

CERTIFICATION OF ENROLLMENT
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4406

52nd Legislature
1991 Regular Session

Passed by the House January 30, 1991

Speaker of the
House of Representatives

Passed by the Senate February 1, 1991

President of the Senate

CERTIFICATE

I, Alan Thompson, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that the attached is **HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 4406** as passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate on the dates hereon set forth.

Chief Clerk

FILED

Secretary of State
State of Washington

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1 In order to maintain legislative integrity and secure the public
2 interest the following Code of Ethics is adopted for legislators:

3 (a) Actions which destroy independence of judgment as a legislator:

4 (1) A legislator shall not vote on or influence legislation in
5 committee or on the floor of either house, where the legislator has a
6 personal interest which is in conflict with the proper discharge of
7 legislative duties.

8 (2) A legislator shall not accept any gratuity or compensation for
9 services rendered in connection with legislative employment other than
10 legislative salary.

11 (3) A legislator shall not accept an honorarium if it can be
12 reasonably concluded that the honorarium would not have been made but
13 for the legislator's status as a legislator.

14 (4) A legislator shall not ask, receive, or agree to receive
15 anything of value upon any understanding that the legislator's vote,
16 opinion, judgment, or action will be influenced thereby.

17 ((+4)) (5) A legislator shall not solicit, receive, or accept a
18 gift, favor or service under circumstances where it could be reasonably
19 inferred that such action would influence the legislator in the
20 discharge of legislative duties, or was a reward.

21 ((+5)) (6) A legislator shall not accept any remuneration other
22 than legislative compensation for legislative advice or assistance.

23 ((+6)) (7) A legislator shall not appear before any department of
24 state government for compensation that is contingent upon action by
25 that department of state government unless the fee is set or approved
26 by that department.

27 (b) Actions which involve undue influence upon any state agency,
28 court, or governmental subdivision:

1 (1) A legislator shall not represent clients for compensation in
2 proceedings or hearings before state agencies, boards or commissions
3 involving claims of state employees.

4 (2) A legislator, singularly or through others, shall not use or
5 attempt to use improper means to influence a state agency, board or
6 commission.

7 (3) A legislator may use an official title or stationery in
8 connection with a matter or proceeding before a state agency, board or
9 commission, only if done without compensation, in connection with
10 legislative duties.

11 (4) A legislator shall not represent any claimant for compensation
12 in any claim placed before the legislature.

13 (5) A legislator shall not receive compensation for an appearance
14 before a state agency as an expert witness.

15 (c) Actions which constitute an abuse of official position or a
16 violation of public trust:

17 (1) A legislator shall not accept employment, or engage in any
18 business, or be involved in any activity which one might reasonably
19 expect would require the disclosure of privileged information gained by
20 virtue of holding legislative office.

21 (2) A legislator shall not enter into any contract with a state
22 agency involving services or property, unless the contract is made
23 after public notice and competitive bidding; except in cases where
24 public notice and competitive bidding are not required, the contract or
25 agreement shall be filed with the Board of Ethics.

26 **Employee Restrictions**

1 **Rule 2.** Section 1. A legislative employee shall not accept any
2 gratuity or compensation for services rendered in connection with
3 legislative employment other than legislative salary. A legislative
4 employee shall not accept any employment, in addition to legislative
5 employment, which would impair the employee's independence of judgment.
6 Except within the scope of employment, a legislative employee shall not
7 provide any service to a lobbyist or any other person.

8 Section 2. A legislative employee shall not accept an honorarium
9 if it can be reasonably concluded that the honorarium would not have
10 been made but for the employee's status as a legislative employee.

11 Section 3. A legislative employee shall not use or attempt to use
12 the employee's official position to (1) personally obtain any
13 privilege, exemption, special treatment or any other thing of value, or
14 (2) obtain any such benefit for others except as required to perform
15 duties within the scope of employment.

16 Section ((3)) 4. A legislative employee shall not accept or
17 solicit anything of value for personal benefit or for the benefit of
18 others under circumstances in which it can be reasonably inferred that
19 the legislative employee's independence of judgment is impaired or is
20 intended as a reward for any official action.

21 Section ((4)) 5. A legislative employee shall not disclose
22 confidential information acquired by reason of the employee's official
23 position to any person or group not entitled to receive such
24 information, nor shall the employee use such information for personal
25 gain or benefit or for the benefit of others.

26 Section ((5)) 6. A legislative employee shall not enter into any
27 contract with a state agency involving services or property, unless the
28 contract is made after public notice and competitive bidding; except in

1 cases where public notice and competitive bidding are not required, the
2 contract or agreement shall be filed with the appropriate board of
3 ethics.

4 Section ((6)) 7. A legislative employee shall not solicit or
5 accept contributions for any candidate or political committee during
6 working hours. At no time shall a legislative employee directly or
7 indirectly coerce another employee into making a contribution to a
8 candidate or a political committee. No legislative employee, as a
9 condition of becoming or remaining employed, may directly or indirectly
10 be required to make any contribution to a political candidate,
11 committee, or party.

12 Joint Session

13 **Rule 3.** Whenever there shall be a joint session of the two
14 houses, the proceedings shall be entered at length upon the journal of
15 each house. The lieutenant governor or president of the senate shall
16 preside over such joint session, and the clerk of the house shall act
17 as the clerk thereof, except in the case of the joint session held for
18 the purpose of canvassing the votes of constitutional elective state
19 officers, when the speaker shall preside over such joint sessions. The
20 lieutenant governor shall not act in said joint session except as the
21 presiding officer, and in no case shall have the right to give the
22 deciding vote.

23 Motions for Joint Session

1 holders of the papers shall first present the report of the committee
2 to their house. Every report of a conference committee must have the
3 signatures of a majority of the conference committee members of each
4 house. Conference committee reports must be signed at a meeting duly
5 convened by the chief clerk of the house for senate bills or the
6 secretary of the senate for house bills.

7 **Conference Committee Appointees**

8 **Rule 7.** The presiding officer of each house shall appoint on
9 each conference committee three members, selecting them so as to
10 represent, in each case, the majority and minority positions as relates
11 to the subject matter, and to the extent possible the majority and
12 minority political parties.

13 **~~((Free Conference Request))~~ Failure to Agree**

14 **Rule 8.** In case of failure of the conferees to agree on matters
15 directly at issue between the two houses, the committee may in addition
16 consider new proposed items within the scope and object of the bill in
17 conference ~~((for the purpose of requesting the powers of free
18 conference))~~. A report ~~((requesting the powers of free conference
19 shall be made in the same manner as other reports of conference
20 committees and shall set forth the proposed report of a free conference
21 committee, including))~~ proposing new items shall include all amendments
22 to the bill or resolution ~~((to be))~~ agreed upon by the ~~((free))~~

1 conference committee. The proposed report may be in the form of a new
2 bill or resolution and such report must have the signatures of a
3 majority of the members of the committee appointed from each house.

4 ~~((Free Conference Committee~~

5 ~~Rule 9. Upon request for free conference the power of free~~
6 ~~conference may be granted by the two houses to the same committee, to~~
7 ~~whom only the proposed free conference report may be committed, or the~~
8 ~~committee may be discharged and a new committee appointed with the~~
9 ~~power of conference, as defined in Joint Rule 6. The report of the~~
10 ~~committee of free conference shall be acted upon in the same manner as~~
11 ~~provided for reports of conference committees. The report of a free~~
12 ~~conference committee must have the signatures of a majority of the~~
13 ~~members of the committee appointed from each house. Free conference~~
14 ~~committee reports must be signed at a meeting duly convened by the~~
15 ~~chief clerk of the house for senate bills or the secretary of the~~
16 ~~senate for house bills.))~~

17 ~~Report of Conference ((and Free Conference)) Committee, How~~
18 ~~Made Out; Whom Returned to~~

19 ~~Rule ((10)) 9. The conference ((or free conference)) committee~~
20 ~~shall submit the bill as amended together with three signed copies of~~
21 ~~its report to the house if a senate bill, and to the senate, if a house~~
22 ~~bill. A copy of the report shall be placed upon the desk of each~~

1 member of the legislature at the time the report is received by this
2 house. If this house acts to approve the report and pass the bill as
3 amended, it shall then transmit its action, the bill, and two copies of
4 the report to the other house.

5 **Adoption of Reports***

6 **Rule ((11)) 10.** The report of a conference ((or free conference))
7 committee may be adopted by acclamation, but concurrence in the bill as
8 amended shall be by roll call and the ayes and nays entered on the
9 journals of the respective houses. The report must be voted upon in
10 its entirety and cannot be amended. The report shall be read in full
11 in each house before a vote is taken on the report. The senate and
12 house, within their own bodies, can suspend the reading of a report in
13 full. Each house shall have twenty-four hours from the time of proper
14 receipt, by the chief clerk of the house and the secretary of the
15 senate, and by distribution to the desks of the members, to consider
16 reports from a ((free)) conference committee which has proposed new
17 items within the scope and object of the bill in conference. Neither
18 house may vote thereon until the twenty-four hour period shall have
19 elapsed. The clerk and the secretary shall place the reports on the
20 desks of the members as soon as possible. The foregoing provisions
21 relating to twenty-four hour intervals may be suspended by the senate
22 or the house of representatives by a two-thirds vote of the members
23 present, and such suspension shall apply only to the house voting to
24 suspend these provisions. No floor vote may be taken on any ((free))
25 conference committee report without a summary of additions, changes,

1 and deletions made by the ((free)) conference committee with a
2 reference in each instance to the page and line number or numbers in
3 the report containing said additions, changes, or deletions.

4 *Requires a constitutional majority. Requires two-thirds on
5 constitutional amendment.

6 **Messages Between the Two Houses**

7 **Rule ((12)) 11**. Messages from the senate to the house of
8 representatives shall be delivered by the secretary or assistant
9 secretary, and messages from the house of representatives to the senate
10 shall be delivered by the chief clerk or assistant.

11 **Final Action on Bills, How Communicated**

12 **Rule ((13)) 12**. Each house shall communicate its final action on
13 any bill or resolution, or matter in which the other may be interested,
14 in writing, signed by the secretary or clerk of the house from which
15 such notice is sent.

16 **Enrolled Bills - Presiding Officer to Sign**

17 **Rule ((14)) 13**. After a bill shall have passed both houses and all
18 amendments have been carefully engrossed therein, it shall be signed by
19 the presiding officer of each house in open session, first in the house

1 in which it originated. The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk
2 of the house shall present the original bill to the governor for
3 signature, who, after taking action thereon, shall transmit it to the
4 office of the secretary of state.

5 **Disposition of Enrolled Bills**

6 **Rule ((15)) 14.** Whenever any bill shall have passed both houses,
7 the house transmitting the bill in its final form to the governor shall
8 also file with the secretary of state a copy of the bill together with
9 the history of such bill up to the time of transmission to the
10 governor.

11 **Transmission of Documents**

12 **Rule ((16)) 15.** Each house shall transmit to the other all
13 documents on which any bill or resolution may be founded.

14 **Joint and Concurrent Resolutions; Memorials**

15 **Rule ((17)) 16.** All memorials and resolutions from the legislature
16 addressed to the President of the United States, to the Congress or
17 either house thereof, to any other branch of the Federal government, to
18 any other branch of state government, or to any unit of local
19 government shall be in the form of joint memorials. Proposed

1 amendments to the state Constitution shall be in the form of joint
2 resolutions. Business between the two houses such as joint sessions,
3 adopting or amending joint rules, creating or empowering joint
4 committees, opening and closing business of the legislature and all
5 such related matters shall be in the form of concurrent resolutions.
6 Joint memorials, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions, up to
7 and including the signing thereof by the presiding officer of each
8 house, shall be subject to the rules governing the course of bills.
9 Concurrent resolutions may be adopted without a roll call. Concurrent
10 resolutions authorizing investigations or authorizing the expenditure
11 or allocation of any money or relating to any joint committee must be
12 adopted by roll call, and the yeas and nays recorded in the journal.

13 **Amendatory Bills**

14 **Rule ((18)) 17**. All amendatory bills shall refer to the section or
15 sections of the official codes and statutes of Washington, and
16 supplements thereto and to the respective Session Laws, to be amended.

17 **Amendatory Bills, How Drawn**

18 **Rule ((19)) 18**. Bills introduced in either house intended to amend
19 existing statutes shall have the words which are amendatory to such
20 existing statutes underlined. Any matter to be deleted from the
21 existing statutes shall be indicated by lining out such matter with a
22 broken line and enclosing the lined out material within double

1 parentheses, and no bill shall be printed or acted upon until the
2 provisions of this rule shall have been complied with.

3 New sections need not be underlined but shall be designated "NEW
4 SECTION." in upper case type and such designation shall be underlined.

5 No bill shall be introduced by title only, and, in the event a bill
6 is not complete, at least section 1 shall be set forth in full before
7 the bill may be accepted for introduction.

8 Amendments to bills will be acted upon in the manner provided in
9 the Rules of the Senate and in the Rules of the House. No amendment to
10 a bill shall be considered which strikes the entire subject matter of
11 a bill, and substitutes in lieu thereof entirely new subject matter not
12 germane to the original or engrossed bill.

13 **Amendments to State Constitution; Action by Legislature**

14 **Rule ((20)) 19.** Amendments to the state Constitution may be
15 proposed in either branch of the legislature by joint resolution; and
16 if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to
17 each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be
18 entered on their respective journals with the ayes and nays thereon.
19 (Const., art. 23, sec. 1.)

20 **Publicity of Proposed Amendments to State Constitution**

21 **Rule ((21)) 20.** The legislature shall provide methods of publicity
22 of all laws or parts of laws, and amendments to the Constitution

1 referred to the people with arguments for and against the laws and
2 amendments so referred, so that each voter of the state shall receive
3 the publication as soon as possible before the election at which they
4 are to be voted upon. (Const., art. 2, sec. 1e.)

5 **Initiative Petition Before the Legislature**

6 **Rule ((22)) 21.** Initiative petitions filed with the secretary of
7 state not less than ten days before any regular session of the
8 legislature shall take precedence over all other measures in the
9 legislature except appropriation bills and shall be either enacted or
10 rejected without change or amendment by the legislature before the end
11 of such regular session. Upon certification from the secretary of
12 state that an initiative to the legislature has received sufficient
13 valid signatures, the secretary of state shall submit certified copies
14 of the said initiative to the state senate and the house of
15 representatives. Upon receipt of said initiative, each body of the
16 legislature through its presiding officers shall refer the certified
17 copies of the initiative to a proper committee.

18 Upon receipt of a committee report on an initiative to the
19 legislature, each house shall treat the measure in the same manner as
20 bills, memorials and resolutions, except that initiatives cannot be
21 placed on the calendar for amendment. After the action of each body
22 has been recorded on the final passage or any other action by
23 resolution or otherwise which may refer the initiative to the people
24 has been recorded, the president and secretary of the senate and the
25 speaker and chief clerk of the house will certify, each for its own

1 body, to the secretary of state the action taken. (Const., art. 2,
2 sec. 1a.)

3 **Adjournment**

4 **Rule ((23)) 22.** Neither house shall adjourn for more than three
5 days, nor to any place other than that in which they may be sitting,
6 without the consent of the other. (Const., art. 2, sec. 11.)

7 **Adjournment Sine Die**

8 **Rule ((24)) 23.** Adjournment sine die shall be made only by
9 concurrent resolution.

10 **Operation of Committees During Interim**

11 **Rule ((25)) 24.** During the interim between legislative sessions
12 the membership and structure of each standing committee of each house
13 of the legislature shall be continued for the purpose of studying and
14 making recommendations to any subsequent session. Each standing
15 committee shall have the following powers and duties:

16 (1) To perform either through the standing committee as a whole or
17 through subcommittees thereof or select committees thereof all duties
18 and functions customarily delegated to legislative committees acting
19 within the scope of the duties exercised by such committee concerning

1 the subject matter with which the legislative standing committee is
2 generally entrusted during a regular or special legislative session;

3 (2) To examine and study the administrative organization and
4 procedures of the state government, its officers, boards, committees,
5 commissions, institutions, and other state agencies and to make
6 recommendations where found advisable directed to the elimination of
7 unnecessary overlapping or duplication of functions, procedures, and
8 expenditures and to the promotion of economy and efficiency in state
9 government and as particularly related to the scope of the activities
10 related to the standing legislative committee while the legislature is
11 in session;

12 (3) To make such other studies and examinations of the state
13 government and its agencies as it may find advisable and to hear
14 complaints, hold hearings, gather information, and make findings of
15 fact with respect thereto within the scope of the activities related to
16 the standing legislative committee while the legislature is in session;

17 (4) To make reports from time to time to the members of the
18 legislature and to the public with respect to any of its findings and
19 recommendations.

20 For the purposes above mentioned the Facilities and Operations
21 Committee established in the Senate and a corresponding similar
22 committee in the House of Representatives shall be authorized to select
23 such clerical, legal, accounting, research, and other assistants as may
24 be deemed desirable to work for the standing committees established
25 hereby, and the compensation and salary of such employees shall be
26 fixed by such committees in each respective house subject to such
27 legislative appropriations as shall be or have been made for such

1 purposes by the legislature for the Senate and the House of
2 Representatives respectively.

3 With reference to the studies and investigations to be undertaken,
4 each standing committee may only study subjects, areas and problems
5 assigned to such committee by the respective house or by the rules
6 committees of the respective house.

7 During the interim between sessions, proposed committee bills which
8 may be developed as a result of the studies and investigations made by
9 such standing committees may be proposed and filed by such committees,
10 and such proposed committee bills shall bear the signature of a
11 majority of the members of such standing committee. Proposed Senate
12 bills shall be filed with the secretary of the Senate. Proposed House
13 bills shall be filed with the chief clerk of the House.

14 During the interim between legislative sessions such committee bill
15 proposals shall be printed and referred to the committee on rules.

16 **Joint Legislative Committees**

17 **Rule ((26)) 25.** Joint legislative committees may be created by
18 concurrent resolution originating in either house and passed by a
19 majority vote of both houses. These committees shall be subject to the
20 rules and procedures of the House and Senate. The resolution shall set
21 forth all administrative matters including staffing, facilities,
22 travel, budgets and grant applications, receipts and expenditures from
23 non-legislative sources. All personnel matters and all expenditures
24 from any fund source shall be subject to approval by the Senate
25 Facilities and Operations Committee and the House Executive Rules

1 Committee. The procedure for selecting joint committee chairs and
2 vice-chairs and their terms of office shall also be provided by the
3 resolution. Staffing for joint legislative committees shall as much as
4 possible be done through existing legislative staff. When existing
5 staff are assigned to joint legislative committees they shall continue
6 to be paid and reimbursed by the house from which they were assigned.

7 Joint legislative committees shall have a quorum present to take
8 executive action.

9 Joint legislative committees may have the powers of subpoena, the
10 power to administer oaths, and the power to issue commissions for the
11 examination of witnesses in accordance with the provisions of chapter
12 44.16 RCW. Before a joint legislative committee may issue any process,
13 the committee chairperson shall file with the committee on rules of
14 both houses, a statement of purpose setting forth the name or names of
15 those subject to process. The respective rules committee shall
16 consider every proposed issuance of process at a meeting of the rules
17 committee immediately following the filing of the statement with the
18 committee. The process shall not be issued prior to approval by a
19 majority of the membership of each rules committee. The process shall
20 be limited to the named individuals.

21 **Joint Committee Hearings**

22 **Rule ((27)) 26.** Whenever any standing, select, or special
23 committee of either house shall desire to arrange for a public hearing
24 upon any subject of legislative study pending before such committee, it
25 shall be the duty of the chairperson of such committee to consult with

1 the chairperson of the corresponding committee of the other house and
2 endeavor to arrange a hearing by the committees of the two houses.

3 All joint public hearings held by the committees shall be scheduled
4 at least five days in advance, shall be open to the public, and shall
5 be given publicity. The notice and scheduling provision shall not
6 apply to joint hearings held after the tenth day preceding adjournment
7 sine die of any regular session or during any special session.

8 **Each House Judge of Its Own Membership**

9 **Rule ((28)) 27.** Each house of the legislature is the judge of the
10 qualifications and election of its members, and shall try all contested
11 elections of its members in such manner as it may direct. (Const., art.
12 2, sec. 8.)

13 **Sessions of the Legislature**

14 **Rule ((29)) 28.** The sessions of the legislature shall be held
15 annually, convening at 12:00 o'clock noon on the second Monday of
16 January each year, as provided by RCW 44.04.010 in accordance with art.
17 2, section 12 of the state Constitution.

18 **Amendments to Joint Rules**

1 **Rule ((30)) 29.** These joint rules may be amended by concurrent
2 resolution agreed to by a majority of the members of each house,
3 provided one day's notice be given of the motion thereof.

4 **Joint Rules to Apply for Biennium**

5 **Rule ((31)) 30.** The permanent joint rules adopted by the
6 legislature shall govern any session called during the same legislative
7 biennium.

8 **Open Standing Committee Meeting**

9 **Rule ((32)) 31.** During its consideration of or vote on any bill,
10 resolution or memorial, the deliberations of any standing committee of
11 the legislature shall be open to the public in accordance with the
12 rules of each house.

13 **Standing Committees - Duties**

14 **Rule ((33)) 32.** (1) All standing, select, and special committees
15 of both houses may take executive action on bills in Olympia only.
16 Committee hearings of either house may be held while the legislature is
17 convened and hearings of standing committees may be held during a
18 recessed or interim period.

1 (2) The rules committee of either house may provide for schedules,
2 locations, or additional meetings of any standing committee of the same
3 house as may be determined necessary.

4 (3) Subject to the approval of the rules committee of the
5 appropriate house, standing committees, interim subcommittees, and
6 interim select committees may conduct hearings and scheduling without
7 a quorum being present.

8 **Standing Committees - Expenses - Subpoena Power**

9 **Rule ((34)) 33.** Regardless of whether the legislature is in
10 session, and subject to the provisions of Rule ((33)) 32 to the extent
11 that it is applicable, members of the legislature and the president of
12 the senate may receive from moneys appropriated for the legislature,
13 reimbursement for necessary travel expenses and payments in lieu of
14 subsistence and lodging for conducting official business of the
15 legislature.

16 The legislative committees of the senate and of the house of
17 representatives, may have the powers of subpoena, the power to
18 administer oaths, and the power to issue commissions for the
19 examination of witnesses in accordance with the provisions of chapter
20 44.16 RCW if and when specifically authorized by the committee on rules
21 of the respective house for specific purposes and for specific subjects
22 in accordance with the authorization of the committee on rules or
23 pursuant to rules established by the respective house.

1

Committee Procedures

2 **Rule ((35)) 34.** Any person whose reputation may be unfairly
3 injured by testimony at a committee hearing shall be given a reasonable
4 opportunity to rebut that testimony. Each committee chairperson shall
5 conduct hearings so as to afford reasonable protection of that right.
6 In addition, any person who believes their reputation may have been
7 unfairly injured by such testimony shall be entitled, upon submitting
8 a timely request, to (1) an accurate record of the pertinent testimony;
9 (2) an opportunity to voluntarily appear before the committee and
10 testify; and (3) an opportunity to file a sworn written statement of
11 facts or other documents for incorporation into the hearing record.

12

Legislative Polling

13 **Rule ((36)) 35.** The use of public funds by a legislator or
14 legislative employee for legislative polling, including mailed
15 questionnaires, is authorized only when the following criteria are met:

16 (1) Polling must be authorized by a legislator, and confined to
17 soliciting opinions or facts relative to legislative issues or studies;

18 (2) The identity of the legislator, legislative committee, or party
19 caucus conducting the poll must be disclosed to the person being
20 polled;

21 (3) In any year in which a legislator is a candidate for public
22 office, no poll may be conducted by or on behalf of such legislator
23 during the period between June 1st and the general election day of that

1 year or, in the event of a special election, no poll may be conducted
2 by or on behalf of such legislator during the period between either
3 sixty days prior to the election or the date of the filing of the
4 legislator for the office subject to special election, whichever occurs
5 last, and the special election. Such polling is not prohibited during
6 any special legislative session or during the thirty days preceding
7 such session. A legislative committee may authorize or conduct a poll
8 at any time if the poll conforms to subsections (1), (2), and (4) of
9 this rule; and

10 (4) The polling complies with all other pertinent laws and rules.

11 **Bills to be Engrossed**

12 **Rule ((37)) 36.** Any bill amended in the house of its origin shall
13 be engrossed before being transmitted to the other house. The
14 secretary or clerk of the receiving house, as the case may be, may
15 waive the right to receive an engrossed bill.

16 **Convening Special Legislative Sessions**

17 **Rule ((38)) 37.** The legislature may convene a special legislative
18 session as follows:

19 (1) A resolution calling for convening a special legislative
20 session shall set forth the date and time for convening the session,
21 the duration of the session which shall not exceed 30 days, together
22 with the purpose or purposes for which such session is called. Members

1 of the house or senate may present a proposed resolution for the
2 convening of a special legislative session to the committee on rules of
3 their respective houses.

4 (2) The authority to place a resolution convening a special
5 legislative session before the legislature is vested in the committee
6 on rules of the house of representatives and the committee on rules of
7 the senate.

8 (3) Upon a majority vote of both the committee on rules of the
9 house and the committee on rules of the senate in favor of a resolution
10 convening a special legislative session, a vote of the house and senate
11 shall be taken on such resolution.

12 (4) The chief clerk of the house and the secretary of the senate
13 shall conduct the vote on the resolution by written ballot of the
14 members of their respective houses under such procedures as may be
15 ordered by the committee on rules of their house. The results of such
16 vote shall be transmitted to the members of the legislature and shall
17 be a public record and shall be entered upon the journal of the house
18 and senate at the convening of the next legislative session.

19 (5) If two-thirds of the members elected or appointed to each house
20 vote in favor of the resolution, then a special legislative session
21 shall be convened in accordance with the resolution. (Const., art. 2,
22 sec. 12.)