

Substituted for HCR7
(P. 324) 2/7/01

2/7/01 adopted
2/7/01 Motion to R/C
by Humer

FILED JAN 30 '01

1 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 6
2 BY COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
3 A Concurrent Resolution relating to joint rules of
4 the Senate and House of Representatives for the
5 Seventy-ninth General Assembly.
6 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE, THE HOUSE OF
7 REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING, That the joint rules of
8 the Senate and House of Representatives for the
9 ~~Seventy-eighth~~ Seventy-ninth General Assembly shall
10 be:

11 JOINT RULES OF THE
12 SENATE AND HOUSE

13 Rule 1

14 Suspension of Joint Rules

15 The joint rules of the general assembly may be
16 suspended by concurrent resolution, duly adopted by a
17 constitutional majority of the senate and the house.

18 Rule 2

19 Designation of Sessions

20 Each regular session of a general assembly shall be
21 designated by the year in which such regular session
22 commences.

23 Rule 3

24 Sessions of a General Assembly

25 The election of officers, organization, hiring and
26 compensation of employees, and standing committees in
27 each house of the general assembly and action taken by
28 each house shall carry over from the first to the
29 second regular session and to any extraordinary
30 session of the same general assembly. The status of

502
6

1 each bill and resolution shall be the same at the
2 beginning of each second session as it was immediately
3 before adjournment of the previous regular or
4 extraordinary session; however the rules of either
5 house may provide for re-referral of some or all bills
6 and resolutions to standing committees upon
7 adjournment of each session or at the beginning of a
8 subsequent regular or extraordinary session, except
9 those which have been adopted by both houses in
10 different forms.

11 Upon final adoption of a concurrent resolution at
12 any extraordinary session affecting that session, or
13 at a regular session affecting any extraordinary
14 session which may be held before the next regular
15 session, the creation of any calendar by either house
16 shall be suspended and the business of the session
17 shall consist solely of those bills or subject matters
18 stated in the resolution adopted. Bills named in the
19 resolution, or bills containing the subject matter
20 provided for in the resolution, may, at any time, be
21 called up for debate in either house by the majority
22 leader of that house.

23 Rule 3A'

24 International Relations Protocol

25 The senate and the house of representatives shall
26 comply with the international relations protocol
27 policy adopted by the international relations
28 committee of the legislative council.

29 Rule 4

30 Presentation of Messages

1 All messages between the two houses shall be sent
2 by the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of
3 the house of representatives, shall be communicated to
4 the presiding officer.

5 Rule 5

6 Printing and Form of Bills
7 and Other Documents

8 Bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced,
9 numbered, prepared, and printed as provided by law, or
10 in the absence of such law, in a manner determined by
11 the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the
12 house of representatives. Proposed bills and
13 resolutions which are not introduced but are referred
14 to committee shall be tracked in the legislative
15 computer system as are introduced bills and
16 resolutions. The referral of proposed bills and
17 resolutions to committee shall be entered in the
18 journal.

19 All bills and joint resolutions introduced shall be
20 in a form and number approved by the secretary of the
21 senate and chief clerk of the house.

22 The legal counsel's office of each house shall
23 approve all bills before introduction.

24 Rule 6

25 Companion Bills

26 Identical bills introduced in each house shall be
27 called companion bills. Each house shall designate
28 the sponsor in the usual way followed in parentheses
29 by the sponsor of the companion bill in the other
30 house. The house where the bill is first introduced

1 shall print the complete text.

2 Rule 7

3 Reprinting of Bills

4 Whenever any bill has been substantially amended by
5 either house, the secretary of the senate or the chief
6 clerk of the house shall order the bill reprinted on
7 paper of a different color. All adopted amendments
8 shall be distinguishable.

9 The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of
10 the house may order the printing of a reasonable
11 number of additional copies of any bill, resolution,
12 amendment, or journal.

13 Rule 8

14 Daily Clip Sheet

15 The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of
16 the house shall prepare a daily clip sheet covering
17 all amendments filed.

18 Rule 9

19 Reintroduction of Bills and Other Measures

20 A bill or resolution which has passed one house and
21 is rejected in the other shall not be introduced again
22 during that general assembly.

23 Rule 10

24 Certification of Bills and Other Enrollments

25 When any bill or resolution which has passed one
26 house is rejected or adopted in the other, notice of
27 such action and the date thereof shall be given to the
28 house of origin in writing signed by the secretary of
29 the senate or the chief clerk of the house.

30 Rule 11

1 Code Editor's Correction Bills

2 A bill recommended by the Code editor which is
3 passed out of committee to the floor for debate by a
4 committee of the house or senate within the first four
5 weeks of convening of a legislative session and which
6 contains Code corrections of a nonsubstantive nature
7 shall not be amended on the floor of either house
8 except pursuant to corrective or nonsubstantive
9 amendments filed by the judiciary committee of the
10 senate or the house. Such committee amendments,
11 whether filed at the time of initial committee passage
12 of the bill to the floor for debate or after
13 rereferral to the committee, shall not be incorporated
14 into the bill in the originating house but shall be
15 filed separately. Amendments filed from the floor to
16 strike sections of the bill or the committee
17 amendments shall be in order. Following amendment and
18 passage by the second house, only amendments filed
19 from the floor which strike sections of the amendment
20 of the second house shall be in order.

21 A bill recommended by the Code editor which is
22 passed out of committee to the floor for debate by a
23 committee of the house or senate within the first four
24 weeks of convening of a legislative session and which
25 contains Code corrections beyond those of a
26 nonsubstantive nature shall not be amended on the
27 floor of either house except pursuant to amendments
28 filed by the judiciary committee of the senate or the
29 house. Such committee amendments, whether filed at
30 the time of initial committee passage of the bill to

SCR 6

1 the floor for debate or after rereferral to the
2 committee, shall not be incorporated into the bill in
3 the originating house but shall be filed separately.
4 Such a bill shall be limited to corrections which:
5 Adjust language to reflect current practices, insert
6 earlier omissions, delete redundancies and
7 inaccuracies, delete temporary language, resolve
8 inconsistencies and conflicts, update ongoing
9 provisions, and remove ambiguities. Amendments filed
10 from the floor to strike sections of the bill or the
11 committee amendments shall be in order. Following
12 amendment and passage by the second house, only
13 amendments filed from the floor which strike sections
14 of the amendment of the second house shall be in
15 order.

16 Rule 12

17 Amendments by Other House

18 1. When a bill which originated in one house is
19 amended in the other house, the house originating the
20 bill may amend the amendment, concur in full in the
21 amendment, or refuse to concur in full in the
22 amendment. Precedence of motions shall be in that
23 order. The amendment of the other house shall not be
24 ruled out of order based on a question of germaneness.
25 a. If the house originating the bill concurs in
26 the amendment, the bill shall then be immediately
27 placed upon its final passage.
28 b. If the house originating the bill refuses to
29 concur in the amendment, the bill shall be returned to
30 the amending house which shall either:

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

4 (2) Insist, which will send the bill to a
5 conference committee.

6 c. If the house originating the bill amends the
7 amendment, that house shall concur in the amendment as
8 amended and the bill shall be immediately placed on
9 final passage, and shall be returned to the other
10 house. The other house cannot further amend the bill.

11 (1) If the amending house which gave second
12 consideration to the bill concurs in the amendment to
13 the amendment, the bill shall then be immediately
14 placed upon its final passage.

15 (2) If the amending house refuses to concur in the
16 amendment to the amendment, the bill shall be returned
17 to the house originating the bill which shall either:

18 (a) Recede, after which the bill shall be read for
19 the last time as amended and immediately placed upon
20 its final passage; or

21 (b) Insist, which will send the bill to a
22 conference committee.

23 2. A motion to recede has precedence over a motion
24 to insist. Failure to recede means to insist; and
25 failure to insist means to recede.

26 3. A motion to lay on the table or to indefinitely
27 postpone shall be out of order with respect to motions
28 to recede from or insist upon and to amendments to
29 bills which have passed both houses.

30 4. A motion to concur, refuse to concur, recede,

1 insist, or adopt a conference committee report is in
2 order even though the subject matter has previously
3 been acted upon.

4 Rule 13

5 Conference Committee

6 1. Within one legislative day after either house
7 insists upon an amendment to a bill, the presiding
8 officer of the house, after consultation with the
9 majority leader, shall appoint three majority party
10 members and, after consultation with the minority
11 leader, shall appoint two minority party members to a
12 conference committee. The majority leader of the
13 senate, after consultation with the president, shall
14 appoint three majority party members and, after
15 consultation with and approval by the minority leader,
16 shall appoint two minority party members to a
17 conference committee. The papers shall remain with
18 the house that originated the bill.

19 2. The conference committee shall meet before the
20 end of the next legislative day after their
21 appointment, shall select a chair and shall discuss
22 the controversy.

23 3. The authority of the first conference committee
24 shall cover only issues related to provisions of the
25 bill and amendments to the bill which were adopted by
26 either the senate or the house of representatives and
27 on which the senate and house of representatives
28 differed. If a conference committee report is not
29 acted upon because such action would violate this
30 subsection of this rule, the inaction on the report

1 shall constitute refusal to adopt the conference
2 committee report and shall have the same effect as if
3 the conference committee had disagreed.

4 4. An agreement on recommendations must be
5 approved by at least three members from each house.
6 The committee shall submit two originals of the report
7 signed by at least three members of each house with
8 one signed original and three copies to be submitted
9 to each house. The report shall first be acted upon
10 in the house originating the bill. Such action,
11 including all papers, shall be immediately referred by
12 the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the
13 house of representatives to the other house.

14 5. The report of agreement is debatable, but
15 cannot be amended. If the report contains recommended
16 amendments to the bill, adoption of the report shall
17 automatically adopt all amendments contained therein.
18 After the report is adopted, there shall be no more
19 debate, and the bill shall immediately be placed upon
20 its final passage.

21 6. Refusal of either house to adopt the conference
22 committee report has the same effect as if the
23 committee had disagreed.

24 7. If the conference committee fails to reach
25 agreement, a report of such failure signed by at least
26 three members of each house shall be given promptly to
27 each house. The bill shall be returned to the house
28 that originated the bill, the members of the committee
29 shall be immediately discharged, and a new conference
30 committee appointed in the same manner as the first

SCR 6

1 conference committee.

2 8. The authority of a second or subsequent
3 conference committee shall cover free conference
4 during which the committee has authority to propose
5 amendments to any portion of a bill provided the
6 amendment is within the subject matter content of the
7 bill as passed by the house of origin or as amended by
8 the second house.

9 Rule 14

10 Enrollment and Authentication of Bills

11 A bill or resolution which has passed both houses
12 shall be enrolled in the house of origin under the
13 direction of either the secretary or the chief clerk
14 and its house of origin shall be certified by the
15 endorsement of the secretary of the senate or the
16 chief clerk of the house.

17 After enrollment, each bill shall be signed by the
18 president of the senate and by the speaker of the
19 house.

20 Rule 15

21 Concerning other Enrollments

22 All resolutions and other matters which are to be
23 presented to the governor for approval shall be
24 enrolled, signed, and presented in the same manner as
25 bills.

26 All resolutions and other matters which are not to
27 be presented to the governor or the secretary of state
28 shall be enrolled, signed, and retained permanently by
29 the secretary of the senate or chief clerk of the
30 house.

1

Rule 16

2

Transmission of Bills to the Governor

3

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

10

Rule 17

11

Fiscal Notes

12

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

22

Each fiscal note shall state in dollars the estimated effect of the bill on the revenues, expenditures, and fiscal liability of the state or its subdivisions during the first five years after enactment. The information shall specifically note the fiscal impact for the first two years following enactment and the anticipated impact for the succeeding three years. The fiscal note shall specify the source of the information. Sources of funds for

SCR 6

1 expenditures under the bill shall be stated, including
2 federal funds. If the fiscal director cannot make an
3 accurate estimate, the director shall state the best
4 available estimate or shall state that no dollar
5 estimate can be made and state concisely the reason.

6 The preliminary determination of whether the bill
7 appears to require a fiscal note shall be made by the
8 legislative service bureau which shall send a copy of
9 the request to the legislative fiscal bureau unless
10 the requestor specifies the request is to be
11 confidential. Upon completion of the bill draft, the
12 legislative service bureau shall immediately send a
13 copy to the legislative fiscal director for review.

14 When a committee reports a bill to the floor, the
15 committee shall state in the report whether a fiscal
16 note is or is not required.

17 The legislative fiscal director shall review all
18 bills placed on the senate or house calendars to
19 determine whether the bills are subject to this rule.

20 Additionally, a legislator may request the
21 preparation of a fiscal note by the legislative fiscal
22 bureau for any bill or joint resolution introduced
23 which reasonably could be subject to this rule.

24 The legislative fiscal director shall cause to be
25 prepared and shall approve a fiscal note within a
26 reasonable time after receiving a request or
27 determining that a bill is subject to this rule. All
28 fiscal notes approved by the legislative fiscal bureau
29 director shall be transmitted immediately to the
30 secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the

SCR 6

1 house, after notifying the sponsor of the bill that a
2 fiscal note has been prepared, for publication in the
3 daily clip sheet. The secretary of the senate or
4 chief clerk of the house shall attach the fiscal note
5 to the bill as soon as it is available.

6 The legislative fiscal director may request the
7 cooperation of any state department or agency in
8 preparing a fiscal note.

9 A revised fiscal note may be requested by a
10 legislator if the fiscal effect of the bill has been
11 changed by adoption of an amendment. However, a
12 request for a revised fiscal note shall not delay
13 action on a bill unless so ordered by the presiding
14 officer of the house in which the bill is under
15 consideration.

16 If a date for adjournment has been set, then a
17 constitutional majority of the house in which the bill
18 is under consideration may waive the fiscal note
19 requirement during the three days prior to the date
20 set for adjournment.

21 Rule 18

22 Legislative Interns

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

SCR 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

27 Rule 19
28 Administrative Rules Review Committee Bills
29 and Rule Referrals
30 A bill which relates to departmental rules and

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

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

22

Rule 20

23 Time of Committee Passage and Consideration of Bills

24 1. This rule does not apply to concurrent or
25 simple resolutions, joint resolutions nullifying
26 administrative rules, senate confirmations, bills
27 embodying redistricting plans prepared by the
28 legislative service bureau pursuant to chapter 42, or
29 bills passed by both houses in different forms.
30 Subsection 2 of this rule does not apply to

SCR 6

1 appropriations bills, ways and means bills, legalizing
2 acts, administrative rules review committee bills,
3 bills cosponsored by majority and minority floor
4 leaders of one house, bills in conference committee,
5 and companion bills sponsored by the majority floor
6 leaders of both houses after consultation with the
7 respective minority floor leaders. For the purposes
8 of this rule, a joint resolution is considered as a
9 bill. To be considered an appropriations or ways and
10 means bill for the purposes of this rule, the
11 appropriations committee or the ways and means
12 committee must either be the sponsor of the bill or
13 the committee of first referral in the originating
14 house.

15 2. To be placed on the calendar in the house of
16 origin, a bill must be first reported out of the a
17 standing committee of-first-referral by Friday of the
18 9th 10th week of the first session and the 7th 8th
19 week of the second session. To be placed on the
20 calendar in the other house, a bill must be first
21 reported out of the a standing committee of-first
22 referral by Friday of the 12th 13th week of the first
23 session and the 10th 11th week of the second session.

24 3. During the 10th 11th week of the first session
25 and the 8th 9th week of the second session, each house
26 shall consider only bills originating in that house
27 and unfinished business. During the 13th 14th week of
28 the first session and the 11th 12th week of the second
29 session, each house shall consider only bills
30 originating in the other house and unfinished

1 business. Beginning with the ~~14th~~ 15th week of the
 2 first session and the ~~12th~~ 13th week of the second
 3 session, each house shall consider only bills passed
 4 by both houses, bills exempt from subsection 2, and
 5 unfinished business.

6 4. A motion to reconsider filed and not disposed
 7 of on an action taken on a bill or resolution which is
 8 subject to a deadline under this rule may be called up
 9 at any time before or after the day of the deadline by
 10 the person filing the motion or after the deadline by
 11 the majority floor leader, notwithstanding any other
 12 rule to the contrary.

13 Rule 21

14 Resolutions

15 1. A "concurrent resolution" is a resolution to be
 16 adopted by both houses of the general assembly which
 17 expresses the sentiment of the general assembly or
 18 deals with temporary legislative matters. It may
 19 authorize the expenditure, for any legislative
 20 purpose, of funds appropriated to the general
 21 assembly. A concurrent resolution is not limited to,
 22 but may provide for a joint convention of the general
 23 assembly, adjournment or recess of the general
 24 assembly, or requests to a state agency or to the
 25 general assembly or a committee. A concurrent
 26 resolution requires the affirmative vote of a majority
 27 of the senators or representatives present and voting
 28 unless otherwise specified by statute. A concurrent
 29 resolution does not require the governor's approval
 30 unless otherwise specified by statute. A concurrent

SCR 6

1 resolution shall be filed with the secretary of the
2 senate or the chief clerk of the house. A concurrent
3 resolution shall be printed in the bound journal after
4 its adoption.

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

25 Rule 22

26 Nullification Resolutions

27 A "nullification resolution" is a joint resolution
28 which nullifies all of an administrative rule, or a
29 severable item of an administrative rule adopted
30 pursuant to chapter 17A of the Code. A nullification

1 resolution shall not amend an administrative rule by
2 adding language or by inserting new language in lieu
3 of existing language.

4 A nullification resolution is debatable, but cannot
5 be amended on the floor of the house or senate. The
6 effective date of a nullification resolution shall be
7 stated in the resolution. Any motions filed to
8 reconsider adoption of a nullification resolution must
9 be disposed of within one legislative day of the
10 filing.

11 Rule 23

12 Consideration of Vetoes

13 1. The senate and house calendar shall include a
14 list known as the "Veto Calendar." The veto calendar
15 shall consist of:

16 a. Bills returned to that house by the governor in
17 accordance with Article III, section 16 of the
18 Constitution of the State of Iowa.

19 b. Appropriations items returned to that house by
20 the governor in accordance with Article III, section
21 16 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

22 c. Bills and appropriations items received from
23 the other house after that house has voted to override
24 a veto of them by the governor.

25 2. Vetoed bills and appropriations items shall
26 automatically be placed on the veto calendar upon
27 receipt. Vetoed bills and appropriations items shall
28 not be referred to committee.

29 3. Upon first publication in the veto calendar,
30 the senate majority leader or the house majority

1 leader may call up a vetoed bill or appropriations
2 item at any time.

3 4. The affirmative vote of two-thirds of the
4 members of the body by record roll call is required on
5 a motion to override an executive veto or item veto.

6 5. A motion to override an executive veto or item
7 veto is debatable. A vetoed bill or appropriation
8 item cannot be amended in this case.

9 6. The vote by which a motion to override an
10 executive veto or item veto passes or fails to pass
11 either house is not subject to reconsideration under
12 senate rule 24 or house rule 73.

13 7. The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk
14 of the house shall immediately notify the other house
15 of the adoption or rejection of a motion to override
16 an executive veto or item veto.

17 8. All bills and appropriations items on the veto
18 calendar shall be disposed of before adjournment sine
19 die, unless the house having a bill or appropriation
20 item before it declines to do so by unanimous consent.

21 9. Bills and appropriations items on the veto
22 calendar are exempt from deadlines imposed by joint
23 rule 20.

24 Rule 24 '

25 Special Rules Regarding Redistricting for 2001

26 1. If, pursuant to chapter 42, either the senate
27 or the house of representatives rejects a
28 redistricting plan submitted by the legislative
29 service bureau, the house rejecting the plan shall
30 convey the reasons for the rejection of the plan to

SCR 6

1 the legislative service bureau by resolution.
2 2. If, pursuant to chapter 42, the legislative
3 service bureau submits a third redistricting plan as
4 provided by law, the senate and the house of
5 representatives, when considering a bill embodying
6 plan III, shall be allowed to accept for filing as
7 amendments only such amendments which constitute the
8 total text of a congressional plan without striking a
9 legislative redistricting plan, the total text of a
10 legislative redistricting plan without striking a
11 congressional plan, or the combined total text of a
12 congressional plan and a legislative redistricting
13 plan, and nonsubstantive, technical corrections to the
14 text of any such bills or amendments.
15

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 6

S-3014

1 Amend Senate Concurrent Resolution 6 as follows:
2 1. Page 16, line 2, by inserting after the word
3 "bills," the following: "bills sponsored by standing
4 committees in response to a referral from the
5 president of the senate or the speaker of the house of
6 representatives relating to an administrative rule
7 whose effective date has been delayed until the
8 adjournment of the next regular session of the general
9 assembly by the administrative rules review
10 committee,".

By MERLIN E. BARTZ
JOHN P. KIBBIE

MICHAEL E. GRONSTAL
STEWART IVERSON, Jr.

S-3014 FILED FEBRUARY 5, 2001

2/6/01 adopted

JR 01;1/30/01

cc/cc/26

SCR 6

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2 beginning of each second session as it was immediately
3 before adjournment of the previous regular or
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6 and resolutions to standing committees upon
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11 Upon final adoption of a concurrent resolution at
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21 called up for debate in either house by the majority
22 leader of that house.

23 Rule 3A '

24 International Relations Protocol

25 The senate and the house of representatives shall
26 comply with the international relations protocol
27 policy adopted by the international relations
28 committee of the legislative council.

29 Rule 4

30 Presentation of Messages

1 All messages between the two houses shall be sent
2 by the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of
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4 the presiding officer.

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22 The legal counsel's office of each house shall
23 approve all bills before introduction.

24 Rule 6

25 Companion Bills

26 Identical bills introduced in each house shall be
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28 the sponsor in the usual way followed in parentheses
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SCR 6

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9 The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of
10 the house may order the printing of a reasonable
11 number of additional copies of any bill, resolution,
12 amendment, or journal.

13 Rule 8

14 Daily Clip Sheet

15 The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of
16 the house shall prepare a daily clip sheet covering
17 all amendments filed.

18 Rule 9

19 Reintroduction of Bills and Other Measures

20 A bill or resolution which has passed one house and
21 is rejected in the other shall not be introduced again
22 during that general assembly.

23 Rule 10

24 Certification of Bills and Other Enrollments

25 When any bill or resolution which has passed one
26 house is rejected or adopted in the other, notice of
27 such action and the date thereof shall be given to the
28 house of origin in writing signed by the secretary of
29 the senate or the chief clerk of the house.

30 Rule 11

1 Code Editor's Correction Bills

2 A bill recommended by the Code editor which is
3 passed out of committee to the floor for debate by a
4 committee of the house or senate within the first four
5 weeks of convening of a legislative session and which
6 contains Code corrections of a nonsubstantive nature
7 shall not be amended on the floor of either house
8 except pursuant to corrective or nonsubstantive
9 amendments filed by the judiciary committee of the
10 senate or the house. Such committee amendments,
11 whether filed at the time of initial committee passage
12 of the bill to the floor for debate or after
13 rereferral to the committee, shall not be incorporated
14 into the bill in the originating house but shall be
15 filed separately. Amendments filed from the floor to
16 strike sections of the bill or the committee
17 amendments shall be in order. Following amendment and
18 passage by the second house, only amendments filed
19 from the floor which strike sections of the amendment
20 of the second house shall be in order.

21 A bill recommended by the Code editor which is
22 passed out of committee to the floor for debate by a
23 committee of the house or senate within the first four
24 weeks of convening of a legislative session and which
25 contains Code corrections beyond those of a
26 nonsubstantive nature shall not be amended on the
27 floor of either house except pursuant to amendments
28 filed by the judiciary committee of the senate or the
29 house. Such committee amendments, whether filed at
30 the time of initial committee passage of the bill to

SCR 6

1 the floor for debate or after rereferral to the
2 committee, shall not be incorporated into the bill in
3 the originating house but shall be filed separately.
4 Such a bill shall be limited to corrections which:
5 Adjust language to reflect current practices, insert
6 earlier omissions, delete redundancies and
7 inaccuracies, delete temporary language, resolve
8 inconsistencies and conflicts, update ongoing
9 provisions, and remove ambiguities. Amendments filed
10 from the floor to strike sections of the bill or the
11 committee amendments shall be in order. Following
12 amendment and passage by the second house, only
13 amendments filed from the floor which strike sections
14 of the amendment of the second house shall be in
15 order.

16 Rule 12

17 Amendments by Other House

18 1. When a bill which originated in one house is
19 amended in the other house, the house originating the
20 bill may amend the amendment, concur in full in the
21 amendment, or refuse to concur in full in the
22 amendment. Precedence of motions shall be in that
23 order. The amendment of the other house shall not be
24 ruled out of order based on a question of germaneness.
25 a. If the house originating the bill concurs in
26 the amendment, the bill shall then be immediately
27 placed upon its final passage.
28 b. If the house originating the bill refuses to
29 concur in the amendment, the bill shall be returned to
30 the amending house which shall either:

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

4 (2) Insist, which will send the bill to a
5 conference committee.

6 c. If the house originating the bill amends the
7 amendment, that house shall concur in the amendment as
8 amended and the bill shall be immediately placed on
9 final passage, and shall be returned to the other
10 house. The other house cannot further amend the bill.

11 (1) If the amending house which gave second
12 consideration to the bill concurs in the amendment to
13 the amendment, the bill shall then be immediately
14 placed upon its final passage.

15 (2) If the amending house refuses to concur in the
16 amendment to the amendment, the bill shall be returned
17 to the house originating the bill which shall either:

18 (a) Recede, after which the bill shall be read for
19 the last time as amended and immediately placed upon
20 its final passage; or

21 (b) Insist, which will send the bill to a
22 conference committee.

23 2. A motion to recede has precedence over a motion
24 to insist. Failure to recede means to insist; and
25 failure to insist means to recede.

26 3. A motion to lay on the table or to indefinitely
27 postpone shall be out of order with respect to motions
28 to recede from or insist upon and to amendments to
29 bills which have passed both houses.

30 4. A motion to concur, refuse to concur, recede,

SCR 6

1 insist, or adopt a conference committee report is in
2 order even though the subject matter has previously
3 been acted upon.

4

Rule 13

5

Conference Committee

6 1. Within one legislative day after either house
7 insists upon an amendment to a bill, the presiding
8 officer of the house, after consultation with the
9 majority leader, shall appoint three majority party
10 members and, after consultation with the minority
11 leader, shall appoint two minority party members to a
12 conference committee. The majority leader of the
13 senate, after consultation with the president, shall
14 appoint three majority party members and, after
15 consultation with and approval by the minority leader,
16 shall appoint two minority party members to a
17 conference committee. The papers shall remain with
18 the house that originated the bill.

19 2. The conference committee shall meet before the
20 end of the next legislative day after their
21 appointment, shall select a chair and shall discuss
22 the controversy.

23 3. The authority of the first conference committee
24 shall cover only issues related to provisions of the
25 bill and amendments to the bill which were adopted by
26 either the senate or the house of representatives and
27 on which the senate and house of representatives
28 differed. If a conference committee report is not
29 acted upon because such action would violate this
30 subsection of this rule, the inaction on the report

1 shall constitute refusal to adopt the conference
2 committee report and shall have the same effect as if
3 the conference committee had disagreed.

4 4. An agreement on recommendations must be
5 approved by at least three members from each house.
6 The committee shall submit two originals of the report
7 signed by at least three members of each house with
8 one signed original and three copies to be submitted
9 to each house. The report shall first be acted upon
10 in the house originating the bill. Such action,
11 including all papers, shall be immediately referred by
12 the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the
13 house of representatives to the other house.

14 5. The report of agreement is debatable, but
15 cannot be amended. If the report contains recommended
16 amendments to the bill, adoption of the report shall
17 automatically adopt all amendments contained therein.
18 After the report is adopted, there shall be no more
19 debate, and the bill shall immediately be placed upon
20 its final passage.

21 6. Refusal of either house to adopt the conference
22 committee report has the same effect as if the
23 committee had disagreed.

24 7. If the conference committee fails to reach
25 agreement, a report of such failure signed by at least
26 three members of each house shall be given promptly to
27 each house. The bill shall be returned to the house
28 that originated the bill, the members of the committee
29 shall be immediately discharged, and a new conference
30 committee appointed in the same manner as the first

SCR 6

1 conference committee.

2 8. The authority of a second or subsequent
3 conference committee shall cover free conference
4 during which the committee has authority to propose
5 amendments to any portion of a bill provided the
6 amendment is within the subject matter content of the
7 bill as passed by the house of origin or as amended by
8 the second house.

9 Rule 14

10 Enrollment and Authentication of Bills

11 A bill or resolution which has passed both houses
12 shall be enrolled in the house of origin under the
13 direction of either the secretary or the chief clerk
14 and its house of origin shall be certified by the
15 endorsement of the secretary of the senate or the
16 chief clerk of the house.

17 After enrollment, each bill shall be signed by the
18 president of the senate and by the speaker of the
19 house.

20 Rule 15

21 Concerning other Enrollments

22 All resolutions and other matters which are to be
23 presented to the governor for approval shall be
24 enrolled, signed, and presented in the same manner as
25 bills.

26 All resolutions and other matters which are not to
27 be presented to the governor or the secretary of state
28 shall be enrolled, signed, and retained permanently by
29 the secretary of the senate or chief clerk of the
30 house.

1 Rule 16

2 Transmission of Bills to the Governor

3 After a bill has been signed in each house, it
4 shall be presented by the house of origin to the
5 governor by either the secretary of the senate or the
6 chief clerk of the house. The secretary or the chief
7 clerk shall report the date of the presentation, which
8 shall be entered upon the journal of the house of
9 origin.

10 Rule 17

11 Fiscal Notes

12 A fiscal note shall be attached to any bill or
13 joint resolution which reasonably could have an annual
14 effect of at least one hundred thousand dollars or a
15 combined total effect within five years after
16 enactment of five hundred thousand dollars or more on
17 the aggregate revenues, expenditures, or fiscal
18 liability of the state or its subdivisions. This rule
19 does not apply to appropriation and ways and means
20 measures where the total effect is stated in dollar
21 amounts.

22 Each fiscal note shall state in dollars the
23 estimated effect of the bill on the revenues,
24 expenditures, and fiscal liability of the state or its
25 subdivisions during the first five years after
26 enactment. The information shall specifically note
27 the fiscal impact for the first two years following
28 enactment and the anticipated impact for the
29 succeeding three years. The fiscal note shall specify
30 the source of the information. Sources of funds for

SCR 6

1 expenditures under the bill shall be stated, including
2 federal funds. If the fiscal director cannot make an
3 accurate estimate, the director shall state the best
4 available estimate or shall state that no dollar
5 estimate can be made and state concisely the reason.

6 The preliminary determination of whether the bill
7 appears to require a fiscal note shall be made by the
8 legislative service bureau which shall send a copy of
9 the request to the legislative fiscal bureau unless
10 the requestor specifies the request is to be
11 confidential. Upon completion of the bill draft, the
12 legislative service bureau shall immediately send a
13 copy to the legislative fiscal director for review.

14 When a committee reports a bill to the floor, the
15 committee shall state in the report whether a fiscal
16 note is or is not required.

17 The legislative fiscal director shall review all
18 bills placed on the senate or house calendars to
19 determine whether the bills are subject to this rule.

20 Additionally, a legislator may request the
21 preparation of a fiscal note by the legislative fiscal
22 bureau for any bill or joint resolution introduced
23 which reasonably could be subject to this rule.

24 The legislative fiscal director shall cause to be
25 prepared and shall approve a fiscal note within a
26 reasonable time after receiving a request or
27 determining that a bill is subject to this rule. All
28 fiscal notes approved by the legislative fiscal bureau
29 director shall be transmitted immediately to the
30 secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the

1 house, after notifying the sponsor of the bill that a
2 fiscal note has been prepared, for publication in the
3 daily clip sheet. The secretary of the senate or
4 chief clerk of the house shall attach the fiscal note
5 to the bill as soon as it is available.

6 The legislative fiscal director may request the
7 cooperation of any state department or agency in
8 preparing a fiscal note.

9 A revised fiscal note may be requested by a
10 legislator if the fiscal effect of the bill has been
11 changed by adoption of an amendment. However, a
12 request for a revised fiscal note shall not delay
13 action on a bill unless so ordered by the presiding
14 officer of the house in which the bill is under
15 consideration.

16 If a date for adjournment has been set, then a
17 constitutional majority of the house in which the bill
18 is under consideration may waive the fiscal note
19 requirement during the three days prior to the date
20 set for adjournment.

21 Rule 18

22 Legislative Interns

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

SCR 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

27

Rule 19

28

Administrative Rules Review Committee Bills

29

and Rule Referrals

30

A bill which relates to departmental rules and

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

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

22 Rule 20

23 Time of Committee Passage and Consideration of Bills

24 1. This rule does not apply to concurrent or
25 simple resolutions, joint resolutions nullifying
26 administrative rules, senate confirmations, bills
27 embodying redistricting plans prepared by the
28 legislative service bureau pursuant to chapter 42, or
29 bills passed by both houses in different forms.

30 Subsection 2 of this rule does not apply to

SCR 6

1 appropriations bills, ways and means bills, legalizing
2 acts, administrative rules review committee bills,
3 bills sponsored by standing committees in response to
4 a referral from the president of the senate or the
5 speaker of the house of representatives relating to an
6 administrative rule whose effective date has been
7 delayed until the adjournment of the next regular
8 session of the general assembly by the administrative
9 rules review committee, bills cosponsored by majority
10 and minority floor leaders of one house, bills in
11 conference committee, and companion bills sponsored by
12 the majority floor leaders of both houses after
13 consultation with the respective minority floor
14 leaders. For the purposes of this rule, a joint
15 resolution is considered as a bill. To be considered
16 an appropriations or ways and means bill for the
17 purposes of this rule, the appropriations committee or
18 the ways and means committee must either be the
19 sponsor of the bill or the committee of first referral
20 in the originating house.

21 2. To be placed on the calendar in the house of
22 origin, a bill must be first reported out of the a
23 standing committee of-first-referral by Friday of the
24 9th 10th week of the first session and the 7th 8th
25 week of the second session. To be placed on the
26 calendar in the other house, a bill must be first
27 reported out of the a standing committee of-first
28 referral by Friday of the 12th 13th week of the first
29 session and the 10th 11th week of the second session.

30 3. During the 10th 11th week of the first session

1 and the 8th 9th week of the second session, each house
2 shall consider only bills originating in that house
3 and unfinished business. During the ~~13th~~ 14th week of
4 the first session and the ~~11th~~ 12th week of the second
5 session, each house shall consider only bills
6 originating in the other house and unfinished
7 business. Beginning with the ~~14th~~ 15th week of the
8 first session and the ~~12th~~ 13th week of the second
9 session, each house shall consider only bills passed
10 by both houses, bills exempt from subsection 2, and
11 unfinished business.

12 4. A motion to reconsider filed and not disposed
13 of on an action taken on a bill or resolution which is
14 subject to a deadline under this rule may be called up
15 at any time before or after the day of the deadline by
16 the person filing the motion or after the deadline by
17 the majority floor leader, notwithstanding any other
18 rule to the contrary.

19 Rule 21

20 Resolutions

21 1. A "concurrent resolution" is a resolution to be
22 adopted by both houses of the general assembly which
23 expresses the sentiment of the general assembly or
24 deals with temporary legislative matters. It may
25 authorize the expenditure, for any legislative
26 purpose, of funds appropriated to the general
27 assembly. A concurrent resolution is not limited to,
28 but may provide for a joint convention of the general
29 assembly, adjournment or recess of the general
30 assembly, or requests to a state agency or to the

SCR 6

1 general assembly or a committee. A concurrent
2 resolution requires the affirmative vote of a majority
3 of the senators or representatives present and voting
4 unless otherwise specified by statute. A concurrent
5 resolution does not require the governor's approval
6 unless otherwise specified by statute. A concurrent
7 resolution shall be filed with the secretary of the
8 senate or the chief clerk of the house. A concurrent
9 resolution shall be printed in the bound journal after
10 its adoption.

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

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Rule 22

Nullification Resolutions

A "nullification resolution" is a joint resolution which nullifies all of an administrative rule, or a severable item of an administrative rule adopted pursuant to chapter 17A of the Code. A nullification resolution shall not amend an administrative rule by adding language or by inserting new language in lieu of existing language.

A nullification resolution is debatable, but cannot be amended on the floor of the house or senate. The effective date of a nullification resolution shall be stated in the resolution. Any motions filed to reconsider adoption of a nullification resolution must be disposed of within one legislative day of the filing.

Rule 23

Consideration of Vetoes

1. The senate and house calendar shall include a list known as the "Veto Calendar." The veto calendar shall consist of:

a. Bills returned to that house by the governor in accordance with Article III, section 16 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

b. Appropriations items returned to that house by the governor in accordance with Article III, section 16 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.

c. Bills and appropriations items received from the other house after that house has voted to override a veto of them by the governor.

SCR 6

1 2. Vetoed bills and appropriations items shall
2 automatically be placed on the veto calendar upon
3 receipt. Vetoed bills and appropriations items shall
4 not be referred to committee.

5 3. Upon first publication in the veto calendar,
6 the senate majority leader or the house majority
7 leader may call up a vetoed bill or appropriations
8 item at any time.

9 4. The affirmative vote of two-thirds of the
10 members of the body by record roll call is required on
11 a motion to override an executive veto or item veto.

12 5. A motion to override an executive veto or item
13 veto is debatable. A vetoed bill or appropriation
14 item cannot be amended in this case.

15 6. The vote by which a motion to override an
16 executive veto or item veto passes or fails to pass
17 either house is not subject to reconsideration under
18 senate rule 24 or house rule 73.

19 7. The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk
20 of the house shall immediately notify the other house
21 of the adoption or rejection of a motion to override
22 an executive veto or item veto.

23 8. All bills and appropriations items on the veto
24 calendar shall be disposed of before adjournment sine
25 die, unless the house having a bill or appropriation
26 item before it declines to do so by unanimous consent.

27 9. Bills and appropriations items on the veto
28 calendar are exempt from deadlines imposed by joint
29 rule 20.

30

Rule 24 '

1 Special Rules Regarding Redistricting for 2001

2 1. If, pursuant to chapter 42, either the senate
3 or the house of representatives rejects a
4 redistricting plan submitted by the legislative
5 service bureau, the house rejecting the plan shall
6 convey the reasons for the rejection of the plan to
7 the legislative service bureau by resolution.

8 2. If, pursuant to chapter 42, the legislative
9 service bureau submits a third redistricting plan as
10 provided by law, the senate and the house of
11 representatives, when considering a bill embodying
12 plan III, shall be allowed to accept for filing as
13 amendments only such amendments which constitute the
14 total text of a congressional plan without striking a
15 legislative redistricting plan, the total text of a
16 legislative redistricting plan without striking a
17 congressional plan, or the combined total text of a
18 congressional plan and a legislative redistricting
19 plan, and nonsubstantive, technical corrections to the
20 text of any such bills or amendments.

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SCR 6

1 Special Rules Regarding Redistricting for 2001

2 1. If, pursuant to chapter 42, either the senate
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12 plan III, shall be allowed to accept for filing as
13 amendments only such amendments which constitute the
14 total text of a congressional plan without striking a
15 legislative redistricting plan, the total text of a
16 legislative redistricting plan without striking a
17 congressional plan, or the combined total text of a
18 congressional plan and a legislative redistricting
19 plan, and nonsubstantive, technical corrections to the
20 text of any such bills or amendments.

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