

STATE OF MINNESOTA

EIGHTY-NINTH SESSION — 2015

FOURTEENTH DAY

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 2015

The House of Representatives convened at 3:30 p.m. and was called to order by Kurt Daudt, Speaker of the House.

Prayer was offered by Rabbi Marcia A. Zimmerman, Temple Israel, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The members of the House gave the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

The roll was called and the following members were present:

Albright	Dettmer	Hornstein	Loonan	O'Driscoll	Sundin
Allen	Drazkowski	Hortman	Lucero	O'Neill	Swedzinski
Anderson, M.	Erhardt	Howe	Lueck	Pelowski	Theis
Anderson, P.	Erickson	Isaacson	Mack	Peppin	Thissen
Anzelc	Fabian	Johnson, B.	Mahoney	Persell	Torkelson
Applebaum	Fenton	Johnson, C.	Marquart	Petersburg	Uglen
Atkins	Fischer	Johnson, S.	Masin	Peterson	Urdahl
Backer	Franson	Kahn	McDonald	Pierson	Vogel
Baker	Freiberg	Kelly	McNamara	Poppe	Wagenius
Barrett	Garofalo	Kiel	Melin	Pugh	Ward
Bennett	Green	Knoblach	Metsa	Quam	Whelan
Bernardy	Gruenhagen	Koznick	Miller	Rarick	Wills
Bly	Gunther	Kresha	Moran	Rosenthal	Winkler
Carlson	Halverson	Laine	Mullery	Runbeck	Yarusso
Christensen	Hamilton	Lenczewski	Murphy, E.	Sanders	Youakim
Clark	Hancock	Lesch	Murphy, M.	Schoen	Zerwas
Cornish	Hansen	Liebling	Nash	Schomacker	Spk. Daudt
Daniels	Hausman	Lien	Nelson	Schultz	
Davids	Heintzeman	Lillie	Newberger	Scott	
Davnie	Hertaus	Loeffler	Newton	Selcer	
Dean, M.	Hilstrom	Lohmer	Nornes	Simonson	
Dehn, R.	Hoppe	Loon	Norton	Smith	

A quorum was present.

Anderson, S.; Considine; Dill; Hackbarth; Pinto and Slocum were excused.

Mariani was excused until 4:45 p.m.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding day. There being no objection, further reading of the Journal was dispensed with and the Journal was approved as corrected by the Chief Clerk.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES AND DIVISIONS

Dettmer from the Veterans Affairs Division to which was referred:

H. F. No. 141, A bill for an act relating to veterans; modifying veteran-owned small business certification for purposes of state procurement; requiring contract bid preference for veteran-owned small businesses in certain situations involving capital investment projects; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 16C.19; 375.771, subdivisions 1, 2; 469.44, by adding a subdivision; 471.3457.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 1, after line 7, insert:

"Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 16C.16, subdivision 6a, is amended to read:

Subd. 6a. **Veteran-owned small businesses.** (a) Except when mandated by the federal government as a condition of receiving federal funds, the commissioner shall award up to a six percent preference, but no less than the percentage awarded to any other group under this section, in the amount bid on state procurement to certified small businesses that are majority-owned and operated by veterans.

(b) The purpose of this designation is to facilitate the transition of veterans from military to civilian life, and to help compensate veterans for their sacrifices, including but not limited to their sacrifice of health and time, to the state and nation during their military service, as well as to enhance economic development within Minnesota.

(c) Before the commissioner certifies that a small business is majority-owned and operated by a veteran, the commissioner of veterans affairs must verify that the owner of the small business is a veteran, as defined in section 197.447."

Page 2, line 7, delete "recently separated" and delete everything after "veteran" and insert "as defined in section 197.447"

Page 2, delete lines 8 and 9

Page 2, line 10, delete everything before the semicolon

Renumber the sections in sequence

Correct the title numbers accordingly

With the recommendation that when so amended the bill be re-referred to the Committee on State Government Finance.

The report was adopted.

Dettmer from the Veterans Affairs Division to which was referred:

H. F. No. 147, A bill for an act relating to veterans; property taxes; extending the market value exclusion for surviving spouses of deceased service members and permanently disabled veterans; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 273.13, subdivision 34.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Property Tax and Local Government Finance Division.

The report was adopted.

Mack from the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform to which was referred:

H. F. No. 161, A bill for an act relating to human services; establishing accounts for certain persons with disabilities; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 13.461, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 256Q.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

"Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 13.461, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 32. **ABLE accounts, account owners, and beneficiaries.** Data on ABLE accounts and designated beneficiaries of ABLE accounts are classified under section 256Q.05, subdivision 8.

Sec. 2. **[256Q.01] PLAN ESTABLISHED.**

A savings plan known as the Minnesota ABLE plan is established. In establishing this plan, the legislature seeks to encourage and assist individuals and families in saving private funds for the purpose of supporting individuals with disabilities to maintain health, independence, and quality of life, and to provide secure funding for disability-related expenses on behalf of designated beneficiaries with disabilities that will supplement, but not supplant, benefits provided through private insurance, federal and state medical and disability insurance, the beneficiary's employment, and other sources.

Sec. 3. **[256Q.02] CITATION.**

This chapter may be cited as the "Minnesota Achieving a Better Life Experience Act" or "Minnesota ABLE Act."

Sec. 4. **[256Q.03] DEFINITIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** For the purposes of this chapter, the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. **ABLE account.** "ABLE account" has the meaning given in section 529A(e)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 3. **ABLE account plan or plan.** "ABLE account plan" or "plan" means the qualified ABLE program, as defined in section 529A(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, provided for in this chapter.

Subd. 4. **Account.** "Account" means the formal record of transactions relating to an ABLÉ plan beneficiary.

Subd. 5. **Account owner.** "Account owner" means the designated beneficiary of the account.

Subd. 6. **Annual contribution limit.** "Annual contribution limit" has the meaning given in section 529A(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 7. **Application.** "Application" means the form executed by a prospective account owner to enter into a participation agreement and open an account in the plan. The application incorporates by reference the participation agreement.

Subd. 8. **Board.** "Board" means the State Board of Investment.

Subd. 9. **Commissioner.** "Commissioner" means the commissioner of human services.

Subd. 10. **Contribution.** "Contribution" means a payment directly allocated to an account for the benefit of a beneficiary.

Subd. 11. **Department.** "Department" means the Department of Human Services.

Subd. 12. **Designated beneficiary and beneficiary.** "Designated beneficiary" and "beneficiary" have the meaning given in section 529A(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and further defined through regulations issued under that section.

Subd. 13. **Earnings.** "Earnings" means the total account balance minus the investment in the account.

Subd. 14. **Eligible individual.** "Eligible individual" has the meaning given in section 529A(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code and further defined through regulations issued under that section.

Subd. 15. **Executive director.** "Executive director" means the executive director of the State Board of Investment.

Subd. 16. **Internal Revenue Code.** "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Subd. 17. **Investment in the account.** "Investment in the account" means the sum of all contributions made to an account by a particular date minus the aggregate amount of contributions included in distributions or rollover distributions, if any, made from the account as of that date.

Subd. 18. **Member of the family.** "Member of the family" means an individual who is related to the designated beneficiary as defined in section 529A(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 19. **Participation agreement.** "Participation agreement" means an agreement to participate in the Minnesota ABLÉ plan between an account owner and the state, through its agencies, the commissioner, and the board.

Subd. 20. **Person.** "Person" means an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, corporation, or the state.

Subd. 21. **Plan administrator.** "Plan administrator" means the person selected by the commissioner and the board to administer the daily operations of the ABLÉ account plan and provide marketing, record keeping, investment management, and other services for the plan.

Subd. 22. **Qualified disability expense.** "Qualified disability expense" has the meaning given in section 529A(e)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code and further defined through regulations issued under that section.

Subd. 23. **Qualified distribution.** "Qualified distribution" means a withdrawal from an ABLE account to pay the qualified disability expenses of the beneficiary of the account. A qualified withdrawal may be made by the beneficiary, by an agent of the beneficiary who has the power of attorney, or by the beneficiary's legal guardian.

Subd. 24. **Rollover distribution.** "Rollover distribution" means a transfer of funds made:

(1) from one account in another state's qualified ABLE program to an account for the benefit of the same designated beneficiary or an eligible individual who is a family member of the former designated beneficiary; or

(2) from one account to another account for the benefit of an eligible individual who is a family member of the former designated beneficiary.

Subd. 25. **Total account balance.** "Total account balance" means the amount in an account on a particular date or the fair market value of an account on a particular date.

Sec. 5. **[256Q.04] ABLE PLAN REQUIREMENTS.**

Subdivision 1. **State residency requirement.** The designated beneficiary of any ABLE account must be a resident of Minnesota, or the resident of a state that has entered into a contract with Minnesota to provide its residents access to the Minnesota ABLE plan.

Subd. 2. **Single account requirement.** No more than one ABLE account shall be established per beneficiary, except as permitted under section 529A(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 3. **Accounts-type plan.** The plan must be operated as an accounts-type plan. A separate account must be maintained for each designated beneficiary for whom contributions are made.

Subd. 4. **Contribution and account requirements.** Contributions to an ABLE account are subject to the requirements of section 529A(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code prohibiting noncash contributions and contributions in excess of the annual contribution limit. The total account balance may not exceed the maximum account balance limit imposed under section 136G.09, subdivision 8.

Subd. 5. **Limited investment direction.** Designated beneficiaries may not direct the investment of assets in their accounts more than twice in any calendar year.

Subd. 6. **Security for loans.** An interest in an account must not be used as security for a loan.

Sec. 6. **[256Q.05] ABLE PLAN ADMINISTRATION.**

Subdivision 1. **Plan to comply with federal law.** The commissioner shall ensure that the plan meets the requirements for an ABLE account under section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code. The commissioner may request a private letter ruling or rulings from the Internal Revenue Service or Secretary of Health and Human Services and must take any necessary steps to ensure that the plan qualifies under relevant provisions of federal law.

Subd. 2. **Plan rules and procedures.** (a) The commissioner shall establish the rules, terms, and conditions for the plan, subject to the requirements of this chapter and section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) The commissioner shall prescribe the application forms, procedures, and other requirements that apply to the plan.

Subd. 3. **Consultation with other state agencies.** In designing and establishing the plan's requirements and in negotiating or entering into contracts with third parties under subdivision 5, the commissioner shall consult with the executive director of the State Board of Investment and the commissioner of the Office of Higher Education. The commissioner and the executive director shall establish an annual fee, equal to a percentage of the average daily net assets of the plan, to be imposed on account owners to recover the costs of administration, record keeping, and investment management as provided in subdivision 6, and section 256Q.07, subdivision 4.

Subd. 4. **Marketing.** The commissioner shall promote awareness of the availability and advantages of the ABLE account plan as a way to assist individuals and families in saving private funds for the purpose of supporting persons with disabilities. The cost of these promotional efforts shall not be funded with fees imposed on account owners.

Subd. 5. **Administration.** The commissioner shall administer the plan, including accepting and processing applications, verifying state residency, verifying eligibility, maintaining account records, making payments, and undertaking any other necessary tasks to administer the plan. Notwithstanding other requirements of this chapter, the commissioner shall adopt rules for purposes of implementing and administering the plan. The commissioner may contract with one or more third parties to carry out some or all of these administrative duties, including providing incentives and marketing the plan. The commissioner and the board may jointly contract with third-party providers, if the commissioner and board determine that it is desirable to contract with the same entity or entities for administration and investment management.

Subd. 6. **Authority to impose fees.** The commissioner may impose annual fees, as provided in subdivision 3, on account owners to recover the costs of administration. The commissioner must keep the fees as low as possible, consistent with efficient administration, so that the returns on savings invested in the plan are as high as possible.

Subd. 7. **Federally mandated reporting.** (a) As required under section 529A(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall submit a notice to the Secretary of the Treasury upon the establishment of each ABLE account. The notice must contain the name and state of residence of the designated beneficiary and other information as the secretary may require.

(b) As required under section 529A(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, the commissioner or the commissioner's designee shall submit electronically on a monthly basis to the Commissioner of Social Security, in a manner specified by the Commissioner of Social Security, statements on relevant distributions and account balances from all ABLE accounts.

Subd. 8. **Data.** (a) Data on ABLE accounts and designated beneficiaries of ABLE accounts are private data on individuals or nonpublic data as defined in section 13.02.

(b) The commissioner may share or disseminate data classified as private or nonpublic in this subdivision as follows:

(1) to the subject of the data, as provided in section 13.04;

(2) according to a court order;

(3) with other state or federal agencies, only to the extent necessary to verify identity of, determine the eligibility of, or process applications for an eligible individual participating in the Minnesota ABLE plan; and

(4) with a nongovernmental person or entity, only to the extent necessary to carry out the functions of the Minnesota ABLE plan, provided the commissioner has entered into a data-sharing agreement with the person or entity, as provided in section 13.05, subdivision 6 or 11, prior to sharing data under this clause.

Sec. 7. **[256Q.06] PLAN ACCOUNTS.**

Subdivision 1. Contributions to an account. Any person may make contributions to an ABLE account on behalf of a designated beneficiary. Contributions to an account made by persons other than the account owner become the property of the account owner. A person does not acquire an interest in an ABLE account by making contributions to an account. Contributions to an account must be made in cash, by check, or other commercially acceptable means, as permitted by the United States Internal Revenue Service and approved by the plan administrator in cooperation with the commissioner and the board.

Subd. 2. Contribution and account limitations. Contributions to an ABLE account are subject to the requirements of section 529A(b) of the Internal Revenue Code. The total account balance of an ABLE account may not exceed the maximum account balance limit imposed under section 136G.09, subdivision 8. The plan administrator must reject any portion of a contribution to an account that exceeds the annual contribution limit or that would cause the total account balance to exceed the maximum account balance limit imposed under section 136G.09, subdivision 8.

Subd. 3. Authority of account owner. An account owner is the only person entitled to:

(1) request distributions;

(2) request rollover distributions; or

(3) change the beneficiary of an ABLE account to a member of the family of the current beneficiary, but only if the beneficiary to whom the ABLE account is transferred is an eligible individual.

Subd. 4. Effect of plan changes on participation agreement. Amendments to this chapter automatically amend the participation agreement. Any amendments to the operating procedures and policies of the plan automatically amend the participation agreement after adoption by the commissioner or the board.

Subd. 5. Special account to hold plan assets in trust. All assets of the plan, including contributions to accounts, are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of account owners. Assets must be held in a separate account in the state treasury to be known as the Minnesota ABLE plan account or in accounts with the third-party provider selected pursuant to section 256Q.05, subdivision 5. Plan assets are not subject to claims by creditors of the state, are not part of the general fund, and are not subject to appropriation by the state. Payments from the Minnesota ABLE plan account shall be made under this chapter.

Sec. 8. **[256Q.07] INVESTMENT OF ABLE ACCOUNTS.**

Subdivision 1. State Board of Investment to invest. The State Board of Investment shall invest the money deposited in accounts in the plan.

Subd. 2. Permitted investments. The board may invest the accounts in any permitted investment under section 11A.24, except that the accounts may be invested without limit in investment options from open-ended investment companies registered under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, United States Code, title 15, sections 80a-1 to 80a-64.

Subd. 3. Contracting authority. The board may contract with one or more third parties for investment management, record keeping, or other services in connection with investing the accounts. The board and commissioner may jointly contract with third-party providers, if the commissioner and board determine that it is desirable to contract with the same entity or entities for administration and investment management.

Subd. 4. **Fees.** The board may impose annual fees, as provided in section 256Q.05, subdivision 3, on account owners to recover the cost of investment management and related tasks for the plan. The board must use its best efforts to keep these fees as low as possible, consistent with high quality investment management, so that the returns on savings invested in the plan will be as high as possible.

Sec. 9. **[256Q.08] ACCOUNT DISTRIBUTIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Qualified distribution methods.** (a) Qualified distributions may be made:

(1) directly to participating providers of goods and services that are qualified disability expenses, if purchased for a beneficiary;

(2) in the form of a check payable to both the beneficiary and provider of goods or services that are qualified disability expenses; or

(3) directly to the beneficiary, if the beneficiary has already paid qualified disability expenses.

(b) Qualified distributions must be withdrawn proportionally from contributions and earnings in an account owner's account on the date of distribution as provided in section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 2. **Distributions upon death of a beneficiary.** Upon the death of a beneficiary, the amount remaining in the beneficiary's account must be distributed pursuant to section 529A(f) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 3. **Nonqualified distribution.** An account owner may request a nonqualified distribution from an account at any time. Nonqualified distributions are based on the total account balances in an account owner's account and must be withdrawn proportionally from contributions and earnings as provided in section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code. The earnings portion of a nonqualified distribution is subject to a federal additional tax pursuant to section 529A of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this subdivision, "earnings portion" means the ratio of the earnings in the account to the total account balance, immediately prior to the distribution, multiplied by the distribution."

With the recommendation that when so amended the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices.

The report was adopted.

Hackbarth from the Committee on Mining and Outdoor Recreation Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 184, A bill for an act relating to natural resources; repealing aquatic invasive species prevention program requirements; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 84D.13, subdivision 9; 86B.13.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Finance.

The report was adopted.

Cornish from the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance to which was referred:

H. F. No. 191, A bill for an act relating to human services; modifying provisions governing reports of maltreatment of minors; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 626.556, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 6a, 7, 10, 10e, 11c, by adding subdivisions.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 11, delete section 6 and insert:

"Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 626.556, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7a. **Guidance for screening reports.** (a) Child protection staff, supervisors, and others involved in child protection screening shall follow the guidance provided in the child maltreatment screening guidelines issued by the commissioner of human services and, when notified by the commissioner, shall immediately implement updated procedures and protocols.

(b) In consultation with the county attorney, the county social service agency may elect to adopt a standard consistent with state law that permits the county to accept reports that are not required to be screened in under the child maltreatment screening guidelines."

Page 21, delete section 11 and insert:

"Sec. 11. **INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMISSIONER; SCREENING GUIDELINES.**

(a) No later than August 1, 2015, the commissioner of human services shall update the child maltreatment screening guidelines to require agencies to consider prior screened-out reports when determining whether a new report will be screened out or will be accepted for investigation or assessment. The updated guidelines must emphasize that intervention and prevention efforts are to focus on child safety and the ongoing risk of child abuse or neglect and that the health and safety of children are of paramount concern. The commissioner must consult with county attorneys while developing the updated guidelines.

(b) No later than September 30, 2015, the commissioner shall publish and distribute the updated guidelines and ensure that all agency staff have received training on the updated guidelines.

(c) Agency staff must implement the guidelines on October 1, 2015."

With the recommendation that when so amended the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Finance.

The report was adopted.

Knoblach from the Committee on Ways and Means to which was referred:

H. F. No. 264, A bill for an act relating to health and human services; providing deficiency funding for food assistance, the Minnesota Security Hospital, and Ebola-related activities; appropriating money.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 1, after line 16, insert:

"(c) The appropriation in paragraph (b), clause (2), must be spent only on increased staffing levels, renovations, and improvements at the Minnesota Security Hospital in St. Peter as required by the conditional licenses issued to the facility."

Page 2, delete lines 1 to 23 and insert:

"(b) \$2,000,000 is appropriated in fiscal year 2015 from the general fund to the commissioner of health to provide grants to eligible hospitals and the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board for Ebola-related expenditures. The grants under this paragraph must only be awarded to the following hospitals and the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board for the amounts shown:

(1) Unity Hospital in Fridley, \$221,000;

(2) Children's Hospitals and Clinics of Minnesota, St. Paul Campus, \$710,000;

(3) Mayo Clinic Hospital, St. Mary's Campus, \$413,000;

(4) the University of Minnesota Medical Center, \$508,000; and

(5) \$148,000 to the Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board for service providers who can demonstrate extraordinary costs directly attributable to maintaining a state of readiness with respect to the public health threat posed by Ebola. The Emergency Medical Services Regulatory Board shall proportionally allocate this grant to these service providers.

The commissioner shall make no payments under this paragraph for expenses that are reimbursable with federal funds.

(c) The appropriations in this section are onetime."

Page 2, before line 24, insert:

"Sec. 3. **DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES; APPROPRIATION.**

(a) \$568,000 is appropriated to the commissioner of natural resources in fiscal year 2015 for enforcement activities under Laws 2013, chapter 114, article 3, section 4, subdivision 7.

(b) The appropriation under paragraph (a) shall consist of the following:

(1) \$69,000 from the general fund;

(2) \$128,000 from the natural resources fund; and

(3) \$371,000 from the game and fish fund.

(c) This is a onetime appropriation.

Sec. 4. **ZOOLOGICAL BOARD; APPROPRIATION.**

(a) \$1,350,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Zoological Board in fiscal year 2015 to supplement the appropriation in Laws 2013, chapter 114, article 3, section 8. This is a onetime appropriation.

(b) By December 15, 2015, the Zoological Board shall submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees and divisions with jurisdiction over the Minnesota Zoological Garden that details the board's financial plan to ensure the long-term financial stability and success of the zoo. The board shall submit an interim report to the chairs and ranking minority members by April 1, 2015.

Sec. 5. **BUDGET REDUCTIONS.**

The commissioner of management and budget must reduce previously enacted general fund appropriations for fiscal year 2015 to the Departments of Health, Human Services, and Natural Resources as follows:

- (1) \$16,000 for the Department of Health;
- (2) \$6,000 for the Department of Human Services; and
- (3) \$18,000 for the Department of Natural Resources.

To the extent possible, the commissioner of management and budget must allocate each reduction to the agency appropriation that supports that agency's commissioner's salary. These are onetime reductions."

Page 2, line 25, delete "and 2" and insert "to 5"

Renumber the sections in sequence

Delete the title and insert:

"A bill for an act relating to financing and operation of state government; providing deficiency funding for food assistance, the Minnesota Security Hospital, natural resources enforcement activities, Ebola-related costs, and the Zoological Board; appropriating money."

With the recommendation that when so amended the bill be placed on the General Register.

The report was adopted.

Dettmer from the Veterans Affairs Division to which was referred:

H. F. No. 299, A bill for an act relating to taxation; individual income; providing a subtraction for military retirement pay; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 290.01, subdivision 19b; 290.091, subdivision 2.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Taxes.

The report was adopted.

Mack from the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform to which was referred:

H. F. No. 346, A bill for an act relating to health; appropriating money for regional poison information center grants.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Finance.

The report was adopted.

Anderson, S., from the Committee on State Government Finance to which was referred:

H. F. No. 374, A bill for an act relating to gambling; making clarifying, conforming, and technical changes relating to lawful gambling; modifying games, prizes, and other provisions regulating the conduct of lawful gambling; prohibiting director of State Lottery from offering casino-style games; suspending the sale of certain tickets of the State Lottery through a Web site or self-service devices; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 349.12, subdivision 18, by adding subdivisions; 349.16, by adding a subdivision; 349.163, by adding subdivisions; 349.1635, subdivision 4; 349.17, subdivisions 5, 6, 9; 349.1711, subdivisions 1, 2; 349.1721, subdivision 4; 349.173; 349.181, subdivision 3; 349.19, subdivisions 2, 10, 11; 349.211, subdivisions 1, 1a, 2, by adding a subdivision; 349A.13; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 349.169; 349.19, subdivision 9.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The report was adopted.

Scott from the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices to which was referred:

H. F. No. 465, A bill for an act relating to family law; custody and parenting time; modifying best interests standards; making technical changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 257.025; 518.167, subdivision 2; 518.17, subdivision 1; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 518.17, subdivisions 1a, 2.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance.

The report was adopted.

Sanders from the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 488, A bill for an act relating to state government; ratifying labor agreements and compensation plans.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on State Government Finance.

The report was adopted.

Erickson from the Committee on Education Innovation Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 500, A bill for an act relating to education; expanding the list of offenses that authorizes the Board of Teaching or Board of School Administrators to deny or revoke a teaching license; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 122A.20, subdivision 1.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 23, after the second comma, insert "sex trafficking in the second degree under section 609.322, subdivision 1a,"

With the recommendation that when so amended the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

The report was adopted.

Sanders from the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 510, A bill for an act relating to Hennepin County; providing for filing of approved law modifying certain duties and procedures.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 12, after "Board" insert ", the Hennepin County Human Resources Board."

With the recommendation that when so amended the bill be placed on the General Register.

The report was adopted.

Scott from the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices to which was referred:

H. F. No. 512, A bill for an act relating to child support; modifying computation of child support obligations; modifying parenting time expense adjustment; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 518A.26, subdivision 14; 518A.34; 518A.36, subdivisions 1, 2; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 518A.36, subdivision 3.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 2, line 6, delete the new language

Page 2, line 13, strike "accordingly" and insert "by subtracting each parent's parenting expense adjustment from each parent's basic support obligation. The result of each calculation is each parent's basic support obligation after the parenting expense adjustment"

Page 3, line 1, delete "net" in both places

Page 3, line 2, before the period, insert "and order the parent with the higher child support obligation to pay the difference"

Page 3, line 15, strike "using a method other than overnights if"

Page 3, line 16, strike "the parent has" and insert "calculating the number of overnight equivalents. For purposes of this section, "overnight equivalents" means"

Page 3, line 24, delete "modification"

Page 3, line 27, delete "by evidence showing" and insert "if the court finds"

With the recommendation that when so amended the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Finance.

The report was adopted.

Mack from the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform to which was referred:

H. F. No. 513, A bill for an act relating to health; requiring stroke transport protocols; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 144E.16, by adding a subdivision.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 7, delete everything after "Regional" and insert "emergency medical services programs and any ambulance service licensed under this chapter"

Page 1, line 8, delete "services programs"

With the recommendation that when so amended the bill be placed on the General Register.

The report was adopted.

Mack from the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform to which was referred:

H. F. No. 523, A bill for an act relating to health; providing additional accrediting organization for ambulatory health care; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 62Q.37, subdivision 2.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be placed on the General Register.

The report was adopted.

Sanders from the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 531, A bill for an act relating to taxation; sales and use; modifying exemption provisions for construction materials by certain contractors; adding a refund provision; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 297A.71, by adding a subdivision; 297A.75, subdivisions 1, 2, 3.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Taxes.

The report was adopted.

Garofalo from the Committee on Job Growth and Energy Affordability Policy and Finance to which was referred:

H. F. No. 550, A bill for an act relating to energy; increasing the size limit of natural gas utilities not subject to rate regulations; expanding the scope of energy improvement projects whose costs can be repaid via a property tax surcharge; exempting propane tank purchases from the sales tax; adding definitions; transferring unused funds; requiring a report; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 216B.02, by adding subdivisions; 216B.16, subdivision 12; 216B.2421, subdivision 2; 216C.435, subdivision 5; 297A.67, by adding a subdivision.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 12, delete "nonsynthetic" and delete "short hydrocarbon"

Page 1, line 13, delete "chains, containing"

Page 1, line 13, delete "specialized" and insert "pressurized"

Page 1, line 14, delete "at moderate pressure"

Page 1, line 14, delete everything after the first period

Page 1, line 18, delete "liquid-form" and delete "specialized" and insert "liquid form in pressurized"

Page 1, line 18, delete everything after the period

Page 1, delete lines 19 and 20

Page 2, line 1, delete "at a conversion plant" and insert "through processing"

Page 3, line 24, after "allow" insert ":(1)"

Page 3, line 25, delete the second "a" and insert "an existing"

Page 3, line 26, after "gas" insert ":(2) propane to be used as a heating fuel on the premises of an existing building that previously did not use propane"

Page 4, after line 2, insert:

"Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 453A.02, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Gas.** "Gas" means either natural or synthetic gas, ~~including~~ propane, manufactured gas, methane from coal beds, geothermal gas, or any mixture thereof, whether in gaseous or liquid form, or any by-product resulting therefrom.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment."

Page 4, line 7, delete everything after "commerce" and insert "for the purpose of providing energy conservation and weatherization programs to low-income persons who use propane as a heating fuel. The commissioner shall disburse the funds transferred in this section in a manner consistent with the requirements of the federal low-income home energy assistance program under United States Code, title 42, sections 8621 to 8630. This is a onetime transfer."

Page 4, delete lines 8 to 11

Renumber the sections in sequence and correct the internal references

Amend the title as follows:

Page 1, line 5, after "adding" insert "and modifying"

Correct the title numbers accordingly

With the recommendation that when so amended the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Taxes.

The report was adopted.

SECOND READING OF HOUSE BILLS

H. F. Nos. 264, 510, 513 and 523 were read for the second time.

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF HOUSE BILLS

The following House Files were introduced:

O'Neill, Hilstrom, Mahoney, Lien, Christensen, Pugh, Daniels, Nornes, Howe, Bernardy, Scott, Peterson, Franson, Fenton, Kiel, Loon and Whelan introduced:

H. F. No. 742, A bill for an act relating to higher education; data practices; requiring changes to campus policies on sexual harassment and sexual violence; encouraging good faith reporting of sexual harassment and sexual violence; requiring coordination between postsecondary institutions and law enforcement; requiring postsecondary institutions to create an online reporting system; restricting access to data; requiring training of campus security officers and administrators; requiring institutions provide student health services for victims of sexual assault; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 135A.15, subdivisions 1, 2, by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 626.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Higher Education Policy and Finance.

Albright, Loonan, Christensen, Vogel and Bly introduced:

H. F. No. 743, A bill for an act relating to community corrections; appropriating money.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance.

Gunther introduced:

H. F. No. 744, A bill for an act relating to state government; modifying standards for accountancy examinations and peer reviews; authorizing rulemaking; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 326A.01, subdivisions 2, 12, 13a, 15, 16; 326A.02, subdivisions 3, 5; 326A.05, subdivisions 1, 3; 326A.08, subdivision 7; 326A.10.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices.

Howe and Heintzeman introduced:

H. F. No. 745, A bill for an act relating to veterans preference; modifying certain procedures and rights related to veterans preference; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 197.46.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Veterans Affairs Division.

Atkins introduced:

H. F. No. 746, A bill for an act relating to taxation; individual income; allowing a phase in for subtraction for Social Security benefits; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 290.01, subdivision 19b; 290.091, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care Policy.

Davids introduced:

H. F. No. 747, A bill for an act relating to taxation; estate; providing an increase in the subtraction for qualified small business and qualified farm property; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 291.016, subdivision 3.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

Albright, Loonan and Vogel introduced:

H. F. No. 748, A bill for an act relating to disaster assistance; authorizing spending to acquire and better public land and buildings and other improvements of a capital nature with certain conditions; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance.

Hamilton, Norton, Dill, Gunther, Urdahl, Fabian, Marquart and Franson introduced:

H. F. No. 749, A bill for an act relating to economic development; creating an Office of Workforce Housing; creating a workforce housing grant program; creating tax credits for workforce housing; appropriating money for grants for workforce housing; requiring reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 290.06, by adding a subdivision; 297A.71, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116J.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Greater Minnesota Economic and Workforce Development Policy.

Kiel, Gunther, Nornes, Norton, Urdahl and Marquart introduced:

H. F. No. 750, A bill for an act relating to workforce development; providing grants to employers for job training; requiring a report; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116L.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Greater Minnesota Economic and Workforce Development Policy.

Kiel, Gunther, Nornes, Norton, Urdahl and Marquart introduced:

H. F. No. 751, A bill for an act relating to workforce development; providing a job training tax credit; requiring a report; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 116L; 290.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Greater Minnesota Economic and Workforce Development Policy.

Uglen; Runbeck; Newton; Fischer; Whelan; Carlson; Zerwas; Hertaus; Slocum; Selcer; Loeffler; Albright; Nash; Newberger; Smith; Barrett; Sanders; Fenton; Hoppe; Anderson, S.; Loon; Dehn, R.; Freiberg; Wills; Peterson; McNamara; Pugh; Ward; Mack; Hansen; Johnson, S.; Scott; Garofalo; Dean, M., and Lucero introduced:

H. F. No. 752, A bill for an act relating to metropolitan government; providing for staggered terms of Metropolitan Council members; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 473.123, subdivision 2a.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy.

Kresha introduced:

H. F. No. 753, A bill for an act relating to health; adding mental health professionals and independent clinical social workers to the health professional education loan forgiveness program; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 144.1501, subdivisions 1, 2, 3.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Nelson; Dehn, R.; Carlson; Freiberg; Hortman; Slocum; Erhardt; Hornstein and Hausman introduced:

H. F. No. 754, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for the Bottineau LRT project; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Transportation Policy and Finance.

Hilstrom, Cornish, Lesch, Knoblach, Zerwas and Schoen introduced:

H. F. No. 755, A bill for an act relating to public safety; appropriating money for a grant for prosecutor and law enforcement training.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance.

Drazkowski introduced:

H. F. No. 756, A bill for an act relating to transportation; requiring the commissioner of transportation to sell a certain parcel of land located north of Elgin.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Transportation Policy and Finance.

McNamara, Schoen and Ward introduced:

H. F. No. 757, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for the Red Rock Corridor transitway; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Transportation Policy and Finance.

McNamara, Schoen and Ward introduced:

H. F. No. 758, A bill for an act relating to transportation; mass transit; appropriating money for the Red Rock Corridor transitway.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Transportation Policy and Finance.

Scott and Nornes introduced:

H. F. No. 759, A bill for an act relating to data practices; modifying provisions on personnel data; requiring disclosure of certain sources of remuneration; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 13.43, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices.

Johnson, S.; Hausman; Mahoney; Atkins and Lillie introduced:

H. F. No. 760, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for the East Metro Rail Corridor; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Transportation Policy and Finance.

Johnson, S.; Hausman; Mahoney; Atkins and Lillie introduced:

H. F. No. 761, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for the East Metro Rail Corridor.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Transportation Policy and Finance.

Torkelson introduced:

H. F. No. 762, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for a sewer and water project in the city of Seaforth; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Job Growth and Energy Affordability Policy and Finance.

Nash, Newton, Youakim, Zerwas and McDonald introduced:

H. F. No. 763, A bill for an act relating to local government; authorizing statutory cities to set candidate filing fees by ordinance; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 205.13, subdivision 3.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy.

Swedzinski, Anzelc, Koznick and Miller introduced:

H. F. No. 764, A bill for an act relating to taxation; sales and use; providing a reduced rate for modular housing; modifying the definition of retail sale for installation of a modular home; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 297A.61, subdivision 4; 297A.62, subdivision 3.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

Kahn, Atkins, Metsa, Lillie, Hamilton and McNamara introduced:

H. F. No. 765, A bill for an act relating to gambling; permitting wagering on the results of certain professional or collegiate sports or athletic events; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 349C.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Regulatory Reform.

Swedzinski, Anzelc and Koznick introduced:

H. F. No. 766, A bill for an act relating to taxation; property; providing a new classification rate for certain manufactured home parks; providing new rules for certain manufactured home parks; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 273.124, by adding a subdivision; 273.13, subdivision 25.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Regulatory Reform.

Lucero, Howe, Hancock, Dettmer, Persell and Drazkowski introduced:

H. F. No. 767, A bill for an act relating to game and fish; exempting veterans from firearms safety certificate requirement; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97B.020; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97B.015, subdivision 5a.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Mining and Outdoor Recreation Policy.

Schomacker, Loon, Kresha and Erickson introduced:

H. F. No. 768, A bill for an act relating to education; exempting Hendricks school district from the general reciprocity agreement.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Innovation Policy.

Kresha, O'Driscoll, Howe, Theis, Baker and Gruenhagen introduced:

H. F. No. 769, A bill for an act relating to state government; creating a small business compliance assistance grant program; eliminating statutory appropriations of penalty revenue to agencies; depositing revenue from certain penalties in a compliance assistance account; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 17.102, subdivisions 4, 4a; 17A.11; 18B.05; 18C.131; 18D.323; 18G.10, subdivision 2; 18H.17; 18J.09; 21.115; 21.92; 25.39, subdivision 4; 27.041, subdivision 3; 32.21, subdivision 4; 34.07; 62J.536, subdivision 2b; 79A.06, subdivision 4; 84.7741, subdivision 10; 84D.15, subdivision 2; 103B.101, subdivision 12; 103G.27, subdivision 1;

115E.11; 144.386, subdivision 1; 144.7022, subdivision 4; 144.99, subdivision 4; 144A.472, subdivision 7; 144A.484, subdivision 8; 144E.31, subdivision 3; 153A.17; 168.27, subdivision 19a; 169.999, subdivision 5; 176.102, subdivision 3a; 176.103, subdivision 3; 176.129, subdivision 10; 176.130, subdivisions 8, 9; 176.1351, subdivision 5; 176.138; 176.139, subdivision 2; 176.181, subdivision 3; 176.182; 176.185, subdivision 5a; 176.194, subdivision 4; 176.221, subdivisions 3, 3a; 176.225, subdivision 5; 176.231, subdivision 10; 176.238, subdivision 10; 176.84, subdivision 2; 182.666, subdivision 7; 239.785, subdivision 6; 245A.10, subdivision 4; 297F.21, subdivision 3; 297G.20, subdivision 4; 297I.05, subdivision 5; 299A.80, subdivision 8; 299F.098; 299M.10; 325G.28, subdivision 1; 341.321; 349.151, subdivision 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 16A; 116J.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy.

Whelan, Uglem, Heintzeman, Rarick and Newberger introduced:

H. F. No. 770, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for the Rum River Dam; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Finance.

Marquart and Lien introduced:

H. F. No. 771, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for flood hazard mitigation grants; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Finance.

Considine; Hamilton; Dehn, R.; Schultz; Kahn; Laine; Davnie; Liebling; Erhardt; Mullery; Cornish; Baker; Loonan and Bly introduced:

H. F. No. 772, A bill for an act relating to agriculture; appropriating money for additional Cuba agricultural marketing efforts and outreach.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture Finance.

Lien; Pelowski; Johnson, C.; Swedzinski; Johnson, S.; Persell; Isaacson and Applebaum introduced:

H. F. No. 773, A bill for an act relating to higher education; requiring the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities to disclose certain information related to consultants providing advice or analysis to the board; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 136F.06, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices.

Kiel and Hamilton introduced:

H. F. No. 774, A bill for an act relating to education finance; enhancing online college in the high school operations; increasing course offerings; providing additional online support to high schools in Minnesota; enhancing technology; appropriating money.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Kiel introduced:

H. F. No. 775, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for flood hazard mitigation grants; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Finance.

Sanders, Atkins, Kresha and Hoppe introduced:

H. F. No. 776, A bill for an act relating to telecommunications; prohibiting regulation of voice-over-Internet protocol service and Internet protocol-enabled service; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 237.01, by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 237.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Regulatory Reform.

Hamilton; Bernardy; Daniels; Halverson; Nornes; Laine; Dehn, R.; Barrett; Isaacson; Allen; Dean, M.; Zerwas; Lohmer; Kiel; Albright; Hertaus; Hoppe; Lien; McDonald; Gruenhagen and Schomacker introduced:

H. F. No. 777, A bill for an act relating to higher education; creating a grant program for spinal cord injury and traumatic brain injury research; establishing the spinal cord and traumatic brain injury advisory council; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 136A.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Higher Education Policy and Finance.

Pierson; Liebling; Dean, M.; Dill and Norton introduced:

H. F. No. 778, A bill for an act relating to health; establishing a statewide initiative for early dental prevention; establishing grants for dental chair expansion; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 144.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Hamilton; Anderson, P.; Kiel; Poppe; Torkelson; Rarick; Backer; Marquart; Lueck; Fabian; Johnson, C.; Dill and Swedzinski introduced:

H. F. No. 779, A bill for an act relating to agriculture; creating the Agriculture Research, Education, and Technology Transfer Board; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 41A.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture Policy.

Hamilton, McDonald, Schomacker, Fischer and Daniels introduced:

H. F. No. 780, A bill for an act relating to taxation; individual income; providing a tax credit for modification or improvements to homes of people with disabilities; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 290.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Bly; Hornstein; Dehn, R.; Anzelc; Davnie and Persell introduced:

H. F. No. 781, A bill for an act relating to commerce; establishing a State Bank of Minnesota; authorizing beginning farmer loans; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 16A.27, subdivisions 1, 3, 5; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 48B; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 16A.27, subdivision 4.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Regulatory Reform.

Runbeck, Drazkowski and Dettmer introduced:

H. F. No. 782, A bill for an act relating to local governments; providing for reverse referendum approval of certain issuance of debt; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 416.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy.

Cornish introduced:

H. F. No. 783, A bill for an act relating to public safety; expanding fourth-degree assault protections to employees supervising and working directly with mentally ill and dangerous patients; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.2231, subdivision 3a.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance.

Norton introduced:

H. F. No. 784, A bill for an act relating to education finance; increasing school district debt service equalization; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 123B.53, subdivisions 4, 5, 6.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Norton, Carlson, Marquart, Persell, Yarusso, Simonson, Allen, Winkler, Schultz, Bly, Hansen and Ward introduced:

H. F. No. 785, A bill for an act relating to education finance; modifying general education funding; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 126C.10, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Mullery introduced:

H. F. No. 786, A bill for an act relating to data practices; classifying law enforcement surveillance technology; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 13.82, by adding a subdivision.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices.

Pugh; O'Neill; Nash; Mack; Dean, M.; Sanders; Wills; Newberger; Rarick; Bennett; Draskowski; Hamilton; Schomacker; Urdahl; Swedzinski; Whelan; Gruenhagen; Garofalo; McDonald; Hertaus; Knoblach; Green; Fabian; Baker; Albright and Gunther introduced:

H. F. No. 787, A bill for an act relating to health; limiting use of funds for state-sponsored health programs for funding abortions.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Scott; O'Neill; Franson; Nash; Dean, M.; Sanders; Mack; Wills; Newberger; Rarick; Bennett; Hamilton; Schomacker; Urdahl; Swedzinski; Whelan; Gruenhagen; Garofalo; McDonald; Hertaus; Knoblach; Green; Fabian; Baker; Albright and Gunther introduced:

H. F. No. 788, A bill for an act relating to health; requiring licensure of certain facilities that perform abortions; requiring a licensing fee; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 145.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Bly, Ward, Mariani, Hansen and Davnie introduced:

H. F. No. 789, A bill for an act relating to education; directing the Board of Teaching to adopt standards for a specialized license, endorsement, or credential for project-based learning; requiring a project-based learning proposal; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 122A.09, by adding a subdivision.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Innovation Policy.

Lueck, Heintzeman, Lillie, McNamara and Hansen introduced:

H. F. No. 790, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for the Cuyuna Country State Recreation Area; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Mining and Outdoor Recreation Policy.

Lueck, Heintzeman, Lillie, Hansen and Urdahl introduced:

H. F. No. 791, A bill for an act relating to natural resources; appropriating money for Cuyuna Mountain bike system.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Legacy Funding Finance.

Zerwas introduced:

H. F. No. 792, A bill for an act relating to health records; adding adult children of a deceased patient to the definition of patient; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 144.291, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices.

Barrett; Scott; McNamara; Johnson, C.; Dill; Koznick; Mack; Cornish; Garofalo; Peterson and Kelly introduced:

H. F. No. 793, A bill for an act relating to skier and ski area responsibilities; establishing safety and liability standards; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 184C.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Mining and Outdoor Recreation Policy.

O'Driscoll, Nelson, Marquart, Pugh, Drazkowski, Albright and Halverson introduced:

H. F. No. 794, A bill for an act relating to surveying; streamlining and simplifying statutory sections; making technical and conforming changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 160.15, subdivisions 1, 3; 358.47; 381.12; 389.09, subdivision 1; 505.021, subdivisions 1, 5, 7, 9; 505.04; 505.1792, subdivision 1; 507.093; 508.47, subdivision 4; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 160.15, subdivisions 2, 4, 5; 389.09, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy.

Mack, Halverson, Lohmer and Liebling introduced:

H. F. No. 795, A bill for an act relating to certain state government programs; implementing a cost-benefit approach to measure success of corrections and human services programs; appropriating money.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Swedzinski introduced:

H. F. No. 796, A bill for an act relating to education; permitting Independent School District No. 2853, Lac Qui Parle Valley, to start the school year before Labor Day.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Innovation Policy.

Sundin introduced:

H. F. No. 797, A bill for an act relating to taxation; sales and use; motor vehicles; providing an exemption for used goods and used motor vehicles; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 297A.67, by adding a subdivision; 297B.03.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Transportation Policy and Finance.

Knoblach, Davids, Loon, Albright, Pugh, Theis, Lohmer, Hancock, Lucero, Erickson, Gruenhagen and Runbeck introduced:

H. F. No. 798, A bill for an act relating to taxation; individual income; modifying the K-12 education expense subtraction and credit; extending the credit to tuition; increasing the subtraction and credit amounts; increasing the income phaseout for the credit; adjusting the credit and subtraction amount and credit phaseout threshold for inflation; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 290.01, subdivision 19b; 290.0674, subdivisions 1, 2, by adding a subdivision.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Innovation Policy.

Fabian; Dill; Anderson, P.; Hamilton; Scott; Peterson; Hoppe and Marquart introduced:

H. F. No. 799, A bill for an act relating to civil actions; specifying the duty owed by owners of real property to trespassers; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 604A.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices.

Cornish; Hilstrom; Hackbarth; Johnson, B.; Murphy, M.; Howe; Winkler; McNamara and Davids introduced:

H. F. No. 800, A bill for an act relating to public safety; appropriating money from the fire safety account; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 299F.012, subdivision 1.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance.

Johnson, B., and Winkler introduced:

H. F. No. 801, A bill for an act relating to public safety; establishing a new arson offense; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.5641, subdivision 1a; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 609.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance.

Mullery introduced:

H. F. No. 802, A bill for an act relating to human services; modifying child care assistance income eligibility; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 119B.09, subdivision 1.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Kresha introduced:

H. F. No. 803, A bill for an act relating to health; adding mental health professionals and county social workers specializing in child protection to the health professional education loan forgiveness program; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 144.1501, subdivisions 1, 2, 3.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Christensen, Quam, Erickson, Kresha, Hertaus, Loonan, Fenton and Dettmer introduced:

H. F. No. 804, A bill for an act relating to education; requiring school districts to contract with student information system vendors able to seamlessly transfer the records of students with disabilities; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 125A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 125A.085.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Innovation Policy.

Youakim, O'Neill, Schoen, Yarusso, Allen, Selcer, Considine, Schultz, Baker and Applebaum introduced:

H. F. No. 805, A bill for an act relating to public safety; establishing a working group to study and make recommendations on establishing a Silver Alert system; requiring a report.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care Policy.

Gunther, Schomacker, Miller, Swedzinski, Mahoney and Considine introduced:

H. F. No. 806, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for greater Minnesota business development public infrastructure grants; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Greater Minnesota Economic and Workforce Development Policy.

Gunther, Baker, Schomacker, Miller, Swedzinski, Garofalo, Loonan, Mahoney, Moran and Lien introduced:

H. F. No. 807, A bill for an act relating to economic development; appropriating money for redevelopment grants.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Greater Minnesota Economic and Workforce Development Policy.

Gunther, Schomacker, Miller, Kiel, Swedzinski, Mahoney and Uglem introduced:

H. F. No. 808, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for innovative business development public infrastructure grants; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Greater Minnesota Economic and Workforce Development Policy.

Gunther, Hancock, Schomacker, Albright and Johnson, B., introduced:

H. F. No. 809, A bill for an act relating to rural workforce development; providing for rural workforce system coordinators; requiring reports; appropriating money for rural workforce system coordinators; appropriating money for the Minnesota youth program; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116L.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Greater Minnesota Economic and Workforce Development Policy.

Dill introduced:

H. F. No. 810, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for the Mesabi Trail; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Mining and Outdoor Recreation Policy.

Dill introduced:

H. F. No. 811, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for Voyageurs National Park clean water project; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Job Growth and Energy Affordability Policy and Finance.

Bly introduced:

H. F. No. 812, A bill for an act relating to agriculture; providing an income tax credit for sales or rentals of agricultural assets to beginning farmers; providing an income tax credit for beginning farmer financial management programs; modifying the beginning farmer program administered by the Rural Finance Authority; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 290.06, by adding subdivisions; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 41B.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture Policy.

Loonan, Mahoney, Garofalo, O'Neill and Metsa introduced:

H. F. No. 813, A bill for an act relating to energy; clarifying definitions pertaining to energy facilities; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 216H.01, by adding a subdivision; 216H.03, subdivision 1.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Job Growth and Energy Affordability Policy and Finance.

Dill introduced:

H. F. No. 814, A bill for an act relating to game and fish; requiring firearms safety training to include information regarding the use of alternative ammunition; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97B.015, subdivision 1.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Mining and Outdoor Recreation Policy.

Dill introduced:

H. F. No. 815, A bill for an act relating to transportation; amending requirements of special agricultural products permits for motor vehicle weight limits; providing for hauling certain products for use as a biofuel; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 169.865, subdivisions 1, 2, by adding a subdivision.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture Policy.

Dill introduced:

H. F. No. 816, A bill for an act relating to state lands; authorizing public and private sales of certain tax-forfeited lands in St. Louis County.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Mining and Outdoor Recreation Policy.

Erhardt introduced:

H. F. No. 817, A bill for an act relating to higher education; encouraging saving for higher education expenses; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 290.01, subdivision 19b; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 136G.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Higher Education Policy and Finance.

Zerwas, Hamilton, Schoen and Liebling introduced:

H. F. No. 818, A bill for an act relating to health; appropriating money for the Minnesota Stroke System.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Finance.

Urdahl introduced:

H. F. No. 819, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for a grant to Grove City for wastewater infrastructure improvements; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Job Growth and Energy Affordability Policy and Finance.

Applebaum introduced:

H. F. No. 820, A bill for an act relating to higher education; establishing a merit-based academic excellence grant program for certain Minnesota undergraduate students; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 136A.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Higher Education Policy and Finance.

Green introduced:

H. F. No. 821, A bill for an act relating to natural resources; appropriating money for culvert replacement grants.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Legacy Funding Finance.

Green, Schomacker and Drazkowski introduced:

H. F. No. 822, A bill for an act relating to natural resources; authorizing temporary reductions in groundwater resources for calcareous fen management plan; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.223.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Finance.

Green introduced:

H. F. No. 823, A bill for an act relating to water; modifying wetland replacement requirements for certain road projects; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.222, subdivision 1.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Transportation Policy and Finance.

Green introduced:

H. F. No. 824, A bill for an act relating to natural resources; providing an exception to public waters work permit requirements for certain road projects; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.245, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Transportation Policy and Finance.

Peterson; Dean, M.; Knoblach; Loeffler and Lenczewski introduced:

H. F. No. 825, A bill for an act relating to health; appropriating money for Safe Place for Newborns law.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Finance.

Murphy, M., introduced:

H. F. No. 826, A bill for an act relating to retirement; volunteer firefighter relief associations; implementing the recommendations of the state auditor's volunteer firefighter working group; addressing various disbursement and accounting issues; addressing various benefit issues; updating volunteer fire state aid references; addressing various relief association establishment and membership issues; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 69.051, subdivision 1a; 69.80; 424A.001, by adding a subdivision; 424A.002, subdivision 1; 424A.016, subdivision 4; 424A.02, subdivisions 3, 3a, 9a; 424A.05, subdivisions 2, 3; 424A.092, subdivisions 3, 6; 424A.093, subdivisions 5, 6.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy.

Mullery introduced:

H. F. No. 827, A bill for an act relating to children; extending the Task Force on the Protection of Children.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Mullery introduced:

H. F. No. 828, A bill for an act relating to children; requiring the commissioner of human services to study the disproportionate representation of black and Indian children in out-of-home placements.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Mullery introduced:

H. F. No. 829, A bill for an act relating to civil actions; modifying civil liability for labor and sex trafficking crimes; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 604; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 609.284, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices.

Lucero; Cornish; Dill; Atkins; Anzelc; Gunther; Newberger; Urdahl; Whelan; Quam; Kresha; Howe; Heintzeman; Franson; Johnson, B.; Lueck; Anderson, M.; Lohmer; Hertaus; Garofalo; Nash; Pugh; Nornes; Backer; Rarick; McDonald; Erickson; Smith; O'Neill; Scott; Gruenhagen; Drazkowski and Albright introduced:

H. F. No. 830, A bill for an act relating to public safety; permitting sale and purchase of firearms in any state where lawful under federal Gun Control Act; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 624.71.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance.

Scott introduced:

H. F. No. 831, A bill for an act relating to data practices; eliminating a restriction on disclosure of data related to a complaint or charge against certain public employees; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 13.43, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices.

Hamilton and Schoen introduced:

H. F. No. 832, A bill for an act relating to health; appropriating money for local public health grants.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Finance.

Fabian, Dill, Torkelson and Newberger introduced:

H. F. No. 833, A bill for an act relating to waters; requiring adoption of rules for regulating discharge of dredged and fill material into state waters; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 103G.2375.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Finance.

Uglem, Hansen, Fischer, Torkelson and McNamara introduced:

H. F. No. 834, A bill for an act relating to environment; prohibiting sale of certain personal care products containing synthetic plastic microbeads; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 325E.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Finance.

Norton introduced:

H. F. No. 835, A bill for an act relating to education finance; modifying certain general education finance provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 126C.10, subdivision 13.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Franson; Norton; Kiel; Fischer; Selcer; Urdahl; Nornes; Hamilton; Newton; Rosenthal; Hilstrom; Lillie; Considine; Zerwas; Atkins; Dehn, R.; Laine; Loeffler and Ward introduced:

H. F. No. 836, A bill for an act relating to human services; modifying coverage for autism spectrum disorders; amending Laws 2013, chapter 108, article 12, sections 2; 106.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Davids; Hoppe; Atkins; Erhardt; Isaacson; Anzelc; Garofalo; Sanders; Gunther; Selcer; O'Neill; Torkelson; Loon; Barrett; Dehn, R.; Mahoney; O'Driscoll; Pelowski; Lillie; Loonan; Knoblach; Norton; Applebaum; Vogel; Melin and Anderson, S., introduced:

H. F. No. 837, A bill for an act relating to taxation; individual income; estates; modifying the definition of domicile; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 290.01, subdivision 7; 291.005, subdivision 1.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

Christensen, Peterson, Newton and Hortman introduced:

H. F. No. 838, A bill for an act relating to education finance; appropriating money for equity in telecommunications access.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Knoblach and Carlson introduced:

H. F. No. 839, A bill for an act relating to state finances; adjusting the date of the February forecast; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 16A.103, subdivision 1.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Sanders and Nelson introduced:

H. F. No. 840, A bill for an act relating to elections; modifying various provisions related to election administration, including provisions related to school districts, voters, ballots, candidates, and other election related provisions; making technical changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 123B.09, subdivision 1; 200.02, by adding subdivisions; 201.071, subdivision 1; 201.158; 203B.07, subdivision 1; 203B.08, subdivisions 1, 3; 203B.121, subdivision 2; 203B.17, subdivision 1; 204B.06, subdivision 1b; 204B.19, subdivision 6; 204B.45, subdivision 2; 204C.04, subdivision 2; 204C.08, subdivision 1d; 204C.35, subdivisions 1, 2; 204C.36, subdivisions 1, 2; 204C.40, subdivision 2; 204D.27, subdivision 11; 209.021, subdivisions 2, 3; 209.09, subdivision 2; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 204B.14, subdivision 6; 204C.30, subdivision 1.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy.

Dettmer, Newton, Lueck, Howe, Persell, Wills and Ward introduced:

H. F. No. 841, A bill for an act relating to higher education; granting resident status for purposes of higher education grants and scholarships to members of the state's National Guard who reside in the state; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 136A.101, subdivision 8.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Veterans Affairs Division.

Marquart introduced:

H. F. No. 842, A bill for an act relating to human services; appropriating money for child care improvement grants.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Finance.

Garofalo introduced:

H. F. No. 843, A bill for an act relating to economic development; appropriating money for the Departments of Employment and Economic Development, Labor and Industry, and Commerce; the Bureau of Mediation Services; Housing Finance Agency; Explore Minnesota Tourism; Boards of Accountancy, AELSLAGID, Cosmetologist Examiners, and Barber Examiners; Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals; and Public Utilities Commission; making policy and technical changes; modifying fees; providing penalties; requiring reports; modifying data sharing; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 16C.144, by adding subdivisions; 45.0135, subdivision 7; 115C.09, subdivision 1; 116J.8738, subdivision 3, by adding a subdivision; 216B.62, subdivisions 2, 3b, by adding a subdivision; 268.035, subdivisions 6, 21b, 26, 30; 268.051, subdivision 7; 268.07, subdivisions 2, 3b; 268.085, subdivisions 1, 2; 268.095, subdivisions 1, 10; 268.105, subdivisions 3, 7; 268.136, subdivision 1; 268.194, subdivision 1; 325F.71, subdivisions 1, 2; 326B.092, subdivision 7; 326B.096; 326B.986, subdivisions 5, 8; 341.321; 609.2335, subdivisions 1, 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 116L; 268A; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 45A.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Job Growth and Energy Affordability Policy and Finance.

Loon introduced:

H. F. No. 844, A bill for an act relating to education; providing funding and policy for early childhood and family, prekindergarten through grade 12, and adult education, including general education, education excellence, special education, facilities, technology, nutrition, libraries, accounting, early childhood, education, self-sufficiency, lifelong learning, and state agencies; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 120A.41; 122A.415, subdivision 1; 124D.1158, subdivision 3; 124D.15, subdivision 5; 124D.162; 124D.165, subdivision 2; 124D.42, subdivision 8; 124D.59, subdivision 2; 125A.79, subdivision 1; 126C.05, subdivision 1; 126C.10, subdivisions 2, 13a; 127A.41, subdivisions 8, 9; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 124D; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 124D.15, subdivision 3a; 124D.16, subdivisions 2, 3, 5.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Nornes introduced:

H. F. No. 845, A bill for an act relating to education; postsecondary; establishing a budget for higher education; appropriating money to the Office of Higher Education, the Board of Trustees of the Minnesota State Colleges and Universities, the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, and the Mayo Clinic; modifying the state grant deduction; making changes to the assigned family responsibility; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 136A.101, subdivision 5a; 136A.121, subdivision 5.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Higher Education Policy and Finance.

McNamara and Hamilton introduced:

H. F. No. 846, A bill for an act relating to state government; appropriating money for agriculture, environment, and natural resources; providing retail food establishment and food handler license fees; making policy and technical changes to various agricultural related provisions, including provisions related to pesticide control, plant protection, nursery law, seeds, food handlers, food, farmland, farming, and loans; establishing the farm opportunity loan program; modifying agency rulemaking; modifying fees and surcharges; creating accounts; regulating priority chemicals in children's products; modifying prior appropriations; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 13.643, subdivision 1; 13.7411, subdivision 8; 14.365; 18B.01, subdivisions 28, 29; 18B.32, subdivision 1; 18B.33, subdivision 1; 18B.34, subdivision 1; 18C.425, subdivision 6; 18G.10, subdivisions 3, 4, 5; 18H.02, subdivision 20, by adding subdivisions; 18H.06, subdivision 2; 18H.07; 21.81, by adding subdivisions; 21.82, subdivisions 2, 4; 21.85, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision; 21.89, subdivision 2; 21.891, subdivisions 2, 5; 25.39, subdivision 1; 28A.03, by adding subdivisions; 28A.08, subdivision 1, by adding subdivisions; 28A.082, subdivision 1; 31.39, subdivision 1; 32.394, subdivisions 8, 8b; 41B.03, subdivision 6, by adding a subdivision; 41B.04, subdivision 17; 41B.043, subdivision 3; 41B.045, subdivisions 3, 4; 41B.046, subdivision 5; 41B.047, subdivisions 1, 4; 41B.048, subdivision 6; 41B.049, subdivision 4; 41B.055, subdivision 3; 41B.056, subdivision 2; 41B.06; 85.055, subdivision 1; 86B.415, subdivision 7; 116.07, subdivision 4d; 116.9401; 116.9402; 116.9403; 116.9405; 116.9406; 500.24, subdivision 4; Laws 2013, chapter 137, article 2, section 6; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 15; 41B; 84; 103B; 116; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 17.115; 28A.08, subdivision 3; 41A.12, subdivision 4; 84.68.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Agriculture Finance.

Kelly introduced:

H. F. No. 847, A bill for an act relating to transportation; establishing the governor's budget for transportation; appropriating money for transportation, Metropolitan Council, and public safety activities; establishing a gross receipts motor fuels tax; modifying the metropolitan area transit sales tax; amending provisions governing transportation finance; authorizing sale and issuance of trunk highway bonds; requiring reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 16E.15, subdivision 2; 117.036, subdivisions 2, 4; 161.231; 161.46, subdivision 2; 162.18, by adding a subdivision; 168.013, subdivision 1a; 168D.06; 169.475, by adding a subdivision; 296A.11; 296A.12; 296A.16, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 4a, 4b, 5; 296A.18, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 297A.99, subdivision 1; 299D.09; 360.024; 360.305, subdivision 4; Laws 2012, First Special Session chapter 1, article 1, section 4, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 174; 219; 296A; 297A; 473; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 299E.02; 473.4051, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Transportation Policy and Finance.

Dauids introduced:

H. F. No. 848, A bill for an act relating to taxation; providing for tax reductions to middle class families; closing loopholes; providing tax fairness; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 16D.08, subdivision 2; 270.80, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, by adding subdivisions; 270.81, subdivisions 1, 3, by adding a subdivision; 270.82; 270.83, subdivisions 1, 2; 270.84; 270.86; 270.87; 270C.03, subdivision 1; 270C.33, subdivision 6; 272.02, subdivision 9; 275.025, subdivisions 1, 4; 289A.60, by adding a subdivision; 290.01, subdivision 4a, by adding a subdivision; 290.067, subdivisions 1, 2, 2b, 3; 290.0671, subdivision 1; 290.0674, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision; 290.068, subdivision 2; 290.17, subdivision 4; 290.191, subdivision 5; 290.21, subdivision 4; 290A.03, subdivision 13; 290B.03, subdivision 1; 290B.04, subdivision 1; 291.03, by adding a subdivision; 296A.01, subdivision 12; 296A.08, subdivision 2; 297A.815, subdivision 3; 297A.94; 297H.04, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 270C; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 270.81, subdivision 4; 270.83, subdivision 3; 290.067, subdivision 2a; Minnesota Rules, parts 8106.0100, subparts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 17a, 18, 19, 20, 21; 8106.0300, subparts 1, 3; 8106.0400; 8106.0500; 8106.0600; 8106.0700; 8106.0800; 8106.9900.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

Cornish introduced:

H. F. No. 849, A bill for an act relating to criminal justice; modifying disaster assistance; appropriating money for courts, Guardian Ad Litem Board, Uniform Laws Commission, Board on Judicial Standards, Board of Public Defense, sentencing guidelines, public safety, Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) Board, Private Detective Board, human rights, and corrections; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 12.221, subdivision 6; 12B.15, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision; 12B.25, subdivision 1; 12B.40; Laws 2013, chapter 86, article 1, section 9.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance.

Liebling and Schultz introduced:

H. F. No. 850, A bill for an act relating to state government; establishing the health and human services budget; modifying provisions governing children and family services, chemical and mental health services, withdrawal management programs, direct care and treatment, operations, health care, continuing care, and Department of Health programs; making changes to medical assistance, general assistance, Minnesota supplemental aid, Northstar Care for Children, MinnesotaCare, child care assistance, and group residential housing programs; modifying child support provisions; establishing standards for withdrawal management programs; modifying requirements for background studies; making changes to provisions governing the health information exchange; requiring reports; making technical changes; modifying certain fees for Department of Health programs; modifying fees of certain health-related licensing boards; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 62A.045; 62J.498; 62J.4981; 62J.4982, subdivisions 4, 5; 119B.07; 119B.10, subdivision 1; 119B.11, subdivision 2a; 124D.165, subdivision 4; 144.057, subdivision 1; 144.3831, subdivision 1; 144.9501, subdivisions 22b, 26b, by adding a subdivision; 144.9505; 144.9508; 144A.70, subdivision 6, by adding a subdivision; 144A.71; 144A.72; 144A.73; 144D.01, by adding a subdivision; 145A.131, subdivision 1; 148.57, subdivisions 1, 2; 148.59; 148E.180, subdivisions 2, 5; 149A.20, subdivisions 5, 6; 149A.40, subdivision 11; 149A.65; 149A.92, subdivision 1; 149A.97, subdivision 7; 150A.091, subdivisions 4, 5, 11, by adding subdivisions; 150A.31; 151.065, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4; 157.16; 174.30, by adding a subdivision; 245C.03, by adding subdivisions; 245C.08, subdivision 1; 245C.10, by adding subdivisions; 245C.12; 246.54, subdivision 1; 246B.01, subdivision 2b; 246B.10; 254B.05, subdivision 5; 256.01, by adding a subdivision; 256.015, subdivision 7; 256.017, subdivision 1; 256.741, subdivisions 1, 2; 256.962, by adding a subdivision; 256.969, subdivisions 1, 2b, 9; 256B.059, subdivision 5; 256B.0622, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, by adding a subdivision; 256B.0624, subdivision 7; 256B.0625, subdivisions 9, 13h, 58, by adding a subdivision; 256B.0631; 256B.0757; 256B.092, subdivision 13; 256B.49, subdivision 24; 256B.75; 256B.76, subdivisions 2, 4; 256D.01, subdivision 1b; 256D.44, subdivisions 2, 5; 256I.01; 256I.02; 256I.03, subdivisions 3, 7, 8, by adding subdivisions; 256I.04; 256I.05, subdivisions 1c, 1g, by adding a subdivision; 256I.06; 256L.01, subdivisions 3a, 5; 256L.03, subdivision 5; 256L.04, subdivisions 1a, 1c, 7b, 10; 256L.05, subdivisions 3, 3a, 4, by adding a subdivision; 256L.06, subdivision 3; 256L.11, subdivision 7; 256L.121, subdivision 1; 256L.15, subdivision 2; 256N.22, subdivisions 9, 10; 256N.24, subdivision 4; 256N.25, subdivision 1; 256N.27, subdivision 2; 259A.75; 260C.007, subdivisions 27, 32; 260C.203; 260C.212, subdivision 1, by adding subdivisions; 260C.221; 260C.331, subdivision 1; 260C.451, subdivisions 2, 6; 260C.515, subdivision 5; 260C.521, subdivisions 1, 2; 260C.607, subdivision 4; 282.241, subdivision 1; 297A.70, subdivision 7; 514.73; 514.981, subdivision 2; 518A.32, subdivision 2; 518A.39, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 518A.41, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, 14, 15; 518A.46, subdivision 3, by adding a subdivision; 518A.51; 518A.53, subdivision 4; 518C.802; 580.032, subdivision 1; Laws 2014, chapter 189, sections 5; 10; 11; 16; 17; 18; 19; 23; 24; 27; 28; 29; 31; 43; 50; 51; 73; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 15; 119B; 144; 144D; 245; 256B; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 245F; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 124D.142; 256.969, subdivision 30; 256B.69, subdivision 32; 256L.02, subdivision 3; 256L.05, subdivisions 1b, 1c, 3c, 5; Minnesota Rules, part 8840.5900, subparts 12, 14.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Finance.

Howe, Heintzeman and Kresha introduced:

H. F. No. 851, A bill for an act relating to local government; modifying provisions governing nonconforming lots in shoreland areas; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 394.36, subdivision 5; 462.357, subdivision 1e.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy.

Howe; Anderson, P.; Heintzeman and Kresha introduced:

H. F. No. 852, A bill for an act relating to local government; modifying provisions governing nonconforming lots in shoreland areas; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 394.36, subdivision 5; 462.357, subdivision 1e.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy.

Metsa, Melin, Anzelc, Dill and Lueck introduced:

H. F. No. 853, A bill for an act relating to environment; prohibiting application of wild rice water quality standards until certain conditions are met.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Mining and Outdoor Recreation Policy.

Christensen, Peterson, Newton and Hortman introduced:

H. F. No. 854, A bill for an act relating to education finance; increasing school district operating capital revenue; reserving revenue for technology; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 126C.10, subdivision 13.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Norton introduced:

H. F. No. 855, A bill for an act relating to education finance; modifying certain general education revenue provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 126C.10, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Christensen, Kresha, Peterson, Newton and Hortman introduced:

H. F. No. 856, A bill for an act relating to education finance; establishing special technology revenue; providing revenue authority to school districts, charter schools, intermediate districts, and other cooperative units; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 125B.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Marquart introduced:

H. F. No. 857, A bill for an act relating to education finance; modifying the capital project referendum; equalizing the capital project referendum levy; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 123B.63, subdivisions 1, 3, by adding subdivisions.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Pierson, Davnie, Mariani and Erickson introduced:

H. F. No. 858, A bill for an act relating to education; authorizing grants for collaborative urban educator recruitment and training programs; appropriating money.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Kresha; Christensen; Erhardt; Anderson, S., and Mariani introduced:

H. F. No. 859, A bill for an act relating to education finance; providing a grant to the Minnesota Council on Economic Education; appropriating money.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Innovation Policy.

Marquart introduced:

H. F. No. 860, A bill for an act relating to education finance; establishing a long-term facilities maintenance revenue program for school districts and charter schools; equalizing the long-term maintenance levy; eliminating the alternative facilities, deferred maintenance and health and safety revenue programs; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 123B.57; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 123B; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 123B.59; 123B.591.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Education Finance.

Albright; Dean, M., and Zerwas introduced:

H. F. No. 861, A bill for an act relating to health; removing the term "nonprofit" from certain provisions; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 62C.01; 62C.02, subdivision 6; 62D.02, subdivision 4.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Regulatory Reform.

Hoppe introduced:

H. F. No. 862, A bill for an act relating to taxation; sales and use; clarifying the definition of retail sales as it relates to fiber optic and communication cable; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 297A.61, subdivision 4.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Regulatory Reform.

Franson; Norton; Lohmer; Kiel; Fischer; Urdahl; Nornes; Hamilton; Newton; Rosenthal; Hilstrom; Lillie; Considine; Zerwas; Atkins; Dehn, R.; Selcer; Laine and Ward introduced:

H. F. No. 863, A bill for an act relating to insurance; modifying insurance coverage for autism spectrum disorder; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 62A.3094, subdivision 2.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Regulatory Reform.

Sanders, Hoppe, Garofalo, Loonan and Davids introduced:

H. F. No. 864, A bill for an act relating to insurance fraud; regulating response or incident data; providing an administrative penalty for insurance fraud; creating a process for deauthorization of the right of health care providers to receive certain payments under chapter 65B; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 13.82, subdivision 6; 45.0135, by adding a subdivision; 169.09, subdivision 13; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 45.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Regulatory Reform.

Davids introduced:

H. F. No. 865, A bill for an act relating to taxation; tobacco; providing penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 289A.63, subdivisions 1, 2; 297F.01, subdivision 14; 297F.03, subdivisions 5, 6; 297F.04, subdivisions 1, 2; 297F.13, subdivision 4; 297F.19, by adding a subdivision; 297F.20, by adding subdivisions; 609.035, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297F.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance.

Mullery introduced:

H. F. No. 866, A bill for an act relating to human services; modifying child care assistance program reimbursement rates; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 119B.13, subdivisions 1, 3b.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Moran; Franson; Laine; Loeffler; Liebling; Dehn, R.; Ward; Winkler and Pinto introduced:

H. F. No. 867, A bill for an act relating to human services; forecasting the basic sliding fee child care assistance program; modifying child care assistance provider reimbursement rates; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 119B.011, subdivision 19b; 119B.02, subdivisions 1, 2; 119B.03, subdivision 9; 119B.035, subdivisions 1, 4; 119B.05, subdivisions 1, 5; 119B.08, subdivision 3; 119B.09, subdivision 4a; 119B.13, subdivision 1; 256.017, subdivision 9; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 119B.011, subdivision 20a; 119B.03, subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 6a, 6b, 8; 119B.09, subdivision 3; Minnesota Rules, parts 3400.0020, subpart 8; 3400.0030; 3400.0060, subparts 2, 4, 6, 6a, 7.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Mack and Halverson introduced:

H. F. No. 868, A bill for an act relating to human services; increasing the medical assistance reimbursement rate for critical access mental health services provided by certain providers; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 256B.763.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Franson, Peterson, Gruenhagen, Laine, Albright, Lillie and Allen introduced:

H. F. No. 869, A bill for an act relating to human services; increasing the MFIP cash assistance payment; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 256J.35.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Schomacker, Mariani, Clark, Fischer and Nornes introduced:

H. F. No. 870, A bill for an act relating to human services; appropriating money for a grant for services to persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Finance.

Hamilton, Loon, Gunther, Mariani, Lillie, Zerwas, Fischer and Carlson introduced:

H. F. No. 871, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for a connection center facility.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

Albright, Davids, Mahoney, Hertaus and Vogel introduced:

H. F. No. 872, A bill for an act relating to economic development; establishing a technology corporate franchise tax certificate transfer program; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 290.01, subdivision 29; 290.06, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116J.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Greater Minnesota Economic and Workforce Development Policy.

Sundin, Simonson and Schultz introduced:

H. F. No. 873, A bill for an act relating to local government; authorizing Carlton County to levy a tax for recreation purposes; amending Laws 1996, chapter 471, article 3, section 51.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

Rarick, O'Driscoll, Davids, Swedzinski and Backer introduced:

H. F. No. 874, A bill for an act relating to taxation; sales and use; providing a sales tax exemption for a wastewater treatment facility owned by the city of Mora; appropriating money.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

Anderson, S.; Mack; Dean, M., and Cornish introduced:

H. F. No. 875, A bill for an act relating to children; requiring reports of maltreatment; establishing a crime of chemical endangerment of unborn children; amending Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 626.5561, subdivisions 1, 2, 5; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 152.

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

The following message was received from the Senate:

Mr. Speaker:

I hereby announce the passage by the Senate of the following Senate File, herewith transmitted:

S. F. No. 174.

JOANNE M. ZOFF, Secretary of the Senate

FIRST READING OF SENATE BILLS

S. F. No. 174, A bill for an act relating to financing and operation of state government; providing deficiency funding for food assistance, the Minnesota Security Hospital, natural resources enforcement activities, Ebola-related costs, and the Zoological Board; freezing agency head salaries; appropriating money.

The bill was read for the first time.

Knoblach moved that S. F. No. 174 and H. F. No. 264, now on the General Register, be referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison. The motion prevailed.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Peppin, from the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration offered the following report and moved its adoption:

Resolved, that the Permanent Rules of the House of Representatives for the 89th Legislative Session shall read as follows:

"PERMANENT RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ~~2013-2014~~ 2015-2016

ARTICLE 1 - DAILY BUSINESS

1.01 CONVENING OF THE HOUSE. Unless otherwise ordered, the House convenes at ~~3:00~~ 3:30 p.m. The Speaker must take the chair at the appointed hour and call the House to order.

The call to order is followed by a prayer by the Chaplain or time for a brief meditation, then by the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and then by a call of the roll of members. The names of members present and members excused must be entered in the Journal of the House.

1.02 READING OF THE JOURNAL. If a quorum is present, the Chief Clerk must read the Journal of the preceding day, unless otherwise ordered. The House may correct errors in the Journal of the preceding day.

1.03 ORDER OF BUSINESS. After the Journal is read, the order of business of the day is:

- (1) Presentation of petitions or other communications
- (2) Reports of standing committees and divisions
- (3) Second reading of House bills
- (4) Second reading of Senate bills
- (5) Reports of select committees
- (6) Introduction and first reading of House bills
- (7) Consideration of messages from the Senate
- (8) First reading of Senate bills
- (9) Calendar for the day
- (10) Motions and resolutions

The House may advance or revert from any order of business to any other order of business either without objection, or by majority vote of the whole House.

Conference committees on House bills and the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may report at any time.

1.04 REPORTING OF BILLS. A bill must be reported to the House on three different days before its passage, except as provided in Rule 5.02. The first report, called the first reading, occurs when it is introduced; the second report, called the second reading, occurs when it has been reported by the appropriate standing committees and divisions for consideration by the House; the third report, called the third reading, occurs when it is ready for the vote on passage.

1.10 INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. A bill or resolution must be submitted to the Speaker at least 24 hours before the convening of the daily session at which it is to be introduced.

A bill or resolution must be introduced in ~~triplicate~~ duplicate and each copy must bear the signature of the member or the name of the committee or division introducing it.

In regular session, a bill prepared by a department or agency of state government must be introduced and given its first reading at least ten days before the date of the first committee deadline.

Each annual session, the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may designate a date after which a House File may not be introduced during that annual session, unless approved for introduction by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. The date must be at least 14 calendar days after the Committee acts under this paragraph, but no earlier than May 1 of each annual session.

1.11 FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF BILLS. A bill or resolution must be reported and given its first reading when it is introduced. A bill or resolution must not be objected to when it is introduced.

After its first reading, the Speaker must refer a bill or resolution to the appropriate standing committee or division, except as provided in Rule 1.15 and Rule 1.13.

Congratulatory resolutions referred to in Rule 4.02 are exempt from this Rule.

Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, after the Speaker refers a bill or resolution, a majority vote of the whole House is required for the House to re-refer the bill or resolution.

1.12 AUTHORS OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. A bill, memorial, or resolution must not have more than 35 authors. After a bill or resolution is introduced and given its first reading: (a) a member may be removed as an author, by motion of the member; and (b) a member wishing to be an author may be added as an author, by motion of the author of the bill or resolution.

1.13 INTRODUCTION OF COMMITTEE OR DIVISION BILLS. A standing or special committee of the House or a division of the House may introduce a bill as a committee or division bill on any subject within its purview. When a committee or division bill is introduced and read for the first time, the Speaker may refer it to a standing committee or division. If the Speaker does not refer it, the bill must be laid over one day. Then it must be read for the second time and placed on the General Register.

1.14 RECESS BILL INTRODUCTIONS. During the period between the last day of the regular session in an odd-numbered year and the first day of the regular session in the next year, a bill filed with the Speaker for introduction must be given a file number and may be unofficially referred by the Speaker to an appropriate standing committee or division.

1.15 DISPOSITION OF SENATE FILES. A Senate File received by the House that is accompanied by a message announcing its passage by the Senate must be referred to the appropriate standing committee or division under Rule 1.11. But if a Senate File is received that a member requests be compared to a House File already reported by a standing committee or division of the House and placed on the General Register or on the Calendar for the Day, the Senate File must be referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison. ~~¶ The Chief Clerk reports that shall report whether~~ the Senate File is identical or not identical to the House File; and the Senate File may, by majority vote, be substituted for the House File and take its place. The fact that the bills are identical or not identical must be entered in the Journal and the House File is then considered withdrawn.

A Senate File that is amended on the floor of the House, except at the time of final passage, and a Senate File that has been reported to the House with amendments by a House standing committee or division, must be unofficially engrossed and reprinted by the Chief Clerk. An amendment may be offered to an unofficial engrossment of a Senate File.

1.20 GENERAL REGISTER. The General Register consists of all bills that have received a second reading. Bills must be placed on the General Register in the order that they receive their second reading. A bill must be on the General Register, be given to each member, and be available to the public before it may be considered by the House on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar. Each day that the House meets in session, the Chief Clerk must publish a list of the bills on the General Register.

1.21 CALENDAR FOR THE DAY. The Calendar for the Day is a list of bills that are to be considered that day by the House. The House must consider each item on the Calendar for the Day in the order determined by the presiding officer. After consideration by the House, unless otherwise disposed of, the bill must immediately be given its third reading and placed upon its passage.

A bill that has received its second reading may be placed on the Calendar for the Day by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration or by order of the House upon the motion of a member as provided in this Rule.

The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must designate the bills that are to be on the Calendar for the Day. During regular session, the Committee must designate the bills by 5:00 p.m. the day before the day that the bills are to be on the Calendar, except that the Committee may designate the bills at any time after a day specified by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. After the Committee designates the bills, the Chief Clerk must publish the Calendar for the Day. In order to trigger a prefiling requirement, the calendar for the day must be established in accordance with Rule 3.33.

A bill that is on the General Register for more than ten legislative days may be placed on the Calendar for the Day by a majority vote of the whole House, acting on the motion of a member. A bill placed on the Calendar for the Day in this manner must be considered first the next time that the House reaches the order of business "Calendar for the Day." A member must give notice to the Speaker and the Chief Clerk three legislative days before making a motion to place a bill on the Calendar for the Day. The notice must specify the number and title of the bill. Only the member who gave notice to the Speaker and the Chief Clerk, or another member designated in writing by the member who gave notice, may make the motion to place the bill on the Calendar for the Day. After the third legislative day following the day of notice, the motion must be made the first time that the House reaches the order of business "Motions and Resolutions." If the motion is not made at that time, the member who gave notice forfeits the right to make that motion.

A bill may be continued on the Calendar for the Day by a majority vote of the whole House. A third motion by the author of a bill to continue it on the Calendar for the Day is not in order; upon such a motion, the bill must be stricken from the Calendar and returned to the General Register in the order of its second reading. The Calendar for the Day expires when the House adjourns for the day, unless the House, by a majority vote of the whole House, continues items remaining on the Calendar to the next day.

1.22 FISCAL CALENDAR. A finance bill that has had its second reading must be considered by the House when requested by the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means or by a designee of the Chair. A bill relating to taxes or raising revenue that has had its second reading must be considered by the House when requested by the Chair of the Committee on Taxes or a designee of the Chair.

During regular session, a chair must announce the intention to make the request by 5:00 p.m. the legislative day before the day that the request for consideration is to be made, except that the Chair may designate the bills at any time after a day specified by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. During periods when the 5:00 p.m. requirement does not apply, the chair must announce the intention at least two hours before making the request. In order to trigger a prefiling requirement a notice given under Rule 1.22 must comply with Rule 3.33.

After consideration by the House on the Fiscal Calendar, unless otherwise disposed of, the bill must immediately be given its third reading and placed upon its passage.

1.30 THIRD READING OF BILLS. An amendment must not be received after the third reading of a bill without unanimous consent, except to fill blanks or to amend the title.

At any time before it is passed, a bill or resolution may be referred or re-referred by a majority vote of the whole House. If the committee or division to which it is referred or re-referred reports an amendment to it, the bill or resolution must again be given its second reading and placed on the General Register.

1.40 PUBLICATION OF BILLS FOR THE HOUSE. After a bill receives its second reading, the bill must be prepared and published or made electronically available for consideration by the House. A majority of the House may order the publication of a bill at any time.

1.50 ADJOURNING OF THE HOUSE. The House may not meet during a legislative day after midnight, except that the House, by majority vote, may meet past the time of adjournment required by this Rule.

ARTICLE 2 - FLOOR PROCEEDINGS, VOTING, DECORUM

2.01 ABSENCE OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS. Unless illness or other sufficient cause prevents attendance, a member or officer of the House must not be absent from a session of the House without the prior permission of the Speaker.

2.02 CALL OF THE HOUSE. Ten members may demand a call of the House at any time until voting begins. After the House is placed under call, a second roll call on any aspect of a call of the House is out of order.

When a call is demanded, the doors of the chamber must be closed, the roll called, and the absent members sent for; and no member is allowed to leave the chamber until the roll call is suspended or completed. During the roll call, no motion is in order except a motion pertaining to matters incidental to the call.

Proceedings under the roll call may be suspended by a majority vote of the whole House. The Sergeant at Arms must not permit a member to leave the Chamber unless the member is excused by the Speaker, or the call of the House has been lifted by a majority vote of the whole House.

2.03 ROLL CALL VOTE. A roll call vote is required to pass a bill or to adopt a resolution or motion directing the payment of money. In all other cases a roll call vote may be ordered only if 15 members demand it. When the House is taking a roll call vote on another issue, a roll call vote may not be ordered on a motion that members not voting be excused from voting.

2.04 EXPLAINING OR CHANGING VOTE. A member must not explain a vote or discuss the question during a roll call vote. A member must not change a vote or move for the record an intention to have voted or voted differently after the result of the roll call vote is announced from the chair by the Speaker.

2.05 EVERY UNEXCUSED MEMBER TO VOTE. A member who has an immediate interest in a question must not vote on it.

Every other member present before the result of a vote is declared by the presiding officer must vote for or against the matter before the House, unless the House excuses the member from voting. But a member is not required to vote on any matter concerning a memorial resolution.

A member who does not vote when the member's name is called must state reasons for not voting. After the vote has been taken but before the presiding officer has announced the result of the vote, the presiding officer must submit to the House the question: "Shall the member, for the reasons stated, be excused from voting?" The question must be decided without debate. After the question is decided, the presiding officer must announce the result of the vote, after which other proceedings about the nonvoting member may take place.

2.10 ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM. An electronic voting system under the control of the Speaker may be used to take any vote except a vote on an election or if the House is currently taking a roll call. A member must not vote on a question except at the member's own seat in the chamber.

2.15 RECORDED FLOOR PROCEEDINGS. Proceedings on the floor of the House must be recorded on an appropriate audio recording medium under the direction of the Chief Clerk. The Chief Clerk must transmit a copy of the recordings to the Director of the Legislative Reference Library. The Legislative Reference Library must keep the recordings available for public use under its rules during the legislative biennium when the recordings were created and for eight years thereafter. The Library may then preserve or dispose of the recordings as the Library sees fit.

A person may obtain a copy of a recording while it is kept in the Library by paying a fee determined by the House Controller to cover the cost of preparing the copy.

Discussion preserved under this Rule is not intended to be admissible in a court or administrative proceeding on an issue of legislative intent.

2.20 DUTIES OF MEMBERS. Members must keep their seats until the Speaker announces adjournment.

A member, before speaking, must rise and respectfully address the Speaker and must not speak further until recognized by the Speaker. If more than one member rises at the same time, the Speaker must select the member to speak first.

2.21 NOTICE OF INTENT TO DEBATE A RESOLUTION. A member may give notice of intent to debate a resolution, except a resolution introduced as a house file or a senate file under Rule 4.02 or a resolution offered by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration or the Committee on Ethics.

The notice may be given at any time before the vote is taken on the resolution. If the notice is given, the resolution must be laid over one day without debate or any other action.

2.30 QUESTIONS OF ORDER. If a member violates the Rules in any way, the Speaker must, or another member may, call the member to order. The member called to order must immediately sit down unless another member moves to permit the member who was called to order to explain. In either case, the House, if appealed to, must decide the question without debate. Only if the decision is in favor of the member called to order may that member proceed. The House may censure or punish a member called to order.

2.31 OFFENSIVE WORDS IN DEBATE. If a member is called to order for offensive words in debate, the member calling for order must report the words to which exception is taken and the Clerk must record them. A member must not be held to answer, or be subject to censure of the House, for language used in debate unless exception is taken before another member speaks or other business takes place.

2.32 ORDER IN DEBATE. Except for the member who offered the motion, amendment, or proposition under consideration, a member must not speak more than twice on the subject, without leave of the House, nor more than once until every other member wishing to speak on the subject has had an opportunity to do so.

2.33 ORDER DURING SESSION. A member must not walk out of or across the Chamber while the Speaker is putting the question. A member must not engage in private conversation while another member is speaking or pass between a speaking member and the Chair. A member must not disrupt order and decorum in the Chamber by possessing or using any audiovisual display, including but not limited to placards, signs, photographs, visual aids, or the use of any video images or audio, except for such items that are distributed to members at their desks for the purpose of conducting business of the day.

2.34 PERSONS BY THE CHIEF CLERK'S DESK DURING VOTE. No person may remain by the Chief Clerk's desk during a roll call vote.

2.39 EXECUTIVE BRANCH OR LOBBYIST PRESENCE IN COMMITTEE. No House committee, division or subcommittee shall permit any member or staff of the executive branch, registered lobbyist, or lobbyist principal, to be seated at the committee table with members of the House during official proceedings of committees of the House.

2.40 ADMITTANCE TO FLOOR. No person other than a member may be admitted to the House Chamber, except: properly authorized employees; the Chief Executive and ex-governors of the State of Minnesota; members of the Senate; heads of departments of the state government; judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and District Courts; members of Congress; those persons invited to address the body or a joint convention of the house and senate, and guests for such an address or joint convention; a family member of a member; and properly accredited representatives of radio and television stations, newspapers and press associations, as provided for in these Rules.

Any other person may be issued a permit by the Speaker good for the day, but that person must be seated near the Speaker's rostrum, and must not engage in conversation that disturbs the business of the House. Before issuing a permit, the Speaker must make certain that the person does not seek the floor of the House to influence decisions of the House.

The alcoves in the Chambers are for the use of members only, and the Sergeant at Arms must keep them clear of others.

From one hour before the time the House is scheduled to convene until one hour after the House adjourns for the day, the retiring room is reserved for the exclusive use of the members and employees of the House. As long as the Senate prohibits entry of House members into its retiring room, no Senators may enter the House retiring room during the time it is reserved for exclusive use of members and employees. A committee or division meeting must not be held there except emergency meetings authorized by the Speaker. The Sergeant at Arms must strictly enforce this provision.

Unless an extraordinary condition exists the Speaker must not entertain a request to suspend this Rule or present the request of a member for unanimous consent to suspend this Rule.

2.41 MEDIA NEWS REPORTERS. Accredited representatives of the press, press associations, and radio and television stations must be given equal press privileges by the House. A person wishing to report proceedings of the House may apply to the Chief Sergeant at Arms for a media pass and assignment to suitable available space. The Sergeant may coordinate the issuance of media passes with the appropriate senate authority.

Television stations must be permitted to televise sessions of the House. Media representatives must be allowed access to both wells in the gallery of the House chambers.

2.42 LOBBYISTS. (a) A lobbyist as defined under Minnesota Statutes, section 10A.01, subdivision 21, shall not appear before a House committee pursuant to the lobbyist's employment unless the lobbyist is in compliance with the law requiring lobbyist registration, Minnesota Statutes, sections 10A.03 to 10A.06. A lobbyist, when appearing before a committee, shall disclose to the committee on whose behalf the lobbyist speaks and the purpose of the lobbyist's appearance.

(b) A lobbyist shall not knowingly, either directly or through a third party, furnish false or misleading information or make a false or misleading statement that is relevant and material to a matter before the House or any of its committees, subcommittees, or divisions when the lobbyist knows or should know it will influence the judgment or action of the House or any of its committees, subcommittees, or divisions.

(c) The Committee on Ethics shall investigate a complaint by a member of the House in writing under oath received before adjournment sine die in the last year of a House term or during a special session held after that time that a lobbyist has violated Rule 2.42. The investigatory procedures of Rule 6.10 apply, except as provided in this rule. The complaint and proceedings on the complaint are private until the Committee has found probable cause to believe that a violation of Rule 2.42 has occurred, unless they are made public by the lobbyist whose conduct is the subject of the complaint or by the vote of at least three members of the Committee.

ARTICLE 3 - MOTIONS, AMENDMENTS, AND OTHER PROPOSITIONS

3.01 AMENDMENTS AND OTHER MOTIONS. An amendment or other motion must not be debated until after it is stated by the Speaker.

After an amendment or other motion is stated by the Speaker it is in possession of the House, but the mover may withdraw it at any time before it is amended or decided. Unless a motion, resolution, or amendment is withdrawn on the day it is made, it must be entered in the Journal, with the name of the member offering it.

Except as otherwise permitted by the Speaker, an amendment or other motion must be in writing, and five copies of it must be given to the Chief Clerk.

3.02 ORDER OF PUTTING QUESTION; FILLING BLANKS. Except for a privileged question, questions before the House or a committee or division must be put in the order they are moved. In filling a blank, a motion for the largest sum or the longest time must be put first.

3.03 DIVISION OF A QUESTION. A member may request the division of a question that contains more than one separate and distinct point. A motion to strike and insert is not divisible. The failure of a motion to strike does not preclude another motion to amend or to strike and insert.

3.10 PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS. While a question is under consideration, only the following motions may be received:

- (1) To fix the time of adjournment
- (2) To adjourn
- (3) To lay on the table
- (4) For the previous question
- (5) To refer
- (6) To postpone to a day certain
- (7) To amend
- (8) To postpone indefinitely
- (9) To pass

The first four motions must be decided without debate.

The motions have precedence in the order listed, except that if the motion for the previous question has been properly made, and properly supported, and the main question ordered, the motion to lay on the table is not in order.

3.11 MOTION TO ADJOURN. A motion to adjourn is always in order except during a roll call.

After a motion to adjourn is made, before putting the question, the Speaker may permit any member to state reasons why adjournment might be improper at that time. A statement is not debatable and must be limited to two minutes.

3.12 MOTION TO LAY ON THE TABLE. A motion to lay on the table is not in order on a motion to amend, except that a motion to amend the Rules may be tabled.

3.13 THE PREVIOUS QUESTION. The previous question may be moved by a member who is supported by 15 members.

If the motion for the previous question is ordered by a majority of members present, its effect is to put an end to all debate and bring the House to direct vote upon the question.

Before the presiding officer submits a motion for the previous question to the House, a call of the House is in order. After a majority has ordered the previous question, a call of the House is not in order before the decision on the main question.

When the previous question is decided in the negative, the main question remains under debate until it is disposed of by a vote on the question, by a subsequent motion calling for the previous question under this Rule, or in some other manner.

All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question and before the vote on the main question must be decided without debate.

3.14 MOTION TO RECONSIDER. After a question is decided either in the affirmative or negative, a member who voted with the prevailing side may move to reconsider it. The motion must be made on the same day the vote was taken or on either of the next two days that the House meets in session and has possession of the matter. The motion may be made at any time in the Order of Business. It takes precedence over any other question except a motion to adjourn. The motion to reconsider must not be made if the document, bill, resolution, message, report or other subject of official action on which the vote was taken has left the possession of the House.

If a motion to reconsider fails, it must not be renewed.

3.15 MOTION TO RESCIND. A motion to rescind is not in order at any time in any proceeding in the House or in any committee or division of the House.

3.20 AMENDMENTS TO AMENDMENTS. An amendment may be amended, but an amendment to an amendment must not be amended.

3.21 MOTIONS AND PROPOSITIONS MUST BE GERMANE. (a) A motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration must not be admitted under guise of its being an amendment. A motion, amendment, or other proposition offered to the House is out of order if it is not germane to the matter under consideration. Whether a proposition is germane to the matter under consideration is a question to be decided by the presiding officer, who may put the question to the House.

(b) An amendment to an amendment on the House floor must relate only to the primary amendment, without introducing any new subject.

3.22 AMENDMENT TO INCREASE AN APPROPRIATION OR TAX. (a) The concurrence of a majority of the whole House, determined by a roll call vote, is required to adopt an amendment increasing an appropriation or a tax.

(b) An amendment to an amendment may not increase a tax or a fee, unless the underlying amendment increases the tax or fee in question.

3.23 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. A constitutional amendment may not be offered as an amendment to a bill on the floor.

3.30 EXPENDITURE OF HOUSE FUNDS. The concurrence of a majority of the whole House, determined by a roll call vote, is required for favorable action on a resolution or motion involving the expenditure of money appropriated by the Legislature to the House. The resolution or motion must be referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration before being acted on by the House.

3.33 AMENDMENTS MUST BE PREFILED. (a) An amendment on a bill being considered on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar is out of order unless the amendment has been filed with the Chief Clerk by 12:00 noon on the calendar day prior to the calendar day the bill next can be considered on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar. If a bill next can be considered by the House on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar on a Monday, an amendment must be filed by 12:00 noon on the prior Friday. An amendment is not out of order under this Rule if it is a technical or revisor's change to a bill or an amendment. Whether an amendment is a technical or revisor's change is a question to be decided by the presiding officer, who may put the question to the House.

(b) Paragraph (a) applies to an amendment to a bill only if by 12:00 noon on the day before the deadline for filing amendments the following has occurred:

(1) the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration has designated the bill for inclusion on the Calendar for the Day or a chair has announced intention to place the bill on the Fiscal Calendar; and

(2) the version of the bill that will be considered on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar is available to members.

(c) Substitution of language in the House version of a bill for language in the Senate companion bill is not an amendment for purposes of this Rule if notice of the chief author's intent to substitute the House language is given when a bill is placed on the Calendar for the Day or when a chair announces intention to place the bill on the Fiscal Calendar.

(d) When an amendment is filed with the Chief Clerk, the Chief Clerk must have the amendment posted on the House Web site as soon as is practical. The Speaker may specify procedures for filing amendments under this Rule.

(e) An amendment to a prefiled amendment on a bill is out of order unless the amendment to the amendment has been filed with the Chief Clerk six hours after the prefiling deadline under paragraph (a). An amendment to a prefiled amendment is not out of order under this Rule if it is a technical or conforming change to a prefiled amendment. Whether an amendment is a technical or conforming change to a prefiled amendment is a question to be decided by the presiding officer, who may put the question to the House.

(f) An amendment to a bill or a prefiled amendment must include a stamp indicating the date and time that the amendment was drafted.

(g) This Rule may be waived or the deadlines in this Rule may be extended for an individual bill, or waived for all bills after a certain date, by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

(h) If the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar is continued, the prefiling period must be reopened in accordance with paragraphs (a) to (e) of this rule, unless the prefiling period is waived or extended under paragraph (g) of this rule.

~~3.34 REFERRAL FOR CORRECTIONS. The Speaker, either by announcement without objection, or the House, by majority vote of the whole House, may refer a bill or resolution from the General Register, Fiscal Calendar, or Calendar for the Day to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration for the purpose of making changes to the bill. A bill so referred must be either further referred by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, in consultation with the Speaker, to a standing committee with jurisdiction over the portion of the bill that is subject to correction or returned to the General Register by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration within five days, and if the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration fails to act within five days, the bill shall be automatically returned to the General Register.~~

ARTICLE 4 - BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

4.01 BILL AND RESOLUTION FORM. A bill or resolution must not be introduced until it has been examined and approved by the Revisor of Statutes as to form and compliance with these Rules and the Joint Rules of the House and Senate. The Revisor's approval must be endorsed on the bill or resolution.

A bill that is divided into articles may include or be accompanied by a table of contents.

4.02 RESOLUTIONS. A statement of facts being forwarded for action to a governmental official, agency, or body or other similar proposal is a memorial and must be introduced in the same form and take the same course as a bill. A joint resolution and any resolution requiring the signature of the governor must be introduced in the same form and take the same course as a bill.

A resolution must not authorize expenditure from any source other than the money appropriated by the Legislature to the House.

Congratulatory resolutions do not require consideration or adoption by the House.

A resolution must not be changed to a bill, and a bill must not be changed to a resolution.

4.03 WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE; BUDGET RESOLUTION; EFFECT ON EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE BILLS. (a) The Committee on Ways and Means must hold hearings as necessary to determine state expenditures and revenues for the fiscal biennium.

(b) Within 25 days after the last state general fund revenue and expenditure forecast for the next fiscal biennium becomes available during the regular session in the odd-numbered year, the Committee on Ways and Means must adopt a budget resolution. The budget resolution: (1) must set the maximum limit on net expenditures for the next fiscal biennium for the general fund, (2) must set an amount or amounts to be set aside as a budget reserve and a cash flow account, (3) must set net spending limits for each budget category represented by the major finance and revenue bills identified in paragraph (e), and (4) may set limits for expenditures from funds other than the general fund. The budget resolution must not specify, limit, or prescribe revenues or expenditures by any category other than those specified in clauses (1), (2), (3), and (4). After the Committee adopts the budget resolution, the limits in the resolution are effective during the regular session in the year in which the resolution is adopted, unless a different or amended resolution is adopted.

(c) During the regular session in the even-numbered year, before the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill containing net increases or decreases in expenditures as compared to general fund expenditures in the current fiscal biennium estimated by the most recent state budget forecast, the Committee may adopt a budget resolution. If adopted, the resolution must account for the net changes in expenditures. The resolution may also (1) set limits for changes in net expenditures for each budget category represented by the major finance and revenue bills identified in paragraph (e), and (2) set limits for expenditures from funds other than the general fund.

If the Committee adopts a budget resolution, it is effective during the regular session that year, unless a different or amended resolution is adopted.

(d) The major finance or revenue bills may be combined or separated by a majority vote of either the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. Combined or separated bills must conform to the limits in the resolution as those limits apply to the accounts in those bills.

(e) Major finance and revenue bills are:

~~the capital investment bill;~~

~~the commerce and consumer protection finance bill;~~

~~the education finance bill;~~

~~the environment, natural resources, and agriculture finance bill;~~

~~the health and human services finance bill;~~

~~the higher education finance bill;~~

~~the housing finance bill;~~

~~the jobs and economic development finance bill;~~

~~the judiciary finance bill;~~

~~the legacy finance bill;~~

~~the public safety finance bill;~~

~~the state government and veterans affairs finance bill;~~

~~the tax bill; and~~

~~the transportation finance bill.~~

the agriculture finance bill;

the capital investment bill;

the education finance bill;

the environment and natural resources finance bill;

the health and human services finance bill;

the higher education finance bill;

the job growth and energy affordability finance bill;

the legacy finance bill;

the public safety and crime prevention finance bill;

the state government finance bill;

the tax bill; and

the transportation finance bill.

(f) After the adoption of a resolution by the Committee on Ways and Means, each finance committee, and the Committee on Taxes must reconcile each bill described in Rule 4.10 with the resolution. When reporting a finance or revenue bill, each committee or division must provide to the Committee on Ways and Means a fiscal statement reconciling the bill with the resolution.

(g) After the adoption of a resolution by the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Ways and Means must reconcile finance and revenue bills with the resolution. When reporting a bill, the chair of the Committee must certify to the House that the Committee has reconciled the bill with the resolution.

(h) After the adoption of a resolution by the Committee on Ways and Means, an amendment to a bill is out of order if it would cause any of the limits specified in the resolution to be exceeded. Whether an amendment is out of order under this Rule is a question to be decided on the Floor by the Speaker or other presiding officer and in Committee or Division by the person chairing the Committee or Division meeting. In making the determination, the Speaker or other presiding officer or the Committee or Division chair may consider: (1) the limits in a resolution; (2) the effect of existing laws on revenues and expenditures; (3) the effect of amendments previously adopted to the bill under consideration; (4) the effect of bills previously recommended by a Committee or Division or bills previously passed in the legislative session by the House or by the legislature; (5) whether expenditure increases or revenue decreases that would result from the amendment are offset by decreases in other expenditures or increases in other revenue specified by the amendment; and (6) other information reasonably related to expenditure and revenue amounts.

(i) After a resolution is adopted by the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee must make available a summary of the estimated fiscal effect on the general fund of each bill that has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means by a finance committee or a division of a finance committee, or the Committee on Taxes and of each bill that has been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

4.05 AMENDMENT LIMITS. An amendment to a bill that has received its second reading and is being considered by the House is out of order if that amendment would increase the spending or spending base from any fund from which appropriations are made in that bill, or would increase the spending or spending base in total from all funds in the bill or in the bill with the proposed amendment. This rule is only in effect when a budget resolution adopted under Rule 4.03 is not in effect.

In the absence of an adopted budget resolution, this rule does not apply after the last Thursday on which the Legislature can meet in regular session in odd-numbered years, and after the last Thursday on which the Legislature intended, when it adopted the concurrent resolution required by Joint Rule 2.03, to meet in regular session in even-numbered years, or after a date specified by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

This provision does not apply when a Senate bill is accepted for substitution under Rule 1.15, or in the event that the language that was in the House version of the bill prior to a substitution under Rule 1.15, is adopted in its entirety as an amendment to a Senate file received by the House.

4.10 BILLS AFFECTING STATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES. (a) Except as provided in Rule 1.15, a House or Senate bill that directly, substantially, and specifically affects any present or future financial obligation, budget policy, or revenue of the State must be referred as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) to the appropriate Committee before the bill receives its second reading. A bill that negligibly affects any present or future financial obligation, budget policy, or revenue of the State is not subject to mandatory referral under this rule.

(b) A bill subject to paragraph (a) reported by a finance committee must, if recommended to pass, be subsequently referred to the Ways and Means Committee, unless the bill has a negligible fiscal impact and is subject to direct reference to the Floor under Rule 6.05.

(c) A bill with a substantial impact on the tax revenues or tax policies of the State must be referred to the Committee on Taxes. A bill reported by the Committee on Taxes containing a substantial fiscal impact must be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. For purposes of this paragraph, "tax" excludes any fee, charge, exaction, or assessment, a primary purpose of which is to recover direct or indirect costs incurred by the state or other governmental entity or as a payment for benefits received.

(d) The chairs of the Committees on Taxes and Ways and Means shall advise the Speaker on the application of this rule and may determine whether or not any given piece of legislation must be referred to the committee they chair.

4.11 REVENUE BILLS TO ORIGINATE IN HOUSE. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House, but the Senate may propose and concur with the amendments as on other bills.

4.12 BILLS AFFECTING DEBT AND CAPITAL PROJECTS. The Committee on Capital Investment has jurisdiction over legislation affecting debt obligations issued by the state and capital projects of the state, including the planning, acquiring and bettering of public lands and buildings and other state projects of a capital nature. Except as provided in Rule 1.15, a House or Senate bill that directly and specifically affects debt obligations or capital projects of the state must be referred to the Committee on Capital Investment before the bill receives its second reading.

Referral is not required by this Rule if the bill deals primarily with the financing of state capital facilities using trunk highway funds, with transportation projects financed without debt obligations of the state, or with the local financing of capital facilities of local governments. Referral is not required by this Rule if the bill has a negligible effect on debt obligations and capital projects of the state as determined by the chair of the Committee on Ways and Means, in conjunction with the chair of the Committee on Capital Investment. Referral is not required by this Rule if the bill is a major finance or revenue bill identified in Rule 4.03, unless the bill directly and specifically affects debt obligations of the state, but if a major finance or revenue bill contains a provision that directly and specifically affects capital projects of the state, the chair of the finance or tax committee reporting the bill must notify the chair of the Committee on Ways and Means and the chair of the Committee on Capital Investment of the provision before the bill is considered by the House.

The Speaker, by announcement, must assign to each finance committee the appropriate jurisdiction for recommendations on debt obligations and capital projects of the state. Finance committees must submit recommendations within their jurisdiction to the Committee on Capital Investment for further disposition.

A bill with a fiscal effect reported by the Committee on Capital Investment must be accompanied by a statement of its fiscal effect, is exempt from the referral required by Rule 4.10, is subject to the same committee deadlines as the Committee on Ways and Means, and must be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. This referral is not required if the bill has a negligible fiscal effect, as determined by the chair of the Committee on Capital Investment with the concurrence of the chair of the Committee on Ways and Means.

4.13 **BILLS AFFECTING STATE GOVERNMENT POWERS AND STRUCTURE.** The Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy has jurisdiction over a House or Senate bill that:

(a) establishes or reestablishes a department, agency, commission, board, task force, advisory committee or council, or bureau, or other like entity;

(b) delegates rulemaking authority to, or exempts from rulemaking, a department or agency of state government; or

(c) substantially changes the organization of a department or agency of state government or substantially changes, vests or divests the official rights, powers, or duties of an official, department or agency of state government or an institution under its control.

Except as otherwise provided in this Rule and Rule 1.15, a bill that is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy must be referred to that Committee before it receives its second reading. A committee or division (other than the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy) reporting such a bill must recommend its re-referral to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy if reporting before the deadline for action on the bill by that Committee; if reporting after the deadline, the committee or division must recommend re-referral to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

The re-referral requirements of this Rule do not apply to a bill if the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy already has approved the bill or the substance of the matter that otherwise would require re-referral under this Rule. The Chair of the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy shall advise the Speaker on the application of this Rule and may determine whether or not a bill must be referred to the Committee under this Rule.

4.14 **BILLS PROPOSING MEMORIALS.** A bill or amendment that proposes to have a memorial placed in the Capitol area must be referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

4.15 **BILLS PROPOSING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.** A House or Senate bill that proposes a constitutional amendment must be referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration before it receives its second reading. When reporting such a bill, a committee or division, other than the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, must recommend re-referral to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

4.16 **BILLS AFFECTING GOVERNMENT DATA PRACTICES.** The Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices has jurisdiction over a House or Senate bill that substantially affects either Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 13, or other government data practices statutes. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule and Rule 1.15, a bill that is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices must be referred to that committee before it receives its second reading. A committee or division reporting such a bill must recommend its re-referral to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices if reporting before the deadline for action on the bill by that committee; if reporting after the deadline, the committee or division must recommend re-referral to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. The re-referral requirement of this Rule does not apply to a bill if the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices already has approved the bill or the substance of the matter that otherwise would require re-referral under this Rule. The Chair of the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices shall advise the Speaker on the application of this Rule and may determine whether or not a bill must be referred to the Committee under this Rule.

4.20 **DISPOSITION OF BILLS DURING INTERIM.** Adjournment of the regular session in an odd-numbered year to a day certain in the next year is the same as daily adjournment except that a bill on the Calendar for the Day, Fiscal Calendar, or General Register must be returned to the standing committee or division that last acted on the bill.

4.30 RECALLING BILL FROM COMMITTEE OR DIVISION. A bill or resolution may be recalled from a committee or division at any time by majority vote of the whole House, be given a second reading and be placed on the General Register. A motion to recall a bill or resolution is in order only under the order of business "Motions and Resolutions." This Rule does not apply in a special session or after the deadline for committee reports on House files.

4.31 TIME LIMIT TO CONSIDER BILLS. If 20 legislative days after a bill has been referred to a committee or division (other than the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Taxes, or a division of one of those committees) a report has not been made on it by the committee or division, its chief author may request that it be returned to the House. The request must be entered in the Journal.

The committee or division must vote on the bill requested within ten calendar days after the day of the request.

If the committee or division fails to vote on it within ten days, the chief author may present a written demand to the Speaker for its immediate return to the House. The demand must be presented within five calendar days after the day that the committee or division is required to vote. If the demand is presented in the time allowed, it must be entered in the Journal and is the demand of the House. The bill is then considered to be in the possession of the House and must be given its second reading and placed on the General Register.

The bill may be re-referred by a majority vote of the whole House. If the motion to re-refer is made on the day of the demand or on the next House legislative day, the motion takes precedence over all other motions except privileged motions and is in order at any time.

ARTICLE 5 - PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

5.01 SUSPENSION OR AMENDMENT OF THE RULES. The concurrence of two-thirds of the whole House is required to suspend or amend a Rule of the House, except that any amendment to the Rules reported by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may be adopted by a majority of the whole House.

Except as provided in Rule 5.02, a motion to suspend or amend any Rule of the House must be made under the order of business "Motions and Resolutions." If the motion is made at another time, unanimous consent is required before the Speaker may entertain the motion.

A motion to suspend the Rules, together with the subject matter to which it pertains, is debatable, but the previous question may be applied to the motion under Rule 3.13.

5.02 SUSPENSION OF RULES TO ADVANCE A BILL. A bill must be reported on three different days as provided in Rule 1.04, except that in case of urgency, a two-thirds majority of the whole House may suspend this requirement. A motion to suspend the Rules to advance a bill for consideration out of its regular order is in order under the order of business "Motions and Resolutions" or at any time the bill is before the House. The motion must be presented to the Speaker in writing and must describe the status of the bill.

5.03 DEFINITIONS. In these Rules the terms "majority vote" and "vote of the House" mean a majority of members present for the vote. The term "vote of the whole House" means a majority of all the members elected to the House.

Singular words used in these Rules include the plural, unless the context indicates a contrary intention.

5.04 AUTHORIZED MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. "Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure" governs the House in all applicable cases if it is not inconsistent with these Rules, the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, or established custom and usage.

5.05 CONFLICT OF RULES. When there is a conflict between a single House Rule and a single Joint Rule, the Speaker shall make a ruling as to which applies.

ARTICLE 6 - COMMITTEES, DIVISIONS, AND REPORTS

6.01 COMMITTEES AND DIVISIONS. Standing committees and divisions of the House must be appointed by the Speaker as follows:

~~Agriculture Policy~~

~~Capital Investment~~

~~Civil Law~~

~~Commerce and Consumer Protection Finance and Policy~~

~~Early Childhood and Youth Development Policy~~

~~Education Finance~~

~~Education Policy~~

~~Elections~~

~~Energy Policy~~

~~Environment and Natural Resources Policy~~

~~Environment, Natural Resources, and Agriculture Finance~~

~~Ethics~~

~~Government Operations~~

~~Health and Human Services Finance~~

~~Health and Human Services Policy~~

~~Higher Education Finance and Policy~~

~~Housing Finance and Policy~~

~~Jobs and Economic Development Finance and Policy~~

~~Judiciary Finance and Policy~~

~~Labor, Workplace, and Regulated Industries~~

~~Legacy~~

~~Public Safety Finance and Policy~~

~~Rules and Legislative Administration~~

~~State Government Finance and Veterans Affairs~~

~~Taxes~~

~~Property and Local Tax Division~~

~~Transportation Finance~~

~~Transportation Policy~~

~~Ways and Means~~

Aging and Long-Term Care Policy

Agriculture Finance

Agriculture Policy

Capital Investment

Civil Law and Data Practices

Commerce and Regulatory Reform

Education Finance

Education Innovation Policy

Environment and Natural Resources Policy and Finance

Ethics

Government Operations and Elections Policy

Greater Minnesota Economic and Workforce Development Policy

Health and Human Services Finance

Health and Human Services Reform

Higher Education Policy and Finance

Job Growth and Energy Affordability Policy and Finance

Legacy Funding Finance

Mining and Outdoor Recreation Policy

Public Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and Finance

Rules and Legislative AdministrationState Government FinanceVeterans Affairs DivisionTaxesProperty Tax and Local Government Finance DivisionTransportation Policy and FinanceWays and Means

6.02 COMMITTEE AND DIVISION MEMBERSHIP. At least 30 days before the start of a regular session of the Legislature, the Speaker-designate must provide the minority political party caucuses with a list of the standing committees and divisions proposed for the session. The Speaker-designate must prescribe the number of minority caucus members to be appointed to each committee and division and may require general membership guidelines to be followed in the selection of committee and division members.

If the minority leader submits to the Speaker-designate, at least 15 days before the start of the session, a list of proposed committee and division assignments for the minority caucus that complies with the numbers and guidelines provided, the Speaker must make the proposed assignments with the purpose of attaining proportionate representation on the committees and divisions for the minority caucus.

A committee of the House must not have exclusive membership from one profession, occupation or vocation.

A member must not serve as the chair of the same standing committee or division, or a standing committee or division with substantially the same jurisdiction, during more than the three immediately prior consecutive regular biennial sessions. This Rule does not apply to service as chair of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

6.03 APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS. Upon the convening of the biennial session, the Speaker must notify the members of the House of each board or commission to which a member of the House may be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker must request advice from the minority leader on these appointments.

6.04 SUBCOMMITTEES. The chair of a committee or division must appoint the chair and members of each subcommittee with the advice and consent of the Speaker. The chair or the committee or division may refer bills to a subcommittee. A subcommittee may exercise the authority delegated to it by the chair or by the committee or division.

6.05 DIVISIONS. (a) If the Speaker or the House refers a bill to a division, the bill remains in that division until the House moves the bill from the division or approves a report from the division that moved the bill from that division. A division report under this paragraph is subject to Rule 6.30.

(b) The chair of a committee may refer a bill within the possession of the committee to a division of that committee. When the chair refers a bill to a division under this paragraph, the chair may recall the bill from the division. A committee chair referring or recalling a bill under this paragraph must give written notice of the referral or recall as soon as possible to the Chief Clerk for publication. To the extent practical, the Chief Clerk must attempt to provide notice on the House Web site of referrals and recalls of bills under this paragraph.

(c) The chair of a division must cause division records to be kept in a manner consistent with Rule 6.24.

(d) Division meetings are subject to Rule 6.20.

(e) Divisions are subject to Rule 6.21.

6.10 THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS. The Speaker must appoint a Committee on Ethics consisting of four members: two members from the majority political party caucus, and two from the minority caucus. One alternate from each caucus must also be appointed. The committee must adopt written procedures, which must include due process requirements, for handling complaints and issuing guidelines.

A complaint may be brought about conduct by a member that violates a rule or administrative policy of the House, that violates accepted norms of House behavior, that betrays the public trust, or that tends to bring the House into dishonor or disrepute.

A complaint about a member's conduct must present with specificity the factual evidence supporting the complaint. A complaint must be in writing, under oath and signed by two or more members of the House, and submitted to the Speaker. Before submitting the complaint to the Speaker, the complainants must cause a copy of it and any supporting materials to be delivered to any member named in the complaint. Within seven days after receiving a complaint, the Speaker must refer the complaint to the Ethics Committee for processing by the committee according to its rules of procedure.

The existence and substance of a complaint, including any supporting materials, and all proceedings, meetings, hearings, and records of the Ethics Committee are public; except that the committee, upon a majority vote of the whole committee, may meet in executive session to consider or determine the question of probable cause, to consider a member's medical or other health records, or to protect the privacy of a victim or a third party.

A complaint of a breach of confidentiality by a member or employee of the House must be immediately referred by the Speaker to the Ethics Committee for disciplinary action.

The committee must act in an investigatory capacity and may make recommendations regarding complaints submitted to the Speaker before adjournment sine die. With the approval of the Speaker, the committee may retain a retired judge or other nonpartisan legal advisor to advise and assist the committee, as the committee considers appropriate and necessary in the circumstances of the case, in conducting the proceedings and obtaining a complete and accurate understanding of the information relevant to the conduct in question.

Ethics Committee recommendations for disciplinary action must be supported by clear and convincing evidence and must be reported to the House for final disposition.

6.20 COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULE; DEADLINES. The Speaker must prepare and publish a schedule of committee meetings, fixing as far as practicable the regular meeting day and time of each committee.

The chair of a committee must give written notice of a special meeting or a change in the regular schedule of meetings. The notice may be announced from the desk and must be posted in public notice locations maintained by the House. The notice must be posted at least one day in advance of the change.

As far as practicable, the chair of a committee must give three days notice of the date, time, place and agenda for each meeting.

Meeting notices must indicate when alternative media will be used to conduct the meeting.

During the first ten weeks of the session in the odd-numbered year and the first five weeks of the session in the even-numbered year, a standing committee must not have a regularly scheduled meeting after noon on Friday, but the Speaker may approve a special meeting of a committee during this time.

A committee must not meet between 12:00 midnight and 7:00 a.m.

Only the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may meet during a daily session of the House without leave.

The House shall establish deadlines for each regular session by resolution.

6.21 COMMITTEE PROCEDURES. Meetings of House committees must be open to the public except for executive sessions that the committee on ethics considers necessary under Rule 6.10. For purposes of this requirement, a meeting occurs when a quorum is present and action is taken regarding a matter within the jurisdiction of the committee. This requirement does not apply to a meeting of members of a committee from the same political party caucus.

A majority of members of a committee is a quorum.

The Rules of the House must be observed in committee if they are applicable.

An amendment offered in committee must be on a subject that is within the jurisdiction of the committee. Whether an amendment is on a subject that is within the jurisdiction of the committee is a question to be decided by the person chairing the meeting, who may put the question to the committee.

A member of a committee may demand a roll call vote on any bill, resolution, report, motion or amendment before the committee. If a demand is made, the roll must be called. The name of the member demanding the roll call and the vote of each member must be recorded in the committee minutes.

A committee may reconsider an action while the matter remains in the possession of the committee. A committee member need not have voted with the prevailing side to move to reconsider the action.

The chair of a committee, after consultation with the Speaker, may establish written procedures for the submission of amendments to the committee, the setting of committee agendas, and other matters pertaining to the conduct of the committee's business. Before implementing the written procedures, the chair must provide a copy of them to the Speaker and to each member of the House and must make copies available to others upon request.

6.22 PUBLIC TESTIMONY. Public testimony from proponents and opponents must be allowed on every bill or resolution before a standing committee, division or subcommittee of the House.

6.23 OPEN MEETING ENFORCEMENT. A person may submit to the Speaker a complaint alleging a violation of the open meeting requirements of Rule 6.21. The complaint must be in writing. On receiving a complaint, the Speaker, or a person designated by the Speaker, must investigate the complaint promptly. If the Speaker concludes, following investigation, that a violation of the open meeting Rule may have occurred, the Speaker must refer the complaint to the Committee on Ethics for further proceedings.

6.24 COMMITTEE RECORDS. The chair of a standing committee must cause a committee record to be kept, in the form prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. The record must include the record of committee proceedings on each bill referred to the committee and the minutes of the committee and any subcommittees.

The committee and subcommittee minutes must include:

- a. the time and place of each hearing or meeting;
- b. the names of committee or subcommittee members who are present;
- c. the name and address, at the Chair's discretion, of each person appearing before the committee or subcommittee, together with the name and address of the person, association, firm or corporation in whose behalf the appearance is made;
- d. the language of each motion, the name of the member making the motion, the result of a vote on the motion, and, on a roll call vote, the names of those in favor and those opposed;
- e. the date on which a subcommittee is established, the names of its members and the file number of bills referred to it and reported by it;
- f. other important matters related to the work of the committee or subcommittee.

The minutes must be approved at the next regular meeting of the committee or subcommittee.

At the end of two business days after approval by the committee or subcommittee, copies of the minutes must be filed with the Chief Clerk and be open to public inspection in the Chief Clerk's office and on the House Web site.

At the end of the legislative biennium minutes and other records must be delivered to the Director of the Legislative Reference Library.

Audio recordings of Committee and Subcommittee meetings must be made available for public use by the end of the business day following each meeting. The chair of a committee who elects not to release the recording of a committee meeting until the minutes of the meeting are approved by the committee must make a copy of the recording available by the end of the next business day after a written request for it is made to the committee. The House must keep the recordings of committee meetings available for public use during the legislative biennium in which they were created and, at the end of the legislative biennium, must transmit a copy of the recordings to the Director of the Legislative Reference Library.

The Legislative Reference Library must keep committee records and recordings available for public use under its rules for eight years after the end of the legislative biennium during which the materials were created and then may preserve or dispose of the recordings as the Library sees fit.

A person may obtain a copy of a recording during the legislative biennium in which it is created by paying a fee determined by the House Controller to cover the cost of preparing the copy. A person may obtain a copy of a recording while it is kept in the Library by paying a fee determined by the House Controller to cover the cost of preparing the copy. A person may obtain a copy of a page of committee minutes or other records for a fee determined by the House Controller to cover the cost of preparing the copy. A copy of a recording must be provided free to a member or staff of the House upon request for use in legislative business.

Testimony and discussion preserved under this Rule are not intended to be admissible in a court or administrative proceeding on an issue of legislative intent.

6.30 COMMITTEE REPORTS. The House must adopt or reject a committee report on a bill or resolution without amendment.

The chair of a standing committee reporting to the House on a bill or resolution must use the form provided for committee reports. Each bill or resolution must be reported separately. The report must state the action taken by the committee and the date of the action. The report must be authenticated by the signature of the chair.

Before a committee reports favorably on a bill or resolution, the chair must see that the form of the bill or resolution conforms to these Rules and the Joint Rules of the House and Senate.

Except during the last seven legislative days in a year, the committee report and any minority report must be submitted to the Chief Clerk at least four hours before the convening of the daily session. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may report at any time.

6.31 SUBSTITUTION OF BILLS. A standing or special committee or division or its members must not report a substitute for a bill referred to the committee or division if the substitute relates to a different subject, is intended to accomplish a different purpose, or requires a title essentially different from that of the bill referred. If the House is advised that a substitute bill reported to the House violates this Rule, the report must not be adopted.

6.32 MINORITY REPORTS. A minority report must be made separately from the majority report and must be considered before the majority report. If the minority report is adopted the majority report must not be considered. If the minority report is not adopted the majority report must then be considered.

6.40 REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES. A conference committee may report at any time and may meet during a daily session of the House without leave. A conference committee report must be electronically available or printed.

A conference committee report must include only subject matter contained in the House or Senate versions of the bill for which that conference committee was appointed, or like subject matter contained in a bill passed by the House or Senate. The member presenting the conference committee report to the House must disclose all substantive changes from the House version of the bill.

6.50 COMMITTEE OR DIVISION REPORT LAID OVER. The report of any committee or division may be laid over one day and printed in the Journal, if so ordered by the House.

ARTICLE 7 - OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

7.01 DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE SPEAKER. The Speaker must preside over the House and has all the powers and duties of the presiding officer.

The Speaker must preserve order and decorum. The Speaker may order the lobby or galleries cleared in the case of disorderly conduct or other disturbance.

Except as otherwise provided by rule or law, the Speaker has general control of the Chamber of the House and of the corridors, passages and rooms in the Capitol and State Office Building under the jurisdiction of the House.

The Speaker must sign all acts, addresses, joint resolutions, writs, warrants and subpoenas of the House or issued by order of the House. The Speaker must sign all abstracts for the payment of money from funds appropriated by the Legislature to the House; but money must not be paid unless the abstract is also signed by the Controller of the House. Abstracts for compensation of members must be signed by the Chief Clerk pursuant to law.

The Speaker must appoint the Chief Sergeant at Arms or must designate that officer from among the Sergeants at Arms elected by the House or appointed by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

When an elected office of the House becomes vacant, the Speaker must designate a person to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office as necessary until a successor is elected by the House.

7.02 SUCCESSOR IN OFFICE OF SPEAKER. When the office of Speaker becomes vacant, the Chair of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration has the powers and must discharge the duties of the office as necessary, until a Speaker is elected by the House or until a speaker-designate is selected as provided in this Rule. The House must elect a Speaker when the House is next called to order. If the Legislature is not in session, within 30 days after the office of Speaker becomes vacant the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must meet and select a speaker-designate to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office as necessary until a Speaker is elected by the House.

7.05 SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE. The Speaker must appoint one or more members as Speaker pro tempore. A Speaker pro tempore must preside in the Speaker's absence. In the absence of the Speaker and a Speaker pro tempore, a member selected by the Speaker must preside until the Speaker or Speaker pro tempore returns.

7.06 SPEAKER EMERITUS. Any current member having served the House in the capacity of Speaker will, subsequent to that service, be known as Speaker Emeritus, and may perform such ceremonial functions and duties as assigned by the Speaker.

7.10 DUTIES OF CHIEF CLERK. The Chief Clerk has general supervision of all clerical duties pertaining to the business of the House. The Chief Clerk must perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all the duties of the office of Chief Clerk. The Chief Clerk must keep records showing the status and progress of all bills, memorials and resolutions.

During a temporary absence of the Chief Clerk, the First Assistant Chief Clerk has all the usual responsibilities of the Chief Clerk and may sign the daily journal, enrollments, abstracts and other legislative documents.

The Chief Clerk must supervise the engrossment and enrollment of bills. The Chief Clerk must see that a record is kept, by file number, of the bills introduced in the House that passed both houses and are enrolled.

The Chief Clerk must ensure that locations accessible to the public are available to post a list of committee and subcommittee meetings and any other announcements or notices the House may require.

The Index Clerk, supervised by the Chief Clerk, must prepare an index in which bills may be indexed by topic, number, author, subject, section of the statutes amended, committees, divisions, and any other method that will make it a complete and comprehensive index.

The index must be open for public inspection during the legislative session and must be printed in the permanent Journal.

7.20 DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS. The Sergeant at Arms must carry out all orders of the House or the Speaker and perform all other services pertaining to the office of Sergeant at Arms, including: maintaining order in the Chamber and other areas used for the business of the House and its committees and divisions and members; supervising the entering and exiting from the Chamber and the other areas; and promptly delivering messages.

ARTICLE 8 - ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOUSE

8.01 BUDGET AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. The House Controller must prepare a biennial budget for the House. The budget must be approved by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration before it is submitted to the State Government Finance and Veterans Affairs Committee. By the 15th day of April, July, October, and January of each year, the Controller must submit a detailed report of House expenditures during the previous quarter to the Speaker and the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

The House Controller must arrange for the purchase of goods and services for the House. The Controller must seek the lowest possible prices consistent with satisfactory quality and dependability. A contract of the House, or an amendment to a contract, authorizing an expenditure of more than \$500 must be signed by the Speaker or the Controller. A contract, or an amendment to a contract, authorizing an expenditure of up to \$500 may be executed by an employee authorized and directed in writing by the Controller to act for the Controller on the contract or contracts of its type. A contract or amendment to a contract entered into in violation of this Rule is not binding on the House. The House Controller must consult with an adaptive technology expert to identify commercially available upgrades for computers and Internet technology that are compatible with adaptive speech technology prior to purchasing upgrades.

Employees of the House must be reimbursed for actual expenses in the same manner as state employees.

During session, for travel away from the Capitol, members must be reimbursed for actual expenses, in addition to per diem expense allowances, in the manner and amount prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

8.02 MEMBER OFFICES. Members not seeking re-election are required to vacate their House offices by December 1 of their last year of service. Members who are not re-elected are required to vacate their House offices by December 15 of their last year of service. The Sergeants Office will arrange usable space for these members after their offices are vacated, if requested to do so, and shall accommodate all serving members in the event of a special session.

8.10 COMMITTEE AND DIVISION BUDGETS AND EXPENSES. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must establish a budget for each standing committee and division of the House for expenses incurred by the committee or division, its members, and its staff in conducting its legislative business. Per diem expense allowances paid to members during sessions or at times set by the Speaker or the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must not be charged against the budget. A committee or division must not incur expenses in excess of its authorized budget.

All charges against the committee or division budget must be approved by the chair before payment is made.

8.20 APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must designate the position of and appoint each employee of the House and set the compensation of each officer and employee. A record of the appointments, including positions and compensation, must be kept in the office of the House Controller and must be available for inspection by the public.

The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must establish the procedure for filling employment vacancies when the Legislature is not in session.

An employee of the House may be assigned to other duties, suspended or discharged at any time by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

8.30 LEGAL REPRESENTATION. An employee of the nonpartisan House Research Department may not represent the House or its members as counsel of record, in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

ARTICLE 9 - CONDUCT

9.01 CODE OF CONDUCT. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, after receiving the recommendation of the Committee on Ethics, must establish and maintain a code of conduct for members, officers and employees of the House.

9.05 CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES. An employee of the House must not participate in campaign activity during working hours. An employee must not be obliged to participate in campaign activities as a condition of employment. A member is not an employee of the House for purposes of this Rule. House equipment must not be used for campaign activities. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must define the terms of and implement this Rule.

9.10 SOLICITATIONS DURING LEGISLATIVE SESSION. During regular or special session, a member of the House, a political party caucus, the member's principal campaign committee, a political committee with the member's name or title, or a committee authorized by the member that benefits the member, must not solicit or accept a contribution from a registered lobbyist, corporation, labor union, political committee, dissolving principal campaign committee, political fund, or a tribal organization.

A member must not accept compensation for lobbying.

9.20 ACCEPTANCE OF AN HONORARIUM BY A MEMBER. A member must not accept an honorarium for a service performed for an individual or organization that has a direct interest in the business of the House, including, but not limited to, a registered lobbyist or an organization a lobbyist represents. The term "honorarium" does not include reimbursement for expenses incurred and actually paid by a member in performing a service.

Alleged violations of this Rule must be referred to the Committee on Ethics under Rule 6.10. If the Committee on Ethics finds that an honorarium was accepted in violation of this Rule, the Committee must direct its return. If it is not returned, the committee may recommend disciplinary action under Rule 6.10.

9.21 ACCEPTANCE OF TRAVEL AND LODGING BY A MEMBER OR EMPLOYEE. A member or employee of the House must not accept travel or lodging from any foreign government, private for-profit business, labor union, registered lobbyist, or an association thereof, except payment permitted by law of expenses that relate to the member's or employee's participation as a legislator or legislative employee in a meeting or conference. This Rule does not apply to travel or lodging provided to a member in the regular course of the member's employment or business.

9.30 DENIAL OF COMPENSATION WHILE DETAINED. A member must not receive compensation, mileage, or living expenses while the member is incarcerated or on home detention due to a criminal conviction.

9.35 BAN ON LOBBYING. Former state legislators must not register as lobbyists within one year from the date they leave office.

9.40 NO SMOKING IN HOUSE AREAS. Smoking is prohibited in the areas of the Capitol and State Office Building under the jurisdiction of the House, including the House Chamber and Retiring Room and galleries, hearing rooms, minor corridors and offices, private offices, and lounges."

Winkler moved to amend the proposed Permanent Rules of the House of Representatives for the 89th Session, as follows:

Page 16, after line 21, insert:

"4.04 2016-2017 EXPENDITURE LIMIT. Any budget resolution adopted under Rule 4.03 must set general fund expenditures for the 2016-2017 biennium not to exceed \$39,337,671,000. This rule applies only to the 2016-2017 biennium, and is repealed upon completion of that biennium."

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

Peppin moved that the Winkler amendment to the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 89th Session be referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The question was taken on the Peppin motion and the roll was called. There were 70 yeas and 57 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Albright	Dettmer	Heintzeman	Loonan	Peppin	Swedzinski
Anderson, M.	Drazkowski	Hertaus	Lucero	Petersburg	Theis
Anderson, P.	Erickson	Hoppe	Lueck	Peterson	Torkelson
Backer	Fabian	Howe	Mack	Pierson	Uglen
Baker	Fenton	Johnson, B.	McDonald	Pugh	Urdahl
Barrett	Franson	Kelly	McNamara	Quam	Vogel
Bennett	Garofalo	Kiel	Miller	Rarick	Whelan
Christensen	Green	Knoblach	Nash	Runbeck	Wills
Cornish	Gruenhagen	Koznick	Newberger	Sanders	Zerwas
Daniels	Gunther	Kresha	Nornes	Schomacker	Spk. Daudt
Davids	Hamilton	Lohmer	O'Driscoll	Scott	
Dean, M.	Hancock	Loon	O'Neill	Smith	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Allen	Erhardt	Johnson, C.	Mahoney	Newton	Sundin
Anzelc	Fischer	Johnson, S.	Marquart	Norton	Thissen
Applebaum	Freiberg	Kahn	Masin	Pelowski	Wagenius
Atkins	Halverson	Laine	Melin	Persell	Ward
Bernardy	Hansen	Lenczewski	Metsa	Poppe	Winkler
Bly	Hausman	Lesch	Moran	Rosenthal	Yarusso
Carlson	Hilstrom	Liebling	Mullery	Schoen	Youakim
Clark	Hornstein	Lien	Murphy, E.	Schultz	
Davnie	Hortman	Lillie	Murphy, M.	Selcer	
Dehn, R.	Isaacson	Loeffler	Nelson	Simonson	

The motion prevailed and the Winkler amendment was referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

Ward was excused for the remainder of today's session.

Liebling moved to amend the proposed Permanent Rules of the House of Representatives for the 89th Session, as follows:

Page 4, lines 14 and 15, strike "In order to trigger a prefiling requirement, the calendar for the day must be established in accordance with Rule 3.33."

Page 5, lines 8 and 9, strike "In order to trigger a prefiling requirement a notice given under Rule 1.22 must comply with Rule 3.33."

Page 12, strike Rule 3.33

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The question was taken on the Liebling amendment and the roll was called. There were 17 yeas and 106 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Davnie	Garofalo	Kahn	Loeffler	Norton	Wills
Erhardt	Hancock	Liebling	Lohmer	Quam	Winkler
Franson	Howe	Lillie	Metsa	Sundin	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Albright	Davids	Hoppe	Lucero	Newton	Scott
Allen	Dehn, R.	Hornstein	Lueck	Nornes	Selcer
Anderson, M.	Dettmer	Hortman	Mack	O'Driscoll	Simonson
Anderson, P.	Drazkowski	Isaacson	Mahoney	O'Neill	Smith
Anzelc	Erickson	Johnson, B.	Mariani	Pelowski	Swedzinski
Applebaum	Fabian	Johnson, C.	Marquart	Peppin	Theis
Atkins	Fenton	Johnson, S.	Masin	Persell	Thissen
Backer	Fischer	Kelly	McDonald	Petersburg	Torkelson
Baker	Freiberg	Kiel	McNamara	Peterson	Uglen
Barrett	Green	Knoblach	Melin	Pierson	Urdahl
Bennett	Gruenhagen	Koznick	Miller	Poppe	Vogel
Bernardy	Gunther	Kresha	Moran	Pugh	Wagenius
Bly	Halverson	Laine	Mullery	Rarick	Whelan
Carlson	Hamilton	Lenczewski	Murphy, E.	Rosenthal	Yarusso
Christensen	Hansen	Lesch	Murphy, M.	Sanders	Youakim
Clark	Heintzeman	Lien	Nash	Schoen	Spk. Daudt
Cornish	Hertaus	Loon	Nelson	Schomacker	
Daniels	Hilstrom	Loonan	Newberger	Schultz	

The motion did not prevail and the amendment was not adopted.

The question recurred on the Peppin motion that the Report from the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration and the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 89th Session be now adopted and the roll was called. There were 115 yeas and 11 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Albright	Anzelc	Backer	Bennett	Christensen	Davids
Anderson, M.	Applebaum	Baker	Bly	Cornish	Dean, M.
Anderson, P.	Atkins	Barrett	Carlson	Daniels	Dettmer

Drazkowski	Heintzeman	Laine	Miller	Poppe	Thissen
Erhardt	Hertaus	Lenczewski	Moran	Pugh	Torkelson
Erickson	Hilstrom	Lien	Mullery	Quam	Uglen
Fabian	Hoppe	Lillie	Murphy, E.	Rarick	Urdahl
Fenton	Hornstein	Loeffler	Nash	Rosenthal	Vogel
Fischer	Hortman	Lohmer	Nelson	Runbeck	Wagenius
Franson	Howe	Loon	Newberger	Sanders	Whelan
Freiberg	Isaacson	Loonan	Newton	Schoen	Wills
Garofalo	Johnson, B.	Lucero	Nornes	Schomacker	Yarusso
Green	Johnson, C.	Lueck	O'Driscoll	Schultz	Youakim
Gruenhagen	Johnson, S.	Mack	O'Neill	Scott	Zerwas
Gunther	Kahn	Mahoney	Pelowski	Selcer	Spk. Daudt
Halverson	Kelly	Mariani	Peppin	Simonson	
Hamilton	Kiel	Marquart	Persell	Smith	
Hancock	Knoblach	McDonald	Petersburg	Sundin	
Hansen	Koznick	McNamara	Peterson	Swedzinski	
Hausman	Kresha	Melin	Pierson	Theis	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Allen	Davnie	Lesch	Masin	Murphy, M.	Winkler
Bernardy	Dehn, R.	Liebling	Metsa	Norton	

The motion prevailed and the Report from the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration was adopted.

The Permanent Rules of the House for the 89th Session read as follows:

PERMANENT RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES for the 89th Session, 2015-2016

ARTICLE 1 - DAILY BUSINESS

1.01 CONVENING OF THE HOUSE. Unless otherwise ordered, the House convenes at ~~3:00~~ 3:30 p.m. The Speaker must take the chair at the appointed hour and call the House to order.

The call to order is followed by a prayer by the Chaplain or time for a brief meditation, then by the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and then by a call of the roll of members. The names of members present and members excused must be entered in the Journal of the House.

1.02 READING OF THE JOURNAL. If a quorum is present, the Chief Clerk must read the Journal of the preceding day, unless otherwise ordered. The House may correct errors in the Journal of the preceding day.

1.03 ORDER OF BUSINESS. After the Journal is read, the order of business of the day is:

- (1) Presentation of petitions or other communications
- (2) Reports of standing committees and divisions
- (3) Second reading of House bills
- (4) Second reading of Senate bills
- (5) Reports of select committees

- (6) Introduction and first reading of House bills
- (7) Consideration of messages from the Senate
- (8) First reading of Senate bills
- (9) Calendar for the day
- (10) Motions and resolutions

The House may advance or revert from any order of business to any other order of business either without objection, or by majority vote of the whole House.

Conference committees on House bills and the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may report at any time.

1.04 REPORTING OF BILLS. A bill must be reported to the House on three different days before its passage, except as provided in Rule 5.02. The first report, called the first reading, occurs when it is introduced; the second report, called the second reading, occurs when it has been reported by the appropriate standing committees and divisions for consideration by the House; the third report, called the third reading, occurs when it is ready for the vote on passage.

1.10 INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. A bill or resolution must be submitted to the Speaker at least 24 hours before the convening of the daily session at which it is to be introduced.

A bill or resolution must be introduced in ~~triplicate~~ duplicate and each copy must bear the signature of the member or the name of the committee or division introducing it.

In regular session, a bill prepared by a department or agency of state government must be introduced and given its first reading at least ten days before the date of the first committee deadline.

Each annual session, the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may designate a date after which a House File may not be introduced during that annual session, unless approved for introduction by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. The date must be at least 14 calendar days after the Committee acts under this paragraph, but no earlier than May 1 of each annual session.

1.11 FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF BILLS. A bill or resolution must be reported and given its first reading when it is introduced. A bill or resolution must not be objected to when it is introduced.

After its first reading, the Speaker must refer a bill or resolution to the appropriate standing committee or division, except as provided in Rule 1.15 and Rule 1.13.

Congratulatory resolutions referred to in Rule 4.02 are exempt from this Rule.

Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, after the Speaker refers a bill or resolution, a majority vote of the whole House is required for the House to re-refer the bill or resolution.

1.12 AUTHORS OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. A bill, memorial, or resolution must not have more than 35 authors. After a bill or resolution is introduced and given its first reading: (a) a member may be removed as an author, by motion of the member; and (b) a member wishing to be an author may be added as an author, by motion of the author of the bill or resolution.

1.13 INTRODUCTION OF COMMITTEE OR DIVISION BILLS. A standing or special committee of the House or a division of the House may introduce a bill as a committee or division bill on any subject within its purview. When a committee or division bill is introduced and read for the first time, the Speaker may refer it to a standing committee or division. If the Speaker does not refer it, the bill must be laid over one day. Then it must be read for the second time and placed on the General Register.

1.14 RECESS BILL INTRODUCTIONS. During the period between the last day of the regular session in an odd-numbered year and the first day of the regular session in the next year, a bill filed with the Speaker for introduction must be given a file number and may be unofficially referred by the Speaker to an appropriate standing committee or division.

1.15 DISPOSITION OF SENATE FILES. A Senate File received by the House that is accompanied by a message announcing its passage by the Senate must be referred to the appropriate standing committee or division under Rule 1.11. But if a Senate File is received that a member requests be compared to a House File already reported by a standing committee or division of the House and placed on the General Register or on the Calendar for the Day, the Senate File must be referred to the Chief Clerk for comparison. ~~If~~ The Chief Clerk ~~reports that shall report whether~~ the Senate File is identical or not identical to the House File; and the Senate File may, by majority vote, be substituted for the House File and take its place. The fact that the bills are identical or not identical must be entered in the Journal and the House File is then considered withdrawn.

A Senate File that is amended on the floor of the House, except at the time of final passage, and a Senate File that has been reported to the House with amendments by a House standing committee or division, must be unofficially engrossed and reprinted by the Chief Clerk. An amendment may be offered to an unofficial engrossment of a Senate File.

1.20 GENERAL REGISTER. The General Register consists of all bills that have received a second reading. Bills must be placed on the General Register in the order that they receive their second reading. A bill must be on the General Register, be given to each member, and be available to the public before it may be considered by the House on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar. Each day that the House meets in session, the Chief Clerk must publish a list of the bills on the General Register.

1.21 CALENDAR FOR THE DAY. The Calendar for the Day is a list of bills that are to be considered that day by the House. The House must consider each item on the Calendar for the Day in the order determined by the presiding officer. After consideration by the House, unless otherwise disposed of, the bill must immediately be given its third reading and placed upon its passage.

A bill that has received its second reading may be placed on the Calendar for the Day by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration or by order of the House upon the motion of a member as provided in this Rule.

The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must designate the bills that are to be on the Calendar for the Day. During regular session, the Committee must designate the bills by 5:00 p.m. the day before the day that the bills are to be on the Calendar, except that the Committee may designate the bills at any time after a day specified by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. After the Committee designates the bills, the Chief Clerk must publish the Calendar for the Day. In order to trigger a prefiling requirement, the calendar for the day must be established in accordance with Rule 3.33.

A bill that is on the General Register for more than ten legislative days may be placed on the Calendar for the Day by a majority vote of the whole House, acting on the motion of a member. A bill placed on the Calendar for the Day in this manner must be considered first the next time that the House reaches the order of business "Calendar for the Day." A member must give notice to the Speaker and the Chief Clerk three legislative days before making a motion to place a bill on the Calendar for the Day. The notice must specify the number and title of the bill. Only

the member who gave notice to the Speaker and the Chief Clerk, or another member designated in writing by the member who gave notice, may make the motion to place the bill on the Calendar for the Day. After the third legislative day following the day of notice, the motion must be made the first time that the House reaches the order of business "Motions and Resolutions." If the motion is not made at that time, the member who gave notice forfeits the right to make that motion.

A bill may be continued on the Calendar for the Day by a majority vote of the whole House. A third motion by the author of a bill to continue it on the Calendar for the Day is not in order; upon such a motion, the bill must be stricken from the Calendar and returned to the General Register in the order of its second reading. The Calendar for the Day expires when the House adjourns for the day, unless the House, by a majority vote of the whole House, continues items remaining on the Calendar to the next day.

1.22 FISCAL CALENDAR. A finance bill that has had its second reading must be considered by the House when requested by the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means or by a designee of the Chair. A bill relating to taxes or raising revenue that has had its second reading must be considered by the House when requested by the Chair of the Committee on Taxes or a designee of the Chair.

During regular session, a chair must announce the intention to make the request by 5:00 p.m. the legislative day before the day that the request for consideration is to be made, except that the Chair may designate the bills at any time after a day specified by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. During periods when the 5:00 p.m. requirement does not apply, the chair must announce the intention at least two hours before making the request. In order to trigger a pre-filing requirement a notice given under Rule 1.22 must comply with Rule 3.33.

After consideration by the House on the Fiscal Calendar, unless otherwise disposed of, the bill must immediately be given its third reading and placed upon its passage.

1.30 THIRD READING OF BILLS. An amendment must not be received after the third reading of a bill without unanimous consent, except to fill blanks or to amend the title.

At any time before it is passed, a bill or resolution may be referred or re-referred by a majority vote of the whole House. If the committee or division to which it is referred or re-referred reports an amendment to it, the bill or resolution must again be given its second reading and placed on the General Register.

1.40 PUBLICATION OF BILLS FOR THE HOUSE. After a bill receives its second reading, the bill must be prepared and published or made electronically available for consideration by the House. A majority of the House may order the publication of a bill at any time.

1.50 ADJOURNING OF THE HOUSE. The House may not meet during a legislative day after midnight, except that the House, by majority vote, may meet past the time of adjournment required by this Rule.

ARTICLE 2 - FLOOR PROCEEDINGS, VOTING, DECORUM

2.01 ABSENCE OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS. Unless illness or other sufficient cause prevents attendance, a member or officer of the House must not be absent from a session of the House without the prior permission of the Speaker.

2.02 CALL OF THE HOUSE. Ten members may demand a call of the House at any time until voting begins. After the House is placed under call, a second roll call on any aspect of a call of the House is out of order.

When a call is demanded, the doors of the chamber must be closed, the roll called, and the absent members sent for; and no member is allowed to leave the chamber until the roll call is suspended or completed. During the roll call, no motion is in order except a motion pertaining to matters incidental to the call.

Proceedings under the roll call may be suspended by a majority vote of the whole House. The Sergeant at Arms must not permit a member to leave the Chamber unless the member is excused by the Speaker, or the call of the House has been lifted by a majority vote of the whole House.

2.03 ROLL CALL VOTE. A roll call vote is required to pass a bill or to adopt a resolution or motion directing the payment of money. In all other cases a roll call vote may be ordered only if 15 members demand it. When the House is taking a roll call vote on another issue, a roll call vote may not be ordered on a motion that members not voting be excused from voting.

2.04 EXPLAINING OR CHANGING VOTE. A member must not explain a vote or discuss the question during a roll call vote. A member must not change a vote or move for the record an intention to have voted or voted differently after the result of the roll call vote is announced from the chair by the Speaker.

2.05 EVERY UNEXCUSED MEMBER TO VOTE. A member who has an immediate interest in a question must not vote on it.

Every other member present before the result of a vote is declared by the presiding officer must vote for or against the matter before the House, unless the House excuses the member from voting. But a member is not required to vote on any matter concerning a memorial resolution.

A member who does not vote when the member's name is called must state reasons for not voting. After the vote has been taken but before the presiding officer has announced the result of the vote, the presiding officer must submit to the House the question: "Shall the member, for the reasons stated, be excused from voting?" The question must be decided without debate. After the question is decided, the presiding officer must announce the result of the vote, after which other proceedings about the nonvoting member may take place.

2.10 ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM. An electronic voting system under the control of the Speaker may be used to take any vote except a vote on an election or if the House is currently taking a roll call. A member must not vote on a question except at the member's own seat in the chamber.

2.15 RECORDED FLOOR PROCEEDINGS. Proceedings on the floor of the House must be recorded on an appropriate audio recording medium under the direction of the Chief Clerk. The Chief Clerk must transmit a copy of the recordings to the Director of the Legislative Reference Library. The Legislative Reference Library must keep the recordings available for public use under its rules during the legislative biennium when the recordings were created and for eight years thereafter. The Library may then preserve or dispose of the recordings as the Library sees fit.

A person may obtain a copy of a recording while it is kept in the Library by paying a fee determined by the House Controller to cover the cost of preparing the copy.

Discussion preserved under this Rule is not intended to be admissible in a court or administrative proceeding on an issue of legislative intent.

2.20 DUTIES OF MEMBERS. Members must keep their seats until the Speaker announces adjournment.

A member, before speaking, must rise and respectfully address the Speaker and must not speak further until recognized by the Speaker. If more than one member rises at the same time, the Speaker must select the member to speak first.

2.21 NOTICE OF INTENT TO DEBATE A RESOLUTION. A member may give notice of intent to debate a resolution, except a resolution introduced as a house file or a senate file under Rule 4.02 or a resolution offered by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration or the Committee on Ethics.

The notice may be given at any time before the vote is taken on the resolution. If the notice is given, the resolution must be laid over one day without debate or any other action.

2.30 QUESTIONS OF ORDER. If a member violates the Rules in any way, the Speaker must, or another member may, call the member to order. The member called to order must immediately sit down unless another member moves to permit the member who was called to order to explain. In either case, the House, if appealed to, must decide the question without debate. Only if the decision is in favor of the member called to order may that member proceed. The House may censure or punish a member called to order.

2.31 OFFENSIVE WORDS IN DEBATE. If a member is called to order for offensive words in debate, the member calling for order must report the words to which exception is taken and the Clerk must record them. A member must not be held to answer, or be subject to censure of the House, for language used in debate unless exception is taken before another member speaks or other business takes place.

2.32 ORDER IN DEBATE. Except for the member who offered the motion, amendment, or proposition under consideration, a member must not speak more than twice on the subject, without leave of the House, nor more than once until every other member wishing to speak on the subject has had an opportunity to do so.

2.33 ORDER DURING SESSION. A member must not walk out of or across the Chamber while the Speaker is putting the question. A member must not engage in private conversation while another member is speaking or pass between a speaking member and the Chair. A member must not disrupt order and decorum in the Chamber by possessing or using any audiovisual display, including but not limited to placards, signs, photographs, visual aids, or the use of any video images or audio, except for such items that are distributed to members at their desks for the purpose of conducting business of the day.

2.34 PERSONS BY THE CHIEF CLERK'S DESK DURING VOTE. No person may remain by the Chief Clerk's desk during a roll call vote.

2.39 EXECUTIVE BRANCH OR LOBBYIST PRESENCE IN COMMITTEE. No House committee, division or subcommittee shall permit any member or staff of the executive branch, registered lobbyist, or lobbyist principal, to be seated at the committee table with members of the House during official proceedings of committees of the House.

2.40 ADMITTANCE TO FLOOR. No person other than a member may be admitted to the House Chamber, except: properly authorized employees; the Chief Executive and ex-governors of the State of Minnesota; members of the Senate; heads of departments of the state government; judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and District Courts; members of Congress; those persons invited to address the body or a joint convention of the house and senate, and guests for such an address or joint convention; a family member of a member; and properly accredited representatives of radio and television stations, newspapers and press associations, as provided for in these Rules.

Any other person may be issued a permit by the Speaker good for the day, but that person must be seated near the Speaker's rostrum, and must not engage in conversation that disturbs the business of the House. Before issuing a permit, the Speaker must make certain that the person does not seek the floor of the House to influence decisions of the House.

The alcoves in the Chambers are for the use of members only, and the Sergeant at Arms must keep them clear of others.

From one hour before the time the House is scheduled to convene until one hour after the House adjourns for the day, the retiring room is reserved for the exclusive use of the members and employees of the House. As long as the Senate prohibits entry of House members into its retiring room, no Senators may enter the House retiring room during the time it is reserved for exclusive use of members and employees. A committee or division meeting must not be held there except emergency meetings authorized by the Speaker. The Sergeant at Arms must strictly enforce this provision.

Unless an extraordinary condition exists the Speaker must not entertain a request to suspend this Rule or present the request of a member for unanimous consent to suspend this Rule.

2.41 MEDIA NEWS REPORTERS. Accredited representatives of the press, press associations, and radio and television stations must be given equal press privileges by the House. A person wishing to report proceedings of the House may apply to the Chief Sergeant at Arms for a media pass and assignment to suitable available space. The Sergeant may coordinate the issuance of media passes with the appropriate senate authority.

Television stations must be permitted to televise sessions of the House. Media representatives must be allowed access to both wells in the gallery of the House chambers.

2.42 LOBBYISTS. (a) A lobbyist as defined under Minnesota Statutes, section 10A.01, subdivision 21, shall not appear before a House committee pursuant to the lobbyist's employment unless the lobbyist is in compliance with the law requiring lobbyist registration, Minnesota Statutes, sections 10A.03 to 10A.06. A lobbyist, when appearing before a committee, shall disclose to the committee on whose behalf the lobbyist speaks and the purpose of the lobbyist's appearance.

(b) A lobbyist shall not knowingly, either directly or through a third party, furnish false or misleading information or make a false or misleading statement that is relevant and material to a matter before the House or any of its committees, subcommittees, or divisions when the lobbyist knows or should know it will influence the judgment or action of the House or any of its committees, subcommittees, or divisions.

(c) The Committee on Ethics shall investigate a complaint by a member of the House in writing under oath received before adjournment sine die in the last year of a House term or during a special session held after that time that a lobbyist has violated Rule 2.42. The investigatory procedures of Rule 6.10 apply, except as provided in this rule. The complaint and proceedings on the complaint are private until the Committee has found probable cause to believe that a violation of Rule 2.42 has occurred, unless they are made public by the lobbyist whose conduct is the subject of the complaint or by the vote of at least three members of the Committee.

ARTICLE 3 - MOTIONS, AMENDMENTS, AND OTHER PROPOSITIONS

3.01 AMENDMENTS AND OTHER MOTIONS. An amendment or other motion must not be debated until after it is stated by the Speaker.

After an amendment or other motion is stated by the Speaker it is in possession of the House, but the mover may withdraw it at any time before it is amended or decided. Unless a motion, resolution, or amendment is withdrawn on the day it is made, it must be entered in the Journal, with the name of the member offering it.

Except as otherwise permitted by the Speaker, an amendment or other motion must be in writing, and five copies of it must be given to the Chief Clerk.

3.02 ORDER OF PUTTING QUESTION; FILLING BLANKS. Except for a privileged question, questions before the House or a committee or division must be put in the order they are moved. In filling a blank, a motion for the largest sum or the longest time must be put first.

3.03 DIVISION OF A QUESTION. A member may request the division of a question that contains more than one separate and distinct point. A motion to strike and insert is not divisible. The failure of a motion to strike does not preclude another motion to amend or to strike and insert.

3.10 PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS. While a question is under consideration, only the following motions may be received:

- (1) To fix the time of adjournment
- (2) To adjourn
- (3) To lay on the table
- (4) For the previous question
- (5) To refer
- (6) To postpone to a day certain
- (7) To amend
- (8) To postpone indefinitely
- (9) To pass

The first four motions must be decided without debate.

The motions have precedence in the order listed, except that if the motion for the previous question has been properly made, and properly supported, and the main question ordered, the motion to lay on the table is not in order.

3.11 MOTION TO ADJOURN. A motion to adjourn is always in order except during a roll call.

After a motion to adjourn is made, before putting the question, the Speaker may permit any member to state reasons why adjournment might be improper at that time. A statement is not debatable and must be limited to two minutes.

3.12 MOTION TO LAY ON THE TABLE. A motion to lay on the table is not in order on a motion to amend, except that a motion to amend the Rules may be tabled.

3.13 THE PREVIOUS QUESTION. The previous question may be moved by a member who is supported by 15 members.

If the motion for the previous question is ordered by a majority of members present, its effect is to put an end to all debate and bring the House to direct vote upon the question.

Before the presiding officer submits a motion for the previous question to the House, a call of the House is in order. After a majority has ordered the previous question, a call of the House is not in order before the decision on the main question.

When the previous question is decided in the negative, the main question remains under debate until it is disposed of by a vote on the question, by a subsequent motion calling for the previous question under this Rule, or in some other manner.

All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question and before the vote on the main question must be decided without debate.

3.14 MOTION TO RECONSIDER. After a question is decided either in the affirmative or negative, a member who voted with the prevailing side may move to reconsider it. The motion must be made on the same day the vote was taken or on either of the next two days that the House meets in session and has possession of the matter. The motion may be made at any time in the Order of Business. It takes precedence over any other question except a motion to adjourn. The motion to reconsider must not be made if the document, bill, resolution, message, report or other subject of official action on which the vote was taken has left the possession of the House.

If a motion to reconsider fails, it must not be renewed.

3.15 MOTION TO RESCIND. A motion to rescind is not in order at any time in any proceeding in the House or in any committee or division of the House.

3.20 AMENDMENTS TO AMENDMENTS. An amendment may be amended, but an amendment to an amendment must not be amended.

3.21 MOTIONS AND PROPOSITIONS MUST BE GERMANE. (a) A motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration must not be admitted under guise of its being an amendment. A motion, amendment, or other proposition offered to the House is out of order if it is not germane to the matter under consideration. Whether a proposition is germane to the matter under consideration is a question to be decided by the presiding officer, who may put the question to the House.

(b) An amendment to an amendment on the House floor must relate only to the primary amendment, without introducing any new subject.

3.22 AMENDMENT TO INCREASE AN APPROPRIATION OR TAX. (a) The concurrence of a majority of the whole House, determined by a roll call vote, is required to adopt an amendment increasing an appropriation or a tax.

(b) An amendment to an amendment may not increase a tax or a fee, unless the underlying amendment increases the tax or fee in question.

3.23 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. A constitutional amendment may not be offered as an amendment to a bill on the floor.

3.30 EXPENDITURE OF HOUSE FUNDS. The concurrence of a majority of the whole House, determined by a roll call vote, is required for favorable action on a resolution or motion involving the expenditure of money appropriated by the Legislature to the House. The resolution or motion must be referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration before being acted on by the House.

3.33 AMENDMENTS MUST BE PREFILED. (a) An amendment on a bill being considered on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar is out of order unless the amendment has been filed with the Chief Clerk by 12:00 noon on the calendar day prior to the calendar day the bill next can be considered on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar. If a bill next can be considered by the House on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar on a Monday, an amendment must be filed by 12:00 noon on the prior Friday. An amendment is not out of order under this Rule if it is a technical or revisor's change to a bill or an amendment. Whether an amendment is a technical or revisor's change is a question to be decided by the presiding officer, who may put the question to the House.

(b) Paragraph (a) applies to an amendment to a bill only if by 12:00 noon on the day before the deadline for filing amendments the following has occurred:

(1) the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration has designated the bill for inclusion on the Calendar for the Day or a chair has announced intention to place the bill on the Fiscal Calendar; and

(2) the version of the bill that will be considered on the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar is available to members.

(c) Substitution of language in the House version of a bill for language in the Senate companion bill is not an amendment for purposes of this Rule if notice of the chief author's intent to substitute the House language is given when a bill is placed on the Calendar for the Day or when a chair announces intention to place the bill on the Fiscal Calendar.

(d) When an amendment is filed with the Chief Clerk, the Chief Clerk must have the amendment posted on the House Web site as soon as is practical. The Speaker may specify procedures for filing amendments under this Rule.

(e) An amendment to a prefiled amendment on a bill is out of order unless the amendment to the amendment has been filed with the Chief Clerk six hours after the prefiling deadline under paragraph (a). An amendment to a prefiled amendment is not out of order under this Rule if it is a technical or conforming change to a prefiled amendment. Whether an amendment is a technical or conforming change to a prefiled amendment is a question to be decided by the presiding officer, who may put the question to the House.

(f) An amendment to a bill or a prefiled amendment must include a stamp indicating the date and time that the amendment was drafted.

(g) This Rule may be waived or the deadlines in this Rule may be extended for an individual bill, or waived for all bills after a certain date, by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

(h) If the Calendar for the Day or the Fiscal Calendar is continued, the prefiling period must be reopened in accordance with paragraphs (a) to (e) of this rule, unless the prefiling period is waived or extended under paragraph (g) of this rule.

~~3.34 REFERRAL FOR CORRECTIONS. The Speaker, either by announcement without objection, or the House, by majority vote of the whole House, may refer a bill or resolution from the General Register, Fiscal Calendar, or Calendar for the Day to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration for the purpose of making changes to the bill. A bill so referred must be either further referred by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, in consultation with the Speaker, to a standing committee with jurisdiction over the~~

~~portion of the bill that is subject to correction or returned to the General Register by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration within five days, and if the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration fails to act within five days, the bill shall be automatically returned to the General Register.~~

ARTICLE 4 - BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

4.01 BILL AND RESOLUTION FORM. A bill or resolution must not be introduced until it has been examined and approved by the Revisor of Statutes as to form and compliance with these Rules and the Joint Rules of the House and Senate. The Revisor's approval must be endorsed on the bill or resolution.

A bill that is divided into articles may include or be accompanied by a table of contents.

4.02 RESOLUTIONS. A statement of facts being forwarded for action to a governmental official, agency, or body or other similar proposal is a memorial and must be introduced in the same form and take the same course as a bill. A joint resolution and any resolution requiring the signature of the governor must be introduced in the same form and take the same course as a bill.

A resolution must not authorize expenditure from any source other than the money appropriated by the Legislature to the House.

Congratulatory resolutions do not require consideration or adoption by the House.

A resolution must not be changed to a bill, and a bill must not be changed to a resolution.

4.03 WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE; BUDGET RESOLUTION; EFFECT ON EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE BILLS. (a) The Committee on Ways and Means must hold hearings as necessary to determine state expenditures and revenues for the fiscal biennium.

(b) Within 25 days after the last state general fund revenue and expenditure forecast for the next fiscal biennium becomes available during the regular session in the odd-numbered year, the Committee on Ways and Means must adopt a budget resolution. The budget resolution: (1) must set the maximum limit on net expenditures for the next fiscal biennium for the general fund, (2) must set an amount or amounts to be set aside as a budget reserve and a cash flow account, (3) must set net spending limits for each budget category represented by the major finance and revenue bills identified in paragraph (e), and (4) may set limits for expenditures from funds other than the general fund. The budget resolution must not specify, limit, or prescribe revenues or expenditures by any category other than those specified in clauses (1), (2), (3), and (4). After the Committee adopts the budget resolution, the limits in the resolution are effective during the regular session in the year in which the resolution is adopted, unless a different or amended resolution is adopted.

(c) During the regular session in the even-numbered year, before the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill containing net increases or decreases in expenditures as compared to general fund expenditures in the current fiscal biennium estimated by the most recent state budget forecast, the Committee may adopt a budget resolution. If adopted, the resolution must account for the net changes in expenditures. The resolution may also (1) set limits for changes in net expenditures for each budget category represented by the major finance and revenue bills identified in paragraph (e), and (2) set limits for expenditures from funds other than the general fund.

If the Committee adopts a budget resolution, it is effective during the regular session that year, unless a different or amended resolution is adopted.

(d) The major finance or revenue bills may be combined or separated by a majority vote of either the Committee on Ways and Means or the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. Combined or separated bills must conform to the limits in the resolution as those limits apply to the accounts in those bills.

(e) Major finance and revenue bills are:

~~the capital investment bill;~~

~~the commerce and consumer protection finance bill;~~

~~the education finance bill;~~

~~the environment, natural resources, and agriculture finance bill;~~

~~the health and human services finance bill;~~

~~the higher education finance bill;~~

~~the housing finance bill;~~

~~the jobs and economic development finance bill;~~

~~the judiciary finance bill;~~

~~the legacy finance bill;~~

~~the public safety finance bill;~~

~~the state government and veterans affairs finance bill;~~

~~the tax bill; and~~

~~the transportation finance bill.~~

the agriculture finance bill;

the capital investment bill;

the education finance bill;

the environment and natural resources finance bill;

the health and human services finance bill;

the higher education finance bill;

the job growth and energy affordability finance bill;

the legacy finance bill;

the public safety and crime prevention finance bill;

the state government finance bill;

the tax bill; and

the transportation finance bill.

(f) After the adoption of a resolution by the Committee on Ways and Means, each finance committee, and the Committee on Taxes must reconcile each bill described in Rule 4.10 with the resolution. When reporting a finance or revenue bill, each committee or division must provide to the Committee on Ways and Means a fiscal statement reconciling the bill with the resolution.

(g) After the adoption of a resolution by the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Ways and Means must reconcile finance and revenue bills with the resolution. When reporting a bill, the chair of the Committee must certify to the House that the Committee has reconciled the bill with the resolution.

(h) After the adoption of a resolution by the Committee on Ways and Means, an amendment to a bill is out of order if it would cause any of the limits specified in the resolution to be exceeded. Whether an amendment is out of order under this Rule is a question to be decided on the Floor by the Speaker or other presiding officer and in Committee or Division by the person chairing the Committee or Division meeting. In making the determination, the Speaker or other presiding officer or the Committee or Division chair may consider: (1) the limits in a resolution; (2) the effect of existing laws on revenues and expenditures; (3) the effect of amendments previously adopted to the bill under consideration; (4) the effect of bills previously recommended by a Committee or Division or bills previously passed in the legislative session by the House or by the legislature; (5) whether expenditure increases or revenue decreases that would result from the amendment are offset by decreases in other expenditures or increases in other revenue specified by the amendment; and (6) other information reasonably related to expenditure and revenue amounts.

(i) After a resolution is adopted by the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee must make available a summary of the estimated fiscal effect on the general fund of each bill that has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means by a finance committee or a division of a finance committee, or the Committee on Taxes and of each bill that has been reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

4.05 AMENDMENT LIMITS. An amendment to a bill that has received its second reading and is being considered by the House is out of order if that amendment would increase the spending or spending base from any fund from which appropriations are made in that bill, or would increase the spending or spending base in total from all funds in the bill or in the bill with the proposed amendment. This rule is only in effect when a budget resolution adopted under Rule 4.03 is not in effect.

In the absence of an adopted budget resolution, this rule does not apply after the last Thursday on which the Legislature can meet in regular session in odd-numbered years, and after the last Thursday on which the Legislature intended, when it adopted the concurrent resolution required by Joint Rule 2.03, to meet in regular session in even-numbered years, or after a date specified by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

This provision does not apply when a Senate bill is accepted for substitution under Rule 1.15, or in the event that the language that was in the House version of the bill prior to a substitution under Rule 1.15, is adopted in its entirety as an amendment to a Senate file received by the House.

4.10 BILLS AFFECTING STATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES. (a) Except as provided in Rule 1.15, a House or Senate bill that directly, substantially, and specifically affects any present or future financial obligation, budget policy, or revenue of the State must be referred as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) to the appropriate Committee before the bill receives its second reading. A bill that negligibly affects any present or future financial obligation, budget policy, or revenue of the State is not subject to mandatory referral under this rule.

(b) A bill subject to paragraph (a) reported by a finance committee must, if recommended to pass, be subsequently referred to the Ways and Means Committee, unless the bill has a negligible fiscal impact and is subject to direct reference to the Floor under Rule 6.05.

(c) A bill with a substantial impact on the tax revenues or tax policies of the State must be referred to the Committee on Taxes. A bill reported by the Committee on Taxes containing a substantial fiscal impact must be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. For purposes of this paragraph, "tax" excludes any fee, charge, exaction, or assessment, a primary purpose of which is to recover direct or indirect costs incurred by the state or other governmental entity or as a payment for benefits received.

(d) The chairs of the Committees on Taxes and Ways and Means shall advise the Speaker on the application of this rule and may determine whether or not any given piece of legislation must be referred to the committee they chair.

4.11 REVENUE BILLS TO ORIGINATE IN HOUSE. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House, but the Senate may propose and concur with the amendments as on other bills.

4.12 BILLS AFFECTING DEBT AND CAPITAL PROJECTS. The Committee on Capital Investment has jurisdiction over legislation affecting debt obligations issued by the state and capital projects of the state, including the planning, acquiring and bettering of public lands and buildings and other state projects of a capital nature. Except as provided in Rule 1.15, a House or Senate bill that directly and specifically affects debt obligations or capital projects of the state must be referred to the Committee on Capital Investment before the bill receives its second reading.

Referral is not required by this Rule if the bill deals primarily with the financing of state capital facilities using trunk highway funds, with transportation projects financed without debt obligations of the state, or with the local financing of capital facilities of local governments. Referral is not required by this Rule if the bill has a negligible effect on debt obligations and capital projects of the state as determined by the chair of the Committee on Ways and Means, in conjunction with the chair of the Committee on Capital Investment. Referral is not required by this Rule if the bill is a major finance or revenue bill identified in Rule 4.03, unless the bill directly and specifically affects debt obligations of the state, but if a major finance or revenue bill contains a provision that directly and specifically affects capital projects of the state, the chair of the finance or tax committee reporting the bill must notify the chair of the Committee on Ways and Means and the chair of the Committee on Capital Investment of the provision before the bill is considered by the House.

The Speaker, by announcement, must assign to each finance committee the appropriate jurisdiction for recommendations on debt obligations and capital projects of the state. Finance committees must submit recommendations within their jurisdiction to the Committee on Capital Investment for further disposition.

A bill with a fiscal effect reported by the Committee on Capital Investment must be accompanied by a statement of its fiscal effect, is exempt from the referral required by Rule 4.10, is subject to the same committee deadlines as the Committee on Ways and Means, and must be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. This referral is not required if the bill has a negligible fiscal effect, as determined by the chair of the Committee on Capital Investment with the concurrence of the chair of the Committee on Ways and Means.

4.13 BILLS AFFECTING STATE GOVERNMENT POWERS AND STRUCTURE. The Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy has jurisdiction over a House or Senate bill that:

(a) establishes or reestablishes a department, agency, commission, board, task force, advisory committee or council, or bureau, or other like entity;

(b) delegates rulemaking authority to, or exempts from rulemaking, a department or agency of state government; or

(c) substantially changes the organization of a department or agency of state government or substantially changes, vests or divests the official rights, powers, or duties of an official, department or agency of state government or an institution under its control.

Except as otherwise provided in this Rule and Rule 1.15, a bill that is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy must be referred to that Committee before it receives its second reading. A committee or division (other than the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy) reporting such a bill must recommend its re-referral to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy if reporting before the deadline for action on the bill by that Committee; if reporting after the deadline, the committee or division must recommend re-referral to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

The re-referral requirements of this Rule do not apply to a bill if the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy already has approved the bill or the substance of the matter that otherwise would require re-referral under this Rule. The Chair of the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy shall advise the Speaker on the application of this Rule and may determine whether or not a bill must be referred to the Committee under this Rule.

4.14 **BILLS PROPOSING MEMORIALS.** A bill or amendment that proposes to have a memorial placed in the Capitol area must be referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

4.15 **BILLS PROPOSING CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.** A House or Senate bill that proposes a constitutional amendment must be referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration before it receives its second reading. When reporting such a bill, a committee or division, other than the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, must recommend re-referral to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

4.16 **BILLS AFFECTING GOVERNMENT DATA PRACTICES.** The Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices has jurisdiction over a House or Senate bill that substantially affects either Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 13, or other government data practices statutes. Except as otherwise provided in this Rule and Rule 1.15, a bill that is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices must be referred to that committee before it receives its second reading. A committee or division reporting such a bill must recommend its re-referral to the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices if reporting before the deadline for action on the bill by that committee; if reporting after the deadline, the committee or division must recommend re-referral to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. The re-referral requirement of this Rule does not apply to a bill if the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices already has approved the bill or the substance of the matter that otherwise would require re-referral under this Rule. The Chair of the Committee on Civil Law and Data Practices shall advise the Speaker on the application of this Rule and may determine whether or not a bill must be referred to the Committee under this Rule.

4.20 **DISPOSITION OF BILLS DURING INTERIM.** Adjournment of the regular session in an odd-numbered year to a day certain in the next year is the same as daily adjournment except that a bill on the Calendar for the Day, Fiscal Calendar, or General Register must be returned to the standing committee or division that last acted on the bill.

4.30 **RECALLING BILL FROM COMMITTEE OR DIVISION.** A bill or resolution may be recalled from a committee or division at any time by majority vote of the whole House, be given a second reading and be placed on the General Register. A motion to recall a bill or resolution is in order only under the order of business "Motions and Resolutions." This Rule does not apply in a special session or after the deadline for committee reports on House files.

4.31 **TIME LIMIT TO CONSIDER BILLS.** If 20 legislative days after a bill has been referred to a committee or division (other than the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Taxes, or a division of one of those committees) a report has not been made on it by the committee or division, its chief author may request that it be returned to the House. The request must be entered in the Journal.

The committee or division must vote on the bill requested within ten calendar days after the day of the request.

If the committee or division fails to vote on it within ten days, the chief author may present a written demand to the Speaker for its immediate return to the House. The demand must be presented within five calendar days after the day that the committee or division is required to vote. If the demand is presented in the time allowed, it must be entered in the Journal and is the demand of the House. The bill is then considered to be in the possession of the House and must be given its second reading and placed on the General Register.

The bill may be re-referred by a majority vote of the whole House. If the motion to re-refer is made on the day of the demand or on the next House legislative day, the motion takes precedence over all other motions except privileged motions and is in order at any time.

ARTICLE 5 - PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

5.01 SUSPENSION OR AMENDMENT OF THE RULES. The concurrence of two-thirds of the whole House is required to suspend or amend a Rule of the House, except that any amendment to the Rules reported by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may be adopted by a majority of the whole House.

Except as provided in Rule 5.02, a motion to suspend or amend any Rule of the House must be made under the order of business "Motions and Resolutions." If the motion is made at another time, unanimous consent is required before the Speaker may entertain the motion.

A motion to suspend the Rules, together with the subject matter to which it pertains, is debatable, but the previous question may be applied to the motion under Rule 3.13.

5.02 SUSPENSION OF RULES TO ADVANCE A BILL. A bill must be reported on three different days as provided in Rule 1.04, except that in case of urgency, a two-thirds majority of the whole House may suspend this requirement. A motion to suspend the Rules to advance a bill for consideration out of its regular order is in order under the order of business "Motions and Resolutions" or at any time the bill is before the House. The motion must be presented to the Speaker in writing and must describe the status of the bill.

5.03 DEFINITIONS. In these Rules the terms "majority vote" and "vote of the House" mean a majority of members present for the vote. The term "vote of the whole House" means a majority of all the members elected to the House.

Singular words used in these Rules include the plural, unless the context indicates a contrary intention.

5.04 AUTHORIZED MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE. "Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure" governs the House in all applicable cases if it is not inconsistent with these Rules, the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, or established custom and usage.

5.05 CONFLICT OF RULES. When there is a conflict between a single House Rule and a single Joint Rule, the Speaker shall make a ruling as to which applies.

ARTICLE 6 - COMMITTEES, DIVISIONS, AND REPORTS

6.01 COMMITTEES AND DIVISIONS. Standing committees and divisions of the House must be appointed by the Speaker as follows:

~~Agriculture Policy~~

~~Capital Investment~~

Civil Law

~~Commerce and Consumer Protection Finance and Policy~~

~~Early Childhood and Youth Development Policy~~

~~Education Finance~~

~~Education Policy~~

Elections

~~Energy Policy~~

~~Environment and Natural Resources Policy~~

~~Environment, Natural Resources, and Agriculture Finance~~

~~Ethics~~

~~Government Operations~~

~~Health and Human Services Finance~~

~~Health and Human Services Policy~~

~~Higher Education Finance and Policy~~

~~Housing Finance and Policy~~

~~Jobs and Economic Development Finance and Policy~~

~~Judiciary Finance and Policy~~

~~Labor, Workplace, and Regulated Industries~~

~~Legacy~~

~~Public Safety Finance and Policy~~

~~Rules and Legislative Administration~~

~~State Government Finance and Veterans Affairs~~

~~Taxes~~

~~Property and Local Tax Division~~

~~Transportation Finance~~

~~Transportation Policy~~

Ways and MeansAging and Long-Term Care PolicyAgriculture FinanceAgriculture PolicyCapital InvestmentCivil Law and Data PracticesCommerce and Regulatory ReformEducation FinanceEducation Innovation PolicyEnvironment and Natural Resources Policy and FinanceEthicsGovernment Operations and Elections PolicyGreater Minnesota Economic and Workforce Development PolicyHealth and Human Services FinanceHealth and Human Services ReformHigher Education Policy and FinanceJob Growth and Energy Affordability Policy and FinanceLegacy Funding FinanceMining and Outdoor Recreation PolicyPublic Safety and Crime Prevention Policy and FinanceRules and Legislative AdministrationState Government FinanceVeterans Affairs DivisionTaxesProperty Tax and Local Government Finance DivisionTransportation Policy and FinanceWays and Means

6.02 COMMITTEE AND DIVISION MEMBERSHIP. At least 30 days before the start of a regular session of the Legislature, the Speaker-designate must provide the minority political party caucuses with a list of the standing committees and divisions proposed for the session. The Speaker-designate must prescribe the number of minority caucus members to be appointed to each committee and division and may require general membership guidelines to be followed in the selection of committee and division members.

If the minority leader submits to the Speaker-designate, at least 15 days before the start of the session, a list of proposed committee and division assignments for the minority caucus that complies with the numbers and guidelines provided, the Speaker must make the proposed assignments with the purpose of attaining proportionate representation on the committees and divisions for the minority caucus.

A committee of the House must not have exclusive membership from one profession, occupation or vocation.

A member must not serve as the chair of the same standing committee or division, or a standing committee or division with substantially the same jurisdiction, during more than the three immediately prior consecutive regular biennial sessions. This Rule does not apply to service as chair of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

6.03 APPOINTMENTS TO BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS. Upon the convening of the biennial session, the Speaker must notify the members of the House of each board or commission to which a member of the House may be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker must request advice from the minority leader on these appointments.

6.04 SUBCOMMITTEES. The chair of a committee or division must appoint the chair and members of each subcommittee with the advice and consent of the Speaker. The chair or the committee or division may refer bills to a subcommittee. A subcommittee may exercise the authority delegated to it by the chair or by the committee or division.

6.05 DIVISIONS. (a) If the Speaker or the House refers a bill to a division, the bill remains in that division until the House moves the bill from the division or approves a report from the division that moved the bill from that division. A division report under this paragraph is subject to Rule 6.30.

(b) The chair of a committee may refer a bill within the possession of the committee to a division of that committee. When the chair refers a bill to a division under this paragraph, the chair may recall the bill from the division. A committee chair referring or recalling a bill under this paragraph must give written notice of the referral or recall as soon as possible to the Chief Clerk for publication. To the extent practical, the Chief Clerk must attempt to provide notice on the House Web site of referrals and recalls of bills under this paragraph.

(c) The chair of a division must cause division records to be kept in a manner consistent with Rule 6.24.

(d) Division meetings are subject to Rule 6.20.

(e) Divisions are subject to Rule 6.21.

6.10 THE COMMITTEE ON ETHICS. The Speaker must appoint a Committee on Ethics consisting of four members: two members from the majority political party caucus, and two from the minority caucus. One alternate from each caucus must also be appointed. The committee must adopt written procedures, which must include due process requirements, for handling complaints and issuing guidelines.

A complaint may be brought about conduct by a member that violates a rule or administrative policy of the House, that violates accepted norms of House behavior, that betrays the public trust, or that tends to bring the House into dishonor or disrepute.

A complaint about a member's conduct must present with specificity the factual evidence supporting the complaint. A complaint must be in writing, under oath and signed by two or more members of the House, and submitted to the Speaker. Before submitting the complaint to the Speaker, the complainants must cause a copy of it and any supporting materials to be delivered to any member named in the complaint. Within seven days after receiving a complaint, the Speaker must refer the complaint to the Ethics Committee for processing by the committee according to its rules of procedure.

The existence and substance of a complaint, including any supporting materials, and all proceedings, meetings, hearings, and records of the Ethics Committee are public; except that the committee, upon a majority vote of the whole committee, may meet in executive session to consider or determine the question of probable cause, to consider a member's medical or other health records, or to protect the privacy of a victim or a third party.

A complaint of a breach of confidentiality by a member or employee of the House must be immediately referred by the Speaker to the Ethics Committee for disciplinary action.

The committee must act in an investigatory capacity and may make recommendations regarding complaints submitted to the Speaker before adjournment sine die. With the approval of the Speaker, the committee may retain a retired judge or other nonpartisan legal advisor to advise and assist the committee, as the committee considers appropriate and necessary in the circumstances of the case, in conducting the proceedings and obtaining a complete and accurate understanding of the information relevant to the conduct in question.

Ethics Committee recommendations for disciplinary action must be supported by clear and convincing evidence and must be reported to the House for final disposition.

6.20 COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULE; DEADLINES. The Speaker must prepare and publish a schedule of committee meetings, fixing as far as practicable the regular meeting day and time of each committee.

The chair of a committee must give written notice of a special meeting or a change in the regular schedule of meetings. The notice may be announced from the desk and must be posted in public notice locations maintained by the House. The notice must be posted at least one day in advance of the change.

As far as practicable, the chair of a committee must give three days notice of the date, time, place and agenda for each meeting.

Meeting notices must indicate when alternative media will be used to conduct the meeting.

During the first ten weeks of the session in the odd-numbered year and the first five weeks of the session in the even-numbered year, a standing committee must not have a regularly scheduled meeting after noon on Friday, but the Speaker may approve a special meeting of a committee during this time.

A committee must not meet between 12:00 midnight and 7:00 a.m.

Only the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may meet during a daily session of the House without leave.

The House shall establish deadlines for each regular session by resolution.

6.21 COMMITTEE PROCEDURES. Meetings of House committees must be open to the public except for executive sessions that the committee on ethics considers necessary under Rule 6.10. For purposes of this requirement, a meeting occurs when a quorum is present and action is taken regarding a matter within the jurisdiction of the committee. This requirement does not apply to a meeting of members of a committee from the same political party caucus.

A majority of members of a committee is a quorum.

The Rules of the House must be observed in committee if they are applicable.

An amendment offered in committee must be on a subject that is within the jurisdiction of the committee. Whether an amendment is on a subject that is within the jurisdiction of the committee is a question to be decided by the person chairing the meeting, who may put the question to the committee.

A member of a committee may demand a roll call vote on any bill, resolution, report, motion or amendment before the committee. If a demand is made, the roll must be called. The name of the member demanding the roll call and the vote of each member must be recorded in the committee minutes.

A committee may reconsider an action while the matter remains in the possession of the committee. A committee member need not have voted with the prevailing side to move to reconsider the action.

The chair of a committee, after consultation with the Speaker, may establish written procedures for the submission of amendments to the committee, the setting of committee agendas, and other matters pertaining to the conduct of the committee's business. Before implementing the written procedures, the chair must provide a copy of them to the Speaker and to each member of the House and must make copies available to others upon request.

6.22 PUBLIC TESTIMONY. Public testimony from proponents and opponents must be allowed on every bill or resolution before a standing committee, division or subcommittee of the House.

6.23 OPEN MEETING ENFORCEMENT. A person may submit to the Speaker a complaint alleging a violation of the open meeting requirements of Rule 6.21. The complaint must be in writing. On receiving a complaint, the Speaker, or a person designated by the Speaker, must investigate the complaint promptly. If the Speaker concludes, following investigation, that a violation of the open meeting Rule may have occurred, the Speaker must refer the complaint to the Committee on Ethics for further proceedings.

6.24 COMMITTEE RECORDS. The chair of a standing committee must cause a committee record to be kept, in the form prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration. The record must include the record of committee proceedings on each bill referred to the committee and the minutes of the committee and any subcommittees.

The committee and subcommittee minutes must include:

- a. the time and place of each hearing or meeting;
- b. the names of committee or subcommittee members who are present;
- c. the name and address, at the Chair's discretion, of each person appearing before the committee or subcommittee, together with the name and address of the person, association, firm or corporation in whose behalf the appearance is made;
- d. the language of each motion, the name of the member making the motion, the result of a vote on the motion, and, on a roll call vote, the names of those in favor and those opposed;
- e. the date on which a subcommittee is established, the names of its members and the file number of bills referred to it and reported by it;
- f. other important matters related to the work of the committee or subcommittee.

The minutes must be approved at the next regular meeting of the committee or subcommittee.

At the end of two business days after approval by the committee or subcommittee, copies of the minutes must be filed with the Chief Clerk and be open to public inspection in the Chief Clerk's office and on the House Web site.

At the end of the legislative biennium minutes and other records must be delivered to the Director of the Legislative Reference Library.

Audio recordings of Committee and Subcommittee meetings must be made available for public use by the end of the business day following each meeting. The chair of a committee who elects not to release the recording of a committee meeting until the minutes of the meeting are approved by the committee must make a copy of the recording available by the end of the next business day after a written request for it is made to the committee. The House must keep the recordings of committee meetings available for public use during the legislative biennium in which they were created and, at the end of the legislative biennium, must transmit a copy of the recordings to the Director of the Legislative Reference Library.

The Legislative Reference Library must keep committee records and recordings available for public use under its rules for eight years after the end of the legislative biennium during which the materials were created and then may preserve or dispose of the recordings as the Library sees fit.

A person may obtain a copy of a recording during the legislative biennium in which it is created by paying a fee determined by the House Controller to cover the cost of preparing the copy. A person may obtain a copy of a recording while it is kept in the Library by paying a fee determined by the House Controller to cover the cost of preparing the copy. A person may obtain a copy of a page of committee minutes or other records for a fee determined by the House Controller to cover the cost of preparing the copy. A copy of a recording must be provided free to a member or staff of the House upon request for use in legislative business.

Testimony and discussion preserved under this Rule are not intended to be admissible in a court or administrative proceeding on an issue of legislative intent.

6.30 COMMITTEE REPORTS. The House must adopt or reject a committee report on a bill or resolution without amendment.

The chair of a standing committee reporting to the House on a bill or resolution must use the form provided for committee reports. Each bill or resolution must be reported separately. The report must state the action taken by the committee and the date of the action. The report must be authenticated by the signature of the chair.

Before a committee reports favorably on a bill or resolution, the chair must see that the form of the bill or resolution conforms to these Rules and the Joint Rules of the House and Senate.

Except during the last seven legislative days in a year, the committee report and any minority report must be submitted to the Chief Clerk at least four hours before the convening of the daily session. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may report at any time.

6.31 SUBSTITUTION OF BILLS. A standing or special committee or division or its members must not report a substitute for a bill referred to the committee or division if the substitute relates to a different subject, is intended to accomplish a different purpose, or requires a title essentially different from that of the bill referred. If the House is advised that a substitute bill reported to the House violates this Rule, the report must not be adopted.

6.32 MINORITY REPORTS. A minority report must be made separately from the majority report and must be considered before the majority report. If the minority report is adopted the majority report must not be considered. If the minority report is not adopted the majority report must then be considered.

6.40 REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES. A conference committee may report at any time and may meet during a daily session of the House without leave. A conference committee report must be electronically available or printed.

A conference committee report must include only subject matter contained in the House or Senate versions of the bill for which that conference committee was appointed, or like subject matter contained in a bill passed by the House or Senate. The member presenting the conference committee report to the House must disclose all substantive changes from the House version of the bill.

6.50 COMMITTEE OR DIVISION REPORT LAID OVER. The report of any committee or division may be laid over one day and printed in the Journal, if so ordered by the House.

ARTICLE 7 - OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

7.01 DUTIES AND PRIVILEGES OF THE SPEAKER. The Speaker must preside over the House and has all the powers and duties of the presiding officer.

The Speaker must preserve order and decorum. The Speaker may order the lobby or galleries cleared in the case of disorderly conduct or other disturbance.

Except as otherwise provided by rule or law, the Speaker has general control of the Chamber of the House and of the corridors, passages and rooms in the Capitol and State Office Building under the jurisdiction of the House.

The Speaker must sign all acts, addresses, joint resolutions, writs, warrants and subpoenas of the House or issued by order of the House. The Speaker must sign all abstracts for the payment of money from funds appropriated by the Legislature to the House; but money must not be paid unless the abstract is also signed by the Controller of the House. Abstracts for compensation of members must be signed by the Chief Clerk pursuant to law.

The Speaker must appoint the Chief Sergeant at Arms or must designate that officer from among the Sergeants at Arms elected by the House or appointed by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

When an elected office of the House becomes vacant, the Speaker must designate a person to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office as necessary until a successor is elected by the House.

7.02 SUCCESSOR IN OFFICE OF SPEAKER. When the office of Speaker becomes vacant, the Chair of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration has the powers and must discharge the duties of the office as necessary, until a Speaker is elected by the House or until a speaker-designate is selected as provided in this Rule. The House must elect a Speaker when the House is next called to order. If the Legislature is not in session, within 30 days after the office of Speaker becomes vacant the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must meet and select a speaker-designate to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office as necessary until a Speaker is elected by the House.

7.05 SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE. The Speaker must appoint one or more members as Speaker pro tempore. A Speaker pro tempore must preside in the Speaker's absence. In the absence of the Speaker and a Speaker pro tempore, a member selected by the Speaker must preside until the Speaker or Speaker pro tempore returns.

7.06 SPEAKER EMERITUS. Any current member having served the House in the capacity of Speaker will, subsequent to that service, be known as Speaker Emeritus, and may perform such ceremonial functions and duties as assigned by the Speaker.

7.10 DUTIES OF CHIEF CLERK. The Chief Clerk has general supervision of all clerical duties pertaining to the business of the House. The Chief Clerk must perform, under the direction of the Speaker, all the duties of the office of Chief Clerk. The Chief Clerk must keep records showing the status and progress of all bills, memorials and resolutions.

During a temporary absence of the Chief Clerk, the First Assistant Chief Clerk has all the usual responsibilities of the Chief Clerk and may sign the daily journal, enrollments, abstracts and other legislative documents.

The Chief Clerk must supervise the engrossment and enrollment of bills. The Chief Clerk must see that a record is kept, by file number, of the bills introduced in the House that passed both houses and are enrolled.

The Chief Clerk must ensure that locations accessible to the public are available to post a list of committee and subcommittee meetings and any other announcements or notices the House may require.

The Index Clerk, supervised by the Chief Clerk, must prepare an index in which bills may be indexed by topic, number, author, subject, section of the statutes amended, committees, divisions, and any other method that will make it a complete and comprehensive index.

The index must be open for public inspection during the legislative session and must be printed in the permanent Journal.

7.20 DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS. The Sergeant at Arms must carry out all orders of the House or the Speaker and perform all other services pertaining to the office of Sergeant at Arms, including: maintaining order in the Chamber and other areas used for the business of the House and its committees and divisions and members; supervising the entering and exiting from the Chamber and the other areas; and promptly delivering messages.

ARTICLE 8 - ADMINISTRATION OF THE HOUSE

8.01 BUDGET AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. The House Controller must prepare a biennial budget for the House. The budget must be approved by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration before it is submitted to the State Government Finance and Veterans Affairs Committee. By the 15th day of April, July, October, and January of each year, the Controller must submit a detailed report of House expenditures during the previous quarter to the Speaker and the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

The House Controller must arrange for the purchase of goods and services for the House. The Controller must seek the lowest possible prices consistent with satisfactory quality and dependability. A contract of the House, or an amendment to a contract, authorizing an expenditure of more than \$500 must be signed by the Speaker or the Controller. A contract, or an amendment to a contract, authorizing an expenditure of up to \$500 may be executed by an employee authorized and directed in writing by the Controller to act for the Controller on the contract or contracts of its type. A contract or amendment to a contract entered into in violation of this Rule is not binding on the House. The House Controller must consult with an adaptive technology expert to identify commercially available upgrades for computers and Internet technology that are compatible with adaptive speech technology prior to purchasing upgrades.

Employees of the House must be reimbursed for actual expenses in the same manner as state employees.

During session, for travel away from the Capitol, members must be reimbursed for actual expenses, in addition to per diem expense allowances, in the manner and amount prescribed by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

8.02 MEMBER OFFICES. Members not seeking re-election are required to vacate their House offices by December 1 of their last year of service. Members who are not re-elected are required to vacate their House offices by December 15 of their last year of service. The Sergeants Office will arrange usable space for these members after their offices are vacated, if requested to do so, and shall accommodate all serving members in the event of a special session.

8.10 COMMITTEE AND DIVISION BUDGETS AND EXPENSES. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must establish a budget for each standing committee and division of the House for expenses incurred by the committee or division, its members, and its staff in conducting its legislative business. Per diem expense allowances paid to members during sessions or at times set by the Speaker or the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must not be charged against the budget. A committee or division must not incur expenses in excess of its authorized budget.

All charges against the committee or division budget must be approved by the chair before payment is made.

8.20 APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must designate the position of and appoint each employee of the House and set the compensation of each officer and employee. A record of the appointments, including positions and compensation, must be kept in the office of the House Controller and must be available for inspection by the public.

The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must establish the procedure for filling employment vacancies when the Legislature is not in session.

An employee of the House may be assigned to other duties, suspended or discharged at any time by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

8.30 LEGAL REPRESENTATION. An employee of the nonpartisan House Research Department may not represent the House or its members as counsel of record, in a judicial or administrative proceeding.

ARTICLE 9 - CONDUCT

9.01 CODE OF CONDUCT. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, after receiving the recommendation of the Committee on Ethics, must establish and maintain a code of conduct for members, officers and employees of the House.

9.05 CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES. An employee of the House must not participate in campaign activity during working hours. An employee must not be obliged to participate in campaign activities as a condition of employment. A member is not an employee of the House for purposes of this Rule. House equipment must not be used for campaign activities. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration must define the terms of and implement this Rule.

9.10 SOLICITATIONS DURING LEGISLATIVE SESSION. During regular or special session, a member of the House, a political party caucus, the member's principal campaign committee, a political committee with the member's name or title, or a committee authorized by the member that benefits the member, must not solicit or accept a contribution from a registered lobbyist, corporation, labor union, political committee, dissolving principal campaign committee, political fund, or a tribal organization.

A member must not accept compensation for lobbying.

9.20 ACCEPTANCE OF AN HONORARIUM BY A MEMBER. A member must not accept an honorarium for a service performed for an individual or organization that has a direct interest in the business of the House, including, but not limited to, a registered lobbyist or an organization a lobbyist represents. The term "honorarium" does not include reimbursement for expenses incurred and actually paid by a member in performing a service.

Alleged violations of this Rule must be referred to the Committee on Ethics under Rule 6.10. If the Committee on Ethics finds that an honorarium was accepted in violation of this Rule, the Committee must direct its return. If it is not returned, the committee may recommend disciplinary action under Rule 6.10.

9.21 ACCEPTANCE OF TRAVEL AND LODGING BY A MEMBER OR EMPLOYEE. A member or employee of the House must not accept travel or lodging from any foreign government, private for-profit business, labor union, registered lobbyist, or an association thereof, except payment permitted by law of expenses that relate to the member's or employee's participation as a legislator or legislative employee in a meeting or conference. This Rule does not apply to travel or lodging provided to a member in the regular course of the member's employment or business.

9.30 DENIAL OF COMPENSATION WHILE DETAINED. A member must not receive compensation, mileage, or living expenses while the member is incarcerated or on home detention due to a criminal conviction.

9.35 BAN ON LOBBYING. Former state legislators must not register as lobbyists within one year from the date they leave office.

9.40 NO SMOKING IN HOUSE AREAS. Smoking is prohibited in the areas of the Capitol and State Office Building under the jurisdiction of the House, including the House Chamber and Retiring Room and galleries, hearing rooms, minor corridors and offices, private offices, and lounges.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Loon moved that the name of Koznick be added as an author on H. F. No. 2. The motion prevailed.

Wills moved that the name of Erickson be added as an author on H. F. No. 10. The motion prevailed.

Winkler moved that the name of Rosenthal be added as an author on H. F. No. 43. The motion prevailed.

Scott moved that the name of Newberger be shown as chief author on H. F. No. 95. The motion prevailed.

Hamilton moved that the name of Baker be added as an author on H. F. No. 97. The motion prevailed.

Clark moved that the name of Hansen be added as an author on H. F. No. 98. The motion prevailed.

Swedzinski moved that the name of Davids be added as an author on H. F. No. 123. The motion prevailed.

Dettmer moved that the names of Fischer, Erickson and Gunther be added as authors on H. F. No. 137. The motion prevailed.

Carlson moved that the name of Pinto be added as an author on H. F. No. 140. The motion prevailed.

Dettmer moved that the name of Fischer be added as an author on H. F. No. 147. The motion prevailed.

Clark moved that the name of Carlson be added as an author on H. F. No. 153. The motion prevailed.

Mahoney moved that the name of Schoen be added as an author on H. F. No. 174. The motion prevailed.

Clark moved that the name of Carlson be added as an author on H. F. No. 179. The motion prevailed.

McDonald moved that the names of Franson and Moran be added as authors on H. F. No. 229. The motion prevailed.

Urdahl moved that the name of Yarusso be added as an author on H. F. No. 246. The motion prevailed.

Uglem moved that the names of Liebling and Johnson, S., be added as authors on H. F. No. 273. The motion prevailed.

Drazkowski moved that his name be stricken as an author on H. F. No. 342. The motion prevailed.

Cornish moved that the names of Franson, Yarusso and Lien be added as authors on H. F. No. 342. The motion prevailed.

Clark moved that the names of Moran, Schultz and Carlson be added as authors on H. F. No. 351. The motion prevailed.

Gunther moved that the name of Peterson be added as an author on H. F. No. 369. The motion prevailed.

Lohmer moved that the name of Fenton be added as an author on H. F. No. 439. The motion prevailed.

Scott moved that the name of Laine be added as an author on H. F. No. 465. The motion prevailed.

Zerwas moved that the name of Yarusso be added as an author on H. F. No. 513. The motion prevailed.

Zerwas moved that the name of Freiberg be added as an author on H. F. No. 522. The motion prevailed.

Swedzinski moved that the name of Selcer be added as an author on H. F. No. 531. The motion prevailed.

Hansen moved that the name of Wagenius be added as an author on H. F. No. 541. The motion prevailed.

Albright moved that the name of Swedzinski be added as an author on H. F. No. 560. The motion prevailed.

Fenton moved that the name of Wills be added as an author on H. F. No. 589. The motion prevailed.

Kresha moved that the name of Youakim be added as an author on H. F. No. 603. The motion prevailed.

Baker moved that the name of Yarusso be added as an author on H. F. No. 614. The motion prevailed.

Franson moved that the name of Yarusso be added as an author on H. F. No. 627. The motion prevailed.

Hansen moved that the name of Kahn be added as an author on H. F. No. 634. The motion prevailed.

Wagenius moved that the name of Kahn be added as an author on H. F. No. 646. The motion prevailed.

McDonald moved that the name of Moran be added as an author on H. F. No. 647. The motion prevailed.

Peterson moved that the names of Drazkowski and Nash be added as authors on H. F. No. 666. The motion prevailed.

Hansen moved that the names of Bly, Lillie and Ward be added as authors on H. F. No. 669. The motion prevailed.

Davnie moved that the name of Ward be added as an author on H. F. No. 670. The motion prevailed.

Newton moved that the names of Nelson and Lillie be added as authors on H. F. No. 671. The motion prevailed.

Bernardy moved that the name of Ward be added as an author on H. F. No. 674. The motion prevailed.

Norton moved that the names of Liebling and Davids be added as authors on H. F. No. 682. The motion prevailed.

Bly moved that the names of Schultz and Persell be added as authors on H. F. No. 693. The motion prevailed.

Hansen moved that the name of Bly be added as an author on H. F. No. 709. The motion prevailed.

Davnie moved that the names of Erhardt and Ward be added as authors on H. F. No. 712. The motion prevailed.

Loonan moved that the name of Ward be added as an author on H. F. No. 713. The motion prevailed.

Dehn, R., moved that the name of Ward be added as an author on H. F. No. 714. The motion prevailed.

Wills moved that the name of Ward be added as an author on H. F. No. 726. The motion prevailed.

Bernardy moved that the name of Lillie be added as an author on H. F. No. 729. The motion prevailed.

Pelowski moved that the names of Halverson, Erhardt, Applebaum, Selcer, Masin, Ward, Lillie, Hortman and Fischer be added as authors on H. F. No. 731. The motion prevailed.

Newberger moved that the name of Lucero be added as an author on H. F. No. 734. The motion prevailed.

Davnie moved that the name of Ward be added as an author on H. F. No. 739. The motion prevailed.

Scott moved that H. F. No. 327 be recalled from the Committee on State Government Finance and be re-referred to the Committee on Government Operations and Elections Policy. The motion prevailed.

ADJOURNMENT

Peppin moved that when the House adjourns today it adjourn until 3:30 p.m., Monday, February 16, 2015. The motion prevailed.

Peppin moved that the House adjourn. The motion prevailed, and the Speaker declared the House stands adjourned until 3:30 p.m., Monday, February 16, 2015.

PATRICK D. MURPHY, Chief Clerk, House of Representatives