

Senate Concurrent Resolution 3

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1 1 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. ____
1 2 BY COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
1 3 A Concurrent Resolution relating to joint rules of
1 4 the Senate and House of Representatives for the
1 5 ~~Eighty-first~~ Eighty-second General Assembly.
1 6 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE
1 7 SENATE CONCURRING, That the joint rules of the Senate
1 8 and House of Representatives for the ~~Eighty-first~~
1 9 Eighty-second General Assembly shall be:
1 10 JOINT RULES OF THE
1 11 SENATE AND HOUSE
1 12 Rule 1
1 13 Suspension of Joint Rules
1 14 The joint rules of the general assembly may be
1 15 suspended by concurrent resolution, duly adopted by a
1 16 constitutional majority of the senate and the house.
1 17 Rule 2
1 18 Designation of Sessions
1 19 Each regular session of a general assembly shall be
1 20 designated by the year in which such regular session
1 21 commences.
1 22 ~~Rule 2A~~
1 23 ~~Equal Number of Elected Party Members in Senate~~
1 24 ~~As long as Senate Resolution 1, as adopted during~~
~~1 25 the 2005 regular legislative session, is in effect,~~
~~1 26 the following shall apply:~~
1 27 1. All references in these rules to powers and
~~1 28 duties of the senate president or majority or minority~~
~~1 29 leaders shall be interpreted in accordance with Senate~~
~~1 30 Resolution 1.~~
2 1 2. Notwithstanding joint rule 13, subsection 1,
~~2 2 the senate co-floor leaders shall jointly appoint six~~
~~2 3 members to conference committees created pursuant to~~
~~2 4 joint rule 13 in accordance with Senate Resolution 1.~~
2 5 Rule 3
2 6 Sessions of a General Assembly
2 7 The election of officers, organization, hiring and
2 8 compensation of employees, and standing committees in
2 9 each house of the general assembly and action taken by
2 10 each house shall carry over from the first to the
2 11 second regular session and to any extraordinary
2 12 session of the same general assembly. The status of
2 13 each bill and resolution shall be the same at the
2 14 beginning of each second session as it was immediately
2 15 before adjournment of the previous regular or
2 16 extraordinary session; however the rules of either
2 17 house may provide for re-referral of some or all bills
2 18 and resolutions to standing committees upon
2 19 adjournment of each session or at the beginning of a
2 20 subsequent regular or extraordinary session, except
2 21 those which have been adopted by both houses in
2 22 different forms.
2 23 Upon final adoption of a concurrent resolution at
2 24 any extraordinary session affecting that session, or
2 25 at a regular session affecting any extraordinary
2 26 session which may be held before the next regular
2 27 session, the creation of any calendar by either house
2 28 shall be suspended and the business of the session
2 29 shall consist solely of those bills or subject matters
2 30 stated in the resolution adopted. Bills named in the
3 1 resolution, or bills containing the subject matter
3 2 provided for in the resolution, may, at any time, be
3 3 called up for debate in either house by the majority
3 4 leader of that house.
3 5 Rule 3A
3 6 International Relations Protocol
3 7 The senate and the house of representatives shall
3 8 comply with the international relations protocol
3 9 policy adopted by the international relations
3 10 committee of the legislative council.
3 11 Rule 4

3 12 Presentation of Messages
3 13 All messages between the two houses shall be sent
3 14 by the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of
3 15 the house of representatives, and shall be
3 16 communicated to the presiding officer.
3 17 Rule 5
3 18 Printing and Form of Bills
3 19 and Other Documents
3 20 Bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced,
3 21 numbered, prepared, and printed as provided by law, or
3 22 in the absence of such law, in a manner determined by
3 23 the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the
3 24 house of representatives. Proposed bills and
3 25 resolutions which are not introduced but are referred
3 26 to committee shall be tracked in the legislative
3 27 computer system as are introduced bills and
3 28 resolutions. The referral of proposed bills and
3 29 resolutions to committee shall be entered in the
3 30 journal.
4 1 All bills and joint resolutions introduced shall be
4 2 in a form and number approved by the secretary of the
4 3 senate and chief clerk of the house.
4 4 The legal counsel's office of each house shall
4 5 approve all bills before introduction.
4 6 Rule 6
4 7 Companion Bills
4 8 Identical bills introduced in ~~each house one or~~
4 9 ~~both houses~~ shall be called companion bills. Each
4 10 house shall designate the sponsor in the usual way
4 11 followed in parentheses by the sponsor of ~~the any~~
4 12 companion bill or bills in the other house. The house
4 13 where ~~the~~ a companion bill is first introduced shall
4 14 print the complete text.
4 15 Rule 7
4 16 Reprinting of Bills
4 17 Whenever any bill has been substantially amended by
4 18 either house, the secretary of the senate or the chief
4 19 clerk of the house shall order the bill reprinted on
4 20 paper of a different color. All adopted amendments
4 21 shall be distinguishable.
4 22 The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of
4 23 the house may order the printing of a reasonable
4 24 number of additional copies of any bill, resolution,
4 25 amendment, or journal.
4 26 Rule 8
4 27 Daily Clip Sheet
4 28 The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of
4 29 the house shall prepare a daily clip sheet covering
4 30 all amendments filed.
5 1 Rule 9
5 2 Reintroduction of Bills and Other Measures
5 3 A bill or resolution which has passed one house and
5 4 is rejected in the other shall not be introduced again
5 5 during that general assembly.
5 6 Rule 10
5 7 Certification of Bills and Other Enrollments
5 8 When any bill or resolution which has passed one
5 9 house is rejected or adopted in the other, notice of
5 10 such action and the date thereof shall be given to the
5 11 house of origin in writing signed by the secretary of
5 12 the senate or the chief clerk of the house.
5 13 Rule 11
5 14 Code Editor's Correction Bills
5 15 A bill recommended by the Code editor which is
5 16 passed out of committee to the floor for debate by a
5 17 committee of the house or senate and which contains
5 18 Code corrections of a nonsubstantive nature shall not
5 19 be amended on the floor of either house except
5 20 pursuant to corrective or nonsubstantive amendments
5 21 filed by the judiciary committee of the senate or the
5 22 house. Such committee amendments, whether filed at
5 23 the time of initial committee passage of the bill to
5 24 the floor for debate or after rereferral to the
5 25 committee, shall not be incorporated into the bill in
5 26 the originating house but shall be filed separately.
5 27 Amendments filed from the floor to strike sections of
5 28 the bill or the committee amendments shall be in
5 29 order. Following amendment and passage by the second
5 30 house, only amendments filed from the floor which
6 1 strike sections of the amendment of the second house
6 2 shall be in order.

6 3 A bill recommended by the Code editor which is
6 4 passed out of committee to the floor for debate by a
6 5 committee of the house or senate and which contains
6 6 Code corrections beyond those of a nonsubstantive
6 7 nature shall not be amended on the floor of either
6 8 house except pursuant to amendments filed by the
6 9 judiciary committee of the senate or the house. Such
6 10 committee amendments, whether filed at the time of
6 11 initial committee passage of the bill to the floor for
6 12 debate or after rereferral to the committee, shall not
6 13 be incorporated into the bill in the originating house
6 14 but shall be filed separately. Such a bill shall be
6 15 limited to corrections which: Adjust language to
6 16 reflect current practices, insert earlier omissions,
6 17 delete redundancies and inaccuracies, delete temporary
6 18 language, resolve inconsistencies and conflicts,
6 19 update ongoing provisions, and remove ambiguities.
6 20 Amendments filed from the floor to strike sections of
6 21 the bill or the committee amendments shall be in
6 22 order. Following amendment and passage by the second
6 23 house, only amendments filed from the floor which
6 24 strike sections of the amendment of the second house
6 25 shall be in order.
6 26 It is the intent of the house and the senate that
6 27 such bills be passed out of committee to the floor for
6 28 debate within the first four weeks of convening of a
6 29 legislative session.

6 30 Rule 12

7 1 Amendments by Other House

7 2 1. When a bill which originated in one house is
7 3 amended in the other house, the house originating the
7 4 bill may amend the amendment, concur in full in the
7 5 amendment, or refuse to concur in full in the
7 6 amendment. Precedence of motions shall be in that
7 7 order. The amendment of the other house shall not be
7 8 ruled out of order based on a question of germaneness.

7 9 a. If the house originating the bill concurs in
7 10 the amendment, the bill shall then be immediately
7 11 placed upon its final passage.

7 12 b. If the house originating the bill refuses to
7 13 concur in the amendment, the bill shall be returned to
7 14 the amending house which shall either:

7 15 (1) Recede, after which the bill shall be read for
7 16 the last time and immediately placed upon its final
7 17 passage; or

7 18 (2) Insist, which will send the bill to a
7 19 conference committee.

7 20 c. If the house originating the bill amends the
7 21 amendment, that house shall concur in the amendment as
7 22 amended and the bill shall be immediately placed on
7 23 final passage, and shall be returned to the other
7 24 house. The other house cannot further amend the bill.

7 25 (1) If the amending house which gave second
7 26 consideration to the bill concurs in the amendment to
7 27 the amendment, the bill shall then be immediately
7 28 placed upon its final passage.

7 29 (2) If the amending house refuses to concur in the
7 30 amendment to the amendment, the bill shall be returned
8 1 to the house originating the bill which shall either:

8 2 (a) Recede, after which the bill shall be read for
8 3 the last time as amended and immediately placed upon
8 4 its final passage; or

8 5 (b) Insist, which will send the bill to a
8 6 conference committee.

8 7 2. A motion to recede has precedence over a motion
8 8 to insist. Failure to recede means to insist; and
8 9 failure to insist means to recede.

8 10 3. A motion to lay on the table or to indefinitely
8 11 postpone shall be out of order with respect to motions
8 12 to recede from or insist upon and to amendments to
8 13 bills which have passed both houses.

8 14 4. A motion to concur, refuse to concur, recede,
8 15 insist, or adopt a conference committee report is in
8 16 order even though the subject matter has previously
8 17 been acted upon.

8 18 Rule 13

8 19 Conference Committee

8 20 1. Within one legislative day after either house
8 21 insists upon an amendment to a bill, the presiding
8 22 officer of the house, after consultation with the
8 23 majority leader, shall appoint three majority party

8 24 members and, after consultation with the minority
8 25 leader, shall appoint two minority party members to a
8 26 conference committee. The majority leader of the
8 27 senate, after consultation with the president, shall
8 28 appoint three majority party members and, after
8 29 consultation with and approval by the minority leader,
8 30 shall appoint two minority party members to a
9 1 conference committee. The papers shall remain with
9 2 the house that originated the bill.
9 3 2. The conference committee shall meet before the
9 4 end of the next legislative day after their
9 5 appointment, shall select a chair and shall discuss
9 6 the controversy.
9 7 3. The authority of the first conference committee
9 8 shall cover only issues related to provisions of the
9 9 bill and amendments to the bill which were adopted by
9 10 either the senate or the house of representatives and
9 11 on which the senate and house of representatives
9 12 differed. If a conference committee report is not
9 13 acted upon because such action would violate this
9 14 subsection of this rule, the inaction on the report
9 15 shall constitute refusal to adopt the conference
9 16 committee report and shall have the same effect as if
9 17 the conference committee had disagreed.
9 18 4. An agreement on recommendations must be
9 19 approved by a majority of the committee members from
9 20 each house. The committee shall submit two originals
9 21 of the report signed by a majority of the committee
9 22 members of each house with one signed original and
9 23 three copies to be submitted to each house. The
9 24 report shall first be acted upon in the house
9 25 originating the bill. Such action, including all
9 26 papers, shall be immediately referred by the secretary
9 27 of the senate or the chief clerk of the house of
9 28 representatives to the other house.
9 29 5. The report of agreement is debatable, but
9 30 cannot be amended. If the report contains recommended
10 1 amendments to the bill, adoption of the report shall
10 2 automatically adopt all amendments contained therein.
10 3 After the report is adopted, there shall be no more
10 4 debate, and the bill shall immediately be placed upon
10 5 its final passage.
10 6 6. Refusal of either house to adopt the conference
10 7 committee report has the same effect as if the
10 8 committee had disagreed.
10 9 7. If the conference committee fails to reach
10 10 agreement, a report of such failure signed by a
10 11 majority of the committee members of each house shall
10 12 be given promptly to each house. The bill shall be
10 13 returned to the house that originated the bill, the
10 14 members of the committee shall be immediately
10 15 discharged, and a new conference committee appointed
10 16 in the same manner as the first conference committee.
10 17 8. The authority of a second or subsequent
10 18 conference committee shall cover free conference
10 19 during which the committee has authority to propose
10 20 amendments to any portion of a bill provided the
10 21 amendment is within the subject matter content of the
10 22 bill as passed by the house of origin or as amended by
10 23 the second house.

10 24 Rule 14

10 25 Enrollment and Authentication of Bills

10 26 A bill or resolution which has passed both houses
10 27 shall be enrolled in the house of origin under the
10 28 direction of either the secretary of the senate or the
10 29 chief clerk of the house and its house of origin shall
10 30 be certified by the endorsement of the secretary of
11 1 the senate or the chief clerk of the house.
11 2 After enrollment, each bill shall be signed by the
11 3 president of the senate and by the speaker of the
11 4 house.

11 5 Rule 15

11 6 Concerning Other Enrollments

11 7 All resolutions and other matters which are to be
11 8 presented to the governor for approval shall be
11 9 enrolled, signed, and presented in the same manner as
11 10 bills.

11 11 All resolutions and other matters which are not to
11 12 be presented to the governor or the secretary of state
11 13 shall be enrolled, signed, and retained permanently by
11 14 the secretary of the senate or chief clerk of the

11 15 house.

11 16 Rule 16

11 17 Transmission of Bills to the Governor

11 18 After a bill has been signed in each house, it
11 19 shall be presented by the house of origin to the
11 20 governor by either the secretary of the senate or the
11 21 chief clerk of the house. The secretary or the chief
11 22 clerk shall report the date of the presentation, which
11 23 shall be entered upon the journal of the house of
11 24 origin.

11 25 Rule 17

11 26 Fiscal Notes

11 27 A fiscal note shall be attached to any bill or
11 28 joint resolution which reasonably could have an annual
11 29 effect of at least one hundred thousand dollars or a
11 30 combined total effect within five years after
12 1 enactment of five hundred thousand dollars or more on
12 2 the aggregate revenues, expenditures, or fiscal
12 3 liability of the state or its subdivisions. This rule
12 4 does not apply to appropriation and ways and means
12 5 measures where the total effect is stated in dollar
12 6 amounts.

12 7 Each fiscal note shall state in dollars the
12 8 estimated effect of the bill on the revenues,
12 9 expenditures, and fiscal liability of the state or its
12 10 subdivisions during the first five years after
12 11 enactment. The information shall specifically note
12 12 the fiscal impact for the first two years following
12 13 enactment and the anticipated impact for the
12 14 succeeding three years. The fiscal note shall specify
12 15 the source of the information. Sources of funds for
12 16 expenditures under the bill shall be stated, including
12 17 federal funds. If an accurate estimate cannot be
12 18 made, the fiscal note shall state the best available
12 19 estimate or shall state that no dollar estimate can be
12 20 made and state concisely the reason.

12 21 The preliminary determination of whether the bill
12 22 appears to require a fiscal note shall be made by the
12 23 legal services staff of the legislative services
12 24 agency. Unless the requestor specifies the request is
12 25 to be confidential, upon completion of the bill draft,
12 26 the legal services staff shall immediately send a copy
12 27 to the fiscal services director for review.

12 28 When a committee reports a bill to the floor, the
12 29 committee shall state in the report whether a fiscal
12 30 note is or is not required.

13 1 The fiscal services director or the director's
13 2 designee shall review all bills placed on the senate
13 3 or house calendars to determine whether the bills are
13 4 subject to this rule.

13 5 Additionally, a legislator may request the
13 6 preparation of a fiscal note by the fiscal services
13 7 staff for any bill or joint resolution introduced
13 8 which reasonably could be subject to this rule.

13 9 The fiscal services director or the director's
13 10 designee shall cause to be prepared and shall approve
13 11 a fiscal note within a reasonable time after receiving
13 12 a request or determining that a bill is subject to
13 13 this rule. All fiscal notes approved by the fiscal
13 14 services director shall be transmitted immediately to
13 15 the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the
13 16 house, after notifying the sponsor of the bill that a
13 17 fiscal note has been prepared, for publication in the
13 18 daily clip sheet. The secretary of the senate or
13 19 chief clerk of the house shall attach the fiscal note
13 20 to the bill as soon as it is available.

13 21 The fiscal services director may request the
13 22 cooperation of any state department or agency in
13 23 preparing a fiscal note.

13 24 A revised fiscal note may be requested by a
13 25 legislator if the fiscal effect of the bill has been
13 26 changed by adoption of an amendment. However, a
13 27 request for a revised fiscal note shall not delay
13 28 action on a bill unless so ordered by the presiding
13 29 officer of the house in which the bill is under
13 30 consideration.

14 1 If a date for adjournment has been set, then a
14 2 constitutional majority of the house in which the bill
14 3 is under consideration may waive the fiscal note
14 4 requirement during the three days prior to the date
14 5 set for adjournment.

Rule 18

Legislative Interns

Legislators may arrange student internships during the legislative session with Iowa college, university, or law school students, for which the students may receive college credit at the discretion of their schools. Each legislator is allowed only one intern at a time per legislative session, and all interns must be registered with the offices of the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house.

The purpose of the legislative intern program shall be: to provide useful staff services to legislators not otherwise provided by the general assembly; to give interested college, graduate, and law school students practical experience in the legislative process as well as providing a meaningful educational experience; and to enrich the curriculum of participating colleges and universities.

The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the house or their designees shall have the following responsibilities as regards the legislative intern program:

1. Identify a supervising faculty member at each participating institution who shall be responsible for authorizing students to participate in the intern program.

2. Provide legislators with a list of participating institutions and the names of supervising professors to contact if interested in arranging for an intern.

3. Provide interns with name badges which will allow them access to the floor of either house when required to be present by the legislators for whom they work.

4. Provide orientation materials to interns prior to the convening of each session.

Rule 19

Administrative Rules Review Committee Bills and Rule Referrals

A bill which relates to departmental rules and which is approved by the administrative rules review committee by a majority of the committee's members of each house is eligible for introduction in either house at any time and must be referred to a standing committee, which must take action on the bill within three weeks of referral, except bills referred to appropriations and ways and means committees.

If, on or after July 1, 1999, the administrative rules review committee delays the effective date of a rule until the adjournment of the next regular session of the general assembly and the speaker of the house or the president of the senate refers the rule to a standing committee, the standing committee shall review the rule within twenty-one days of the referral and shall take formal committee action by sponsoring a joint resolution to disapprove the rule, by proposing legislation relating to the rule, or by refusing to propose a joint resolution or legislation concerning the rule. The standing committee shall inform the administrative rules review committee of the committee action taken concerning the rule.

Rule 20

Time of Committee Passage and Consideration of Bills

1. This rule does not apply to concurrent or simple resolutions, joint resolutions nullifying administrative rules, senate confirmations, or bills passed by both houses in different forms. Subsection 2 of this rule does not apply to appropriations bills, ways and means bills, government oversight bills, legalizing acts, administrative rules review committee bills, bills sponsored by standing committees in response to a referral from the president of the senate or the speaker of the house of representatives relating to an administrative rule whose effective date has been delayed until the adjournment of the next regular session of the general assembly by the administrative rules review committee, bills cosponsored by majority and minority floor leaders of one house, bills in conference committee, and companion bills sponsored by the majority floor leaders of both houses after consultation with the

16 27 respective minority floor leaders. For the purposes
16 28 of this rule, a joint resolution is considered as a
16 29 bill. To be considered an appropriations, ways and
16 30 means, or government oversight bill for the purposes
17 1 of this rule, the appropriations committee, the ways
17 2 and means committee, or the government oversight
17 3 committee must either be the sponsor of the bill or
17 4 the committee of first referral in the originating
17 5 house.
17 6 2. To be placed on the calendar in the house of
17 7 origin, a bill must be first reported out of a
17 8 standing committee by Friday of the 9th week of the
17 9 first session and the 8th week of the second session.
17 10 To be placed on the calendar in the other house, a
17 11 bill must be first reported out of a standing
17 12 committee by Friday of the 13th week of the first
17 13 session and the 11th week of the second session.
17 14 3. During the 11th week of the first session and
17 15 the 9th week of the second session, each house shall
17 16 consider only bills originating in that house and
17 17 unfinished business. During the 14th week of the
17 18 first session and the 12th week of the second session,
17 19 each house shall consider only bills originating in
17 20 the other house and unfinished business. Beginning
17 21 with the 15th week of the first session and the 13th
17 22 week of the second session, each house shall consider
17 23 only bills passed by both houses, bills exempt from
17 24 subsection 2, and unfinished business.
17 25 4. A motion to reconsider filed and not disposed
17 26 of on an action taken on a bill or resolution which is
17 27 subject to a deadline under this rule may be called up
17 28 at any time before or after the day of the deadline by
17 29 the person filing the motion or after the deadline by
17 30 the majority floor leader, notwithstanding any other
18 1 rule to the contrary.

18 2 Rule 21

18 3 Resolutions

18 4 1. A "concurrent resolution" is a resolution to be
18 5 adopted by both houses of the general assembly which
18 6 expresses the sentiment of the general assembly or
18 7 deals with temporary legislative matters. It may
18 8 authorize the expenditure, for any legislative
18 9 purpose, of funds appropriated to the general
18 10 assembly. A concurrent resolution is not limited to,
18 11 but may provide for a joint convention of the general
18 12 assembly, adjournment or recess of the general
18 13 assembly, or requests to a state agency or to the
18 14 general assembly or a committee. A concurrent
18 15 resolution requires the affirmative vote of a majority
18 16 of the senators or representatives present and voting
18 17 unless otherwise specified by statute. A concurrent
18 18 resolution does not require the governor's approval
18 19 unless otherwise specified by statute. A concurrent
18 20 resolution shall be filed with the secretary of the
18 21 senate or the chief clerk of the house. A concurrent
18 22 resolution shall be printed in the bound journal after
18 23 its adoption.

18 24 2. A "joint resolution" is a resolution which
18 25 requires for approval the affirmative vote of a
18 26 constitutional majority of each house of the general
18 27 assembly. A joint resolution which appropriates funds
18 28 or enacts temporary laws must contain the clause "Be
18 29 It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
18 30 Iowa:", is equivalent to a bill, and must be
19 1 transmitted to the governor for his approval. A joint
19 2 resolution which proposes amendments to the
19 3 Constitution of the State of Iowa, ratifies amendments
19 4 to the Constitution of the United States, proposes a
19 5 request to Congress or an agency of the government of
19 6 the United States of America, proposes to Congress an
19 7 amendment to the Constitution of the United States of
19 8 America, nullifies an administrative rule, or creates
19 9 a special commission or committee must contain the
19 10 clause "Be It Resolved by the General Assembly of the
19 11 State of Iowa:" and shall not be transmitted to the
19 12 governor. A joint resolution shall not amend a
19 13 statute in the Code of Iowa.

19 14 Rule 22

19 15 Nullification Resolutions

19 16 A "nullification resolution" is a joint resolution
19 17 which nullifies all of an administrative rule, or a

19 18 severable item of an administrative rule adopted
19 19 pursuant to chapter 17A of the Code. A nullification
19 20 resolution shall not amend an administrative rule by
19 21 adding language or by inserting new language in lieu
19 22 of existing language.
19 23 A nullification resolution is debatable, but cannot
19 24 be amended on the floor of the house or senate. The
19 25 effective date of a nullification resolution shall be
19 26 stated in the resolution. Any motions filed to
19 27 reconsider adoption of a nullification resolution must
19 28 be disposed of within one legislative day of the
19 29 filing.

19 30 Rule 23

20 1 Consideration of Vetoes

20 2 1. The senate and house calendar shall include a
20 3 list known as the "Veto Calendar." The veto calendar
20 4 shall consist of:
20 5 a. Bills returned to that house by the governor in
20 6 accordance with Article III, section 16 of the
20 7 Constitution of the State of Iowa.
20 8 b. Appropriations items returned to that house by
20 9 the governor in accordance with Article III, section
20 10 16 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.
20 11 c. Bills and appropriations items received from
20 12 the other house after that house has voted to override
20 13 a veto of them by the governor.
20 14 2. Vetoes bills and appropriations items shall
20 15 automatically be placed on the veto calendar upon
20 16 receipt. Vetoes bills and appropriations items shall
20 17 not be referred to committee.
20 18 3. Upon first publication in the veto calendar,
20 19 the senate majority leader or the house majority
20 20 leader may call up a vetoed bill or appropriations
20 21 item at any time.
20 22 4. The affirmative vote of two-thirds of the
20 23 members of the body by record roll call is required on
20 24 a motion to override an executive veto or item veto.
20 25 5. A motion to override an executive veto or item
20 26 veto is debatable. A vetoed bill or appropriation
20 27 item cannot be amended in this case.
20 28 6. The vote by which a motion to override an
20 29 executive veto or item veto passes or fails to pass
20 30 either house is not subject to reconsideration under
21 1 senate rule 24 or house rule 73.
21 2 7. The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk
21 3 of the house shall immediately notify the other house
21 4 of the adoption or rejection of a motion to override
21 5 an executive veto or item veto.
21 6 8. All bills and appropriations items on the veto
21 7 calendar shall be disposed of before adjournment sine
21 8 die, unless the house having a bill or appropriation
21 9 item before it declines to do so by unanimous consent.
21 10 9. Bills and appropriations items on the veto
21 11 calendar are exempt from deadlines imposed by joint
21 12 rule 20.
21 13 JR 07;1/10/07
21 14 cc/cc/26