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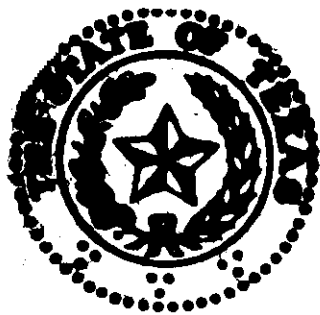
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RULES OF THE TEXAS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*and Joint Rules of
the House and Senate*



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Note

This booklet contains the rules of the Texas House of Representatives and the joint rules of the House and Senate as they exist at the present time (9-11-72).

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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**RULES OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE**

RULE 1

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF THE SPEAKER

Section 1. The Speaker shall take the Chair on each calendar day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned or recessed at its last sitting and shall immediately call the members to order.

Section 2. He shall preserve order and decorum. In case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or in the lobby, he may cause these areas to be cleared on his own order. No signs, placards or other objects of similar nature shall be permitted in the rooms, lobby, gallery and hall of the House. He shall see that the Members of the House conduct themselves in a gentlemanly or ladylike manner in accordance with accepted standards of parliamentary conduct, and may, when necessary, order the Sergeant-At-Arms to clear the aisles and seat the Members of the House so that business may be conducted in an orderly manner. He shall enforce, apply and interpret these Rules in all deliberations of the House.

Section 3. He shall have general control, except as otherwise provided by law, of the Hall of the House, its lobbies, galleries, corridors, passages and other rooms in those parts of the Capitol Building assigned to the use of the House; provided, however, that the Hall of the House shall not be used for any meeting other than legislative meetings during any Regular or Special Session of the Legislature unless specifically authorized by resolution.

Section 4. He shall lay before the House its business in the order indicated by the Rules, and shall receive propositions made by Members, and put them to the House, and shall enforce the Rules of the House, and the Legislative Rules prescribed by the Statutes and Constitution of Texas.

Section 5. He shall rise to put a question but may state it sitting; and he shall put the question distinctly in this form, to wit: "As many as are in favor (here state the question or

proposition under consideration), say 'Aye' ", and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed say 'No'." If the Speaker be in doubt as to the result, or if a division is called for, the House shall divide: those in the affirmative on the question shall register "Aye" on the voting machine, and those in the negative on the question shall register "No". Such votes shall not be printed in the Journal unless a record vote of Yeas and Nays is called for by not less than three members of the House prior to the announcement of the result by the Speaker.

See Sec. 1 of Rule XII.

Section 6. The Speaker shall have the same right as other Members to vote. He, or a Member temporarily presiding, not having voted, may cast a deciding vote at the time such opportunity becomes official, be it to make or break a tie. In case of error in a vote, the correction of which leaves decisive effect to the vote of the Speaker, or Member temporarily presiding, his deciding vote may be cast even though the result has been announced.

Section 7. He shall decide on all questions of order subject to an appeal to the House made by any ten Members. Pending an appeal, the Speaker shall call a Member to the Chair who shall not have the authority to entertain or decide any other matter or proposition until the appeal has first been determined by the House. The question on appeal is, "Shall the Chair be sustained?"

No Member shall speak more than once on an appeal unless he is given leave by a majority of the House. No motion shall be in order, pending an appeal, except a motion to adjourn, a motion to lay on the table, a motion for the previous question, or a motion for a Call of the House. Appeals may not be taken from parliamentary enquiries or from decisions of recognition made by the Chair.

Section 8. Except as otherwise provided by law or the Rules of the House, the Speaker shall appoint all Select Committees, all Conference Committees, and all Standing Committees of the House in accordance with Rule VIII, unless otherwise specifically directed by the House. The Speaker shall also name the Chairman and Vice Chairman of each Standing Committee, in accordance

with the provisions of Rule VIII, shall name the Chairman of each Select Committee and each Conference Committee, and may, if he so desires, also name the Vice Chairman thereof. When the Legislature is not in Session, the Speaker shall have the authority to appoint, in such numbers and for such purposes and with such powers as he may designate, interim committees which shall meet as often as necessary to transact effectively the business assigned to them.

Section 9. All Bills, Joint Resolutions, and Concurrent Resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker in the presence of the House, as required by the Constitution; and all Writs, Warrants, and Subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be under his hand and attested by the Chief Clerk, or the person acting as Chief Clerk.

Section 10. The Speaker shall have the right to name any Member to perform the duties of the Chair and may, if he desires, name a Member to serve permanently as Speaker Pro Tempore by delivering a written order to the Chief Clerk and a copy to the Journal Clerk. If a permanent Speaker Pro Tempore is named, he shall, in the absence or inability of the Speaker, call the House to order and perform all other duties of the Chair in presiding over the deliberations of the House and shall perform such other duties and exercise such other responsibilities as may be assigned by the Speaker. If the House is not in Session, and a permanent Speaker Pro Tempore has not been named, or if the Speaker Pro Tempore is not available or for any reason is not able to function, the Speaker may deliver a written order to the Chief Clerk, with a copy to the Journal Clerk, naming the Member who shall call the House to order and preside during his absence.

Section 11. All officers and employees of the House shall be selected and appointed by the Speaker and he shall have the right to discharge any of them. In the event of the absence, resignation or death of any of the House Department Officers, the Speaker may designate a person to take charge of and attend to all the duties of the office affected until such officer returns or until his successor is chosen. Officers and employees of the House shall receive such compensation as the Speaker or Committee on House Administration shall determine. No officer or employee of the House, except the Chaplain, shall be permitted to receive, directly or indirectly, either by gift or otherwise, any compensation from any other source, except as may be specifically authorized by the Speaker or Committee on House Administration.

Section 12. In the event of an emergency of such compelling nature that the Speaker must adjourn the House without fixing a date and hour of reconvening, the Speaker shall have authority to determine the date and hour of reconvening and to cause notice to be given to the Members of the House by such means as the Speaker deems to be adequate. Should the Speaker be disabled or otherwise unable to exercise these emergency powers, the permanent Speaker Pro Tempore, if one has been named, shall have authority to so act; or if there be no permanent Speaker Pro Tempore, or if he is unable to act, such authority shall be exercised by the Chairman of the Committee on State Affairs, who shall preside until the House can proceed to the selection of a presiding officer to function until the Speaker or the Speaker Pro Tempore, as the case may be, is again able to exercise the duties and responsibilities of his office.

Section 13. If, when the House is not in Session, the Speaker determines that it would be a hazard to the safety of the Members, officers, employees and others attending on the Legislature to reconvene at the time determined by the House at its last sitting, the Speaker may clear the area of the Capitol under the control of the House and postpone the reconvening of the House for a period of not more than four hours. Upon making such determination, the Speaker shall order the Sergeant-At-Arms to post an assistant at each first floor entrance to the Capitol and other places and advise all persons entering of such determination and the time which he has set for the House to reconvene. The Speaker shall also notify the news media of his action and the Journal Clerk, who shall note such action in the House Journal.

RULE II

MASCOTS

Section 1. Only children of House Members under the age of twelve years shall be eligible for election to the honorary office of Mascot.

Section 2. All resolutions and motions concerning mascots shall be read by the Reading Clerk and shall be automatically referred to the Committee on House Administration.

Section 3. The Committee on House Administration shall not report such resolutions to the House separately, but shall hold all of the resolutions and shall report one resolution consisting of a complete list of the proposed mascots to the House.

Section 4. After the House Mascots are elected, the Speaker shall issue a certificate showing the election of each mascot and deliver same, or a copy thereof, to the parent Member of such child.

Section 5. Pictures of mascots shall appear on the panel picture of the House. No separate classification or special title shall be given to any mascot, but all shall receive the same office of Honorary Mascot of the House of Representatives.

Section 6. A child once named a mascot shall not be eligible for such honor a second time.

RULE III

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

Section 1. The Sergeant-At-Arms shall attend the House and the Committee of the Whole during all meetings, and shall maintain order under the direction of the Speaker or other presiding officer.

Section 2. Under the direction of the Speaker, he shall have charge of and shall maintain order in the Hall of the House, its lobbies, galleries and all other rooms in the Capitol Building assigned for the use of the House of Representatives.

Section 3. The Sergeant-At-Arms shall remove and keep in his custody the voting machine keys of all absent Members.

Section 4. He shall execute the commands of the House and shall serve the writs and processes issued by the authority of the House and directed to him by the Speaker.

Section 5. He shall keep his office open on such days and for such hours as shall be determined by the Speaker, or by the Committee on House Administration.

Section 6. Assistants to the Sergeant-At-Arms shall assist the Sergeant-At-Arms in the performance of his duties and shall have the same authority, subject to the control of the Speaker.

Section 7. Other than newspapers that have been published at least once a week for a period of one year, the Sergeant-At-Arms shall not allow the distribution of any printed matter in the Hall of the House of Representatives unless first authorized in writing by at least one Member of the House; provided, that the name of the Member authorizing such distribution shall appear on any printed matter distributed in the Hall of the House of Representatives; and provided, further, that it shall be the responsibility of such Member to provide that his name so appear and the Sergeant-At-Arms shall refuse to accept for distribution any printed matter which does not bear the name of the Member or Members authorizing such distribution. The Sergeant-At-Arms shall keep a copy of written authorization and a record of the matter distributed in the permanent files of the House.

RULE IV

DUTIES OF THE CLERKS

Chief Clerk

Section 1. The Chief Clerk shall attest all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House, and shall certify to the passage of bills and resolutions, noting thereon the date of their passage and the vote by which they were passed, if by record vote. The Chief Clerk shall also note on the originals of bills and resolutions all pertinent information regarding the action thereon by the House.

Section 2. The Chief Clerk shall provide each Member, officer and employee of the House with an identification card, which shall be signed by the Speaker and the Chief Clerk, showing membership or service in the House of Representatives. For Members, such cards shall show the name of the Member and the years of the current biennium for which he was elected. The cost of the cards shall be paid out of the Expense Fund of the House.

Section 3. The Chief Clerk shall number in their order of filing, with a separate sequence for each, all bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions.

Section 4. All petitions presented by Members of the House shall be filed with the Chief Clerk, and referred by the Speaker to the committee considering the question to which they relate.

Section 5. All messages from the House to the Senate shall be transmitted by the Chief Clerk, or his representative, over the signature of the Chief Clerk.

Section 6. The Chief Clerk shall transmit to the Senate typewritten copies of all amendments to Senate bills exactly as adopted by the House. In case an amendment as substituted is adopted, the Chief Clerk shall transmit the substitute as an original amendment.

Section 7. The Chief Clerk shall notify the Speaker in writing when the Senate refuses to concur in House amendments to a bill or resolution and asks for a conference committee. Such notice shall contain a list of the names of the Senate conferees.

Section 8. Reports of select committees shall be filed with the Chief Clerk and printed in the Journal or otherwise made available to members of the House as directed by the Speaker. Reports of standing committees shall be listed in the Journal.

Section 9. On the day the Chief Clerk numbers a bill relating to a conservation and reclamation district created under Section 59 of Article 16, Constitution of Texas, he shall send two copies of the bill, with two copies of the notice of intention to introduce the bill, to the Governor, and notify the Journal Clerk of such action if the bill is one to:

(1) Create a particular conservation and reclamation district; or

(2) Amend the act of a particular conservation and reclamation district to:

(a) Add additional land to the District; or

(b) Alter the taxing authority of the District; or

(c) Alter the authority of the District with respect to issuing bonds; or

(d) Alter the qualifications or terms of office of the members of the governing body of the District.

Section 10. Not later than thirty days after the close of each session, each of the various clerks of the House, except the Journal Clerk, shall file with the Chief Clerk all reports, records, bills, papers, and other documents remaining in their hands, and all such material shall in turn be filed by the Chief Clerk with the Secretary of State, unless otherwise provided by law or dictated by custom.

Calendar Clerk

Section 11. The Calendar Clerk shall keep a complete record of introduction and action on all bills and resolutions. This record shall include the number, author, brief description of the subject matter, and committee reference. It shall also show in time sequence the action taken on all bills and resolutions so as to reflect at all times their status in the legislative process.

Section 12. All bills and resolutions referred to committee shall be filed with the Calendar Clerk, who shall be the custodian of such bills and resolutions while they are in committee and until they are assigned to an appropriate calendar by the Rules

Committee. All such bills and resolutions shall be placed in individual file boxes assigned to the various committees. Bills and resolutions may be checked out by the Calendar Clerk to members, to committee chairmen, to committee clerks, and other house employees and officers for official use. A record of check-outs and returns shall be kept by the Calendar Clerk. The Calendar Clerk shall also obtain a receipt for bills, resolutions and conference reports transmitted under established procedures to the printer, the Speaker, and the Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk.

Section 13. When the recommendation of the Texas Water Commission on a bill forwarded to the Commission for its recommendations under Section 59 of Article 16, Constitution of Texas, are filed with the Speaker of the House, the Speaker shall deliver the recommendations to the Chief Clerk, who shall attach them to the bill to which they apply, and notify the Calendar Clerk and the Journal Clerk that the recommendations have been filed. A copy of the recommendations shall be delivered to the Calendar Clerk.

Section 14. The Calendar Clerk shall forward to the house printing office, for the purpose of being printed as provided by the Rules or by a vote of the House, correct copies of all bills, resolutions, Senate amendments to House bills, and conference reports. The Calendar Clerk shall keep an exact record of the date and the hours of the delivery of bills or resolutions sent to the printer.

Section 15. The Calendar Clerk shall be responsible for distribution to the Members of the House of printed copies, at each printing of bills, resolutions, conference committee reports, and Senate amendments to House bills or resolutions. Such distribution shall be made as quickly as possible after receipt thereof from the printer. The Calendar Clerk shall maintain a record of the fact, date and hour of each such distribution, which record shall be prima facie evidence of the facts thus recorded.

Section 16. The Calendar Clerk shall keep a record of the date and hour that printed bills, resolutions, conference committee reports, and Senate amendments to House bills are returned from the printer. The Calendar Clerk shall time-stamp such information on the originals of printed bills, resolutions, conference committee reports and Senate amendments to House bills, as well as the time the printed copies thereof are delivered to the post office for distribution to Members of the House.

Section 17. If a committee requires copies of material to be distributed to its Members, the distribution thereof shall be handled by the Calendar Clerk in the same manner and under the same procedures as for printed copies of bills.

Section 18. When Senate amendments to House bills arrive at the Chief Clerk's desk from the Senate, copies thereof shall be made by the Chief Clerk for insertion in the Journal, before the amendments and the bill or resolution to which they relate are sent to the Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk or to the Speaker's table, as the case may be.

Section 19. The Calendar Clerk shall keep the office open on such days and for such hours as shall be determined by the Speaker or by the Committee on House Administration and at such other hours as the House or committees thereof may be in session. The Calendar Clerk shall have charge of all petitions, memorials and like matter referred to the committees. When such matters have been returned, the Calendar Clerk shall transmit them to the Chief Clerk.

Journal Clerk

Section 20. The Journal Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the House, in which all proceedings shall be entered as precisely and accurately as possible, except when the House is acting as the Committee of the Whole. There shall be entered in the Journal the number, author and caption of every bill introduced. Except as otherwise provided herein, all simple and concurrent resolutions, motions, amendments, questions of order and decisions thereon, messages from the Governor, and messages from the Senate, shall be printed in full in the Journal. Notations shall be made in the Journal of the number and subject matter of all bills, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions signed in the presence of the House. Reports made by standing committees shall be listed in the Journal. Reports of select committees shall be printed in full in the Journal, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

Section 21. Every record vote or registration of the House shall be entered in the Journal with a concise statement of the action and of the result.

Section 22. All pairs shall be entered in the Journal as a part of a record vote. Reasons for vote may be filed with the Journal Clerk on the calendar day the vote was taken and not thereafter for publication in the Journal. Members may have their vote recorded in the Journal as "Yea" or "Nay" on non-record votes by filing such information with the Journal Clerk on the calendar day the vote was taken and not thereafter.

Section 23. Senate amendments to House bills or resolutions shall be printed in full in the Journal when concurred in by the House.

Section 24. The Journal Clerk shall note in the Journal the date each bill is transmitted to the Governor and the date recommendations of the Texas Water Commission are filed with the Speaker of the House concerning each bill subject to Section 59 of Article 16, Constitution of Texas.

Section 25. The Daily Journal for each calendar day the House is in session shall be printed under the supervision of the Journal Clerk, and copies thereof provided each member of the House at the earliest practicable date, if possible on the succeeding calendar day.

Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk

Section 26. The Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk shall be responsible for the typing, without erasures, interlineations, or additions in the margin, all House bills and House joint resolutions that have passed second reading and have been ordered engrossed, all House bills and House joint resolutions that have passed third reading, and were amended on third reading, and all House concurrent resolutions that have passed the House. Engrossed riders shall not be used. All Engrossed and Enrolled Bills and Resolutions shall be submitted to the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills for its examination, correction and approval before the work is returned to the House. The Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk shall perform such other clerical work for the House, its Members, or its committees, as may be ordered by the House or by the Speaker. In the event that a joint facility for the enrollment of bills is provided by the Joint Legislative Committee on Administration, the physical task of engrossing and enrolling bills and resolutions shall be entrusted to such joint facility, and it shall be the duty of the Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk of the House to maintain liaison with such joint facility, to maintain

accurate and complete records of all House bills and resolutions sent to the joint facility for engrossment or enrollment, and to report to the House committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills any discrepancies noted or any unnecessary delays in the work of the joint facility in engrossing or enrolling House bills or resolutions.

Section 27. The Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk shall retain a copy of each bill passed by the House which was amended on second or third reading. Any Member desiring copies of such bills may request them from the Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk, with the cost thereof to be charged to the expense account of such member.

Section 28. The Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk is authorized to amend the captions of all House bills and House joint resolutions which are ordered engrossed or which are finally passed, to conform to the bodies of such bills or resolutions; provided, however, that each caption so amended shall be submitted by the Clerk to the author or sponsor of the bills or resolutions and shall be approved in writing by such author or sponsor before becoming official.

Section 29. The Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk shall enroll all House bills, House joint resolutions, and House concurrent resolutions which have passed both houses and are ready to be signed and presented to the Governor. All such enrolled bills and resolutions shall be typewritten without erasures, interlineations, or additions in the margin. After typing has been completed, such bills or resolutions shall be presented to the Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills, which committee shall examine such bills and resolutions and determine that each is truly and correctly enrolled, following which such bill or resolution shall be reported to the House for the signature of the Speaker prior to transmittal to the Senate and thence to the Comptroller or Governor, as the case may be. In the event a joint facility for the enrollment of bills is provided by the Joint Legislative Committee on Administration, the duties of the Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk with respect to the enrollment of bills shall be identical to those duties enumerated in Section 26 hereof with respect to engrossed bills and resolutions.

Section 30. For every enrolled bill or resolution originating in the House, the Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk shall be responsible

for noting thereon, for certification by the Speaker of the House, by the Lieutenant Governor, by the Chief Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, as applied to their respective bodies, the following information:

(1) Date of final passage, and the vote on final passage, if a record vote was taken; if no record vote was taken, such fact shall be noted as "Non-Record Vote". If the bill was amended in the Senate, this fact shall also be noted.

(2) Date of concurrence by the House in Senate amendments, and the vote by which the concurrence was made, if a record vote was taken; if no record vote was taken, such fact shall be noted as "Non-Record Vote".

(3) Date of adoption of the conference committee report by each house, and the vote by which the conference committee report was adopted, if a record vote was taken; if no record vote was taken, such fact shall be noted as "Non-Record Vote".

(4) Date a bill is forwarded to the Governor under Section 59(d) of Article 16, Constitution of Texas, and the date the recommendations of the Texas Water Commission concerning the bill were filed with the Speaker of the House.

(5) If the bill contains an appropriation, a notation shall be added to the effect that the bill was passed subject to the provisions of Section 49a of Article 3 of the Constitution of Texas.

(6) If a concurrent resolution is adopted by both houses directing the Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk to make corrections in the enrolled copy of a bill, this fact shall also be noted in the certification.

Reading Clerk

Section 31. The Reading Clerk shall call the roll of the House in alphabetical order of the names of the Members when ordered to do so by the Speaker. He shall control the opening and closing of the voting machine on registrations and shall record votes from the

Floor, as directed by the Speaker. He shall read all bills, resolutions, motions and other matters required by the rules or directed by the Speaker to be read. He shall remain standing while reading, calling the roll, or taking a registration. He shall prepare official copies of all record votes for the Journal. He shall not make any additions, subtractions, or other changes in any record vote or registration unless the House specifically grants permission therefor, or unless directed to do so by the Speaker.

All Personnel

Section 32. No clerk, employee, or officer of the House, other than the Speaker, shall, directly or indirectly, attempt to influence any Member of the House in favor of or against any measure pending before the Legislature, nor shall any clerk, employee or other officer use his official position in aiding anyone to lobby for or against any measure pending in the Legislature. Violation of this rule shall subject such clerk, employee or other officer of the House to discharge by the Speaker for misconduct. This section shall not apply when such persons are answering questions or giving information at the request of any Member of the House. Any standing or select committee of the House may, by majority vote, grant any clerk, officer or employee the right to appear before such committee and make known his views on any measure pending before such committee.

Section 33. All employees of the House shall report and be on duty on such days and at such hours as may be determined by the Committee on House Administration, which shall include hours the House or committees to which they have been assigned may be in session, or as otherwise directed by the Speaker.

Section 34. Clerks, employees, and officers of the House, whether serving during a session or in an interim between sessions, are hereby strictly prohibited from compiling or releasing to any person or persons information concerning the voting record of any member of the House for any session of the Legislature. This rule shall not apply where a Member requests information about himself for his personal use, nor to the publication by officers and employees of the House of the Journal and other official records.

RULE V

DUTIES OF THE DOORKEEPER AND CHAPLAIN

Section 1. The Doorkeeper shall enforce strictly the Rules of the House relating to privileges of the Floor, and shall perform such other duties, under supervision of the Sergeant-At-Arms, as directed by the Speaker.

Section 2. When a Call of the House is ordered, the Doorkeeper shall not permit any Member to leave the House without written permission from the Speaker. He shall take up such permission cards as Members leave the Hall. He shall also take up permission cards of those who are admitted to the Floor of the House under the rules and practice of the House.

Section 3. When a messenger from the Governor or the Senate arrives at the Bar of the House, the Doorkeeper shall obtain recognition from the Speaker, and then announce the messenger to the House.

Section 4. When the Governor or the Senate arrives at the Bar of the House for official proceedings in the House, the Doorkeeper shall obtain recognition from the Speaker and then announce the arrival of the Governor or the Senate, as the case may be.

Section 5. The Chaplain shall open the first session on each calendar day with a prayer, and shall perform such other duties as directed by the Speaker.

RULE VI

DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Section 1. Subject to direction by the Speaker and the Committee on House Administration, the Administrative Officer shall be in charge and responsible for the supervision of all officers and employees of the House in the conduct of their official duties. He shall organize all administrative and clerical operations of the House, shall be responsible for the coordination of all housekeeping functions, and shall make recommendations to the Committee on House Administration for the improvement of the clerical and administrative processes of the House.

Section 2. The Administrative Officer shall work under the direction of, and shall be responsible to, the Speaker and the Committee on House Administration, who shall determine the policies to be administered by the Administrative Officer in conducting the administrative and clerical processes of the House.

Section 3. The Administrative Officer shall be responsible for analyzing the duties and responsibilities of each position to be filled by an employee of the House, or any committee thereof, shall recommend an appropriate classification for such position, and shall devise and recommend to the Committee on House Administration a classification plan and a pay plan for all House employees, predicated upon the employment principle of equal pay for equal work. The Administrative Officer shall be responsible for the administration of such classification plan and such pay plan, if and when adopted by the Committee on House Administration.

Section 4. Any officer or employee of the House having a grievance, complaint or recommendation, shall present same to the Administrative Officer, whose decision thereon shall be final unless changed by the Committee on House Administration or by the Speaker.

Section 5. The Administrative Officer shall perform such other duties as may be delegated or assigned to him by the Committee on House Administration or by the Speaker.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

RULE VII

PLEASE READ THIS EXPLANATORY NOTE THOROUGHLY

Keep this explanatory note in the Rules of the House immediately preceding Rule VII.

The House of Representatives in the Second Called Session of the 62nd Legislature adopted House Simple Resolution No. 17 which, along with other rule changes, amended the entire Rule VII to reduce the number of standing committees from 46 to 25.

However, Section 5 of the Resolution provided that only Sections 2, 3 and 6 of the new Rule VII would take effect immediately and all other sections would become effective on the opening day of the Regular Session of the 63rd Legislature (January 9, 1973).

The result of the effective date section was to effect reorganization of the House committees on Appropriations, Revenue and Taxation and House Administration immediately upon appointment by the Speaker of the new membership of the three committees and the other 43 committees would remain as constituted until the convening of the 63rd Legislature.

Therefore, following this explanatory note is the complete text of the old Rule VII followed by the complete text of the new Rule VII.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

House Simple Resolution No. 17 also contained a sub-paragraph (3) in Section 5 which does not become a part of the Rules but is of major importance to the membership of the House of Representatives. It reads as follows:

“(3) Prior to the effective date of the implementation of this Resolution each Member shall submit to the Speaker a request for two particular standing committees and the Members having the most seniority in terms of years served in the House and desiring to be on said committees shall be entitled as a matter of right to appointment to the committee to the extent of 50% of said committee or the next lowest number to give a full Member count excluding chairman and vice-chairman in determining such percentage, except the Committee on House Administration which is exempted from these provisions. In cases of equal seniority, the Speaker may choose between them and seniority shall be determined by total length of service since January 1, 1961, whether or not consecutive.”

RULE VII

STANDING COMMITTEES

Section 1. AERONAUTICS. Eleven members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to aircraft, including aircraft parts, manufacturing, repair plants, airports and other facilities used and useful in association with transportation of freight and passengers by air; and (2) all other matters associated with traffic by air.

Section 2. AGRICULTURE. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to agriculture, horticulture and farm husbandry.

Section 3. APPROPRIATIONS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all bills and resolutions either appropriating or diverting money from all funds of the State.

Section 4. BANKS AND BANKING. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to banking, and the State banking system.

Section 5. CLAIMS. Five members, with exclusive jurisdiction over all claims which may be filed with the Legislature against the State.

Section 6. COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURING. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to commerce, trade and manufacturing; and (2) all matters relating to industry and industrial development of the State.

Section 7. COMMON CARRIERS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to railroads, street and interurban railway lines, steamship companies, express companies, and telegraph and telephone companies.

Section 8. CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the reapportionment of the State into congressional or legislative districts.

Section 9. CONSERVATION AND RECLAMATION. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to the conservation of the natural resources of the State;

(2) all matters relating to the taking, storing, control and use of flood and surplus waters for irrigation; (3) all matters relating to the improvement of rivers, harbours and flood districts; (4) all matters relating to the incorporation, management and powers of irrigation companies and the drainage of lands; (5) all proposals to create or change water supply districts, water control and improvement districts, conservation and reclamation districts, and all similar organs of local government dealing with water; and (6) all matters relating to the development and preservation of forests, and the regulation and promotion of the lumber industry.

Section 10. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All measures proposing amendments to the State Constitution; (2) all measures proposing to revise the State Constitution, in whole or in part; and (3) all measures proposing to ratify pending amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 11. COUNTIES. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to Counties, their creation, organization, boundaries, government and finances, and the compensation and duties of their officers.

Section 12. CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters of criminal law; and (2) all matters of criminal procedure in the courts of the State.

Section 13. DATA PROCESSING AND PRINTING. Five members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to data processing equipment, computers and other similar machines used by the State; and (2) all matters relating to printing to be furnished to the State.

Section 14. ENGROSSED AND ENROLLED BILLS. Five members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All bills and resolutions enrolled in the House, with the responsibility for examination and determination of their proper enrollment; and (2) all bills and resolutions engrossed in the House, with the responsibility for examination and determination of the accuracy of the engrossment and the proper insertion of all amendments adopted thereto.

Section 15. STATE FINANCE. Five members, whose duty it shall be to examine the departments of the State Comptroller and

State Treasury, and to submit reports upon the condition of each to the Legislature. This committee shall meet with the State Auditor and with his help and in such manner as the committee may determine shall perform the duties assigned to it.

Section 16. FEDERAL RELATIONS. Five members, with jurisdiction over all matters involving the relations between the State and Federal governments.

Section 17. GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS AND EFFICIENCY. Seventeen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the organization, regulation, administration and management of existing and proposed departments and agencies of the State with primary responsibility for promoting efficiency and economy in the operations of the State government.

Section 18. HIGHER EDUCATION. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters pertaining to education beyond the high school; (2) all matters pertaining to the colleges and universities of the State of Texas; and (3) all matters pertaining to the public Junior Colleges of Texas.

Section 19. HIGHWAYS AND ROADS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to the State highway system; (2) all matters relating to the licensing of private passenger vehicles on all roads and highways and the regulation and control of all private traffic thereon; and (3) all matters relating to the regulation of the speed of all private passenger vehicles upon public roads and highways.

Section 20. HOUSE ADMINISTRATION. Seven members, with jurisdiction over: (1) Administrative operation of the House and its employees; (2) the contingent expense fund of the House, with full control over all expenditures therefrom; (3) all property, equipment and supplies obtained by the House for its use and the use of its members; (4) all office space available for the use of the House and its members; (5) all admissions to the floor during sessions of the House; (6) all recordings, all radio and television of sessions of the House and Committees thereof; (7) parking facilities for members of the House and its employees; (8) all witnesses appearing before the House or any committee thereof in support of or in opposition to any pending legislative proposal; (9) the operation of the House Post Office and the House Printing Office; (10) all invitations to appear before or address the House

or a joint session; (11) all other housekeeping functions; and (12) such other matters as may be assigned either by the House or the Speaker.

Section 21. INSURANCE. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to insurance and the insurance industry, including fire, life, casualty and other types of insurance; and (2) all insurance companies and other organizations of any type writing or issuing policies of insurance in the State of Texas, including their organization, incorporation, management, powers, and limitations.

Section 22. RESOLUTIONS AND INTERIM ACTIVITIES. Seven members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All proposals for interim studies, interim investigations and other interim activities, and (2) All other resolutions not within the jurisdiction of another standing committee. The committee shall, when feasible, recommend that studies, investigations or other activities be made by the appropriate standing committee of the House, sitting en banc or through the medium of subcommittees, as the Chairman of the standing committee shall determine.

Section 23. INTERSTATE COOPERATION. Five members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to interstate relations.

Section 24. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. Eleven members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to judicial districts of the State.

Section 25. JUDICIARY. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters of civil law, rights, duties, remedies and procedure not assigned to other committees; (2) all matters relating to civil procedure in the courts of the State; (3) all proposed uniform state laws; and (4) all matters relating to the organization and incorporation of private corporations.

Section 26. JUVENILE CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the prevention of juvenile offenses and the rehabilitation and correction of juvenile offenders.

Section 27. LABOR. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the welfare and improvement of the condition of all classes of wage earners.

Section 28. LIQUOR REGULATION. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the regulation of the sale of intoxicating beverages and local option control thereof.

Section 29. LIVESTOCK. Seventeen members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the livestock industry.

Section 30. MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION. Seventeen members, with jurisdiction over all matters dealing with the prevention and treatment of mental illness and mental retardation.

Section 31. MILITARY AFFAIRS. Seventeen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to the military affairs of the State of Texas; (2) all matters pertaining to the defense of the State and Nation; and (3) all matters pertaining to veterans of military and related services.

Section 32. MOTOR TRANSPORTATION. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to control, regulation, licensing and operation of commercial motor vehicles.

Section 33. OIL, GAS AND MINING. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to the mining, production, regulation, transportation and development of oil, gas and other minerals.

Section 34. PARKS AND WILDLIFE. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to the regulation of the propagation and preservation of game and fish within the State; (2) all matters relating to hunting and fishing within the State, and control thereof; (3) all matters relating to development and regulation of the fish and oyster industries on the coastal and inland waters of the State; and (4) all matters relating to creation, operation and control of all State Parks.

Section 35. PENITENTIARIES. Seventeen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to the penal institutions of the State; and (2) all matters relating to the inmates of such institutions.

Section 36. PUBLIC EDUCATION. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to education in elementary, junior high and high schools of the State; and (2) all matters and proposals pertaining to the public schools and public school system of Texas.

Section 37. PUBLIC HEALTH. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to public health; and (2) all matters relating to the practice of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry and the healing arts in general.

Section 38. PUBLIC LANDS AND BUILDINGS. Seven members, with jurisdiction over all matters relating to all lands and buildings owned, leased or used by the State, except as may be assigned to other committees.

Section 39. REVENUE AND TAXATION. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All bills and resolutions proposing to raise revenue; (2) all bills and resolutions proposing to levy taxes or other fees; (3) all proposals to modify, amend or change any existing tax or revenue statute; and (4) all proposals to regulate the manner of collection of State revenues and taxes.

Section 40. RULES. Eleven members, with jurisdiction over: (1) Rules of the House, Joint Rules, and all amendments proposed to either; (2) the calendar system, assignment of bills and resolutions to appropriate calendars; (3) all procedures for expediting the business of the House in an orderly and efficient manner; (4) assisting the Speaker in deciding the order of recognition for suspensions; and (5) such other matters concerning rules, procedures and operations of the House as may be assigned by the Speaker.

Section 41. SCHOOL DISTRICTS. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over all bills creating, changing or otherwise affecting school districts of the State.

Section 42. STATE AFFAIRS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All questions and matters of State policy; (2) all matters relating to the administration of State government; (3) all matters relating to the organization, regulation and management of State departments and agencies; and (4) all proposals concerning the compensation and duties of officers of the State government.

Section 43. ELECTIONS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to the right of suffrage in the State of Texas; (2) all proposals affecting primary, special and general elections of the State; and (3) all proposals to revise, modify, amend or change the Election Code of the State of Texas.

Section 44. URBAN AFFAIRS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters relating to municipalities and town corporations, their creation, organization, powers, government and finances, and the compensation and duties of their officers; (2) all matters relating to home-rule cities, their relationship to the State and their powers, authority and limitations; and (3) all proposals for the creation or change of metropolitan areas and the form of government to be used therein.

Section 45. YOUTH. Seventeen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) All matters pertaining to the young people of the State of Texas, their training, employment, and future development; (2) vocational activities and training directed toward young people; and (3) all matters pertaining to the responsibilities and duties of the State to its youth and the responsibilities and duties of youth to their State and Nation.

Section 46. BUSINESS AND MARKETING AFFAIRS. Eleven members, with jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to or benefitting the encouragement and promotion of small business enterprises in Texas, the conduct and regulation thereof, and the programs of the State in aid thereof.

RULE VII

STANDING COMMITTEES

Section 1. RULES. Eleven members, with jurisdiction over: (1) Rules of the House, Joint Rules, and all amendments proposed to either; (2) all proposals for legislative investigations and invitations to appear before or address the House or a Joint Session; (3) the calendar system, assignment of bills and resolutions to appropriate calendars, and the granting of rules for Floor consideration of bills and resolutions; (4) all procedures for expediting the business of the House in an orderly and efficient manner; (5) assisting the Speaker in deciding the order of recognition for suspensions; and (6) such other matters concerning rules, procedures, and operation of the House as may be assigned by the Speaker.

Section 2. HOUSE ADMINISTRATION. Seven members, with jurisdiction over: (1) administrative operation of the House and its employees; (2) the Contingent Expense Fund of the House, with full control over all expenditures therefrom; (3) all property, equipment and supplies obtained by the House for its use and the use of its members; (4) all office space available for the use of the House and its members; (5) all admissions to the Floor during sessions of the House; (6) all radio and television, live or recorded, of sessions of the House; (7) the electronic recording of the proceedings of the House of Representatives and the custody of the recordings of testimony before House Committees and the recordings of the proceedings of the House of Representatives with authority to promulgate reasonable rules, regulations and conditions concerning the safekeeping, reproducing, transcribing, and the defraying of costs for transcribing of the recordings; and (8) all witnesses appearing before the House or any committee thereof in support of or in opposition to any pending legislative proposal.

Section 3. APPROPRIATIONS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all bills and resolutions appropriating money from the State Treasury; (2) all bills and resolutions containing provisions resulting in automatic allocation of funds from the State Treasury; (3) all bills and resolutions diverting funds from the State Treasury or preventing funds from going therein which otherwise would be placed in the State Treasury; and (4) all matters pertaining to claims and accounts filed with the Legislature against the State; unless jurisdiction over such bills and

resolutions is specifically granted herein to some other standing committee

Section 4. JUDICIARY. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all matters of civil law including rights, duties, remedies and procedures thereunder; (2) all matters relating to civil procedure in the courts of Texas; (3) all proposals concerning Uniform State Laws; (4) all proposals creating, changing or otherwise affecting courts or judicial districts of the State; (5) all matters pertaining to the State Bar of Texas; (6) all other matters pertaining to courts and court procedures not specifically assigned to some other standing committee by these Rules; (7) all matters pertaining to Workmen's Compensation and to the Industrial Accident Board of the State of Texas, its organization, duties and responsibilities; (8) all matters pertaining to the organization, incorporation, management and regulation of private corporations; (9) all proposals to recodify any portion of the civil statutes; and (10) all resolutions requesting permission to sue the State.

Section 5. CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all matters of criminal law, prohibitions, standards, and penalties; (2) all matters relating to criminal procedure in the courts of Texas; (3) all proposals for the revision or amendment of the Penal Code of the State of Texas, unless jurisdiction thereof is assigned to some other standing committee by these Rules; and (4) all matters pertaining to the Board of Pardons and Paroles, its organization, duties and responsibilities.

Section 6. REVENUE AND TAXATION. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all bills and resolutions proposing to raise revenue; (2) all bills or resolutions proposing to levy taxes or other fees; (3) all proposals to modify, amend, or change any existing tax or revenue statute; and (4) all proposals to regulate the manner of collection of State revenues and taxes.

Section 7. STATE AFFAIRS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all questions and matters of State policy; (2) all matters pertaining to the administration of State Government; (3) all matters pertaining to the organization, regulation and management of State departments and agencies; and (4) all proposals concerning the compensation and duties of officers of the State Government; unless jurisdiction over such matters and

proposals is specifically granted herein to some other standing committee.

Section 8. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all proposals to amend the Constitution of the State of Texas; and (2) all proposals to ratify pending amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 9. EDUCATION. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all matters and proposals relating to education; (2) all matters and proposals pertaining to the Public Schools and the Public School System of Texas; (3) all matters and proposals pertaining to education beyond the high school, including jurisdiction over all colleges and universities of the State of Texas; (4) all matters and proposals relating to the Texas Education Agency, the Coordinating Board for Higher Education, and the Boards of Regents of the several colleges and universities of the State; and (5) all proposals to create, change or otherwise affect school districts of the State.

Section 10. STATE INSTITUTIONS. Twenty-one members with jurisdiction over: (1) all proposals concerning State hospitals, special schools, and other eleemosynary institutions of the State; (2) all matters pertaining to mental health and retardation; (3) all matters relating to the penal institutions of the State; (4) all matters relating to the protection of public health, including control of the practice of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and the healing arts; (5) all matters pertaining to air and water pollution and the control thereof; (6) all matters relating to public lands, including university lands, public school lands, and asylum lands of the State; (7) all matters pertaining to the organization of the General Land Office, and the compensation and duties of its employees; (8) all matters relating to the construction, maintenance, and arrangement of State Buildings, and the care and maintenance of the grounds, cemeteries and parks belonging to the State; and (9) all matters relating to printing to be furnished to the State, its departments and institutions.

Section 11. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Five members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all matters involving the relations between the State and the Federal Government; (2) all matters relating to interstate compacts and the relations between Texas and other sovereign states of the United States; (3) all matters pertaining to the Council of State Governments and the participation of Texas therein; (4) all matters pertaining to the

Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force, and other branches of the military services of the United States; (5) all matters pertaining to the defense of the State and Nation; (6) all proposals affecting veterans of military and related services; and (7) all matters relating to the Adjutant General's Department and the various military units under its jurisdiction and supervision. Members of this committee are hereby designated as the House members to serve on the Texas Commission on Interstate Co-operation, as created by the provisions of Article 4413b-1, Vernon's Annotated Civil Statutes of the State of Texas.

Section 12. ELECTIONS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all matters relating to the right of suffrage in the State of Texas; (2) all proposals affecting Primary, Special, and General Elections of the State; (3) all proposals to revise, modify, amend or change the Election Code of the State of Texas; and (4) all contested elections to the House of Representatives.

Section 13. ENROLLED AND ENGROSSED BILLS. Five members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all bills and resolutions enrolled in the House, with the responsibility for examination and determination of their proper enrollment; and (2) all bills and resolutions engrossed in the House, with the responsibility for examination and determination of the accuracy of the engrossment and the proper insertion of all amendments adopted thereto.

Section 14. LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all matters relating to counties, their creation, organization, boundaries, government and finances, and the compensation and duties of their officers; (2) all matters relating to other units of local government not otherwise assigned by these Rules to other standing committees; and (3) all proposals affecting the reapportionment or redistricting of Texas into congressional or legislative districts, unless otherwise assigned to a select committee by resolution adopted by the House.

Section 15. URBAN AFFAIRS. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all matters relating to municipalities and town corporations, their creation, organization, powers, government and finances, and the compensation and duties of their officers; (2) all matters relating to home rule cities, their relationship to the State and their powers, authority, and limitations; and (3) all proposals for the creation or change of metropolitan areas and the form of government to be used therein.

Section 16. BUSINESS AFFAIRS. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all problems of banking, the State banking system, and the State Department of Banking; (2) all matters relating to savings and loan associations and the State agency regulating and controlling such institutions; (3) all matters relating to the lending of money as a business undertaking, including jurisdiction over the Regulatory Loan Agency of the State of Texas; (4) all proposals affecting commerce, trade and manufacturing; and (5) all matters relating to industry and the industrial development of the State of Texas.

Section 17. LIQUOR REGULATION. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) regulation of the sale of intoxicating beverages and local option control thereof; (2) all proposals to revise, modify, amend or change the Texas Liquor Control Act; and (3) all matters relating to the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission, its organization, functions, and responsibilities.

Section 18. TRANSPORTATION. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) control, regulation, licensing and operation of commercial motor vehicles, both bus and truck; (2) the Texas Highway System and all roads, bridges, and ferries constituting a part thereof; (3) licensing of private passenger vehicles to operate on roads and highways; (4) regulation and control of traffic on the public highways of the State; (5) all matters pertaining to the Texas Highway Department, its organization, functions, and responsibilities; and (6) the Texas Railroad Commission, its organization, functions, and responsibilities on all matters pertaining to transportation over public roads and highways.

Section 19. COMMON CARRIERS. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) railroads, street and interurban railway lines, steamship companies and express companies; (2) telegraph and telephone companies, and other means of communication; (3) pipelines and pipeline companies and all others operating as a common carrier; (4) the Texas Railroad Commission, its organization, functions and responsibilities on all matters pertaining to common carriers other than bus and truck; and (5) airports and air traffic, airlines, and other organizations engaged in transportation by means of aerial flight.

Section 20. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all matters relating to agriculture, horticulture, and farm husbandry; (2) all matters

relating to livestock and the livestock industry; and (3) all matters pertaining to the Department of Agriculture, its organization, functions and responsibilities.

Section 21. CONSERVATION. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) conservation of the natural resources of Texas; (2) control of water and water resources, including the taking, storing, control and use of all waters within the State, their appropriation and allocation; (3) all matters pertaining to irrigation and the incorporation, management and powers of irrigation companies and irrigation districts; (4) all proposals for the improvement of rivers, harbors and other water facilities; (5) development and preservation of forests and the regulation and promotion of the lumber industry; (6) all proposals to create or change water supply districts, water control and improvement districts, conservation and reclamation districts, and all similar organs of local government dealing with water and water supply; and (7) all matters pertaining to the Water Quality Board and the Water Development Board, their organization, powers, functions, and responsibilities.

Section 22. PARKS AND WILDLIFE. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) regulation of the propagation and preservation of game and fish within the State; (2) hunting and fishing within the State, and the control thereof; (3) development and regulation of the fish and oyster industries on the coast and inland waters of the State; (4) creation, operation and control of all State parks; and (5) all matters pertaining to the Parks and Wildlife Commission, its organization, functions and responsibilities.

Section 23. LABOR. Fifteen members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all proposals affecting the hours, wages, working conditions and welfare of labor and wage earners; and (2) all matters pertaining to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, its organization, functions, and responsibilities.

Section 24. INSURANCE. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all matters relating to insurance and the insurance industry, including fire, life, casualty and other types of insurance; (2) all insurance companies and other organizations of any type writing or issuing policies of insurance in the State of Texas, including their organization, incorporation, management,

powers, and limitations; and (3) all matters pertaining to the State Board of Insurance, its organization, functions and responsibilities.

Section 25. OIL AND GAS. Twenty-one members, with jurisdiction over: (1) all matters relating to the production, regulation, transportation, and development of oil, gas, and other mineral resources of the State; (2) all matters relating to mining and the development of mineral deposits within the State; and (3) the Texas Railroad Commission, its organization, functions and responsibilities, on all matters pertaining to the regulation and control of oil, gas and mineral resources.

RULE VIII

ORGANIZATION, POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

Section 1. Standing committees of the House, and the number of members and general jurisdiction of each, shall be as enumerated in Rule VII. All proposed legislation shall be referred by the Speaker to an appropriate standing committee, subject to correction by a majority vote of the House.

Section 2. At the beginning of each Regular Session, the newly elected Speaker shall appoint the full membership of the Committee on Rules and the Committee on House Administration, and shall appoint to each of the other standing committees a sufficient number of members to fill all vacancies thereon. Except for the Committee on Rules and Committee on House Administration, appointments by the Speaker shall be limited to the filling of vacancies. Vacancies on a committee shall arise only by reason of death, failure to seek and obtain reelection, resignation, or removal by a majority vote of the entire elected membership of the House. Once appointed to a committee other than the Committee on Rules and the Committee on House Administration, a member shall be entitled as a matter of right to remain a member thereof as long as he is a member of the House, unless removed therefrom for cause by a majority vote of the entire elected membership of the House.

Section 3. At the beginning of each Regular Session, the newly elected Speaker shall select the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of each standing committee, but until a new Chairman and a new Vice-Chairman are named by the Speaker, the old Chairman and the old Vice-Chairman shall continue to serve, if still members of the House; otherwise, an acting Chairman and an acting Vice-Chairman shall be determined by seniority, as provided in Section 4 hereof, from among the holdover members of the committee.

Section 4. Except for the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, members of a standing committee shall rank according to their seniority, and members with the same seniority shall rank according to age. Seniority, as that term is used herein, shall mean total time served as a member of the House, which service need not be consecutive. In the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of a committee, the senior member present shall act as Chairman.

Section 5. No member shall serve concurrently on more than three standing committees, and no member shall serve concurrently on more than one of the following committees: Appropriations, Judiciary, Revenue and Taxation, and State Affairs. The Chairman of the Appropriations Committee shall not serve concurrently on any other standing committee. Chairmen of all other standing committees shall serve concurrently on only one other standing committee.

Section 6. Should a vacancy occur on a standing committee subsequent to its organization, the Speaker shall appoint an eligible member to fill such vacancy.

Section 7. As soon as practicable after standing committees are constituted and organized, the Committee on House Administration shall promulgate a schedule for regular meetings of all standing committees. This schedule shall be published in the House Journal and posted in a convenient and conspicuous place near the entrance of the House.

Section 8. The Rules of Procedure of the House of Representatives, and to the extent applicable, the rules of evidence and procedure in the civil courts of Texas, shall govern the hearings and operations of each standing committee. Subject to the foregoing, and to the extent necessary for orderly transaction of business, each standing committee may promulgate and adopt additional rules and procedures by which it will function.

Section 9. The Chairman of each standing committee shall be charged with the responsibility for the effective conduct of the business of such committee. He shall appoint all subcommittees and determine the number of members to serve on each subcommittee. He shall schedule the work of the committee and determine the order in which the committee shall consider and act upon various bills, resolutions and other matters referred to the committee. He shall have authority to employ and discharge such staff and employees as are authorized for his committee, and shall have supervision and control over all such staff and employees. All committee reports shall be prepared under his direction and no committee report shall be official until signed by the Chairman of the Committee, or by the person acting as Chairman. He shall determine the necessity for public hearings, schedule same at his discretion, and post or cause to be posted the notice thereof required by these rules. He shall preside at all meetings of the Committee and shall control its deliberations and activities in accordance with acceptable parliamentary procedure.

Section 10. No standing committee, or subcommittee, shall meet during the time the House is in Session without permission being given by a majority vote of the House, except that the Committees on Rules and House Administration are authorized to meet at any time.

Section 11. A majority of a committee shall constitute a quorum. No action or recommendation of a committee shall be valid unless taken at a formal meeting with a quorum actually present. No committee report shall be made to the House unless ordered by a majority of such quorum in committee assembled, except as otherwise provided in these Rules, and a quorum of the committee must be present when the vote is taken on reporting a bill or resolution or on taking any other formal action within the authority of the committee. Proxies cannot be used in committees.

Section 12. Formal hearings by a committee or a subcommittee on a bill or resolution shall be open to the public unless otherwise determined by the House. At least 24 hours notice must be given before the formal hearing by a committee or subcommittee on any bill or resolution. Each committee shall determine the extent to which it will permit live or recorded coverage of its meetings by radio and television.

Section 13. The Chairman, or the member acting as Chairman, shall keep or cause to be kept a complete record of the proceedings in committee. This record shall show the time and place of each meeting of the committee, the attendance of committee members, and an accurate record of all votes taken. This record shall also include such other information as the Chairman shall determine. Committee minutes shall be subject to correction only by direction of the Chairman and as authorized by a majority vote of the committee. All testimony before the committee shall be electronically recorded and the records or tapes turned over to the Committee on House Administration.

Section 14. Appeals from rulings of chairmen of committees shall be in order if seconded by three members of the committee, which number may include the member making the appeal. Procedure in committee following an appeal which has been seconded shall be the same as the procedure followed in the House in such situation.

Section 15. It shall be in order to move a call of a committee at any time to secure and maintain a quorum for any one or more of the following purposes:

(a) For the consideration of a specific bill, resolution, or other matter; or

(b) For a definite period of time or for the consideration of any designated class of bills or other matters.

When a call of a committee is moved for one or more of the foregoing purposes, and seconded by two members, of whom the Chairman may be one, and is ordered by a majority of the members present, no member shall thereafter be permitted to leave the committee hearing without written permission from the Chairman. After such call is ordered, and in the absence of a quorum, the Chairman shall have the authority to authorize the Sergeant-At-Arms to locate absent members of the committee and to compel their attendance for the duration of the call. The Chairman shall have authority, where necessary, to direct the Sergeant-At-Arms to assist him in enforcing the will of the committee.

Section 16. Before the previous question can be ordered in a committee, the motion therefor must be seconded by not less than four members of a committee consisting of twenty-one members, three members of a committee consisting of less than twenty-one and more than ten members, or two members of a committee consisting of less than ten members. If the motion is properly seconded, and ordered by a majority vote of the committee, further debate on the proposition under consideration shall be terminated, and such proposition shall be immediately put to a vote of the committee for its action thereon.

Section 17. No motion is in order in a committee considering a bill, resolution or other matter that would prevent the committee from reporting the same back to the House in accordance with the Rules of the House.

Section 18. No action by a committee on bills or resolutions referred to it shall be considered as final unless the same is in the form of a favorable report, an unfavorable report, or a report of inability to recommend a course of action.

Section 19. Motions made in committee to report favorably or unfavorably must receive affirmative majority votes, majority negative votes to either motion being insufficient to report. If a committee is unable to agree on a recommendation for action, as in the case of a tie vote, it should submit a statement of this fact as its report, and the House shall decide, by a majority vote, the disposition of the matter by one of the following alternatives:

(a) Leave the bill in the committee for further consideration;

(b) Refer the bill to some other committee; or

(c) Order the bill printed, in which case the bill shall go to the Committee on Rules for assignment to a calendar and for application of an appropriate Rule for House consideration.

Section 20. During the first seventy-six calendar days of a Regular Session, when any bill, resolution or other paper shall have been in committee for six calendar days, exclusive of the calendar day on which it was referred, it shall be in order for a Member to move that the committee be required to report the same within seven calendar days, which motion shall require a two-thirds vote for its passage.

After the first seventy-six calendar days of a Regular Session, when any bill, resolution or other paper shall have been in committee for six calendar days, exclusive of the calendar day on which it was referred, it shall be in order for a Member to move that the committee be required to report the same within seven calendar days, which motion shall require a majority vote for its passage.

A motion to instruct a committee to report is not a privileged motion and must be made during the routine motion period unless made under a suspension of the Rules.

The House shall have no authority to instruct a subcommittee directly; however, instructions recognized under the Rules may be given to a committee and shall be binding on all subcommittees thereof.

Section 21. During the first seventy-six calendar days of a Regular Session when any bill, resolution or other paper shall have been in committee for six calendar days after such committee was instructed by the House to report such bill, resolution, or other paper by a motion made under Section 20* of this Rule, it shall be in order for a Member to move to rerefer such bill, resolution, or other paper to a different committee, which motion shall require a two-thirds vote for its passage.

After the first seventy-six calendar days of a Regular Session, when any bill, resolution or other paper shall have been in committee for six calendar days after such committee has been instructed to report such bill, resolution or other paper by a motion made under Section 20* of this Rule, it shall be in order for a Member to move to rerefer such bill, resolution, or other paper to a different committee, which motion shall require a majority vote for its passage.

A motion to rerefer a bill, resolution, or other paper from one committee to another committee is not a privileged motion and must be made during the routine motion period unless made under a suspension of the Rules.

* was Section 18

Section 22. Reports of standing committees shall be made in duplicate, one of which shall be filed with the Journal Clerk for printing in the Journal and the other shall accompany the original bill.

Section 23. Reports of select committees shall be filed with the Chief Clerk and printed in the Journal, unless otherwise determined by the House.

Section 24. All committee reports must be in writing. Each report must be signed by the Chairman, or the member acting as Chairman, and addressed to the Speaker, and shall contain a statement of the recommendations of the committee with reference to the matter which is the subject of the report.

Section 25. (a) Each committee report on a bill or joint resolution, and to the extent deemed necessary by the Committee, on simple and concurrent resolutions, except those pertaining to recodification bills and to the General Appropriations Bill, must include in summary form a detailed analysis of the subject matter of the bill or resolution, specifically including (1) background information on the proposal, (2) what the bill or resolution proposes to do, (3) a section by section analysis of the content of the bill or resolution, and (4) a summary of the committee hearing on such bill or resolution. It shall be the duty of the committee chairman, on all matters reported by his committee, to see that all provisions of Rule XXVI are satisfied; provided, however, that insertions and underlining on second printing shall not be required on Appropriations Bills, Redistricting Bills, Local Bills, Game Bills, Recodification Bills, and bills not purporting to amend existing statutes. If the proposal to amend an existing portion of the Constitution, or a statute involves a complete redraft of the entire text thereof, to the extent that it would confuse rather than clarify to show additions and deletions, the requirement for insertion and underlining shall not apply; provided, however, the Chairman shall strictly construe this provision to achieve the purposes hereof.

(b) In addition to the foregoing requirements, any bill or joint resolution which authorizes or requires the expenditure or diversion of any state funds for any purpose, except the General Appropriations Bills, shall have a separate statement or fiscal note signed by the Director of the Legislative Budget Board printed on the first page of the bill or resolution on second printing outlining the fiscal implications and probable cost of the measure each year for the first five years after its passage and a statement as to whether or not there will be a cost involved thereafter.

be immediately referred to the Committee on Rules for assignment of the bill or resolution to a calendar and for the application of an appropriate Rule for House consideration.

Section 27. No minority report shall be recognized by the House unless it has been signed by not less than four members of a committee consisting of twenty-one members, three members of a committee consisting of less than twenty-one members and more than ten members, or two members of a committee consisting of less than ten members. Only members who were present when the vote was taken on the bill, resolution or other matter being reported, and who voted on the losing side, may sign a minority report. Notice of intention to file a minority report shall be given to the committee assembled at the time of the vote on the bill, resolution, or other matter, and before the recess or adjournment of the committee, provided ample opportunity is afforded for the giving of such notice; otherwise, such notice may be given in writing to the Calendar Clerk within twenty-four hours after the recess or adjournment of the committee.

Section 28. The report of a minority of a committee shall be made in the same general form as a majority report. If the majority report on a bill is unfavorable, and a favorable minority report is not signed in accordance with Section 27* of this Rule and filed with the Calendar Clerk within two calendar days, exclusive of Sunday and the date of committee action, the Calendar Clerk shall file the bill away as dead; but during the last fifteen calendar days of a Regular Session, or the last seven calendar days of a Special Session, the Calendar Clerk shall hold a bill only one calendar day, exclusive of Sunday and the date of committee action, awaiting the filing of a minority report before he files the bill away as dead. If the favorable minority report is properly signed and filed, the Calendar Clerk shall hold the bill for five legislative days, exclusive of the legislative day in which the minority report was filed, awaiting adoption by the House of a motion to print the bill on minority report. If such motion to print is carried, the bill shall be printed as if it had been reported favorably, and shall immediately be referred to the Committee on Rules for assignment to a calendar and for determination of an appropriate Rule for House consideration. If a motion to print a bill on minority report is not made within the five legislative days authorized above, the Calendar Clerk shall file the bill away as dead. It shall not be in order to move to recommit a bill adversely reported with no minority report, except as provided in Section 29** of this Rule. A two-thirds vote of the House shall be required to print on minority report a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Texas.

* was Section 25

** was Section 27

Section 29. No adverse report shall be made on any bill or resolution by any committee without first giving the author or sponsor of such bill an opportunity to be heard. If it becomes evident to the House that a bill has been reported adversely without the author or sponsor having had an opportunity to be heard as provided in this Rule, the House may, by a majority vote, order the bill recommitted even though no minority report was filed in the manner prescribed by these Rules. This Rule shall have precedence over Section 9 of Rule XIX which provides that when a bill has been reported adversely it shall not be in order to recommit it except by a two-thirds vote.

Section 30. When simple or concurrent resolutions have been referred to committee, reports thereon shall be filed with the Calendar Clerk. If the report is favorable, the resolution and report shall be sent to the Speaker. If the report is unfavorable but with a favorable minority report, the resolution and report shall be sent to the Speaker and placed before the House in proper order only if the House, by a majority vote, orders it considered on minority report.

Section 31. If a local bill is reported adversely, it shall be subject to the same rules as govern other bills reported adversely.

Section 32. Chairmen of standing committees shall be responsible for return of the originals of all bills, resolutions, or other documents to the Calendar Clerk, accompanied by the report of the committee, for referral by the Calendar Clerk to the Committee on Rules for assignment to a calendar and for determination of an appropriate Rule for House consideration.

Section 33. No action by the House is necessary on the report of a standing committee, but the bill, resolution, or proposition recommended or reported by the committee shall automatically be before the House for its consideration, after such bill or resolution has been referred to the Committee on Rules for assignment to a calendar and for determination of an appropriate Rule for House consideration. No committee shall have the power to amend, delete, or change in any way the nature, purpose or content of any bill or resolution referred to it, but may draft and recommend amendments thereto, said amendments becoming effective only if adopted by a majority vote of the House. The committee may adopt and report a complete committee substitute in lieu of an original bill, in which event the committee substitute shall be the matter then before the House for its consideration, after proper action by the Committee on Rules. Should the author or sponsor of the bill, resolution, or other proposal, not be satisfied with the final recommendation or form of the committee report, he shall have the privilege of offering on the Floor of the House such amendments or changes thereto as he deems necessary and desirable, and his amendments or changes shall be given priority during the periods of time when original amendments are in order under the provisions of Section 4 of Rule XX. -

Section 34. To the extent practicable during each Regular Session, standing committees shall conduct regular committee meetings in accordance with a schedule of such meetings to be promulgated by the Committee on House Administration. Standing committees shall meet at such other times as may be determined by the committee, or as may be called by the Chairman thereof. Subcommittees of standing committees shall likewise meet at such other times as may be determined by the committee, or as may be called by the Chairman thereof.

Standing committees shall also meet in such places and at such times as the Speaker may designate.

Section 35. All committees shall require all witnesses appearing before such committees to give their testimony under oath, and each committee may avail itself of such other additional powers and prerogatives as are authorized by the provisions of law.

Section 36. Each standing committee shall be furnished with adequate committee staff, clerical assistance, and other personnel to enable it to satisfactorily discharge its responsibilities under these Rules. Requests for such staff and other personnel shall be directed by the Chairman of the committee to the Committee on House Administration, who shall determine the reasonableness of such requests and shall include provision for such staff and other personnel in the housekeeping resolution adopted by the House. Interim staff and other personnel may be provided to standing committees by the same procedure, and provision therefor may be included in the resolution passed each session governing interim operations of the House. All personnel employed by, or assigned to, a standing committee, shall be under the control and direction of the Chairman thereof.

Section 37. In addition to such other duties as may be assigned by the Chairman, and when deemed necessary by the Chairman, the staff of each standing committee shall be responsible for the preparation of an analysis of each bill referred to such committee and for distribution of copies of such analysis to each member of the committee, in advance of any committee hearing scheduled thereon. Such analyses shall be prepared under the direction of the Chairman and shall be approved by him as to form and content before distribution to other members of the committee.

RULE IX
CALENDARS

Section 1. Legislative business of the House shall be controlled by a system of calendars, to consist of the following:

(a) EMERGENCY CALENDAR, to which shall be assigned all bills submitted as an emergency matter by the Governor, other bills deemed to be of such pressing and imperative import as to demand immediate action, all bills to raise revenue and levy taxes, and the General Appropriations Bill.

(b) MAJOR STATE CALENDAR, to which shall be assigned all bills of statewide effect, not emergency in nature, which establish or change State policy in a major field of governmental activity and which will have a major impact in application throughout the State without regard to class, area or other limiting factors.

(c) CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS CALENDAR, to which shall be assigned all joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of Texas and all joint resolutions proposing the ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

(d) GENERAL STATE AND AREA CALENDAR, to which shall be assigned all bills of statewide effect, not emergency in nature, which establish or change State law, having application to all areas but limited in legal effect by classification or other factors which minimize the impact to something less than major State policy, and all bills, not emergency in nature, which apply to more than one county, but which are less than statewide in legal effect.

(e) LOCAL CALENDAR, to which shall be assigned all bills, not emergency in nature, which apply to only one county named in the bill.

(f) CONSENT CALENDAR, to which shall be assigned all bills, not emergency in nature, regardless of extent and scope, on which there is such general agreement as to render improbable any opposition to the consideration and passage thereof.

Section 2. No bill or joint resolution shall be assigned to a calendar until it has been referred to and reported from its

appropriate standing committee, either by favorable committee action, or by vote of the House to print such bill on minority report.

Section 3. All bills and joint resolutions on committee report shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Rules for assignment to the appropriate calendar.

Section 4. The Committee on Rules shall act promptly in assigning each bill and joint resolution to its appropriate calendar. Such assignment, if not sooner made, must be made within seven calendar days after such bill or resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, except during the last ten calendar days of a session when such assignment must be made within seventy-two hours after referral to the Committee on Rules.

Section 5. During the first seventy-six days of a Regular Session when any bill or resolution shall have been in the Committee on Rules for seven calendar days, exclusive of the calendar day on which it was referred, awaiting assignment to its appropriate calendar, it shall be in order for a Member to move that the bill be assigned to a specific calendar, without action by the Committee on Rules, which motion shall require a two-thirds vote for its adoption.

After the first seventy-six calendar days of a Regular Session when any bill or resolution shall have been in the Committee on Rules for seven calendar days, exclusive of the calendar day on which it was referred, awaiting assignment to its appropriate calendar, it shall be in order for a Member to move that the bill be assigned to a specific calendar, without action by the Committee on Rules, which motion shall require a majority vote for its adoption.

A motion to assign a bill to a specific calendar is not a privileged motion and must be made during the routine motion period unless made under a suspension of the rules.

Section 6. No bill shall be assigned to the Local Calendar unless (1) it applies only to a single county, which county is identified therein by name, and (2) evidence of compliance with Article 3, Section 57, Constitution of Texas, is filed with the Committee on Rules. No bill which limits its application by means of population brackets shall be assigned to the Local Calendar.

Section 7. From time to time as the volume of legislation shall warrant, the Committee on Rules shall move to designate periods for the consideration of local calendars and consent calendars. Each such motion shall require a two-thirds vote for its adoption. In each instance, the Committee on Rules shall prepare and distribute to each Member a printed calendar at least twenty-four hours in advance of the hour set for consideration thereof. Once such printed calendar is distributed, no additional bills or resolutions will be added thereto, and this requirement can be suspended only by unanimous consent.

Section 8. During the consideration of a local calendar or a consent calendar, the Chair shall allow the sponsor of each bill or resolution three minutes to explain the measure, and his time shall not be extended except by unanimous consent of the House. This rule shall have precedence over all other rules limiting time for debate. If it develops that any bill on a local calendar is not in fact local, as defined by the rules, the Chair shall withdraw the bill from further consideration and remove it from the calendar. If it develops that any bill on a consent calendar is to be contested on the Floor of the House, the Chair shall withdraw the bill from further consideration and remove it from the calendar. Any bill on a local calendar or a consent calendar shall be considered contested if notice is given by five or more Members that they intend to oppose such bill or resolution, either by a raising of hands or the delivery of written notice to the Chair, and in such event, such bill shall be withdrawn from further consideration and removed from the local calendar or the consent calendar, as the case may be.

A bill or resolution once removed from a local calendar or a consent calendar shall be returned to the Committee on Rules for further assignment to its appropriate calendar. The Committee on Rules, if it feels such action is warranted, may again assign such bill or resolution to a local-calendar or a consent calendar, as the case may be. If such bill is then removed from such calendar a second time by objections from the Floor of the House, such bill shall not again be assigned to a local calendar or a consent calendar during that session of the Legislature.

Section 9. Except for Local Calendars and Consent Calendars, consideration of calendars shall be in the order named in Section 1 hereof, subject to such exceptions as may be ordered by the Committee on Rules.

Section 10. Senate bills pending in the House shall follow the same procedure with regard to calendars as House bills, but separate calendars shall be maintained for Senate bills, and consideration thereof on Senate bill days shall be in the manner and order herein specified.

Section 11. Subject to the limitations contained herein, the Committee on Rules shall have full authority to make assignments to calendars in whatever order is deemed necessary and desirable under the circumstances then existing, it being the intent of the calendar system to give the Committee on Rules wide discretion to insure adequate consideration by the House of important legislation; provided that bills on third reading on a particular calendar shall have precedence over bills on second reading on the same calendar.

Section 12. During the first seventy-six calendar days of a Regular Session, after a bill or resolution has been assigned to its appropriate calendar by the Committee on Rules, it shall be in order for a Member to move that the bill or resolution be reassigned to a different calendar, which motion shall require a two-thirds vote for its adoption.

After the first seventy-six calendar days of a Regular Session, when a bill or resolution has been assigned to its appropriate calendar by the Committee on Rules, it shall be in order for a Member to move that such bill or resolution be reassigned to a different calendar, which motion shall require a majority vote for its adoption.

A motion to reassign a bill from one calendar to another is not a privileged motion and must be made during the routine motion period unless made under a suspension of the Rules.

Section 13. Calendars shall be printed daily when the House is in Session and distribution thereof, except Local and Consent Calendars, made to Members no later than 24 hours preceding the time the House convenes. Bills which were passed to third reading on a previous legislative day or any bill on the daily calendar which is not reached after the calendar is approved by the Rules Committee shall be published on a Supplementary House Calendar in their proper order which calendar must be printed and distributed not less than two hours preceding the time the House convenes. Local and Consent Calendars shall be printed and distributed to Members no later than 48 hours prior to the time set for consideration thereof.

RULE X

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

Section 1. Questions of privilege shall be: (1) those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety and dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings, and (2) the rights, reputation and conduct of Members individually in their representative capacity only.

Section 2. Questions of privilege shall have precedence over all other questions except motions to adjourn. When in order, a Member may address himself to a question of privilege, or he may at any time print it in the Journal, provided it contains no reflection on any Member of the House.

Section 3. When speaking on personal privilege, Members must confine their remarks within the limits of this Rule, which will be strictly construed to achieve the purposes hereof.

Section 4. It shall not be in order for a Member to address himself to a question of privilege: (1) between the time an undebatable motion is offered, and before the vote is taken on such motion; (2) between the time the previous question is ordered and the vote is taken on the last proposition included under the previous question; or (3) between the time a motion to table is offered and before the vote is taken on such motion.

Section 5. Merits of a main or subsidiary motion shall not be discussed or debated under the guise of speaking to a question of privilege.

RULE XI

DECORUM AND DEBATE

Section 1. When a Member desires to speak or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker" and, on being recognized, may address the House from the microphone at the Reading Clerk's desk, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities.

Section 2. When two or more Members happen to rise at once, the Speaker shall name the one who is first to speak, and his decision shall be final and not open to debate or appeal.

Section 3. There shall be no appeal from the Speaker's recognition, but he shall be governed by rules and usage in priority of entertaining motions from the Floor. When a Member seeks recognition, the Speaker may ask, for his information, "For what purpose does the gentleman rise?" or "For what purpose does the gentleman seek recognition?" and he may then decide if recognition is to be granted.

Section 4. When a Member has the Floor, he shall not be interrupted by another Member for any purpose, unless he consents to yield to such other Member. A Member desiring to interrupt another in debate should first address the Speaker for permission of the Member speaking. The Speaker shall then ask the Member who has the Floor if he wishes to yield, and shall then announce the decision of such Member. The Member who has the Floor may exercise his own discretion as to whether or not he will yield, and it is entirely within his discretion to determine when and by whom he shall be interrupted.

Section 5. When a Member obtains the Floor on recognition of the Speaker, he may not be taken off the Floor by a motion, even the highly privileged motion to adjourn, but if he yields to another to make a motion or to offer an amendment, he thereby loses the Floor.

Section 6. The mover of any proposition, or the Member reporting any measure from a committee, as the case may be, or, in the absence of either of them, then any other Member

designated by such absentee, shall have the right of opening and closing the debate thereon, and for this purpose may speak each time not to exceed twenty minutes.

Section 7. All speeches shall be limited to ten minutes in duration, except as provided in Section 6 of this Rule, and the Speaker shall call the Members to order at the expiration of their time. If the House by a majority vote extends the time of any Member, such extension shall be for ten minutes only. A second extension of time shall be granted only by unanimous consent. During the last ten calendar days of the Regular Session, and the last five calendar days of a Special Session, Sundays excepted, all speeches shall be limited to ten minutes and shall not be extended. The time limits established by this Rule shall include time consumed in yielding to questions from the Floor.

Section 8. No Member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the House, nor more than once until every Member choosing to speak shall have spoken, nor shall any Member be permitted to consume the time of another Member without leave of the House being given by a majority vote.

Section 9. If a pending question is not disposed of because of an adjournment of the House, a Member who has spoken twice on the subject shall not be allowed to speak again without leave of the House.

Section 10. When the reading of a paper is called for, and objection is made, the matter shall be determined by a majority vote of the House, without debate.

Section 11. No person shall pass between the front and back microphones during debate or when a Member has the floor and is addressing the House.

Section 12. If any Member, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the Rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any Member may, call him to order, in which case the Member so called to order shall immediately take his seat; provided, however, such Member may move for an appeal to the House, and if such appeal is duly seconded by ten Members, the matter shall be submitted to the House for decision by majority vote. In such cases, the Speaker shall not be required to relinquish the Chair, as he is required to do in cases of appeals from his decisions. The House shall, if appealed to, decide the matter without debate. If the decision be in favor of the Member called to order, he shall be

at liberty to proceed; but if the decision be against him, he shall not be allowed to proceed, and if the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House, or for such other punishment as the House may deem proper.

Section 13. All proceedings of the House of Representatives shall be electronically recorded under the direction of the Committee on House Administration.

RULE XII
ON VOTING

Section 1. A registration or vote taken on the voting machine of the House shall in all instances be considered the equivalent of a roll call or yea and nay vote, which might be had for the same purpose.

Section 2. Any Member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the House shall disclose the fact and not vote thereon.

Section 3. Any Member who is present and shall fail or refuse to vote after being requested to do so by the Speaker shall be recorded as present but not voting, and shall be counted for the purpose of making a quorum.

Section 4. A Member must be on the Floor of the House or in a room or hallway adjacent thereto, which room or hallway must be on the same level as the House floor, in order to vote; but Members who are out of the House when a record vote is taken and who wish to be recorded shall be permitted to do so provided:

- (a) They were out of the House temporarily, having been recorded earlier as present; and
- (b) Permission to so vote is granted by unanimous consent; and
- (c) The recording of their votes does not change the result as announced by the Chair.

Section 5. On non-record votes Members may have their votes recorded in the Journal as "Yea" or "Nay" by filing such information with the Journal Clerk.

Section 6. No Member shall be allowed to interrupt the vote or to make any explanation of a vote he is about to give, after the voting machine has been opened, but may record in the Journal his reasons for giving such a vote.

Section 7. A "Reason for Vote" must be in writing and filed with the Journal Clerk immediately after a vote is taken. Such "Reason for Vote" shall not deal in personalities or contain any personal reflection on any Member of the Legislature, the Speaker, the Lieutenant Governor or the Governor, and shall not in any other manner transgress the Rules of the House relating to decorum and debate.

Section 8. At the desire of any three Members present, the yeas and nays of the Members of the House on any question shall be taken and entered in the Journal. No Member or Members shall be allowed to call for a yea and nay vote after a vote has been declared by the Speaker. A motion to expunge a yea and nay vote from the Journal shall not be in order.

Section 9. Before the result of a vote has been finally and conclusively pronounced by the Chair, but not thereafter, a Member may change his vote; provided, however, that if a Member's vote be by mistake or fraud, he shall be allowed to change his vote at a later time provided:

(a) The result of the record vote is not changed thereby; and

(b) The request is made known to the House by the Chair and permission for such change is granted by unanimous consent; and

(c) A notation is made in the Journal that the Member's vote was changed.

Section 10. Once a roll call has begun, it may not be interrupted for any reason. While a yea and nay vote is being taken, or the vote is being counted, no Member shall visit the Reading Clerk's desk.

Section 11. On all votes, except viva voce votes, Members shall record their votes on the voting machine, and shall not be recognized by the Chair to cast their votes from the Floor. If a Member attempts to vote from the Floor, the Speaker shall sustain a point of order directed against his so doing. This Rule shall not be applicable to the mover or the principal opponent of the proposition being voted upon nor to a Member whose voting machine is out of order.

Section 12. Any Member found guilty by the House of knowingly voting for another Member on the voting machine shall be subject to discipline deemed appropriate by the House. Any officer or employee found guilty of such offense shall be subject to discharge by the House or by the Speaker.

Section 13. During each calendar day in which the House is in session, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-At-Arms to lock the voting machine of each Member who is excused or who is otherwise known to be absent and to remove the keys from such voting machines. Each such machine shall remain locked and the Sergeant-At-Arms shall retain the key thereto in his custody until such Member in person contacts the Sergeant-At-Arms and personally requests the unlocking of his machine. Unless otherwise directed by the Speaker, the Sergeant-At-Arms shall not unlock any machine or surrender custody of any voting machine key, except at the personal request of the Member to whom such machine is assigned. Any violation hereof, or any attempt by any Member or employee to circumvent the letter or spirit hereof, shall be reported immediately to the Speaker for such disciplinary action by the Speaker, or by the House, as may be warranted under the circumstances.

Section 14. On the demand of any Member, before the question is put, the question shall be divided, if it includes propositions so distinct in substance that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition remains. A demand for a division vote can be made even after the previous question has been ordered, but cannot be made after a motion to table has been offered, nor after the question has been put, nor after the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Section 15. All pairs must be announced before the vote is declared by the Speaker, and a written statement thereof sent to the Journal Clerk. The statement must be signed by the absent Member to the pair, or his signature thereto must have been authorized in writing, by telegraph, or by telephone, and satisfactory evidence thereof presented to the Speaker if he deems such necessary. If authorized by telephone, such call must be to and confirmed by the Chief Clerk in advance of the vote to which it applies. Such pairs shall be entered in the Journal, and the Member present shall be counted to make a quorum.

Section 16. All matters on which a vote may be taken by the House shall require for adoption a favorable affirmative vote as required by these Rules, and in the case of a tie vote, the matter shall be considered lost.

Section 17. When the result of a yea and nay vote is close, the Speaker may upon the request of any Member order a verification vote, or the Speaker may order a verification on his own initiative. During such verification, no Member shall change his vote unless it was erroneously recorded, nor may any Member not having voted cast a vote; however, in case of error of the Clerk reporting the yeas and nays, and the correction thereof leaves decisive effect to the Speaker's vote, he may exercise his right to vote, even though the result has been announced. A verification shall be called for immediately after the vote is announced. The Speaker shall not entertain a request for verification after the House has proceeded to the next question, or after a recess or an adjournment. A vote to recess or adjourn, like any other proposition, may be verified. Only one vote verification can be pending at a time. A verification may be dispensed with by a two-thirds vote.

Section 18. A motion for a call of the House, and all incidental motions relating thereto, shall be in order pending the verification of a vote. These motions must be made before the roll call on verification begins, and it shall not be in order to break into the roll call to make them.

Section 19. Where, by an error of the clerk in reporting the yeas and nays from a registration, the Speaker announces a result different from that shown by the registration or verification thereof, the status of the question shall be determined by the vote as actually recorded. If the vote be erroneously announced in such a way as to change the true result, all subsequent proceedings in connection therewith shall fall, and the Journal shall be amended accordingly.

Section 20. The Speaker may allow the verification of a registration (as differentiated from a record vote) if in his opinion there is serious doubt as to the presence of a quorum.

RULE XIII
OF MOTIONS

Section 1. Every motion made to the House and entertained by the Speaker shall be reduced to writing on the demand of any Member, and shall be entered on the Journal with the name of the Member making it.

Section 2. When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall state it, or if it be in writing, cause it to be read by the Clerk; and it shall then be in possession of the House.

Section 3. A motion may be withdrawn by the mover thereof at any time before a decision thereon, even though an amendment may have been offered and be pending. It cannot be withdrawn, however, if the motion has been amended. After the previous question has been ordered, a motion can be withdrawn only by unanimous consent.

Section 4. A motion to adjourn or recess may not be withdrawn when it is one of a series upon which voting has commenced, nor may an additional motion to adjourn or recess be made when voting has commenced on a series of such motions.

Section 5. When a question is under debate, the following motions, and none other, shall be in order, and such motions shall have precedence in the following order:

- (1) To adjourn
- (2) To take recess
- (3) To lay on the table
- (4) To lay on the table subject to call
- (5) For the previous question
- (6) To postpone to a day certain
- (7) To commit, recommit, refer or rerefer
- (8) To amend by striking out the enacting or resolving clause, which, if carried, shall have the effect of defeating the bill or resolution
- (9) To amend
- (10) To postpone indefinitely.

Section 6. A motion to adjourn or recess shall always be in order, except (1) when the House is voting on another motion; (2) when the previous question has been ordered and before the final vote on the main question, unless a roll call shows the absence of a quorum; (3) when a Member entitled to the floor has not yielded for such purpose; or (4) when no business has been transacted since a motion to adjourn or recess has been defeated.

Section 7. The vote by which a motion to adjourn or recess is carried or lost shall not be subject to a motion to reconsider.

Section 8. A smaller number of Members than a quorum may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent Members.

Section 9. When several motions to recess or adjourn are made at the same period, the motion to adjourn carrying the shortest time shall be put first, then the next shortest time, and in that order until a motion to adjourn has been adopted or until all have been voted on and lost; and then the same procedure shall be followed for motions to recess.

Section 10. When motions are made for the reference of a subject to a select or standing committee, the question for the reference to a standing committee shall be put first.

Section 11. A motion to recommit a bill, which motion has been defeated at the routine motion period, may again be made when the bill itself is under consideration; however, a motion to recommit a bill shall not be in order at the routine motion period if such bill is then before the House as either pending business or unfinished business.

Section 12. A motion to refer, rerefer, commit, or recommit is debatable within narrow limits, but the merits of the proposition may not be brought into the debate. A motion to refer, rerefer, commit, or recommit with instructions is fully debatable.

Section 13. After a bill has been recommitted, it shall be considered by the committee as a new subject.

Section 14. A motion to recommit a bill or resolution can be made and voted upon even though the author, sponsor or principal proponent thereof is not present.

Section 15. A motion to lay on the table, if carried, shall have the effect of killing the bill, resolution, amendment or other immediate proposition to which it was applied. Such motion shall not be debatable, but the mover of the proposition proposed to be tabled, or the Member reporting it from committee, shall be allowed to close the debate thereon after the motion to table is made, and before it is put to a vote. When a motion to table is made to a debatable main motion, the main motion mover shall be allowed twenty minutes to close the debate, whereas the movers of other debatable motions sought to be tabled shall be allowed only ten minutes to close. The vote by which a motion to table is carried or lost cannot be reconsidered. After the previous question has been ordered, a motion to table is not in order. The provisions of this section do not apply to motions to "lay upon the table subject to call"; however, a motion to lay upon the table subject to call cannot be made after the previous question has been ordered.

Section 16. A bill or proposition postponed to a day certain shall be laid before the House at the time on the calendar day to which it was postponed, provided it is otherwise eligible under the Rules, and no other business is then pending. If business is pending, the postponed matter shall be deferred until the pending business is disposed of without prejudice otherwise to its right of priority. When a privileged matter is postponed to a particular time, and that time arrives, the matter, still retaining its privileged nature, shall be taken up even though another matter is pending.

Section 17. If two or more bills, resolutions, or other propositions are postponed to the same time, and are otherwise eligible for consideration at that time, they shall be considered in the chronological order of their setting.

Section 18. A motion to postpone to a day certain may be amended and is debatable within narrow limits, but the merits of the proposition sought to be postponed cannot be debated. A motion to postpone indefinitely opens to debate the entire proposition to which it applies.

Section 19. The following motions, in addition to any elsewhere provided herein, shall be decided without debate, except as otherwise provided in these Rules:

- (1) To adjourn
- (2) To lay on the table
- (3) To lay on the table subject to call
- (4) For the previous question
- (5) To suspend the rule as to the time for introduction of bills
- (6) To order a call of the House, and all motions incidental thereto
- (7) An appeal by a Member called to order
- (8) All questions relating to priority of business
- (9) To amend the caption of a bill or resolution
- (10) To extend the time of a Member speaking under the previous question or to allow a Member who has the right to speak after the previous question is ordered to yield his time, or a part thereof, to another
- (11) To reconsider and table.

Section 20. The Speaker shall permit the mover and one opponent of the motion three minutes each during which to debate the following motions without debating the merits of the bill, resolution, or other matter, and the mover of the motion may elect to take his time either to open the debate or to close the debate, but his time may not be divided:

- (1) To suspend the regular order of business and take up some measure out of its regular order
- (2) To instruct a committee to report a certain bill or resolution
- (3) To rerefer a bill or resolution from one committee to another
- (4) To assign a bill or resolution to a calendar without action by the Committee on Rules
- (5) To reassign a bill or resolution from one calendar to another
- (6) To take up a bill or resolution laid on the table subject to call
- (7) To set a special order
- (8) To suspend the Rules
- (9) To suspend the Constitutional Rule requiring bills to be read on three several days
- (10) To pass a resolution suspending the Joint Rules
- (11) To order the previous question
- (12) To order the limiting of amendments to a bill or resolution
- (13) To print documents, reports or other material in the Journal
- (14) To take any other action required or permitted during the routine motion period by Rule XXII, Section 1.

Section 21. When a bill, resolution or other matter is pending before the House, it may be laid on the table subject to call, and one legislative day's notice must be given before the proposition can be taken from the table, unless it be on the same legislative day, in which case it can be taken from the table at any time except when there is another matter pending before the House. A bill, resolution or other matter can be taken from the table only by a majority vote of the House. When a special order is pending, a motion to take a proposition from the table cannot be made unless such proposition is a privileged matter.

RULE XIV

OF THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

Section 1. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which shall be admitted only when seconded by twenty-five Members. It shall be put by the Chair in this manner: "The motion has been seconded. Three minutes pro and con debate will be allowed on the motion for ordering the previous question." As soon as the debate has ended, the Chair shall continue: "As many as are in favor of ordering the previous question on (here state on which question or questions) will say 'Aye' ", and then, "As many as are opposed say 'Nay' ". As in all other propositions a motion for the previous question may be taken by a record vote if demanded by three Members. If ordered by a majority of the Members voting, a quorum being present, it shall have the effect of cutting off all debate, except as provided in Section 11 of this rule, and bringing the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions upon which it has been asked and ordered.

Section 2. The motion to adjourn is not in order after a motion for the previous question is accepted by the Chair, or after the seconding of such motion, and before a vote is taken thereon.

Section 3. The motion for the previous question is not subject to a motion to table.

Section 4. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon any debatable single motion, or series of motions, allowable under the rules, or any amendment or amendments pending, or may be made to embrace all authorized debatable motions or amendments pending, and include the bill, resolution or proposition to a vote on its engrossment or third reading and final passage. The previous question cannot be ordered, however, on the main proposition without including other pending motions of lower rank to it as given in Section 5 of Rule XIII.

Section 5. After a motion to table has been made, a motion for the previous question is not in order except in a case where an amendment to a main motion is pending, and a motion to table the amendment is made, in which case it is in order to move the previous question on the main motion, the pending amendment and the motion to table the amendment. If a motion to table is made directly to a main motion, the motion for the previous question is not in order.

Section 6. There is no acceptable substitute for a motion for the previous question, nor can other motions be applied to it.

Section 7. The previous question shall not extend beyond the final vote on a motion or sequence of motions to which the previous question has been ordered.

Section 8. Amendments on the Speaker's desk for consideration which have not actually been laid before the House and read cannot be included under a motion for the previous question.

Section 9. On the motion for the previous question there shall be no debate except as provided in Section 1 hereof and in Section 20 of Rule XIII, and all incidental questions of order after it is made, and pending decision on such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Section 10. After the previous question has been ordered, the following shall be in order and shall be decided by the House by a majority vote without debate: (1) a motion to permit a Member who has the authority to speak under the previous question to yield his time, or part of his time, to another Member, and (2) a motion to extend the time of the Member speaking.

Section 11. After the previous question has been ordered, there shall be no debate upon the questions on which it has been ordered, or upon the incidental questions, except that the mover of the proposition or any of the pending amendments or any other motions, or the Member making the report from the Committee, as the case may be, or, in the case of the absence of either of them, any other Member designated by such absentee, shall have the right to close the debate on the particular proposition or amendment, after which a vote shall be taken immediately on the amendments or other motions, if any there were, and then on the main question.

Section 12. All Members having the right to speak after the previous question has been ordered shall speak before the question is put upon the first proposition covered by the previous question. All votes shall then be taken in the correct order, and no vote or votes shall be deferred to allow any Member to close on any one of the propositions separately after the voting has commenced.

Section 13. When an amendment has been substituted and the previous question is then moved on the adoption of the amendment as substituted, the author of the amendment as substituted shall have the right to close the debate on his amendment in lieu of the author of the original amendment.

Section 14. When the previous question is ordered on a motion to postpone indefinitely or to amend by striking out the enacting clause of a bill, the Member moving to postpone or amend shall have the right to close the debate on his motion or amendment, after which the mover of the proposition or bill proposed be so postponed or amended, or the Member reporting same from the committee, as the case may be, or, in the absence of either of them, any other Member designated by such absentee, shall be allowed to close the debate on the original proposition.

Section 15. No motion for an adjournment or a recess shall be in order, after the previous question is ordered, until the final vote under the previous question shall be taken, unless the roll call shows the absence of a quorum.

Section 16. A call of the House may be moved after the previous question has been ordered.

Section 17. After the previous question has been ordered, no motion shall be in order until the question or questions upon which it was ordered have been voted upon, except: (1) a motion for a call of the House, and motions incidental thereto, (2) a motion to extend the time of a Member closing on a proposition, (3) a motion to permit a Member who has the right to speak to yield his time or part of his time to another Member, (4) a request for and a verification of a vote, and (5) a motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered. A motion to reconsider may be made only once and that must be before any vote under the previous question has been taken.

Section 18. The motion to table a motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question has been ordered shall be in order, and also the double motion to reconsider and table the vote by which the previous question was ordered.

Section 19. When the House adjourns without a quorum under the previous question, the previous question shall remain in force and effect when the bill, resolution, or other proposition is again laid before the House.

RULE XV

OF RECONSIDERATION

Section 1. When a question has been decided by the House, any Member voting with the prevailing side may, on the same legislative day, or on the next legislative day, move a reconsideration; however, if a reconsideration is moved on the next legislative day, it must be done before the order of the day, as designated in the eleventh item of Section 1 of Rule XXII, is taken up. If the House shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration, affirm its decision, no further action to reconsider shall be in order.

Section 2. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote, even though the vote on the original question requires a two-thirds vote for affirmative action. A motion for reconsideration shall be subject to a motion to table, which, if carried, shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider. If the motion to reconsider prevails, the question then immediately recurs on the question reconsidered.

Section 3. Where the Yeas and Nays have not been called for and recorded, any Member, irrespective of whether he voted on the prevailing side or not, may make the motion to reconsider; however, even when the Yeas and Nays had not been recorded, the following shall not be eligible to make a motion to reconsider: (1) a Member who was absent, (2) a Member who was paired and, therefore, did not vote, and (3) a Member who recorded himself in the Journal as having voted on the losing side.

Section 4. If a motion for reconsideration be not disposed of when made, it shall be entered upon the Journal, and cannot, after that legislative day, be called up and disposed of unless one legislative day's notice shall have been given. All motions to reconsider made during the last seventy-two hours of the session shall be disposed of when made, otherwise, the motion shall be considered as lost.

Section 5. A Member voting on the prevailing side may make a motion to reconsider and spread on the Journal, which does not require a vote, and upon the motion being made, it shall be entered upon the Journal. Any Member, regardless of whether he voted on the prevailing side or not, desiring immediate action on a motion to reconsider which has been spread on the Journal, can call it up as soon as it is made, and demand a vote upon it, or he can call it up and move to table it if he desires a final disposition of the matter.

Section 6. If the motion to table the motion to reconsider is defeated, the motion to reconsider remains spread upon the Journal for future action; however, any Member, regardless of whether he voted upon the prevailing side or not, can call the motion from the Journal for action by the House, and if the motion to reconsider is defeated, or if carried and the House then affirms its original action on the question reconsidered, no other motion to reconsider can be made.

Section 7. Unless called up and disposed of prior to seventy-two hours before final adjournment of the session, all motions for reconsideration shall be regarded as determined and lost.

Section 8. A motion for reconsideration cannot be withdrawn, except by permission being given by a majority vote of the House, and it may be called up by any Member.

Section 9. The double motion to reconsider and table shall be in order. It shall be undebatable. When carried, the motion to reconsider shall be tabled. When it fails, the question shall then be on the motion to reconsider, and the motion to reconsider shall, without further action, be spread upon the Journal, but it may be called up by any Member in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of this Rule.

Section 10. A motion to reconsider shall be debatable only when the question to be reconsidered is debatable. Even though the previous question was in force before the vote on a debatable question is taken, debate is permissible on the reconsideration of such debatable question.

RULE XVI

ROLL CALLS AND CALLS OF THE HOUSE

Section 1. Upon every roll call or registration, the names of the Members shall be called or listed, as the case may be, alphabetically by surname, except when two or more have the same surname, in which case the initials of the Member shall be added.

Section 2. It shall be in order to move a call of the House at any time to secure and maintain a quorum for either of the following purposes:

(a) For the consideration of a specific bill, resolution, motion or other measure.

(b) For a definite period of time or for the consideration of any designated class of bills.

Section 3. Motions for, and incidental to, a call of the House are not debatable.

Section 4. The point of order of "No Quorum" shall not be accepted by the Chair if the last roll call showed the presence of a quorum.

Section 5. When a call of the House is moved for one of the above purposes and seconded by fifteen Members (of whom the Speaker may be one) and ordered by a majority vote, the Doorkeeper shall close the main entrance to the Hall, and all other doors leading out of the Hall shall be locked and no Member permitted to leave the House without the written permission of the Speaker. Such permission cards shall be taken up by the Doorkeeper as the Member leaves the House. The names of Members present shall be recorded. All absentees for whom no sufficient excuse is made may, by order of a majority of those present, be sent for and arrested, wherever they may be found, by the Sergeant-At-Arms or officer appointed by him for that purpose, and their attendance secured and retained. The House shall determine upon what conditions they shall be discharged. Members who voluntarily appear shall, unless the House otherwise directs, be immediately admitted to the Hall of the House and shall report their names to the Clerk to be entered upon the Journal as present. Until a quorum appears, should the roll call fail to show one present, no business shall be transacted, except to compel the attendance of absent Members or to adjourn.

Section 6. Any Member who is present and shall fail or refuse to record himself after being requested to do so by the Speaker shall be recorded as present by the Speaker and shall be counted for the purpose of making a quorum.

Section 7. When a quorum is shown to be present, the House may proceed with the matters upon which the call was ordered, or may enforce the call and await the attendance of as many of the absentees as it desires. When the House proceeds to the business upon which the call was ordered, it may, by a majority vote, direct the Sergeant-At-Arms to cease bringing in absent members.

Section 8. When a record vote reveals the lack of a quorum and a call is ordered to secure one, a record vote shall again be taken when the House resumes business with a quorum present.

Section 9. If a registration or record vote reveals a quorum is not present, no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, or for a call of the House and motions incidental thereto.

Section 10. Once a point of order has been made that no quorum is present, it may not be withdrawn after the absence of a quorum has been ascertained and announced.

Section 11. It shall not be in order to recess under a call of the House.

RULE XVII

SIMPLE AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. Resolutions shall be introduced by the filing of three copies thereof with the Chief Clerk, who shall number and record simple resolutions in one series and concurrent resolutions in a separate series. After numbering and recording, resolutions shall be sent to the Speaker. Resolutions may be offered by one or more Members, but may not be authorized by a committee as such.

Section 2. Concurrent resolutions shall take the same course as simple resolutions, except that they shall be sent to the Governor for his signature when finally passed by both Houses.

Section 3. Resolutions proposing the expenditure of money out of the Contingent Expense Fund of the Legislature shall be referred to the Committee on House Administration.

Section 4. All resolutions shall be referred to the appropriate committees except those either memorial or congratulatory in nature.

Section 5. Unless privileged, resolutions shall be considered only at the time assigned for their consideration by the Rules of the House.

Section 6. A resolution that goes over to the next legislative day as unfinished business shall be taken up under the head of unfinished business before other unfinished business is considered, except privileged matters, and shall be considered until disposed of.

Section 7. The subject matter of simple and concurrent resolutions does not have to be submitted by the Governor in a called session before same can be considered.

Section 8. Congratulatory and memorial resolutions shall be prepared for introduction by the individual Member, and officers and employees of the House are expressly prohibited from preparing, or assisting in the preparation of, such resolutions.

Section 9. No Member shall be permitted to introduce during any session more than three congratulatory resolutions nor more than three memorial resolutions, except for those resolutions which congratulate or memorialize Members or former Members of the Legislature. The Chief Clerk shall maintain a record of all congratulatory and memorial resolutions introduced by each Member and shall refuse to file any resolution which a Member attempts to introduce in violation of this Rule.

Section 10. Congratulatory and memorial resolutions shall be considered by the House only at those times designated for such consideration by these Rules. During consideration of memorial and congratulatory resolutions, such resolutions shall not be read in full unless they pertain to Members or former Members of the Legislature, and all other such resolutions shall be read only by number, type of resolution and name of the person, persons or groups designated therein.

Section 11. Mascot, congratulatory and memorial resolutions adopted by the House, except those for Members and former Members of the Legislature and those for state officials and former state officials, shall not be printed in full in the Journal, but shall be listed in the Journal by number, together with a brief caption of each indicating the person, persons or groups covered by it. This Rule shall be applicable both to daily Journals and the Permanent Journal.

Section 12. Only one enrolled copy shall be made of each congratulatory and memorial resolution, and the officers and employees of the House are expressly prohibited from preparing more than one enrolled copy of each such resolution.

RULE XVIII

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. A proposed amendment to the Constitution of Texas shall take the form of a joint resolution, which shall be subject to the rules which govern the proceedings on bills, except that it shall be adopted on any reading after the first, when it receives a two-thirds vote of the elected membership of the House. If on second reading, a joint resolution receives only a majority vote, it shall be passed to engrossment, and subsequent proceedings thereon shall be the same as those governing the final passage of bills which have been passed to engrossment; however, if on third reading and final passage, a joint resolution does not receive a two-thirds vote of the elected membership of the House, it shall fail of adoption.

Section 2. Ratification by Texas of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall take the form of a joint resolution, which shall be subject to the Rules which govern the proceedings on bills, except that it shall be adopted on any reading after the first, when it receives a majority vote of the Members present and voting, a quorum being present. If such joint resolution shall fail to receive a majority vote, it shall fail of adoption and cannot thereafter be considered unless revived by a motion to reconsider as otherwise provided in these Rules.

Section 3. House joint resolutions on committee report shall be referred to the Committee on Rules in the same manner as bills for assignment to the appropriate calendar for floor consideration.

Section 4. Senate joint resolutions on committee report shall also be referred to the Committee on Rules for assignment to an appropriate calendar. The Committee on Rules shall maintain a separate calendar for House joint resolutions and a separate calendar for Senate joint resolutions. Senate joint resolutions shall be considered on calendar Wednesdays and calendar Thursdays along with Senate bills, with proper priority to be determined by the calendar system.

RULE XIX

OF BILLS

Section 1. Proposed laws or changes in laws must be incorporated in bills, which shall consist of (1) a title or caption, beginning with the words, "A Bill to be Entitled An Act to", (2) a brief statement of the object of the proposed measure, (3) an enacting clause, "Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas", and stating specially the measure proposed, and (4) the bill proper.

Section 2. No bill (except general appropriations bills, which may embrace the various subjects and accounts for and on account of which moneys are appropriated) shall contain more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title. A general law may not be changed by the provisions in an appropriation bill.

Section 3. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title; but in such case, the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be reenacted and published at length.

Section 4. Any Member may become the coauthor of a bill or resolution by securing permission from the author. No action shall be required by the House, but it shall be the duty of a Member seeking to be a coauthor to obtain written authorization from the author, which authorization shall be filed with the Chief Clerk at the same time the coauthor signs the bill or resolution. The Chief Clerk shall report daily to the Journal Clerk the names of Members filed as coauthors of bills or resolutions. If a coauthor of a bill or resolution desires to withdraw from such status, he shall notify the Chief Clerk, who in turn shall notify the Journal Clerk.

Section 5. Four copies of every bill, except bills relating to conservation and reclamation districts and governed by the provisions of Article XVI, Section 59 (d), Constitution of the State of Texas, either consisting of an original and three carbon copies or four identical copies from the standpoint of text, must be filed with the Chief Clerk or offered from the Floor at the time the bill is introduced.

Six identical copies from the standpoint of text of every bill relating to conservation and reclamation districts and governed by the provisions of Article XVI, Section 59 (d), Constitution of the State of Texas, with copies of the notice to introduce the bill attached thereto, must be filed with the Chief Clerk at the time the bill is introduced if the bill is one to:

- (1) Create a particular conservation and reclamation district; or**
- (2) Amend the act of a particular conservation and reclamation district to**
 - (a) Add additional land to the District;**
 - (b) Alter the taxing authority of the District;**
 - (c) Alter the authority of the District with respect to issuing bonds; or**
 - (d) Alter the qualifications or terms of office of the Members of the governing body of the District.**

No bill may be laid before the House on first reading until this Rule has been complied with.

Section 6. (a) Each bill shall be filed with the Chief Clerk when introduced and shall be numbered in its regular order. Each bill shall be read first time by caption and referred by the Speaker to the proper committee. During the first forty-five calendar days of a Regular Session, unless otherwise directed by a majority vote of the House, twenty-four hours must elapse between the time of introduction and the time of the first reading and reference of a bill or resolution to the proper committee.

(b) A copy of each bill and joint resolution which authorizes or requires the expenditure or diversion of any state funds for any purpose, except the General Appropriations Bill, shall, at the time the original bill or joint resolution is referred to committee, be sent to the Legislative Budget Board for a statement or fiscal note signed by the Director of the Legislative Budget Board outlining the fiscal implications and probable cost of the measure in accordance with the provisions of Section 25(b) of Rule VIII. The Speaker shall advise the Legislative Budget Board the Committee to which the measure was referred and request that the statement or fiscal note be returned to that committee. In the event the measure is amended so as to alter the fiscal implications an

updated fiscal note shall be obtained by the Chairman of the Committee to which the measure was referred, if still in Committee, or by the Speaker as the case may be. The fiscal note or notes shall remain with the measure throughout the entire legislative process and submission to the Governor. The Speaker shall note on the original measure the fact and the date a copy of the measure was forwarded to the Legislative Budget Board for the fiscal note herein required.

Section 7. No bill shall be considered unless it has been first referred to a committee and reported therefrom.

Section 8. Bills and joint resolutions introduced during the first sixty calendar days of the Regular Session may be considered by the committees and in the House, and disposed of at any time during the Session, in accordance with the Rules of the House; provided, however, that after the first sixty calendar days of a Regular Session, no bill or joint resolution, except local bills, emergency appropriations, and all emergency matters submitted by the Governor in special messages to the Legislature shall be introduced, except by an affirmative vote of four-fifths of those Members present and voting.

Section 9. Except as provided in Section 27 of Rule VIII, when a bill has been committed once at any reading and has been reported adversely by the committee to which it was referred, it shall not be in order to again recommit the bill unless a minority report shall have been filed in the time required by the Rules of the House, and then only by a two-thirds vote of those present.

Section 10. No House bill or Senate bill on its second reading shall be considered for any purpose during the last seventy-two hours before the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless it is an appropriation bill.

Section 11. The Speaker shall not be authorized to recognize, nor shall he recognize, anyone to take up a bill out of its regular order within forty-eight hours next preceding final adjournment; nor shall he lay any bill before the House or take a vote upon passage thereof during the last twenty-four hours next preceding the final adjournment of the Legislature, except adoption of conference committee reports or concurrence in Senate amendments.

Section 12. All bills before the House shall be taken up and acted upon in the order in which they appear on their respective calendars, and each calendar shall have the priority accorded to it by the provisions of Rule IX. With respect to a particular calendar, bills on third reading shall have precedence over bills on second reading.

Section 13. When any House bill shall be reached upon the calendar or shall be before the House for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Speaker to give the place of such House bill on the calendar to any Senate bill which has been referred to and reported from a committee of the House which contains the same subject and to lay such Senate bill before the House, to be considered in lieu of such House bill.

Section 14. On calendar Wednesday and on calendar Thursday of each week only Senate bills and Senate joint resolutions shall be taken up and considered until disposed of. Priority of consideration of Senate bills and Senate joint resolutions shall be accorded pursuant to the provisions of Rule IX, on separate Senate calendars prepared by the Committee on Rules. In case a Senate bill or Senate joint resolution shall be pending at adjournment on calendar Thursday, it shall go over the succeeding calendar Wednesday as unfinished business.

Section 15. Precedence given in this Rule to certain classes of bills during the first sixty calendar days of a Regular Session shall also apply to Senate bills on Senate bill days.

Section 16. Each bill except the General Appropriations Bill reported favorably by a committee with recommendations that it do pass, or reported favorably with recommendations that it do pass with committee substitute, shall immediately be sent to the printer by the Calendar Clerk, and a printed copy thereof shall be placed in the newspaper mailbox of each Member at least twenty-four hours before such bill can be considered by the House, except during the last ten calendar days of a session. A printed copy of the General Appropriations Bill shall be placed in the newspaper mailbox of each Member at least 168 hours during a Regular Session and at least 72 hours during a Special Session before such bill can be considered by the House.

Local bills may be reported favorably with recommendation they do pass and be not printed. It shall not be necessary for the House to order committee substitutes printed in lieu of original bills, nor to order that local bills be not printed. A two-thirds vote of the House is necessary to order bills, other than local bills, not printed.

Section 17. All other bills, resolutions, reports, memorials, and petitions shall be printed initially on order of the House or as directed by these Rules. By majority vote, the House may order both the original bill or resolution and the committee substitute to be printed. Amendments by a committee which strike out all below the enacting clause shall be regarded as committee substitutes.

Section 18. After a bill has been taken up and read, amendments thereto shall be in order. If no amendment is made, or if those proposed are disposed of, then the final question upon its second reading shall be, in the case of a House bill, whether it shall be engrossed, or, in the case of a Senate bill, whether it shall pass to its third reading; and all bills ordered engrossed or passed to a third reading shall remain on the calendar to which assigned, but with future priority over bills on the same calendar which have not passed second reading.

Section 19. No bill shall have the force of law until it has been read on three several legislative days in each house, and free discussion allowed thereon; but in case of imperative public necessity (which necessity shall be stated in the preamble or in the body of the bill), four-fifths of the House may suspend this Rule, the yeas and nays being taken on the question of suspension and entered upon the Journal. By four-fifths of the House, as used herein, is meant four-fifths of those members present and voting, a quorum being present. As used in this rule, "an imperative public necessity" shall mean only such condition or state of affairs which, if not immediately remedied, shall cause great loss of life or property; and the Speaker shall not entertain a motion to suspend such constitutional rule unless it definitely appears that such condition or state of affairs actually exists.

Section 20. When a bill has been taken up on its third reading, amendments thereto shall be in order, but shall require a two-thirds vote of the Members present for their adoption; or the bill may be recommitted to a committee and later reported to the House with amendments, in which case the bill shall take the course of a bill at its second reading. After all amendments have been disposed of, the question shall be upon the final passage of the bill.

Section 21. The Chief Clerk shall certify to the final passage of each bill, noting thereon the date of its passage, and the vote by which it passed, if by a yea and nay vote.

Section 22. No law passed by the Legislature, except the General Appropriations Act, shall take effect or go into force until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted, unless in case of an emergency, which emergency must be expressed in a preamble or in the body of the act, the Legislature shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the Members elected to each House, otherwise direct; said vote to be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journals. (Constitution of Texas, Article 3, Section 39)

Section 23. After a bill has been considered and defeated by either house of the Legislature, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into law during the same session. After a resolution has been considered and defeated, no resolution containing the same substance shall be passed during the same session.

Section 24. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be amended in its passage through either house so as to change its original purpose.

Section 25. When a bill is before the House on its second or third reading, any Member may call for a full reading thereof; but such reading may be dispensed with by a majority vote of the House.

Section 26. Emergency measures submitted by the Governor, and emergency appropriation bills, shall have precedence on their appropriate calendar over all other bills during the first sixty calendar days of a Regular Session of the Legislature.

Section 27. A resolution to recall a bill from the Senate shall not be in order unless a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill finally passed has been made and adopted within the time prescribed by these rules.

Section 28. During the consideration of any bill or resolution, the House may, by a majority vote, order the bill or resolution to be considered section by section, or department by department, until each such section or department shall have been given separate consideration. If such procedure is ordered, only amendments to the section or department under consideration at

any given time shall be in order; provided, however, that after each such section or department shall have been considered separately, the entire bill or resolution shall be open for amendment, subject to the provisions of Section 6 of Rule XX. Once the consideration of a bill section by section or department by department shall have been ordered, it shall not be in order to move the previous question on the entire bill, to recommit it, to lay it on the table, or to postpone it, until each section or department shall have been given separate consideration or the vote by which section by section consideration was ordered is reconsidered.

Section 29. A motion to consider a bill section by section is debatable within narrow limits, that is, the pros and cons of such proposed consideration can be debated but not the merits of the bill.

Section 30. In order to assure the continuation of financial support of existing state services through the consideration and passage of the General Appropriations Bill, it shall not be in order during the first 120 days of the Regular Session for the Speaker to lay before the House, or for any committee thereof to consider, prior to the consideration, passage and certification by the Comptroller of the General Appropriations Bill, any bill which directly or indirectly:

1. Appropriates money from the State Treasury;
2. Prevents any money from entering the State Treasury;
3. Transfers, diverts or appropriates money in the State Treasury from one fund to another fund except from a special fund into the General Revenue Fund; or
4. Requires certification of the Comptroller under Article 3, Section 49a, of the Constitution. The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to any bills appropriating money for:
 1. The payment of expenses of the Legislature;
 2. The payment of judgments against the State; or
 3. Any emergency matter when requested by the Governor in a formal message to the Legislature.

The General Appropriations Bill shall be reported to the House by the Appropriations Committee not later than the seventieth calendar day of the Regular Session.

Section 31. Any bill or resolution concerning lands or streams owned by the State of Texas is not local in character.

Section 32. The Chief Clerk shall refuse to accept and shall not file, any bill which violates any of the following provisions:

(1) Any bill proposing a local or special law on which notice has not been published as required by Article III, Section 57, Constitution of Texas. Evidence of the publication of such notice must be attached to the bill at the time it is offered to the Chief Clerk for filing.

(2) Any bill which attempts to limit its application to a single county or part thereof by means of population brackets or other devise, in lieu of identifying the county by name.

(3) Any bill proposing a special law which is in violation of Article III, Section 56, Constitution of Texas.

A local bill is one which applies only to a single representative district, a single county, or a part of a single county, and the county or counties which are affected by such bill must be identified therein by name. A special bill is one which limits its effect to certain persons, areas, or transactions without being applicable generally to all persons, areas, or transactions which logically fall within the same group or coverage of such law.

RULE XX
OF AMENDMENTS

Section 1. When a bill, resolution, motion or proposition is under consideration, a motion to amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in order; and it shall also be in order to offer a further amendment by way of a substitute. A substitute for a resolution, motion, proposition (except bills), amendment or amendment to an amendment may be offered, and such substitute may not be amended. When a substitute is adopted, the question shall then be upon the matter as substituted, and under this condition an amendment is not in order.

Amendments offered from the floor are not numbered.

Amendments, of whatever kind, must be germane to the subject matter sought to be amended. See Sec. 7 of this rule.

Section 2. Three copies of each amendment, identical in text, shall be filed with the Speaker. When the amendment is read, two copies shall go to the Chief Clerk and one copy to the Journal Clerk.

Section 3. When an amendment is offered and an amendment to that amendment, and a substitute for the amendment to the amendment is offered, these questions shall be voted on in the reverse order.

Section 4. Classes of motions to amend shall have precedence in the following order:

(a) Amendment to strike out the enacting clause of a bill (or the resolving clause of a resolution), which amendment cannot be amended or substituted.

(b) Motions to amend an original bill, resolution, motion or proposition (other than those provided for in (c) below), which shall have precedence as follows:

(1) Original amendment

(2) Amendment to the amendment

(3) Substitute for the amendment to the amendment.

Recognition for the offering of original amendments shall be as follows: First, the main author; Second, the Member or Members offering the committee amendment; and Third, Members offering other amendments from the floor.

(c) Motions to amend an original bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, which amendments shall be subject to amendment as follows:

(1) Amendment to the amendment

(2) Substitute for the amendment to the amendment.

Recognition for offering such amendments ("Substitute Bills") shall be as follows: First, the main author of the original bill, if he has not sought to perfect his bill by amendments as provided for in (b) above; Second, the Member or Members offering the committee amendment (if any there be); and, Third, Members offering amendments from the floor.

It shall be in order under the procedure described in this subdivision (c), to have as many as three complete measures pending before the House at one time; that is, an original bill, an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause of the bill and inserting a new bill body, and a substitute for this amendment to the original bill which is also a new bill body. These "substitute bills" should be subject to amendments as they are offered and in a manner as outlined above in this section. After disposition of perfecting amendments, these "substitute bills" shall be voted on in the reverse order of their offering.

(d) Amendments to the caption of a bill or joint resolution, which may also be offered in accordance with Section 8 hereof.

Usually, but not always, the author of a bill offers the committee amendments, if any; but he is free, under the above provision, to offer any he pleases. Committee amendments can be offered as such, or as substitutes, by others if the author does not choose to offer them.

When a substitute is adopted for an amendment (or an amendment to an amendment or for a resolution), the

parliamentary right of authorship moves to the author of the substitute, i.e., he can close the debate directly, or under a motion to table or under the previous question.

Section 5. A motion to strike out and insert new matter in lieu of that to be stricken out, shall be regarded as a substitute and shall be indivisible.

Section 6. Matter inserted or stricken out of an original bill by way of amendment may not be taken out or reinserted at a later time on the same reading except under the following conditions:

(1) Reconsideration of the inserting or deleting amendment

(2) Adoption of a "substitute bill" amendment

(3) Adoption of an amendment for a whole paragraph, section or subdivision of a bill which so materially changes the original text that the portion inserted or deleted is in fact of minor importance.

This Rule shall also apply to resolutions and other propositions insofar as applicable, including amended amendments.

Section 7. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment or as a substitute for the motion or proposition under debate. "Proposition" as used in this Rule shall include a bill, resolution, joint resolution, or any other motion which is amendable.

Section 8. Amendments to the caption of a bill or resolution shall not be in order until all other proposed amendments shall have been acted upon and the House be ready to vote upon the passing of the measure, and the same shall be decided without debate.

Section 9. If the previous question has been ordered on a bill or joint resolution, an amendment to the caption of a bill or a joint resolution may be offered and voted on immediately preceding the final vote on the bill or joint resolution at any reading.

Section 10. When an amendment is adopted, such action shall be certified by the Chief Clerk on the amendment, and the official copy thereof shall then be securely attached to the bill or resolution which it amends.

Section 11. There shall be a motion to limit amendments, which shall be admitted only when seconded by twenty-five members. The motion may take either of two forms: (1) to limit amendments to those pending before the House, or (2) to limit amendments to those pending on the Speaker's desk. The motion shall be put by the Chair in this manner: "The motion has been seconded. Three minutes pro and con debate will be allowed on the motion to limit amendments." As soon as the debate has ended, the Chair shall continue: "As many as are in favor of limiting amendments on (here state on which question or questions) will say 'Aye'," and then "As many as are opposed say 'Nay'." As in all other propositions, a motion to limit amendments may be taken by a record vote if demanded by three members. If ordered by a majority of the members voting, a quorum being present, it shall have the effect of confining further debate and consideration to those amendments included within the motion, and thereafter the Chair will accept no more amendments to the proposition to which the motion was made.

Section 12. The motion to limit amendments, if adopted, shall not in any way cut off or limit debate or other parliamentary maneuvers on the pending proposition or propositions or amendment or amendments included within such motion, its sole function being to prevent the Chair from accepting further amendments to the proposition to which the motion is applied.

Section 13. The motion to limit amendments is not subject to a motion to table.

Section 14. If the motion to limit amendments is adopted with respect to a particular proposition or amendment, it shall not be in order for the Chair to accept further amendments to such proposition or amendment, as the case may be; however, such amendments as are included within the motion to limit amendments shall each be subject to amendment, if otherwise permitted under these Rules.

RULE XXI

OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

Section 1. The House may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House to consider any matter referred to it by the House. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall vacate the Chair, and shall appoint a Chairman to preside in committee.

Section 2. A bill committed to a Committee of the Whole House shall be handled in the same manner as would be the case in any other committee. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments shall be duly endorsed by the Chief Clerk as they are adopted by the Committee, and so reported to the House. When a bill is reported by the Committee of the Whole House, it shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Rules for assignment to the appropriate calendar, and shall follow the same procedure as any other bill on committee report.

Section 3. In the event that the Committee of the Whole, at any sitting, shall, for want of time, fail to complete its work on any bill or resolution under consideration, or desire to take any action thereon permitted under the rules for other committees, it may, on motion made and adopted by majority vote, rise, report progress, and ask leave of the House to sit again generally, or at a time certain.

Section 4. The Rules of proceedings of the House, and for committees, shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, to the extent that they are applicable.

Section 5. It shall be in order to move a call of the Committee of the Whole at any time to secure and maintain a quorum for the following purposes:

- (a) For the consideration of a certain or specific matter, or
- (b) For a definite period of time, or for the consideration of any designated class of bills.

Section 6. When a call of the Committee of the Whole is moved and seconded by ten Members, of whom the Chairman may be one, and is ordered by a majority vote, the Doorkeeper shall close the main entrance of the Hall and all other doors leading out of the Hall shall be locked, and no Member shall be permitted to leave the Hall without written permission. Other proceedings under a call of the Committee shall be the same as under a call of the House.

Section 15. Except as otherwise provided herein, the motion to limit amendments shall have no effect upon the parliamentary situation to which the motion is applied, and the matter to which such motion is applied shall continue to be considered by the House in all other respects as though such motion had not been made.

RULE XXII
OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS

Section 1. The daily order of business on a new legislative day shall be as follows:

First: Call to order by Speaker.

Second: Registration of Members, except when beginning a new calendar day in which case a roll call shall be used in lieu of such registration.

Third: Prayer by Chaplain, unless the invocation has been given previously on the particular calendar day.

Fourth: Excuses for absence of members and officers.

Fifth: Reading and adoption of memorial and congratulatory resolutions, and the Speaker shall not lay out such resolutions for consideration by the House at any other time.

Sixth: First reading and reference to committees of bills filed with the Chief Clerk; and motions to introduce bills, when such motions are required.

Seventh: Requests to print bills and other papers; requests of committees for further time to consider papers referred to them; and all other routine motions and business not otherwise provided for, all of which shall be undebatable except that the mover and one opponent of the motion shall be allowed three minutes each.

The mover of a routine motion shall be allowed his choice of making the opening or the closing speech under this Rule. If the House, under a suspension of the Rules, extends the time of a member under this Rule, such extensions shall be for three minutes. Applicable subsidiary motions shall be in order to routine motions, but the makers of such subsidiary motions shall not be entitled to speak thereon in the routine motion period, nor shall the authors of the original routine motions be allowed any additional time because of subsidiary motions.

Eighth: Resolutions offered from the floor for twenty minutes, if not sooner disposed of.

Ninth: Unfinished business, to be considered until finally disposed of.

Tenth: Disposal of business on the Speaker's desk, as follows:

(1) Senate concurrent resolutions

(2) Reports of committees, except those relating to bills and joint resolutions

(3) Postponed bills, resolutions and other propositions, to be laid before the House in accordance with Section 16 of Rule XIII.

Eleventh: Calendars of the House in their order of priority in accordance with Rule IX, unless a different order is otherwise determined under other provisions of these Rules.

Section 2. When the House reconvenes the first time on a new calendar day following a recess, the daily order of business shall be:

First: Call to order by the Speaker.

Second: Roll call of Members.

Third: Prayer by the Chaplain.

Fourth: Excuses for absence of Members and officers.

Fifth: Pending business.

Sixth: Calendars of the House in their order of priority in accordance with Rule IX, unless a different order is otherwise determined under other provisions of these Rules.

Section 3. A special order, after the first eight items under the daily order of business for a legislative day have been passed, shall have precedence when the hour for its consideration has arrived, except as provided in Section 14 of Rule XIX.

RULE XXIII

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES

Section 1. A motion to suspend the Rules shall be in order at any time, except when motions to adjourn or recess are pending, even when the House is operating under the previous question. A motion to "suspend all Rules" shall be sufficient to suspend every Rule under which the House is operating for a particular purpose except the provisions of the Constitution, the Statutes, and the Joint Rules of the two houses. If the Rules have been suspended for a given purpose, no other motion to suspend the Rules shall be in order until the original purpose has been accomplished.

Section 2. No standing Rule of the House shall be suspended except by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members present; provided, however, that in case any particular Rule shall contain a specific provision showing the vote by which said Rule may be suspended, such vote shall be required for the suspension thereof and such specific provision shall not be subject to suspension under the provisions of this Rule; nor shall any other business be considered on days devoted by these Rules to the consideration of Senate bills except with the consent of the Senate, when there remain any bills on any of the Senate calendars. When all Senate calendars are clear, the House may proceed to a consideration of House calendars on Senate bill days.

Section 3. The Speaker shall not entertain a motion to suspend the order of business established by the Rules for the purpose of taking up and considering any bill, resolution or other measure out of its regular order, except on calendar Monday of each week, and during the first six of the last eight calendar days of a session, Sundays excepted; provided, however, that during the first six of the last eight calendar days of a session, a two-thirds vote shall be required to suspend the regular order of business and take up any measure.

Section 4. When a request is made on calendar Monday to suspend the order of business for the purpose of taking up any bill, resolution or other measure out of its regular order, the caption shall be read and the author shall be allowed three minutes to explain the bill and one other Member shall be allowed three minutes in opposition thereto. The Speaker shall then ask if there is objection to its consideration. If there is no objection, the bill shall be before the House for consideration. If there is objection, the Speaker shall, without further debate, put the motion to the House, and if carried by a majority vote, the regular order of business shall be considered suspended for the purpose of taking up and considering the bill, resolution or other measure.

Section 5. The order of business referred to in the preceding sections of this Rule shall be considered the business on the Speaker's desk as prescribed in the eleventh item of Section 1 of Rule XXII.

Section 6. Any measure taken up under suspension and not disposed of on the same day shall go over as pending or unfinished business, as the case may be, of the next day the House is in session, and shall be considered thereafter from day to day (except the days used for the consideration of Senate bills) until disposed of. In case a bill goes over as "unfinished business" to a suspension day, as it would in case of an adjournment, it shall be disposed of before the suspension calendar is taken up, in compliance with the ninth item of the daily order of business for a legislative day. In case a bill goes over as "pending business" to a suspension day, as it would in case of a recess, the suspension calendar shall have priority over such pending business.

Section 7. If a Member shall move to set a bill as a special order, or move to suspend the Rules to take up a bill out of its regular order, and said motion prevails, such Member shall not have the right thereafter to make either of these motions, or to move to suspend the regular order of business on calendar Monday to consider a bill out of its regular order, until every other Member has had an opportunity to have considered, via either of these three motions, some bill out of its regular order during that session of the Legislature. A Member shall not lose his suspension privilege if his motion to suspend or set for special order does not prevail.

Section 8. Any bill, resolution or other measure may on any day be made a special order for the same day or for a future day of the session by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members present. When once established as a special order, a bill, resolution or other measure shall be considered from day to day until disposed of; and until it shall have been disposed of, no further special orders shall be made. A motion to set a special order shall be subject to the three minute pro and con debate Rule.

Section 9. A three-fourths vote of the Members present shall be required to suspend that portion of this Rule which specifies that only one special order may be made and pending at a time.

Section 10. No special order shall be postponed to a day certain, except by a two-thirds vote of the House, and when so postponed shall be considered as disposed of so far as its place as a special order is concerned.

Section 11. A bill or resolution laid on the table subject to call may be made a special order.

Section 12. When a motion is pending to set a particular bill or resolution as a special order, it shall not be in order to move as a substitute to set another bill or resolution as a special order. It shall be in order, however, to substitute, by majority vote, a different time for the special order consideration than that given in the original motion.

Section 13. It shall not be in order to move to either suspend the Rules or the regular order of business to take a measure up out of its regular order, and the Speaker shall not recognize anyone for either purpose unless the Speaker shall have announced to the House in session that he would recognize a Member for that purpose at least one hour before the Member is so recognized to make such motions. In making the announcement to the House, the Speaker shall advise the House the Member's name and the bill number, and this information, together with the time that the announcement was made, shall be entered in the Journal. This Rule may be suspended only by unanimous consent.

RULE XXIV

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE, SENATE AMENDMENTS, AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Section 1. Messages and communications from the Governor shall be received when announced, and shall be read on the calendar day received.

Section 2. All messages from the Senate shall be received when announced. Senate bills announced as passed shall be read for the first time and referred to the appropriate committee on the calendar day received, if possible, or on the next calendar day the House is in session.

Section 3. The subject matter of messages from the Senate announcing amendments to House bills and resolutions, nonconcurrence in House amendments to Senate bills and resolutions, requests for conference committees, reports of conference committees, and all other matters of disagreement, amendments and requests between the two houses, shall go to the Speaker's desk in their regular order, but may be called up for action by the House at any time, as a privileged matter, yielding only to a motion to adjourn.

Section 4. When a bill, resolution or other matter is returned to the House with Senate amendments, the House may:

(a) Agree to the amendments, or

(b) Disagree to all of the amendments and ask for a conference committee, or

Section 5. Senate amendments to House bills or resolutions must be printed and copies provided to the Members at least twenty-four hours before any action can be taken thereon by the House; however, during the last seventy-two hours of any session, it shall not be necessary for the twenty-four hour period to elapse before action can be taken thereon by the House.

Section 6. If a bill is to go into immediate effect, Senate amendments thereto must be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the elected membership of the House.

Section 7. In all conferences between the Senate and the House by committee, the number of committeemen from each House shall be five. All votes on matters of difference shall be taken by each committee separately. A majority of each committee shall be required to determine the matter in dispute. Reports of conference committees must be signed by a majority of each committee of the conference.

Section 8. Conference committees shall be restricted to adjusting the differences between the two houses on a bill, resolution or other matter in disagreement, and they shall not change text to which both houses have agreed, nor may such committees incorporate in their reports material not in disagreement between the houses even though such material may be germane to a question at issue. The Speaker is authorized to rule out of order a conference committee report made in clear violation of this rule. When the Speaker is in doubt about whether or not a conference committee has exceeded its authority under this rule, he may submit the matter to the House for a decision.

The following exceptions to this rule are hereby recognized:

(a) When an amendment in disagreement strikes out an entire paragraph and inserts a new text, the entire subject matter of said paragraph is committed to the conferees.

(b) When an amendment striking out an entire section of a bill and inserting a new section is in disagreement, the subject matter of the whole section is committed to the conferees.

(c) When an amendment or group of amendments in disagreement are fundamental to the structure of a whole bill, thus requiring essentially a redraft of the entire bill by the conference committee, the entire subject matter of the bill is committed to the conferees.

(d) When amendments striking out all below and all above the enacting clause of a bill and inserting in fact a new bill are in disagreement, the whole subject matter of the bill is committed to the conferees, and they shall have a wide discretion in incorporating germane material, and may report an entirely new bill on the subject.

Section 9. All reports of conference committees shall be delivered to the Members of the House in the time required by these rules, along with an analysis of such report showing wherein the report differs from the House and Senate versions of the bill, resolution or other matter in disagreement. No conference committee report shall be considered by the House unless such analysis has been prepared and distributed to each Member.

Section 10. House conferees, when meeting with Senate conferees to adjust differences, shall meet in public, and shall give a reasonable amount of notice of such meeting in the place designated to give notice of meetings of House standing committees. Any such meeting shall be open to the news media. Any conference committee report adopted in private shall not be considered by the House.

Section 11. Instructions to a conference committee shall be made after the conference is ordered and before the conferees are appointed by the Speaker, and not thereafter.

Section 12. A conference report is not subject to amendment, but must be accepted or rejected in its entirety. While a conference report is pending, a motion to deal with individual amendments in disagreement is not in order.

Section 13. All conference committee reports on appropriation bills, tax bills, reapportionment bills, and recodification bills must be printed and a copy thereof furnished to each Member at least forty-eight hours before any action can be taken thereon by the House.

Section 14. All conference committee reports on bills other than appropriations, tax, reapportionment and recodification bills must be printed and a copy thereof furnished to each Member at least twenty-four hours before action thereon can be taken by the House; provided, however, during the last forty-eight hours of any session it shall not be necessary for the twenty-four hour period to elapse before action thereon can be taken by the House.

Section 15. When a conference committee report is not acceptable to the House for any reason, it may be recommitted to the same committee with the request for further consideration, and the House may or may not give any specific instructions thereon to the conference committee; or the House may request the appointment by the Senate of a new conference committee and then proceed to empower the Speaker to name new conferees for the House.

RULE XXV

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Section 1. All petitions and memorials shall be filed with the Chief Clerk. Every petition or memorial shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist. Petitions and memorials shall be printed in the Journal only when specifically ordered by a vote of the House.

Section 2. No memorial or other paper presented to the House shall be withdrawn from its files, except by order of the House. But when an act may pass for the settlement of any private claim, the Chief Clerk is hereby authorized to transmit to the officer charged with settlement the papers relating to the claim.

**RULE XXVI
OF PRINTING**

Section 1. Except as otherwise provided herein, all bills and joint resolutions shall be printed and a copy provided to each Member at each of the following stages in the parliamentary progress of such bill or joint resolution, as follows:

(a) At the time the bill or joint resolution is introduced and referred to committee, which shall be known as "First Printing".

(b) At the time of the committee report on the bill or joint resolution, which shall be known as "Second Printing". The second printing shall consist of:

(1) a complete text of the bill or joint resolution as reported from committee and in the event the bill or joint resolution proposes to amend an existing statute or constitutional provision, the language sought to be deleted shall be inserted in its appropriate place in parentheses and any language sought to be added shall be underlined, except as provided in Section 23, Rule VIII. Sections on severability, non-severability, emergency and repealers shall not be underlined;

(2) a complete copy of the committee bill analysis;

(3) the text of the committee report;

(4) the vote by which the measure was reported from committee;

(5) in the event the bill or joint resolution proposes an entirely new statute or constitutional provision, the second printing shall so state; and

(6) a summary of the fiscal note as required by Section 25(b) of Rule VIII.

(c) At the time the bill or joint resolution finally passes the Senate, Senate amendments, if any, will be printed, which shall be known as "Third Printing".

(d) At the time the conference committee, if any, makes its report on the bill or joint resolution, which shall be known as "Fourth Printing".

Section 2. No bill or joint resolution shall be reprinted after the First Printing unless changes are made therein during its

parliamentary progress toward final passage, but in lieu thereof, at each of the last three of the four stages named in Section 1 of this Rule, written notice shall be provided each Member (1) stating that such bill or joint resolution was not reprinted at the particular stage identified therein and (2) referring to the last previous printing of the bill or joint resolution for the correct text thereof.

Section 3. Local bills shall not be printed at any stage of their parliamentary progress except when ordered by the House by a majority vote of the Members present and voting.

Section 4. Concurrent resolutions shall be printed on First Printing only, if such resolution:

- (a) Grants permission to sue the State.
- (b) Memorializes Congress to take or to refrain from taking certain action.
- (c) Sets legislative policy or declares legislative intent.
- (d) Makes corrective changes in any bill, joint resolution or conference committee report.
- (e) Establishes or interprets policy for a State agency, department or political subdivision.
- (f) Authorizes a conference committee to include or omit from a conference committee report a matter which otherwise would be in violation of the Joint Rules.
- (g) Establishes, modifies, or changes internal procedures or administration of the Legislature or any component part thereof.
- (h) Proposes an amendment to the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Except as otherwise provided herein, concurrent resolutions shall not be printed unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the House.

Section 5. Simple resolutions shall be printed on First Printing only if such resolution:

- (a) Proposes an amendment to the Rules of the House.
- (b) Establishes, modifies, or changes the internal procedures and administration of the House.

(c) Establishes legislative policy or interprets legislative intent.

Except as otherwise provided herein, simple resolutions shall not be printed unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the House.

Section 6. Except for matter to be printed in the Journal, all requirements contained in these Rules with respect to the printing of bills, resolutions, reports, and other matters, shall be deemed complied with if such material is adequately and properly reproduced by any acceptable means of reproduction.

Section 7. Motions to print in the Journal official State documents, reports and other matter transmitted by the department heads, or to print in the Journal or otherwise memorials, petitions, documents or any other papers, shall be decided by a majority vote of the House. If such motion is contested, the Speaker shall permit the mover and one opponent of the motion three minutes each during which to debate the motion in the manner provided in Section 20 of Rule XIII.

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RULE XXVII
OF ABSENTEES

Section 1. No Member shall absent himself from the sessions of the House without leave and no Member shall be excused on his own motion.

Section 2. Leaves of absence may be granted by a majority vote of the House and may be revoked at any time by a similar vote.

Section 3. The names of all absentees, both excused and not excused, shall be printed in the Journal.

RULE XXVIII
OF WITNESSES

Section 1. No person shall be allowed to appear before any committee of the House of Representatives, in support or in opposition to the passage or adoption of any bill or resolution, until he has first filed a sworn statement showing every person, firm, corporation, class or group which he represents in appearing before such committee. Such sworn statement shall be filed either with the Committee on House Administration or with the Chairman of the committee before which the witness is appearing.

Section 2. The form of the sworn statement required by Section 1 of this Rule shall be prescribed by the Committee on House Administration, and shall provide for the names and business addresses of the persons appearing before the committee, and the person, firm, corporation, class or group represented, and the type of business, profession or occupation of the person, firm, corporation, class or group represented.

Section 3. When such a sworn statement is filed with any committee other than the Committee on House Administration, the Chairman of the Committee with which it is filed shall deliver such sworn statement to the Committee on House Administration, to become a part of the permanent records of such committee.

RULE XXIX

OF ADMISSIONS TO THE HOUSE

Section 1. Persons hereafter named, and none other, shall be entitled to the privileges of the Floor of the House when the House is in session: Members of the House; employees of the House when in the discharge of their official duties as may be determined by the Committee on House Administration; Members of the Senate; employees of the Senate when in the discharge of their official duties; the Governor of Texas and his Executive and Administrative Assistant; the Lieutenant Governor; the President and Vice President of the United States; United States Senators and Members of Congress; Governors of other states; Justices of the Supreme Court, the Court of Criminal Appeals, and the several Courts of Civil Appeals; duly accredited reporters, correspondents, and commentators of press, radio and television who have complied with Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of this Rule; contestants in election cases pending before the House; and immediate families of the Members of the Legislature.

Section 2. Persons hereafter named, and none other, shall be admitted to the area on the Floor of the House enclosed by the railing when the House is in session: Members of the House; Members of the Senate; the Governor; the Lieutenant Governor; immediate families of Members of the House on such occasions as may be determined by the Committee on House Administration; officers and employees of the Senate and House when such officers and employees are actually engaged in the discharge of their official duties as may be determined by the Committee on House Administration; and duly accredited reporters, correspondents, and commentators of press, radio and television who have complied with Sections 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of this Rule.

Section 3. No gentleman shall be admitted to the House Chamber while the House is in session, nor shall he be allowed to remain therein, unless he is wearing a coat and a tie.

Section 4. Food or beverage will not be permitted in the House Chamber at any time, and no person carrying food or beverage shall be admitted to such Chamber, whether the House is in session or in recess.

Section 5. Reading of newspapers will not be permitted in the House Chamber while the House is in session.

Section 6. No employee shall be admitted to the area on the Floor of the House enclosed by the railing when the House is in session except those specifically authorized by the Committee on House Administration.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the Committee on House Administration to determine what duties by officers and employees of the House are to be discharged on the Floor of the House, and specifically in the area enclosed by the railing, when the House is in session; and it shall be the duty of the Speaker to see that said officers and employees do not violate the regulations thereon promulgated by the Committee on House Administration.

Section 8. No person whomsoever, whether a State officer or not, except the Governor and Members of the Legislature, who is lobbying or working for or against any pending or prospective legislative measure, shall be permitted on the Floor of the House or in the rooms adjacent thereto, while the House is in session.

Section 9. Solicitors and collectors shall not be admitted to the Floor of the House while the House is in session.

Section 10. (a) When the House is in session, no news media representative shall be admitted to the Floor of the House or allowed its privileges as a correspondent unless he has been accredited by the Standing Committee of Correspondents, elected by the Texas Capitol Correspondents Association which shall be open to all media representatives assigned to the Capitol.

(b) Media facilities and parking spaces to be made available for news media representatives shall be assigned to the Texas Capitol Correspondents Association.

(c) A representative of the Texas Capitol Correspondents Association shall negotiate with the Chairman of the House Administration Committee for press pass cards, parking spaces, and facilities.

(d) No newspaper reporter, or other person whomsoever, whether a state officer or not, who is lobbying or working for or against any pending or prospective legislative measure, shall in any event be permitted upon the Floor of the House when the House is in session.

Section 11. (Deleted by H.S.R. 47, 7-7-72)

Section 12. A pass card issued under the provisions of Section 10 of this Rule must be presented to the Doorkeeper on each occasion when an accredited correspondent seeks admission to the Floor of the House while the House is in session. Pass cards issued under this Rule shall not be transferable. Persons admitted to the Floor of the House pursuant to the provisions of this Rule shall be assigned to and shall work in appropriate convenient seats or work stations in the House, such assignments to be made by the Speaker.

Section 13. (Deleted by H.S.R. 57, 7-7-72)

Section 14. If any person admitted to the Floor of the House under this Rule, except the Governor and Members of the Legislature, shall lobby or work for or against any pending or prospective legislation or shall violate any of the other Rules of the House, privileges extended to said person under this Rule shall be suspended by a majority vote of the Committee on House Administration. The action of the Committee shall be reviewable by the House only if two Members of the Committee request an appeal from the decision of the Committee, which appeal shall be in the form of a minority report and shall be subject to the same Rules that are applicable to minority reports or bills. Suspension shall remain in force until the accused person purges himself and comes within the Rules, or until the House by majority vote reverses the action of the Committee.

Section 15. Permission to televise or broadcast by radio (either live, taped or recorded, including film) in or from the House Chamber while the House is in session may be granted only by the Speaker upon recommendation of the Committee on House Administration. Said Committee shall make detailed recommendation to the Speaker regarding regulations promulgated by it governing television and radio broadcasts, and such regulations shall be printed as an addendum to the Rules of the House. When television or broadcast from the Floor of the House is recommended by the Committee on House Administration, it shall identify those persons in the technical crews to whom pass cards to the Floor of the House and galleries are to be issued by the Speaker. Passes granted under this authority shall be subject to revocation upon recommendation of the Committee on House Administration. Each committee of the House shall have authority to determine whether or not to permit television or broadcast of any of its proceedings.

Section 16. No motion shall be in order to invite any person to address the House while it is in session, except those persons entitled to the privileges of the floor as defined by Section 1 of this Rule and except when no business is pending before the House.

Section 17. When the House is not in session, the Floor of the House shall remain open on such days and at such hours as may be determined by the Speaker. At least thirty minutes prior to the convening of each session of the House, the Sergeant-At-Arms shall clear the Floor of all persons not entitled to the privileges of the Floor under these Rules. By resolution, the House may provide for opening of the Floor of the House during its sessions for the inauguration of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor and for such other public ceremonies as shall be deemed warranted.

Section 18. No person shall be admitted to the Members Lounge at any time except Members of the House, Members of the Senate, and former Members of the House and Senate if not engaged in any form of employment requiring or necessitating them to lobby or work for or against any pending or prospective legislative measure.

RULE XXX

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES

Section 1. Amendments to the Rules of the House shall be proposed by simple resolution which shall be referred at once, without debate, to the Committee on Rules for its study and recommendation.

Section 2. Simple resolutions proposing amendments to the Rules of the House shall require only a majority vote of the House for their adoption.

Section 3. No resolution proposing an amendment to the Rules of the House shall be considered by the House until a printed copy of such resolution has been provided each Member of the House at least forty-eight hours before such consideration.

RULE XXXI

WHEN RULES ARE SILENT

Where these Rules are silent or inexplicit on any question of order or parliamentary practice, the Rules of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and its practice as reflected in Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents, shall be considered as authority.

Joint Rules
of the
House and Senate
62nd Legislature
(adopted at Second Called Session)

**JOINT RULES OF THE TWO HOUSES
NOTICE OF CONVENING**

1. At the convening of any new session of the Legislature, Regular or Called, each House shall proceed with its own organization and shall give notice to the other House as soon as it is organized and ready to conduct business.

2. Each House shall record in its Journal on the day and at the time of the event the fact: (1) that it gave notice to the other House that it had completed its own organization, and (2) that it received notice from the other House that such other House had completed its organization.

3. Each House shall give notice to the Governor that it has completed its organization and is ready to conduct business, and the fact of such notice shall be recorded in its Journal on the day and at the time of the event.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES

4. When a message is sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the Doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person delivering the same. The same ceremony shall be observed when a message is sent from the House of Representatives to the Senate.

5. All messages between the Houses relating to the passage or rejection of any bills, resolution, or other matter shall be on paper and properly addressed to the presiding officer of the House to which the message is sent, and shall be under the signature of the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House, as the case may be. All such messages shall be printed in full in the Journal of the House receiving same.

6. In the transmission of a bill or resolution from one House to the other, such bill or resolution shall be accompanied by all papers upon which such bill or resolution is founded.

7. When a bill, joint resolution or concurrent resolution has been defeated in the Senate or in the House (or defeated in a committee of either House), the Secretary of the Senate or the

Rule 7.

Chief Clerk of the House, as the case may be, shall immediately notify the other House of the defeat of said bill or resolution and transmit a copy of the caption of such defeated bill or resolution.

JOINT SESSIONS OF THE TWO HOUSES

8. The two Houses may be convened in Joint Session by the passage of a concurrent resolution.

9. In all Joint Sessions, the Senate will meet with the House in the Hall of the House at the hour fixed for such session. The Speaker of the House will preside. The president of the Senate shall take a seat to the right of the Speaker, and the Senators shall take seats in front of the Speaker's desk. The President shall call the Senate to order and ascertain the presence of a quorum. The Speaker shall call the House to order and ascertain the presence of a quorum. The Speaker shall then proceed to lay before the Joint Session whatever matter the Joint Session was convened to consider.

10. When the Joint Session has completed the business for which it was convened, the President shall retire the Senate to its chamber or take such other action as may have been previously authorized by the Senate. The Speaker shall then have the House stand at ease until the Senate retires or take such other action as may have been previously authorized by the House.

ELECTIONS BY JOINT VOTE OF THE TWO HOUSES

11. In all elections by joint vote of the two Houses of the Legislature, the Senate, upon invitation, will meet with the House in its Hall at the agreed hour. The Speaker of the House will preside. The President of the Senate shall take a seat to the right of the Speaker, and the Senators shall take seats in front of the Speaker's desk. The names of the Senators shall then be called alphabetically, after which the names of the Representatives shall be called in like manner, and if a quorum of both Houses answer to their names, the two Houses will proceed with the business for which they have met. The President of the Senate shall first call for nominations by Senators, and the Speaker of the House shall then call for nominations by Representatives. Nominations being made, the names of the Senators shall be called by the Secretary and their votes recorded by him. The names of the Representatives shall then be called by the Clerk, and their votes recorded by him.

Rule 11.

and the result shall be handed to and announced by the Speaker. Should a majority be required to elect, and no person receives a majority, the voting shall be repeated until an election is made. After the conclusion of the election for which the two Houses have met in Joint Session, the Senate shall retire to its Chamber, and the result of the joint vote shall be entered in the Journal of each House.

12. If a quorum of either House shall fail to attend a Joint Session, or absent themselves therefrom without the permission of such House, the members of the House so wanting a quorum shall have the right to compel the attendance of the absentees in accordance with its own rules; and, after a reasonable time, if a quorum is not obtained, the Joint Session may be adjourned by the vote of a majority of the members of either House, which vote shall be taken by the presiding officer of either House, on the motion of any one of its members, without debate.

13. If no choice shall have been made on the first ballot or vote, at any time thereafter the Joint Session may be adjourned, with or without naming another day for meeting, by a vote of a majority of either House, on the motion of any one of its members, without debate.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS

14. When any Senate bill shall be reached upon the calendar or shall be before the Senate for consideration, it shall be the duty of the President to give the place of such bill on the calendar to any House bill which has been referred to and reported from a committee of the Senate, and which is substantially the same as said Senate bill, or to lay such House bill before the Senate to be considered in lieu of such Senate bill.

15. On calendar Wednesday and Thursday only of each week, House bills and House joint resolutions shall be taken up and considered in the Senate until disposed of; and in case a House bill should be pending at adjournment on Thursday, it shall go over to the succeeding calendar Wednesday as unfinished business; provided, however, this rule as to such pending business at adjournment on calendar Thursday may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the Senate to permit the continued consideration of such pending business.

Rule 16.

16. When any House bill shall be reached upon the calendar or shall be before the House for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Speaker to give the place of such bill on the calendar to any Senate bill which has been referred to and reported from a committee of the House, and which is substantially the same as said House bill, or to lay such Senate bill before the House to be considered in lieu of such House bill.

17. On calendar Wednesday and Thursday only of each week, Senate bills and Senate joint resolutions shall be taken up and considered in the House until disposed of; and in case a Senate bill should be pending at adjournment on Thursday, it shall go over to the succeeding calendar Wednesday as unfinished business; provided, however, this rule as to such pending business at adjournment on calendar Thursday may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the House to permit the continued consideration of such pending business.

18. No bill shall be considered, unless it has first been referred to a committee and reported thereon, and no bill shall be passed which has not been presented and referred to and reported from a committee at least three days before the final adjournment of the Legislature (Constitution, Article III, Section 37). No vote shall be taken upon the passage of any bill within the last twenty-four hours of the Session, unless it be to correct an error therein.

19. In reckoning the time within which a bill has been introduced, the date of its first introduction in either House shall govern.

APPROPRIATION BILLS

20. There is hereby created the Joint Legislative Committee on State Finance whose membership shall consist of all members of the Senate named by the President to be members of the Senate Finance Committee and all members of the House named by the Speaker to be members of the House Appropriations Committee; provided, however, that not more than twenty-one such members can be named by either House. During each two-year period immediately following an election for President of the United States, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee shall be Chairman, and the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee shall be Vice-Chairman, of the Joint Committee, which position shall be reversed in the subsequent two-year period in such manner that the Chairman of the Joint Committee shall

Rule 20.

alternately be a member of the Senate for two years and then a member of the House for two years, with the Vice-Chairman in each instance to be a member of the other House. Neither the Senate Finance Committee nor the House Appropriations Committee shall separately schedule or conduct any hearing with respect to the General Appropriations Bill, but all such hearings shall be scheduled and conducted by the Joint Committee. Such hearings may be conducted by the Joint Committee en banc or by such appropriate subcommittees as the Joint Committee shall determine. If subcommittees are utilized by the Joint Committee, each subcommittee shall consist of an equal number of members from each House. The Chairman of the Joint Committee shall schedule all such hearings, subject to approval by the Joint Committee, and shall provide each member of the Joint Committee with a copy of such schedule in advance of the date the first hearing is scheduled. All such hearings shall be open to the public and press. The Chairman shall conduct the hearings in accordance with acceptable parliamentary procedures, subject to such rules of procedure as the Joint Committee itself may adopt. At the conclusion of such hearings, the Senate Finance Committee shall retire to draft its version of the General Appropriations Bill and the House Appropriations Committee shall retire separately to draft its version of the General Appropriations Bill.

21. In order to assure the continuation of financial support of existing State services through the consideration and passage of the General Appropriations Bill, it shall not be in order during the first 120 days of the regular session for the respective presiding officer to lay before either House of the Legislature, or for either House or any committee thereof, to consider, prior to the consideration, passage and certification by the Comptroller of the General Appropriations Bill, any bill which directly or indirectly:

1. Appropriates money from the State Treasury;
2. Prevents any money from entering the State Treasury;
3. Transfers, diverts or appropriates money in the State Treasury from one fund to another fund except from a special fund into the General Fund; or
4. Requires certification of the Comptroller under Article 3, Section 49a, of the Constitution.

Rule 21.

The provisions of this Rule shall not apply to any bills appropriating money for:

1. The payment of expenses of the Legislature;
2. The payment of judgments against the State; or
3. Any emergency matter when requested by the Governor in a formal message to the Legislature.

The General Appropriations Bill shall be reported to the Senate by its Finance Committee and to the House by its Appropriations Committee not later than the seventieth calendar day of the Regular Session, and should either fail to report by the deadline hereby imposed, this Rule shall be suspended for the balance of that Regular Session.

FORM OF BILLS

22. To enable members of the Legislature to understand more fully and more easily the nature and legal effect of matters under consideration, all bills and resolutions shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) If a bill or resolution proposes to amend an existing portion of the Constitution, a statute, or a legislative rule, the complete text of the existing portion of such Constitution, statute or rule shall be quoted in full.

(b) Language to be added to the existing portion of the Constitution, statute or rule shall be inserted in its appropriate place in the text thereof and shall be underlined.

(c) Language to be deleted from the existing portion of the Constitution, statute or rule shall be typed in its existing form, enclosed in parentheses or brackets, and marked through with a line or series of hyphens, as in the following example: (~~this language is to be deleted~~).

(d) If the language to be added is to replace a part of the existing text, the new language shall precede the existing text which is being replaced.

(e) If a portion of a word is being changed (such as correcting capitalization, spelling or punctuation), the entire word shall be replaced. Such word shall first be inserted correctly and underlined, followed by the word as it appears in existing text enclosed in parentheses or brackets and marked through, as in the following example: occurrence (~~oecurrence~~).

23. If the proposal to amend an existing portion of the Constitution, a statute or a legislative rule involves a complete redraft of the entire text thereof, to the extent that it would confuse rather than clarify to show additions and deletions, the foregoing rule will not apply; however, the presiding officer of the group having such proposal under consideration shall strictly construe the foregoing rule to achieve the purposes thereof.

24. Compliance with the foregoing two rules shall be required at all stages of the legislative process, including the engrossing and enrolling of a bill or resolution.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

25. When a bill or resolution passed by one House is amended in the other House, and the originating House fails to concur in the amendments, the disagreement shall be resolved by a motion in the originating House not to concur and to request the appointment of a conference committee. Prompt notice of action on such motion shall be given to the other House and included in such notice shall be the names of those named by the presiding officer of the originating House as members of the conference committee. Upon the receipt of such request for a conference committee, the receiving House shall promptly act thereon by motion to grant or not to grant a conference committee. If the motion to grant prevails, such notice shall include the names of the members of the conference committee named by the presiding officer of the receiving House, whereupon the conference committee shall be officially constituted and authorized to proceed with the business for which it was created.

26. In all conferences between the Senate and the House by committee, the number of committeemen from each House shall be five (5), and all votes on matters of difference shall be taken by each committee separately, and it shall require a majority of each committee to determine the matter in dispute. Reports of conference committees must be signed by a majority of each committee of the conference.

27. The members of the Conference Committee named by the presiding officer of the originating House shall select one of their number to serve as Chairman of the Conference Committee. The Chairman shall fix a time and place for the Conference Committee to meet and shall give adequate notice thereof to all members of the Conference Committee. The committee shall meet at the appointed hour, confer freely on the matters in disagreement and apply themselves diligently in an effort to reconcile such differences. All meetings of Conference Committees shall be open to the public and press and notice of the time and place of each meeting of the Senate and House Conference Committees on Appropriations and Taxation shall be posted in a convenient and conspicuous place near the entrance of each House at least one hour before each meeting.

28. Conference committees shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. A conference committee shall have no authority with respect to any bill or resolution:

1. To change, alter, or amend text which is not in disagreement;

2. To omit text which is not in disagreement;

3. To add text on any matter which is not in disagreement;

4. To add text on any matter which is not included in either the House or Senate version of the bill or resolution.

This rule shall be strictly construed by the presiding officer in each House to achieve the purposes hereof.

29. Conference committees on appropriations bills, like other conference committees, shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. In addition to the limitations contained elsewhere in these rules, a conference committee on appropriations bills shall be strictly limited in its authority as follows:

1. If an item of appropriation appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill, such item must be included in the Conference Report.

2. If an item of appropriation appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill, and in identical amounts, no change can be made in such item or the amount thereof.

3. If an item of appropriation appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill but in different amounts, no change can be made in the item, but the amount thereof shall be at the discretion of the Conference Committee, provided that such amount shall not exceed the larger version and shall not be less than the smaller version.

4. If an item of appropriation appears in one version of the bill and not in the other, such item can be included or omitted at the discretion of the Conference Committee. If the item is included, the amount thereof shall not exceed the sum specified in the version containing such item.

5. If an item of appropriation appears in neither the House nor the Senate version of the bill, such item must not be included in the Conference Report.

This rule shall be strictly construed by the presiding officer in each House to achieve the purposes hereof.

30. Conference committees on tax bills, like other conference committees, shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. In addition to the limitations contained elsewhere in these rules, a conference committee on a tax bill shall be strictly limited in its authority as follows:

1. If a tax item appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill, such item must be included in the Conference Report.

2. If a tax item appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill, and in identical form and with identical rates, no change can be made in such item or the rate therein provided.

3. If a tax item appears in both House and Senate versions of the bill but at differing rates, no change can be made in the item, but the rate thereof shall be at the discretion of the Conference Committee, provided that such rate shall not exceed the higher version and shall be not less than the lower version.

4. If a tax item appears in one version of the bill and not in the other, such item can be included or omitted at the discretion of the Conference Committee. If the item is included, the rate thereof shall not exceed the rate specified in the version containing such item.

5. If a tax item appears in neither the House nor the Senate version of the bill, such item must not be included in the Conference Report.

This rule shall be strictly construed by the presiding officer in each House to achieve the purposes hereof.

31. Conference committees on reapportionment bills, to the extent possible, shall limit their discussions and their actions to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. Since the adjustment of one district in a reapportionment bill will inevitably affect other districts therein, the strict rule of construction imposed on other conference committees must be relaxed somewhat when reapportionment bills are involved. Accordingly, the following authority and limitations shall apply only to conference committees on reapportionment bills:

1. If the matters in disagreement affect only certain districts, and other districts are identical in both House and Senate versions of the bill, the Conference Committee shall make adjustments only in those districts whose rearrangement is essential to the effective resolving of the matters in disagreement. All other districts shall remain unchanged.

2. If the matters in disagreement permeate the entire bill and affect most, if not all, of the districts therein, the Conference Committee shall have wide discretion in rearranging the districts to the extent necessary to resolve all differences between the two Houses.

3. Insofar as the actual structure of the districts is concerned, and only to that extent, the provisions of Joint Rule 28 shall not apply to conference committees on reapportionment bills.

32. Conference committees on recodification bills, like other conference committees, shall limit their discussions and their actions solely to the matters in disagreement between the two Houses. The comprehensive and complicated nature of recodification bills makes necessary the relaxing of the strict rule of construction imposed on other conference committees only to the following extent:

1. If it develops in conference committee that material has been inadvertently included in both House and Senate versions which properly has no place in such recodification, such material may be omitted from the Conference Report, if by such omission the existing statute thereon is not repealed, altered or amended.

2. If it develops in conference committee that material has been inadvertently omitted from both the House and Senate versions which properly should be included if such recodification is to achieve its purpose of being all-inclusive of the statutes being recodified, such material may be added to the Conference Report, if by such addition the existing statute is merely restated without substantive change in existing law.

33. Limitations imposed on certain conference committees by the provisions of Joint Rules 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 may be suspended in part, by permission of both Houses, to enable consideration of and action on a specific matter or matters which otherwise would be in violation thereof. Such permission shall be granted only by concurrent resolutions passed by majority vote in each House, with yeas and nays thereon to be recorded in the Journals of the respective Houses. Such concurrent resolution shall specify in detail: (1) the exact nature of the matter or matters proposed to be considered, (2) the specific limitation or limitations to be suspended thereby, (3) the specific action contemplated by the Conference Committee thereon, and (4) the reasons why suspension of such limitations is being requested. Permission thus granted shall suspend such limitations only for the matter or matters clearly specified in the resolution, and action of the Conference Committee shall be in conformity therewith.

34. All conference committee reports on the General Appropriations Bill, tax bills, reapportionment bills, and recodification bills must be reproduced and a copy thereof furnished to each member at least forty-eight hours before any action thereon can be taken by either House, if convened in Regular Session, or twenty-four hours if convened in a Called Session.

35. All conference committee reports on bills other than the General Appropriations Bill, and tax, reapportionment and recodification bills must be reproduced and a copy thereof furnished to each member at least twenty-four hours before any action thereon can be taken by either House; provided, however, that the twenty-four hour delay on action by either House, as herein provided, shall not apply during the last forty-eight hours of any session.

36. Each conference committee report, regardless of its subject matter, must have attached thereto a section by section analysis showing the disagreements which have been resolved by the conference committee. This analysis must show, for each and every disagreement, in parallel columns: (1) the substance of the House version, (2) the substance of the Senate version, and (3) the substance of the recommendation thereon by the conference committee. No action shall be taken by either House on any conference committee report in the absence of such an analysis except by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, with the yeas and nays thereon to be recorded in the Journal of such House.

37. The presiding officer of each House shall rule out of order any conference committee report made or which is in violation of any of the provisions and limitations contained in the Joint Rules.

38. Each conference committee report, regardless of its subject matter, shall be printed only once in the Journal, such printing to be determined as follows: (1) if the conference committee report involves a House bill, such report shall be printed in the House Journal and not in the Senate Journal; and (2) if the conference committee report involves a Senate bill, such report shall be printed in the Senate Journal and not in the House Journal.

ENROLLING AND SIGNING BILLS

39. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled including all proper endorsements, following which it shall be examined by the Joint Legislative Committee on Administration, hereinafter created. The Joint Committee shall carefully compare the enrolled bill with the drafts of such bill as passed by the respective Houses, correct any and all errors made in the enrollment thereof, and report thereon to the respective Houses. Such report shall be accompanied by a copy of the bill and shall, except for local bills, be printed in the Journal of the House in which such bill originated.

40. There is hereby created the Joint Legislative Committee on Administration whose membership shall consist of five members of the Senate named by the President who are also members of the Senate Committee on Rules and five members of the House named by the Speaker who are also members of the House Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills. During each two-year period beginning in January immediately following an election for President of the United States, the Chairman of the House

Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills shall be Chairman, and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules shall be Vice-Chairman, of the Joint Committee, which positions shall be reversed in the subsequent two-year period in such manner that the Chairman of the Joint Committee shall alternately be a member of the Senate for two years and then a member of the House for two years, with the Vice-Chairman in each instance to be a member of the other House. The Joint Committee shall conduct studies of various phases of legislative administration, such as printing, enrolling and engrossing, and status reporting, to determine the feasibility of joint operation of such facilities, and shall report thereon to the respective Houses from time to time as the occasion warrants. Should joint operation of any facility be provided by the two Houses, such facility shall be under the supervision and control of the Joint Committee. It is further provided that the Joint Committee shall in no way interfere with the operation of the offices or staffs of individual Senators and members of the House of Representatives.

41. If a joint facility for the enrollment of bills is provided, it shall be the duty of such facility to enroll in accurate and correct form all bills or resolutions passed by both Houses, as well as any resolution passed by a single House which is subject to being enrolled, under such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Joint Committee. In the absence of such joint facility, it shall be the duty of the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the House to enroll all bills and resolutions which originate in the House and the duty of the Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the Senate to enroll all bills and resolutions which originate in the Senate.

42. After examination and report, each bill shall be signed in the respective Houses, first by the presiding officer of the House in which the bill originated and then by the presiding officer of the other house, in accordance with Article 8, Section 38, of the Texas Constitution.

43. After a bill shall have been signed in each House, it shall be presented by the Joint Committee to the Governor for his consideration and action. The Joint Committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor, which event and date thereof shall be entered in the Journal of the House in which the bill originated.

44. Unless and until a joint facility for the enrollment of bills is provided, the duties and responsibilities herein imposed on the Joint Committee shall be exercised and performed by the Senate Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills in the case of bills originating in the Senate, and by the House Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills in the case of bills originating in the House.

45. All orders, resolutions and votes which are to be presented to the Governor for his approbation shall also be enrolled, examined and signed in the same manner as bills, and shall be presented in the same manner and by the same committee as provided in the case of bills.

ADJOURNMENTS

46. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that where the Legislature may be sitting (Constitution, Article 3, Section 17).

47. Consent for the adjournment of either or both Houses for more than three days shall be evidenced by a concurrent resolution passed by a majority vote in both Houses prior to the time such period of adjournment shall begin.

48. Each session of the Legislature shall adjourn sine die at the time fixed therefor by the Constitution of Texas unless an earlier date or time shall be determined by concurrent resolution passed by a majority vote in both Houses, in which event the date and time fixed by such resolution shall govern.

49. When the time arrives for sine die adjournment, each House shall give notice to the other that it has completed its labors and stands ready to adjourn sine die, and the fact of such notice shall be recorded in the Journals of the respective Houses.

50. When the time arrives for sine die adjournment, each House shall give notice to the Governor that it has completed its labors and stands ready to adjourn sine die, and the fact of such notice shall be recorded in the Journals of the respective Houses.

SUSPENDING THE JOINT RULES

51. Except as otherwise provided herein, no provision contained in the Joint Rules shall be suspended except by concurrent resolution passed by both Houses by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting in each House, with the yeas and nays on each such vote to be recorded in the Journals of the respective Houses.

Sec. 2. Due to practical difficulties in the transition to new procedures, Joint Rules 22, 23, and 24 shall not be mandatory until the Regular Session of the 63rd Legislature; thereafter, to be in full force and effect.