

## LINUS - GLOSSARY of TERMS

This glossary defines “**Meeting Types**” and “**Bill Locations**” only.  
Please see the LINUS User Manual for other terms.

### MEETING TYPES

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Measures may be scheduled for different types of committee meetings. Sometimes LINUS users will see a three-letter code that committee staff use to define the type of meeting a measure is scheduled for. Those three-letter terms are explained here.

**INF** – Informational Meeting – An informational meeting is usually scheduled to hear testimony on issues rather than measures. Informational meetings may be scheduled at any time during session. No action (votes) may be taken during an informational meeting.

**PAW** – Public Hearing and Work Session – This meeting type is a combination of a public hearing and a work session. A measure may be scheduled for a PAW when a committee chair anticipates that the measure can be heard and acted on during the same meeting. The committee can vote on the measure after the chair opens a work session.

**PPW** – Public Hearing and Possible Work Session – This meeting combination is used when a committee chair wants to hear a measure and have the option of taking action on the measure. The committee can vote on the measure after the chair opens a work session.

**PRW** – Possible Reconsideration and Work Session – A measure may be reconsidered by a committee after it has been voted out of the committee (generally at a previous meeting) but has not yet been dropped at the chamber desk for consideration by the whole house. Essentially, a reconsideration allows a measure to be taken back into committee. After the measure has been reconsidered, the committee may hold a work session to vote the measure back out of committee with a different, or no, amendment.

**PUB** – Public Hearing – A public hearing is scheduled for the purpose of hearing testimony on a measure. Amendments may also be discussed during a public hearing. People wishing to testify are asked to sign up to testify, but it is the committee chair’s prerogative to decide who will testify, in which order people are called, and length of testimony. The committee may not vote on amendments or the measure during a public hearing.

**PWK** – Possible Work Session – This meeting type allows a committee chair the option to open a work session on a measure.

**WRK** – Work Session – During a work session, a committee can debate merits of a measure, adopt amendments and take action (vote.) The committee chair may also take testimony on a measure during a work session, but is not required to.

## **BILL LOCATIONS**

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Measures may take twisting journey through the legislative process, but LINUS knows where a measure is located at all times. This information is especially useful when you're trying to determine whether or not a measure may still be considered for action during the legislative session (is it "live" or not.) Terms are not listed in the order presented in LINUS, but rather the sequence that actions might occur to a measure. "Chamber" refers to the House of Representatives or the Senate. "Desk" refers to the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House.

### **House Desk – Awaiting First Reading**

**Senate Desk – Awaiting First Reading** – The measure is waiting for its first introduction. This includes House Bills in the Senate and Senate Bills in the House. The reading clerk will at least recite the measure number and title when it is introduced.

### **Senate Presidents Desk – Awaiting Referral**

**Speakers Desk – Awaiting Referral** – The presiding officer will direct (refer) a measure to a committee for their consideration. In both chambers, all measures must be referred to committee within a specific number of days after arriving at the presiding officer's desk.

### **In House Committee**

**In Senate Committee** – A measure is currently in the possession of a committee. With required notice, the committee may schedule the measure for a hearing or work session.

### **In House Committee Awaiting transfer to Desk**

**In Senate Committee Awaiting transfer to Desk** – A measure was approved in committee and the committee is processing paperwork to deliver to the chamber desk for second and third reading. Rules in each chamber outline time limits for the paperwork to be processed and delivered to the Desk.

### **Tabled in House Committee**

**Tabled in Senate Committee** – (Not seen frequently.) A motion has been made to stop further action temporarily on the measure in committee. The committee may remove the measure from the table at a later time to take further action.

### **House Speakers Desk – Awaiting Disposition**

**Senate Presidents Desk – Awaiting Disposition** – A measure is with the presiding officer and is waiting for delivery to the next destination in the legislative process (committee, chamber desk, etc.) There is no time limit on this process.

### **House Desk – Second Reading**

**Senate Desk – Awaiting Second Reading** – A second reading occurs after a committee has worked on a measure and reported it back to the floor for a vote. This is an announcement that a measure is scheduled for a vote by the whole chamber.

### **House Desk – Third Reading**

**Senate Desk – Awaiting Third Reading** – A third reading occurs when the chamber is ready to vote on a measure.

**House Desk – Final Readings of Memorials & Resolutions** – The House is scheduled to vote on the memorial or resolution in question.

### **House Desk – PM Consideration of Committee and Minority Reports**

**Senate Desk – PM Consideration of Committee and Minority Reports** – This action takes place under “Propositions and Motions” (PM). A minority report is a committee report submitted by at least two committee members who are in the minority *on the issue in question* on a particular measure (not necessarily members from the political minority party.) The chamber will consider the minority report and majority report at the same time during discussion on the floor and choose which version should move forward. The chamber then takes a final vote on the measure as amended by the minority or majority report.

### **House Desk – PM Possible Consideration of Senate Amendments**

**Senate Desk – PM Possible consideration of House Amendments** – This action takes place under “Propositions and Motions” (PM). If the second chamber amends a measure, the first chamber must consider approval of those amendments.

### **House Desk – Failed**

**Senate Desk – Failed** – (Not seen frequently. )The measure was voted on by the House of Representatives or the Senate and did not receive the required number of votes to pass. The measure may not be considered again unless a member served notice of possible reconsideration of the vote at the appropriate opportunity. If notice of reconsideration was not given, then the measure will not move forward.

### **House Desk – PM Possible Reconsideration**

**Senate Desk – PM Possible Reconsideration** – This action takes place under “Propositions and Motions” (PM). A motion to reconsider a vote (if approved by the body) nullifies a previous vote on a measure. A reconsideration motion brings the measure back to the body for another vote.

### **House – Postponed Indefinitely**

**Senate – Postponed Indefinitely** – (Not seen frequently.) This action essentially kills the measure for the rest of the legislative session.

### **House – Tabled**

**Senate – Tabled** – (Not seen frequently.) The House or Senate voted to temporarily postpone the measure and allow them to consider the measure later if they choose to.

**Awaiting Conferee Appointment** – A measure is heading to conference committee (one chamber did not approve amendments made by the second chamber) and the presiding officer has yet to appoint members to the committee.

### **In House Conference Committee**

**In Senate Conference Committee** – A conference committee is appointed when one chamber refuses to approve amendments to a measure that were adopted by the other chamber. The committee usually consists of two or three members from each chamber, appointed by their respective presiding officers. These are two committees meeting jointly, not a joint committee. The goal of the committee is to prepare a version of the measure acceptable to both chambers. A conference committee is not required to meet after it is named.

### **House Desk – PM Conference Committee Reports**

**Senate Desk – PM Conference Committee Reports** – This action takes place under “Propositions and Motions” (PM). The conference committee report and repassage of the measure is generally voted on in the chamber of origin and then the second chamber. During the last days of session, it is permissible for either chamber to consider the report before the chamber of origin.

**House Desk – Awaiting Enrollment**

**Senate Desk – Awaiting Enrollment** – The House and Senate approved the measure, and it is in the process of moving from one chamber to the other and being transferred to Legislative Counsel for incorporation of approved amendments and final printing.

**Legislative Counsel – Enrollment** – After the legislature approves a measure, Legislative Counsel prepares a special copy of the measure (enrolled) for the presiding officers, Governor and Secretary of State. After enrollment, the measure will be signed by the Speaker and President and then sent to the Governor for consideration.

**Senate Presidents Desk – Awaiting Signature**

**Speakers Desk – Awaiting Signature** – At this stage, if the enrolled measure is a Senate measure, it goes to the Secretary of the Senate, then Senate President and then the Speaker for signatures, and vice versa for House measures. The measure is tracked by each desk and is transmitted to each location with a written message from the desk. When the Governor has signed the measure, his office transmits it directly to the Secretary of State where an Oregon Law chapter number is assigned.

**Governor’s Office – Awaiting Signature** – The legislature has approved the measure. The measure has been enrolled and signed by the presiding officers. Now, the Governor must consider approval of the measure. During session, the Governor has five days to approve a measure or not. After the session has ended, the Governor has 30 days excluding weekends and holidays to approve a measure or not.

**House Desk – Vetoed**

**Senate Desk – Vetoed** – All measures approved by the House and Senate, except memorials and resolutions, must be considered by the Governor for approval. During the legislative session, if the Governor does not approve a measure, it is returned to the chamber of origin with written objections. A veto may be reconsidered by both chambers, and if it is again passed by two-thirds of the members present, it is considered overridden and becomes law. A veto is overridden with a motion from the floor, and must be considered before the session ends. If the Governor vetoes a measure after the session ends, the opportunity to take action will be at the next convening of a special or regular session.

**Filed with Secretary of State** – For memorials and resolutions, the measure has been approved by the legislature and officially filed with the Secretary of State. Other measures are filed with the Secretary of State after the Governor has approved them.

**Secretary of State’s Office – Chapter Number Assigned** – A measure has been approved by the legislature and the Governor, and it is law. At this stage, the measure has been assigned a Chapter Law number.

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**At House Desk Upon Adjournment**

**At Senate Desk Upon Adjournment** – (Not seen frequently.) At the close of the regular or special session, the measure was left with the Chief Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate and did not receive final action before the session ended.

**At Presidents Desk Upon Adjournment**

**At Speakers Desk Upon Adjournment** – (Not seen frequently.) At the close of the regular or special session, the measure was left with the presiding officer, President of the Senate or Speaker of the House and did not receive final action before the session ended.