Created by the Missouri General Assembly in 1967, LAGERS was established to ensure the retirement security of Missouri public workers.

For over 50 years, Missouri LAGERS has helped middle class workers transition into middle class retirees. Dependable monthly income is essential for people to exit the workforce with dignity and helps them maintain their standard of living throughout retirement.

LAGERS exists to offer peace of mind to Missouri’s local government workers by providing protected retirement, disability and survivor benefits. We work hard to ensure our members’ hard-earned money is secure so they can concentrate on serving their communities.
Our vision drives all that we do.

Our vision is what we hope to achieve, our mission is why we exist, and our values are the beliefs that we hold dear. Our vision is lofty, but it is something toward which we strive everyday.
LAGERS Quick Facts

- 745 Member Employers
- 65,000 Active and Retired Members
- Each employer elects and funds their own benefits at the local level.
- Employers can be Cities, Counties, Fire Districts, Emergency Services, Health Departments, Water Districts, Libraries, Road Districts and other special districts.
- LAGERS is 96% Pre-Funded
- All employers make full required contribution every month.
- LAGERS has the statutory authority under RSMo 70.735 to compel payment.
- LAGERS 1-Year Investment Return is 13.7%, but more importantly, LAGERS 20-Year Return is 7.4%
- LAGERS investment assumption is 7.25%
Talking Points

• The Purpose of a Retirement Plan is to attract quality workers, keep them through their most productive years, and then to allow them to retire with dignity.

• LAGERS members work tirelessly to make local communities across Missouri a great place to live, work, and retire!

• LAGERS is not just good to our members, we also make a big difference in our State economy.

Tips for LAGERS Advocacy

• Stay Informed- Keep up to date on the latest issues and calls to action to make sure you know when to contact your elected officials.

• Get to Know Your Legislators and his/her Staff- It’s important to develop a relationship with your elected officials...because it’s your face they will see back home in-district. Also remember that their staff is often who controls appointments and information flow, so building relationships is always helpful.

• Communicate Carefully and Thoughtfully- Remember that not everyone is going to agree with your point of view. When making your case, keep your points logical and supported by facts.

• Say Thanks!- Politeness goes a long way (even in politics!)

• Let LAGERS Know What You Are Doing - We love to hear/see what our members are doing. If something you are doing is working well, we may want to share it with other advocates!
Bob Wilson

Bob serves as the Executive Secretary for LAGERS and has been with the system since 1994. Prior to joining LAGERS, Bob was a licensed securities and investment representative.

Bob has a Bachelor of Science in Business Management from the University of Kansas and received the Kansas Honors and Kansas Key Award recognitions. He has also earned the Certified Employee Benefit Specialist (CEBS) certificate from the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania. Bob is the Past President of the Missouri Association of Public Employee Retirement Systems (MAPERS).

Bob is passionate about giving a voice to public workers across Missouri and is committed to ensuring local, state, and federal policy makers understand the value and importance of the work the LAGERS’ membership does in helping make Missouri’s communities a great place to call home.

Elizabeth Althoff

Elizabeth joined the LAGERS team as a communications specialist in 2011. During the past eight years she has helped to build cohesive communication, messaging, and branding strategies for the system to help promote the mission and vision of the LAGERS Board as well as combat the ever growing national anti-pension movement.

Elizabeth is excited to extend these efforts into the legislative arena offering a unique legislative perspective. Elizabeth worked as a legislative aide in the Missouri Senate while attending Truman State University as a political science major. She has also spent time working on statewide campaign committees as well as other with state and local grassroot organizations. She believes LAGERS greatest untapped legislative weapon is its membership and looks forward to further developing and mobilizing this resource!
Zach Brunnert began his career at Flotron & McIntosh in 2008 as an intern while attending Lincoln University where he graduated Cum Laude with a degree in Political Science. Since coming on staff in June of 2009, he has built a working knowledge of the appropriations process. Zach has been a key staffer in successfully representing several clients of the firm. Another noticeable asset of Zach is his personable approach and ability to quickly establish friendly relationships with both lawmakers and legislative staff.

Zach plays another important role for all the firm’s clients by monitoring legislation, keeping a close eye on legislative committee and House and Senate floor action as well as state procurement work, assisting in association management and helping navigate clients’ legislation through the bill making process.

Richard McIntosh

Before founding Flotron & McIntosh, Richard McIntosh spent four years in the Missouri Senate Appropriations Committee Staff, attaining a thorough understanding of budget analysis. In addition, Richard worked in the Missouri Attorney General’s office and was Chief of Staff to the House Majority Floor leader. Richard learned not only how the complicated state budget system works, but also became an expert in assessing the impact of prospective policy changes. His firsthand experience in Missouri’s decision-making process has qualified Richard to specialize in strategic legislative planning, appropriations processes, and direct legislative and executive government relations.

Our most valuable asset on our legislative team is you! LAGERS members are the voice and heartbeat of this system, and policy makers want and need to hear directly from you! LAGERS has an amazing story to tell, and who better to share it than the thousands of public servants our system was designed to serve.
General provisions

No law is passed except by bill. Bills may originate in either house and are designated as Senate Bills or House Bills, depending on the house in which they originate. No bill (except general appropriations bills) may contain more than one subject, which is to be expressed clearly in its title. No bill can be amended in its passage through either house so as to change its original purpose. No bill can be introduced in either house after the 60th legislative day of a session unless consented to by a majority of the elected members of each house. The governor may request consideration of proposed legislation by a special message. No appropriation bill shall be taken up for consideration after 6:00 p.m. on the first Friday following the first Monday in May of each year.

Introduction of a bill

Legislation approved by the 1971 General Assembly (H.B. 156) provides for preintroduction of bills beginning December 1 preceding the opening of the assembly session and continuing up to, but not including, the first day of the session. Bills filed during the preintroduction period are automatically introduced and read the first time on the opening day of the session.

Bills may also be introduced by any senator or representative during the session. Bills may be written by the legislator or drafted by the staff of the Committee on Legislative Research at the request of a senator or representative. When introduced, a bill is assigned a number and read for the first time by its title by the Senate or House reading clerk. It then goes on the calendar for second reading and assignment to committee by the speaker of the House or the president pro tem of the Senate.
A public hearing before the committee to which a bill is assigned is the next step in the legislative process. Except in the case of some unusually controversial, complex or lengthy bills, the bill is presented by its sponsor and both proponents and opponents are heard in a single hearing. When hearings are concluded, the committee meets to vote and makes its recommendations. The committee may: (1) Report the bill with the recommendation that it “do pass”; (2) Recommend passage with committee amendments, which are attached to the bill; (3) Return the bill without recommendation; (4) Substitute in lieu of the original bill a new bill to be known as a committee substitute; (5) Report the bill with a recommendation that it “do not pass” or (6) Make no report at all.

Perfection of a bill

If a bill is reported favorably out of committee or a substitute is recommended, it is placed on the “perfection calendar” and when its turn comes up for consideration it is debated on the floor of the originating house. If a substitute is recommended by the committee or if committee amendments are attached to the bill, they are first presented, debated and voted upon. Further amendments can then be proposed by other members with their changes designated as House or Senate amendments to differentiate from the committee amendments. When all amendments have been considered, a motion is made to declare the bill perfected. Perfection is usually voted on a voice vote but on the request of five members, a roll call shall be taken. If a majority of members vote to perfect, the bill is reprinted in its original or amended form.

Final passage of a bill

After perfection and reprinting, the bill goes on the calendar for third reading and final passage. When the bill is reached in the order of business any member may speak for or against its passage but no further amendments of a substantive nature can be offered. At the conclusion of debate, a recorded vote is taken. Approval of a constitutional majority of the elected members (18 in the Senate and 82 in the House) is required for final passage.

Passage of the bill is then reported to the other house where it is again
read a second time; referred to committee for hearing; reported by com-
mittee; and third read and offered for final approval. If further amend-
ments are approved, these are reported to the originating house with a
request that the changes be approved. If the originating house does not
approve, a conference may be requested and members from each house
are designated as a conference committee. Upon agreement by the confer-
ence committee (usually a compromise of differences), each reports to its
own house on the committee’s recommendation. The originating house
acts first on the conference committee version of the bill. If it is approved
it goes to the other house and upon approval there, the bill is declared
“truly agreed to and finally passed.” If either house rejects the conference
committee report, it may be returned to the same or a newly appointed
committee for further conferences.

Upon final passage, a bill is ordered enrolled. It is typed in its finally ap-
proved form, printed and the bills are closely compared and proofed for
errors.

**Signing of the bill**

Bills truly agreed to and finally passed in their typed form are then signed
in open session by the House speaker and Senate president or president
pro tem. At the time of signing, any member may file written objections
which are sent with the bill to the governor.

**Governor’s part in lawmaking**

The governor has 15 days to act on a bill if it is delivered to him during
the legislative session; and 45 days if the legislature has adjourned or has
recessed for a 30-day period.

If he signs a bill, it is returned to its house of origin with his message of
approval, then delivered to the Office of Secretary of State. If the legisla-
ture is not in session, it is delivered directly to the Office of Secretary of
State.

If the governor vetoes a bill, it is returned to the house of origin with his
objections. A two-thirds vote by members of both houses is required to
override a governor’s veto.
If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within the time limits prescribed by Article III, Section 31 of the Missouri Constitution it shall become law in the same manner as if the governor had signed it.

**Effective date of laws**

The 1945 Constitution provides that no law passed by the General Assembly shall take effect until ninety days after the end of the session in which it was enacted, except an appropriation act or in case of an emergency, which must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act. Some bills specify the exact date when they are to take effect.

**Duties of the secretary of state**

The secretary of state preserves the finally typed copy of the law. All the laws are bound together in one volume at the close of each session and seldom are seen unless some question arises. Prior to binding of the laws, the secretary of state publishes annually a volume of “Laws of Missouri”, which is distributed to members of the General Assembly, state officials and other interested persons.

The general statute laws are revised by the revisor of statutes in the Office of the Committee on Legislative Research, digested and promulgated. These are known as the Revised Statutes of Missouri. Under legislation, the Committee on Legislative Research also publishes annual supplements to the statutes to include changes in laws since the last revision.
INTRODUCED IN HOUSE. READ ON INTRODUCTION. ORDERED PRINTED.

A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE WOULD FOLLOW THE SAME PROCEDURES EXCEPT THAT SENATE AND HOUSE ACTION WOULD BE REVERSED.

BILL IS READ SECOND TIME AND REFERRED TO THE PROPER COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARINGS. PROONENTS AND OPPONENTS ARE HEARD. COMMITTEE CONSIDERS BILL; MAY OFFER AMENDMENTS OR A COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE BILL.

COMMITTEE CHAIR REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE AND ANY COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS.

FINAL VOTE ON BILL BY THE SENATE IS BY ROLL CALL.

THIS TIME, HOWEVER, THE BILL MAY BE AMENDED DURING DEBATE AT THIRD READING.

COMMITTEE CHAIR REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS AND ANY COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS.

IF THE BILL PASSES BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE IN IDENTICAL FORMS, THE BILL IS ENROLLED AND SENT TO THE GOVERNOR FOR HIS CONSIDERATION.

IF BILL PASSES IN A DIFFERENT FORM AND THE HOUSE AGREES TO THE CHANGES, THE BILL IS ENROLLED AND SENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

IF HOUSE REJECTS CHANGES, THE BILL IS RETURNED TO SENATE FOR RECONSIDERATION.

IF SENATE RECOMMENDS AMENDMENTS THE BILL IS RETURNED TO THE HOUSE FOR CONFERENCE COMMITTEE, BOTH HOUSES MEET.

TO GOVERNOR
BILL PLACED ON PERFECTION CALENDAR.

BILL IS BROUGHT UP FOR DEBATE AND A VOTE (PERFECTION) BY THE FULL HOUSE.

IF PASSED, THE BILL IS ORDERED PRINTED AS PERFECTED.

BILL IS PLACED ON THE THIRD READING CALENDAR.

AT THIRD READING, NO DEBATE IS HEARD AND NO CHANGES CAN BE MADE.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL BY THE HOUSE IS BY A ROLL CALL VOTE.

IF PASSED THE BILL IS SENT TO THE SENATE.

SENATE

COMMITTEE HOLDS HEARINGS, PROponents AND OPPONENTS ARE HEARD. AMENDMENTS OR SUBSTITUTES MAY BE PROPOSED.

READ SECOND TIME AND REFERRED TO THE PROPER COMMITTEE.

BILL IS READ FIRST TIME.

IF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REACHES AN AGREEMENT, THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE IS SENT TO BOTH HOUSES FOR A VOTE

IF EITHER REJECTS THE REPORT, THE PROCESS IS REPEATED.

IF BOTH HOUSES AGREE, THE BILL IS ENROLLED AND SENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

IF THE GOVERNOR SIGNS THE BILL, THE BILL BECOMES LAW, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.
Statewide Elected Officials

Governor Mike Parson
Lieutenant Governor Mike Kehoe
Secretary of State John Ashcroft
State Auditor Nicole Galloway
State Treasurer Scott Fitzpatrick
Attorney General Eric Schmitt

US Senators

Senator Roy Blunt
Senator Josh Hawley

US Congress

Lacy Clay Jr.
Ann Wagner
Baine Luetkemeyer
Vicky Hartzler
Emanuel Cleaver II
Sam Graves
Billy Long

Senator Dave Schatz, President Pro Tem
Senator Caleb Rowden, Majority Floor Leader
Senator Wayne Wallingford, Assistant Majority Floor Leader
Senator Dan Hegeman, Majority Caucus Chairman
Senator Sandy Crawford, Majority Caucus Whip
Senator Jeanie Riddle, Majority Caucus Secretary
Senator Gina Walsh, Minority Floor Leader
Senator S. Kiki Curls, Assistant Minority Floor Leader
Senator Karla May, Minority Caucus Chair
Senator Jamilah Nasheed, Minority Caucus Whip
House Leadership

Eligah Haahr (R)
Speaker of the House

John Wiemann (R)
Speaker Pro Tem

Rob Vescovo (R)
Majority Floor Leader

J. Eggleston (R)
Assistant Majority Floor Leader

Steve Lynch (R)
Majority Whip

Sonya Anderson (R)
Majority Caucus Chair

Chris Dinkins (R)
Majority Caucus Secretary

Crystal Quade (D)
Minority Floor Leader

DaRon McGee (D)
Assistant Minority Floor Leader

Brandon Ellington (D)
Minority Whip

Tommie Pierson Jr (D)
Minority Caucus Chair

Barbara Washington (D)
Minority Caucus Secretary

Senate Health and Pensions Committee

Senator Bob Onder 2nd, Chairman

Senator Andrew Koenig, 15th, Vice-Chairman

Senator Bill Eigel, 23rd
Senator Jason Holsman, 7th
Senator David Sater, 29th
Senator Jill Schupp, 24th
Senator Bill White, 32nd

House Pension Committee

Rep. Patricia Pike (R) Chair

Rep. Rusty Black (R) Vice-Chair

Rep. Richard Brown (D) Ranking Minority Member

Rep. Doug Clemens (D)
Rep. Barry Hovis (R)
Rep. Mike McGirl (R)
Rep. Michael O’Donnell (R)
Rep. Jeff Pogue (R)
Rep. Becky Ruth (R)
Rep. Matt Sain (D)
In 1983 the General Assembly passed legislation creating a permanent pension review and oversight body, known as the Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement (JCPER). Prior to the creation of the committee there was no one place where information concerning these plans was gathered, analyzed and recorded. Today, the Joint Committee:

- Make a continuing study and analysis of all state and local government retirement systems and report annually to the General Assembly;
- Devise a standard reporting system to obtain data on each public employee retirement system that will provide information on each system’s financial and actuarial status at least biennially;
- Determine from its study and analysis the need for changes in statutory law;
- Make any other recommendations to the General Assembly necessary to provide adequate retirement benefits to state and local government employees within the ability of taxpayers to support their future costs.

The committee consists of six senators appointed by the President Pro Tem of the Senate and six members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House

Representative Patricia Pike, 126th Chair
Senator Andrew Koenig, 15th, Vice-Chair
Senator Mike Bernskoetter, 6th
Senator John Rizzo, 11th
Senator Wayne Wallingford, 27th
Senator Gina Walsh, 13th
Senator Brian Williams, 14th
Representative Paula Brown, 70th
Representative Richard Brown, 27th
Representative Joe Runions, 37th
Representative Noel Shull, 16th
Representative Sara Walsh, 50th
Tips for Emailing Your State Officials
State your purpose for writing in the first sentence of the email.

If your email pertains to a specific piece of legislation, identify it. Make sure you are referencing the correct legislation. House Bills are HB, Senate Bills are SB

Be Courteous

If appropriate, include personal information about why the issue matters to you. Address only one issue in each correspondence.

Tips for Phoning the Missouri Legislature
Telephone calls are usually taken by a staff members.

After identifying yourself as a constituent, tell the aide you would like to leave a brief message, such as “Please tell Senator/Representative (Name) that I support/oppose (HB/SB___)

State your reasons for your support or opposition to the bill. Ask for your Senator’s or Representative’s position on the bill. You may also request a written response to your telephone call.

Tips for Scheduling a Personal Visit at the Capitol
Make an Appointment- When making an appointment, state who you are and the purpose of your meeting request.
Be Prompt and Patient- Don’t be surprised if your legislator is late or is interrupted during your meeting. They have incredible demands on their time, and schedules can change by the minute.
Be Prepared- Whenever possible, bring supporting material. Legislators must understand a wide variety of issues, so support material with examples to demonstrate the impact of the benefits associated with an issue is always helpful.
Be Political- Legislators want to best represent the constituents of their district. When possible, demonstrate the connection between what you are requesting and the interest of their constituency.
Be Responsive- Be prepared to answer questions or provide additional information in the event the legislator shows interest in your issue.
Absent – Not present in chamber.

Act – A measure passed by both chambers and approved by the governor, or which has become effective without his or her signature.

Adjournment – Termination of a legislative day.

Adjournment sine die – Final termination of the second regular session of each two-year general assembly, constitutional veto session, or a special legislative session.

Advice and consent – Senate’s approval of gubernatorial appointments.

Amendment:

Committee – “SCA” or “HCA” – Changes proposed to the original bill by a committee.

Conference – “CCA” – An amendment to a bill recommended by a conference committee.

Floor – “SA” or “HA” – Changes offered as a senate or house amendment to a bill by a legislator during floor debate.

Appropriation – Funds allocated for various departments of government set aside for specific use by action of the general assembly.

Bill – Draft of proposed law presented to the legislature by a member of the general assembly for consideration.

Bill, consent – A bill considered, under the rules, to be noncontroversial by a committee. In the senate, a consent bill can only be amended in committee.

Bill, revision – A bill approved by the committee on legislative research to remove outdated or expired sections of law.

Calendar:

Consent – A special calendar for non-controversial bills.

Formal/perfection – List of bills recommended do pass by a committee which are ready for action by the entire body. Bills must be taken up in the order presented on the calendar.
**Informal/perfection** – List of bills previously taken up for consideration, but not finally acted on. Bills may be taken up in any order.

**Third reading** – The final reading of and voting on a bill before it is reported to the other chamber.

**Caucus** – A meeting of the members of a political party; the membership of one particular political party; an approved group of members sharing a particular area of interest.

**Committee:**

**Conference** – A temporary group of five members from each chamber, selected to resolve differences in a bill as passed by each chamber.

**Interim** – A temporary group of members of the same legislative body authorized to function during the period between regular sessions.

**Joint** – Group comprised of members of both chambers to meet and discuss issues.

**Select** – A temporary committee of the same legislative body set up to deal with a specific issue.

**Standing** – A committee of continuous existence to which bills are referred for consideration by subject pursuant to chamber rules.

**Statutory** – A committee that functions pursuant to authority delegated by statute.

**Concurrence** – Term used when one chamber agrees to a proposal of the other.

**Concurrent resolution** – See resolutions.

**Conference committee report (CCR)** – Report from a conference committee detailing recommendations on a bill.

**Conference committee substitute (CCS)** – Bill drafted by the conference committee.

**Co-sponsor** – One or more persons, in addition to the primary sponsor, proposing any bill or resolution.

**Constitutional majority** – One more than half of the members of a deliberative body.

**Division vote** – Requested by two or more senators that members stand to be counted, and is sometimes used when the outcome of a voice vote is unclear.

**Effective date** – The date on which provisions of a bill become operative.

**Emergency clause (EC)** – A statement in the bill indicating the act shall take effect after signature of the governor and prior to the normal effective date (August 28). Requires a separate approval vote of two-thirds majority. Does not affect the passage of the bill.
**Enacting clause** – The clause at the beginning of the bill which lists, usually in “Section A”, the sections repealed and reenacted.

**Enrolled** – The final copy of a bill passed by both chambers, commonly referred to as “Truly Agreed To and Finally Passed”.

**Exceeding the differences** – Introducing additional provisions in conference not previously in either chamber’s version of a bill but which are still within the single subject of the legislation.

**Excused from voting** – Permission given by the body to allow a member, for special reasons, to refrain from voting on a particular measure.

**Executive session** – A meeting of a committee for the sole purpose of voting on bills or measures referred to the committee.

**First read** – Bill offered, read by title, and ordered printed. Pursuant to the constitution, bill readings must occur on different legislative days.

**Filibuster** – Prolonged discussion of a bill to delay legislative action.

**Fiscal note** – An estimated amount of increase or decrease in revenue or expenditures and the present and future fiscal implications of pending legislation.

**Fiscal year** – Budget accounting period. In Missouri, July 1 through June 30.

**Floor** – The area of the chamber reserved for members and officers of the body.

**Gallery** – The area of the chamber open to the general public.

**General assembly** – Collective term referring to both the senate and house.

**Hearing** – Scheduled committee meeting at which public testimony may be taken.

**House** – The lower chamber in a bicameral legislature, in Missouri commonly known as the House of Representatives.

**Interim** – The interval between legislative sessions; whether regular, extraordinary, or veto.

**Introduction** – The formal presentation of a legislative proposal for consideration.

**Joint rules** – Rules that govern the procedures to be followed in all areas of joint activity between the senate and house.

**Journal** – The official record of the action taken and proceedings of the respective chambers prepared for each legislative day.

**Legislative district** – The area of the state represented by a legislator distinguished by geographical boundaries and given a numerical designation.
Lobbyist – A person who, acting in the course of his or her employment or for a fee, represents himself, herself, or others in opposing or furthering legislation.

Majority floor leader – The person responsible for scheduling and managing the day-to-day floor debate, elected by the members of the majority party.

Message – Communication from one chamber to the other, or from the governor, concerning legislative or gubernatorial action on bills, resolutions, or executive appointments.

Minority floor leader – The leader of the minority party, elected by the members of the minority party.

Motion – A statement which may be verbal or in writing which urges a particular action by a legislative body.

Officers – Certain legislative staff elected by the members of the senate. Includes the president pro tempore, secretary of the senate, sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper. The lieutenant governor serves as the president of the senate pursuant to the constitution.

Override – To pass a bill after the governor has vetoed it; requires two-thirds majority vote in each chamber.

Out of order – Not proper under parliamentary rules and procedures.

Parliamentarian – By senate rule, the president pro tempore, who shall decide all points of order.

Pending – A substitute bill, amendment or motion offered but not acted on.

Perfected/engrossed – An official copy of a bill as passed by one chamber incorporating all adopted changes.

Point of order – Calling attention to a potential breach of order or rules.

Prefiled bill – Bill or joint resolution filed between the period of July 1 and the commencement of regular session.

President – Pursuant to the Missouri constitution, the lieutenant governor; however in practice the term is used to refer to the presiding officer of the senate.

President pro tempore – Member elected by the entire body to manage procedural functions and rule on parliamentary matters.

Privileged motions – Motions of parliamentary procedure that are granted precedence over ordinary business pursuant to chamber rules.

Quorum – The minimum number of members present which is necessary to transact business.
Recede – Withdraw from a chamber’s position on a matter.

Reconsideration – A timely motion made by a member voting on the prevailing side which allows a previous vote to be annulled and the matter to again be placed before the body.

Referendum clause – Statutory measure submitted by the general assembly to the voters for their approval or rejection.

Referred – To send a matter to a committee.

Remonstrance – Formal statement of protest.

Re-referred – To reassign a bill from one committee to a different committee.

Resolution – A formal expression of the will, wish, or direction of one or both chambers.

Joint resolution – Form used in submitting a proposed constitutional amendment to a vote of the people. It requires the same treatment as a bill in its passage through both chambers and has the force of law, but it does not require the governor’s signature.

Concurrent resolution – Expresses the opinion or will of both chambers and is adopted by both. Is used for such purposes as memorializing congress on particular matters, ratifying amendments to the United States constitution, to express recommendations and condolences and requesting action of state officials and departments. Depending on the intended purpose, a concurrent resolution may carry the full force and effect of law.

Roll Call – A recorded vote by a member used to establish a quorum or to reflect his or her position on a motion.

Administrative rules – Rules developed by a state agency or department to implement programs and statutes enacted by the general assembly.

Joint rules – Rules that govern the procedures to be followed in all areas of joint activity between the senate and house.

Standing rules – Adopted by each chamber for the duration of the session to govern matters affecting each respective chamber.

Second reading – When the bill title is read a second time and the bill is referred to a committee. Pursuant to the constitution, bill readings must occur on different legislative days.

Senate – The upper chamber in Missouri’s bicameral legislature.

Session – The period during which the legislature meets pursuant to the Missouri constitution.
**Regular session** – The annual session.

**Joint session** – The meeting of both chambers together.

**Extraordinary session (also called special session)** – Called by and limited to matters specified by the governor. The general assembly may call itself into special session upon a filing with the secretary of state of a petition signed by three-fourths of the members of the senate and three-fourths of the members of the house.

**Veto session** – Session, not to exceed ten days in length, for the sole purpose of considering bills vetoed by the governor.

**Sponsor** – Legislator who is the primary author of a bill, amendment, or resolution.

**Statutes** – Compilation of all laws presently in effect, prepared in volumes by the committee on legislative research.

**Substitute:**

**Committee** – “SCS” or “HCS” – A bill recommended by a senate or house committee in lieu of the bill referred.

**Floor** – “SS” – A bill offered on the floor of the senate in lieu of the bill being debated.

**Table** – To lay aside for future discussion, usually with a view to postponing or shelving the matter indefinitely.

**Third reading** – The measure is “read at length” before a final vote is taken. Pursuant to the constitution, bill readings must occur on different legislative days.

**Title** – A concise statement of affected sections and the subject of a bill.

**Truly agreed to and finally passed** – A bill containing identical language passed by both chambers of the general assembly.

**Unanimous consent** – Consent of the entire body to suspend the rules for a specific purpose.

**Veto** – The written rejection by the governor of a bill passed by the general assembly.