



WYOMING LEGISLATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

Short Report: Electronic Voting

08 SR 002

Date July 28, 2008

by:

Joy N. Hill, Associate Research Analyst

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I: Introduction

Part II: General Overview of Electronic Voting Systems

Part III: Summary of National Conference of State Legislatures Research on Electronic Voting (Survey)

Part IV: Wyoming Legislature's process and procedures relating to vote taking and recording

Part V: Conclusion

Attachments:

Attachment A: NCSL Survey Results

Attachment B: Legislative Service Office Vote Charts

PART I: INTRODUCTION

At the June 4, 2008 meeting of the Select Committee on Legislative Technology, LSO staff was asked to prepare a brief report about electronic voting systems. At that same meeting, Ms. Brenda Erickson, a staff specialist knowledgeable in the areas of electronic voting and voting process and procedure from the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), provided testimony to the Committee regarding electronic voting systems, and on other matters of process and procedure related to electronic voting.

Before engaging in a discussion of electronic voting systems, it is important to recognize that electronic voting systems are *tools* for facilitating legislative business. These systems are subject to legislative rules, processes and procedures. It is the implementation, and subsequent enforcement, of legislative rules and procedures related to voting process, not just the systems technology, which create accountability in the process.

A vote is a formal manner by which a legislative body expresses its will or decision. There are several ways in which votes may be taken. Roll-call votes allow each member to cast a vote by individually voicing “aye” or “nay” when his or her name is called, or by personally selecting “aye” or “nay” through electronic means, which may or may not be recorded (depending upon chamber rules). Voice votes allow legislators, when asked by the chair, to indicate en mass either their support (by saying “aye”) or their opposition (by saying “nay”) to a motion, bill, amendment, etc., being considered either on the chamber floor or in committee. The chair then announces his or her decision as to which “side” prevailed. If the chair is uncertain about which side prevailed, or a member disagrees with the chair’s decision, a “division” may be called (if allowable by the chamber rules and procedures), then the vote is tabulated through either a show of hands or by standing.

There are three types of voting systems (discussed later in this report): manual, combination, and electronic. With a manual system, roll calls are taken verbally and then manually tabulated via pen and paper and entered manually into some type of reporting system. A combination system integrates the use of verbal roll calls, which are then tabulated and reported electronically. An electromagnetic (fully electronic) voting system allows individual legislators to vote by pressing a button, or another means of voting electronically, which is then electronically tallied and reported electronically. Ultimately, regardless of which voting system is used, chamber rules and procedures determine which votes are reported.

A brief discussion of vote taking, tabulation of votes, and where vote totals are displayed and reported appears later in this report. This report describes the three previously mentioned voting system configurations and identifies the vote process and voting systems used by other states as shown by a survey administered by the National Conference of State Legislatures. Attachment A is a copy of the survey results provided by NCSL.

This report offers a discussion of Wyoming’s process and procedure related to electronic voting. Wyoming maintains an electronic voting system commonly referred to as a combination system, which according to Ms. Erickson, is consistent with other smaller legislative chambers similar to Wyoming’s. Attachment B identifies the votes taken in Wyoming’s Senate and House chambers, how the votes are taken, tabulated, and when and where they are reported or displayed.

PART II. General Overview of Electronic Voting

Electronic voting, in the legislative context, is a tool used for casting, tabulating, and reporting of votes. In other words, it is a tool through which a legislative body expresses its will or decision via electro-magnetic, electronic or computerized means. Ms. Erickson, NCSL, informed the Committee that advantages of technology include the speed and accuracy with which votes may be tallied. In addition, these systems may facilitate the production of official legislative journals, provide data to bill status or history systems, and overall serve to streamline the legislative process.

Types of Voting Systems

There are three types of voting systems:

1. Manual systems: the Clerk, or some other designated person, calls the roll, indicates each member's vote on paper and then manually tabulates the vote.
2. Combination systems: Computerized system allowing the Clerk, or some other designated person, to call roll and enter the vote on a touch screen computer (this is the system Wyoming maintains).
3. Electromagnetic (fully electronic) voting system: Provides some type of electronic touch pad, button or computer, allowing legislators to enter his or her own vote into the system.

As indicated in the Introduction, Wyoming maintains a combination electronic voting system. Table 1, below, identifies other chambers that use a combination system, as well as the size of these chambers. By comparison, Wyoming's House of Representatives has 60 members, and the Senate has 30 members.

Table 1. Other Chambers with Combination Electronic Voting Systems

Chamber	Size of Chamber
Alabama Senate	35
Arkansas Senate	35
California Senate	40
Colorado Senate	35
Delaware House	41
Delaware Senate	21
Kansas Senate	40
Kentucky Senate	38
Ohio Senate	33
Oregon Senate	30
Pennsylvania Senate	50
South Dakota Senate	35
Texas Senate	31
Utah Senate	29
Washington Senate	49
Wisconsin Senate	33

Source: Results from NCSL's survey on electronic voting, June 2008.

In general, there are three ways through which electronic means may be use to conduct legislative business: 1) how legislator votes are taken; 2) how legislator votes are tabulated; and 3) how legislator votes are reported or displayed. Below is a brief description of vote taking, tabulation, and reporting/display.

Roll Call Vote Taking

There are different manners through which votes may be taken on motions, bills, amendments, etc: roll call, standing or hand count, and voice. Whether or not votes are recorded is set forth in each chamber's rules and procedures. An electronic voting system may be used for procedures other than recorded roll call votes. It may also be used to establish or verify a quorum or to determine a prevailing side in lieu of a voice vote or division. Legislators may vote either verbally or electronically. Generally, a verbal roll call vote is when the chief clerk calls the roll and legislators verbally indicate their vote when their name is called. An electronic roll call vote means the legislators cast their own vote through some manner of electronic means, typically a hard-wired

button at their desks.

Recently, issues concerning accountability during the vote process have been raised for some legislatures that use an electronic voting system. More specifically, there have been situations in which legislators have voted for other legislators via the hard-wired buttons on their desks. The New York and Oregon legislatures use key cards and fingerprint technology, respectively, which serve as safety features to preserve the integrity of the vote process.

Tabulation and Recording of Votes

Votes may be counted a couple of different ways. Votes may be tabulated either manually (using pen and paper) or electronically. Some votes are not tabulated, such as voice votes, which are taken en mass and only the outcome may be reported. Not all legislative votes are tabulated or recorded, and the use of a fully electronic voting system does not mean votes are automatically recorded. As previously indicated, tabulation, recording, and reporting of votes is determined by chamber rules and procedure. According to Ms. Erickson from NCSL, there is not a legislative chamber in the country that requires roll call votes for *all* actions on bills or that records *all* votes. Table 2, below in Part IV, identifies votes in Wyoming that are tabulated and recorded by individual legislator.

Display and Reporting of Votes

There are several mediums through which legislative chambers may choose to display or report tabulated votes: display boards, information kiosks, the internet, and the legislative journal

Display boards are typically mounted on the chamber wall. A display board may be configured to display multiple pieces of information, although the amount of information displayed may be limited based upon the size and type of display board or procedures establishing which data are to be reflected. For example, a display board may be configured to display the number and catch title of the bill being discussed, the bill sponsors, the names of all the legislators, how (or if) they voted on the bill, a running vote total, etc.

When configuring a display board, attention to chamber rules and regulations must guide information choices to avoid confusion and violation of chamber processes. Display boards “live in the present”, meaning the information provided on the boards tends to reflect what is going on at a certain point in time. Display boards do not provide the depth of information that legislative websites may provide, such as text or status of bills, committee actions, etc. Tables 25 and 26 of Attachment A identify the types of display boards and what information is shown on the boards of the legislative chambers that responded to NCSL’s survey. A brief summary is provided below:

Table 25, Type of display board:

- ✓ 13 chambers do not have display boards in chambers;
- ✓ 43 chambers do have hard-wired display boards in chambers;
- ✓ 8 chambers do have projection screens in chambers;
- ✓ 8 chambers do have plasma screens in chambers;
- ✓ 2 chambers do have video monitors in chambers; and
- ✓ 10 chambers have display boards or screens that blend or disappear into the chamber background when not in use.

Table 26, What the display board (s) show:

- ✓ 45 chambers boards show individual member names and how each member is voting;
- ✓ 53 chambers boards show the bill or amendment number;
- ✓ 47 chambers boards show on which Reading the bill or amendment is being considered;

- ✓ 34 chambers boards show the bill or amendment author or sponsor;
- ✓ 19 chambers boards show the running vote total;
- ✓ 48 chambers boards show the final vote total; and
- ✓ 20 chambers boards show the date.

Legislative votes and other information may also be distributed through *information kiosks*. Through these kiosks, the public is able to access bill status and history, and other legislative business information. In general, 41 chambers reported maintaining information kiosks located around the capitol or legislative building (Table 27, NCSL's survey).

Currently, Wyoming's electronic voting system does not include means for legislators to vote electronically from their desks, or maintain display boards or screens, or information kiosks.

The *internet* is another medium through which legislative votes may be reported. The timing in which the information is displayed on websites varies, however. For many legislatures, voting information is posted to their websites hours or days later. In contrast, most of the roll call votes taken in the Wyoming Legislature are provided on the legislative website in near real-time. More information on those votes is provided below and in Attachment B.

The *legislative journal* is a chronological record of the actions and proceedings of the respective houses of the legislature. It is the *official* record of legislative business for almost every legislative body. While the journal is the official record in most states, it typically is not a verbatim transcript of floor action. Most legislative assemblies produce "summary" journals, which is a record that summarizes the major actions taken by a body but does not include every word spoken. Roll call votes are one of the items typically included in a chamber's journal. The timing within which a person may access journal information varies, because the frequency of journal publication differs among legislative bodies. About half of the legislative chambers print a preliminary journal each day. For the majority of legislatures, however, the final official "permanent" journal is not produced until after the legislative session ends.

PART III: Summary of National Conference of State Legislatures' Electronic Voting Survey Results (Attachment A)

In the spring of 2008, NCSL sent a survey to all 99 senate and house chambers (Nebraska has only one chamber) across the country to gather information on the general vote taking process and voting systems used by other legislatures. Of the 99 chambers, 70 chambers had responded as of the preparation of this report. It is important to note that not all chambers responded to this survey. In addition, of those chambers that did respond, not all questions were answered. The results of the NCSL survey are compiled in Tables 1 through 27 of Attachment A. A brief summary of select tables is provided below.

The following results relate specifically to voting systems:

Table 3, Type of Voting System Used (types are defined in Part III below):

- ✓ 47 chambers use a *fully electronic voting system* (12 Senate, 34 House, 1 unicameral);
- ✓ 18 chambers use a *combination voting system* (16 Senate, 2 House – including Wyoming's Senate and House); and
- ✓ 11 chambers use a *manual voting system* (9 Senate, 2 House).

Table 8, Major Elements of the Voting System:

- ✓ 35 chambers allow voting stations to be turned on and off (fully electronic voting systems only);
- ✓ 46 chambers allow legislators to vote from their desks (fully electronic voting systems only);
- ✓ 2 chambers allow legislators to vote at voting stations located at the rear or sides of the chamber;

- ✓ 61 chambers tally votes electronically (including Wyoming's Senate and House).

Table 9, How Legislators Vote at their Individual Desks (fully electronic voting systems only):

- ✓ 42 chambers allow legislators to vote through hard-wired buttons on their desks;
- ✓ 1 chamber allows legislators to vote by using personal voting key cards;
- ✓ 1 chamber allows legislators to vote by using finger print technology; and
- ✓ 2 chambers allow legislators to vote on a laptop or personal computer.

Table 11, Distribution of Roll Call Votes (not all roll call votes are posted in the same manner):

- ✓ 18 chambers post roll call votes to the internet in real time (including Wyoming's Senate and House);
- ✓ 44 chambers post roll call votes to the internet, but is delayed; and
- ✓ 49 chambers allow the public to request vote printouts from a room in the capitol or from the legislature.

Table 23, Who is Allowed to Press Vote Buttons at a Legislator's Desk:

- ✓ 28 chambers allow only the legislator assigned to a particular desk to press vote button;
- ✓ 8 chambers allow either members of a particular chamber or members of the body to press vote buttons.

The following survey results relate to processes used in different chambers:

Table 13, Method Used to **Vote on Proposed Amendments During Committee of the Whole**:

- ✓ 44 chambers do not use Committee of the Whole as a means to discuss bills on the floor;
- ✓ 3 chambers use electronic voting for all votes during Committee of the Whole;
- ✓ 5 chambers use electronic voting only if a roll call is requested during Committee of the Whole;
- ✓ 9 chambers typically use a voice vote or hand count, but a roll call can be requested during Committee of the Whole; and
- ✓ 7 chambers use voice vote, hand count, or standing count for all votes on amendments in Committee of the Whole (includes Wyoming Senate and House).

Table 14, Method Used to **Vote on Proposed Amendments During Second Reading**:

- ✓ 11 chambers use electronic voting for all votes on Second Reading;
- ✓ 16 chambers use electronic voting only if a roll call is requested on Second Reading;
- ✓ 32 chambers typically use a voice vote, hand count, or standing count, but a roll call can be requested on Second Reading (includes Wyoming's Senate and House); and
- ✓ 3 chambers use voice or hand count for all votes on Second Reading.

Table 15, Method Used to **Vote on Proposed Amendments During Third Reading**:

- ✓ 18 chambers do not allow amendments on third reading or final passage;
- ✓ 12 chambers use electronic voting for all votes on Third Reading;
- ✓ 11 chambers use electronic voting only if a roll call is requested on Third Reading;
- ✓ 23 chambers typically use a voice vote, hand count, or standing count, but a roll call can be requested on Third Reading (including Wyoming Senate and House); and
- ✓ 1 chamber uses a voice vote or hand count for all votes on Third Reading.

Table 17, Method Used to **Vote on Motions That May Result in Final Action During Floor Debate**:

- ✓ 36 chambers use electronic voting for all votes on final action (including Wyoming Senate and House);
- ✓ 8 chambers use electronic voting only if a roll call is requested on final action;
- ✓ 20 chambers typically use a voice vote, hand count, or standing count, but a roll call can be requested on final action; and
- ✓ 1 chamber uses a voice vote or hand count for all votes on final action.

Table 24, When a Legislator Can **Change a Vote**:

- ✓ 6 chambers do not allow legislators to change their votes after it has been cast;
- ✓ 42 chambers allow vote to be changed up to the time that the presiding officer announces the final vote count (including Wyoming Senate and House); and
- ✓ 15 chambers allow legislators to change their votes after the presiding officer announces the final vote count.

PART IV. Wyoming Legislature's Process and Procedure Related to Taking and Recording Votes

Ms. Erickson, NCSL, informed the Committee that Wyoming maintains an electronic voting system that is consistent with other smaller legislative chambers. The combination system used by Wyoming allows the chambers to maintain tradition and integrate technology. Again, it is important to recognize that electronic voting systems are tools to assist legislative chambers conduct legislative business and does not automatically provide accountability. Ms. Erickson also commented that Wyoming has a very accountable vote process and system due to the manner in which legislative business is conducted.

In Wyoming, several actions on bills require roll call votes, which, as noted previously, are taken via verbal roll call by the chief clerk and recorded through the use of electronic voting software. Before the vote is closed, the chief clerk inquires if any legislators wish to change their vote. After the roll call vote is closed, the chief clerk announces the final vote count, and a legislator may not change his or her vote. As previously noted, 39 chambers of the 70 chambers responding to NCSL's survey allow legislators to change their votes until the presiding officer announces the final vote count, and 15 chambers allow legislators change their votes after the final vote has been announced.

Currently, in the Wyoming Legislature, seventeen primary actions, one general procedural action, and 11 miscellaneous votes on bills require roll call votes, which are subsequently recorded. Of the total 29 recorded roll call votes, 15 roll call votes are reported in almost real-time on the Legislature's website and 14 are either reported daily on the website, by the end of session on the website, or in the official journal at the end of session. The following table lists actions that require roll calls in the Wyoming House and Senate and where they are reported.

Table 2. Required Roll Calls Votes and Where and How Reported

Primary Action on Bills	Where Reported	Individual Votes Reported	Individual Votes Available on Website
Bill introduction vote in Budget Session	Website in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Initial vote on Introduction Consent List in Budget Session	Official Journal	Yes	No
Bill introduction vote after cutoff date	Website in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Adopt positive motion on bill in standing committee, Do Pass, etc.	Website, daily	Yes	Yes, daily
Failed positive motion on bill in standing committee	Website, by end of session	Yes	Yes, by end of session
Motion to indefinitely postpone bill in standing committee	Website, by end of session	Yes	Yes, by end of session
Bill fails Committee of the Whole	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
2 nd Reading amendment to increase or decrease appropriation	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
3 rd Reading amendment to increase or decrease appropriation	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Initial vote on 3 rd Reading Consent List	Official Journal	Yes	No
Pass or fail 3 rd Reading	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Motion to Reconsider	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Motion to Rescind vote regarding specific bill	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Motion to Suspend Rules regarding specific bill	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Motion to Concur	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Motion to Adopt Joint Conference Committee Report	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Vote on Veto Override	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
General Procedural Motions			
To rescind a vote not related to specific bill	Official Journal	Yes	No
Votes on Miscellaneous Actions			
Amend Wyoming Manual of Legislative Procedure (WMLP)	Website, by end of session	Yes	Yes, by end of session
Adopt or amend rules	Website, by end of session	Yes	Yes, by end of session
Suspend rules not related to specific bill	Official Journal	Yes	No
Remove a legislative officer	Website, by end of session	Yes	Yes, by end of session
Senate confirmations	Website, by end of session	Yes	Yes, by end of session
To expunge record not related to specific bill	Official Journal	Yes	No
Accelerate bill to 3 rd reading	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Reintroduce rejected bill	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Request for return of bill	Website, in real time	Yes	Yes, in real time
Legislative election contest	Website, by end of session	Yes	Yes, by end of session
Presidential election contest	Website, by end of session	Yes	Yes, by end of session

Source: Legislative Service Office

Attachment B provides identifies other actions taken on bills, how the voted is taken, and whether or not they are recorded.

There are several actions for which legislators may request roll calls. A list of those actions is provided below in Table 3.

Table 3. Roll Call Votes Upon Request

Primary Action on Bills	Where Reported	Individual Votes Reported	Individual Votes Available on Website
Recall a bill from committee	Daily, on website	Only if roll call	Only if roll call
Motion to re-commit bill	Daily, on website	Only if roll call	Only if roll call
Motion to re-refer bill	Daily, on website	Only if roll call	Only if roll call
Motion to lay back 1 day prior to 2 nd reading	Daily, on website	Only if roll call	Only if roll call
2 nd reading regular amendment	Website, in real time	Only if roll call	Only if roll call
Pass 2 nd reading	Daily, on website	Only if roll call	Only if roll call
Motion to lay back 1 day prior to 3 rd reading	Daily, on website	Only if roll call	Only if roll call
3 rd reading regular amendment	Website, in real time	Only if roll call	Only if roll call
General Procedural Motions			
Appeal decision of the Chair	Only if roll call	No	No
Vote on Miscellaneous Actions			
To read papers	Only if roll call	Only if roll call	No
Call of the House or Senate	Only if roll call	Only if roll call	No

Source: Legislative Service Office.

Part V: Conclusion

Electronic voting systems are useful tools for accomplishing legislative business, but these systems do not equate to accountability in the legislative process. The rules and procedures adopted by each legislative chamber, which includes rules concerning how and which votes are taken, the method through which votes are tabulated, and where and how quickly the votes are reported, ensure the integrity of the legislative process.

Wyoming's legislative chambers use a combination electronic voting system, which is consistent with other smaller legislative chambers. This type of voting system incorporates the accountability of traditional verbal vote taking (one voice, one vote) with the technology of electronic voting software which streamlines the tabulation and reporting of the votes.

The Wyoming Legislature does not use display boards. It does, however, maintain a legislative website on which a large amount of voting information is available, in almost real time.

Based upon data collected by NCSL, Ms. Erickson concluded that Wyoming's current voting system provides basically the same transparency and public accountability as the "fully electronic" systems, lacking only hard-wired voting buttons and display boards in the chambers.



**Presentation to the Wyoming Select Committee on Legislative Technology
Cheyenne, Wyoming
June 4, 2008
(Revised version)**

Good afternoon.

My name is Brenda Erickson. I am a program principal in the Legislative Management Program of the National Conference of State Legislatures. I have served as NCSL's expert on legislative process for almost 20 years.

The focus of my presentation today will be to provide an overview of legislative voting systems.

My references throughout this presentation generally will be to "chambers" rather than "states," because the vast majority of senates and houses do not follow the same procedures. There are 99 legislative chambers within the 50 states; only Nebraska has a unicameral state legislature. The sizes of the legislative bodies across the country vary greatly, as illustrated by Table 1; I have included this information because it often has some bearing on decisions to change voting systems.

Voting in State Legislatures

A vote is the formal manner by which a legislative body expresses its will or decision. There are several ways in which votes may be taken.

- A voice vote is an oral expression of the members' support or opposition when a question is submitted for their determination. The presiding officer first asks members who support the measure or motion to vote en mass by saying "aye;" then members who are opposed to the measure or motion are asked to vote en mass by saying "nay." The presiding officer states his or her decision as to which side prevailed.
- To vote by division or rising is to vote by a show of hands or by standing. This type of vote often occurs when the presiding officer or the body is uncertain which side prevailed during a voice vote.
- For a roll-call vote, each member votes individually either by voicing aye or nay when his or her name is called or by indicating aye or nay (or in some cases, another vote) through electronic means.
- A record (or recorded) vote is a vote that is printed in the journal

This presentation will center on the systems used to take roll-call or recorded votes.

In preparation, a survey on voting systems was sent to legislative clerks and secretaries across the country. Sixty-seven of the 99 state legislative assemblies returned surveys (see Table 2). The results were compiled and are provided as Tables 3 through 27, which I will summarize briefly.

ATTACHMENT A

Types of Voting Systems

Table 3 illustrates that there are three main types of voting systems used by state legislatures to take roll-call or recorded votes on the chamber floor.

Manual voting system. A manual roll call is the traditional method for taking a formal vote. The clerk orally calls each legislator's name, records the member's vote on a paper form and then manually tallies the number of ayes and nays.

The following chambers use a manual voting system:

Hawaii Senate and House	New Hampshire Senate
Idaho Senate	New Mexico Senate
Massachusetts Senate	New York Senate
Mississippi Senate	South Carolina Senate
Missouri Senate	Vermont Senate and House

Manual systems preserve historic chamber traditions.

Electro-magnetic or electronic voting system. An electro-magnetic or electronic roll-call system allows each member to cast his or her own vote through a computerized system that quickly and accurately tabulates the total ayes and nays.

This type of system is not new technology. For example, the Wisconsin Assembly installed its first system in 1917, the Texas House in 1919 and the Virginia House in 1923. Today, almost two-thirds of the legislative bodies have installed electronic voting systems.

Combination system. A combination system mixes aspects of both manual and electronic roll-call voting. The clerk still orally calls the roll, but a member's vote is entered into a computerized system rather than being recorded on paper. By using this method, some of the formality associated with a roll-call vote is preserved, but it also provides the legislative chamber with some advantages of a computerized system.

The following chambers reported that combination voting systems are used:

Alabama Senate	Pennsylvania Senate
Arkansas Senate	South Dakota Senate
California Senate	Texas Senate
Colorado Senate	Utah Senate
Delaware Senate and House	Washington Senate
Kansas Senate	Wisconsin Senate
Kentucky Senate	Wyoming Senate and House
Ohio Senate	
Oregon Senate	

Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7 provide detail about the age of--and updates--to voting systems.

Major Elements and Uses of Voting Systems

Tables 8 through 10 provide information on the major elements of voting systems.

A primary advantage of electronic and combination voting systems is the speed and accuracy with which votes can be tallied. These systems also may interface with other legislative applications--such as journal production and bill status/history--to streamline processes.

In many chambers, the voting stations may be turned on and off individually. This can be an important security feature.

In most instances, legislators vote from their individual desk via hard-wired buttons. Only two legislative chambers--New York Assembly and Oregon House--reported that legislator may vote at voting stations located at the rear or sides of the chamber. To vote at the remote stations, members of the New York Assembly use personal voting key cards, and members of the Oregon House vote using fingerprint technology.

Table 11 highlights how other chambers distribute information on roll-call votes. I believe that the Wyoming Legislature posts its roll-call votes onto the Internet in real time. As you will see, unlike Wyoming, many legislative bodies do not post vote information real time.

Tables 12 through 21 illustrate how voting systems are used--for example, quorum counts and votes on amendments, procedural motions or final passage. Typically, voting system use is limited to the chamber floor. The Virginia House, however, has begun allowing some of its standing committees to use an electronic voting system.

Tables 22 through 24 address how long votes take, who may push vote buttons and when a legislator may change a vote.

Display Boards

Tables 25 and 26 provide information on display boards. Legislative chambers often use display boards to provide information to members and visitors. For example, the boards may show the bill number and sponsors; the stage in the process; individual, running or final votes; and other information.

To preserve the appearance of their chambers, the display boards in some legislative assemblies disappear or blend into the chamber background when they are not in use.

Information Kiosks

Legislative chambers may provide information about bills and their status or history to the public via kiosks. Table 27 illustrates where information kiosks are used.

Considerations

When a legislative chamber considers changing its voting system, displays or information kiosks, there are several issues to consider.

- Number of legislators
- Historic status of the capitol or chamber
- Size of the capitol or chamber
- Benefits and detriments to the legislative process
- Cost

In Closing

Finally, I want to commend you for taking the time to consider your legislature and its processes. The vitality of government flourishes when public officials continually review the institutions that they serve.

Table 1. Sizes of State Legislatures

State	Total Size	Rank*	Senate	Rank*	House	Rank*
Alabama	140	24	35	16	105	16
Alaska	60	39	20	25	40	30
Arizona	90	35	30	20	60	26
Arkansas	135	26	35	16	100	18
California	120	29	40	12	80	22
Colorado	100	34	35	16	65	25
Connecticut	187	9	36	15	151	6
Delaware	62	38	21	24	41	29
Florida	160	17	40	12	120	13
Georgia	236	3	56	4	180	3
Hawaii	76	36	25	22	51	27
Idaho	105	32	35	16	70	24
Illinois	177	13	59	3	118	14
Indiana	150	18	50	6	100	18
Iowa	150	18	50	6	100	18
Kansas	165	16	40	12	125	10
Kentucky	138	25	38	14	100	18
Louisiana	144	22	39	13	105	16
Maine	186	10	35	16	151	6
Maryland	188	8	47	9	141	8
Massachusetts	200	6	40	12	160	5
Michigan	148	20	38	14	110	15
Minnesota	201	5	67	1	134	9
Mississippi	174	14	52	5	122	12
Missouri	197	7	34	17	163	4
Montana	150	18	50	6	100	18
Nebraska	49	40	49	7	NA	NA
Nevada	63	37	21	24	42	28
New Hampshire	424	1	24	23	400	1
New Jersey	120	29	40	12	80	22
New Mexico	112	31	42	11	70	24
New York	212	4	62	2	150	7
North Carolina	170	15	50	6	120	13
North Dakota	141	23	47	9	94	21
Ohio	132	28	33	18	99	19
Oklahoma	149	19	48	8	101	17
Oregon	90	35	30	20	60	26
Pennsylvania	253	2	50	6	203	2
Rhode Island	113	30	38	14	75	23
South Carolina	170	15	46	10	124	11
South Dakota	105	32	35	16	70	24
Tennessee	132	28	33	18	99	19
Texas	181	11	31	19	150	7
Utah	104	33	29	21	75	23
Vermont	180	12	30	20	150	7
Virginia	140	24	40	12	100	18
Washington	147	21	49	7	98	20
West Virginia	134	27	34	17	100	18
Wisconsin	132	28	33	18	99	19
Wyoming	90	35	30	20	60	26
Total	7382		1971		5411	

Average size: Senate = 39 members; House = 110 members

Table 2. Responses to the Survey on Voting Systems and Their Usage

As of 6/10/08

State	Senate	House
Alabama	•	•
Alaska	•	•
Arizona		•
Arkansas	Partial	•
California	•	
Colorado	•	•
Connecticut	•	•
Delaware		•
Florida	•	•
Georgia	•	
Hawaii		•
Idaho	•	•
Illinois	•	•
Indiana	•	
Iowa		
Kansas	•	•
Kentucky	•	•
Louisiana		•
Maine		
Maryland		•
Massachusetts	•	•
Michigan		•
Minnesota	•	•
Mississippi	•	•
Missouri		
Montana	•	•
Nebraska	•	NA
Nevada	•	•
New Hampshire		•
New Jersey	•	
New Mexico	•	•
New York		•
North Carolina		•
North Dakota		
Ohio		•
Oklahoma		•
Oregon	•	•

Table 2. Responses to the Survey on Voting Systems and Their Usage, cont'd.

State	Senate	House
Pennsylvania	•	•
Rhode Island		•
South Carolina		Partial
South Dakota	•	•
Tennessee	•	
Texas	•	•
Utah	•	•
Vermont	•	•
Virginia	•	•
Washington	•	
West Virginia		•
Wisconsin	•	
Wyoming	•	•

Key:

• = A survey was returned.

NA = Not applicable. The Nebraska Legislature is unicameral.

Partial = A survey that was only partially completed was returned.

Table 3. Type of Voting System Used

Type 1--electronic: A system which provides some type of electronic touch pad, buttons, or computer allowing legislators to enter their own votes into the system.

Type 2--combination: A computerized system which allows the clerk (or someone at the desk) to call the roll and enter the vote into the system via a touch screen, etc.

Type 3--manual: Manual system where the clerk (or someone at the desk) calls the roll, indicates each member's vote on a score sheet, and manually tabulates the final vote count.

The following chambers use Type 1.

Alabama House	Nebraska Unicameral (1)
Alaska Senate and House	Nevada Senate and Assembly
Arizona House	New Hampshire House
Arkansas House	New Jersey Senate
Colorado House	New Mexico House
Connecticut Senate and House	New York Assembly
Florida Senate and House	North Carolina House
Georgia Senate	Ohio House
Idaho House	Oklahoma House
Illinois Senate and House	Oregon House
Indiana Senate	Pennsylvania House
Kansas House	Rhode Island House
Kentucky House	South Carolina House
Louisiana House	South Dakota House
Maryland House (1)	Tennessee Senate
Massachusetts House	Texas House
Michigan House	Utah House
Minnesota Senate and House	Virginia Senate and House (1)
Mississippi House	West Virginia House
Montana Senate and House	

The following chambers use Type 2.

Alabama Senate	Oregon Senate
Arkansas Senate	Pennsylvania Senate
California Senate	South Dakota Senate
Colorado Senate	Texas Senate
Delaware Senate and House	Utah Senate
Kansas Senate	Washington Senate
Kentucky Senate	Wisconsin Senate
Ohio Senate	Wyoming Senate and House

The following chambers use Type 3.

Hawaii Senate and House	New Mexico Senate (3)
Idaho Senate (2)	New York Senate
Massachusetts Senate	South Carolina Senate (4)
Mississippi Senate	Vermont Senate and House
Missouri Senate	

Table 3. Type of Voting System Used, cont'd.

Notes:

1. Maryland House, Nebraska Unicameral and Virginia House. These chambers reported that their electronic voting system provides the option for the clerk to call the roll and enter the members' votes into the system.
2. Idaho Senate: A back-up roll call is taken electronically. This back-up roll call can be pulled electronically into the journal; and Legislative Services pulls the roll call into their Weekly Bill Status.
3. New Mexico Senate. The Senate also has a system connected to the electronic board on which we reconstruct roll call sheets, where the operator is keying in the votes as the clerk is calling the roll and which is used for verification purposes.
4. South Carolina Senate. The South Carolina Senate uses a manual system; however, a macro written into Microsoft Word allows the journal clerk to electronically record the votes as the roll is called. The macro automatically totals the votes and formats the roll call vote for the journal.

Table 4. When the First Voting System Was Installed

State	Senate	House
Alabama	1985	~1945-46
Alaska	~1968-69	~1968-69
Arizona	1989	~1962-63
Arkansas	2001	~1952-53
California	1987	1935
Colorado	2001	1975
Connecticut	1974	1956
Delaware		1993
Florida	1966	1939
Georgia	1974	~1958-59
Hawaii	NA	NA
Idaho	NA	~1968-69
Illinois	~1976 -	1947
Indiana	~1952-53	~1952-53
Iowa	1973	~1941-42
Kansas	2001	1955
Kentucky	1998	~1960-61
Louisiana	~1945-46	1930s
Maine	1996	1966
Maryland	1971	~1952-53
Massachusetts	NA	1964
Michigan	1977	~1941-42
Minnesota	~1956-57	1939
Mississippi	NA	1944
Missouri	NA	~1952-53
Montana	~1968-69	~1958-59
Nebraska	~1941-42	NA
Nevada	1973	1973
New Hampshire	NA	1975
New Jersey	~1976	~1952-53
New Mexico	NA	about 1980
New York	NA	1965
North Carolina	~1976	1975
North Dakota	~1952-53	~1952-53
Ohio	~1996	~1956-57
Oklahoma	~1976	1972
Oregon	1991	1974
Pennsylvania	1994	1959
Rhode Island		~1979
South Carolina	NA	~1976
South Dakota	1970s	1973
Tennessee	~1958-59	~1952-53
Texas	1993	1919
Utah	1992	at least 1971

Table 4. When the First Voting System Was Installed, cont'd.

State	Senate	House
Vermont	NA	NA
Virginia	1930	1923
Washington	1994	~1956-57
West Virginia	1977	1945
Wisconsin	1988	1917
Wyoming	1996	1996

Key:

NA -- Not applicable.

Sources of this data:

NCSL, survey of legislative clerks and secretaries, May 2008

NCSL, telephone calls to selected chambers, June 2008

NCSL, *Inside the Legislative Process*, various editions from 1976-1996

CSG, *Book of the States*, various editions from 1941-1968

Table 5. Age of Current Electronic Voting System

State	Senate	House
Alabama	1988	1988 (for displays)
Alaska	1989	1989
Arizona		2001
Arkansas	2001	(1)
California	1987	
Colorado	2001	1975
Connecticut	2003	1956
Delaware		1999
Florida	1976	2000
Georgia	1999	
Hawaii	NA	NA
Idaho	NA	2008
Illinois	2005	2006
Indiana	2003	
Iowa		
Kansas	2001	2008
Kentucky	1998	1978
Louisiana		late 1990s
Maine		
Maryland		1994
Massachusetts	NA	1986
Michigan		2002
Minnesota	1980	1988
Mississippi	NA	2004
Missouri	NA	
Montana	1995	about 1988
Nebraska	2001	NA
Nevada	1998	1996
New Hampshire	NA	about 1977
New Jersey	2004	
New Mexico	NA	2005
New York	NA	1987
North Carolina		2000
North Dakota		
Ohio		1996
Oklahoma		Unknown
Oregon	1992	2001 (2)
Pennsylvania	1994	1993
Rhode Island		2003
South Carolina	NA	1998
South Dakota		1973
Tennessee	2006	
Texas	2006	1992
Utah	1992	2008

Table 5. Age of Current Electronic Voting System, cont'd.

State	Senate	House
Vermont	NA	NA
Virginia	2007	1991
Washington	(3)	
West Virginia		1980s
Wisconsin	1998	
Wyoming	1996	Unknown

Key:

NA -- Not applicable.

Notes:

1. Arkansas House. The computers, software and boards are almost two years old. The voting buttons on members' desks are 16 years old.
2. Oregon House. The boards are 33 years old.
3. Washington Senate. The current software and associated display boards were installed in 1997.

Table 6. If or When Current System Was Updated

State	Senate		House	
	Updated	When	Updated	When
Alabama	Yes	2000	Yes	2006
Alaska	Yes	2003	Yes	2003
Arizona			No	
Arkansas	No		Yes	2006
California	Yes	1995, 2000		
Colorado	No		Yes	1985
Connecticut	No		Yes	1988, 2000
Delaware			Yes	(1)
Florida	Yes	2000	No	
Georgia	Yes	2000		
Hawaii	NA		NA	
Idaho	NA		No	
Illinois	Yes	2006	Yes	2006
Indiana	No			
Iowa				
Kansas	Yes	2008	No	
Kentucky	No		No	
Louisiana			No	
Maine				
Maryland			Yes	(2)
Massachusetts	NA		Yes	(3)
Michigan			Yes	2005
Minnesota	Yes	1988, 1991, 1995, 1997	Yes	(4)
Mississippi	NA		Yes	2004
Missouri	NA			
Montana	Yes	(5)	Yes	(5)
Nebraska	No			
Nevada	Yes	2002	Yes	(6)
New Hampshire	NA		Yes	1988
New Jersey	No			
New Mexico	NA		No	
New York	NA		Yes	(7)
North Carolina			Yes	2004
North Dakota				
Ohio			Yes	2005
Oklahoma			Yes	2006
Oregon	Yes	2006	Yes	2001

Table 6. If or When Current System Was Updated, cont'd.

State	Senate		House	
	Updated	When	Updated	When
Pennsylvania	Yes	2006	Yes	1997, 2004
Rhode Island			Yes	2003
South Carolina	NA		No	
South Dakota			Yes	1981, 2005
Tennessee	No			
Texas	Yes	2008 (8)	Yes	1999, 2006 (8)
Utah	Yes	2008	No	
Vermont	NA		NA	
Virginia	No		Yes	2007 (9)
Washington	Yes	(10)		
West Virginia			Yes	1990s
Wisconsin	Yes	-(11)		
Wyoming	Yes	“(12)	Yes	(12)

Notes:

1. Delaware House. It is an in-house system and is updated constantly.
2. Maryland House. Minor updates have been made since the system was installed in 1994.
3. Massachusetts House. While there have been no major enhancements since its installation, the capability for a running tally display on the rostrum was installed in 2006; and a new server was installed in April 2008.
4. Minnesota House. In 1998, system was updated, and the program was changed to Java. In 2002, we got new displays and added feed to television.
5. Montana Senate and House. The Senate and House systems have had software updates over the years to maintain operational status. The most recent updates were in 2006.
6. Nevada Assembly. The system has been updated about three times, most recently in 2005 when the code was rewritten.
7. New York Assembly. The system has had periodic software and hardware updates.
8. Texas Senate and House. In the Senate, software was updated in 2008; the hardware has not been updated since the 2006 replacement. In 1999, the Texas House switched to a new voting software, which used previous desk plates and wiring; in 2006, some wiring was rerouted and a new vote information display board was installed.
9. Virginia House. The committee voting system was installed in one committee room prior to the 2007 regular session, and a pilot project was conducted using five of the 14 standing committees. The program was expanded to include installation in two additional committee rooms prior to the 2008 regular session; ten of the 14 standing committees routinely used the electronic voting system.
10. Washington Senate. The system has been tweaked over time.
11. Wisconsin Senate. Since it was installed, the system has been updated several times by our in-house technology department. The Wisconsin Legislature bought the source code from Daktronics when the system was first installed.
12. Wyoming Senate and House. Over the years, the Senate and House systems have been updated by in-house IT staff.

Table 7. Upcoming Updates to the Voting System

The following chambers are not planning any updates soon.

Alabama Senate	New Hampshire House
Alaska Senate and House	New Jersey Senate
Arizona House	New Mexico House
Arkansas House	North Carolina House
Delaware House	Pennsylvania Senate and House
Florida Senate	South Carolina House
Illinois House	South Dakota House
Indiana Senate	Tennessee Senate
Kansas House	Texas Senate
Michigan House	Utah Senate and House
Mississippi Senate and House	Vermont House
Nevada Senate and Assembly	

The following chambers are planning updates soon.

Alabama House	Maryland House
Connecticut Senate and House	Oklahoma House
Florida House	Vermont Senate
Kansas Senate	Wyoming House

Other responses

Arkansas Senate. The Senate plans to add a keypad style entry console for the chamber's Secretary.

California Senate. Yes, possibly during the 2009-10 regular session.

Colorado Senate and House. The Senate system will be updated for the 2009 legislative session. A new voting system is to be installed in the House for the 2009 session.

Georgia Senate. We do not plan any major changes, but will tweak the system as we think of improvements.

Idaho Senate. No changes until we move back into the remodeled/renovated capitol in 2010.

Idaho House. Our current laptop system was designed specifically for use during the two sessions that the capitol is being renovated. We like it so much, however, that we may use it once the House returns to the capitol for the 2010 session.

Illinois Senate. Only minor software updates are planned.

Kentucky Senate. We currently are working on a new system for the clerk's office and may try to make some small changes to the voting computer, if possible.

Kentucky House. No sure when it will occur, but we are considering a complete update to the system.

Louisiana House. We plan to update the system during the 2008-2009 interim.

Massachusetts House. We are looking into changing the display boards. A budget amendment has been filed that would require smartcard or fingerprint recognition technology.

Minnesota Senate. We are planning to install a new International Roll-Call Corporation vote tally system soon (hopefully, before the 2009 session).

Minnesota House. Updates are continuous.

Montana Senate and House. We plan to replace both Senate and House systems this year.

Nebraska Unicameral. We plan to replace monitors and servers.

New York Assembly. Ongoing upgrading of software is occurring.

Table 7. Upcoming Updates to the Voting System, cont'd.

Other responses, cont'd.

Ohio House. Some controllers, page laptops and Speaker's computer will be replaced.

Oregon Senate. More display boards are being added to show more information.

Oregon House. There is a possibly.

Rhode Island House. We plan a minor software update to correct a fault in the calendar list program.

Texas House. The House is investigating installing biometric remote voting stations in the back of the chamber and in the members' lounge.

Virginia Senate. We are planning to integrate components with our journal system.

Virginia House. We are continually updating and evaluating the voting systems based on experiences, needs and suggestions from each year's session.

Washington Senate. We have a major update of software and associated board technology underway in preparation for the 2009 session.

West Virginia House. We have contracted for new name displays and upgrades to the display boards.

Wisconsin Senate. We would like to add a display board of some sort.

Wyoming Senate. It is possible that an update will occur.

Table 8. Major Elements of the Voting System

State	Voting stations may be turned on/off individually	Legislators vote from their individual desks	Legislators may vote at voting stations located at the rear or sides of the chamber	Votes are tallied electronically	Other
Alabama	H	H		B	
Alaska	B	B		B	
Arizona		H		H	
Arkansas	H	H		B	
California				S	
Colorado	H	H		B	
Connecticut		B		B	
Delaware				H	
Florida	B	B		B	
Georgia		S		S	
Hawaii					
Idaho		H		H	
Illinois	B	B		B	
Indiana		S		S	
Iowa					
Kansas	H (1)	H		B	H (1)
Kentucky	H	H		B	
Louisiana	H	H		H	
Maine					
Maryland	H	H		H	
Massachusetts	H	H		H	
Michigan	H	H		H	
Minnesota	H	B		B	
Mississippi	H	H		H	
Missouri					
Montana	B	B		B	
Nebraska	S	S		S	
Nevada	B	B		B	
New Hampshire	H	H		H	
New Jersey		S		S	
New Mexico	H	H		H	
New York	H	H	H	H	
North Carolina	H	H		H	
North Dakota					
Ohio		H		H	
Oklahoma	H	H		H	
Oregon	H	H	H	B	

Table 8. Major Elements of the Voting System, cont'd.

State	Voting stations may be turned on/off individually	Legislators vote from their individual desks	Legislators may vote at voting stations located at the rear or sides of the chamber	Votes are tallied electronically	Other
Pennsylvania	H	H		B	
Rhode Island	H	H		H	
South Carolina					
South Dakota		H		H	
Tennessee	S	S		S	
Texas	H	H		B	
Utah	H	H		B	
Vermont					
Virginia	B	B		B	
Washington				S	
West Virginia		H		H	
Wisconsin				S	
Wyoming				B	

Note:

1. Kansas House. Voting stations are locked by the clerk when a member is excused for sickness, legislative or personal reasons. Individual members cannot lock their own desks. If a member is unable to reach his/her seat in order to vote, the member may request recognition from the Speaker to have the clerk vote for him/her. The vote is announced by name and if yea or nay. This is noted on the vote printout with an asterisk.

Table 9. How Legislators Vote at Their Individual Desks

State	Legislators vote via hard-wired buttons on their desks	Legislators vote fusing personal voting key cards	Legislators vote using finger print technology	Legislators voting using voice recognition software	Legislators vote on a laptop or personal computer	Other
Alabama	H					
Alaska	B					
Arizona						
Arkansas	H					
California						
Colorado	H					
Connecticut	B					
Delaware						
Florida	B					
Georgia	S					
Hawaii						
Idaho					H	
Illinois	B					
Indiana	S					
Iowa						
Kansas	H					
Kentucky	H					
Louisiana	H					
Maine						
Maryland	H					
Massachusetts	H					
Michigan	H					
Minnesota	B					
Mississippi						
Missouri						
Montana	B					
Nebraska	S					
Nevada	B					
New Hampshire	H					
New Jersey	S					
New Mexico	H					
New York	H	H				
North Carolina	H					
North Dakota						
Ohio	H					
Oklahoma	H					
Oregon	H		H			

Table 9. How Legislators Vote at Their Individual Desks, cont'd.

State	Legislators vote via hard-wired buttons on their desks	Legislators vote fusing personal voting key cards	Legislators vote using finger print technology	Legislators voting using voice recognition software	Legislators vote on a laptop or personal computer	Other
Pennsylvania	H					
Rhode Island	H					
South Carolina						
South Dakota	H					
Tennessee	S					
Texas	H					
Utah	H					
Vermont						
Virginia	B				H (1)	
Washington						
West Virginia						
Wisconsin						
Wyoming						

Note:

1. Virginia House. The Speak only has this option on the floor.

Table 10. Options that Legislators Have When Voting

State	To vote aye	To vote nay	To vote present (or another term to indicate no position)	Not to vote at all	Other
Alabama	B	B	B	B	
Alaska	B	B			
Arizona	H	H			
Arkansas	B	B	B	B	
California	S	S		S	
Colorado	B	B			S (1)
Connecticut	B	B			
Delaware	H	H	H		
Florida	B	B			
Georgia	S	S		S	
Hawaii					
Idaho	H	H			H (2)
Illinois	B	B	B	B	
Indiana	S	S			
Iowa					
Kansas	B	B	B	B	S (3)
Kentucky	B	B	S	S	
Louisiana	H	H			
Maine					
Maryland	H	H			H (4)
Massachusetts	H	H	H	H	
Michigan	H	H		H	
Minnesota	B	B		B	
Mississippi	B	B	B	B	
Missouri					
Montana	B	B		B	
Nebraska	S	S	S		
Nevada	B	B	B		
New Hampshire	H	H		H (5)	
New Jersey	S	S		S	
New Mexico	B	B			
New York	H	H		H	
North Carolina	H	H		H	
North Dakota					
Ohio	H	H			
Oklahoma	H	H		H	
Oregon	B	B			

Table 10. Options that Legislators Have When Voting, cont'd.

State	To vote aye	To vote nay	To vote present (or another term to indicate no position)	Not to vote at all	Other
Pennsylvania	B	B		H	
Rhode Island	H	H		H	
South Carolina					
South Dakota	H	H			
Tennessee	S	S	S	S	
Texas	H	H	H	H	
Utah	B	B			
Vermont	B	B		S (6)	
Virginia	B	B	B (7)	H (7)	
Washington	S	S			
West Virginia	H	H		H	
Wisconsin					
Wyoming	B	B			

Notes:

1. Colorado Senate. By rule, members may abstain from voting.
2. Idaho House. The chief clerk can add paired votes.
3. Kansas Senate. We can take votes 10 at a time. Senators only give their "no" votes and say "aye" on the remainder. These are tabulated, and a summary of the 10 votes is available for the president. Individual roll calls then print out.
4. Maryland House. A member may be excused for conflict of interest per House Rules.
5. New Hampshire House. In the House, a member may not vote only if he/she has declared a conflict of interest.
6. Vermont Senate. In the Senate, a member may not vote only if he/she is absent from the chamber or has a conflict of interest.
7. Virginia House. A member may vote abstention, which means they have a conflict of interest per House Rule 69. A member may be challenged to vote if he or she is present and is not voting.

Table 11. Distribution of Roll Call Votes

State	Roll call votes are posted to the Internet in real time	Roll call votes are posted to the Internet, but posting time is delayed	The public may request vote printouts from a room in the capitol or legislative	Other
Alabama	B		B	
Alaska			B	
Arizona	H			
Arkansas		B	B	
California		S	S	
Colorado		B	H	
Connecticut		B	B	
Delaware	H			
Florida	B		B	
Georgia		S	S	
Hawaii				
Idaho		H	H	
Illinois		B	S	
Indiana		S	S	
Iowa				
Kansas		B	B	
Kentucky		B	B	
Louisiana	H		H	
Maine				
Maryland		H	H	
Massachusetts		H	H	
Michigan				
Minnesota		B	B	
Mississippi		B	B	
Missouri				
Montana		B	B	
Nebraska		S	S	
Nevada	B		B	
New Hampshire	H		H	
New Jersey		S	S	
New Mexico		B	S	
New York		H	H	
North Carolina		H	H	
North Dakota				
Ohio				
Oklahoma	H			
Oregon	H (1)	B	B	

Table 11. Distribution of Roll Call Votes, cont'd.

State	Roll call votes are posted to the Internet in real time	Roll call votes are posted to the Internet, but posting time is delayed	The public may request vote printouts from a room in the capitol or legislative	Other
Pennsylvania		B	H	
Rhode Island		H		
South Carolina				
South Dakota		H	H	
Tennessee		S		
Texas		H	S	
Utah		B	B	
Vermont	H	S		
Virginia	H (2)	B	B	
Washington	S			
West Virginia		H	H	
Wisconsin	S			
Wyoming	B		B	

Notes:

1. Oregon House. The roll-call votes posted to the Internet in real time are listed as unofficial.
2. Virginia House. Real time posting of floor votes (not committee votes) is provided for internal use by members and staff via the chamber automation program.

Table 12. Method Used to Establish Whether A Quorum Is Present

State	Electronic voting system is used for all quorum counts	Typically done by hand count, but use of the electronic voting system may be requested	Always done by hand count	Other
Alabama	S		H	
Alaska	B			
Arizona		H		
Arkansas	H			
California			S	
Colorado	H		S	
Connecticut	H			S (1)
Delaware	H			
Florida	B			
Georgia	S			
Hawaii			H	
Idaho	H			
Illinois	H			S (2)
Indiana	S			
Iowa				
Kansas	B			
Kentucky	B			
Louisiana	H			
Maine				
Maryland	H			
Massachusetts	H		S	
Michigan	H			
Minnesota	B			
Mississippi	H		S	
Missouri				
Montana	B			
Nebraska	S			
Nevada		H	S	
New Hampshire	H			
New Jersey	S			
New Mexico	H			S (3)
New York	H			
North Carolina				H (4)
North Dakota				
Ohio			H	
Oklahoma	H (5)			
Oregon	S			H (6)

Table 12. Method Used to Establish Whether A Quorum Is Present, cont'd.

State	Electronic voting system is used for all quorum counts	Typically done by hand count, but use of the electronic voting system may be requested	Always done by hand count	Other
Pennsylvania	B			
Rhode Island	H			
South Carolina				
South Dakota			H	
Tennessee	S			
Texas	S	H		H (7)
Utah	H	S		
Vermont			B	
Virginia	B			
Washington	S			
West Virginia	H			
Wisconsin			S	
Wyoming			B	

Notes:

1. Connecticut Senate. The Senate does not take quorum votes.
2. Illinois Senate. A quorum is assumed unless established otherwise.
3. New Mexico Senate. A quorum count is always done by the clerk calling the roll.
4. North Carolina House. The voting equipment is used for a quorum call if it is not evident that a quorum is present.
5. Oklahoma House. This is not a recorded vote.
6. Oregon House. The opening roll call of the membership is taken by the clerk calling the roll and the members responding. From then on, the members check in and out with the clerk prior to leaving the floor. If someone leaves without checking through the clerk's desk, they are shown absent on the votes. The clerk's staff also monitors the number of members on the floor to ensure a quorum is present prior to a vote being taken.
7. Texas House. Most often, the question of a lack of a quorum arises when an electronic vote shows such a lack. The vote may be verified by hand count or the electronic vote is accepted as showing a lack of a quorum.

**Table 13. Method Used to Vote on Proposed Amendments
During Committee of the Whole**

State	Committee of the whole is not used as a regular part of bill processing on the floor	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand or standing count for all votes	Other
Alabama	B					
Alaska	B					
Arizona					H	
Arkansas	H					
California	S					
Colorado					B	
Connecticut	H			S		
Delaware	H					
Florida	B					
Georgia					S	S (1)
Hawaii	H					
Idaho					H	
Illinois	S		H			
Indiana	S					
Iowa						
Kansas			B	B		H (2)
Kentucky	S	H				
Louisiana	H					H (3)
Maine						
Maryland	H					
Massachusetts	H				S	
Michigan	H					
Minnesota	H		S	S		
Mississippi			H	S		
Missouri						
Montana		H		S		S (4)
Nebraska	S					
Nevada	B			H		H (5)
New Hampshire	H					
New Jersey	S					
New Mexico	H			S		
New York	H					
North Carolina	H					
North Dakota						
Ohio	H					
Oklahoma	H					
Oregon						B (6)

**Table 13. Method Used to Vote on Proposed Amendments
During Committee of the Whole, cont'd.**

State	Committee of the whole is not used as a regular part of bill processing on the floor	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand or standing count for all votes	Other
Pennsylvania	B					
Rhode Island	H					
South Carolina						
South Dakota		H				
Tennessee	S					
Texas	B					
Utah	B					
Vermont	B					
Virginia	B					
Washington	S					
West Virginia	H					
Wisconsin	S					
Wyoming				H	S	

Notes:

1. Georgia Senate. In the Senate, there are not recorded votes in the committee of the whole.
2. Kansas House. A division (a non-recorded vote for a quick tally) may be taken upon request of any member following a voice vote that may not be clearly decisive.
3. Louisiana House. We use committee of the whole for the state budget bill; then the electronic voting system is used for all votes.
4. Montana Senate. The presiding officer in the Senate tries to sense whether an electronic count is needed. If not, he/she will call for a voice vote.
5. Nevada Assembly. The Assembly typically does not meet as a committee of the whole during the regular session to take action on a bill. It does, however, meet as a committee of the whole during special sessions.
6. Oregon Senate and House. Floor amendments are not allowed.

Table 14. Method Used to Vote on Proposed Amendments During Second Reading

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Alabama					S (1)
Alaska	B				
Arizona					H (2)
Arkansas			H		
California			S		
Colorado				H	
Connecticut		H	S		
Delaware			H		
Florida		H	S		
Georgia			S (3)		
Hawaii			H		
Idaho					H (4)
Illinois		H	B		
Indiana		S			
Iowa					
Kansas		H	H		
Kentucky			H		S (5)
Louisiana	H				
Maine					
Maryland		H	H		
Massachusetts		H		S	
Michigan		H			
Minnesota		B	S		
Mississippi		H	S		
Missouri					
Montana	H		S		
Nebraska	S				
Nevada		S	B		
New Hampshire		H	H		H (6)
New Jersey	S				
New Mexico	H		S		
New York	H				
North Carolina					H (7)
North Dakota					
Ohio				H	
Oklahoma			H		
Oregon					B (8)

**Table 14. Method Used to Vote on Proposed Amendments During Second Reading,
cont'd.**

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Pennsylvania	H	S			
Rhode Island	H				
South Carolina					
South Dakota	H				
Tennessee					S (9)
Texas		S	H		
Utah			B		
Vermont			B		
Virginia			B (10)		
Washington			S		
West Virginia		H	H		
Wisconsin			S		
Wyoming			B (11)		

Notes:

1. Alabama Senate. The Senate does not vote on amendments during second reading.
2. Arizona House. Amendments are not proposed on second reading.
3. Georgia Senate. The Senate has just started adopting most committee amendments and substitutes by unanimous consent.
4. Idaho House. Floor amendments are not allowed.
5. Kentucky Senate. Amendments are only voted upon after the bill has had third reading and is posted in the orders of the day.
6. New Hampshire House. Members may request a division vote, which also is taken electronically.
7. North Carolina House. The House Rules do not require that an electronic vote is taken on amendments on second reading. An electronic vote is required for amendments offered after second reading. It is the practice of the House to use the electronic voting system on amendments to public bills.
8. Oregon Senate and House. Floor amendments are not allowed.
9. Tennessee Senate. This is not applicable in the Senate.
10. Virginia Senate. In the Senate, Senate bills are amended on second reading; House bills are amended on third reading.
11. Wyoming Senate. If an amendment directly increases or decreases an appropriation, a roll call vote is required.

Table 15. Method Used to Vote on Proposed Amendments During Third Reading

State	Amendments are not allowed on third or final passage reading	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Alabama		B				
Alaska	B					
Arizona	H					
Arkansas	H					
California				S		
Colorado		H		S		
Connecticut			H	S		
Delaware				H		
Florida			H	S		
Georgia				S (1)		
Hawaii				H		
Idaho						H (2)
Illinois	B					
Indiana	S					
Iowa						
Kansas	H		S	S		
Kentucky				B		
Louisiana		H	H			
Maine						
Maryland						H (3)
Massachusetts			H		S	
Michigan			H			
Minnesota	B	H				
Mississippi			H	S		
Missouri						
Montana	B					
Nebraska		S				
Nevada			S	B		
New Hampshire	H					
New Jersey	S					
New Mexico		H		S		
New York		H				
North Carolina		H				
North Dakota						
Ohio		H				
Oklahoma				H		
Oregon						B (4)

Table 15. Method Used to Vote on Proposed Amendments During Third Reading,
cont'd.

State	Amendments are not allowed on third or final passage reading	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Pennsylvania	H		S			
Rhode Island		H				
South Carolina						
South Dakota		H ¹				
Tennessee				S		
Texas			S	H		
Utah				B		
Vermont				B		
Virginia	H					S (5)
Washington	S					
West Virginia			H			
Wisconsin	S					
Wyoming				B (6)		

Notes:

1. Georgia Senate. Amendments can only be considered upon the third reading of legislation.
2. Idaho House. Floor amendments are not allowed.
3. Maryland House. Amendments to House bills are not allowed on third reading. Amendments to Senate bills are allowed on third reading; the votes typically are taken by voice vote or hand count, but a roll call can be requested.
4. Oregon Senate and House. Floor amendments are not allowed.
5. Virginia Senate. Only House bills may be amended on third reading, and this typically is done by voice vote or hand count, unless a roll call is requested. Electronic votes are taken for all final passage votes.
6. Wyoming Senate. If an amendment directly increases or decreases an appropriation, a roll call vote is required

Table 16. Method Used to Vote on Procedural Motions Directly Relating to A Bill
During Floor Debate

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Alabama		H	B		
Alaska	B				
Arizona			H		
Arkansas			H		
California			S		
Colorado		H	S		H (1)
Connecticut		B			
Delaware			H		
Florida		H	S		
Georgia		S	S		
Hawaii			H		
Idaho			H		
Illinois			B		
Indiana			S		
Iowa					
Kansas			B		
Kentucky	H		S		
Louisiana	H				
Maine					
Maryland			H		
Massachusetts		H		S	
Michigan			H		
Minnesota		S	B		
Mississippi		H	S		
Missouri					
Montana	H		S		
Nebraska	S				
Nevada		S	B		
New Hampshire		H	H		H (2)
New Jersey			S		
New Mexico		H	S		
New York	H				
North Carolina					H (3)
North Dakota					
Ohio			H		
Oklahoma			H		
Oregon	H		S		H (4)

Table 16. Method Used to Vote on Procedural Motions Directly Relating to A Bill
During Floor Debate, cont'd.

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Pennsylvania	H	S			
Rhode Island	H				
South Carolina					
South Dakota		H			
Tennessee			S		
Texas		S	H		
Utah			H	S	
Vermont			B		
Virginia			B		
Washington			S		
West Virginia		H			
Wisconsin			S		
Wyoming			B		

Notes:

1. Colorado House. This varies for certain motions. For the motion to lay over, an electronic vote is taken only if requested. A vote on the motion to refer or rerefer is taken electronically. No electronic votes are taken if such motions occur during second reading in committee of the whole.
2. New Hampshire House. Members may request a division vote, which also is taken electronically.
3. North Carolina House. All motions to lay public bills on the table and all motions to postpone public bills indefinitely require use of the electronic voting system.
4. Oregon House. Typically, the electronic voting system is used for most votes; however, a motion to close debate usually is by voice vote.
5. Wyoming Senate and House. In both chambers, this is the general practice; by rule, a roll-call vote is required for certain procedures.

Table 17. Method Used to Vote on Motions that May Result in Final Action During Floor Debate

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Alabama	H				
Alaska	B				
Arizona	H				
Arkansas					H (1)
California	S				
Colorado	H		S		
Connecticut	S	H			
Delaware			H		
Florida		H	S		
Georgia	S				
Hawaii			H		
Idaho			H		
Illinois	B				
Indiana	S				
Iowa					
Kansas	B				
Kentucky			B		
Louisiana	H				
Maine					
Maryland	H				
Massachusetts		H		S	H (2)
Michigan	H				
Minnesota	H	S	S		
Mississippi	H		S		
Missouri					
Montana	B				
Nebraska	S				
Nevada		S	B		
New Hampshire		H	H		H (3)
New Jersey	S				
New Mexico		H	S		
New York	H				
North Carolina					H (4)
North Dakota					
Ohio	H				
Oklahoma			H		H (5)
Oregon	B				

Table 17. Method Used to Vote on Motions that May Result in Final Action During Floor Debate, cont'd.

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Pennsylvania	B				
Rhode Island	H				
South Carolina					
South Dakota		H			
Tennessee	S				
Texas	B				
Utah	S		H		
Vermont			B (6)		
Virginia	B (7)				
Washington			S		
West Virginia					H (8)
Wisconsin			S		
Wyoming	S		H (9)		

Notes:

1. Arkansas House. Votes related to final passage--e.g., concur in Senate amendments or override the governor's veto--are voted electronically. Procedural motions may be voice votes or voted electronically.
2. Massachusetts House. A roll call is required on veto overrides. In addition, the Constitution requires roll call votes on certain bills when they are placed before the House and Senate for final enactment.
3. New Hampshire House. Members may request a division vote, which also is taken electronically. Veto overrides always are done by electronic roll call as required by New Hampshire Constitution Part II, Article 44.
4. North Carolina House. All motions to lay public bills on the table and all motions to postpone public bills indefinitely require use of the electronic voting system. All conference reports require an electronic vote.
5. Oklahoma House. A veto override would require a recorded vote, but the other examples would be voice votes.
6. Vermont Senate. The roll must be called for veto override questions and amendments to the state constitution.
7. Virginia House. In the House, if final action is determined by a procedural motion, a voice vote would apply, unless the one-fifth of the body requests a recorded vote.
8. West Virginia House. The vote mechanism depends upon the motion under consideration. Passage of bills requires a roll call. Overrides require a roll call. Incidental motions may be by voice vote or, if requested, roll call.
9. Wyoming House. This is the general practice; by rule, a roll-call vote is required for certain procedures

Table 18. Method Used to Vote on Procedural Motions that Do Not Relate to a Specific Bill During Floor Debate

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Alabama		H	S		
Alaska	B				
Arizona			H		
Arkansas			H		
California			S		
Colorado		H		S	
Connecticut		B			
Delaware			H		
Florida		H	S		
Georgia		S	S		
Hawaii			H		
Idaho			H		
Illinois			B		
Indiana				S	
Iowa					
Kansas			S	H	
Kentucky	H			S	
Louisiana	H				
Maine					
Maryland			H		
Massachusetts		H		S	
Michigan		H			
Minnesota		B	S		
Mississippi		H	S		
Missouri					
Montana			B		
Nebraska		S			
Nevada		S	B		
New Hampshire			H		
New Jersey			S		
New Mexico		H	S		
New York		H			
North Carolina			H		
North Dakota					
Ohio		H			
Oklahoma					H (1)
Oregon	H		S	H	

Table 18. Method Used to Vote on Procedural Motions that Do Not Relate to a Specific Bill During Floor Debate, cont'd.

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call can be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Pennsylvania		B			
Rhode Island	H				
South Carolina					
South Dakota		H			
Tennessee			S		
Texas			B		
Utah			H	S	
Vermont			B		
Virginia			B		
Washington			S		
West Virginia		H			
Wisconsin			S		
Wyoming				B	

Note:

1. Oklahoma House. This typically is done by a motion without objection by the floor leader.

**Table 19. Method Used to Vote on Proposed Amendments
During A Committee Meeting**

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Hand recorded roll calls for all votes	Hand recorded roll call but only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call may be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Alabama				H	H		S (1)
Alaska					B		
Arizona					H		
Arkansas				H			
California			S (2)				
Colorado			B				
Connecticut			H		S		
Delaware							H (3)
Florida					S	H	
Georgia					S		
Hawaii			H				
Idaho					H		
Illinois					B		
Indiana			S				
Iowa							
Kansas					B		H (4)
Kentucky			H		S		
Louisiana			H				
Maine							
Maryland							
Massachusetts					H	S	
Michigan			H				
Minnesota				B	S		
Mississippi					B		
Missouri							
Montana						B	
Nebraska			S				
Nevada					H	S	
New Hampshire			H				
New Jersey			S		1		
New Mexico			H		S		
New York			H				
North Carolina					H		
North Dakota							
Ohio			H				
Oklahoma					H		
Oregon			H		S		

**Table 19. Method Used to Vote on Proposed Amendments
During A Committee Meeting, cont'd.**

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Hand recorded roll calls for all votes	Hand recorded roll call but only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call may be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Pennsylvania			B				
Rhode Island			H				
South Carolina							
South Dakota					H		
Tennessee					S		
Texas					H	S	
Utah			S		H		
Vermont			S (5)	H	S		
Virginia					B (6)		
Washington					S		
West Virginia						H	
Wisconsin					S		
Wyoming					B		

Notes:

1. Alabama Senate. All final actions of a committee are taken by roll call.
2. California Senate. All standing committee votes are taken by hand during committee. After adjournment of committee, votes are reconciled by committee staff, and the committee assistant records the vote in a data base program called Committee Actions. Upon completion of the reconciling and posting the votes in Committee Actions, the committee assistant brings the proper paperwork to the Senate Desk and then releases the results posted in Committee Actions to the network.
3. Delaware House. House standing committees can only recommend amendments. All votes are taken on the floor during session.
4. Kansas House. An individual member may request that his/her vote be recorded even if others are not.
5. Vermont Senate. This occurs in some committees.
6. Virginia Senate and House. The Senate does not use electronic voting in committee. In the House, the committee chair or one-fifth of the committee members may request a recorded vote.

Table 20. Method Used to Vote on Procedural Motions During A Committee Meeting

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Hand recorded roll calls for all votes	Hand recorded roll call but only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call may be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Alabama				H	B		
Alaska					B		
Arizona					H		
Arkansas				H			
California			S (1)				
Colorado			B				
Connecticut			H		S		
Delaware						H	
Florida					B		
Georgia					S		
Hawaii					H		
Idaho					H		
Illinois				H	S		
Indiana			S				
Iowa							
Kansas					B		
Kentucky			H			S	
Louisiana			H				
Maine							
Maryland							
Massachusetts					H	S	
Michigan			H				
Minnesota				S	B		
Mississippi					B		
Missouri							
Montana						B	
Nebraska					S		
Nevada					H	S	
New Hampshire					H		
New Jersey			S				
New Mexico			H	S	S		
New York			H				
North Carolina							H (2)
North Dakota							
Ohio			H				
Oklahoma					H		
Oregon			H		S	H	H (3)

Table 20. Method Used to Vote on Procedural Motions During A Committee Meeting,
cont'd.

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Hand recorded roll calls for all votes	Hand recorded roll call but only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call may be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Pennsylvania			S			H	
Rhode Island			H				
South Carolina							
South Dakota						H	
Tennessee					S		
Texas					H	S	
Utah			S		H		
Vermont				H	S	S (4)	
Virginia					B (5)		
Washington					S		
West Virginia						H	
Wisconsin					S		
Wyoming						B	

Notes:

1. California Senate. All standing committee votes are taken by hand during committee. After adjournment of committee, votes are reconciled by committee staff, and the committee assistant records the vote in a data base program called Committee Actions. Upon completion of the reconciling and posting the votes in Committee Actions, the committee assistant brings the proper paperwork to the Senate Desk and then releases the results posted in Committee Actions to the network.
2. North Carolina House. Committees cannot table a bill in the North Carolina House. Amendments may be tabled in committee; such action typically would be by voice vote, unless a roll call vote was requested.
3. Oregon House. The committee clerk calls the roll, and each member responds either "aye" or "nay," or the committee chair may call for a voice vote.
4. Vermont Senate. This occurs in some committees.
5. Virginia Senate and House. The Senate does not use electronic voting in committee. In the House, the committee chair or one-fifth of the committee members may request a recorded vote.

Table 21. Method Used to Take A Final Vote on A Bill During A Committee Meeting

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Hand recorded roll calls for all votes	Hand recorded roll call but only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call may be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Alabama			S	H	H		
Alaska					B		
Arizona			H				
Arkansas				H			
California			S (1)				
Colorado			B				
Connecticut	S		H				
Delaware					H		
Florida			B				
Georgia					S		
Hawaii			H				
Idaho					H		
Illinois			S	H			
Indiana			S				
Iowa							
Kansas				H	S		
Kentucky			B				
Louisiana			H				
Maine							
Maryland							
Massachusetts					H	S	
Michigan			H				
Minnesota					H		S(2)
Mississippi					B		
Missouri							
Montana						B	
Nebraska			S				
Nevada					H	S	
New Hampshire			H				
New Jersey			S				
New Mexico			H	S	S		
New York			H				
North Carolina					H		
North Dakota							
Ohio			H				H (3)
Oklahoma			H				
Oregon			B				H (4)

Table 21. Method Used to Take A Final Vote on A Bill During A Committee Meeting, cont'd.

State	Electronic voting system for all votes	Electronic voting system only if a roll call is requested	Hand recorded roll calls for all votes	Hand recorded roll call but only if a roll call is requested	Typically a voice vote or hand count but a roll call may be requested	Voice vote or hand count for all votes	Other
Pennsylvania			B				
Rhode Island			H				
South Carolina							
South Dakota						H	
Tennessee			S				
Texas			B				
Utah					H		
Vermont			S	H			
Virginia	H (5)					S	
Washington					S		
West Virginia			H				
Wisconsin						S	
Wyoming			B				

Notes:

1. California Senate. All standing committee votes are taken by hand during committee. After adjournment of committee, votes are reconciled by committee staff, and the committee assistant records the vote in a data base program called Committee Actions. Upon completion of the reconciling and posting the votes in Committee Actions, the committee assistant brings the proper paperwork to the Senate Desk and then releases the results posted in Committee Actions to the network.
2. Minnesota Senate. The vote is taken by voice vote or, if requested, a hand recorded roll-call.
3. Ohio House. Members' votes are taken by roll call, but the members must actually sign the committee report for the vote to be official. If the member leaves without signing the report, it is as if he/she did not vote, regardless of the roll call.
4. Oregon House. The committee clerk calls the roll, and each member responds "aye" or "nay." The vote becomes part of the official record.
5. Virginia House. Presently, only 10 of the 14 standing committees use the electronic voting system. A recorded vote is required on any motion to report a bill from a standing committee. A voice vote is permitted on any other motion, unless the committee chair or one-fifth of the committee members direct a recorded vote.

Table 22. How Long A Roll Call Vote Remains Open

State	Senate	House
Alabama	3-4 minutes	30 seconds
Alaska	Determined by the presiding officer	Determined by the presiding officer
Arizona		(1)
Arkansas		Long enough for members to reasonably vote at their desks
California	Determined by the presiding officer	
Colorado	Only long enough to log votes	8-15 seconds
Connecticut	3-4 minutes	1-5 minutes
Delaware		Long enough to record votes and vote changes
Florida	Less than 1 minute	60 seconds
Georgia	60 seconds	
Hawaii		
Idaho		Less than 1 minute
Illinois	5-10 seconds	
Indiana		
Iowa		
Kansas	Up to 15 minutes	Determined by the presiding officer
Kentucky	Determined by the presiding officer	15-30 seconds
Louisiana		Less than 30 seconds
Maine		
Maryland		10 seconds to hours
Massachusetts		(2)
Michigan		Determined by the presiding officer
Minnesota	Typically 1-2 minutes	Several minutes
Mississippi	(3)	Determined by the presiding officer
Missouri		
Montana	30 seconds	30 seconds
Nebraska	Less than 1 minute	NA
Nevada		Less than 1 minute
New Hampshire		30 seconds
New Jersey	Determined by the presiding officer	
New Mexico		30 seconds
New York		Not less than 1 minute
North Carolina		10-15 seconds
North Dakota		

Table 22. How Long A Roll Call Vote Remains Open, cont'd.

State	Senate	House
Ohio		5-10 seconds
Oklahoma		2 minutes
Oregon	Determined by the presiding officer	30 seconds
Pennsylvania	5-10 minutes	30 seconds
Rhode Island		10-15 seconds
South Carolina		
South Dakota		Until all members have voted or been excused from voting
Tennessee	15-20 seconds	
Texas	(4)	1-2 minutes
Utah	(5)	Less than 5 minutes
Vermont		
Virginia	About 5 seconds	(6)
Washington	Determined by the presiding officer	
West Virginia		20 seconds or less
Wisconsin	Determined by the presiding officer	
Wyoming	Up to 1 minute	(7)

Notes:

1. Arizona House. Pursuant to House Rule, the chair determines when sufficient time has been afforded the members to vote. It usually is only one or two minutes, unless a number of members wish to explain their votes. Pursuant to House Rule, each member has the privilege of explaining his/her vote; the explanation cannot exceed five minutes.
2. Massachusetts House. Per House rule, the machine may be open between two and 22 minutes; typically, voting takes two to four minutes.
3. Mississippi Senate. When a roll call is taken manually, the vote is final after the presiding officer announces the vote. If a measure is passed "on the morning/afternoon call," then a member arriving late (before the morning/afternoon roll call was actually made) may be counted as voting based on a measure being adopted/passed "by the morning/afternoon roll call."
4. Texas Senate. The vote remains open until the Senate secretary has a response from all the members present.
5. Utah Senate. The vote remains open until the last name is called. If a senator comes in soon after the vote is closed, he/she may ask leave of the body to have his/her vote recorded.
6. Virginia House. On the floor, this is at the discretion of the speaker--usually about five seconds. In committee, this is at the committee chair's discretion--usually 30 seconds to one minute.
7. Wyoming House. The vote is open as long as it takes to call the roll and then announce twice that the vote is being closed.

Table 23. Who Is Allowed to Press Vote Buttons at A Legislator's Desk

State	Senate	House
Alabama	NA	Only legislators
Alaska	The member assigned to that desk	The member assigned to that desk
Arizona		The member assigned to that desk (1)
Arkansas	NA	Only legislators
California	NA	
Colorado	NA	The member assigned to that desk
Connecticut	The member assigned to that desk	
Delaware	NA	NA
Florida	(2)	(2)
Georgia	The member assigned to that desk	
Hawaii	NA	NA
Idaho	NA	(3)
Illinois	The member assigned to that desk	(4)
Indiana	The member assigned to that desk	
Iowa		
Kansas	NA	The member assigned to that desk
Kentucky	NA	(5)
Louisiana		Members of the House
Maine		
Maryland		The member assigned to that desk
Massachusetts	NA	(6)
Michigan		The member assigned to that desk
Minnesota	The member assigned to that desk	Members only
Mississippi	NA	The member assigned to that desk
Missouri	NA	
Montana	The member assigned to that desk	The member assigned to that desk
Nebraska	The member assigned to that desk	NA
Nevada	The member assigned to that desk	The member assigned to that desk
New Hampshire	NA	The member assigned to that desk
New Jersey	Only senators	
New Mexico	NA	The member assigned to that desk
New York	NA	The member assigned to that desk
North Carolina		The member assigned to that desk
North Dakota		
Ohio		The member assigned to that desk
Oklahoma		(7)
Oregon	NA	The member assigned to that desk
Pennsylvania	NA	The member assigned to that desk
Rhode Island		Legislators only
South Carolina		
South Dakota	NA	The member assigned to that desk

Table 23. Who Is Allowed to Press Vote Buttons at A Legislator's Desk, cont'd.

State	Senate	House
Tennessee	Legislators only	
Texas	NA	(8)
Utah	NA	The member assigned to that desk
Vermont	NA	NA
Virginia	The member or his/her desk mate	(9)
Washington	NA	
West Virginia		Legislators only
Wisconsin	NA	
Wyoming	NA	NA

Notes:

1. Arizona House. Pursuant to House Rule 14, no member is permitted to vote unless present in person; no member may vote for another; and when a roll call vote is ordered, no member may leave their seat until the vote is declared.
2. Florida Senate and House. In the Senate, the member assigned to that desk or another member upon the request of the member assigned to the desk. In the House, the member assigned to that desk or another member upon the request of the member assigned to that desk who must be present in the chamber.
3. Idaho House. The member assigned to that desk or the member's appointed stand-in. The chief clerk can place the vote from the clerk's computer if there is a technical problem.
4. Illinois House. The members by rule, although staff sometimes assist.
5. Kentucky House. The member assigned to that desk or a seat mate if the member assigned to that desk is returning to his/her seat and signals his/her seat mate to vote up or down.
6. Massachusetts House. The member assigned to that desk or, in the case of a member who is in the State House but has a physical problem that would make it difficult to get to the chamber, a court officer may be assigned to vote for that member per House Rule 49.
7. Oklahoma House. The member assigned to that desk or another member upon the request of the member assigned to that desk who is present in the chamber.
8. Texas House. Members are supposed to vote from their own desks and, by House rule, are prohibited from voting for each other.
9. Virginia House. On the floor and in committee, a member must vote from his/her designated seat.

Table 24. When A Legislator Can Change A Vote

State	A legislator may not change a vote after it has been cast	A vote may be changed up to the time that the presiding officer announces the final vote count	A vote may be changed after the presiding officer announces the final vote count	Other
Alabama		B		
Alaska		B		
Arizona		H		
Arkansas	H			
California		S		
Colorado		B		H (1)
Connecticut		B		
Delaware		H		
Florida			B	H (2)
Georgia		S		S (3)
Hawaii				
Idaho		H		
Illinois		H		S (4)
Indiana	S			
Iowa				
Kansas		B		S (5)
Kentucky		S	H	B (6)
Louisiana		H	H	H (7)
Maine				
Maryland			H (8)	
Massachusetts				B (9)
Michigan		H		
Minnesota		B		
Mississippi		S	H	
Missouri				
Montana			B	B (10)
Nebraska		S		
Nevada		B		B (11)
New Hampshire	H			H (12)
New Jersey		S		
New Mexico		B		
New York			H	H (13)
North Carolina				H (14)
North Dakota				
Ohio	H			H (15)
Oklahoma		H		
Oregon		B		B (16)

Table 24. When A Legislator Can Change A Vote, cont'd.

State	A legislator may not change a vote after it has been cast	A vote may be changed up to the time that the presiding officer announces the final vote count	A vote may be changed after the presiding officer announces the final vote count	Other
Pennsylvania	H	S		
Rhode Island			H	H (17)
South Carolina				
South Dakota	H			
Tennessee		S	S	
Texas			H (18)	S (18)
Utah		B	S (19)	
Vermont		H		
Virginia		B	H (20)	
Washington		S		
West Virginia				H (21)
Wisconsin		S	S (22)	
Wyoming		B		

Notes:

1. Colorado House. A member cannot change his or her vote once the speaker closes the vote.
2. Florida House. Members may go into the system, change their votes and add explanations that are published in the journal. This does not change the original vote.
3. Georgia Senate. The member can change his/her vote until the voting system is locked (about 60 seconds). After that, a member may submit in writing that he/she voted in error. The note goes into the journal, but the original roll call is not altered and the vote outcome is never changed.
4. Illinois Senate. Voting is open until the presiding officer directs the Senate secretary to "take the record;" votes can be changed until that point.
5. Kansas Senate. By rule, unanimous consent of the body is required to change a vote after the roll call has been closed.
6. Kentucky Senate and House. Senators may vote after the fact or change a vote later via the "vote modification sheet." The Senate produces a "vote modification" sheet on each day that it is necessary. Although the vote modification sheet does not change the official roll call nor does it affect the outcome of the bill, it is posted online each day in a separate location from the roll call sheets and it is listed in the journal. In the House, there is no time limit when a member may record a vote change as long as the body is in session.
7. Louisiana House. A change to a vote requested on the same legislative day as the day on which the vote was cast is granted by the House as a courtesy. After the day of the vote, to record a change in a vote would require the member to request that the House Rules be suspended.

Table 24. When A Legislator Can Change A Vote, cont'd.

8. Maryland House. After the presiding officer announces the final vote count, a vote change cannot affect the final outcome.
9. Massachusetts Senate and House. Members may change their votes until the roll call is closed by the presiding officer.
10. Montana Senate and House. Without objection from other members, a vote can be changed after the floor session. This usually meets with no objection unless it changes the vote outcome.
11. Nevada Senate and Assembly. In the Senate, once the presiding officer requests that the vote be closed, changes to votes are not recorded. In the Assembly, a member may change his/her vote at any time before the announcement of the vote if the voting is by voice or at any time before the votes are electronically recorded if the voting is conducted electronically.
12. New Hampshire House. After the buzzer sounds at the end of 30 seconds, a member may fill out a request that he/she "voted aye and meant to vote nay" (or vice versa) and have that notation printed in the journal. This does not affect the vote count.
13. New York Assembly. Assembly Rule allows the recording of votes within 15 minutes after the results have been announced when such vote does not change the final result and such member has been previously recorded on a roll call on a bill that day.
14. North Carolina House. Typically, any changes are made within a few minutes of the vote being cast. Once the House adjourns for the day, no changes are made unless the member makes a motion the next day for consent of the House to be recorded differently. No changes are made if it affects the outcome of the bill.
15. Ohio House. The only way to change a vote is through a motion to reconsider.
16. Oregon Senate and House. In the Senate, members may request unanimous consent to change their votes after the gavel falls. In the House, upon the request of the opposite party's leadership, a member may be granted a rule suspension to permit him/her to chair his/her vote before the adjournment of that day's floor session.
17. Rhode Island House. A legislator may change his/her vote at any time if 1) it does not change the final outcome of the vote and 2) with the leave of the body.
18. Texas Senate and House. In the Senate, for the vote to count, it must be changed before the final vote is announced; if the change will not affect the outcome of the final vote, a member is allowed to change his/her vote anytime during that day's session. In the House, a legislator must have unanimous consent to change his or her vote, and it cannot change the original outcome of the motion; rarely is a member recognized for this purpose.
19. Utah Senate. If the body gives permission, a legislator may change his vote after the presiding officer has announced the final vote count.

Table 24. When A Legislator Can Change A Vote, cont'd.

20. Virginia House. On the floor, a member may submit a "vote statement" after a vote is closed, announced and final. This statement does not change the vote, but merely reflects the member's intent to either correct an incorrect vote previously cast or to cast a vote that was missed. Unless leave is granted, the member has until 9:00 a.m. the next legislative day to submit a vote statement to the journal clerk. If leave is granted, the member may submit a vote statement for votes missed within three business days.

The procedure for missed committee votes is as follows:

Any member who misses a committee vote and wishes to have their vote recorded may do so provided their vote does not change the outcome. Members must record their votes in the physical presence of the committee clerk unless the Speaker has granted special leave. Committee clerks will not accept votes over the phone or by email.

If a member is unable to record his vote because the vote would change the outcome, the member may abstain.

For any morning committee meeting, voting rolls will close at 12:30 p.m. and the responsible committee clerk will come to the Chamber during the morning hour to provide members the opportunity to be recorded on any missed votes.

For any afternoon committee meeting, the rolls will close at 5:30 p.m. unless the meeting adjourns after 5:30 p.m. in which case the rolls will close 30 minutes after adjournment of the meeting.

Pursuant to Article IV, Section 7 of the Constitution of Virginia relating to the right of each house to settle its own rules of procedure, all committee votes shall be unofficial records and not available to the public until such time as all members of the committee have an opportunity to vote pursuant to House procedures for missed committee votes. Once the voting rolls close, only the final committee vote shall be communicated to the Clerk of the House pursuant to Rule 18(c), released to the Legislative Information System (LIS) or otherwise be made available.

Committee clerks will not attempt to track down members. The burden is on the member to track down the clerk.

21. West Virginia House. Votes may only be changed with the consent of the House, as the result is announced, and only if an error occurred. Merely changing one's mind is not grounds for changing a vote.
22. Wisconsin Senate. Senate Rule 73m states:
- (1) A member who does not vote during a roll call on a proposal may request unanimous consent to have his or her vote included in that roll after the roll is closed, if all of the following apply:
 - (a) The request does not interrupt another roll call.
 - (b) The request is made no later than immediately following the close of the next occurring roll call.
 - (c) The member's vote, if included, will not change the result of the roll call.
 - (2) If sub. (1) precludes a member from making a request or if the request is objected to, the member may request unanimous consent to have the journal reflect how the member would have voted had he or she been in his or her seat when the roll call was taken. A member may not interrupt a roll call to make a request under this subsection.

Table 25. Type(s) of Display Board(s)

State	There is no display board in the	Type of display board					
		Hard-wired display	Projection screen	Plasma screen	Video monitor	Disappear or blend into chamber background when not in use	Other
Alabama	S	H					
Alaska		B					
Arizona			H			H	
Arkansas		B		S			
California		S					
Colorado	S	H					
Connecticut		B					
Delaware	H						
Florida		B					
Georgia		S	S			S	
Hawaii							
Idaho	S						H (1)
Illinois				H	S		
Indiana			S				
Iowa							
Kansas	S	H				H	
Kentucky			S	H			
Louisiana		H					
Maine							
Maryland		H					
Massachusetts		H					
Michigan		H				H	
Minnesota		B		H			
Mississippi		B	S				
Missouri	S (2)						
Montana		B					
Nebraska		S					
Nevada		H	B			H	
New Hampshire		H					
New Jersey		S					
New Mexico		H				B	
New York		H					
North Carolina				H			
North Dakota							
Ohio		H					
Oklahoma		H					
Oregon		B				H	

Table 25. Type(s) of Display Board(s), cont'd.

State	There is no display board in the	Type of display board					
		Hard-wired display	Projection screen	Plasma screen	Video monitor	Disappear or blend into chamber background when not in use	Other
Pennsylvania	S	H					
Rhode Island		H					
South Carolina							
South Dakota		H					
Tennessee		S		S			
Texas		B					
Utah	S			H			S (3)
Vermont	B						
Virginia		B	H (4)	H (4)	H	H (4)	
Washington		S (5)					
West Virginia		H				H	
Wisconsin	S						
Wyoming	B						

Notes:

1. Idaho House. Temporarily, we have no display boards. This probably will change when we return to the capitol.
2. Missouri Senate. There is no display board in the chamber, but there is a small monitor in the hallway outside the chamber.
3. Utah Senate. The Senate currently has no display board in the chamber, but this may change next year. The Senate did not replace the boards in the newly remodeled capitol, but the senators want boards again.
4. Virginia House. Projection screens or plasma screens are used in committee rooms. The displays disappear or blend into the committee room's background when not in use.
5. Washington Senate. The current system uses a pair of LED boards at the front of the chamber. The new system will use a pair of either projection screens or video monitors located at the front of the chamber; we are exploring a projection display on the walls above the rostrum and at the rear of the chamber that would be more readily visible to the galleries and rostrum.

Table 26. What the Display Board(s) Show

State	Individual member names and how each member is voting	Bill or amendment number	Reading	Bill or amendment author or sponsor	Running vote total	Final vote total	Date	Other text (such as welcome messages)	Other
Alabama	H	H		H	H	H		H	
Alaska	B	B	B		B	B		B	
Arizona	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Arkansas	H	B	B	B		B		B	
California		S	S	S	S	S		S	
Colorado	H	H	H		H	H			
Connecticut	B	B	S			B		B	
Delaware									
Florida	B	B	B	S		S	H	B	
Georgia	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	
Hawaii									
Idaho									
Illinois	B	B	B	B	B	B	S	B	
Indiana	S	S	S	S		S		S	
Iowa									
Kansas	H	H	H			H		H	
Kentucky	S	B			S	S	S		
Louisiana	H	H	H	H				H	
Maine									
Maryland	H	H	H	H		H	H	H	
Massachusetts	H	H	H			H	H	H	
Michigan	H	H	H	H		H		H	
Minnesota	B	B	B	H	S	B		H	
Mississippi	H	B	H	S		H	H	B	
Missouri									
Montana	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	
Nebraska	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Nevada	B	B	B		B	B	S	B	
New Hampshire		H				H			
New Jersey	S	S	S		S	S			
New Mexico	H	B	B	B	H	B	S	B	
New York	H	H	H	H		H	H	H	
North Carolina	H	H	H	H		H		H	
North Dakota									
Ohio	H	H	H	H		H		H	
Oklahoma	H	H	H	H	H	H		H	
Oregon	B	B	B			B	S	B	H (1)

Table 26. What the Display Board(s) Show, cont'd.

State	Individual member names and how each member is voting	Bill or amendment number	Reading	Bill or amendment author or sponsor	Running vote total	Final vote total	Date	Other text (such as welcome messages)	Other
Pennsylvania	H	H	H	H	H	H			
Rhode Island	H	H	H	H		H		H	
South Carolina									
South Dakota	H	H	H	H		H	H	H	
Tennessee	S	S	S	S		S		S	
Texas	H	B	B	S		H	H	B	
Utah	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	S (2)
Vermont									
Virginia	B	B	B	B	H	B	B	B	B (3)
Washington		S	S	S		S		S	
West Virginia	H	H	H	H		H			
Wisconsin									
Wyoming									

Notes:

1. Oregon House. The floor manager or carrier of each measure or motion is shown.
2. Utah Senate. At this time, there is no display board in the chamber. In the gallery, however, a plasma screen shows the bill or amendment number, the reading, a running and final vote total, the date and other messages.
3. Virginia Senate and House. The Senate also use video of the member speaking and the presiding officer. House responses also apply to committee room displays.

Table 27. Information Kiosks

The following chambers reported that bill status, history or information kiosks or computers--available for public use--are located around the capitol or legislative building.

Alabama House	Montana Senate and House
Arizona House (1)	Nebraska Unicameral
Arkansas Senate and House	Nevada Senate and Assembly (6)
Connecticut Senate and House	New Mexico Senate and House
Florida Senate and House	New York Assembly
Georgia Senate (2)	North Carolina House
Hawaii House	Oklahoma House
Illinois Senate and House	Oregon House (7)
Indiana Senate	Pennsylvania Senate and House
Kansas Senate and House (3)	Texas Senate and House (8)
Louisiana House	Utah Senate
Maryland House	Vermont House
Massachusetts Senate and House	Virginia House
Minnesota Senate and House	Washington Senate (10)
Mississippi House (5)	

The following chambers reported that bill status, history or information kiosks or computers--available for public use--are not located around the capitol or legislative building.

Alabama Senate	Ohio House
Alaska Senate and House	Oregon Senate
California Senate	Rhode Island House
Colorado Senate and House	Tennessee Senate
Delaware House	Utah House
Idaho House	Vermont Senate (9)
Kentucky Senate and House (4)	Virginia Senate
Michigan House	West Virginia House (11)
Mississippi Senate	Wisconsin Senate
New Hampshire House	Wyoming Senate and House
New Jersey Senate	

Table 27. Information Kiosks, cont'd.

Notes:

1. Arizona House. A computer just outside the Chief Clerk's Office is available for public use for bill status information. Additionally, there are "request to speak" stations on the first floor in the House. Any member of the public can register at the stations and then indicate if they support or oppose any particular bill on a committee agenda and if they desire to speak at the committee hearing. Once registered in the system, anyone can log in on any computer via the Internet regarding their position on a particular bill on an agenda and if they desire to speak at a committee hearing.
2. Georgia Senate. We also have WiFi, so everyone can log on to our website for information.
3. Kansas Senate and House. In the Senate, kiosks are planned as part of the capitol restoration. The information also is available on the Intranet and Internet. In the House, there is a monitor outside the chamber that shows the vote displayed on the boards in the chamber to people who are in the lobby area.
4. Kentucky Senate. The public can obtain a daily Legislative Record from the public bill room; the Legislative Record also is posted online and updated daily. Legislative Research Commission staff usually are willing to help people get information. There is WiFi in the capitol, so information is available for those who have laptops.
5. Mississippi House. During session, we have a joint bill status help desk, where the public can ask for information. The information is provided by hard copy.
6. Nevada Assembly. During the session and interim, the public can access information on one of two kiosks in the Legislative Building. The kiosks have touch screens, but no keyboard, so access to certain information is somewhat limited. Additional computers with full functionality are available in the press room and the lobbyist room during session.
7. Oregon House. Computers to check status and histories of measures are found in the Legislative Library and other various offices. The capitol is wireless, and anyone can access the website to check on the status and history of any measure introduced into the process.
8. Texas Senate. Computers for use by the public are located in the Legislative Reference Library in the capitol.
9. Vermont Senate. None furnished by the state; wireless service is available for the public.
10. Washington Senate. Our "floor activity report," which makes roll call information available, also is accessible over the wireless Internet connection in the building.
11. West Virginia House. Currently, no, but we are upgrading to a similar standard.

Vote Chart 1

Primary Action on Bills

D = Daily
 E = By End of Session
 IR = If Requested
 P = Prohibited by Rule
 PJ = Paste-up Journal
 RC = RollCall
 RT = Real Time
 RQ = Required
 T = Typical

Action/Motion	Absent Obj	Voice Vote	Hand/ Stand Count	Roll Call	Record Of Vote Result	Result Of Vote Avail On Web	Record Of Indiv votes	Indiv Votes Avail On Web	Notes
Bill Introduction vote in Budget Session				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	1
Initial Vote on Introduction Consent List in Budget Session				RQ	PJ	No	PJ	No	2
Bill Introduction vote After Cutoff Date				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	3;b
Amendment Adopted in Standing Committee		T	IR		Yes	E	No	No	a
Amendment Failed in Standing Committee		T	IR		No	No	No	No	a
Adopt Positive Motion On Bill in Standing Committee, Do Pass etc				RQ	Yes	D	Yes	D	4
Failed Positive Motion On Bill in Standing Committee				RQ	Yes	E	Yes	E	5

Action/Motion	Absent Obj	Voice Vote	Hand/ Stand Count	Roll Call	Record Of Vote Result	Result Of Vote Avail On Web	Record Of Indiv votes	Indiv Votes Avail On Web	Notes
Motion to Indefinitely Postpone Bill in Standing Committee				RQ	Yes	E	Yes	E	6
Recall Bill from Comm		T		IR	Yes	D	No Unless RC	No Unless RC	7
Motion to Re-Commit bill	T			IR	Yes	D	No Unless RC	No Unless RC	8
Motion to Re-refer bill	T			IR	Yes	D	No Unless RC	No Unless RC	8
Standing Committee Amendment in COW		T	IR	P	Yes	RT	No	No	9
Other Amendments in COW		T	IR	P	Yes	RT	No	No	9
Bill passes COW		T	IR	P	Yes	D	NO	No	9
Bill Fails COW				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	9
Motion to Lay back 1 day Prior to 2 nd Reading	T			IR	Yes	D	No Unless RC	No Unless RC	10
2 nd Reading Regular Amendment		T	IR	IR	Yes	RT	No Unless RC	No Unless RC	a;18
2 nd Reading Amendment to Increase or Decrease Appropriation				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	11

Action/Motion	Absent Obj	Voice Vote	Hand/ Stand Count	Roll Call	Record Of Vote Result	Result Of Vote Avail On Web	Record Of Indiv votes	Indiv Votes Avail On Web	Notes
Pass 2 nd Reading	T			IR	Yes	D	No Unless RC	No Unless RC	12
Motion to Lay back 1 day Prior to 3 rd Reading	T			IR	Yes	D	No Unless RC	No Unless RC	10
3 rd Reading Regular Amendment		T	IR	IR	Yes	RT	No Unless RC	No Unless RC	a;18
3 rd Reading Amendment to Increase or Decrease Appropriation				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	11
Initial vote on 3 rd Reading Consent List				RQ	PJ	No	PJ	No	c;13
Pass or Fail 3 rd Reading				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	c;14
Motion to Reconsider				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	b;15
Motion to Rescind Vote Regarding Specific bill				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	b;16
Motion to suspend rules Regarding specific bill				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	19
Motion to Concur				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	c;17
Motion to adopt JCC				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	c
Vote on Veto Override				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	c

Footnotes Chart 1:

- a. No specific rule identified.
 - b. No specific rule but roll call required under historic custom and practice.
 - c. Wyo. Constitution Article 3 Section 25 requires recorded ayes and noes on final passage of a bill. Any action that could constitute final action on a bill therefore requires a roll call.
1. Art.3 Sec. 6 of Constitution requires 2/3 vote for introduction of non-budget bills in budget session; SR24-1(c); HR28-1(d)
 2. SR24-4(b); HR28-3(b)
 3. SR9-2; SR24-2; HR8-2; HR28-2
 4. SR7-3(b); HR4-3(b)
 5. SR7-3(c)(1); HR4-3(c)(1)
 6. SR7-3(c)(3); HR4-3(c)(3)
 7. SR7-4; HR4-4
 8. SR11-3(b); HR10-3(b)
 9. SR11-5(a); HR10-5(b); WMLP Part II 4 and App B
 10. SR10-4(a); HR9-3(c)
 11. SR10-4(c); SR14-3(b); HR9-3(b); HR13-3(b)
 12. SR12-3; HR11-3
 13. SR22(b); HR26-1; WMLP APP C
 14. SR13-4(c); SR 13-5; SR13-6; HR12-2
 15. SR18-8; HR24-12; WMLP APP F.7
 16. SR18-12
 17. SR27-1; HR29-1
 18. WMLP APP E.6 states that voting on amendments is by voice vote or Roll call.
 19. SR17-3; HR19-1; JR11-4; WMLP APP F.1

Chart 2

General Procedural Motions

D = Daily
 E = By End of Session
 IR = If Requested
 P = Prohibited by Rule
 PJ = Paste-up Journal
 RC = RollCall
 RT = Real Time
 RQ = Required
 T = Typical

Note: Theoretically the ayes and noes could be requested on any procedural motion which would result in a roll call record of the vote.

Action/Motion	Absent Obj	Voice Vote	Hand/ Stand Count	Roll Call	Record Of Vote Result	Result Of Vote Avail On Web	Record Of Indiv votes	Indiv Votes Avail On Web	Notes
Resolve into CoW		T			PJ	No	No	No	P1
CoW Rise to Sit Again		T			PJ	No	No	No	P2
CoW to Rise and Report		T			PJ	No	No	No	P3
Adopt CoW Report		T			PJ	No	No	No	P4
Appeal Decision of Chair			T	IR	No Unless RC	No	No	No	P5
Previous Question		T			No	No	No	No	P6
Motion to Lay Back		T			PJ	No	No	No	P7
To Lay on the Table		T			PJ	No	No	No	P8
Postpone to Certain Date		T			PJ	No	No	No	P9
To Rescind a Vote not Related to specific bill				RQ	PJ	No	PJ	No	P10

Action/Motion	Absent Obj	Voice Vote	Hand/ Stand Count	Roll Call	Record Of Vote Result	Result Of Vote Avail On Web	Record Of Indiv votes	Indiv Votes Avail On Web	Notes
Motion To Refer		T			Yes	E	No	No	P11
To Postpone bill Indef				RQ	Yes	E	Yes	E	P12
Motion to Adjourn		T			PJ	No	No	No	P13

Footnotes Chart 2:

- P1 WMLP APP F.3
- P2 No Specific Rule
- P3 SR11-4; HR10-4; WMLP APP B.11
- P4 WMLP APP B.13
- P5 SR17-5; HR4-3(e); HR21-1; WMLP Part III 3
- P6 SR18-6; HR24-4; WMLP APP E.3
- P7 No Specific Rule
- P8 SR18-4; HR24-3; WMLP APP E.2
- P9 SR13-2(a); SR18-4; HR24-5; WMLP APP E.4
- P10 SR18-12; Roll call required by historic practice
- P11 SR10-2(a); SR18-7; HR9-2(a); HR24-6
- P12 SR18-4; HR24-8
- P13 SR18-5; HR24-2; WMLP APP E.1

Chart 3

Vote on Miscellaneous Actions

D = Daily
 E = By End of Session
 IR = If Requested
 P = Prohibited by Rule
 PJ = Paste-up Journal
 RC = RollCall
 RT = Real Time
 RQ = Required
 T = Typical

Action/Motion	Absent Obj	Voice Vote	Hand/ Stand Count	Roll Call	Record Of Vote Result	Result Of Vote Avail On Web	Record Of Indiv votes	Indiv Votes Avail On Web	Notes
Approval of Journal		T			PJ	No	No	No	M1
Amend WMLP				RQ	Yes	E	Yes	E	M2
To Read Papers	T			IR	No Unless RC	No	No Unless RC	No	M3
Adopt/Amend Rules				RQ	Yes	E	Yes	E	M4
Suspend Rules not Related to Specific Bill				RQ	PJ	No	PJ	No	M5
Remove an Officer				RQ	Yes	E	Yes	E	M6
Call of House/Senate		T		IR	No Unless RC	No	No Unless RC	No	M7
Senate Confirmations				RQ	Yes	E	Yes	E	M8
To Expunge Record Not Relate to Specific Bill				RQ	PJ	No	PJ	No	M9

Action/Motion	Absent Obj	Voice Vote	Hand/ Stand Count	Roll Call	Record Of Vote Result	Result Of Vote Avail On Web	Record Of Indiv votes	Indiv Votes Avail On Web	Notes
To Excuse Absence			T		No	No	No	No	M10
Accelerate Bill to 3 rd Reading				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	M11
Reintroduce Rejected Bill				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	M12
Request for Return Of Bill				RQ	Yes	RT	Yes	RT	M13
Legislative Election Contest				RQ	Yes	E	Yes	E	M14
Presidential Election Contest				RQ	Yes	E	Yes	E	M15

Footnotes Chart 3:

M1	SR7-7; HR4-7
M2	SR8-5; Roll call required by historic practice
M3	SR16-3; HR17-4
M4	By historic practice rules are adopted by RC; JR11-1, 11-2 and 11-3
M5	SR17-3; HR19-1; JR11-4; WMLP APP F.1
M6	SR17-4; HR22-1; Roll call required by historic practice
M7	SR18-9; HR24-13; WMLP APP F.2
M8	SR25-3; WMLP APP F.6
M9	SR21-6; HR25-3; Roll call required by historic practice
M10	SR5-1(c); HR3-1(c)
M11	HR26-2
M12	JR5-1
M13	JR19-1
M14	JR15-1
M15	JR20-1