

THE RULES OF THE FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (with tracked changes)

As adopted by the House at Organization Session, November 16, 2010

1 House Resolution

A resolution establishing the Rules of the House of Representatives of the State of Florida for the 2010-2012 term.

Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida:

That the following rules shall govern the House of Representatives of the State of Florida for the 2010-2012 term:

RULES OF THE FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE ONE-LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION

- 1.1-Officers of the House
- (a) CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS. Pursuant to Section 2 of Article III of the Florida Constitution:
- (1) The House shall choose a permanent presiding officer designated Speaker.
- (2) The House hereby designates as its clerk the Clerk of the House (hereinafter "Clerk"), to be appointed and serve in accordance with these rules.
- (b) HOUSE LEADERSHIP. In addition to the Speaker, the House shall choose a Speaker pro tempore, who shall serve in accordance with Rule 2.5 the absence or condition of inability of the Speaker. The Speaker shall appoint a Majority Leader from among the members of the Majority Conference to serve at the

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pleasure of the Speaker. The Minority Conference shall select a
Minority Leader from among the members of the Minority
Conference.

(c) OTHER OFFICERS. The Speaker shall appoint a Clerk and a Sergeant at Arms, who shall be employees of the House.

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1.2-Political Party Conferences

Conference rules shall be interpreted and enforced solely by the respective caucuses.

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1.3—Seating Challenges

In the case of a contest for a seat in the House, notice setting forth the specific grounds of such contest and the supporting evidence must have been received by the Clerk not less than 5 days before the organization session of the Legislature. No motion to disqualify a member shall be in order at the organization session until a Speaker has been elected in accordance with the Florida Constitution. In the case of a special election, notice must have been received by the Clerk not less than 5 days before the next regular or special session convenes. If the election is during a session or less than 5 days before the next session, the notice must have been received on the next legislative day following the receipt of certified election results. A contest setting forth facts sufficient to warrant review shall be referred by the Speaker to an appropriate committee or subcommittee council or committee. The committee or subcommittee council or committee shall conduct hearings as required and report its findings and recommendations

to the House. Upon receipt of the <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> report, the House shall convene with all dispatch to determine the contest by a majority vote.

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RULE TWO-POWERS, DUTIES, AND RIGHTS OF THE SPEAKER

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- 63 2.1—Presiding
- The Speaker shall take the chair and call the House to order at the hour appointed for meeting and, if a quorum is present,
- shall proceed with the order of business.

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- 68 2.2—Interpreting Rules
- The Speaker shall interpret, apply, and enforce the Rules of the House.

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- 2.3-Deciding Questions of Order
 - shall be presented to the Speaker for determination. The Speaker may require the member raising a point of order to cite the rule or other authority in support of the question. The Speaker may decide the question of order, put such question to the House, or refer such question to the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee Council for a recommendation to the Speaker. Any decision of the Speaker on a point of order is subject to an appeal to the House made timely and separately by any five members.
 - (b) QUESTIONS OF ORDER ARISING IN <u>COMMITTEE OR</u>
 SUBCOMMITTEE COUNCIL OR COMMITTEE. A question of order may be

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certified by a <u>committee or subcommittee</u> council or committee chair to the Speaker for determination as any other question of order. A question of order decided in <u>committee or subcommittee</u> council or committee may be appealed to the Speaker, provided the appeal is announced in the <u>committee or subcommittee</u> council or committee meeting, presented in writing, signed by two members of the <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or committee, and delivered to the applicable chair prior to 4:30 p.m. the next day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays). The appeal must then be immediately certified by the chair to the Speaker, who shall decide the question as any other question of order. The certification or appeal of a question arising in <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or committee does not constitute an automatic stay of further action on the measure to which the question relates.

- (c) APPEAL TO THE HOUSE. When a decision of the Speaker on a question of order is appealed, the Speaker shall put the appeal to the House. No member may speak more than once, or for more than 3 minutes, on an appeal unless given leave by the House by majority vote.
- (d) DECISIONS NOT SUBJECT TO APPEAL. Responses to parliamentary inquiries and decisions of recognition made by the Speaker may not be appealed.

2.4-Execution of Documents

The Speaker shall sign all bills and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House, all of which shall be attested to by the Clerk. The Speaker may delegate the authority

to sign papers authorizing payments or other papers of an administrative nature.

- 2.5-Appointment of a Temporary Presiding Officer
- (a) The Speaker may appoint any member to perform the duties of presiding officer for a temporary period of time not to extend beyond a single legislative day.
- (b) If the Speaker is absent and has not appointed a presiding officer pursuant to subsection (a) made such an appointment, the Speaker pro tempore shall act as presiding officer during the Speaker's absence. However, if the Speaker pro tempore is also absent and has not appointed a presiding officer pursuant to subsection (a) made such an appointment, the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee Council shall act as presiding officer during the absence of both the Speaker and Speaker pro tempore or may appoint another member to perform such duties.
- (c) Upon the Speaker's incapacity or other inability to serve, the Speaker pro tempore shall exercise the duties, powers, and prerogatives of the Speaker during the period of such incapacity or other inability to serve.
- (d) The Speaker pro tempore shall exercise the duties, powers, and prerogatives of the Speaker in the event of the Speaker's death or resignation, illness, removal, or inability to act, until the Speaker's successor is elected.

2.6-Protecting the Interests of the House

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140 The Speaker may initiate, defend, intervene in, or otherwise 141 participate in any suit on behalf of the House, a committee or 142 subcommittee council or committee of the House, a member of the 143 House (whether in the legal capacity of member or otherwise), a 144 former member of the House, or an officer, employee, or agent of 145 the House when the Speaker determines that such suit is of 146 significant interest to the House. 147 2.7-Control of House Facilities 148 The Speaker shall have administrative control of the Chamber 149 150 when the House is not in session and of every other room, lobby, 151 and gallery of the House. 152

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155 3.1—Membership

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The House shall exercise its right to be the sole judge of the qualifications, elections, and returns of its members.

RULE THREE-MEMBERS

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3.2-Voting Obligation

Except when abstention is required, every member shall have an obligation to vote on all matters that come before the House in session or before any committee or subcommittee council or committee to which the member is appointed. A member may not vote by proxy. A member may register an electronic vote in the Chamber for another member at the other member's specific request and direction, provided the requesting member is in the Chamber during the vote.

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YEAR

- (a) ABSTENTION ON MATTERS OF SPECIAL PRIVATE GAIN OR LOSS. A member may not vote on any measure that the member knows or believes would inure to the member's special private gain or loss. The member must disclose the nature of the member's interest in the matter from which the member is required to abstain.
- (b) DISCLOSURE ON MATTERS OF SPECIAL PRIVATE GAIN OR LOSS TO FAMILY OR PRINCIPALS.
- (1) When voting on any measure that the member knows or believes would inure to the special private gain or loss of:
- <u>a.</u> Any principal by whom the member or the member's spouse, parent, or child is retained or employed;
- b. Any parent organization or subsidiary of a corporate principal by which the member is retained or employed; or
- c. A relative or business associate of the member family member of the member or to the special private gain or loss of any principal by whom the member or a family member of the member is retained or employed,

187 <u>the</u> a member must disclose the nature of the interest of such person in the outcome of the vote.

- (2) For the purpose of this rule, the term:
- <u>a.</u> "Relative" means any father, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, brother, sister, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law.
- b. "Business associate" means any person or entity engaged in or carrying on a business enterprise with the member as a partner, joint venturer, corporate shareholder where the shares

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of such corporation are not listed on any national or regional stock exchange, or co-owner of property family members include the member's spouse, parents, and children.

(c) METHODS OF DISCLOSURE. If the vote is taken on the floor, disclosure under this rule or under any related law shall be accomplished by promptly filing with the Clerk, within 15 days after the vote occurs, a memorandum, the substance of which shall be printed in the Journal. If the vote is taken in a committee or subcommittee council or committee, the memorandum shall be filed, within 15 days after the vote occurs, promptly with the committee or subcommittee council or committee administrative assistant, who shall file such memorandum in the committee or subcommittee files and with the Clerk attach such memorandum to the council or committee report.

211 3.3-Attendance Obligation

- (a) COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MEETING ATTENDANCE. A member shall attend all meetings of committees and subcommittees councils and committees to which appointed unless excused by the chair or by the Speaker. Excuse from a House session shall constitute excuse from that day's meetings. Failure to attend two consecutive meetings, unless excused, shall constitute automatic removal from the committee or subcommittee council or committee and create a vacancy. Upon notification of automatic removal, the Speaker may make an appointment to fill such vacancy.
 - (b) SESSION ATTENDANCE.

- (1) A member may not be absent from the sessions of the House without approval from the Speaker. Upon written request of a member submitted in a timely manner, the Speaker may, by written notice to the Clerk, excuse the member from attendance for any stated period. It shall be the responsibility of the excused member to advise the Clerk when leaving and returning to the Chamber.
- (2) Any member who has answered roll call, either orally or by electronic means, at the opening of any daily session, or who enters after the initial quorum call and informs the Clerk of the member's presence, shall thereafter be presumed present unless necessarily prevented or leave of absence is obtained from the Speaker. The Speaker shall make any determination as to whether a member was necessarily prevented.

3.4—Open Meetings

- (a) Subject to order and decorum, each member shall provide reasonable access to members of the public to any meeting between such member and more than one other member of the Legislature, if such members of the public have requested admission and such meeting has been prearranged for the purpose of agreeing to take formal legislative action on pending legislation or amendments at such meeting or at a subsequent time.
- (b) Subject to order and decorum, a member of the public requesting admission shall have reasonable access to any meeting between the Speaker, the Senate President, or the Governor, if such meeting has been prearranged for the purpose of agreeing to

take formal legislative action on pending legislation or amendments at a subsequent time.

- (c) No meeting required by these rules to be open to members of the public shall be conducted in the Members' Lounge, at any location that is closed to the public, or at any location that a participating member knows prohibits admission on the basis of race, religion, gender, national origin, physical disability, or similar classification.
- (d) Meetings conducted in the Chamber of either the House or the Senate while such body is in session shall be considered to be held at a location providing reasonable access to, and to be reasonably open to, the public.
- (e) When the number of persons attending a meeting subject to this rule must be limited because of space considerations or otherwise for the maintenance of order or decorum, at least one representative each of the print, radio, and television media shall be included among the members of the public admitted, if such persons have requested admission.
- of Article III of the Florida Constitution, legislation shall be considered pending if filed with the Clerk. An amendment shall be considered pending if it has been delivered to the administrative assistant of a committee or subcommittee council or committee in which the legislation is pending or to the Clerk, if the amendment is to a bill that has been reported favorably by each committee or subcommittee council or committee of reference, and the term "formal legislative action" shall include any vote of the House or Senate, or of a council,

committee, or subcommittee of either house, on final passage or on a motion other than a motion to adjourn or recess.

RULE FOUR-DUTIES OF CLERK,

SERGEANT AT ARMS, AND EMPLOYEES

- 4.1-The Clerk
- 286 (a) The Clerk serves at the pleasure of the Speaker. The 287 Clerk shall:
 - (1) Be the custodian of all bills, resolutions, and memorials. No member or other person may take possession of an original bill, after filing, with the intention of depriving the Legislature of its availability for consideration.
 - (2) Provide for the keeping of a complete record of introduction and action on all bills, resolutions, and memorials, including <u>each number the number(s)</u>, <u>each sponsor the sponsor(s)</u>, each cosponsor, a brief description of the subject matter, and each <u>committee and subcommittee council and committee</u> reference.
 - (3) Keep a correct journal of proceedings of the House. The *Journal* shall be numbered serially and published from the first day of each session of the Legislature.
 - (4) Superintend the engrossing and transmitting of bills, resolutions, and memorials and approve the enrolling of all House bills.
 - (5) Sign and receive necessary papers in the name of the House between a general election and election of the Speaker.
 - (6) Perform any other duties assigned by the Speaker.

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(b) It shall be a ministerial duty of the Clerk to attest to all writs issued by order of the House and to the passage of all legislative measures.

- 4.2-The Sergeant at Arms
- The Sergeant at Arms (hereinafter "Sergeant") serves at the pleasure of the Speaker. The Sergeant shall attend the House during its sittings and maintain order under the direction of the Speaker or other presiding officer. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct within the Chamber, corridors, passages, lobby, galleries, and rooms of the House, whether in the Capitol or elsewhere, the Speaker may order the Sergeant to suppress the same and may order the Sergeant to remove any person creating any disturbance. The Sergeant will ensure that no person is admitted to the Chamber except in accordance with these rules. The Sergeant shall oversee the security of the House and its members when engaged in their constitutional duties and perform other duties under the command and supervision of the Speaker.

- 4.3-The Employees
 - The Speaker shall employ all employees of the House and shall determine their qualifications, duties, hours of work, and compensation, including perquisites and other benefits. All employees work for and serve at the pleasure of the Speaker. The Speaker has the right to dismiss any employee of the House without cause, and the pay of such employee shall stop on the designated day of dismissal. Except when operating under

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BILL ORIGINAL YEAR 335 direction from a member with authority over the designated 336 employee, no House employee shall seek to influence the passage 337 or rejection of proposed legislation. 338 339 RULE FIVE-FORM AND INTRODUCTION OF BILLS 340 341 5.1-"Bill" Stands for All Legislation 342 Except when the context otherwise indicates, "bill," as used in 343 these rules, means a bill, joint resolution, concurrent 344 resolution, resolution, memorial, or other measure upon which a 345 committee or subcommittee council or committee may be required 346 to report. 347 348 5.2-Member Bill Filing Deadline 349 Filing deadlines for member bills shall be as follows: 350 (a) No general bill, local bill, joint resolution, 351 concurrent resolution (except one relating to extension of a 352 session or legislative organization or procedures), substantive 353 House resolution, or memorial shall be given first reading 354 unless approved for filing with the Clerk no later than noon of 355 the first day of the regular session. 356 (b) No ceremonial resolution shall be given first reading 357 unless approved for filing with the Clerk prior to the 46th day 358 of regular session. 359 5.3-Limitation on Member Bills Filed 360 361 A member may not file more than six bills for a 362 regular session. For purposes of this rule, the member

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considered to have filed a bill is the first-named sponsor of the bill.

- $\underline{(1)}$ Of the six bills for the 2011 regular session, at least two must be approved for filing with the Clerk no later than noon of the 6th Tuesday prior to the first day of $\underline{\text{that}}$ the regular session.
- (2) Of the six bills for the 2012 regular session, at least two must be approved for filing with the Clerk no later than noon of the 5th Tuesday prior to the first day of that regular session.
 - (b) Bills not counted toward these limits include:
 - (1) Local bills, including local claim bills.
 - (2) Ceremonial House resolutions.
 - (3) Memorials.

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- (4) Concurrent resolutions relating to extension of a session or legislative organization or procedures.
 - (5) Trust fund bills adhering to another bill.
- (6) Public records or public meetings exemption bills adhering to another bill.
 - (7) General bills adhering to a joint resolution.
- (8) Bills that only repeal or delete, without substantive replacement, provisions of the Florida Statutes or Laws of Florida.
- (9) Bills withdrawn from further consideration prior to the applicable filing deadline.
- (c) A member may file an additional bill after the first committee or subcommittee of reference reports a repealer bill as described in paragraph (b)(8) favorably or favorably as a

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committee or subcommittee substitute. The additional bill must be approved for filing with the Clerk by noon of the 21st day of regular session. No more than three additional bills may be filed under this subsection.

- 5.4-Forms of Measures; Sponsorship Transactions
- (a) To be acceptable for introduction, all bills shall be produced in accordance with standards approved by the Speaker.
- (b) No member may be added or deleted as a sponsor or cosponsor of a bill without the member's consent. A member desiring to be a cosponsor must submit to the Clerk a cosponsorship request agreed to by the first-named sponsor. A member may withdraw as a cosponsor by submitting a request to the Clerk.
- shall contain the full text of the section, subsection, or paragraph to be amended. Joint resolutions that propose to amend the Florida Constitution shall contain the full text of the section to be amended. As to those portions of general bills and joint resolutions that propose to amend existing provisions of the Florida Statutes or the Florida Constitution, words to be added shall be inserted in the text underlined and words to be deleted shall be lined through with hyphens. If the change in language is so general that the use of these procedures would hinder, rather than assist, the understanding of the amendment, it is not necessary to use the coded indicators of words added or deleted, but, in lieu thereof, a notation similar to the following shall be inserted immediately preceding the affected

section of the bill: "Substantial rewording of section. See s. . . . , F.S., for present text." When such a notation is used, the notation, as well as the substantially reworded text, shall be underlined. The words to be deleted and the above-described indicators of such words and of new material are for information and guidance and do not constitute a part of the bill under consideration. Numerals in the margins of the line-numbered pages do not constitute a part of the bill and are shown on each page only for convenience in identifying lines. Section catchlines of existing text shall not be underlined, nor shall any other portion of a bill covered by this rule other than new material.

5.5-Local Bills

- (a) If the substance of a local bill may be enacted into law by ordinance of a local governing body without the legal need for a referendum, no committee or subcommittee council or committee may report the bill favorably.
- (b) A local bill that provides an exemption from general law may not be placed on the Special Order Calendar in any section reserved for the expedited consideration of local bills.
- (c) All local bills, including local claim bills, must either, as required by Section 10 of Article III of the Florida Constitution, embody provisions for a ratifying referendum (stated in the title as well as in the text of the bill) or be accompanied by an affidavit of proper advertisement, securely attached to the original bill ahead of its first page.

447 5.6—Claim Bills

- (a) The Speaker may appoint a Special Master to review a claim bill or conduct a hearing, if necessary. The Special Master may administer an oath to all witnesses, accept relevant documentary and tangible evidence offered as deemed necessary, and record the hearing. The Special Master may prepare a final report containing findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommendations. The report shall be signed by the Special Master, who shall be available, in person, to explain his or her report to any committee or subcommittee council or committee of reference.
- (b) Stipulations entered into by the parties are not binding on the Special Master or the House or <u>any of</u> its committees or subcommittees councils or committees.
- (c) The hearing and consideration of a claim bill shall be held in abeyance until all available administrative and judicial remedies have been exhausted, except that the hearing and consideration of a claim that is still within the judicial or administrative system may proceed when the parties have executed a written settlement agreement.

- 5.7—Reviser's Bills
- Reviser's bills shall be introduced by the Rules & Calendar
- 470 Committee Council, which may request prior review by another
- 471 committee or subcommittee council or committee.

- 473 5.8-Legislative Reapportionment and Congressional Redistricting
- 474 Bills and Amendments

Bills and amendments proposing any reapportionment or redistricting of the state's legislative or congressional districts shall be submitted to the Redistricting Committee in the form prescribed by the Speaker. The committee staff of the Redistricting Committee shall submit such proposals to the House Bill Drafting Service as requested by the sponsor. After final drafting, approval for filing shall be in the ordinary manner.

5.9 5.8 Memorials

A memorial expresses the opinion of the Legislature to the federal government. All memorials shall contain the resolving clause "Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:".

$\underline{5.10}$ $\underline{5.9}$ House Resolutions; Concurrent Resolutions; Tributes

(a) All House resolutions and all concurrent resolutions originating in the House shall contain a title and a resolving clause. In the case of House resolutions, the resolving clause shall be "Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida:". In the case of concurrent resolutions originating in the House, the resolving clause shall be "Be It Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, the Senate Concurring:". Concurrent resolutions originating in the House shall present only questions pertaining to extension of a session, enactment of joint rules, ratification of federal constitutional amendments, communications with the judiciary, actions taken pursuant to

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federal law not requiring gubernatorial approval, or other exclusively legislative matters.

- (b) All ceremonial House resolutions shall be reviewed and approved by the Chair of the Rules & Calendar $\underline{\text{Committee}}$ $\underline{\text{Council}}$ before introduction.
- (c) Copies of House resolutions shall be furnished by the Clerk. The Secretary of State shall be requested to prepare certified copies of concurrent resolutions after their adoption.
- (d) Any matter commemorating local achievement, condolences, or other recognition shall be prepared <u>in</u>

 <u>accordance with standards approved by the Speaker</u> by the House

 <u>Bill Drafting Service</u> as an individual tribute for the member sponsoring the measure.

 $\underline{5.11}$ $\underline{5.10}$ Bills Filed During an Interim

During the period between the organization session and the convening of the first regular session of the legislative biennium and during the period between the first and second regular sessions of the legislative biennium, members may file for introduction bills that have been prepared or reviewed by the House Bill Drafting Service.

5.12 5.11—Requirements for Introduction

(a) All bills (other than an appropriations bill, concurrent resolutions relating to organization of the Legislature, resolutions relating to organization of the House, concurrent resolutions pertaining to extension of a session, reviser's bills, bills proposing any reapportionment bills or

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redistricting of the state's legislative or congressional districts resolutions, and recall of acts from the Governor) shall either be prepared or, in the case of local bills, reviewed by the House Bill Drafting Service. After completion and delivery by the House Bill Drafting Service, no change may be made in the text or title of the bill without returning the bill to the House Bill Drafting Service prior to filing.

(b) The Director of the House Bill Drafting Service shall notify any member proposing a bill of any if an identical or substantially similar bill that has been filed and, if so, the name of the sponsor of such bill.

5.13 5.12—Identification

Each bill shall be given a number and filed with the Clerk by the House Bill Drafting Service. Bills shall be serially numbered in an odd-numbered sequence, except that bills of a similar type may be serially numbered separately. The Clerk shall validate the original copy of each bill, and each page thereof, to ensure its identification as the item introduced in order to prevent unauthorized or improper substitutions therefor.

5.14 5.13—Companion Measures

A companion Senate bill must be substantially similar in wording, and identical as to specific intent and purpose, to the House bill for which it is being substituted. Whenever a House bill is reached on the floor for consideration, either on second or third reading, and there is also pending on the Calendar of

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the House a companion bill already passed by the Senate, it shall be in order to move that the Senate companion bill be substituted and considered in lieu of the House bill. Such motion may be adopted by a majority vote, provided the Senate bill is on the same reading; otherwise, the motion shall be to waive the rules by a two-thirds vote and substitute such Senate bill. At the moment the House substitutes the Senate companion bill or takes up a Senate bill in lieu of a House bill, the House bill so replaced shall be automatically tabled.

RULE SIX-REFERENCE

- 6.1—Speaker to Refer Legislation
- The authority to make bill referrals rests with the Speaker, except as otherwise provided in these rules.

- 574 6.2-Reference: Generally
 - (a) Bills, upon filing or introduction, whether House or Senate, may be referred by the Speaker to one or more committees or subcommittees councils or any combination thereof or to the Calendar of the House. The order of reference shall be determined by the Speaker.
 - (b) References of bills and the nature of any documents referred shall be recorded in the *Journal*.

6.3—Reference: Exception

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A Senate bill with a House companion may be paired with the companion House bill at whatever its stage of consideration, provided both bills are on the same reading.

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6.4-Reference of Resolutions, Concurrent Resolutions: Exception Resolutions on House organization and concurrent resolutions pertaining to extension of the session may be taken up upon motion and adopted at the time of introduction without reference.

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- 6.5-Appropriations or Tax Measures: Withdrawal from a Fiscal Committee or Subcommittee Council or Committee; Additional Reference
- A bill in the possession of a fiscal committee or subcommittee council or committee that has been amended by report from a committee or subcommittee council or committee of previous reference to remove its fiscal impact may be withdrawn from the fiscal committee or subcommittee council or committee on a point of order raised by the committee council chair of the fiscal committee council having possession of the bill or jurisdiction over the subcommittee committee having possession of the bill.
- If an amendment adopted on the floor of the House affects an appropriation or a tax matter, upon a point of order made by the chair or vice chair of a fiscal committee council, the bill may be referred by the Speaker, with the amendment, to an appropriate committee or subcommittee council or committee.

If the bill, as amended on the floor, is reported favorably

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512	without further amendment, it shall be returned to the same	
513	reading as when referred. If the bill, as amended on the floor	,
514	is reported favorably with further amendment, it shall be	
515	returned to second reading.	
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517	6.6-Reference of Veto Messages	
518	The Speaker may refer veto messages to the appropriate committed	<u>e</u>
519	or subcommittee council or committee for a recommendation.	
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521	RULE SEVEN-COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES COUNCILS AND COMMITTE	IS
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523	PART ONE-Organization	
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625	7.1—Standing Committees and Subcommittees Councils and	
626	Committees	
527	(a) The following standing committees councils, and the	
528	standing subcommittees committees within their respective	
529	jurisdictions, are established:	
530	(1) Appropriations Committee.	
531	a. Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations	
532	Subcommittee.	
533	b. Government Operations Appropriations Subcommittee.	
534	c. Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee.	
635	d. Higher Education Appropriations Subcommittee.	
636	e. Justice Appropriations Subcommittee.	
537	f. PreK-12 Appropriations Subcommittee.	
538	g. Transportation & Economic Development Appropriations	
539	Subcommittee.	

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640		(2) Economic Affairs Committee.	
641		a. Business & Consumer Affairs Subcommittee.	
642		b. Community & Military Affairs Subcommittee.	
643		c. Economic Development & Tourism Subcommittee.	
644		d. Insurance & Banking Subcommittee.	
645		e. Transportation & Highway Safety Subcommittee.	
646		(3) Education Committee.	
647		a. K-20 Competitiveness Subcommittee.	
648		b. K-20 Innovation Subcommittee.	
649		(4) Finance & Tax Committee.	
650		(5) Health & Human Services Committee.	
651		a. Health & Human Services Access Subcommittee.	
652		b. Health & Human Services Quality Subcommittee.	
653		(6) Judiciary Committee.	
654		a. Civil Justice Subcommittee.	
655		b. Criminal Justice Subcommittee.	
656		(7) Redistricting Committee.	
657		a. Congressional Redistricting Subcommittee.	
658		b. House Redistricting Subcommittee.	
659		c. Senate Redistricting Subcommittee.	
660		(8) Rules & Calendar Committee.	
661		a. Rulemaking & Regulation Subcommittee.	
662		(9) State Affairs Committee.	
663		a. Agriculture & Natural Resources Subcommittee.	
664		b. Energy & Utilities Subcommittee.	
665		c. Federal Affairs Subcommittee.	
666		d. Government Operations Subcommittee.	
667		(1) Rules & Calendar Council	

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668	-(2	?) Full Appropriations Council on Education & Economic	
669	Develo r	oment	
670	a.	. PreK-12 Appropriations Committee	
671	b.	. State Universities & Private Colleges Appropriations	
672	Committ	:ee	
673	c.	. State & Community Colleges & Workforce Appropriation	S
674	Committ	:ee	
675	d.	. Transportation & Economic Development Appropriations	
676	Committ	:ee	
677	+3	3) Full Appropriations Council on General Government &	
678	Health	-Care	
679	a.	. Health Care Appropriations Committee	
680	b.	. Human Services Appropriations Committee	
681	c.	. Healthy Seniors Appropriations Committee	
682	d .	. Natural Resources Appropriations Committee	
683	e.	. Government Operations Appropriations Committee	
684	£.	. Criminal & Civil Justice Appropriations Committee	
685	-(-4	1) Policy Council	
686	(5	5) Government Accountability Act Council	
687	-(-6	5) Finance & Tax Council	
688	(-	7) Education Policy Council	
689	a.	. PreK-12 Policy Committee	
690	b.	. State Universities & Private Colleges Policy Committe	ee
691	C.	. State & Community Colleges & Workforce Policy Commit	tee
692	(B) Health & Family Services Policy Council	
693	a.	. Health Care Services Policy Committee	
694	b.	. Health Care Regulation Policy Committee	
695	c.	. Elder & Family Services Policy Committee	

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696	(9) General Government Policy Council	
697	a. Agriculture & Natural Resources Policy Committee	
698	b. Insurance, Business & Financial Affairs Policy	
699	Committee	
700	c. Energy & Utilities Policy Committee	
701	(10) Economic Development & Community Affairs Policy	
702	Council	
703	a. Economic Development Policy Committee	
704	b. Roads, Bridges & Ports Policy Committee	
705	c. Governmental Affairs Policy Committee	
706	d. Military & Local Affairs Policy Committee	
707	(11) Criminal & Civil Justice Policy Council	
708	a. Civil Justice & Courts Policy Committee	
709	b. Public Safety & Domestic Security Policy Committee	
710	(b) For purposes of these rules, the term "committee"	
711	includes council and subcommittee, except where the context	
712	indicates otherwise.	
713		
714	7.2-Office of Reapportionment	
715	There is hereby created the House Office of Reapportionment,	
716	which shall be headed by a member appointed by the Speaker.	
717		
718	7.2 7.3 Committee and Subcommittee Council and Committee	
719	Appointments	
720	The Speaker $\underline{\text{may}}$ $\underline{\text{shall}}$ appoint the chair, the vice chair, and	any
721	co-chairs <u>as he or she deems</u> deemed necessary, as well as all	
722	members, for each standing House committee and subcommittee	
723	council and committee. The Speaker may shall appoint the House	ے

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chair and all House members of each conference committee, joint committee, and joint select committee created by agreement of the House and Senate or of the Speaker and the Senate President. The Speaker shall give written notice of each such appointment, in writing, to the Clerk for publication. The Minority Leader may make recommendations to the Speaker regarding the appointment of Minority Conference members to councils and committees. After the Speaker has made committee and subcommittee appointments, the Minority Leader may also name a Minority Conference member of any committee or subcommittee council or committee as "ranking member" of that committee or subcommittee council or committee, subject to the approval of the Speaker.

7.3 7.4—Powers of the Chair

A <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or committee chair has authority to sign all notices, vouchers, and reports required or permitted by these rules. The chair has authority, <u>subject to approval by the Speaker</u>, to sign all subpoenas issued under these rules. The chair has all authority necessary to ensure the orderly operation of the <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or committee, including, but not limited to, presiding over meetings, establishing each meeting agenda, determining the order in which matters are to be taken up, recognizing or not recognizing non-member presenters, and deciding questions of order. Decisions on questions of order may be appealed pursuant to Rule 2.3(b), but there shall be no appeal of the chair's recognition.

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- 7.4 7.5—Absence of the Chair
- 754 In the absence of the chair and all co-chairs, the vice chair,
- 755 if any, shall assume the duty to convene and preside over
- 756 meetings and such other duties as the Speaker may assign, unless
- 757 a temporary chair has been appointed by the Speaker. During a
- 758 meeting properly convened, the presiding chair, vice chair, or
- 759 temporary chair may temporarily assign the duty to preside at
- 760 that meeting to another committee or subcommittee council or
- 761 committee member until the assignment is relinquished or
- 762 revoked.

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- 764 7.5 7.6 Term of Appointment
- 765 All standing committee or subcommittee council or committee
- 766 chairs, vice chairs, and members serve at the pleasure of the
- 767 Speaker. All standing committee and subcommittee council and
- 768 committee appointments shall be made by the Speaker in
- 769 accordance with Rule 7.2 shall be made prior to the convening of
- 770 each regular session and shall expire on July August 1 of odd-
- 771 numbered years or, if the Legislature is convened in special or
- 772 extended session on that date, upon adjournment sine die of such
- 773 session.

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- 775 7.6 7.7—Creation of Select Committees
- 776 At any time, the Speaker may create a select committee and shall
- 777 appoint the membership and name the chair and vice chair. A
- 778 select committee may include the entire membership of the House.
- 779 A select committee has the jurisdiction, authority, and powers

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BILL 780 and duties assigned to it by the Speaker and exists for the 781 period of time specified by the Speaker. The Speaker shall give 782 written notice of the creation of a select committee to the Clerk for publication. 783 784 785 7.7 7.8—Ex officio Members 786 The Speaker may designate the Speaker pro tempore or the 787 Majority Leader as an ex officio, voting member of any committee 788 or subcommittee council or committee. In addition, the Speaker 789 may designate a committee council chair as an ex officio, voting 790 member of any subcommittee committee within the committee's 791 council's jurisdiction. The designation shall be made in writing 792 and addressed to the chair of the committee or subcommittee 793 council or committee. Prior to the start of the committee or 794 subcommittee council or committee meeting, a copy of the written 795 designation shall be provided to the Minority Leader. Only one 796 ex officio member may sit and vote at a time on any one 797 committee or subcommittee council or committee. 798 799 7.8 7.9 Meetings of Committees and Subcommittees Councils and 800 Committees 801 Committees and subcommittees Councils and committees shall meet 802 only within the dates, times, and locations designated or 803 authorized by the Speaker. Committees and subcommittees Councils 804 and committees shall meet at the call of the chair. 805 7.9 7.10—Consideration of Proposed Committee and Subcommittee 806 807 Council and Committee Bills

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Before a standing committee or subcommittee council or committee may consider a proposed committee or subcommittee council or committee bill, the chair shall submit a written request to the Speaker for approval. A request for approval to consider a proposed subcommittee committee bill shall be cosigned by the chair of the committee council with jurisdiction over the subcommittee committee. In introducing a proposed committee or subcommittee council or committee bill, the chair must designate a member of the committee or subcommittee council or committee as first-named cosponsor, with the approval of such member.

7.10 7.11—Conference Committees

- (a) The Speaker shall determine the number of House managers needed for all conference committees. A conference committee report shall require the affirmative votes of a majority of the managers on the part of each house. Such reports may recommend action on amendments previously adopted by the House or Senate, recommend action on additional compromise amendments, or offer an amendment deleting everything after the enacting clause. New amendments recommended by the conference committee shall accompany the report.
- (b) The receiving of conference committee reports shall always be in order, except when the House is voting on any proposition. When a conference committee report is presented to the House, the procedure shall be:
- (1) First to vote on a motion to accept the report in its entirety. The motion shall not be subject to amendment. If this

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vote fails, the report shall be automatically recommitted to the conference committee.

- (2) If the report is accepted, the final vote shall be a roll call on the passage of the bill as amended by the report. The bill as amended by the report is not subject to further amendment.
- (c) When House managers report inability of a conference committee to agree, no action of the House taken prior to such appointment shall preclude further action by the House as the House may determine.

PART TWO-Procedures in <u>Committees and Subcommittees</u> Councils and Committees

7.11 7.12 Scheduling Committee and Subcommittee Council and Committee Meetings

- (a) NOTICE OF COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE Council and Committee MEETINGS. Any committee or subcommittee council or committee meeting to be held for the purpose of considering legislation must be noticed. The committee or subcommittee council or committee administrative assistant shall provide electronic or paper copies of the notice to the Clerk for publication and to the House Majority Office, the House Minority Office, the members of the committee or subcommittee council or committee, and the first-named sponsor of each bill noticed.
- (b) CONTENT OF MEETING NOTICE. The notice shall state the date, time, and place of the meeting and, for each bill to be considered, the bill or proposed bill number and a portion of

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below with respect to council or committee substitutes and bills retained on reconsideration under Rule 7.16 Rules 7.17 and committee or subcommittee substitutes under Rule 7.19 7.20, only such bills as are included on the written notice of a committee or subcommittee council or committee meeting may be considered at that meeting.

- (c) PROPOSED BILLS TO BE AVAILABLE. A copy of each proposed bill noticed for consideration must be available to each committee or subcommittee council or committee member no later than the time of providing notice of the meeting.
- (d) NOTICE DEADLINE BETWEEN SESSIONS. During the period when the Legislature is not in session, before any committee or subcommittee council or committee holds a meeting for the purpose of considering legislation a notice of such meeting shall be provided no later than 4:30 p.m. of the 7th day before the meeting.
- days of a regular session, notice shall be provided no later than 4:30 p.m. of the 2nd day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays) before the committee or subcommittee council or committee meeting for the purpose of considering legislation. After the 45th day of a regular session and during any extended session, the notice shall be provided no later than 4:30 p.m. on the day (including Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays) before the committee or subcommittee council or committee meeting. During any special session, the notice shall

be provided no later than 2 hours before the <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> <u>council or committee</u> meeting.

- (f) NOTICE OF NOT MEETING. If a <u>committee or subcommittee</u> council or committee is authorized and scheduled for a meeting by the Speaker but does not plan to meet, a notice stating that no meeting will be held shall be provided in the time and manner of noticing a meeting.
- (g) AMENDED NOTICE AND CANCELLATION. At any time prior to a noticed meeting, a bill or other item may be removed from a meeting notice or the meeting may be cancelled by providing an amended notice.
- (h) CLERK DUTIES. The Clerk shall promptly publish the content of meeting notices in accordance with policies approved by the Speaker.
- (i) CONTINUATION AFTER NOTICED TIME. If the majority of committee or subcommittee council or committee members present agree, a committee or subcommittee council or committee may continue the consideration of properly noticed legislation after the expiration of the time called for the meeting or may temporarily recess to continue the meeting at a time and place certain on the same day. However, a committee or subcommittee council or committee may not meet beyond the time authorized or in a place not authorized by the Speaker without special leave granted by the Speaker.
- (j) RULES & CALENDAR <u>COMMITTEE</u> <u>Council</u> EXEMPT FROM NOTICE DEADLINE. The Rules & Calendar <u>Committee</u> <u>Council</u> shall be exempt from the notice deadlines of this rule except when meeting to consider the substance of legislation.

7.12 7.13—Amendment Deadlines in <u>Committee and Subcommittee</u>

Council and Committee

(a) Amendments may be offered in any <u>committee or</u>

<u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> by any member of the House, subject to the following deadlines:

(1) For the period when the Legislature is not in session, and during the first 45 days of a regular session, an amendment by a member who is not a member of the committee or subcommittee council or committee considering the bill shall be filed by 6 p.m. of the day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays) prior to the committee or subcommittee council or committee meeting.

(2) After the 45th day of a regular session and during any extended session, an amendment by a member who is not a member of the committee or subcommittee council or committee considering the bill shall be filed by 6 p.m. of the day (including Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays) prior to the committee or subcommittee council or committee meeting.

(3) During any special session, an amendment by a member who is not a member of the <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> considering the bill shall be filed no later than 1 hour prior to the <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> meeting.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, subject to approval by a majority vote of the House, the Rules & Calendar <u>Committee</u>

Council may establish special amendment deadlines and procedures

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BILL ORIGINAL YEAR 946 for appropriations bills, implementing bills, and conforming 947 bills, as defined in Rule 12.5, as well as for bills proposing 948 any reapportionment or redistricting of the state's legislative or congressional districts. 949 950 951 7.13 7.14 Quorum of Committee or Subcommittee Council or 952 Committee 953 A majority of any committee's or subcommittee's council's or committee's members shall constitute a quorum necessary for the 954 955 transaction of business. An ex officio member shall not be 956 counted for purposes of determining a quorum. 957 958 7.14 7.15 Meeting during House Sessions 959 No committee or subcommittee council or committee shall meet 960 while the House is in session without special leave of the 961 Speaker. 962 963 7.15 7.16 Voting in Committee or Subcommittee Council or 964 Committee 965 (a) Every vote on final consideration of a bill in 966

committee or subcommittee council or committee shall be taken by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against, as well as the names of members absent, shall be recorded on the committee or subcommittee council or committee report. Upon the request of any two members, the vote of each member shall be recorded on any other question and all such votes shall be reported with the committee or subcommittee council or committee report.

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(b) An absent member members may submit an indication of how the member they would have voted had the member been present, but this shall not be counted on a roll call. If submitted after the committee or subcommittee report has been filed, such votes after roll call shall be filed with the committee or subcommittee administrative assistant, who shall file them in the committee or subcommittee files and with the Clerk attached to the council or committee report.

7.16 7.17—Reconsideration in <u>Committee or Subcommittee</u> Council or <u>Committee</u>

A motion for reconsideration in <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or committee shall be treated in the following manner:

- (a) When a main question has been decided by a <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u>, any member voting with the prevailing side, or any member when the vote was a tie, may move for reconsideration.
- (b) Any member voting on the prevailing side on passage or defeat of a bill may, as a matter of right, serve notice that the bill should be retained through the next committee or subcommittee council or committee meeting for the purpose of reconsideration. Such notice by an individual member may be set aside by adoption of a motion to report the bill immediately, which shall require a two-thirds vote. No bill may be retained under this provision after the 40th day of a regular session or during any extended or special session.

- (c) A motion to reconsider a collateral matter must be disposed of during the course of consideration of the main subject to which it is related.
- (d) If a bill has been retained under subsection (b), any member may move for its reconsideration at the next meeting of the committee or subcommittee council or committee. The retained bill is not required to be included on the committee or subcommittee meeting notice.
- (e) If the <u>committee or subcommittee</u> council or committee refuses to reconsider or, upon reconsideration, confirms its prior decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order except upon unanimous consent of the <u>committee or</u> subcommittee <u>council or committee</u> members present.
- (f) If a bill is not retained under subsection (b), it shall be promptly reported to the Clerk.

1016 7.17 7.18 Reports on Bills

A committee or subcommittee council or committee may report a

House bill unfavorably, favorably, or favorably with a committee

or subcommittee council or committee substitute. A committee or

subcommittee council or committee may report a Senate bill

favorably, favorably with one or more amendments, or

unfavorably. A bill may not be reported without recommendation.

A motion to lay a bill on the table shall be construed as a

motion to report the bill unfavorably.

7.18 7.19 Bill Reported Unfavorably by a Committee or

1027 Subcommittee Council or Committee

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A bill reported unfavorably by a <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> shall be laid on the table.

- 7.19 7.20 Committee and Subcommittee Council and Committee Substitutes

- (a) A council or standing committee or subcommittee may introduce a committee or subcommittee council or committee substitute embracing the same general subject matter of one or more bills in possession of the committee or subcommittee council or committee. If the original bill or bills are noticed, no further notice is required. If a proposed committee or subcommittee council or committee substitute is noticed in the manner required for a proposed committee or subcommittee council or committee bill, the original bill or bills need not be noticed. Upon the reporting of a committee or subcommittee council or committee substitute, the original bill or bills shall be laid on the table of the House.
- (b) Committee and subcommittee substitutes shall be prepared by the House Bill Drafting Service and filed with the Clerk.
- (c) No later than the day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays) after it is filed reported by the committee or subcommittee council or committee, a committee or subcommittee substitute shall be read a first time and be subject to referral by the Speaker.

7.20 7.21—Subpoena Powers

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1055 The standing committees and subcommittees councils and 1056 committees of the House may exercise subpoena power and issue 1057 other necessary legal process pursuant to Rule 16 16.1. 1058 1059 7.21 7.22—Administration of Oaths 1060 Whenever desired by a committee or subcommittee council or 1061 committee, the chair or any other member of the committee or 1062 subcommittee council or committee may administer oaths and 1063 affirmations in the manner prescribed by law to any witness 1064 appearing before such committee or subcommittee council or 1065 committee for the purpose of testifying in any matter about 1066 which such committee or subcommittee council or committee may 1067 require sworn testimony, provided the record of a statement made under oath in committee or subcommittee council or committee may 1068 1069 not be used to controvert a factual determination of the 1070 Legislature. 1071 1072 7.22 7.23-Procedure in Conference Committees 1073 Conference committee meeting notices shall be published not less 1074 than 1 hour $\frac{2}{2}$ hours prior to the time scheduled for the meeting, 1075 provided that after the 50th day of the regular session and 1076 during any extended or special session the notice period shall 1077 be 1 hour prior to the time scheduled for the meeting. Each 1078 conference committee may determine its own procedures and select 1079 a member to preside, provided a majority of managers of each 1080 house agree. 1081 1082 7.23 7.24—Open Meetings; Decorum

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- (a) All meetings of committees and subcommittees councils and committees shall be open to the public at all times, subject always to the authority of the chair to maintain order and decorum; however, when reasonably necessary for security purposes or the protection of a witness, a chair, with the concurrence of the Speaker and the Minority Leader, may close a meeting or portion thereof, and the record of such meeting may not disclose the identity of any witness appearing before the committee or subcommittee council or committee during a closed session.
- (b) The chair shall exercise all authority necessary to maintain order and decorum, including the authority to impose time limitations on testimony and presentations by non-members and to require all persons attending a committee or subcommittee council or committee meeting to silence all audible electronic equipment.

PART THREE-Oversight Powers and Responsibilities

- 7.24 7.25 Oversight Powers and Responsibilities of Standing Committees and Subcommittees Councils and Committees
- (a) Each standing <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or committee is authorized to exercise all powers authorized for committees pursuant to s. 11.143, Florida Statutes, to carry out oversight responsibilities within its respective subject matter jurisdiction. For purposes of this rule, the Speaker shall determine the subject matter jurisdiction of each <u>committee</u> or subcommittee council or committee.

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- (b) Select committees shall exercise committee powers authorized by s. 11.143, Florida Statutes, whenever specifically authorized in writing by the Speaker.
 - (c) Each <u>committee or subcommittee</u> council or committee shall exercise other oversight powers and responsibilities vested in the House whenever specifically authorized by the Speaker.
 - (d) Each <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or committee shall conduct other business as directed by the Speaker.

RULE EIGHT-DEBATE AND CHAMBER PROTOCOL

PART ONE-Privilege of the Floor

8.1—Privilege of the Floor

- (a) MEMBERS' ACCESS. Members of the House shall have the exclusive right to enter the Chamber during sessions, and no other person shall be admitted unless granted privilege of the floor as provided below.
- (b) PRIVILEGED GUESTS. The Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Agriculture, members of the Senate, Justices of the Supreme Court, former members of the House, the Doctor of the Day, and the Guest Chaplain are granted the privilege of the floor; however, no registered lobbyist may be so admitted.
- (c) EMPLOYEES' ADMISSION. House employees may be admitted to the Chamber as determined by the Speaker.

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OTHER GUESTS. Other quests may be granted the privilege of the floor by the Speaker or by the House.

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- (e) RESTRICTIONS ON NON-MEMBERS. Persons granted the privilege of the floor may not lobby the members while the House is in session, unless granted leave to address the House.
- (f) SESSION ATTIRE. When the House is in session, all persons in the Chamber shall be dressed in proper business attire.

PART TWO-Speaking

- 8.2-Addressing the House; Requirements to Spread Remarks upon the Journal
- (a) When a member desires to speak or deliver any matter to the House, the member shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker as "Mr. (or Madam) Speaker" and shall confine all remarks to the question under debate, avoiding personalities. Once recognized, a member may speak from the member's desk or may, with the Speaker's permission, speak from the well.
- (b) Any motion to spread remarks upon the Journal, except those of the Governor or the Speaker, shall be referred to the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee Council for recommendation before being put to the House.
- 8.3-When Two Members Rise at Once
- 1163 When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the one who is to speak first. This decision shall be final and 1164 1165 not open to debate or appeal.

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1166 8.4-Recognition of Members 1167 1168 There shall be no appeal of the Speaker's recognition, but the Speaker shall be governed by the rules and usage in priority of 1169 1170 entertaining motions from the floor. When a member seeks 1171 recognition, the Speaker may ask, "For what purpose does the 1172 member rise?" or "For what purpose does the member seek 1173 recognition?" 1174 1175 8.5-Recognition of Gallery Visitors and Doctor of the Day 1176 On written request by a member, on a form approved prescribed by 1177 the Clerk, the Speaker may recognize or permit the member to 1178 recognize any person or persons in the gallery. After granting a 1179 request for recognition, the Speaker shall afford that 1180 recognition at a convenient place in the order of business, 1181 considering the need for order and decorum and the need for 1182 continuity of debate. At an appropriate time during proceedings 1183 on the floor, the Speaker may recognize a Doctor of the Day. 1184 1185 PART THREE-Debate 1186 1187 8.6-Decorum 1188 The members shall attend to the debates unless necessarily 1189 prevented, and no member shall stand between the Speaker and a 1190 member recognized to speak. 1191 1192 8.7-Speaking and Debate; Right to Close

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- (a) A member may not speak more than once nor occupy more than 15 minutes in debate on any question.
- (b) A member who has the floor may not be interrupted by another member for any purpose, save the privilege of the House, unless he or she consents to yield to the other member. A member desiring to interrupt another in debate should first address the Speaker for the permission of the member speaking. The Speaker shall then ask the member who has the floor if he or she wishes to yield and shall then announce the decision of that member. Whether to yield shall be entirely within the speaking member's discretion. This subsection shall not, however, deprive the first-named sponsor or mover of the right to close when the effect of an amendment or motion would be to foreclose favorable action on the bill, amendment, or motion.

8.8-Asking Questions of Members

It is entirely within a speaking member's discretion whether to yield to a question. The proper purpose of a question is to obtain information in good faith, not for the questioner to supply information to the body. Neither a question nor an answer to a question may contain arguments or debate.

8.9-Right to Open and Close Debate

The member presenting a motion shall have the right to open and close the debate and, for this purpose, may speak each time up to 10 minutes, unless otherwise limited by majority vote of the House, notwithstanding the limitation in Rule 8.7.

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1221 PART FOUR-Materials and Meals in Chamber 1222 1223 8.10-Distribution of Materials in Chamber; Meals in Chamber 1224 The following constitutes policy regarding material 1225 distributed to the general membership through the Sergeant at 1226 Arms' Office and pages: 1227 (1) All material prior to such distribution must be 1228 approved by the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee Council. 1229 (2) The following official materials are approved: House 1230 and Senate bills, resolutions, memorials, and amendments 1231 thereto, and official calendars and journals; committee and 1232 subcommittee council and committee meeting notices; 1233 communications from the Speaker and Clerk and official 1234 communications from the Senate; and official staff reports of 1235 standing or select committees or subcommittees councils or 1236 committees or of the majority or minority party. 1237 (b) While members may consume nonalcoholic beverages on 1238 the floor, meals will not be allowed on the floor without 1239 concurrence of a majority vote. 1240 1241 PART FIVE-Miscellaneous Papers 1242 1243 8.11-Miscellaneous Papers 1244 Papers of a miscellaneous nature addressed to the House may, at 1245 the discretion of the Speaker, be read, noted in the Journal, or 1246 filed with the appropriate committee or subcommittee council or committee. When the reading of a paper other than one upon which 1247 1248 the House is called to give a final vote is demanded and such

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reading is objected to by any member, whether the paper shall be read shall be determined without debate by the House by a majority vote.

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1253 RULE NINE-VOTING

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- 1255 9.1—Members Shall Vote
- Every member shall be within the Chamber during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put, unless required to abstain under Rule 3.2.

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- 1260 9.2—Taking the Yeas and Nays
- 1261 The Speaker shall declare all votes, but if any member rises to 1262 doubt a vote, upon a showing of hands by five members, the 1263 Speaker shall take the sense of the House by oral or electronic 1264 roll call. When taking the yeas and nays on any question, the 1265 electronic roll-call system may be used and when so used shall 1266 have the force and effect of a roll call taken as provided in 1267 these rules. This system likewise may be used to determine the 1268 presence of a quorum. When the House is ready to vote upon a 1269 question requiring roll call, and the vote is by electronic roll 1270 call, the Speaker shall say, "The question now recurs on 1271 (designating the matter to be voted upon). The Clerk will unlock 1272 the machine and the House will proceed to vote." When sufficient 1273 time has elapsed for each member to vote, the Speaker shall ask, 1274 "Have all members voted?" After a short pause, the Speaker shall say, "The Clerk will lock the machine and record the vote." When 1275 1276 the vote is completely recorded, the Speaker shall announce the

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result to the House, and the Clerk shall record the action upon the *Journal*.

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- 1280 9.3-Vote of the Speaker or Temporary Presiding Officer
- 1281 The Speaker or temporary presiding officer is not required to
- 1282 vote in legislative proceedings other than on final passage of a
- 1283 bill, except when the Speaker's or temporary presiding officer's
- 1284 vote would be decisive. In all yea and nay votes, the Speaker's
- 1285 or temporary presiding officer's name shall be called last. With
- 1286 respect to voting, the Speaker or temporary presiding officer is
- 1287 subject to the same disqualification and disclosure requirements
- 1288 as any other member.

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- 1290 9.4-Votes After Roll Call; Finality of a Roll Call Vote
- (a) After the result of a roll call has been announced, a
- 1292 member may submit to the Clerk an indication of how the member
- 1293 would have voted or would have voted differently. The Clerk
- shall provide forms for the recording of these actions. When
- 1295 timely submitted made, the vote after roll call these requests
- 1296 shall be shown beneath the roll call in the Journal. Otherwise,
- 1297 the vote after roll call request shall be shown separately in
- 1298 the Journal.
- (b) In no instance, other than by reason of an electronic
- 1300 or mechanical malfunction, shall the result of a voting machine
- 1301 roll call on any question be changed.

- 1303 9.5-No Member to Vote for Another except by Request and
- 1304 Direction

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(a) No member may vote for another member except at the other member's specific request and direction. No member may vote for another member who is absent from the Chamber, nor may any person who is not a member cast a vote for a member.

- (b) In no case shall a member vote for another on a quorum call.
- (c) Any member who votes or attempts to vote for another member in violation of this rule or who requests another member to vote for the requesting member in violation of this rule may be disciplined in such a manner as the House may deem proper.
- (d) Any person who is not a member and who votes in the place of a member shall be subject to such discipline as the House may deem proper.

9.6-Explanation of Vote

A member may not explain his or her vote during a roll call_T but may reduce his or her explanation to writing_T in not more than 200 words in an electronic format approved by the Clerk. Upon submission to being filed with the Clerk, this explanation shall be spread upon the *Journal*.

RULE TEN-ORDER OF BUSINESS AND CALENDARS

1328 PART ONE—Order of Business

1330 10.1—Daily Sessions

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The House shall meet each legislative day at 9 a.m. or as stated
in the motion adjourning the House on the prior legislative day
on which the House met.
10.2-Daily Order of Business
(a) When the House convenes on a new legislative day, the
daily order of business shall be as follows:
(1) Call to Order.
(2) Prayer.
(3) Roll Call.
(4) Pledge of Allegiance.
(5) Correction of the Journal.
(6) Communications.
(7) Messages from the Senate.
(8) Reports of Standing Committees and Subcommittees
Councils and Committees.
(9) Reports of Select Committees.
(10) Motions Relating to Committee and Subcommittee
Councils and Committees References.
(11) Matters on Reconsideration.
(12) Bills and Joint Resolutions on Third Reading.
(13) Special Orders.
(14) House Resolutions.
(15) Unfinished Business.
(16) Introduction and Reference.
(b) During special sessions, the order of business of
Introduction and Reference shall be called for immediately
following the order of business of Correction of the Journal.

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BILL ORIGINAL YEAR 1359 Within each order of business, matters shall be 1360 considered in the order in which they appear on the daily 1361 printed Calendar of the House. 1362 (d) After the 45th day of a regular session, by a majority 1363 vote, the House may, on motion of the Chair or Vice Chair of the 1364 Rules & Calendar Committee Council, move to Communications, 1365 Messages from the Senate, Bills and Joint Resolutions on Third 1366 Reading, or Special Orders. The motion may provide which matter on such order of business may be considered. 1367 1368 1369 10.3-Chaplain to Offer Prayer 1370 A chaplain shall attend at the beginning of each day's sitting 1371 of the House and open the same with prayer. In the absence of a 1372 chaplain, the Speaker may designate someone else to offer 1373 prayer. 1374 1375 10.4-Quorum 1376 A majority of the membership of the House shall constitute a 1377 quorum to conduct business. 1378 1379 10.5—Consideration of Senate Messages: Generally 1380 Senate messages may be considered by the House at the time and 1381 in the order determined by the Speaker. 1382 1383 PART TWO-Readings 1384 10.6-"Reading" Defined 1385

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BILL ORIGINAL YEAR 1386 "Reading" means the stage of consideration of a bill, 1387 resolution, or memorial after reading of a portion of the title 1388 sufficient for identification, as determined by the Speaker. 1389 1390 10.7—Reading of Bills and Joint Resolutions 1391 Each bill and each joint resolution shall be read on 3 separate 1392 days prior to a vote upon final passage unless this rule is 1393 waived by a two-thirds vote, provided the publication of a bill 1394 or joint resolution by its title in the Journal shall satisfy 1395 the requirements of first reading. 1396 1397 10.8-Reading of Concurrent Resolutions and Memorials 1398 Concurrent resolutions and memorials shall be read on 2 separate 1399 days prior to a voice vote upon adoption, except that concurrent 1400 resolutions extending a legislative session or involving other 1401 procedural legislative matters may be read twice without motion 1402 on the same legislative day. 1403 1404 10.9—Reading of House Resolutions 1405 (a) A House resolution shall receive two readings by title 1406 only prior to a voice vote upon adoption. 1407 (b) Ceremonial resolutions may be shown as read and 1408 adopted by publication in full in the Journal in accordance with 1409 Rule 10.17 10.16. 1410 10.10-Measures on Third Reading 1411 Bills on third reading shall be taken up in the order 1412

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in which the House concluded action on them on second reading.

- (b) Before any bill shall be read the third time, whether amended or not, it shall be referred without motion to the Engrossing Clerk for examination and, if amended, the engrossing of amendments. In the case of any Senate bill amended in the House, the amendment adopted shall be reproduced and attached to the bill amended in such manner that it will not be lost therefrom.
- (c) A bill shall be deemed on its third reading when it has been read a second time on a previous day and has no motion left pending.

PART THREE—Calendars

10.11—Special Order Calendar

- (a) REGULAR SESSION.
- (1) The Rules & Calendar <u>Committee Council</u> shall periodically submit, as needed, a Special Order Calendar determining the sequence for consideration of legislation. The Special Order Calendar may include bills on second reading, bills on unfinished business, resolutions, and specific sections for local bills, trust fund bills, and bills to be taken up at a time certain. Upon adoption of a Special Order Calendar, no other bills shall be considered for the time period set forth for that Special Order Calendar, except that any bill appearing on that Special Order Calendar may be stricken from it by a majority vote or any bill may be added to it pursuant to Rule 10.13 10.12. A previously adopted Special Order Calendar shall

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expire upon adoption by the House of a new Special Order Calendar.

- (2) Any <u>committee</u> council, <u>subcommittee</u> committee, or member may apply in writing to the Chair of the Rules & Calendar <u>Committee</u> Council to place a bill on the Special Order Calendar. The Rules & Calendar <u>Committee</u> Council may grant such requests by a majority vote.
- (3) During the first 55 days of a regular session, the Special Order Calendar shall be published in two Calendars of the House, and it may be taken up on the day of the second published Calendar. After the 55th day of a regular session, the Special Order Calendar shall be published in one Calendar of the House and may be taken up on the day the Calendar is published.
 - (b) EXTENDED OR SPECIAL SESSION.
- (1) If the Legislature extends a legislative session, all bills on the Calendar of the House at the time of expiration of the regular session shall be placed in the Rules & Calendar Committee Council.
- (2) During any extended or special session, all bills upon being reported favorably by the last <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council of reference shall be placed in the Rules & Calendar Committee Council.
- (3) During any extended or special session, the Rules & Calendar <u>Committee</u> Council shall establish a Special Order Calendar and only those bills on such Special Order Calendar shall be placed on the Calendar of the House.
- (4) During any extended or special session, the Special Order Calendar shall be published in one Calendar of the House

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1469 and bills thereon may be taken up on the day the Calendar is 1470 published. 1471 1472 10.12-(c)—Special Floor Procedures. 1473 The Rules & Calendar Committee Council may recommend special 1474 floor procedures for the management of amendments and debate on 1475 a particular bill, on second and third readings, which 1476 procedures may include limitations on amendments and debate. 1477 Such procedures may not be implemented unless approved by a 1478 majority two-thirds vote in session. 1479 1480 10.13 10.12 Consideration of Bills Not on Special Order Calendar 1481 A bill not included on the Special Order Calendar may be 1482 considered by the House upon a two-thirds vote. 1483 1484 10.14 10.13—Consent Calendar The Rules & Calendar Committee Council may submit Consent 1485 1486 Calendar procedures to expedite the consideration of 1487 noncontroversial legislation. 1488 1489 10.15 10.14-Requirements for Placement on Special Order Calendar 1490 No measure may be placed on a Special Order Calendar until it 1491 has been reported favorably by each committee and subcommittee 1492 council and committee of reference and is available for 1493 consideration on the floor. 1494 1495 10.16 10.15 Informal Deferral of Bills

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Whenever the member who introduced a bill or the first-named member sponsor of a committee and subcommittee council and committee bill is absent from the Chamber when the bill has been reached in the regular order on second or third reading, consideration shall be informally deferred until such member's return, unless another member consents to offer the bill on behalf of the original member. The bill shall retain its position on the Calendar of the House during the same legislative day. The member shall have the responsibility of making the motion for its subsequent consideration.

PART FOUR-Ceremonial Resolutions

10.17 10.16—Ceremonial Resolutions Published in Journal
Upon approval of the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee
Council, a ceremonial resolution may be shown as read and
adopted by publication in full in the Journal. The Rules &
Calendar Committee Council shall distribute a list of such
resolutions 1 day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and official
state holidays) prior to the day of their publication, during
which time any member may file an objection with the Rules &
Calendar Committee Council an objection to any resolution
listed. Each resolution for which an objection has been filed
shall be removed from the list and placed on the Calendar of the
House. All resolutions without objections shall be printed on
the next legislative day in the Journal and considered adopted
by the House.

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1524	PART FIVE-Procedural Limitations in Final Week	
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1526	10.18 10.17 —Consideration Limits to Bills after Day 55	
1527	After the 55th day of a regular session, no House bills on	
1528	second reading may be taken up and considered by the House.	
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1530	10.19 10.18 Consideration Limits after Day 58	
1531	After the 58th day of a regular session, the House may consider	
1532	only:	
1533	(a) <u>Returning</u> Senate messages.	
1534	(b) Conference reports.	
1535	(c) Concurrent resolutions.	
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1537	RULE ELEVEN-MOTIONS	
1538		
1539	11.1-Motions; How Made	
1540	Every motion shall be made orally, except when requested by the	
1541	Speaker to be reduced to writing.	
1542		
1543	11.2-Precedence of Motions During Debate	
1544	(a) When a question is under debate, the Speaker shall	
1545	receive no motion except:	
1546	(1) To adjourn at a time certain.	
1547	(2) To adjourn.	
1548	(3) To recess to a time certain.	
1549	(4) To lay on the table.	
1550	(5) To reconsider.	
1551	(6) For the previous question.	

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(7) To limit debate.
(8) To temporarily postpone.
(9) To postpone to a time or day certain.
(10) To refer to or to recommit to committee or
subcommittee council or committee.
(11) To amend.
(12) To amend by removing the enacting or resolving
clause.
(b) Such motions shall have precedence in the descending
order given.
11.3-Questions of Order Decided without Debate
The Speaker shall decide, without debate, all procedural
questions of order that arise when a motion is before the House
or on appeal.
11.4-Division of Question
If a question before the House is susceptible of separation into
two or more parts, any member may call for a division of the
question so that each part may be voted on separately. However,
a motion to remove and insert cannot be divided.
11.5-Motion to Recess to a Time Certain
A motion to recess to a time certain shall be treated the same
as a motion to adjourn, except that the motion is debatable when
no business is before the House and can be amended as to the
time to recess and duration of the recess. It yields only to a
motion to adjourn.

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11.6-Motion to Lay on the Table

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(a) A motion to lay on the table is not debatable and cannot be amended; however, before the motion is put to a vote, the first-named sponsor of a bill or the mover of a debatable motion shall be allowed 5 minutes within which to discuss the same and may divide the time with, or waive this right in favor of, some other member. A motion to table a main question

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requires a majority vote.

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(b) A motion to lay an amendment on the table, if adopted, does not carry with it the measure to which it adheres. A motion to lay an amendment on the table may be adopted by a majority vote.

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11.7-Motion to Reconsider; Immediate Certification of Bills

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carried or lost, it shall be in order at any time as a matter of right on the same or succeeding legislative day for a member

(a) When a motion or main question has been made and

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voting with the prevailing side, or for any member in the case

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of a voice or tie vote, to move for reconsideration thereof.

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the proposition is lost because it is one in which the concurrence of a greater number than a majority is necessary for

(b) When a majority of members vote in the affirmative but

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adoption or passage, any member may move for a reconsideration.

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(c) The motion to reconsider shall require a majority vote for adoption, and such motion shall not be renewed on any

proposition after once being considered by vote of the House,

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except by unanimous consent.

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- (d) If the House refuses to reconsider or upon reconsideration confirms its prior decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order except upon unanimous consent of the members present.
- (e) (d) Debate shall be allowed on a motion to reconsider only when the question that it is proposing to reconsider is debatable. When debate upon a motion to reconsider is in order, no member shall speak thereon more than once or for more than 5 minutes.
- (f) (e) The adoption of a motion to reconsider a vote upon any secondary matter shall not remove the main subject under consideration from consideration of the House.
- (g) (f) A motion to reconsider a collateral matter must be disposed of at once during the course of the consideration of the main subject to which it is related, and such motion shall be out of order after the House has passed to other business.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ No bill referred or recommitted to a $\underline{\text{committee}}$ or $\underline{\text{subcommittee}}$ council or $\underline{\text{committee}}$ by a vote of the House shall be brought back into the House on a motion to reconsider.
- <u>(i) (h)</u> The Clerk shall retain possession of all bills and joint resolutions for the period after passage during which reconsideration may be moved, except that local bills, concurrent resolutions, and memorials shall be transmitted to the Senate without delay.
- (j)(i) The adoption of a motion to waive the rules and immediately certify any bill to the Senate shall be construed as releasing the measure from the Clerk's possession for the period of reconsideration.

 $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ Unless otherwise directed by the Speaker, during the last 14 days of a regular session or any extension thereof and during any special session, all measures acted on by the House shall be transmitted to the Senate without delay.

- 11.8-Motion for the Previous Question
- (a) The previous question may be asked and ordered upon any debatable single motion, series of motions, or amendment pending and the effect thereof shall be to conclude all action on the same day. If third reading is reached on another day, the order for the previous question must be renewed on that day.
 - (b) The motion for the previous question shall be decided without debate. If the motion prevails, the sponsor of a bill or debatable motion and an opponent shall be allowed 3 minutes each within which to debate the pending question, and each may divide the time with, or waive this right in favor of, some other member. On second reading, the final available question is the main amendment; on third reading, it is the bill.
 - (c) When the motion for the previous question is adopted on a main question, the sense of the House shall be taken without delay on pending amendments and such question in the regular order.
 - (d) The motion for the previous question may not be made by the first-named sponsor or mover.

- 1661 11.9—Motion to Limit Debate
- When there is debate by the House, it shall be in order for a member to move to limit debate and such motion shall be decided

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without debate, except that the first-named sponsor or mover of the question under debate shall have 5 minutes within which to discuss the motion and may divide the allotted time with, or waive it in favor of, some other member. If, by majority vote, the question is decided in the affirmative, debate shall be limited to 10 minutes for each side, unless a greater time is stated in the motion, such time to be apportioned by the Speaker; however, the first-named sponsor or mover shall have an additional 5 minutes within which to close the debate and may divide the allotted time with, or waive it in favor of, some other member.

- 11.10-Motion to Temporarily Postpone
- (a) The motion to temporarily postpone shall be decided without debate and shall cause a measure to be set aside but retained on the desk.
- (b) If a main question has been temporarily postponed after having been debated or after motions have been applied and is not brought back before the House on the same legislative day, it shall be placed under the order of unfinished business on the Calendar of the House. If a main question is temporarily postponed before debate has commenced or motions have been applied, its reading shall be considered a nullity and the bill shall retain its original position on the order of business on the same legislative day; otherwise, the bill reverts to the status of bills on second or third reading, as applicable.

- (c) The motion to return to consideration of a temporarily postponed main question shall be made under the proper order of business when no other matter is pending.
- (d) If applied to a collateral matter, the motion to temporarily postpone shall not cause the main question to be carried with it. After having been temporarily postponed, if a collateral matter is not brought back before the House in the course of consideration of the adhering or main question, it shall be deemed abandoned.

- 11.11-Motion to Withdraw or Refer a Bill
- (a) A motion to withdraw a bill from a <u>committee or</u> <u>subcommittee</u> council or committee shall require a two-thirds vote on the floor.
- (b) Any member may, no later than under the order of business of Motions Relating to Committee and Subcommittee

 Council and Committee References on the legislative day following reference of a bill, move for reference from one committee or subcommittee council or committee to a different committee or subcommittee council or committee, which shall be decided by a majority vote.
- (c) A motion to refer a bill from one <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> to another <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u>, other than as provided in subsection (b), may be made during the regular order of business and shall require a two-thirds vote.

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- (d) A motion to refer a bill to an additional committee or subcommittee council or committee may be made during the regular order of business and shall require a two-thirds vote.
 - (e) A motion to refer shall be debated only as to the propriety of the reference.
 - (f) A motion to withdraw a bill from further consideration of the House shall require a two-thirds vote.
 - (1) The Chair or Vice Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee Council, at the request of the first-named member sponsor, may move for the withdrawal of a bill from further consideration.
 - (2) The first-named member sponsor of a bill may, prior to its introduction and provided no substantive action has been taken on it, withdraw the bill by written notice letter to the Clerk.
 - (3) In moving for the withdrawal of a bill from further consideration by floor motion, the introducer shall be required to identify the nature of the bill.

11.12-Motion to Refer or Recommit

- (a) Any bill on the Calendar of the House may be referred or recommitted by the House to a <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> by a majority vote.
- (b) A motion to refer or recommit a bill that is before the House may be made during the regular order of business. The motion shall be debatable only as to the propriety of that reference and shall require an affirmative majority vote.

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BILL ORIGINAL YEAR 1743 If a bill on third reading is referred or recommitted 1744 to a committee or subcommittee council or committee that 1745 subsequently reports the bill favorably with a committee or 1746 subcommittee council or committee substitute or with one or more 1747 amendments, the bill shall return to second reading. 1748 (d) Referral or recommitment of a House bill shall 1749 automatically carry with it a Senate companion bill then on the 1750 Calendar of the House. 1751 1752 11.13-Dilatory Motions 1753 Dilatory or delaying motions shall not be in order as determined 1754 by the Speaker. 1755 1756 11.14-Withdrawal of Motion 1757 The mover of a motion may withdraw the motion at any time before 1758 it has been amended or a vote on it has commenced. 1759 1760 RULE TWELVE-AMENDMENTS 1761 1762 12.1-Form 1763 Floor amendments and council and committee substitutes shall be 1764 prepared by the House Bill Drafting Service and filed with the 1765 Clerk. 1766 1767 12.2—Filing Deadlines for Floor Amendments 1768 (a) During the first 55 days of a regular session:

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- (1) Main floor amendments must be approved for filing with the Clerk by 2 p.m. of the first day a bill appears on the Special Order Calendar in the Calendar of the House; and
- (2) Amendments to main floor amendments and substitute amendments for main floor amendments must be approved for filing by 5 p.m. of the same day.
- (b) After the 55th day of a regular session and during any extended or special session:
- (1) Main floor amendments must be approved for filing with the Clerk not later than 2 hours before session is scheduled to convene on the day a bill appears on the Special Order Calendar in the Calendar of the House; and
- (2) Amendments to main floor amendments and substitute amendments for main floor amendments must be approved for filing not later than 1 hour after the main floor amendment deadline.
- (c) A late-filed floor amendment may be taken up for consideration only upon motion adopted by a two-thirds vote.
- (d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, subject to approval by a majority vote of the House, the Rules & Calendar <u>Committee</u>

 Council may establish special amendment deadlines and procedures for appropriations bills, implementing bills, and conforming bills, and bills proposing any reapportionment or redistricting of the state's legislative or congressional districts.

12.3—Presentation and Consideration

(a) Amendments shall be taken up only as sponsors gain recognition from the Speaker to move their adoption, except that the chair of the committee or subcommittee council or committee

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(or any member thereof designated by the chair) reporting the measure under consideration shall have preference for the presentation of committee or subcommittee council or committee amendments to Senate bills.

- (b) An amendment to a pending main amendment may be received, but until it is disposed of no other motion to amend will be in order except a substitute amendment or an amendment to the substitute. Such amendments are to be disposed of in the following order:
- (1) Amendments to the amendment are voted on before the substitute is taken up. Only one amendment to the amendment is in order at a time.
 - (2) Amendments to the substitute are next voted on.
- (3) The substitute then is voted on. The adoption of a substitute amendment in lieu of an original amendment shall be treated and considered as an amendment to the bill itself.

[INSERT GRAPHIC ON AMENDMENT LEVELS]

- (c) The adoption of an amendment to a section shall not preclude further amendment of that section. If a bill is being considered section by section or item by item, only amendments to the section or item under consideration shall be in order.
- (d) For the purpose of this rule, an amendment shall be deemed pending only after its proposer has been recognized by the Speaker and has moved its adoption.
- (e) Reviser's bills may be amended only by making deletions.

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- 1826 12.4—Second and Third Reading; Vote Required on Third Reading
- 1827 (a) A motion to amend is in order during the second or 1828 third reading of any bill.
 - (b) Amendments proposed on third reading shall require a two-thirds vote for adoption, except that technical amendments introduced in the name of the Rules & Calendar <u>Committee Council</u> shall require a majority vote for adoption. Amendments on third reading, other than technical amendments introduced in the name of the Rules & Calendar <u>Committee Council</u>, must be approved for filing not later than the earlier of the following deadlines:
 - (1) Nine a.m. on the day session is scheduled to convene on the day the bill is reached on third reading; or
 - (2) One 1 hour before session is scheduled to convene on the day the bill is reached on third reading.
 - (c) A motion for reconsideration of an amendment on third reading requires a two-thirds vote for adoption.

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- 1843 12.5—Amendment of Appropriations Bills, Implementing Bills, and
 1844 Conforming Bills
- 1845 (a) For purposes of these rules:
 - (1) An "appropriations bill" is a general appropriations bill or and any other bill the title text of which begins "An act making appropriations," "An act making special appropriations," or "An act making supplemental appropriations."
 - (2) An "implementing bill" is a bill, effective for one fiscal year, implementing an appropriations bill.
 - (3) A "conforming bill" is a bill designated as such by

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the Speaker that amends the Florida Statutes to conform to an appropriations bill.

- subcommittee council or committee, whenever an amendment is offered to an appropriations bill that would either increase any state appropriation or decrease any state revenue for any fund, such amendment shall show the amount of the appropriation increase or revenue decrease for a fund by line item and by section and shall decrease an appropriation from within the same appropriations allocation and sub-allocation (as determined by the Speaker) or increase a revenue to the fund in an amount equivalent to or greater than the corresponding appropriation increase or revenue decrease required by the amendment.
- (c) Whether on the floor or in any committee or subcommittee council or committee, an amendment offered to an implementing bill or to a conforming bill shall not increase a state appropriation to a level that is in excess of the allocations or sub-allocations determined by the Speaker for a fund.
- (d) Whether on the floor or in any <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u>, any amendment offered to an implementing bill or to a conforming bill that reduces revenues supporting appropriations must raise the equivalent or greater revenue for the same fund from other sources.
- 12.6—Consideration of Senate Amendments

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- (a) After the reading of a Senate amendment to a House bill, the following motions shall be in order and shall be privileged in the order named:
 - (1) Amend the Senate amendment.

- (2) Concur in the Senate amendment.
- (3) Refuse to concur and ask the Senate to recede.
- (4) Request the Senate to recede and, if the Senate refuses to recede, to appoint a conference committee to meet with a like committee appointed by the Speaker.
- (b) If the Senate refuses to concur in a House amendment to a Senate bill, the following motions shall be in order and shall be privileged in the order named:
 - (1) That the House recede.
- (2) That the House insist and ask for a conference committee.
 - (3) That the House insist.
 - amendment substantially changes the bill as passed by the House, refer the Senate message, with the bill and Senate amendment or amendments, to the appropriate House committee or subcommittee council or committee for review and report to the House. The Speaker, upon such reference, shall announce the date and time for the committee or subcommittee council or committee to meet. The committee or subcommittee council or committee to meet to the House the recommendation for disposition of the Senate amendment or amendments under one of the four options presented in subsection (a). The report shall be furnished to the Clerk

and to the House, in writing, by the chair of the reporting committee or subcommittee council or committee.

12.7—Motion to Amend by Removing Enacting or Resolving Clause An amendment to remove the enacting clause of a bill or the resolving clause of a resolution or memorial shall, if carried, be considered equivalent to rejection of the bill, resolution, or memorial by the House.

12.8—Germanity of House Amendments

1916 (a) GERMANITY.

- (1) Neither the House nor any committee or subcommittee council or committee shall consider an amendment that relates to a different subject or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the pending question or that, if adopted, would require a title amendment for the bill that is substantially different from the bill's original title or that would unreasonably alter the nature of the bill.
- (2) The Speaker, or the chair in the case of an amendment offered in <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u>, shall determine the germanity of any amendment when the question is timely raised.
- (3) An amendment of the second degree or a substitute amendment must be germane to both the main amendment and the measure to which it adheres.
- (b) AMENDMENTS THAT ARE NOT GERMANE. House amendments that are not germane include:
 - (1) A general proposition amending a specific proposition.

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- (2) An amendment amending a statute or session law when the purpose of the bill is limited to repealing such law, or an amendment repealing a statute or session law when the purpose of the bill is limited to amending such law.
- (3) An amendment that substantially expands the scope of the bill.
- (4) An amendment to a bill when legislative action on that bill is by law or these rules limited to passage, concurrence, or nonconcurrence as introduced.
 - (c) AMENDMENTS THAT ARE GERMANE. Amendments that are germane include:
 - (1) A specific provision amending a general provision.
 - (2) An amendment that accomplishes the same purpose in a different manner.
 - (3) An amendment limiting the scope of the proposal.
 - (4) An amendment providing appropriations necessary to fulfill the original intent of a proposal.
 - (5) An amendment that changes the effective date of a repeal, reduces the scope of a repeal, or adds a short-term nonstatutory transitional provision to facilitate repeal.
- 1954 (d) WAIVER OF RULE. Waiver of this rule shall require 1955 unanimous consent of the House.
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- 1957 12.9—Floor Amendments Out of Order
- 1958 A floor An amendment is out of order if it is the principal substance of a bill that has:
- 1960 (a) Received an unfavorable <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u>
 1961 <u>council or committee</u> report,

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BILL **ORIGINAL** YEAR 1962 Been withdrawn from further consideration, or 1963 Not been reported favorably by at least one committee 1964 or subcommittee council or committee of reference, 1965 and may not be offered to a bill on second or third reading the 1966 1967 Calendar of the House and under consideration by the House. Any 1968 amendment that is substantially the same, and identical as to 1969 specific intent and purpose, as the measure residing in a 1970 committee or subcommittee council or committee of reference is 1971 covered by this rule. 1972 1973 12.10—Printing of Amendments in *Journal* 1974 All amendments taken up, unless withdrawn, shall be printed in 1975 the Journal, except that an amendment to an appropriations bill 1976 constituting an entirely new bill shall not be printed except 1977 upon consideration of the conference committee report. 1978 1979 RULE THIRTEEN-RULES 1980 1981 13.1—Parliamentary Authorities 1982 In all cases not provided for by the Florida Constitution, the 1983 Rules of the House, or the Joint Rules of the Senate and House, 1984 the guiding, but nonbinding, authority shall be first the 1985 Rulings of the Speaker and then the latest edition of Mason's 1986 Manual of Legislative Procedure. 1987

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13.2—Standing Rules Amendment

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1989	Any standing rule may be rescinded or changed by a majority vote
1990	of the members, provided that the proposed change or changes be
1991	submitted at least 1 day in advance by the Rules & Calendar
1992	<u>Committee</u> Council in writing to the members together with notice
1993	of the consideration thereof. Any standing rule may be suspended
1994	temporarily by a two-thirds vote of the members present, except
1995	as otherwise provided in these rules.
1996	
1997	13.3—Rules Apply for Term
1998	The standing rules adopted after the beginning of the term
1999	govern all acts of the House during the course of the term
2000	unless amended or repealed.
2001	
2002	13.4-Joint Rules
2003	The House shall be governed by joint rules approved by the House
2004	and Senate during the term. Such joint rules may not be waived
2005	except by agreement of both the House and Senate. A majority
2006	vote of the House is required for such agreement.
2007	
2008	13.5—Authority and Interpretation
2009	These rules are adopted pursuant to the specific authority
2010	granted and the inherent powers vested in the House of
2011	Representatives by the Florida Constitution. These rules are
2012	intended to facilitate the orderly, practical, and efficient
2013	completion of legislative work undertaken by the House. These
2014	rules shall govern procedures in the House notwithstanding any
2015	inconsistent parliamentary tradition and notwithstanding any

joint rule or any statute enacted by a prior Legislature.

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2017	Adoption of these rules constitutes the determination of the
2018	House that they do not violate any express regulation or
2019	limitation contained in the Florida Constitution. These rules
2020	may not be construed to limit any of the powers, rights,
2021	privileges, or immunities vested in or granted to the House by
2022	the Florida Constitution or other organic law.
2023	
2024	13.6-Majority Action
2025	Unless otherwise indicated by these rules, all action by the
2026	House or its committees or subcommittees councils or committees
2027	shall be by majority vote of those members present and voting.
2028	When the body is equally divided, the question is defeated.
2029	
2030	13.7—Extraordinary Action
2031	Unless otherwise required by these rules or the Florida
2032	Constitution, all extraordinary votes shall be by vote of those
2033	members present and voting.
2034	
2035	13.8-"Days" Defined
2036	Wherever used in these rules, a "legislative day" means a day
2037	when the House convenes and a quorum is present. All other
2038	references to a "day" mean a calendar day.
2039	
2040	RULE FOURTEEN-MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
2041	
2042	PART ONE—Public Records
2043	
2044	14.1-Legislative Records

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There shall be available for public inspection, whether maintained in Tallahassee or in a district office, the papers and records developed and received in connection with official legislative business, except as provided in s. 11.0431, Florida Statutes, or other provision of law. Any person who is denied access to a legislative record and who believes that he or she is wrongfully being denied such access may appeal to the Speaker the decision to deny access.

- 14.2-Legislative Records; Maintenance, Control, Destruction, Disposal, and Disposition
- (a) Records that are required to be created by these rules or that are of vital, permanent, or archival value shall be maintained in a safe location that is easily accessible for convenient use. No such record need be maintained if the substance of the record is published or retained in another form or location. Whenever necessary, but no more often than annually or less often than biennially, records required to be maintained may be archived.
- (b) Other records that are no longer needed for any purpose and that do not have sufficient administrative, legal, or fiscal significance to warrant their retention shall be disposed of systematically.
- (c) (1) The administrative assistant for each existing <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> shall ensure compliance with this rule for all records created or received by the <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> or for a former <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> whose

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jurisdiction has been assigned to the committee or committee.

- (2) The Speaker, the Speaker pro tempore, the Minority Leader, the Majority Leader, and the Sergeant at Arms shall ensure compliance with this rule for all records created or received by their respective offices and their predecessors in office.
- (3) Each member shall ensure compliance with this rule for all records created or received by the member or the member's district office.
- (4) The director of an ancillary House office shall ensure compliance with this rule for all records created or received by the director's office.
- (5) The Clerk shall ensure compliance with this rule for all other records created or received by the House of Representatives.
- (d) If a <u>committee</u> council, <u>subcommittee</u> committee, or office is not continued in existence, the records of such <u>committee</u> council, <u>subcommittee</u> committee, or office shall be forwarded to the <u>committee</u> council, <u>subcommittee</u> committee, or office assuming the jurisdiction or responsibility of the former <u>committee</u> council, <u>subcommittee</u> committee, or office, if any. Otherwise, such records shall be forwarded to the Clerk.
- (e) The Clerk shall establish a schedule of reasonable and appropriate fees for copies of legislative records and documents.

PART TWO-Distribution of Documents; Display of Signs

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BILL ORIGINAL YEAR 2101 14.3-Distribution of Documents 2102 2103 Documents required by these rules to be printed or published may 2104 be produced and distributed on paper or in electronic form. 2105 2106 14.4-Display of Signs, Placards, and the Like 2107 Signs, placards, or other objects of similar nature shall be 2108 permitted in the rooms, lobby, galleries, or Chamber of the 2109 House only upon approval of the Chair of the Rules & Calendar 2110 Committee Council. 2111 2112 PART THREE-House Seal 2113 2114 14.5—House Seal 2115 REQUIREMENT. There shall be an official seal of the 2116 House of Representatives. The seal shall be used only by or on 2117 behalf of a member or officer of the House in conjunction with 2118 his or her official duties or when specifically authorized in 2119 writing by the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee Council. 2120 (b) CONFIGURATION. The seal shall be a circle having in 2121 the center thereof a view of the sun's rays over a highland in 2122 the distance, a sabal palmetto palm tree, a steamboat on the 2123 water, and a Native American female scattering flowers in the 2124 foreground, encircled by the words "House of Representatives." 2125 (c) USE. Unless a written exception is otherwise granted 2126 by the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee Council:

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- (1) Material carrying the official seal shall be used only by a member, officer, or employee of the House or other persons employed or retained by the House.
- (2) The use, printing, publication, or manufacture of the seal, or items or materials bearing the seal or a facsimile of the seal, shall be limited to official business of the House or official legislative business.
- (d) CUSTODIAN. The Clerk shall be the custodian of the official seal.

RULE FIFTEEN-ETHICS AND CONDUCT OF MEMBERS

15.1—Legislative Ethics and Official Conduct
Legislative office is a trust to be performed with integrity in the public interest. A member is respectful of the confidence placed in the member by the other members and by the people. By personal example and by admonition to colleagues whose behavior may threaten the honor of the lawmaking body, the member shall watchfully guard the responsibility of office and the responsibilities and duties placed on the member by the House. To this end, each member shall be accountable to the House for violations of this rule or any provision of the House Code of Conduct contained in Rules 15.1—15.7.

15.2—The Integrity of the House

A member shall respect and comply with the law and shall perform at all times in a manner that promotes public confidence in the integrity and independence of the House and of the Legislature.

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Each member shall perform at all times in a manner that promotes a professional environment in the House, which shall be free from unlawful employment discrimination.

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- 15.3-Improper Influence; Solicitation of Campaign Contributions
- 2160 (a) A member may <u>neither solicit nor</u> not accept anything 2161 that reasonably may be construed to improperly influence the 2162 member's official act, decision, or vote.
 - (b) A member may neither solicit nor accept any campaign contribution during the 60-day regular legislative session or any extended or special session on the member's own behalf, on behalf of a political party, on behalf of any organization with respect to which the member's solicitation is regulated under s. 106.0701, Florida Statutes, or on behalf of a candidate for the House of Representatives; however, a member may contribute to the member's own campaign.

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- 15.4—Ethics; Conflicting Employment
- 2173 A member shall:
- 2174 (a) Scrupulously comply with the requirements of all laws 2175 related to the ethics of public officers.
 - (b) Not allow personal employment to impair the member's independence of judgment in the exercise of official duties.
 - (c) Not directly or indirectly receive or agree to receive any compensation for any services rendered or to be rendered either by the member or any other person when such activity is in substantial conflict with the duties of a member of the House.

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BILL ORIGINAL YEAR 2183 15.5—Use of Official Position 2184 2185 A member may not corruptly use or attempt to use the member's 2186 official position or any property or resource which may be 2187 within the member's trust in a manner contrary to the trust or 2188 authority placed in the member, either by the public or by other 2189 members, for the purpose of securing a special privilege, 2190 benefit, or exemption for the member or for others. 2191 2192 15.6-Use of Information Obtained by Reason of Official Position 2193 A member may engage in business and professional activity in 2194 competition with others but may not use or provide to others, 2195 for the member's personal gain or benefit or for the personal 2196 gain or benefit of any other person or business entity, any 2197 information that has been obtained by reason of the member's 2198 official capacity as a member and that is unavailable to members 2199 of the public as a matter of law. 2200 2201 15.7-Representation of Another Before a State Agency 2202 A member may not personally represent another person or entity 2203 for compensation before any state agency other than a judicial 2204 tribunal. For the purposes of this rule, "state agency" means any entity of the legislative or executive branch of state 2205 2206 government over which the Legislature exercises plenary budgetary and statutory control. 2207 2208

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15.8—Advisory Opinions

- (a) A member, when in doubt about the applicability and interpretation of the House Code of Conduct or ethics laws to the member's conduct these rules with respect to legislative ethics and member conduct, may convey the facts of the situation to the House general counsel for an advisory opinion. The general counsel shall issue the opinion within 10 days after receiving the request. The advisory opinion may be relied upon by the member requesting the opinion. Upon request of any member, the committee or subcommittee council or committee designated by the Speaker to have responsibility for the ethical conduct of members may revise an advisory opinion rendered by the House general counsel through an advisory opinion issued to the member who requested the opinion.
- (b) An advisory opinion rendered by the House general counsel or the <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> shall be numbered, dated, and published. Advisory opinions from the House general counsel or the <u>committee</u> or <u>subcommittee</u> council or <u>committee</u> may not identify the member seeking the opinion unless such member so requests.

2230 15.9—Penalties for Violations

Separately from any prosecutions or penalties otherwise provided by law, any member determined to have violated the requirements of these rules relating to ethics or member conduct shall be fined, censured, reprimanded, placed on probation, or expelled or have such other lesser penalty imposed as may be appropriate. Such determination and disciplinary action shall be taken by a

2237 two-thirds vote of the House, except that expulsions shall

require two-thirds vote of the membership, upon recommendation of the Rules & Calendar Committee pursuant to Rule 18 Select

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct designated under Rule 16.2.

- 15.10-Felony Indictment or Information of a Member
- (a) If an indictment or information for a felony of any jurisdiction is filed against a member of the House, the member indicted or informed against may request the Speaker to excuse the member, without pay, from all privileges of membership of the House pending final adjudication.
- (b) If the indictment or information is either nolle prossed or dismissed, or if the member is found not guilty of the felonies charged, or lesser included felonies, then the member shall be paid all back pay and other benefits retroactive to the date the member was excused.

- 2255 15.11—Felony Guilty Plea of a Member
 - A member who enters a plea of guilty or *nolo contendere* to a felony of any jurisdiction may, at the discretion of the Speaker, be suspended immediately, without a hearing and without pay, from all privileges of membership of the House through the remainder of that member's term.

- 15.12-Felony Conviction of a Member
- (a) A member convicted of a felony of any jurisdiction may, at the discretion of the Speaker, be suspended immediately, without a hearing and without pay, from all privileges of

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membership of the House pending appellate action or the end of the member's term, whichever occurs first.

- (b) A member suspended under the provisions of this rule may, within 10 days after such suspension, file a written request for a hearing, setting forth specific reasons contesting the member's suspension. Upon receipt of a written request for a hearing, the Speaker shall appoint a select committee, which shall commence a hearing on the member's suspension within 30 days and issue a report to the House within 10 days after the conclusion of the hearing. The report of the select committee shall be final unless the member, within 10 days after the issuance of the report, requests in writing that the Speaker convene the full House to consider the report of the select committee. Upon receipt of a request for such consideration, the Speaker shall timely convene the House for such purpose.
- (c) If the final appellate decision is to sustain the conviction, then the member's suspension shall continue to the end of the member's term. If the final appellate decision is to vacate the conviction and there is a rehearing, the member shall be subject to Rule 15.10. If the final appellate decision is to vacate the conviction and no felony charges remain against the member, the member shall be entitled to restitution of back pay and other benefits retroactive to the date of suspension.

RULE SIXTEEN—PROCEDURES FOR CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIVE AND ENFORCEMENT PROCEEDINGS PROCEDURES FOR LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

PART ONE-Committees Conducting Legal Proceedings

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16.1—<u>Issuance of Subpoenas</u> Procedures for Committees Conducting Legal Proceedings

(a) Issuance of Subpoena

(1) In order to carry out its duties, each standing or select committee, whenever required, may issue subpoenas with the approval of the Speaker and other necessary process to compel the attendance of witnesses before such committee or the taking of a deposition pursuant to these rules. Pursuant to Rule 7.1(b) and for purposes of Rule 16, the term "committee" includes any council. The chair of the committee shall issue such process on behalf of the committee after a majority of the committee votes to approve issuance and the Speaker has provided written approval. The chair or any other member of such committee may administer all oaths and affirmations in the manner prescribed by law to witnesses who shall appear before such committee for the purpose of testifying in any matter about which such committee may require evidence.

(b) (2) Each standing or select committee, whenever required, may also compel by subpoena duces tecum with the approval of the Speaker the production of any books, letters, or other documentary evidence it may need to examine in reference to any matter before it. The chair of the standing or select committee shall issue process on behalf of the standing or select committee after a majority of the committee votes to approve issuance and the Speaker has provided written approval.

16.2—(b) Contempt Proceedings

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- (a) (1) The House may punish, by fine or imprisonment, any person who is not a member and who is guilty of disorderly or contemptuous conduct in its presence or of a refusal to obey its lawful summons.
- (b) (2) A person shall be deemed in contempt if the person:
 (1) a. Fails or refuses to appear in compliance with a subpoena or, having appeared, fails or refuses to testify under oath or affirmation;
- (2) b. Fails or refuses to answer any relevant question or fails or refuses to furnish any relevant book, paper, or other document subpoensed on behalf of such committee; or
- (3)e. Commits any other act or offense against such committee that, if committed against the Legislature or either house thereof, would constitute contempt.
- (c) (3) During a legislative session, a standing or select committee may, by majority vote of all of its members, apply to the House for contempt citation. The application shall be considered as though the alleged contempt had been committed in or against the House itself. If such committee is meeting during the interim, its application shall be made to the circuit court pursuant to Rule 16.6 subsection (f).
- (d) (4) A person guilty of contempt under this rule may shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 90 days or both, or may shall be subject to such other punishment as the House may, in the exercise of its inherent powers, impose prior to and in lieu of the imposition of the aforementioned penalty.

(e) (5) The sheriffs in the several counties shall make such service and execute all process or orders when required by standing or select committees. Sheriffs shall be paid as provided for in s. 30.231, Florida Statutes.

16.3-(c) False Swearing.

Whoever willfully affirms or swears falsely in regard to any material matter or thing before any standing or select committee is guilty of <u>false swearing perjury</u> in an official proceeding, which is a felony of the <u>second third</u> degree and shall be punished as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, Florida Statutes.

16.4—(d) Rights of Witnesses

(a) (1) All witnesses summoned before any standing or select committee shall receive reimbursement for travel expenses and per diem at the rates provided in s. 112.061, Florida Statutes. However, the fact that such reimbursement is not tendered at the time the subpoena is served shall not excuse the witness from appearing as directed therein.

(b)(2) Service of a subpoena requiring the attendance of a person at a meeting of a standing or select committee shall be made in the manner provided by law for the service of subpoenas in a civil action at least 7 days prior to the date of the meeting unless a shorter period of time is authorized by majority vote of all the members of such committee. If a shorter period of time is authorized, the persons subpoenaed shall be

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given reasonable notice of the meeting, consistent with the particular circumstances involved.

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(c) (3) Any person who is served with a subpoena to attend a meeting of any standing or select committee also shall be served with a general statement informing the person of the subject matter of such committee's investigation or inquiry and a notice that the person may be accompanied at the meeting by private counsel.

(d) (4) Upon the request of any party and the approval of a majority of the standing or select committee, the chair shall instruct all witnesses to leave the meeting room and retire to a designated place. The witness shall be instructed by the chair not to discuss the testimony of the witness or the testimony of any other person with anyone until the meeting has been adjourned and the witness has been discharged by the chair. The witness shall be further instructed that if any person discusses or attempts to discuss the matter under investigation with the witness after receiving such instructions, the witness shall bring such matter to the attention of such committee. No member of such committee or representative thereof may discuss any matter or matters pertinent to the subject matter under investigation with any witness to be called before such committee from the time that these instructions are given until the meeting has been adjourned and the witness has been discharged by the chair. Any person violating this subsection rule shall be in contempt of the House Legislature.

 $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ (5) Any standing or select committee taking sworn testimony from witnesses as provided herein shall cause a record

to be made of all proceedings in which testimony or other evidence is demanded or adduced, which record shall include rulings of the chair, questions of such committee and its staff, the testimony or responses of witnesses, sworn written statements submitted to the committee, and such other matters as the committee or its chair may direct.

<u>(f)</u> (6) A witness at a meeting, upon advance request and at the witness's own expense, shall be furnished a certified transcript of the witness's testimony at the meeting.

16.5-(e) Right of Other Persons to be Heard

(a) (1) Any person who, in the opinion of the committee, is adversely affected as a result of being whose name is mentioned or who is otherwise identified during a meeting being conducted for the purpose of taking sworn testimony from witnesses of any standing or select committee and who, in the opinion of such committee, may be adversely affected thereby, may, upon the request of the person or upon the request of any member of such committee, appear personally before such committee and testify on the person's own behalf, or, with such committee's consent, file a sworn written statement of facts or other documentary evidence for incorporation into the record of the meeting. Any such witness, however, shall, prior to filing such statement, consent to answer questions from such committee regarding the contents of the statement.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ Upon the consent of a majority of the members present, a quorum having been established, any standing or select committee may permit any other person to appear and

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2432 testify at a meeting or submit a sworn written statement of 2433 facts or other documentary evidence for incorporation into the 2434 record. No request to appear, appearance, or submission shall 2435 limit in any way the committee's power of subpoena. Any such 2436 witness, however, shall, prior to filing such statement, consent 2437 to answer questions from any standing or select committee 2438 regarding the contents of the statement. 2439 2440 16.6—(f) Enforcement of Subpoena Out of Session 2441 If any witness fails to respond to the lawful subpoena of any 2442 standing or select committee at a time when the Legislature is 2443 not in session or, having responded, fails to answer all lawful 2444 inquiries or to turn over evidence that has been subpoenaed, 2445 such committee may file a complaint before any circuit court of 2446 the state setting up such failure on the part of the witness. On 2447 the filing of such complaint, the court shall take jurisdiction 2448 of the witness and the subject matter of the complaint and shall 2449 direct the witness to respond to all lawful questions and to 2450 produce all documentary evidence in the possession of the 2451 witness that is lawfully demanded. The failure of any witness to 2452 comply with such order of the court shall constitute a direct 2453 and criminal contempt of court, and the court shall punish such 2454 witness accordingly. 2455 2456 16.7—Definition 2457 Pursuant to Rule 7.1(b) and for purposes of Rule 16, the term 2458 "committee" includes the House and any subcommittee thereof.

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RULE SEVENTEEN-ETHICS AND CONDUCT OF LOBBYISTS PART THREE-Ethics and Conduct of Lobbyists

17.1 16.3 Lobbyists; Requests for Advisory Opinions

(a) Obligations of a Lobbyist

- (a) (1) A lobbyist shall supply facts, information, and opinions of principals to legislators from the point of view that the lobbyist openly declares. A lobbyist shall not offer or propose anything that may reasonably be construed to improperly influence the official act, decision, or vote of a legislator, nor shall a lobbyist attempt to improperly influence the selection of officers or employees of the House. A lobbyist, by personal example and admonition to colleagues, shall maintain the honor of the legislative process by the integrity of the lobbyist's relationship with legislators as well as with the principals whom the lobbyist represents.
- (b) (2) A lobbyist shall not knowingly and willfully falsify, conceal, or cover up, by any trick, scheme, or device, a material fact; make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation; or make or use any writing or document knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement statements or entry.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ During a regular session, or any extended or special session, a lobbyist may not contribute to a member's campaign.
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$ (4) A lobbyist may not make any expenditure prohibited by s. 11.045(4)(a), Florida Statutes.

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 $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ (5) No registered lobbyist shall be permitted upon the floor of the House while it is in session.

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17.2 (b) Advisory Opinions; Compilation Thereof. A lobbyist, when in doubt about the applicability and interpretation of Rule 17.1 subsection (a) in a particular context related to that lobbyist's conduct, or any person when in doubt about the applicability and interpretation of s. 11.045, s. 112.3148, or s. 112.3149, Florida Statutes, as such statute or statutes may apply to that person, may request an advisory opinion under this rule subsection. Such request shall be in writing, addressed to the Speaker, and shall contain the relevant facts. The Speaker shall either refer the issue to the House general counsel for review and drafting of an advisory opinion of the Speaker or refer the issue to a committee designated by the Speaker to have responsibility for the ethical conduct of lobbyists, and the person requesting the advisory opinion may appear in person before such committee. The Speaker or this committee shall render advisory opinions to the person who seeks advice as to whether the facts as described in the request and any supplemental communication would constitute a violation of such rule or statute by that person. Such opinion, until amended or revoked, shall be binding upon the House in any proceeding upon a subsequent complaint concerning the person who sought the opinion and acted on it in good faith, unless material facts were omitted or misstated in the request for the advisory opinion. Upon request of the person who requested the advisory opinion or any member, the committee designated by the

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Speaker to have responsibility for the ethical conduct of lobbyists may revise any advisory opinion issued by the Speaker or may revise any advisory opinion issued by the general counsel of the Office of Legislative Services under Joint Rule 1.8. The House general counsel or this committee shall make sufficient deletions to prevent disclosing the identity of persons in the decisions or opinions. All advisory opinions of the Speaker or this committee shall be numbered, dated, and published in an annual publication of the House. The Clerk shall keep a compilation of all advisory opinions.

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17.3 16.4 Penalties for Violations

Separately from any prosecutions or penalties otherwise provided by law, any person determined to have violated the foregoing requirements of Rule 17 these rules, any provision in Joint Rule One, or s. 11.045, s. 112.3148, or <u>s. 112.3149</u>, Florida Statutes, any law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct by a person subject to the provisions of Rule 16.2 or Rule 16.3 may be reprimanded, censured, prohibited from lobbying for all or any part of the legislative biennium during which the recommended order is proposed, or have such other penalty imposed as may be appropriate. Such determination shall be made by a majority of the House, upon recommendation of the Rules & Calendar Committee pursuant to Rule 18 Select Committee on Standards of Official Conduct designated under Rule 16.2. Any prohibition or other limitation imposed by the House may be continued for up to a total of 2 years by a determination made by a majority of the House at or following the Organization

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Session following the biennium during which such prohibition or
other limitation was imposed.
RULE EIGHTEEN PART TWO-COMPLAINTS AGAINST MEMBERS AND
OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE, LOBBYISTS, AND OTHER PERSONS
18.1 16.2 —Complaints against Members and Officers of the House,
Lobbyists, and Other Persons; Procedure
Rule 18 governs The following rules govern proceedings on all
complaints under the jurisdiction of the House. Such complaints
include <u>:</u>
(a) Those alleging violation of law, violation of the
House Code of Conduct, or improper conduct of a member or
officer that may reflect upon the House $_i$ or $_{ au}$
(b) Violations of law or of the House Code of Conduct by a
member or officer, violations of administrative regulations of
the House relating to the conduct of individuals in the
performance of their duties as members or officers, or
$rac{ ext{violations of the Rules of the House,}}{ ext{Violations of the Rules of the House,}}$ Joint Rule One $rac{ ext{or}_{ au}}{ ext{c}}$ s.
11.045, s. 112.3148, or s. 112.3149, Florida Statutes, or any
other applicable standard of conduct by any lobbyist or person
other than a member of the House.
(a) Form and Content of a Complaint
(1) A complaint shall be in writing and under oath,
setting forth in simple, concise statements the following:
a. The name and legal address of the party filing the
complaint (complainant).

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2570 b. The name and position or title of the member or officer
2571 of the House or other person (respondent) alleged to have
2572 committed a violation under the jurisdiction of the House.
2573 c. The nature of the alleged violation, based upon the
2574 personal knowledge of the complainant, including, if possible,
2575 the specific section of the House Code of Conduct, Joint Rule

One, or law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct

- d. The facts alleged to have given rise to the violation.
- (2) The complainant shall attach to the complaint all documents in the possession of the complainant that are relevant to and support the allegations of the complaint.
- (3) A complaint may be withdrawn by the complainant at any time.
- (b) Filing and Initial Processing of Complaints. All complaints shall be initially filed with the Speaker who shall then promptly forward the complaint to the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Council. The Chair of the Rules & Calendar Council shall initially review all complaints.
- (1) Upon receipt of a complaint, the Rules & Calendar Council shall note the date of receipt.
- (2) If the complaint is against the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Council, the chair shall return the complaint to the Speaker. If the complaint alleges a violation by an employee of the House, the chair shall return the complaint to the Speaker for disposition as provided in Rule 4.3.
- (3) The chair shall, within 5 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and official state holidays), notify the member,

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alleged to have been violated.

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lobbyist, or other person against whom the complaint has been filed and provide such member, lobbyist, or other person with a copy of the complaint. For purposes of these rules, a complaint against a lobbying firm shall be treated as a complaint against each lobbyist who is a partner, owner, officer, or employee of the lobbying firm. For purposes of Rule 16, the term "person" includes any principal regardless of the organizational form of the principal.

(4) The chair shall, within 20 days:

a. Examine each complaint for jurisdiction and compliance with subsection (a). If the chair determines that a complaint does not comply with such rule, the complaint shall be returned to the complainant with a general statement that the complaint is not in compliance with such rule and with a copy of the rule. A complainant may resubmit a complaint, provided such complaint is resubmitted prior to the expiration of the time limitation set forth in subsection (1);

b. Dismiss the complaint and notify the complainant and the respondent of such action if the chair determines that the verified complaint does not allege facts sufficient to constitute a violation under the jurisdiction of the House;

c. Attempt to correct or prevent the alleged violation by informal means if the chair determines that a violation is inadvertent, technical, or otherwise de minimis; or

d. Transmit a copy of the complaint to the Speaker and, in writing, request the appointment of a Probable Cause Panel or Special Investigator regarding the complaint, if the chair determines that such a complaint does allege facts sufficient to

constitute a violation under the jurisdiction of the House and that the complaint is not de minimis. A copy of the letter shall be provided to the complainant and the respondent.

(c) Appointment of Probable Cause Panel or Special Investigator

- complaint and a request for appointment made pursuant to subsection (b), and whenever the Speaker receives audit information indicating a possible violation of s. 11.045, Florida Statutes, other than a late-filed report by a lobbying firm (which shall be treated as the respondent for purposes of this rule), the Speaker shall, within 20 days, either appoint a Probable Cause Panel (panel) consisting of an odd number of members or appoint a Special Investigator. If the Speaker appoints a panel, the Speaker shall also designate one member of the panel as its chair. The Speaker may appoint up to two additional persons who are not members of the House to serve as nonvoting, public members of a panel.
- (2) Powers and Duties. The panel or the Special Investigator shall have the following powers and duties:
- a. Investigate complaints and possible violations resulting from audits, and promptly make appropriate findings of fact regarding allegations of improper conduct sufficient to establish probable cause of the violations complained of.
- b. Based upon an investigation by the panel or Special Investigator, make and report findings of probable cause to the Speaker and to the House as they relate to the underlying complaint.

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2654 c. Recommend to the Rules & Calendar Council such 2655 additional rules or regulations as the panel or the Special 2656 Investigator shall determine are necessary or desirable to 2657 ensure proper standards of conduct by members and officers of 2658 the House in the performance of their duties or by lobbyists or 2659 others regulated by s. 11.045, s. 112.3148, or s. 112.3149, 2660 Florida Statutes. 2661 d. Adopt rules of procedure as appropriate. (3) Quorum. A quorum of a panel, when appointed, shall 2662 2663 consist of a majority of the members of the panel. All action by 2664 a panel shall require the concurrence of a majority of the full 2665 panel. 2666 (4) Term. A panel or Special Investigator, as appropriate, 2667 shall serve until the complaint that occasioned the appointment 2668 of the panel or the Special Investigator has been dismissed or until a finding of probable cause has been transmitted to the 2669 2670 Speaker. 2671 (d) Preliminary Investigation and Probable Cause Finding 2672 by Probable Cause Panel or Special Investigator 2673 (1) Preliminary Investigation 2674 a. The panel or the Special Investigator shall provide the 2675 respondent an opportunity to present to the panel, Special 2676 Investigator, or staff of the panel, orally or in writing, a 2677 statement responding to the allegations set forth in the 2678 complaint. 2679 b. The panel, Special Investigator, or staff of the panel 2680 may interview witnesses and examine documents and other 2681 evidentiary matters.

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c. The panel or Special Investigator may order the testimony of witnesses to be taken under oath, in which event the oath may be administered by the chair or any other member of the panel, by the Special Investigator, or by any person authorized by law to administer oaths.

d. The panel or Special Investigator may require, by subpoena issued pursuant to these rules or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, documents, and other items as it deems necessary to the conduct of the inquiry.

- (2) Probable Cause Finding
- a. Findings

1. The panel, by a recorded vote of a majority of the full panel, or the Special Investigator, as appropriate, shall determine whether there is probable cause to conclude that a violation within the jurisdiction of the panel or the Special Investigator has occurred.

2. If the panel or Special Investigator, as appropriate, finds that probable cause does not exist, the panel or Special Investigator shall dismiss the complaint and notify the complainant and the respondent of its determination.

3. If the panel or Special Investigator, as appropriate, determines that probable cause exists to believe that a violation occurred but that the violation, if proven, is de minimis or is not sufficiently serious to justify expulsion, censure, reprimand, or the imposition of a penalty pursuant to Rule 16.4, the panel or Special Investigator may recommend an

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appropriate lesser penalty or may resolve the complaint informally. If the respondent agrees, a summary of the panel's or Special Investigator's conclusions, as appropriate, shall be published in the Journal and the penalty agreed upon shall be imposed. If the panel or Special Investigator is unable to satisfactorily settle the complaint, the complaint shall be subject to a full evidentiary hearing before the Select Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

4. If the panel or Special Investigator determines that probable cause exists to believe that a violation occurred and that, if proven, would be sufficiently serious to justify expulsion, censure, reprimand, or the imposition of a penalty pursuant to Rule 16.4, the panel or Special Investigator shall transmit to the Speaker a Statement of Alleged Violation. The statement shall be divided into counts, and each count shall be related to a separate violation and shall contain a plain and concise statement of the alleged facts of such violation, including a reference to the provision of the House Code of Conduct, Joint Rule One, or law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct alleged to have been violated. A copy of the statement shall be furnished to each respondent.

b. Collateral Proceedings. If the complaint against a member or officer of the House has been the subject of action before any other body, the panel or Special Investigator may forward the complaint directly to a hearing pursuant to subsection (e).

(e) Select Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

(1) Select Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. The Speaker shall appoint a Select Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (select committee) within 20 days after receipt by the Speaker of a Statement of Alleged Violation or findings by the Commission on Ethics regarding a member of the House. The select committee shall hold hearings regarding the statement, hold hearings to determine whether a violation has occurred, and, if appropriate, make a recommendation for disciplinary action or other punishment to the full House.

(2) Referee. The select committee may, in its discretion and with the approval of the Speaker, employ a referee to preside over the proceedings, to hear testimony, and to make findings of fact and recommendations to the select committee concerning the disposition of complaints. A hearing before a referee shall follow the rules of procedure and evidence applicable to a hearing before the select committee. A referee shall prepare a proposed recommended order and file it, together with the record of the hearing, with the select committee. Copies of the proposed recommended order shall be served on all parties. The proposed recommended order shall contain the time and place of the hearing, appearances entered at the hearing, issues, and proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The respondent and the independent counsel (or the committee's legal advisor) may file written exceptions with the select committee in response to a referee's recommended order. Exceptions shall be filed within 20 days after service of the recommended order unless such time is extended by the referee or the chair of the select committee.

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- (3) Independent Counsel. The Select Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is authorized to retain and compensate counsel not regularly employed by the House, as authorized by the Speaker.
- (4) Consent Decree. At any point during which the select committee has jurisdiction over the complaint, the respondent and the select committee may agree to a consent decree. The consent decree shall state findings of fact and shall be published in the Journal. The consent decree shall contain such penalty as may be appropriate. If the House accepts the consent decree, the complaint pursuant to these proceedings shall be resolved. If the House does not accept the consent decree, the proceedings before the select committee shall resume.
 - (f) Adjudicatory Hearing by Select Committee
- (1) Hearing. A hearing regarding a violation charged in a Statement of Alleged Violation or, in the case of a member, a hearing regarding a complaint and findings by the Commission on Ethics, shall be held promptly to receive evidence upon which to base findings of fact and recommendations, if any, to the House respecting such violation.
- a. Chair. The chair of the select committee or other member presiding at a hearing shall rule upon any question of admissibility of testimony or evidence presented to the select committee. Rulings shall be final unless reversed or modified by a majority vote of the members of the select committee. If the select committee appoints a referee, the referee shall make all evidentiary rulings.

b. Prosecutor. With respect to complaints against members, the select committee shall serve as prosecutor for hearings and staff of the select committee shall serve as legal advisor. For all hearings involving a lobbyist or others regulated by s. 11.045, s. 112.3148, or s. 112.3149, Florida Statutes, the staff of the select committee shall serve as prosecutor. In any case, the select committee may retain independent counsel to serve as prosecutor.

c. Respondent's Rights. A respondent shall have the right to be represented by legal counsel, to call witnesses, to introduce exhibits, and to cross-examine opposing witnesses. A respondent or respondent's counsel shall be permitted to take the deposition of the complainant in accordance with subparagraph (2)b.

d. Complainant's Rights. The complainant is not a party to any part of the complaint process or these proceedings. The complainant has no standing to challenge these rules or procedures and has no right to appeal. The complainant may submit a list of witnesses or questions for the select committee's consideration to assist in its preparation for the hearing.

(2) Rules of Procedure and Evidence. The select committee may adopt formal and informal rules of procedure as appropriate to its needs. The select committee may consider any reliable evidence as it sees fit. The following minimum rules of procedure and evidence shall apply:

a. Evidence. Irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded, but all other evidence of a type

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commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs shall be admissible, regardless of whether such evidence would be admissible in a trial in the courts of Florida. However, hearsay evidence may not be used unless it would be admissible under the Florida Rules of Evidence and shall not be sufficient in itself to support a factual finding unless it would be admissible over objection in civil actions.

b. Discovery. Discovery may be permitted upon motion, which shall state the reason therefor. Discovery shall be in accordance with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure but may be limited in time, scope, and method by the chair or the referee.

c. Testimony. The select committee shall order the testimony of witnesses to be taken under oath. The oath may be administered by the chair or a member of the select committee, by any referee, or by any person authorized by law to administer oaths.

d. Subpoenas. The select committee may require, by subpoena issued pursuant to these rules or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, documents, and other items as it deems necessary to the conduct of the inquiry.

e. Order of Hearing. The order of the full hearing before the select committee or the referee shall be as follows:

1. The chair or the referee shall open the hearing by stating the select committee's authority to conduct the hearing, the purpose of the hearing, and its scope.

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2. Testimony from witnesses and other evidence pertinent to the subject of the hearing shall be received in the following order, whenever possible: witnesses and other evidence offered by the independent counsel, witnesses and other evidence offered by the respondent, and rebuttal witnesses. The select committee may call witnesses at any time during the proceedings. 3. Witnesses at the hearing shall be examined first by the independent counsel or by the staff of the select committee, as

independent counsel or by the staff of the select committee, as the case may be. The respondent or the respondent's counsel may then cross-examine the witnesses. The members of the select committee may then question the witnesses. Redirect and recross may be permitted at the chair's or the referee's discretion. With respect to witnesses offered by the respondent, a witness shall be examined first by the respondent or the respondent's counsel and then may be cross-examined by the independent counsel or by the staff of the select committee, as the case may be. Members of the select committee may then question the witness. Redirect and recross may be permitted at the chair's or the referee's discretion. Participation by the select committee at the hearing stage is at the sole discretion of the select committee and is not mandatory.

(3) Burden of Proof. At the hearing, the burden of proof rests on the appointed independent counsel or the staff of the select committee, as the case may be, to establish the facts alleged by clear and convincing evidence with respect to each count.

(4) Committee Deliberations. As soon as practicable, the select committee shall consider each count contained in a

- Statement of Alleged Violation, in a complaint and findings, or in a proposed recommended order, as the case may be. A count shall not be proven unless at least a majority of the members of the select committee vote for a motion that the count has been proved. A count that is not proved shall be considered as dismissed by the select committee.
- (5) Dismissal of Complaint. If the select committee finds that the respondent has not violated any of the provisions under jurisdiction of the House, it shall order the action dismissed and shall notify the respondent and the complainant of such action. The select committee shall, in writing, state its findings of fact regarding the dismissal.
- (6) Report to the House. If the select committee finds that the respondent has violated any of the provisions under the jurisdiction of the House, it shall, in writing, state its findings of fact and submit a report to the House. A copy of the report shall be sent to the respondent and the complainant and shall be published in the Journal. With respect to any violation that the select committee has voted as proved, the select committee may recommend to the House that the respondent be penalized as authorized by the Rules of the House.

2898 18.2-Violations; Investigations

(a) Any person may file a sworn complaint with the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee alleging a violation as provided in Rule 18.1. The complaint shall be based on personal knowledge of the complainant, shall state detailed facts, shall specify the actions of the named respondent which form the basis

for the complaint, and shall identify each specific rule or law alleged by the complainant to have been violated.

- (b) Upon a determination by the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee that the complaint states facts supporting a finding of probable cause, the Speaker shall refer the complaint to a special master or to a select committee. Upon a determination by the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee that the complaint fails to state facts supporting a finding of probable cause, the complaint shall be dismissed.
- subsection (b), the special master or select committee shall conduct an investigation, shall give reasonable notice to the respondent, and shall grant the respondent an opportunity to be heard unless the investigation fails to reveal facts supporting a finding of probable cause. A special master's or select committee's report and recommendation is advisory only and shall be presented to the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee as soon as practicable after the close of the investigation. If the report and recommendation conclude that the facts do not support a finding of probable cause, the complaint shall be dismissed by the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee.
- master or the select committee, the Rules & Calendar Committee shall consider the report and recommendation, shall grant the respondent an opportunity to be heard, and shall develop its own recommendation. If the complaint is against the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee, the chair is excused and the vice chair shall conduct the deliberation. If the Rules & Calendar

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2932 Committee votes to dismiss the complaint, the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee or vice chair shall dismiss the complaint. 2933 2934 Otherwise, the special master's or select committee's report and 2935 recommendation and the recommendation of the Rules & Calendar 2936 Committee shall be presented to the Speaker. 2937 (e) The Speaker shall present the committee's recommendation, along with the special master's report and 2938 2939 recommendation, to the House for final action. 2940 (f) Nothing in this rule prohibits the Chair of the Rules 2941 & Calendar Committee from correcting or preventing the alleged 2942 violation by informal means if the chair determines that a 2943 violation is inadvertent, technical, or otherwise de minimis. 2944 (q) Nothing in this rule prohibits the respondent and the 2945 Chair of the Rules & Calendar Committee, the special master, or 2946 a select committee from agreeing to a consent decree, which 2947 shall state findings of fact, and such penalty as may be 2948 appropriate. If the House accepts the consent decree, the 2949 complaint pursuant to these rules shall be resolved. (h) 2950 The House may move forward with disciplinary 2951 proceedings without waiting for the outcome of a criminal case. 2952 2953 $18.3-\frac{(g)}{}$ Confidentiality. 2954 Any material provided to the House in response to a complaint 2955 filed under Rule 18 this rule that is confidential under

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otherwise provided in this rule subsection, a complaint and the

records relating to a complaint shall be available for public

applicable law shall remain confidential and shall not be

disclosed except as authorized by applicable law. Except as

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inspection upon the dismissal of a complaint by the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Council, a determination as to probable cause, or informal resolution of a complaint by a Special Investigator or Probable Cause Panel, or the receipt by the Speaker of a request in writing from the respondent that the complaint and other records relating to the complaint be made public records.

(h) Attorney's Fees. With respect to complaints filed against a member, when a panel or a Special Investigator finds that probable cause does not exist or the select committee finds that the respondent has not violated any of the provisions of the House Code of Conduct, Joint Rule One, or a law, rule, regulation, or other standard of conduct, the panel, the Special Investigator, or the select committee may recommend to the Speaker that the reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred by the respondent be paid by the House. Payment of such reasonable fees and costs shall be subject to the approval of the Speaker.

 $18.4-\frac{(i)}{(i)}$ Conflict.

If a complaint is filed against the Chair of the Rules & Calendar <u>Committee</u> Council, the initial review of the complaint shall be managed by the Speaker or, if designated by the Speaker, the Speaker pro tempore. If a complaint is filed against the Speaker, the duties of the Speaker pursuant to <u>Rule</u> <u>18</u> this rule shall be transferred to the Speaker pro tempore.

- (j) Collateral Actions
- (1) Criminal Actions. Any criminal complaints relating to members shall be governed by these rules.

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(2) Commissions or Quasi-Judicial Agencies with Concurrent Jurisdiction. If a complaint against a member or an officer of the House is filed with a commission or quasi-judicial agency with concurrent jurisdiction, the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Council, a Probable Cause Panel or a Special Investigator, and the select committee shall have the discretion to refrain from processing a similar complaint until such commission or quasi-judicial agency has completed its review of the matter. If such a complaint is filed initially with the Speaker and subsequently filed with a commission or quasi-judicial agency with concurrent jurisdiction, the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Council, the panel, the Special Investigator, and the select committee shall have the discretion to suspend their proceedings until all such commissions and agencies have completed their review of the matter.

(k) Ex Parte Communications

(1) A Special Investigator or a member of a panel or select committee shall not initiate or consider any ex parte communication relative to the merits of a pending complaint proceeding by:

a. Any person engaged in prosecution or advocacy in connection with the matter; or

b. A party to the proceeding or any person who, directly or indirectly, would have a substantial interest in the action of a panel, Special Investigator, or select committee, or authorized representatives or counsel thereof.

(2) Except when acting in an official capacity as a Special Investigator, a member of a panel or a select committee

shall not comment upon or discuss with any other person the matters that occasioned the appointment of the Special Investigator, panel, or select committee during the pendency of proceedings held pursuant to this rule. This subsection shall not apply to communications initiated or considered by the Special Investigator or the chair of the panel or select committee relating to a settlement or to a consent decree.

18.5-(1) Time Limitations

 $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ (1) A complaint must be filed with the Speaker within 2 years after the alleged violation.

(b) (2) A violation of the House Code of Conduct is committed when every element necessary to establish a violation of the rule has occurred, and time starts to run on the day after the violation occurred.

(c) (3) The applicable period of limitation is tolled on the day a sworn complaint against the member or officer is filed with the Speaker. If it can be concluded from the face of the complaint that the applicable period of limitation has run, the allegations shall not be considered a complaint for the purpose of requiring action by the Chair of the Rules & Calendar Council. The complaint and all material related thereto shall remain confidential.

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