attorney on staff. Out of session, the law revision director makes legal determinations according to statute.

Table 06-5.84 Process Followed When Conflicting Amendments Are Adopted, cont'd.

State (1)	Description
South Carolina	<p>Senate: The amendments are added in the order in which they are adopted, so when conflicts occur, the last amendment adopted would control.</p> <p>House: The Legislative Printing staff, who apply amendment text to the bill text per instructions from the amendment clerk, would contact the clerk if conflicts were found. The committee attorneys, staff attorneys and clerk of the House would resolve the language.</p>
South Dakota	Both chambers: The general rule is that the latest amendment adopted controls. Otherwise, engrossing and enrolling staff attempt to reconcile the amendments if those amendments are not incompatible.
Texas	Senate: The secretary of the Senate, bill author and amendment author are notified of the conflict to determine if the conflict can be resolved without additional floor action.
Utah	<p>Senate: When conflicts in bills that are likely to pass are found, a coordination clause is amended into the bill. The clause spells out exactly how the sections will be combined into the law. The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel also has statutory authority to renumber conflicting sections or a section that had two new sections added.</p> <p>House: The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel handles conflicts between legislation. When amendments go through the Research Office, conflicts typically are caught before they reach the floor. If floor amendments happen to conflict, the tracking process will catch the conflict, and the drafting attorneys will notify the bill or amendment sponsors to resolve the issue before engrossing. Utah also uses a coordination clause that provides clear legislative intent as to how differences should be coordinated.</p>
Virginia	<p>Senate: The last amendment adopted takes precedence if there is a conflict.</p> <p>House: The enrolling staff check with the staff attorney, committee chair and members.</p>
West Virginia	<p>Senate: The last amendment adopted takes precedence over any earlier amendments.</p> <p>House: The engrossing staff notify the clerk of the House immediately.</p>

Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.

Table 06-5.85 A Process Exists to Waive Engrossment of Floor Amendments to Expedite Transmittal of the Bill to the Other Chamber

In the following chambers, a process exists to waive engrossment of floor amendments to expedite the transmittal of a bill to the other chamber (1).

Alaska Senate and House	North Carolina Senate and House
Arkansas House	Ohio Senate
California Assembly	Rhode Island House
Connecticut House	South Carolina Senate
Florida Senate and House (2)	Texas House
Louisiana Senate	Utah Senate
Montana Senate and House	Virginia House

In the following chambers, such a process does not exist.

Alabama Senate and House	Nevada Assembly
Arizona Senate and House	New Hampshire Senate and House
Arkansas Senate	New Jersey Senate and General Assembly
Colorado Senate and House	New Mexico House
Connecticut Senate	New York Senate
Delaware Senate and House	North Dakota Senate and House
Georgia Senate and House	Ohio House
Hawaii Senate and House	Oklahoma Senate and House
Indiana Senate and House	Pennsylvania Senate and House
Iowa Senate and House	South Carolina House
Kansas Senate and House	South Dakota Senate and House
Kentucky Senate and House	Tennessee Senate and House
Louisiana House	Texas Senate
Maine Senate and House	Utah House
Maryland Senate and House	Vermont Senate and House
Massachusetts Senate and House	Virginia Senate
Michigan Senate and House	Washington Senate and House
Minnesota Senate and House	West Virginia Senate and House (3)
Missouri Senate and House	Wisconsin Senate and Assembly (4)

Table 06-5.85 A Process Exists to Waive Engrossment of Floor Amendments to Expedite Transmittal of A Bill to the Other Chamber, cont'd.

Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Florida. Although a process exists, this is rarely done.
3. Montana. For both chambers, engrossing is done by staff of the Legislative Services Office.
4. West Virginia. In the Senate, the bills are engrossed. If rushed, however, the original bill is manually stamped "Engrossed," and amendments are handwritten or, if lengthy, stapled or taped on the bill.
5. Wisconsin. In both chambers, amendments are not physically engrossed before they are messaged to the other chamber. All engrossing and enrolling takes place after the bill has passed both houses, unless ordered by the chief clerk (which is rarely done).

Table 06-5.86 Policy or Process Followed to Waive Engrossment of Floor Amendments to Expedite Transmittal

State (1)	Description
Alaska	Both chambers: The rules permit the presiding officer to waive engrossment, if necessary, by announcing it during the floor session.
Arkansas	House: The speaker of the House or president pro tem of the Senate may waive the rule.
California	Assembly: Waiving engrossment requires unanimous consent.
Connecticut	House: At the discretion of the drafting office, amendments to Senate bills are not engrossed prior to transmittal to the House.
Florida	Senate: All title amendments are engrossed into the bill. Adopted amendments that are not engrossed are clearly marked unengrossed and securely attached to the bill jacket. On its return from the House, the bill is engrossed in its entirety. House: No description provided.
Louisiana	Senate: Desk staff transmit a copy of the bill's front page with the appropriate message to the other chamber. The engrossed instrument is sent as soon as it is completed.
Montana	In both chambers, the floor leader typically makes a motion to accomplish this.
North Carolina	Senate: We may send the bill to the House and later deliver an engrossed copy. House: The House clerk consults with the Senate clerk Senate for agreement to accept the bill without engrossment.
Ohio	Senate: Only title amendments (including sponsor names) are engrossed; then the bill, with any unengrossed amendments attached, is transmitted to the other chamber for consideration.
Rhode Island	House: Floor amendments are attached to the original bills and engrossed on the computer system prior to consideration in the other chamber.
South Carolina	Senate: This may occur at the clerk's discretion.
Texas	House: Generally, a suspension of the rules is required to bypass the engrossment of floor amendments. Amendments then will be sent as "riders" to the next step in the process.
Utah	Senate: Instead of incorporating the amendments into the bill electronically and preparing colored copies to send to the other house, the amendments alone are included in the body of the transmittal letter.
Virginia	House: The process for budget amendments is set out in the procedural resolution. It is done by practice for judicial resolutions.

Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: New York Assembly, Rhode Island Senate, Wyoming Senate, American Samoa Senate and House, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and House, and Virgin Islands Senate.