

How a Bill Becomes a Law

General Bills

Introduction

A legislator may introduce a bill in the body of which he is a member by filing it with the appropriate clerk. Bills must be typewritten on letter size paper (8 1/2" by 11") The bills are jacketed in manuscript covers of different and distinctive colors. The signature, or signatures, of the member, or members, sponsoring the bill must be placed on the cover which also must contain the caption of the bill.

Numbered by Chief Clerk

The bill is then examined by the Chief Clerk of the House or Senate to see that it conforms to legislative rules, is given a number which is placed on all copies, and is then distributed as required under the rules.

Since the Tennessee Constitution provides that no bill shall become a law until it shall have been considered and passed on three different days in each house, a somewhat complex procedure then follows concerning the bill.

Passed on First Consideration

A bill must be filed with the Chief Clerk no later than 4:00 p.m. on the day preceding the date of introduction. Any bills pre-filed in conformance with this House and Senate rule are introduced under the proper order of business, while any bills filed after 4:00 p.m. of the preceding day or during that day's session are held for introduction the next day the house is in session. There being no objection, the bill is passed on first consideration.

Passed on Second Consideration

The next legislative day following introduction of a bill, the bill is passed on second reading and is referred by the Speaker to the appropriate standing committee under the proper order of business.

Referred to Committee

After the bill has been referred to committee, it will remain there unless one of the following courses of action is taken to bring it out: (a) the sponsor of the bill appears before the committee to explain the bill, and a motion to have the bill recommended for passage receives a majority vote of

those members of the committee present and voting thereon; (b) after seven days in a committee without action being taken, the bill may be recalled from committee by a majority of the members of the Senate or House as the case may be; (c) if the bill is not considered controversial in nature, it is placed on a committee consent calendar and then reported as "recommended for passage" if objection is not raised; or (d) in the House committees, if the sponsor fails to appear before the committee at the scheduled hearing on two occasions and he fails to request that his bill be rescheduled, the bill is returned to the Clerk's desk where it is held pursuant to Rule 83(2); (e) in the Senate committees, if the sponsor fails to appear before the committee at the scheduled hearing and has failed to request that his bill be re-scheduled, the bill is returned to the Clerk's desk for the purpose of being withdrawn from the Senate.

The committee chairmen report committee action taken in reporting bills out of committee to the Chief Clerk. All bills being recommended for passage by the committee are referred automatically to the scheduling committee, which is the House Committee on Calendar and Rules or the Senate Calendar Committee.

Referred to Calendar

The House Committee on Calendar and Rules is composed of the speaker, the speaker pro tempore, the majority leader or his designee, the majority caucus chairman, the minority leader or his designee, the minority caucus chairman, two members each of the majority and minority parties appointed by and to serve at the pleasure of the Speaker, one chairman, and one vice-chairman (appointed by the speaker), and the chairman of each standing committee. This committee sets the calendar and establishes the schedule of meetings of the various standing committees. Unlike the Senate Calendar Committee, the House Calendar and Rules Committee debates the merits of a bill or resolution. While the Senate Calendar Committee determines when a bill will reach the floor for debate, the House Calendar and Rules Committee determines whether a bill will reach the floor.

The Senate Calendar Committee is composed of a chairman and the majority and minority floor leaders. The Senate rules state specifically that the Calendar Committee "shall only act as a scheduling committee and shall not engage in the determination of the merits of a bill or resolution" but shall calendar every bill or resolution referred to it.

Placed on Calendar

Written calendars (lists of bills to be considered for third reading) are required to be posted in the Senate Chamber at least 24 hours prior to consideration by the Senate or in the House Chamber at least 48 hours prior to consideration by the House. Senate rules limit the Senate calendar to 14 general bills, plus holdovers, while House rules place the maximum at 25, including any bills held over from previous calendars or any bills set by special order and excluding only those bills "bumped" or objected to on a Consent Calendar. Consent Calendars are made up of those bills and resolutions considered non-controversial in nature and are required to be posted in the House at

least three days in advance of consideration and in the Senate, by 2 p.m. of the day prior to consideration.

Passed on Third Consideration

On the day a bill appears "on the calendar," it is open to debate and amendment by the entire body considering it (House or Senate). This action takes place under the order of business now known as "Calendar".

The bill is then called up for passage, and after being considered the third time and discussed or debated, it may be passed with or without amendment by a majority of the members to which the body is entitled. (50 or more votes in the House of Representatives; 17 or more votes in the Senate.) When debate is over, a vote is taken on the bill; and the question is, "Shall the bill be passed on third and final consideration?". Procedure reaches that point either by (a) debate being exhausted, i.e., all those wishing to speak have done so and the Speaker calls for the question; or (b) a motion for the "previous question," which requires two-thirds vote of those present, automatically stops debate and a vote is taken. If the vote on the passage of the bill carries, the bill automatically goes to the Chief Engrossing Clerk.

Bill is Engrossed

The bill now having been passed in one body then goes to the office of the chief engrossing clerk, where it is retyped, without errors or erasures and is transmitted to the other body. The bill is "engrossed" by reproducing it with all the amendments inserted in the proper places.

Companion Bills

It is customary to introduce identical bills in both houses simultaneously. When this is done, the bills are called "companion bills". When a companion bill is passed in one house, it then goes to the other house to await action on its companion. When the companion bill is called up, it is made to conform with the version already passed by the other house and the version first passed is substituted for the companion in the second house. The substituted bill is then considered on third and final reading. (The motion to conform and substitute is appropriate only on third readings where a bill would have already gone through the first two steps required by the Constitution and the rules.)

If a bill passes one house and is amended in the other, the bill goes back to the house where it was originally passed for action on the amendment. The first house may vote to concur or not to concur. If it concurs in the amendment(s), the bill follows through for the governor's approval; but if the first house refuses to concur, the bill goes back to the house where the amendment originated and the motion there is that that house recede or refuse to recede from its position in adopting the amendment(s). If there is a refusal to recede, it then becomes necessary to appoint conference committees, consisting usually of at least three members of each house, to meet and attempt to

reconcile the differences between the two houses on the bill or to recommend a course of action agreeable to both houses.

Bill Is Enrolled

After being passed by both houses, the bill is enrolled, that is retyped, without errors or erasures, on a heavy-weight paper, by the Chief Engrossing Clerk in the house of origin. This step involves preparing the bill in the exact form passed by both houses and in a format suitable for approval by the two Speakers and by the Governor.

Signed by Speakers

After the Speakers sign the enrolled copy, it is automatically transmitted to the Governor for his action.

Signed by Governor

The Governor may sign the bill; veto it; or allow it to become law without his signature. The Governor is allowed ten days (Sundays excepted) after a bill is presented to him to approve or veto the bill; if he takes no action within that period, the bill becomes a law without his signature. The Governor also has constitutional authority to reduce or disapprove any sum of money appropriated in any bill while approving other portions of such bill.

If the Legislature is still in session, the Governor returns all bills and joint resolutions to the house of origin after he has taken action. After adjournment of the General Assembly, bills are returned by the Governor to the Office of the Secretary of State.

If the Governor has vetoed a bill or reduced or disapproved an appropriation within a bill, the veto can be overridden, or reduced or disapproved sums of money restored, by a majority vote of the membership to which each body is entitled under the Constitution.

Sent to Secretary of State and Assigned Public Chapter Number

The Secretary of State's office assigns each general bill passed into law a public chapter number, while local bills are assigned private chapter numbers. The public chapters are published in pamphlet form soon thereafter for distribution to members of the General Assembly and other interested parties. Several months after the session, the public chapters, resolutions and joint resolutions adopted are published in bound volumes as the Tennessee Public Acts. The private chapters are similarly published in bound volumes as the Tennessee Private Acts.

Incorporated into the Code

In the meantime, the Tennessee Code Commission and the publishers of the Tennessee Code Annotated are busily converting and annotating new laws into the existing Code. The supplements and replacement volumes of the Code are usually available about six months after the adjournment of the General Assembly. (It should be remembered that private acts apply only to one city or county and do not become a part of the Code.)

Local Bills

In the Senate, the first three steps in passing a bill (introduction, numbered by Chief Clerk, and passes first consideration) are the same for local bills as for general bills. On second consideration, however, procedure changes and the bill is passed on second consideration and held on the Clerk's desk. Since local bills only affect one "locality," they need not be referred to a standing committee but, must meet the approval of the local legislative delegation. The Speaker may refer a local bill to committee in which case it follows the normal steps in the committee system.

After a local bill receives the signature of each member of the local delegation affected by the legislation, it is placed on the Consent Calendar

From the Engrossing process on, the procedure for local bills is the same as for general bills. These bills do not amend the code but, instead become part of the Private Acts of a particular year.

In the House, the steps in passing local bills are the same as for passing general bills.

Resolutions

The following represents the normal steps in adopting resolutions:

Resolutions differ from bills in that they do not become law but simply serve to express the views of the majority of one or both houses of the Legislature.

Resolutions adopted in only one house are known as House or Senate Resolutions, depending on the house in which adopted or introduced. Resolutions adopted by both the Senate and the House are called Joint Resolutions. If they originate in the Senate, they are called Senate Joint Resolutions; and if in the House, they are referred to as House Joint Resolutions.

In the Senate, all memorializing resolutions are referred to the Calendar Committee; and all other resolutions, except joint resolutions proposing joint conventions, are referred to standing committees.

In the House, all resolutions except congratulatory or memorializing resolutions are referred to standing committees, while congratulatory and memorializing resolutions are placed on the Consent Calendar. All joint resolutions in either house calling for a joint convention of both houses are referred to a committee consisting of the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader.

No resolution, except one proposing an amendment to the Constitution, is required to be read three times.

However, according to Article III, Section 18 of the Tennessee Constitution, all joint resolutions, except those calling for adjournment of the Legislature and those proposing specific amendments to the Constitution, must be submitted to the Governor for his signature. The Governor may veto a resolution, just as he may veto a bill; and the General Assembly may override the veto of a resolution in the same manner it may override the veto of a bill.

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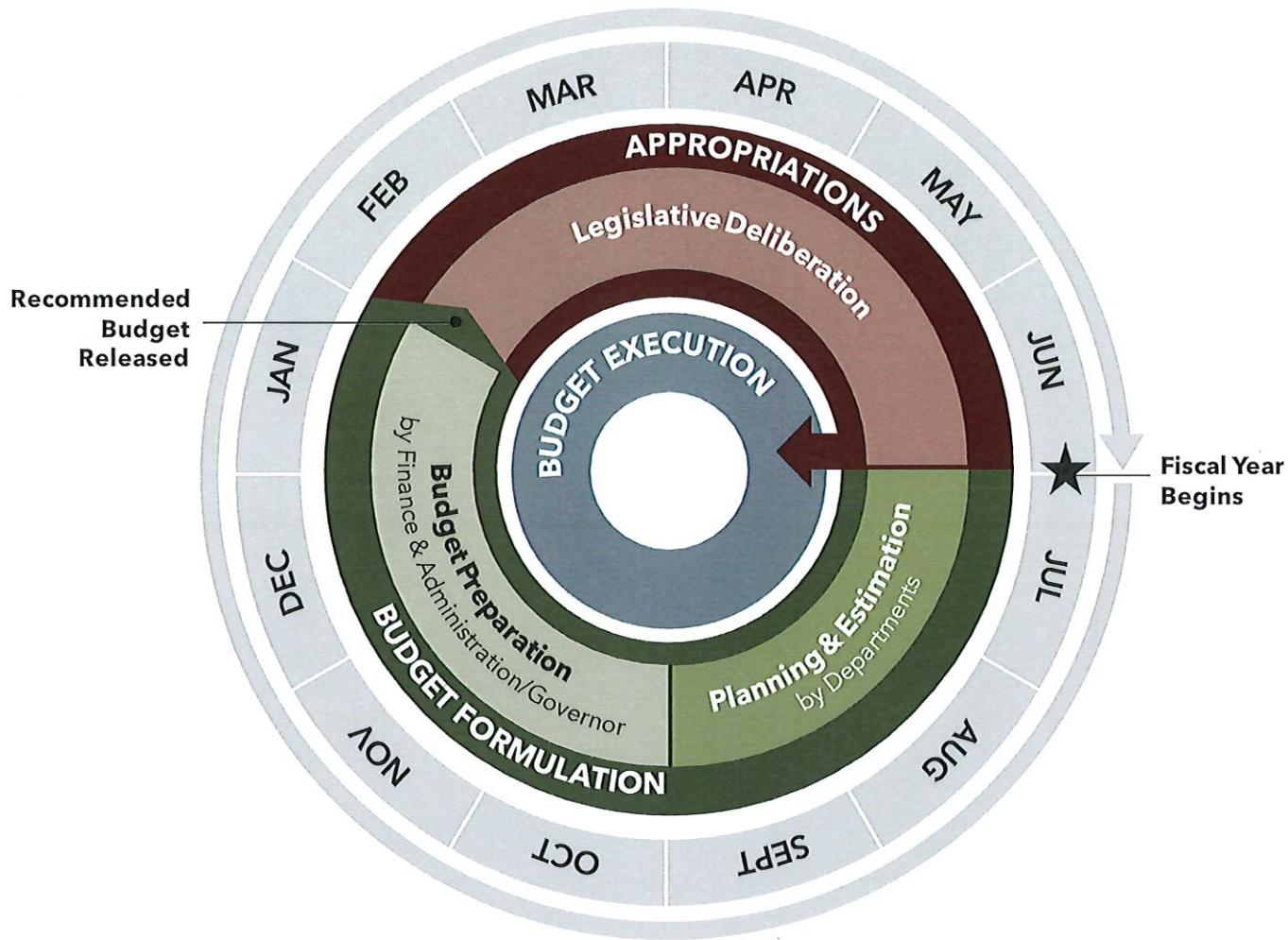
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TENNESSEE'S BUDGET CYCLE



Tennessee's fiscal year (FY) spans July 1st to June 30th. Acceptable shorthand references include FY 2018-2019, FY 18-19, or FY 2019 (using the current fiscal year at publication time as an example). The federal government's fiscal year is different, beginning October 1st and ending September 30th.

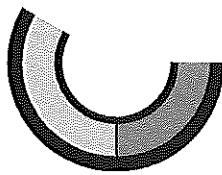
Our state government often works on as many as three fiscal years at once. After a new fiscal year begins, work continues into December to close out and audit the prior fiscal year. At the same time, the governor and

executive branch begin working on the recommended Budget for next fiscal year.

The budget formulation and appropriations processes determine taxing and spending levels. The executive branch leads budget formulation and works with the General Assembly on appropriations.

However, changes always occur throughout the fiscal year. The state constitution's balanced budget requirement gives rise to the dynamic nature of the budget process.

BUDGET FORMULATION

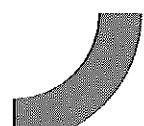


The state budget process begins in the executive branch with the formulation of the governor's budget

recommendation to the legislative branch (the General Assembly).

Tennessee largely takes an incremental approach to budgeting. Much of the focus is on funding increases and decreases compared to the prior year. Executive branch officials use the prior fiscal year's recurring base budget as their starting point for creating the governor's budget recommendation. As a result, non-recurring expenses and new recurring costs are often considered to be the most scrutinized in the budget process.

Planning & Estimation

 During the planning and estimation phase of the budget process, the Department of Finance and Administration (F&A) works on tax revenue projections while other departments work on proposed spending plans.

The process starts when F&A's Budget Division sends "Budget Instructions" to each state department about 11 months before the fiscal year begins. These instructions ask departments to project their needs and wants for the upcoming fiscal year. Departments must explain what they need to fund current services, cost increases, mandated requirements, and new initiatives or priorities. In addition, Budget Instructions often ask departments to identify opportunities for recurring savings. For FY 2019, for example, departments had to identify savings of at least 2.5%.⁸

Meanwhile, F&A's Budget Division and the State Funding Board begin the challenging task of estimating revenues. The Funding Board consists of the governor, the F&A commissioner, the comptroller, the secretary of state, and the treasurer. The Funding Board gets separate revenue estimates from several experts:

- The Fiscal Review Committee,
- The Department of Revenue, and
- Outside economists (for example, from the University of Tennessee's Boyd Center for Business and Economic Research and East Tennessee State University's Bureau of Business and Economic Research).

The budget process is more than tradition. It's the law.

Tennessee's constitution requires the legislature to approve (i.e. appropriate) all public spending. Constitutional amendments added in the 1970s also require the budget to balance. This means in any given fiscal year, state spending cannot exceed the state's revenue collections and reserves. In other words, we cannot spend more than we have on hand.

State laws dating back to 1937 detail many of the steps in the budget process. These laws require the governor to send the legislature a budget recommendation, dictate what information the Budget must include, and – to some extent – define the steps necessary to prepare the Budget.

The Funding Board uses these estimates to recommend a range of revenue projections for the upcoming fiscal year, as well as a revised range for the current fiscal year. Finally, the governor and staff choose from within this range for the recommended Budget's official revenue projection (see page 14).

Budget Preparation

 **Next, officials must align each department's proposed spending plan with projected revenues and the demands of politics.** The Budget Division, the F&A commissioner, and the governor undertake the difficult job of weighing departmental needs and priorities against available revenues, legal requirements, and the governor's own policy goals.

The governor and staff use information provided by career staff and department leadership to decide on a final budget recommendation. Career staff in F&A's Budget Division present budget overviews to the F&A commissioner and the governor based on information submitted by each department. The

governor also conducts public hearings with department heads (see text box below).

Months of work culminate in the Budget document, which the governor must send to the legislature no later than February 1st, although it is usually released in late January with the governor's annual State of the State address. At the beginning of each four-year gubernatorial term, governors have until March 1st to submit the Budget. The General Assembly granted extensions in 2003 and 2011 to allow time for the new governors to hold public budget hearings. At times, extreme economic downturns have also justified deadline extensions.

Once the governor delivers the recommended Budget, the legislature begins its work. The General Assembly approves hundreds of bills every year, but the budget (including the appropriations bill and any related revenue and program bills) is the only legislation that it must pass. Without it, almost all of the state government could not legally spend money and thus could not operate.⁹



PUBLIC MEETINGS

Many meetings and hearings about the Budget and revenue projections are open to the public.

In recent years, governors have held public hearings on the upcoming budget for each department in November and December (for new governors, these usually occur in late January or February). These are often announced in mid-November on the [governor's website](#) and are recorded and available to view live or after the fact. Hearings typically include presentations by department leadership followed by a questions from the governor, the state's chief operating officer, the commissioner of F&A, and the director of F&A's Budget Division.

The State Funding Board holds public meetings to discuss revenue projections. These are announced on the [comptroller's website](#) and usually occur in November or December (for new governors, they may occur in late January).

The House and Senate Finance Committees and other Senate standing committees also hold public hearings on the recommended Budget – generally in February and March. These presentations are announced with the Committees' weekly calendars on the [House](#) and the [Senate calendar](#) webpages. These hearings usually include a presentation from administration officials followed by a question session with committee members.

APPROPRIATIONS



The legislative phase of the budget process begins with a draft of the appropriations bill that

reflects the governor's recommendation.

F&A translates the Budget into legislative language, which is introduced in the state Senate and House of Representatives as the appropriations bill.



The Appropriations Bill

is the legislature's starting point for passing the budget. It begins as a reflection of the governor's Budget recommendation.

the appropriations bill throughout the legislative process. These amendments stipulate specific increases or reductions to the governor's recommendation.

The Finance Committees get the first opportunity to make changes, and then the full House and Senate consider additional amendments and approve their respective versions of the bill. An identical bill must ultimately pass both chambers. If the approved bills are not identical, the chambers must reconcile the differences before the budget can go back to the governor for his/her signature.

The executive branch remains highly involved during the appropriations phase.

They and the General Assembly's Office of Legislative Budget Analysis provide updated estimates to ensure the appropriations bill stays balanced as it is amended and revenue projections change. In addition, the governor typically submits an **administration amendment**, which includes updated revenue projections and other last-minute changes to the Budget.

Once the House and Senate have approved an identical appropriations bill, it goes to the governor's desk. The state constitution gives the governor the power to veto the entire bill or strike or change individual line items in the bill (known as a line-item veto).¹⁰ The use of either power is rare, and the legislature can overturn vetoes with a simple majority vote.

Appropriations usually get approved and signed into law during the final weeks of the legislative session, which has recently occurred in April. In the rare event that this does not occur by June 30th, the state would be unable to spend most of the money it collects until an appropriations bill becomes law. Only twice in modern history has the legislature had

Passing the Appropriations Bill

The House and Senate both have Finance, Ways & Means Committees (or Finance Committees), whose primary job is to work on the Budget. They hold hearings on the recommended Budget and consider amendments to the appropriations bill. Other committees may also hold hearings on parts of the Budget under their jurisdiction.

Every dollar spent – including federal funds – must be approved by the legislature. As a result, the General Assembly performs its own balancing act. Lawmakers are tasked with weighing the governor's priorities as outlined in the Budget with their own priorities and initiatives – all while making the math work.

Amendments to the appropriations bill represent incremental changes to the recommended Budget. Lawmakers can amend

to pass temporary, short-term appropriations bills to continue state operations while Budget issues were resolved after June 30th. This occurred in 2001 and 2002 during contentious debates about tax increase proposals.

Other Legislation with a Fiscal Impact

To get the Budget's math to work, the legislature may also have to consider and pass other "general law" measures. For example, lawmakers may want to change the tax code in ways that affect revenues or change a program's eligibility rules in a way that affects spending. Under state law, appropriations bills cannot include this type of change to permanent laws. Lawmakers must consider and pass them separately.¹¹

The appropriations bill must fund the estimated first year's cost of any new legislation, or the legislation becomes void. This can complicate decisions that legislators have to make in the appropriations bill. As a result, the Finance Committees must consider all legislation with a fiscal impact, where those bills are placed **"behind the budget."** That is, the Finance Committees hold the legislation until the appropriations bill passes.

The appropriations bill typically includes funding for specific legislation. In many years, appropriations bills also include a "sweeper clause" that funds any new laws with a cost less than \$50,000. For bills placed "behind the budget," the Finance Committees usually approve those funded in the appropriations bill

or covered by the sweeper clause. All other bills with a fiscal impact effectively die.

Fiscal Notes

A bill's fiscal impact is determined by the nonpartisan staff of the General Assembly's Fiscal Review Committee. Fiscal Review publishes **"fiscal notes"** that estimate the cost or savings associated with each and every bill introduced. To create a fiscal note, Fiscal Review staff use assumptions outlined in the note and feedback from affected state departments, agencies, and others with relevant data or information.

Fiscal notes often do not reflect ancillary effects – such as how preventive health expenditures impact long-term health care costs or how tax code changes affect the broader economy. This type of "dynamic scoring" can be difficult to quantify, making it a less reliable foundation for balancing revenues with expenditures.

The Copeland Cap

Under a 1978 state constitution amendment, the Budget's annual growth in spending from state taxes cannot exceed annual growth in Tennesseans' total personal income unless the General Assembly waives the Copeland Cap. Lawmakers may pass legislation that allows greater growth by specifying the dollar amount and percent by which the budget will exceed the economic growth rate.¹² This requirement is often called the constitutional spending limit, the index, or the Copeland Cap – after its chief proponent then-Rep. David Copeland.

Growth in taxes is more likely to exceed growth in personal income when there is a significant tax increase or during an economic recovery. The General Assembly has waived the Copeland Cap in about half of the fiscal years since the current implementing law took effect in 1984.



"Behind the Budget"

Any legislation expected to have a fiscal impact goes "behind the budget" to ensure it does not become law without the funding to pay for it.

BUDGET EXECUTION



After the appropriations bill becomes law, the administration begins executing the new Budget when the fiscal year starts on

July 1st. The resulting budget plan is called the “work program.” Departments and programs can begin spending money through allotments issued by F&A that are consistent with the amounts appropriated by the legislature.

Throughout the fiscal year, the Budget must be actively managed to maintain balance and meet program needs. These needs can include responding to changed circumstances, economic downturns, or unintended estimation errors.

Why Appropriations Change

While only the General Assembly can appropriate funds, actual spending may ultimately differ from appropriations for several reasons:

1. **The governor often recommends supplemental appropriations for the current year when submitting the upcoming year's Budget recommendation.** The legislature typically enacts these supplemental requests as part of the appropriations bill for the upcoming year.



“Over-Appropriation”

is a bottom-line savings figure in the Budget that accounts for the fact that some departments or programs will spend less than allowed, particularly when state employee positions are vacant.

2. **The appropriations bill includes “sum-sufficient” appropriations for some programs.** These undefined appropriations let departments spend collected or reserved funds with the F&A commissioner’s approval, usually from dedicated taxes or fees available only to specific programs. As a result, a program or department’s actual overall budget may differ from the amounts spelled out in the Budget document or the appropriations bill.

3. **The appropriations bill recognizes all federal and departmental revenues that may become available.** For example, the state could receive an unanticipated federal grant in the middle of a fiscal year. Before the affected department can spend these funds, the F&A commissioner must approve, report the change to the Finance Committees (often called a “program expansion report”), and get the committee chairs’ written acknowledgment.

If the legislature is in session, the Finance Committees must hold hearings before acknowledging the change. This method cannot increase appropriations from state taxes, but it can increase a program or department’s overall budget for that year.

4. **The Budget accounts for an “over-appropriation” because many programs will spend less than what is allowed.** For example, all state employee positions are fully funded in the Budget but are never all filled all the time. This allows program managers the flexibility to fill positions as needed. Because programs almost always have some vacancies during the year, most state agencies spend less than what is budgeted for employee compensation. Many refer to General Fund program underspending as “reversions” because unspent funds revert to the General Fund.

The Budget Process

Because **underspending** can be tough to predict for individual departments or programs, the Budget estimates and combines the **over-appropriation** into a single line item. This lets program directors manage their budgets without prejudging where savings will occur.

In recent years, the over-appropriation for recurring spending has totaled about \$80 million.¹³

5. **By law and in practice, the executive branch has considerable flexibility to manage the budget within available resources** – particularly when state revenues fall below the budgeted estimates. This most often occurs during economic downturns or recessions (see page 35).

The governor cannot eliminate programs created by law without legislative action. Instead, the F&A commissioner may keep vacant positions unfilled, restrict state employees' out-of-state travel, limit equipment purchases, and require other temporary measures to reduce spending. These one-time or time-limited actions

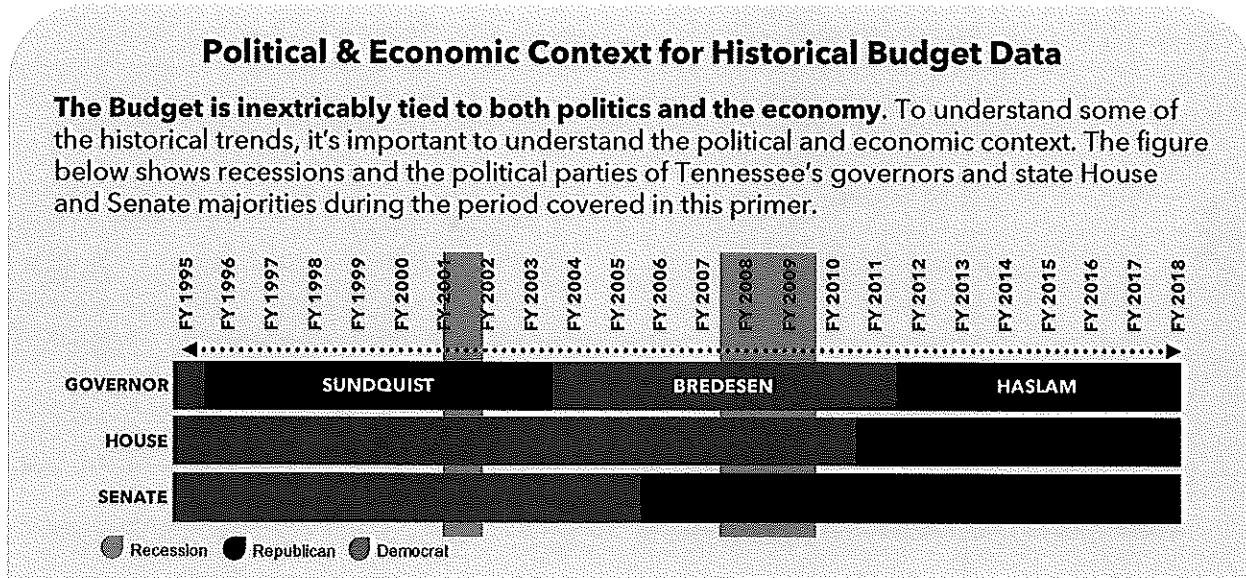
create non-recurring savings to help weather revenue shortfalls. When this occurs, the administration will re-estimate the total over-appropriation to include the one-time savings and help keep the budget balanced. The additional one-time savings are considered non-recurring over-appropriations.

During the Great Recession of 2007-2009, recurring revenues did not fully cover recurring expenditures for several years. Both recurring and non-recurring savings, non-recurring reserves, and non-recurring federal aid were used to balance the budget each year.

Because actual expenditures can vary significantly from enacted appropriations, comparing "budget" numbers and "actual" numbers is misleading. The "actual" column in the Budget represents what the government did in-fact spend (i.e. expenditures) in a given year. Columns that display current-year "estimated" spending and upcoming-year "recommended" spending show estimates that do not account for underspending. This can make current and upcoming fiscal year spending look higher than previous years even if the "budgeted" amount has not grown.

Political & Economic Context for Historical Budget Data

The Budget is inextricably tied to both politics and the economy. To understand some of the historical trends, it's important to understand the political and economic context. The figure below shows recessions and the political parties of Tennessee's governors and state House and Senate majorities during the period covered in this primer.



HISTORICAL TRENDS

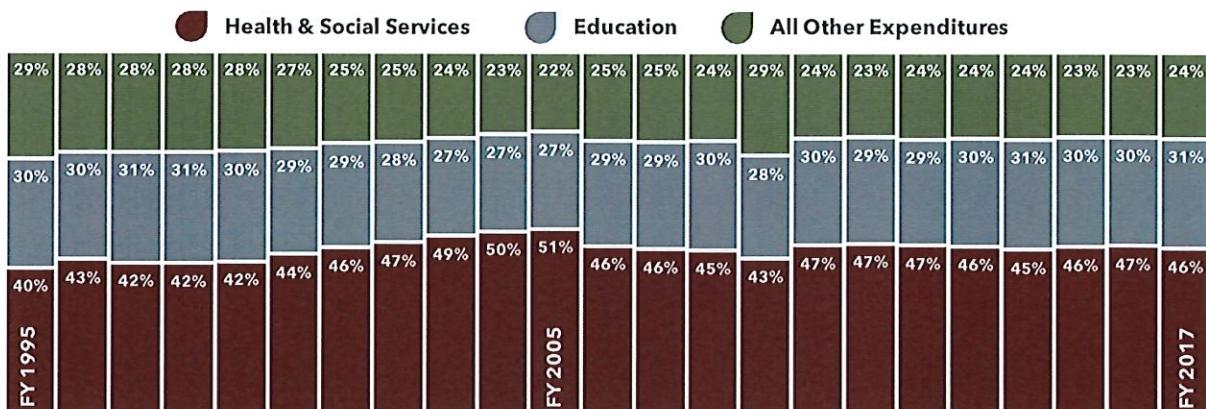
Over the last two decades, the mix of programs in the Budget has ebbed and flowed. After TennCare launched in 1994, health and social services comprised about 40% of the budget while education and all other expenditures accounted for about 30% each. By FY 2005, health and social services peaked at 51%, while education was 27%.¹⁴

The revenue mix has also changed. Federal dollars accounted for 30% of all revenues in FY 1995. Due to the Great Recession and the federal Recovery Act in 2009, federal dollars grew to a peak 44% in FY 2010 and FY 2011.¹⁵

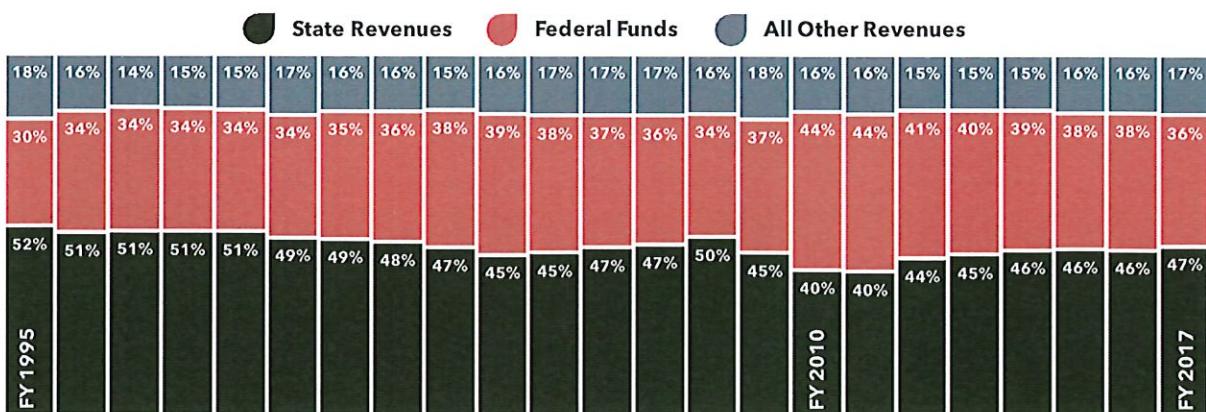


Explore more data and trends at SycamoreInstituteTN.org/TN-

Tennessee Budget by Program Category



Tennessee Budget by Revenue Source



Note: Includes all funding sources. Numbers may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Sources: The Sycamore Institute's analysis of the FY 1996-1997 - FY 2018-2019 Tennessee State Budgets

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM

FY 2019 Recommended Budget

PROGRAM	TOTAL (in millions)	% of TOTAL BUDGET	PROGRAM FUNDING COMPOSITION			CATEGORY
			% from STATE	% from FEDERAL	% from OTHER	
Total State Budget	\$37,516	--	47%	37%	16%	--
Bureau of TennCare (Dept of F&A)	\$12,013	32.0%	31%	62%	6%	HSS
Dept of Education (K-12)	\$6,395	17.0%	80%	18%	2%	ED
Higher Education	\$4,606	12.3%	43%	1%	56%	ED
Dept of Human Services	\$2,876	7.7%	7%	91%	2%	HSS
Dept of Transportation	\$2,151	5.7%	45%	47%	8%	TRANS
State Shared Taxes with Cities & Counties	\$1,203	3.2%	100%	0%	0%	CC
Dept of Correction	\$1,026	2.7%	98%	0%	1%	LAW
Dept of Children's Services	\$817	2.2%	39%	21%	39%	HSS
Dept of Health	\$632	1.7%	33%	39%	28%	HSS
Dept of Finance & Administration	\$412	1.1%	4%	14%	82%	GG
Dept of Environment & Conservation	\$407	1.1%	49%	21%	31%	REG
Dept of Mental Health & Substance Abuse	\$373	1.0%	68%	21%	11%	HSS
Debt Service Requirements	\$367	1.0%	100%	0%	0%	GG
Miscellaneous Appropriations	\$351	0.9%	100%	0%	0%	GG
Capital Outlay Program	\$331	0.9%	55%	1%	44%	GG
TN Housing Development Agency	\$326	0.9%	0%	91%	9%	TRANS
Facilities Revolving Fund	\$261	0.7%	6%	0%	94%	GG
Dept of Safety	\$246	0.7%	65%	14%	20%	LAW
Strategic Health Care Programs	\$233	0.6%	9%	90%	1%	HSS
Dept of Commerce & Insurance	\$222	0.6%	72%	0%	28%	REG
Dept of Economic & Community Development	\$209	0.6%	86%	13%	2%	TRANS
Dept of Labor & Workforce Development	\$202	0.5%	23%	70%	7%	REG
Dept of General Services	\$172	0.5%	25%	0%	75%	GG
Court System	\$154	0.4%	95%	1%	4%	LAW
Dept of Intellectual & Developmental Disabilities	\$147	0.4%	17%	0%	83%	HSS
District Attorney Generals Conference	\$135	0.4%	71%	0%	29%	LAW
Dept of Revenue	\$133	0.4%	75%	0%	25%	GG
Claims and Compensation	\$118	0.3%	11%	3%	86%	GG
Military Department	\$109	0.3%	16%	80%	4%	LAW
Comptroller of the Treasury	\$107	0.3%	91%	0%	9%	GG
Dept of Agriculture	\$106	0.3%	72%	13%	15%	TRANS
Wildlife Resource Agency	\$103	0.3%	63%	23%	15%	REG
TN Bureau of Investigation	\$80	0.2%	63%	14%	24%	LAW

Categories: Health & Social Services (HSS), Education (ED), General Government (GG), Transportation, Tourism & Economic Development (TRANS), Law, Safety & Corrections (LAW), Resources & Regulations (REG), Taxes Shared with Cities & Counties (CC)

Latest Actions for Bills in Group: CTE Related Bills

As of Monday, April 24, 2023 at 7:17 AM

Bill Number	Composite Abstract	Last Major Action	Action Date
<u>SB0198</u> by Lundberg (<u>HB0250</u> by Haston)	As introduced, requires, beyond the 2022-2023 school year, each LEA and public charter school to provide each high school senior, instead of students generally, the opportunity to take nationally recognized assessments if the assessments meet certain criteria.	H. Placed on Message Calendar #5 for 4/21/2023 <i>(Last action on companion, Sponsor(s) Added. 4/20/2023 4:09:28 PM: HB0250)</i>	04/21/2023
<u>HB0782</u> by White (<u>SB0971</u> by Powers)	As introduced, requires at least one grade level in each public elementary and middle school to schedule at least five days each school year to highlight age-appropriate financial literacy concepts that include earning income, spending, saving, managing credit, and investing.	Transmitted to Governor for his action. <i>(Last action on companion, Sponsor(s) Added. 4/12/2023 11:24:21 AM: SB0971)</i>	04/20/2023
<u>HB0007</u> by Cepicky (<u>SB0024</u> by Hensley)	As introduced, increases, from \$200 to \$500, the amount each LEA and public charter school is required to pay each teacher in kindergarten through grade 12 for the purchase of instructional supplies for the 2023-2024 school year.	Taken off notice for cal in s/c Finance, Ways, and Means Subcommittee of Finance, Ways, and Means Committee <i>(Last action on companion, Sponsor(s) Added. 4/17/2023 11:19:28 AM: SB0024)</i>	04/18/2023
<u>HB0849</u> by Haston (<u>SB0999</u> by Yager)	As introduced, enacts the "Rural Schools Innovation Act"; requires the department of education to establish a two-year pilot program for rural districts to partner together to expand access to high-quality, robust college and career pathways.	Taken off notice for cal in s/c Finance, Ways, and Means Subcommittee of Finance, Ways, and Means Committee <i>(Last action on companion, Placed on Senate Finance, Ways, and Means Committee calendar for 4/20/2023 4/13/2023)</i>	04/18/2023

11:23:39 AM:
SB0999)

<u>HB0644</u> by Baum (<u>SB0668</u> by Reeves)	As introduced, replaces Financial Literacy Week, the first full week of April, with Financial Literacy Month, the entire month of April; requires the financial literacy commission to study financial literacy education efforts and report to the general assembly by December 31, 2023.	Transmitted to Governor for his action. (Last action on companion, Companion House Bill substituted 4/3/2023 5:05:44 PM: SB0668)	04/18/2023
<u>SB1438</u> by Roberts (<u>HB0695</u> by Barrett)	As introduced, establishes the amount of an occupational educator scholarship awarded by the department to prospective educators seeking a Tennessee occupational teaching license as the cost of tuition and mandatory fees at the postsecondary institution attended less all other gift aid, which must be credited first to the eligible prospective educator's tuition and mandatory fees.	Signed by Governor. (Last action on companion, Sponsor(s) Added. 3/30/2023 9:55:13 AM: HB0695)	04/17/2023
<u>HB0962</u> by Slater (<u>SB0838</u> by White)	As introduced, authorizes an LEA to award a high school student credit for a course offered by the LEA's high school if the student attains a qualifying score on the course's final examination without requiring the student to enroll in the course.	Comp. SB subst. (Last action on companion, Transmitted to Governor for action. 4/19/2023 9:14:56 AM: SB0838)	04/13/2023
<u>HB1097</u> by Parkinson (<u>SB1189</u> by Lamar)	As introduced, requires each local education agency that operates a high school and each public charter high school to offer independent study programs to its enrolled high school students; establishes certain requirements for LEAs and public charter high schools offering independent study programs.	Held on desk. (Last action on companion, Failed in Senate Education Committee - no second 3/29/2023 1:03:01 PM: SB1189)	03/30/2023
<u>HB0695</u> by Barrett (<u>SB1438</u> by Roberts)	As introduced, establishes the amount of an occupational educator scholarship awarded by the department to prospective educators seeking a Tennessee occupational teaching license as the cost of tuition and mandatory fees at the postsecondary institution attended less all other gift aid, which must be credited first to the eligible prospective educator's tuition and mandatory fees.	Comp. SB subst. (Last action on companion, Signed by Governor. 4/17/2023 5:43:27 PM: SB1438)	03/30/2023
<u>HB0809</u> by Moody (<u>SB0197</u> by Lundberg)	As introduced, repeals the maximum class sizes, maximum class size averages, student-teacher ratios, and the prohibition against split-grade classes established by law; authorizes each local education agency (LEA) and public charter school to establish the maximum class sizes for schools under its control and jurisdiction; requires the state board of education, in consultation with the department of education, to develop guidance for LEAs and public charter schools in establishing maximum class sizes.	Failed in s/c K-12 Subcommittee of Education Administration (Last action on companion, Rcvd. from S., held on H. desk. 3/9/2023 9:02:03 AM: SB0197)	03/21/2023

<u>HB0629</u> by Leatherwood (<u>SB1071</u> by Hensley)	As introduced, requires an LEA to provide information on its website concerning the career-based experiences available to high school students.	Taken off notice for cal in s/c K-12 Subcommittee of Education Administration (<i>Last action on companion, Assigned to General</i> Subcommittee of Senate Education Committee 3/22/2023 5:59:51 PM: SB1071)	03/21/2023
<u>SB0197</u> by Lundberg (<u>HB0809</u> by Moody)	As introduced, repeals the maximum class sizes, maximum class size averages, student-teacher ratios, and the prohibition against split-grade classes established by law; authorizes each local education agency (LEA) and public charter school to establish the maximum class sizes for schools under its control and jurisdiction; requires the state board of education, in consultation with the department of education, to develop guidance for LEAs and public charter schools in establishing maximum class sizes.	Rcvd. from S., held on H. desk. (<i>Last action on companion, Failed in s/c K-12</i> Subcommittee of Education Administration 3/21/2023 4:50:40 PM: HB0809)	03/09/2023
<u>HB0454</u> by Glynn (<u>SB0882</u> by Akbari)	As introduced, increases the amount, from \$200 to \$600, each LEA is required to pay each teacher in kindergarten through grade 12 for the purchase of instructional supplies for the 2023-2024 school year.	Taken off notice for cal in s/c K-12 Subcommittee of Education Administration (<i>Last action on companion, Passed on Second Consideration, refer to Senate Education Committee</i> 2/6/2023 3:24:05 PM: SB0882)	03/07/2023
<u>HB1168</u> by Glynn (<u>SB0903</u> by Akbari)	As introduced, requires the Tennessee financial literacy commission to host a financial literacy webinar for students in each of the grades six through eight that is age and grade appropriate and designed to educate students on budgeting, saving, spending, credit, debit, insurance, investment, and other topics and concepts associated with personal financial responsibility; requires public school students in any of the grades six through eight to participate in the financial literacy webinar.	Taken off notice for cal in s/c Education Instruction Subcommittee of Education Instruction (<i>Last action on companion, Assigned to General</i> Subcommittee of Senate Education Committee 3/8/2023 6:59:33 PM: SB0903)	03/07/2023
<u>HB0691</u> by Parkinson	As introduced, requires the board to allow one credit of data science to satisfy one of the mathematics credits required for high school	Def. to Summer Study in	02/21/2023

([SB0878](#) by Akbari) graduation.

Education
Instruction
Subcommittee
(*Last action on companion, Passed on Second Consideration, refer to Senate Education Committee*
2/6/2023 3:24:05
PM: SB0878)

[HB1042](#) by Bricken
([SB1123](#) by Bowling) As introduced, allows an LEA that uses the career academy or small learning community model to extend career and technical education (CTE) class sizes in grades six through eight if the extended CTE class size does not exceed the maximum class size for general education classes in grades four through six; allows an LEA to seek a waiver from the commissioner of education to exceed the average CTE class size in grades six through eight.

Assigned to s/c K-12 Subcommittee
(*Last action on companion, Passed on Second Consideration, refer to Senate Education Committee*
2/6/2023 3:24:05
PM: SB1123)

[SB0882](#) by Akbari
([HB0454](#) by Glynn) As introduced, increases the amount, from \$200 to \$600, each LEA is required to pay each teacher in kindergarten through grade 12 for the purchase of instructional supplies for the 2023-2024 school year.

Passed on Second Consideration, refer to Senate Education Committee
(*Last action on companion, Taken off notice for calendar in s/c K-12 Subcommittee of Education Administration*
3/7/2023 4:34:12
PM: HB0454)

[HB0710](#) As introduced, increases the amount, from \$200 to \$600, each LEA is required to pay each teacher in kindergarten through grade 12 for the purchase of instructional supplies for the 2023-2024 school year.

Withdrawn. 01/30/2023

[SB0377](#) by Briggs
([HB0344](#) by Sparks) As introduced, requires LEAs to classify school nurses as licensed personnel for salary purposes; requires an LEA to pay a school nurse the base salary established for licensed teachers for the respective school year if the school nurse holds a valid license to practice professional nursing as a registered nurse with zero years of experience; requires an LEA to pay a school nurse more or less than the established base salary per school year if the nurse has more or less training and experience than that required for the base salary.

Passed on Second Consideration, refer to Senate Education Committee
(*Last action on companion, Failed in s/c K-12 Subcommittee of Education Administration*
2/21/2023 5:17:40
PM: HB0344)