

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Rules of the Senate

and

House of Representatives

including

Joint Rules of the Senate and  
House of Representatives

1955



ALASKA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

Twenty-Second Session

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# RULES OF THE SENATE

## ORGANIZATION

RULE 1. At the commencement of the session of each Legislature the Secretary of the Territory shall call the Senate to order; proceed to call the roll of members as rectified by the canvassing board; see that the oath of office is administered to the members present, that copies thereof are filed in the Governor's office and with the Secretary of the Senate; and pending the election of a temporary chairman, or a President, shall preserve order and decorum; and decide all questions of order subject to appeal by any member.

RULE 2. The Senate shall at the commencement of each session, organize by the election of one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be designated as "President of the Senate," and shall hold office during the session.

The Senate shall also elect a Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and Chaplain; and after the report of the Committee on Printing, Purchasing, Contingent Expenses and Permanent Help on qualification shall elect an Assistant Secretary, Judiciary Clerk, Messenger, Engrossing Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Doorkeeper, Watchman, and such other clerical workers as may be necessary, each of whom shall continue in office during the pleasure of the Senate and shall take and subscribe to an oath to defend and support the Constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge the duties of the office which he is to enter, and therein do equal right and justice to all men.

RULE 3. The session of the Senate shall be daily, (Sundays excepted) beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing until 5 o'clock, P. M., unless otherwise ordered by a vote of the Senate.

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## CALLING TO ORDER

RULE 4. The President, or senior member present, shall call the Senate to order at the hour stated and, if a quorum be present, proceed with the order of business.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Roll Call.
2. Prayer by Chaplain.
3. Reading and approval of Journal of preceding day.
4. Communications.
5. Presentation of petitions, resolutions and memorials.
6. Messages from the Governor.
7. Messages from the House.
  - (a) First reading of House bills and reference.
8. Report of standing committees.
9. Report of select committees.
10. Introduction and first reading and reference of Senate bills.
11. Consideration of files.

## GENERAL FILE

- (a) Third reading Senate bills.
- (b) Third reading House bills.
- (c) Other matters.

## DAILY FILE

- (a) Second reading Senate bills.
- (b) Second reading House bills.
- (c) Other matters.

12. Unfinished business.
13. Special orders of the day.
14. Adjournment.

Reports from Committees on Engrossment and Enrollment of Bills shall at all times be in order, provided that messages from Territorial officials, other than the Governor, and from the House of Representatives, may, on motion be considered at any time.

## PRESIDENT—HIS POWERS AND PREROGATIVES

RULE 5. The rooms and passages set apart for the use of the Senate shall be under the control and direction of the President of the Senate, and he shall have the control and direction of the Journal, papers and bills of the Senate. He shall see that all officers of the Senate perform their respective duties and may assign places to properly accredited newspaper representatives.

## PRESIDENT MAY ORDER LOBBIES CLEARED

RULE 6. In case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobbies, the President or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, shall have the power to order the same cleared.

## PRESIDENT PRO-TEM

RULE 7. The President shall have the right to name any Senator to perform the duties of the chair, but such appointment shall not extend beyond an adjournment and in case the President is absent on account of sickness, or for any other reasons, the Senate shall elect from their number a President Pro-Tem, who shall be vested during his absence with all the power of the President.

## COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION

RULE 8. Upon the organization of the Senate each Division shall hold a caucus and select one member from their Division, who shall constitute a Committee on Committees.

## STANDING COMMITTEES

RULE 9. Upon nomination by the Committee on Committees, the Senate shall elect the following Standing Committees:

1. Statehood and Federal Relations.
2. Rules.
3. Finance
4. Taxation and Revenue.
5. Judiciary.
6. Education and Welfare.
7. Health and Housing.
8. Territorial Offices and Institutions.
9. Labor and Management.
10. Commerce and Industry, including fisheries, agriculture, forests, banks and banking, etc.
11. Municipal Affairs and Other Political Subdivisions.
12. Territorial Programs, including Veterans' Affairs, Civil Defense, National Guard, Territorial Police.
13. Mining and Manufacturing.
14. Highways, Transportation, Navigation and Public Utilities.
15. Engrossment, Enrollment and Legislative Operations.
16. Permanent Help.

## DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

RULE 10.

1. The Chief Clerk of the Senate shall be officially designated as Secretary of the Senate, and it shall be his

duty to attend every session, to call the roll, read the bills, amendments, resolutions, and all papers ordered read by the Senate or presiding officer.

2. To superintend all copying and work to be done for the Senate, to have supervision over all clerical attaches and employees of the Senate. To certify to and transmit to the House all bills, resolutions and papers, requiring concurrence of the House immediately after their passage or adoption by the Senate.

3. To keep a correct Journal of the proceedings of the Senate.

4. To notify the House of the action taken by the Senate on all matters originating in the House and requiring action on the part of the Senate.

5. To permit no papers or records belonging to the Senate to be taken out of its custody otherwise than in the regular course of business.

6. To assign, reassign, or transfer all attaches and employees to their respective duties.

7. Before the opening of the daily session, the Secretary shall cause copies of the Journal of the preceding day to be placed on the desk of each member.

8. On the day following its introduction, he shall cause to be placed on the desk of each member, a copy of each bill, joint or concurrent resolution or memorial, introduced in the Senate, and he shall file with the Secretary of the Territory, a copy of such bills, resolutions and memorials to be kept by the said Secretary of the Territory, as a permanent record of all bills, resolutions and memorials introduced in the Senate.

## NO RECORDS OR PAPERS TO BE TAKEN FROM DESK.

Rule 11. The Secretary of the Senate shall not suffer any records or papers to be taken from his desk or out of his custody by any persons except the chairman of a com-

mittee; but he shall deliver any bill or paper to be printed to the Committee on Printing, and all bills ordered engrossed or enrolled to the Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment and take their receipt therefor.

### **SERGEANT-AT-ARMS**

**RULE 12.** The Sergeant-at-Arms shall be elected to hold his office during the pleasure of the Senate, whose duty it shall be to attend the Senate during all of its sittings, to execute the commands of the Senate from time to time together with all such process issued by authority thereof as shall be directed by him by the President. That all employees except clerical employees be under supervision of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Sergeant-at-Arms is authorized to arrest for contempt all persons, outside the bar, found engaged in loud conversation or otherwise making a noise to the disturbance of the Senate. The actual expenses of the Sergeant-at-Arms for every arrest for each day's custody and releasement, and for traveling expenses for himself and special messenger, going and returning, shall be paid out of the contingent fund, and no other fees shall be paid him beyond his per diem.

### **PRINTED BILLS, ETC., MUST BE PLACED ON DESKS.**

**RULE 13.** The Sergeant-at-Arms shall place copies of all bills, joint and concurrent resolutions, Journals and histories, when printed, on the desks of Senators as soon as received by him.

### **DOORKEEPER**

**RULE 14.** It shall be the duty of the Door Keeper to prohibit all persons, except Senators, members of the House, Governor and Secretary of Alaska, Territorial officers, Delegate to Congress, officers of the two houses, and such reporters as have seats assigned to them by the President, from going within the bar of the Senate unless upon invitation of the President or a Senator.

### **LOBBYING.**

**RULE 15.** No person engaged in presenting to the Senate or its committees any business, or claim for legislation, shall be permitted to engage in such business during the sessions of the Senate, or be permitted on the floor of the Senate during its session. And any person transgressing this rule shall be removed from the floor of the Senate, and shall be debarred from the privilege of the floor during the remainder of the entire session. The President is charged with the enforcement of this rule and this rule cannot be suspended except by a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate.

### **ATTENDANCE, DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS OF SENATORS.**

**RULE 16.** No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave first obtained. A less number than a quorum of the Senate is hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other person, for any and all absent Senators, as the majority of such Senators present shall agree, at the expense of such absent Senators, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient, and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned. The President or acting President of the Senate, or less than a quorum present shall have the power to issue process direct to the Sergeant-at-Arms, or to any other person, to compel the attendance of Senators absent without leave. Any Senator who shall refuse to obey such process, unless sick or unable to attend, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-Arms or any other person to whom such process may be directed, shall have power to use such force as may be necessary to compel the attendance of such absent Senator, and for this purpose he may command the force of the United States Marshal of the First Division of Alaska.

## DECORUM AND DEBATE

### RULE 17.

1. When a Senator desires to address the Senate he shall rise in his place, address the President, and when recognized he shall proceed to speak.

2. No Senator shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill without leave; and Senators who have once spoken shall not again be entitled to the floor (except for explanation) so long as any Senator who has not spoken desires to speak.

3. No Senator shall be interrupted in speaking, and no question shall be asked him except through the presiding officer.

4. The author of a bill, motion or resolution shall have the privilege of closing the debate.

### SENATOR ENTITLED TO THE FLOOR.

RULE 18. When two or more Senators rise at the same time to address the Senate, the presiding officer shall designate the Senator who is entitled to the floor.

### SENATOR WHEN CALLED TO ORDER MUST SIT DOWN.

RULE 19. When a Senator shall be called to order, he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken, the objectionable language shall immediately be taken down in writing.

### VOTING.

RULE 20. When a Senator declines to vote on a call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the presiding officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator,

for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting" which shall be decided without debate. And the proceedings shall be had after the roll call and before the result is announced, and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announced.

### PRINTING

RULE 21. Such printing shall be done as shall from time to time be ordered by the Senate.

### RECORD OF VOTES AND PETITIONS.

RULE 22. Every vote and a brief statement of the contents of each concurrent and joint resolution, petition, memorial or paper presented to the Senate shall be entered in the Journal.

### WHEN NOT IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS MUST BE ENTERED IN THE JOURNAL.

RULE 23. The Proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered in the Journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to record a true and accurate account of the proceedings.

### DAILY AND GENERAL FILE, INTRODUCTION AND READING OF BILLS

RULE 24. There shall be two files to which all business reported from the committees shall be referred, viz:

First. The daily file to which shall be referred:

- (a) All engrossed Senate bills.  
of committee.
- (b) All House bills when reported out  
of committee.
- (c) All other matters which may come be-  
fore the Senate for amendment and  
debate.

Second. The General File to which shall be referred:

- (a) All engrossed Senate bills:
- (b) All engrossed House bills.
- (c) All other matters up for final action in the Senate.

All reports of committees shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Senate for reference to the proper file under direction of the President of the Senate in accordance with the foregoing clause and the title or subject thereof shall be entered in the Journal.

The files shall be printed daily and copies thereof furnished to each of the members.

#### **GENERAL FILE; ITS HOURS; SPECIAL ORDER OF BILLS ON FILE.**

**RULE 25.** The General File shall be the special order for each day between such hours as the Senate may hereafter set, unless sooner disposed of, but no bill shall lose its place upon the file by expiration of the time or by adjournment of the Senate while it is under consideration.

#### **BILLS PASSED ON FILE PLACED AT FOOT OF FILE.**

**RULE 26.** When bills have been passed on file for the second time they must be placed at the foot of the file in their regular order unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

#### **ENGROSSED BILLS HAVE PREFERENCE.**

**RULE 27.** Engrossed bills or bills that have passed to the third reading shall be placed upon the general file, and shall be taken up for consideration and passed in the order of their being placed on file.

#### **ON BILLS.**

**RULE 28.** All bills shall be numbered by the Secretary of the Senate in the order of their introduction and shall

thereafter be designated by that number, and their number and title entered in the Journal.

Every bill shall be read on three several days previous to its passage. The first reading shall be by title unless reading at length be ordered by a majority vote of the Senate. The second reading shall be at length; and the third reading by title unless reading at length be ordered by a majority of the Senate.

#### **INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING.**

To introduce a bill, resolution, or memorial, a member shall rise in his place, address the President, and upon being recognized, shall present the measure by sending three copies thereof to the Secretary's desk, the original being for the use of the Senate, the duplicate for the printer and the triplicate for the members of the press. The Secretary shall assign a number to the bill and read it for the first time, and the President shall refer it to the appropriate standing committee unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the Senate.

#### **SECOND READING.**

When a bill is reported out of committee it shall be referred to the daily file, take its place at the foot of the respective subdivision of the file, and come up in regular order for second reading.

On second reading the bill shall be read in full together with any amendments or recommendations submitted by the committee and shall then be before the Senate for consideration and amendment.

When no further amendments are offered and the debate has closed, the bill shall be referred by the President to the Committee on Engrossment, whose duty it shall be to see that the bill is properly engrossed by rewriting the same and incorporating therein all corrections or amendments that have been passed by the Senate and to report the engrossed bill back to the Senate on the next day of session, and shall then be referred to the Rules Committee for assignment to the General File for third reading, final consideration, and passage.

If objection be made to the engrossment of any bill or other measure the President shall immediately put the question "Shall the bill be engrossed?" and if decided in the negative the bill or measure shall be lost.

### **THIRD READING.**

When a bill is reported back to the Senate by the Committee on Engrossment as properly engrossed, it shall be referred to the Rules Committee for assignment to the general file for third reading, final consideration and passage. When the bill has been read the third time the question before the Senate shall be "Shall the bill pass?" and the merits of the measure may be debated.

No amendment can be made to a bill on the third reading, but it may be recommitted with instruction to amend.

### **ORDER OF ENGROSSING AND ENROLLING BILLS.**

**RULE 29.** All bills ordered engrossed shall be delivered to the engrossing clerks by the Secretary of the Senate and a receipt in writing of the engrossing clerks, taken therefor; and all such bills shall be engrossed in the order of their receipt by said engrossing clerks.

All Senate bills shall, after their final passage by, and receipt from the House, be delivered to the enrolling clerks by the Secretary of the Senate in order of their receipt from the House and a receipt in writing of said enrolling clerks taken therefor; and said bills shall be enrolled by the enrolling clerks in order of their receipt from the Senate.

### **ENGROSSED BILLS TO BE EXAMINED AND REPORTED.**

**RULE 30.** All bills and resolutions, after being engrossed, in pursuance of the order of the Senate, shall be carefully examined and reported back by the Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment, and when a bill or resolution has passed the Senate, the engrossed copy shall be transmitted to the House with proper endorsements.

### **DISPOSITION OF HOUSE BILLS.**

**Rule 31.** When a House bill has been received by the Senate, with a message announcing that the same has passed the House, such bill shall be referred to the appropriate standing committee, and shall thereafter take the same course as bills that originate in the Senate; provided, however, that when a House bill is received, the provisions of which are stated by a member to be identical with those of a Senate bill which has already been considered and reported by a committee of the Senate, such House bill shall be referred to the Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment for comparison, which committee shall report forthwith whether or not said bill is identical with the Senate bill, and if reported identical such House bill shall be substituted for the Senate bill (the latter being considered withdrawn) and shall take its place on the second reading file, and be considered as having received the same recommendation of the Senate committee; provided, that the fact that the bills are identical shall be entered in the Journal.

### **REFERENCE OF BILLS TO FINANCE COMMITTEE.**

**RULE 32.** All bills, resolutions, or propositions involving an appropriation, tax or charge upon the people; all proceedings touching appropriations of money or property, or requiring such appropriation to be made, or authorizing payments out of appropriations already made, shall be referred to the Committee on Finance before being read the second time.

### **COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS, HOW MADE.**

**RULE 33.** When amendments to a bill are offered by a committee, three copies of said amendment shall be prepared, one to go with the bill to the printer, one to the Secretary of the Senate, and one to be retained by the committee.

### **COMMITTEES, WHEN TO REPORT.**

**RULE 34.** All committees shall act upon all bills and report the same back to the Senate as soon as practicable.

The chairman of each committee is charged with the observance of this rule; but the Senate may at any time order a bill reported back from any committee by a majority vote.

#### **STANDING COMMITTEE, QUORUM OF, WHAT CONSTITUTES.**

RULE 35. Two members of each standing committee shall constitute a quorum.

#### **CLAIMS ON CONTINGENT FUND MUST GO TO COMMITTEE ON CONTINGENT EXPENSE.**

RULE 36. No claim shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate until the same shall have been referred to and reported on by the Committee on Contingent Expense.

#### **EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS TO COMMITTEES.**

RULE 37. When executive communications or nominations shall be sent by the Governor to the Senate for their confirmation, the same shall be referred to the Committee on Rules, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, which motion shall be determined without debate.

#### **ORDER OF QUESTIONS ON MOTION TO REFER.**

RULE 38. When a resolution shall be offered, or a motion made to refer any subject, and a different committee shall be proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

- (1) The Committee of the Whole Senate.
- (2) A standing committee.
- (3) A select committee.

#### **ORDER OF QUESTIONS UNDER DEBATE.**

RULE 39. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but the following privileged questions shall have precedence in the following order:

- (1) To adjourn.
- (2) For a call of the Senate.
- (3) To lay on the table.
- (4) To postpone to a day certain.
- (5) To commit.
- (6) To amend.
- (7) To postpone indefinitely.

#### **MOTION NOT TO BE DEBATED UNTIL SECONDED AND ANNOUNCED.**

RULE 40. No motion shall be debated until the same be seconded and distinctly announced by the President; and it shall be reduced to writing if desired by the President, or any Senator and read by the Secretary, before the same shall be debated.

#### **READING OF A PAPER IF OBJECTED TO DETERMINED WITHOUT DEBATE.**

RULE 41. When the reading of a paper is called for (except petitions, resolutions and memorials) and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate without debate.

#### **AMENDMENTS AND SUBSTITUTES; WHEN IN ORDER.**

RULE 42. Substitutes may be offered at any time when a bill or resolution is open to amendment, previous to engrossment, and when adopted shall take the place of the original bill or resolution and shall be open to amendment.

#### **AMENDMENTS AND SUBSTITUTES MUST BE GERMANE.**

RULE 43. No motion or proposal on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment or substitute.

**LEAST SUM AND SHORTEST TIME  
IN FILLING BLANK.**

RULE 44. In filling out blanks, the least sum or number and the shortest time shall be put first.

**ON MOTION OF RECONSIDERATION.**

RULE 45. On the succeeding day (unless otherwise ordered), on which a final vote on any bill, concurrent or joint resolution, has been taken, said vote may be reconsidered on the motion of any Senator, provided, that notice of intention to move for such reconsideration shall have been given on the day on which such final vote was taken, by a Senator voting with the prevailing side and it shall not be in order to reconsider on the day on which such final vote was taken, unless so ordered by a two-third vote of the Senate. Said motion of reconsideration shall have precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn. (No motion of reconsideration shall be in order on the day preceding the last day of the session). There shall be but one reconsideration, even though the action of the Senate after reconsideration, is opposite to the action of the Senate before reconsideration.

**SECRETARY, UPON NOTICE OF RECONSIDERATION  
NOT TO REPORT BILL TO HOUSE.**

RULE 46. If a Senator gives notice that he intends to move for a reconsideration, the Secretary shall not report the bill, concurrent or joint resolution, to the House, until the reconsideration is disposed of or the time for moving the same has expired, unless the bill or resolution has been transmitted to the House.

RULE 47. When a bill, resolution, amendment, order or message upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and been communicated to the House, a motion to reconsider shall be preceded by a motion to request the House to return the same, which last named motion shall be acted upon immedi-

ately, and if determined in the negative, shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

**MOTION TO RECONSIDER MAY BE DEBATED.**

RULE 48. A Senator, after a notice to reconsider is given, as provided in Rule 46, may at the reconsideration thereof, present the main question in his argument thereon, and the same may be debated by the Senate, provided that the subject matter is debatable.

**AMENDMENT TO ORIGINAL QUESTION.**

**RULE 49.**

1. An amendment may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill. When an amendment proposed to any pending measure shall be laid on the table, it shall not carry with it or prejudice such measure.

2. If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided; except a motion to strike out and insert shall not be divided. But the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out a different proposition, nor shall it prevent a motion to simply strike out; but pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment, as a question. And motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence.

**FINAL QUESTION OF SECOND READING OF  
BILL—NO AMENDMENTS ON THIRD  
READING, BUT MAY COMMIT.**

RULE 50. The final question on the second reading of every bill originating in the Senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be "Shall the bill be engrossed?" And no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill; but it shall at all times be in order, before the final passage of such bill to move its commitment under special instruction to amend.

## SPECIAL ORDERS.

RULE 51. Any subject may, by vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order, and when the time fixed for its consideration arrives, the presiding officer shall lay it before the Senate.

### FORM OF PREVIOUS QUESTION— CALL OF SENATE.

RULE 52. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the Senators present upon division; and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate except that the author of the bill or the amendment shall have the right to close, and the subject under discussion shall thereupon be immediately put to a vote. On the motion for the previous question, prior to the vote taken by the Senate, a call of the Senate shall be in order.

### AYES AND NOES: MEMBERS MUST ANSWER— NO VOTE AFTER ANNOUNCEMENT.

RULE 53. When the ayes and noes shall be called for by three members present every member within the bar of the Senate at the time the question was put shall declare openly, and without debate, assent or dissent to the question. In taking the ayes and noes, and upon the call of the Senate, the names of the Senators shall be taken alphabetically. When the ayes and noes shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of this rule, no Senator shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the announcement of the vote by the presiding officer.

### RULES IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

RULE 54. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, so far as may be applicable, except limiting the number of times a Senator may speak, and except that the ayes and nays shall not be taken.

## SUSPENDING AND CHANGING RULES.

RULE 55. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed with a vote of two-thirds of the members, and one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, but a rule of order may be suspended temporarily by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators. All proposed amendments to these rules shall be referred to the Committee on Rules without debate.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION.

RULE 56. On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of the Senate, require all persons, except the Senators, President of the Senate, Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and Door Keeper to withdraw, and during the discussion of said motion the doors shall remain closed; and every member and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings and things whereof secrecy shall be enjoined by order of the Senate.

## MESSENGERS, WHEN INTRODUCED.

RULE 57. Messengers may be received at any stage of business except while a question is being put, while the ayes and noes are being called, while ballots are being counted, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

## PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON RULES.

RULE 58. The President of the Senate shall be ex-officio a member of the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Rules shall have charge of the daily calendar of the Senate and direct the Secretary as to the order in which the business of the Senate shall be transacted, and shall have the right to ask for a report of any committee on any bill or resolution.

## CALL OF THE SENATE.

RULE 59. Any Senator may demand a call of the Senate, but business, other than the matter at hand, at the

time of the call, may be resumed by a vote of two-thirds of the Membership to which the body is entitled.

### **RULES OF ORDER TO GOVERN.**

**RULE 60.** In all cases not provided for by these rules, the Senate shall be governed by the laws and practices as laid down in Robert's Rules of Order and House Manual and Digest.

Adopted by the Senate, February 9, 1955.

## **RULES OF THE HOUSE**

### **ORGANIZATION.**

**RULE 1.** At the commencement of the session of each Legislature the Secretary of the Territory shall call the House to order; proceed to call the roll of members as certified by the canvassing board; see that the oath of office is administered to the members present, that copies thereof are filed in the Governor's office and with the Chief Clerk of the House; and pending the election of a temporary chairman, or a Speaker, shall preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order subject to appeal by any member.

**RULE 2.** The House shall at the commencement of each session, organize by the election of one of its members as presiding officer, who shall be designated as "Speaker of the House of Representatives," and shall hold office during the session.

The House shall also elect a Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Chaplain; and, after the report of a committee on qualifications, shall elect an Assistant Clerk, Judiciary Clerk, Messenger, Engrossing Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Doorkeeper, Watchman, and such other clerical workers as may be necessary, each of whom shall continue in office during the pleasure of the House, and shall take and subscribe to an oath to defend and support the Constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge the duties of the office which he is to enter, and therein do equal right and justice to all men.

### **DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.**

**RULE 3.** The Speaker shall take the chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned at its last sitting. He shall immediately call the members to order, and present the business of the House in its regular order as provided in Rule 19.

RULE 4. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the Speaker (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House), shall have the power to order the same to be cleared.

RULE 5. He shall have general control of the Hall of the House, and of the passages and lobby, and the disposal of the unappropriated rooms assigned to the use of the House until further orders by the the House.

RULE 6. He shall sign all acts, addresses, joint resolutions, or memorials of the House, and shall also sign all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House.

RULE 7. He may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his chair for that purpose and shall decide questions of order subject to an appeal by any two members on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the House.

RULE 8. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, and in his absence the House shall be called to order by the Clerk and proceed to elect a Speaker pro-tempore to act during his absence.

RULE 9. He shall have the right to appoint special committees unless otherwise ordered by the House, and shall refer all bills, joint resolutions and memorials to the appropriate committee unless otherwise ordered by the House.

#### DUTIES OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

RULE 10. The Chief Clerk of the House shall:

1st. Attend every session, call the roll, read the Journal, and all bills, amendments, resolutions and papers ordered read by the House or presiding officer.

2nd. Superintend all copying and work to be done for the House.

3rd. Certify to and transmit to the Senate all bills, resolutions, and memorials requiring concurrence of the

Senate immediately after their passage or adoption by the House; attest all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House.

4th. Notify the Senate of the action taken by the House on all matters originating in the Senate and requiring action on the part of the House.

5th. Keep a correct Journal of the proceedings of the House, and correct calendars of the daily business.

6th. Have supervision over, assign, and reassign all clerical attaches and employees to their respective duties.

7th. He shall permit no records or papers to be taken from his desk or out of his custody by any person except the chairman of a committee; but he shall deliver any bill or paper ordered printed to the Committee on Printing, and all bills ordered engrossed or enrolled to the Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment and take receipts therefor.

#### JOURNAL.

RULE 11. The Chief Clerk shall enter in the Journal:

1st. The proceedings of the House (when not acting as a Committee of the Whole House) as concisely as possible, care being taken to record a true and accurate account of all the proceedings;

2nd. The number and title of all bills introduced;

3rd. A brief statement of the contents of each resolution, petition, or memorial addressed to the House; and

4th. The vote on each bill, joint or concurrent resolution, petition or memorial.

RULE 12. The Chief Clerk shall cause a copy of the Journal for the preceding day to be placed on the desk of each member, and shall also cause a copy of each bill, joint and concurrent resolution and memorial to be placed on the desk of each member on the day following its introduction.

#### DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

RULE 13. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall attend the House during the sittings, announce all messages, preserve

order, execute all processes issued by authority of the House and directed to him by the Speaker. He shall see that the hall of the House and adjoining rooms are kept clean, well heated and ventilated.

RULE 14. He shall enforce strictly the rules relating to the privileges of the hall and ten minutes before the hour of the meeting of the House each day, he shall see that the floor is cleared of all persons except those privileged to remain and kept so until after the adjournment of the House.

RULE 15. The messenger shall be under the direction of the Speaker.

RULE 16. All clerks, except when acting under assignment, shall report to the Chief Clerk or assistant for duty at 9 a.m. before the opening of each daily session. All other employees of the House shall report for duty to the Sergeant-at-Arms daily at 9 a.m.

RULE 17. Any officer or employee of the House who neglects or refuses to perform any duty assigned to him, or shall be found in a state of intoxication, shall when reported to the House, in writing by the Chief Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, or the chairman of any standing committee, be subject to a reprimand, and may be removed by a majority vote of the House.

#### DUTIES OF CHAPLAIN.

RULE 18. The Chaplain shall attend at the commencement of each day's sitting of the House and open the same with prayer.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

RULE 19. Business shall be disposed of in the following order:

First—Calling the roll.

Second—Prayer by Chaplain.

Third—Reading the Journal of the preceding day.

Fourth—Messages and Communications from the Governor.

Fifth—Messages from the Senate and first reading and reference of Senate bills, etc.

Sixth—Communications, and reports from Territorial officials.

Seventh—Presentation of House petitions, memorial officials. !

Eighth—Reports of standing committees.

Ninth—Reports of special committees.

Tenth—

a—Introduction of bills.

b—First reading and reference of House bills.

Consideration  
of  
Bills

c—Second reading of House bills.

d—Third reading of House bills.

e—Second reading of Senate bills.

f—Third reading of Senate bills.

Eleventh—Order of the day.

Twelfth—Other business to be considered.

Thirteenth—Announcements of committee meetings.

Friday of each week shall be set aside for consideration of a "Consent Calendar." Each Committee may recommend any bills reported favorably with the further recommendation that the bill or bills be placed on the Consent Calendar. On each Friday, bills so reported shall be taken up under the order of business Tenth, c through f, before any bills not on the Consent Calendar may be considered. Any member may object to consideration of any bill on the Consent Calendar, and, if there is such objection, the bill shall be considered under the regular order of business.

RULE 20. The Speaker shall be ex-officio a member of the Committee on Rules, and Committee on Rules shall have charge of the daily calendar of the House, and direct the

Clerk the order in which the business of the House shall be transacted, and shall have the right to ask for a report of any committee on any bill or resolution.

Committee on Rules may prepare, and lay on the desk of each member before the time set for convening the body, the daily calendar and no business shall be transacted, nor any measure considered by the House, that is not included on the calendar.

RULE 21. The Speaker shall on each day announce to the House the business in order, agreeable to the preceding rule, and no business shall be taken up or considered until the class to which it belongs shall be declared in order, but messages from the Governor or Senate or any communication from any Territorial officer may be read at any time.

RULE 22. SPECIAL ORDERS. Any subject may, by vote of two-thirds of the members present, be made a special order, and when the time fixed for its consideration arrives the Speaker shall lay it before the House.

RULE 23. The unfinished business at which the House was engaged preceding adjournment shall not be taken up until reached in regular order, and then shall have precedence under any such order from day to day until finally disposed of.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES.

RULE 24. On the organization of the House the Speaker and one member from each of the Divisions of the Territory who shall be elected by the members from that Division, shall constitute a Committee on Committees.

RULE 25. Upon nomination by the Committee on Committees, the House shall elect the following standing committees:

- 1 Ways and Means;
- 2 Rules;
- 3 Statehood and Federal Relations;

- 4 Judiciary;
- 5 Labor and Management;
- 6 Commerce;
- 7 Resources;
- 8 Health and Welfare;
- 9 Education;
- 10 Engrossment and Enrollment;
- 11 Territorial Affairs;
- 12 Territorial Sub-divisions;

And a majority of each standing committee shall constitute a quorum.

#### TIME OF MEETING.

RULE 26. The time of meeting of the House shall be at 10 o'clock a.m., and the time after the noon recess shall be at 2 o'clock p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the House.

#### QUORUM.

RULE 27. Twelve members and the Speaker, or thirteen members in his absence having chosen a Speaker pro tempore shall constitute a quorum of the House for the conduct of business, of which quorum a majority vote shall suffice; a smaller number than a quorum may compel the attendance of absent members making an order for their fine and censure, and may adjourn from day to day. For the purpose of ascertaining whether there is a quorum present the presiding officer shall count and report the actual number of members present.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE.

RULE 28. One member may demand a call of the House at any time before the House has divided, or the voting has commenced by ayes and noes, and thereupon the

door shall be closed until further proceedings on the call have been dispensed with, which shall not be done until the absentees have been sent for, unless the member demanding the call shall withdraw the demand, or unless two-thirds of the members to which the House is entitled shall vote to continue the proceedings; but arrests of members shall not be made unless ordered by a majority of the members present.

#### DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

RULE 29. No member shall absent himself from the sittings of the House unless he shall have leave or be sick and unable to attend.

RULE 30. Every member who shall be in the House when the question was put shall give his vote unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member shall be made before the House divides or before the call for ayes and noes is commenced; and any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

RULE 31. No member shall be allowed to explain his vote or discuss the question while the eyes and noes are being called, nor change his vote after the result has been announced, nor in any case unless he was within the bar of the House before the result was announced.

RULE 32. Upon a division and count of the House on any question no member without the bar shall be counted.

RULE 33. Smoking shall be allowed in the hall or lobby thereof during the session.

#### DECORUM IN DEBATE.

RULE 34. When any member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to Mr. Speaker, and being recognized may address the House, and shall

confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities, and no member shall impugn the motive of any member's vote or argument.

RULE 35. When two or more members arise at once, the Speaker shall name the one who is to speak first.

RULE 36. If any member in speaking or otherwise transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall call him to order, or any member may arise to a point of order, in which case the member shall immediately take his seat unless permitted to explain; and the House shall, on appeal, decide the case without debate; if there be no appeal, then the body shall abide by the decision of the chair. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, and the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

RULE 37. If any member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table, and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened, after words are spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

RULE 38. While the Speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk across or out of the House, nor shall any member stand at the Clerk's desk while the roll call is in progress.

When a member is speaking, the House shall be in order and no private conversation shall be carried on, nor shall any member pass between the person speaking and the Chair.

RULE 39. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the House, except the chairman of the committee or the mover of the question, who may open and close the debate.

#### MOTIONS.

RULE 40. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud before debate.

RULE 41. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or a member desires it.

RULE 42. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, or bill, memorial, resolution, petition or remonstrance, is read by the Clerk, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by the member who introduced or reported it, at any time by consent of a majority of the House, before decision or amendment.

RULE 43. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be made except for the following privileged motions which shall have precedence in the following order:

- (1) To adjourn.
- (2) For a call of the House.
- (3) To lay on the table.
- (4) For the previous question.
- (5) To limit or extend the limits of debate.
- (6) To postpone to a day certain.
- (7) To commit or to recommit.
- (8) To amend.
- (9) To postpone indefinitely.

RULE 44. When a reading of a paper is called for, it shall be decided by a vote of the House.

RULE 45. All questions, whether in committee, or in the House, shall be propounded in the order in which they are named, except that in filling blanks the largest sum and the longest time shall be put first.

#### FORM OF QUESTION.

RULE 46. Questions shall be put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are in favor (as the question shall be) say 'Aye'" and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "As many as are opposed say 'No'." If the Speaker is in doubt, or if division is called for the House shall divide. Those

in the affirmative on the question shall rise in their seats, and the number being announced, those in the negative shall rise, provided that the ayes and noes of the House shall at the request of one-fifth of the members present be entered on the Journal.

#### INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT.

RULE 47. A measure may be indefinitely postponed by a majority vote of all members to which the House is entitled, and the vote thereon shall be taken by ayes and noes and entered in the Journal.

No motion to postpone indefinitely, having been decided in the negative shall again be allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted upon again during the session.

#### RECONSIDERATION.

RULE 48. No motion, bill, resolution or memorial shall be reconsidered on the day on which the final vote was taken, but it shall be in order, on that day for a member, who voted on the prevailing side, to give, and have entered in the Journal, a notice of intention to move a reconsideration.

When such notice is given any member may, on the next working day, move a reconsideration of the question. The motion for reconsideration opens for debate the question to be reconsidered and shall have precedence over every other motion except a motion to adjourn.

No notice or reconsideration shall be in order, on the day preceding the last day of the session.

There shall be but one reconsideration, even though the action of the House after reconsideration is opposite the action of the House before reconsideration.

If a member gives notice that he intends to move a reconsideration, the Clerk shall not report the measure to the Senate until the reconsideration is disposed of, or the time for moving the same has expired.

## PREVIOUS QUESTIONS.

RULE 49. The previous question may be ordered by two-thirds of the members present upon all recognized motions or amendments which are debatable, and shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the motion or amendment then pending or on which it has been ordered. On motion for the previous question, and prior to the vote thereon, a call of the House may be in order, but such call shall not be in order thereafter prior to the decision of the main question.

The question is not debatable and cannot be amended. The previous question shall be put in this form: "The previous question is demanded. As many as are in favor of ordering the previous question will say 'Aye'; as many as are opposed will say 'No'."

The results of the motion are as follows:

If determined in the negative, the consideration goes on as if the motion had never been made; if decided in the affirmative, the presiding officer at once and without debate, proceeds to put the amendment or motion as ordered. If an adjournment is had after the previous question is ordered, the subject comes up in its regular order on the next day, and the previous question still operates.

## DIVISION OF QUESTIONS.

RULE 50. A division of a question cannot be demanded as a right to any member. It must be made pursuant to a motion stating precisely the division asked for, which motion can be amended. The presiding officer can decide, subject to an appeal to the House, that the division proposed cannot be made. Otherwise it is submitted to the House and decided by it.

## AYES AND NOES.

RULE 51. The vote upon any question shall be taken by ayes and noes and shall be entered upon the Journal of the House when demanded by one-fifth of the members

present. The Speaker shall vote when the ayes and noes are called for, his name being called last, and in case of an equal division, the question shall be lost.

## AMENDMENTS AND RECOMMITMENT.

RULE 52. No motion or proposition on a subject shall be admitted under color of amendment, if different from that under consideration. Substitutes may be offered any time when a bill or resolution is open to amendment, previous to engrossment, and when adopted shall take the place of the original bill or resolution and shall be open to amendment.

RULE 53. No amendment shall be received to a bill on its third reading, but it may be referred for the purpose of amendment. A bill may be recommitted at any time before its passage, provided, however, that amendments to the title of a bill may be in order after its passage and shall be decided without debate.

RULE 54. Each amendment made by a committee to a bill shall be in writing on a separate slip of paper, and shall be securely attached to the original bill by a paper fastener. The report of the committee shall also contain a statement of the amendments agreed to by the committee. Any committee report on a bill not conforming with this rule shall be returned by the Chief Clerk of the House to the committee for compliance with this rule without further order by the House. Upon second reading, the bill shall be read section by section in full, and be subject to amendment. No amendment shall be considered by the House until it shall have been sent to the desk in writing and read by the Clerk. All amendments adopted on the second reading shall be securely attached to the original bill by a paper fastener.

Amendments rejected by the House shall be passed to the Minute Clerk, and the Journal shall show the disposition of such amendments.

## DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

Rule 55. Standing committees shall report all bills back to the House with their action thereon signed by the chair-

man and the members thereof within ten days from the time of reference, unless further time be granted by the House, and the Journal shall contain condensed copies of all reports.

When a committee unanimously reports a bill with a recommendation that the bill "do not pass," or "without a recommendation," the Speaker upon the conclusion of the reading of the committee report, shall put the question, "Shall the bill be placed on the calendar for the second reading notwithstanding the report of the Committee?" This question shall be debatable. If a majority of those present vote "No," then the bill shall be lost. The recommendation of the committee to which the bill is first referred shall alone be considered for purposes of this rule.

RULE 56. The chairman of any committee may report directly to the House and the House shall take such action therein as it deems advisable, or the committee may report without notice to the House by handing reports to the Chief Clerk, and such reports shall be read by the Clerk, entered on the Calendar, and considered in their regular order.

RULE 57. If a committee having a number of bills on the same subject, none of which can be agreed upon by the committee, and it is their wish to present a different bill on the same subject, such a bill must be reported to the House and accepted before any of the other bills can be recommended for indefinite postponement.

RULE 58. It shall be in order for the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills to report at any time, if no motion is before the House.

#### TAXATION AND APPROPRIATIONS.

RULE 59. No motion or proposition to impose a tax or charge upon the people, or appropriate moneys from the Territorial Treasury shall be discussed on the day on which it is made or offered, and every such proposition shall be referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

#### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

RULE 60. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker leaving the chair shall call upon some member to preside, who shall be addressed as "Mr. Chairman."

RULE 61. When a bill is considered in the Committee of the Whole House, it shall be read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments (noting the line and page) shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper, as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and so reported to the House. After a report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections before a question to engross it is taken.

RULE 62. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole House so far as they may be applicable, but no member shall be recognized a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

#### PROCEDURE ON BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS. INTRODUCTION.

RULE 63. Any member who desires to introduce a bill shall first obtain the floor and state that he desires to introduce a bill. Three copies of the bill shall then be sent to the Chief Clerk, who shall number all bills in order in which they are received, and thereafter all bills shall be designated by the number given them.

A majority of a Committee may at any time introduce a Bill in the House in the name of that Committee.

RULE 64. Every bill in order to become a law shall have three separate readings in the House.

#### FIRST READING.

RULE 65. Unless otherwise ordered by the House no bills shall be read for the first time until every member has had an opportunity to introduce all the bills he has to

offer, but when no member claims the floor to introduce a bill the Speaker shall declare that the bills introduced are ready for the first reading.

The first reading shall be by title only, unless otherwise ordered by the House, and the Clerk shall read all bills in the order in which they are received and numbered.

#### REFERENCE.

RULE 66. When a bill is read for the first time the Speaker shall immediately refer it to the appropriate standing committee, or the House may by a majority vote refer the bill to any other standing committee or to a special committee.

#### REPORT.

RULE 67. When the bill is reported back to the House by the committee, it shall be placed at the foot of the calendar and shall come up for its second reading in its regular order.

#### SECOND READING.

RULE 68. When the bill comes up for its second reading the Clerk shall read the bill and the report of the committee in full, section by section, and it shall then be before the House for debate and amendment.

When an amendment proposed to any pending measure shall be laid on the table, it shall not carry with it or prejudice such measure.

RULE 69. When no further amendments are offered

#### ENGROSSMENT.

and the debate has closed the Speaker shall refer the bill with the amendments agreed to by the House, to the Committee on Engrossment.

The Committee on Engrossment shall see that all amendments are properly engrossed upon the original bill and that the engrossed bill is returned to the Chief Clerk on the next succeeding day, the bill shall then come up in regular order for its third reading and final consideration.

#### THIRD READING.

RULE 70. On its third reading the bill shall be read in full, section by section. The only question on the third reading of a bill shall be upon its passage and no amendments shall be entertained—but the House may at any time before the final passage of the bill, by a majority vote of all the members to which it is entitled, recommit the bill with instructions to amend.

#### PASSAGE.

RULE 71. A majority of all the members to which the House is entitled shall be required for the final passage of a bill, and the vote on final passage shall be taken by ayes and noes and entered upon the Journal.

#### ENGROSSMENT AND ENROLLMENT.

(Course of bills in House)

RULE 72. Every bill when passed by the House shall be immediately engrossed and certified by the Speaker and the Chief Clerk, together with the vote taken upon final passage, noting the day of its passage at the foot thereof, and sent to the Senate for consideration. All House bills passed by the Senate shall be immediately enrolled and certified by the Speaker and the Chief Clerk and sent to the Governor for approval. Senate bills amended by the House and passed shall be immediately engrossed and returned to the Senate.

RULE 73. A bill may be advanced on the calendar by a vote of three-fifths of all members present voting in the affirmative; and the question shall be "Shall the bill be advanced on the calendar?"

RULE 74. All joint resolutions shall be acted upon the same as bills except that in the case of Memorials the vote on final passage may be taken by viva voce and the result entered on the Journal.

## **PROCEDURE ON CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS, RESOLUTIONS, JOINT MEMORIALS AND MEMORIALS.**

**RULE 75.** Concurrent resolutions, resolutions, joint memorials and memorials shall, after first reading, be referred to the committee having the subject matter thereof under consideration, and on being returned back to the House shall be read and placed upon final passage.

**RULE 76.** All bills introduced shall be printed or type-written unless otherwise ordered by the House, and copies thereof placed on each member's desk before the opening of the House on the day succeeding their introduction.

**RULE 77.** All bills, joint and concurrent resolutions, and memorials introduced either by a member or committee, shall be in triplicate, one copy of which shall have endorsed thereon the word "original," and shall be retained by the House. The copies thereof shall have endorsed thereon the word "copy" and when the printing of such bill shall have been ordered, the same shall be sent to the printer, and his receipt taken therefor. Such bill must thereafter be returned to the Chief Clerk at the time the printed bill is delivered to the House, and no bills shall be acted upon until the provisions of this rule shall have been complied with; Provided, that no bill introduced "by request" shall be printed until the committee to which said bill has been referred has acted upon the same.

## **PETITIONS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.**

**RULE 78.** Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House, may be presented by the Speaker or any member, and shall not be debated or decided on the day of their being first read, and unless the House shall direct otherwise, shall be referred to the committee having the subject matter thereof under consideration.

## **CURRENT VETOES.**

**RULE 79.** The veto message of the Governor accompanying any bill passed by the House of Representatives shall be immediately read together with the bill vetoed. The

House then shall enter the same upon its Journal and proceed to reconsider such bill or part of the bill and again vote upon it, by ayes and noes, which shall be entered upon the Journal. The main question in the consideration of a vetoed bill is "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the veto of the Governor?"

If, after such reconsideration, such bill or part of the bill shall be approved by two-thirds vote of all the members to which the House is entitled, it shall be sent to the Senate, together with the message of the Governor, for its action. The merits of the bill may be debated before the vote is taken, but the vote on a vetoed bill cannot be reconsidered.

## **USE OF HALL.**

**RULE 80.** The use of the chamber of the House of Representatives shall not be granted for any purpose without the consent of two-thirds of the House, except for caucuses of the members of the Legislature.

## **ADMITTANCE TO FLOOR.**

**RULE 81.** Any member of the Legislature of Alaska who has been duly elected thereto and has not been removed for cause shall have, upon retirement, resignation or failure to return to the Legislature the privilege of the floor of the House, but not the privilege of discussion and debate.

No other person not a member of the Legislature shall be permitted on the floor of the House chamber while the House is sitting except officers and employees of the Legislature, reporters of the press, radio and television, as authorized and designated by the Speaker, and such persons as may be allowed the privilege of the floor for the day by the House.

No person except a member of the House shall advocate or oppose the passage of any bill or resolution on the floor of the House while the House is in session.



#### EACH HOUSE TO TRANSMIT PAPERS.

4. Each house shall transmit to the other papers on which any bill or resolution shall be founded.

#### JOINT AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS.

5. Joint resolutions are those which relate to matters connected with the Federal Government, or containing a proposition of legislation or appropriation of money. All other resolutions relating to matters to be treated by both houses of the Legislature are concurrent resolutions.

#### JOINT RESOLUTIONS TREATED AS BILLS.

6. All joint resolutions shall be treated in all respects as bills.

#### AMENDMENTS TO AMENDED BILL MUST BE ATTACHED.

7. Whenever a bill or resolution which shall have been passed in one house shall be amended in the other, such amendment or amendments shall be attached to the bill or resolution so amended and indorsed "adopted" and such amendment or amendments, if concurred in by the house in which such bill or resolution originated, shall be indorsed, "concurred in" and such endorsement shall be signed by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House, as the case may be. The amended bill shall also be immediately enrolled and certified by the presiding officer and clerk, and sent with the original bill to the other house for consideration.

#### COURSE OF BILLS IN EACH BODY.

8. Every bill when passed by the house in which it originated shall be immediately engrossed and certified by the officer and clerk and sent to the other house for consideration, and the clerk of the house in which the bill originated shall transmit with the engrossed bill sufficient copies of such engrossed bill for distribution to the members of the

other house, the clerk or secretary retaining a copy certified by said clerk or secretary; provided, however, that the House which has transmitted a Bill, shall be deemed to have said Bill in its possession until the time for possible reconsideration of such Bill has expired. Whenever a bill, intended to amend an existing statute is engrossed, it shall be prepared and engrossed in the manner prescribed in Joint Rule 27.

9. When a Senate bill has been received by the House or a House bill by the Senate, with a message announcing that the same has passed the Senate or House, such bill shall be read the first time by the Secretary or Clerk and take proper course according to the rules of each body.

#### TO CONCUR OR REFUSE TO CONCUR IN AMENDMENTS.

10. In case the Senate amend and pass a House bill, or the House amend and pass a Senate bill the Senate (if it be a Senate bill) or the House (if it be a House bill) must either "concur" or "refuse to concur" in the amendments.

#### WHEN AMENDMENTS ARE CONCURRED IN.

11. If the Senate concur (if it be a Senate bill), or the House concur (if it be a House bill), the Secretary or Clerk shall notify the house making the amendments, and the enrolled bill shall be certified and transmitted to the Governor.

#### WHEN SENATE OR HOUSE REFUSE TO CONCUR.

12. If the Senate refuse to concur (if it be a Senate bill), or the House refuse to concur (if it be a House bill), the Secretary or Clerk shall notify the house making the amendments of the action taken and ask that they recede from their amendments. If they refuse to recede, a committee on conference, consisting of not less than three members, from each house, shall be appointed by the President of the Senate and by the Speaker of the House. The committee on conference shall report to both the Senate and House.

## COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE.

13. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one house and dissented from in the other, if either house shall request a conference and appoint a committee to confer, the other house shall appoint a like committee; such committee shall consist of three members from each House, two of whom shall have voted in the majority, and one of whom shall have voted in the minority, of the body from which the conference committee is appointed, on the question upon which the conference is called, which shall be the final roll call vote in Third Reading, and such committee shall meet at a convenient hour, to be agreed upon by the respective committees.

## COMMITTEE ON FREE CONFERENCE.

14. If the committee on conference fail to agree, or either the Senate or House refuse to adopt the report of the committee it shall then be in order to appoint a Committee on Free Conference.

A Committee on Free Conference shall consist of six members, three from each house, to be appointed in the same manner as a Committee on Conference.

The Committee on Free Conference is hereby empowered to suggest in its report any new amendments germane to the question which it may adopt as a committee, and such amendments made by such committee shall be attached to the bill.

The report of the Committee on Free Conference shall not be subject to amendment in either house, and in case of non-agreement, either house may ask for further free conference.

## WHEN CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT IS IN ORDER.

15. The presentation of a report of the Committee on Conference or Free Conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order

or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate or House is dividing, or during roll-call, and, when received, the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately passed upon, and shall be determined without debate. The report of the Committee on Conference or Free Conference must be agreed to by a majority of the members from each house.

## NOTICES TO BE ON PAPER, UNDER PROPER SIGNATURES.

16. Notice of the action of either house to the other shall be written on paper, and over the signature of the Secretary or Clerk of the house from which such notice is to be conveyed.

## DISPOSITION OF ENGROSSED BILLS.

17. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled in triplicate by the Enrolling Clerk of the House in which it originated and it shall be examined by the Enrolling Committee of such House, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bill as passed, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bill, after which the bill shall be signed by the presiding officer of each House, in open session, first in the House in which it originated; whereupon, the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House shall present the original to the Governor and one copy to the Secretary of the Territory and one copy (for Printers' Copy) to the Auditor of the Territory, taking their receipts therefor. The person presenting the original bill to the Governor shall report the day of presentation to him, which time shall be carefully entered on the Journal of the House in which the bill originated.

## ENROLLING COMMITTEE TO REPORT.

18. When an enrolled bill shall have been compared by the Engrossing and Enrolling Committee and found correctly enrolled, they shall make their report forthwith to the house in which the bill originated.

19. Whenever any bill shall have passed both houses, the house transmitting the enrolled bill to the Governor shall also file with the Secretary of the Territory the engrossed bill together with the history of such bill up to the time of transmission to the Governor.

#### SECRETARY AND CLERK TO KEEP REGISTER.

20. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall keep a register, in which shall be recorded every action taken by the Senate or the House on every bill, concurrent or joint resolution, and the complete history of same shall be furnished either house on request.

#### SECRETARY AND CLERK SHALL ENDORSE BILLS.

21. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House shall endorse on every original bill a statement of any action taken by the Senate and the House.

#### ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

22. An adjournment sine die shall be made only by concurrent resolution.

#### DISPENSING WITH JOINT RULES.

23. No joint rule shall be dispensed with except by vote of two-thirds of each house; and if either house shall violate a joint rule a question of order may be raised in the other house and decided in the same manner as in the case of the violation of the rules of each house; and if it shall be decided that the joint rules have been violated, the bill involved in such violation shall be returned to the house in which it originated, without further action.

24. When either house deems it necessary to hold a joint assembly a concurrent resolution shall be introduced setting forth the purpose for such joint assembly and fixing the time for same.

#### TIME LIMIT FOR TRANSMISSION OF BILLS BETWEEN HOUSES.

25. That no bills shall be introduced or received in the Senate, or the House of Representatives of the Twenty-

Second Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Alaska after the forty-fifth day of the session without the consent of two-thirds of the members to which the house is entitled in which the bill is introduced; and no bill shall be transmitted from one house to the other, or be received by one house from the other, after the fiftieth (50) day of the session, without the consent of two-thirds of the members to which the house receiving the same is entitled; except general appropriation bills which shall not be received after the fifty-fifth day of the session.

26. All original bills introduced in the Senate or the House shall be printed on paper with consecutive numbered lines, and that portion of the bill beginning "For an Act entitled" shall begin on line numbered 6, and the title shall be doubled spaced. Each line of the part of the bill including the title shall be printed opposite the numbers consecutively, and the bill shall be engrossed in the same way.

#### AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS.

27. All bills introduced either in the House or the Senate which are intended to amend existing statutes, shall have the words which are amendatory to such existing statutes, underlined or underscored or printed in italics; where a bill is introduced by way of amendment to strike out any part of an existing statute, the matter to be stricken shall be in capitals and enclosed in brackets; any such matter as can not be conveniently underscored shall be marked "New Matter" by printed words on the margin, so that when the printed bill is presented for perusal of members such new or amendatory matter shall be easily discernible.

#### ENROLLMENT.

When the bill is finally enrolled it shall be without any extraneous matter inserted as required in the foregoing paragraph.

28. No bills, except Tax Bills, Appropriation Bills, Resolutions and Memorials, will be considered by the House or Senate of the Legislature after the 58th Day of the current Legislature.

## PROCEDURE ON VETOED BILL.

**RULE 29.** Upon the return of a vetoed bill to the Legislature it shall be first returned to the house of its origin. The house to which a disapproved bill is returned shall have the message immediately read and spread at large on the Journal. It may then consider at once the question of passing the bill notwithstanding the Governor's veto, or may postpone to a day certain, or refer to a committee for examination. The vote on passing the bill, notwithstanding the Governor's veto, must be carried by two-thirds of the members to which the house is entitled. If the bill fails to pass in the house to which it is returned it remains there; but if it passes it is sent to the other house for similar action. In considering a vetoed bill the merits of the bill may be debated before the vote is taken, but no amendments to the bill are in order, nor can the vote on a vetoed bill be reconsidered.

Adopted by the House, February 26, 1955.

Adopted by the Senate, February 9, 1955.