ACROSS:

2. A standing committee can motion to pass a bill with a _______ recommendation.

5. If a bill does not pass it is considered _______.

6. The Rules Committee assigns a bill to a _______ committee for discussion.

7. A motion can pass so a bill with unanimous standing committee recommendations can be placed on a _______ calendar.

10. The legislative term for the minimum number of members present in a committee or floor necessary to take action in the legislative body.

12. If a legislative body would like to come back to a bill for discussion at a later time because the sponsor is not present, the body can motion to _______ the bill.

13. A bill’s status once it has passed both the House and the Senate and the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel is preparing the bill for its final form.

14. If a legislative body requests more clarifying information for a bill, there may be a motion to _______ the bill.

DOWN:

1. When a committee or floor decides not to pursue further action on a bill at that time, they may motion to _______ the bill.

3. When a sponsor no longer wishes to pursue further action to get a bill passed, it is then considered _______.

4. The appropriations committee that has the final determination in the dissemination of expenditure allowance for all state agencies.

8. A bill is _______ to alter the original content or technical aspects of a bill.

9. Where a bill goes to be heard by either all House members or all Senate members after committee.

11. If a bill fails after a vote it is then filed with the Chief______.