

STATE OF MINNESOTA

# Journal of the House

NINETY-THIRD SESSION — 2023

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SEVENTEENTH DAY

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 2023

The House of Representatives convened at 3:30 p.m. and was called to order by Dan Wolgamott, Speaker pro tempore.

Prayer was offered by the Reverend Toni Fish, Unity Minneapolis, Golden Valley, 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:

Acomb	Daudt	Harder	Koegel	Newton	Schultz
Agbaje	Davids	Hassan	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Niska	Scott
Altendorf	Demuth	Heintzeman	Kozlowski	Noor	Sencer-Mura
Anderson, P. E.	Dotseth	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koznick	Norris	Skraba
Anderson, P. H.	Edelson	Her	Kraft	Novotny	Smith
Backer	Elkins	Hicks	Kresha	O'Driscoll	Stephenson
Bahner	Engen	Hill	Lee, F.	Olson, B.	Swedzinski
Bakeberg	Feist	Hollins	Lee, K.	Olson, L.	Tabke
Baker	Finke	Hornstein	Liebling	O'Neill	Torkelson
Becker-Finn	Fischer	Howard	Lillie	Pelowski	Urdahl
Bennett	Fogelman	Hudson	Lislegard	Pérez-Vega	Vang
Berg	Franson	Huot	Long	Perryman	West
Bierman	Frazier	Hussein	Mekeland	Petersburg	Wiener
Bliss	Frederick	Igo	Moller	Pfarr	Wiens
Brand	Freiberg	Jacob	Mueller	Pinto	Witte
Burkel	Garofalo	Johnson	Murphy	Pryor	Wolgamott
Carroll	Gillman	Jordan	Myers	Pursell	Xiong
Cha	Gomez	Joy	Nadeau	Quam	Youakim
Clardy	Greenman	Keeler	Nash	Reyer	Zeleznikar
Coulter	Grossell	Kiel	Nelson, M.	Richardson	Spk. Hortman
Curran	Hansen, R.	Klevorn	Nelson, N.	Robbins	
Daniels	Hanson, J.	Knudsen	Neu Brindley	Schomacker	

A quorum was present.

Hudella, McDonald and Rehm were excused.

Davis was excused until 6:05 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.

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**REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES AND DIVISIONS**

Stephenson from the Committee on Commerce Finance and Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 16, A bill for an act relating to health; prohibiting conversion therapy with children or vulnerable adults; prohibiting medical assistance coverage for conversion therapy; prohibiting the misrepresentation of conversion therapy services or products; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 256B.0625, by adding a subdivision; 325F.69, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 214.

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

The report was adopted.

Nelson, M., from the Committee on Labor and Industry Finance and Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 62, A bill for an act relating to labor; modifying Public Employment Relations Board data; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 13.43, subdivision 6; 179A.041, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 16, delete "designee" and insert "employees or agents"

Page 2, line 8, delete everything before "following" and insert "(c) The"

Page 2, line 14, after the semicolon, insert "and"

Page 2, delete lines 15 to 23 and insert:

"(6) unless subject to a protective order:

(i) the full and complete record of an evidentiary hearing before a hearing officer, including the hearing transcript, exhibits admitted into evidence, and posthearing briefs;

(ii) recommended decisions and orders of hearing officers pursuant to section 179A.13, subdivision 1, paragraph (i);

(iii) exceptions to the hearing officer's recommended decision and order filed with the board pursuant to section 179A.13, subdivision 1, paragraph (k);

(iv) party and nonparty briefs filed with the board; and

(v) decisions and orders issued by the board."

Page 3, line 7, delete "\$500,000" and insert "\$750,000" and delete "\$500,000" and insert "\$750,000"

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

The report was adopted.

Nelson, M., from the Committee on Labor and Industry Finance and Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 295, A bill for an act relating to employment; providing that covenants not to compete are void and unenforceable; providing for the protection of substantive provisions of Minnesota law to apply to matters arising in Minnesota; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 181.

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

The report was adopted.

Howard from the Committee on Housing Finance and Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 317, A bill for an act relating to real property; landlord and tenant; establishing termination of lease upon infirmity of tenant; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 504B.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Judiciary Finance and Civil Law.

The report was adopted.

Noor from the Committee on Human Services Finance to which was referred:

H. F. No. 480, A bill for an act relating to local government; appropriating money to the Minnesota Council on Disability to provide outreach, training, assistance, and auditing related to local government website accessibility; requiring a report.

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

The report was adopted.

Fischer from the Committee on Human Services Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 585, A bill for an act relating to human services; establishing care evaluation as a covered medical assistance home care service; modifying medical assistance homemaker rates; requiring a report; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 256B.0651, subdivisions 1, 2; 256B.0652, subdivision 11; 256B.0653, subdivisions 1, 6, by adding a subdivision; 256B.0654, by adding a subdivision; 256B.4912, by adding a subdivision; 256B.85, subdivision 8; 256S.18, subdivision 1; 256S.2101, subdivision 2, by adding subdivisions; 256S.212, by adding a subdivision.

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

The report was adopted.

Pinto from the Committee on Children and Families Finance and Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 639, A bill for an act relating to health; establishing the community solutions for healthy child development grant program; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 145.

Reported the same back with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 9, delete "purpose" and insert "purposes" and delete "is" and insert "are"

Page 2, line 8, delete "governor's early learning council" and insert "Children's Cabinet"

Page 2, line 10, after "Council" insert a comma

Page 2, line 26, delete "that" and insert "who"

Page 4, line 26, delete "\$19,000,000" and insert "\$25,000,000" and delete "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$25,000,000"

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

The report was adopted.

Pryor from the Committee on Education Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 678, A bill for an act relating to transportation; governing policy provisions on school-related active transportation; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 123B.90, subdivision 2; 169.14, subdivision 5a, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 123B.

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

The report was adopted.

Howard from the Committee on Housing Finance and Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 685, A bill for an act relating to real property; prohibiting corporate entities, developers, and contractors from converting single-family homes into a rental property unit; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 500.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Judiciary Finance and Civil Law.

The report was adopted.

Moller from the Committee on Public Safety Finance and Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 745, A bill for an act relating to corrections; authorizing the removal of the ombudsperson only for just cause; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 241.90.

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

The report was adopted.

Moller from the Committee on Public Safety Finance and Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 822, A bill for an act relating to public safety; authorizing county and local authorities to share data with POST Board when board has ordered investigation into peace officer misconduct; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.8457, by adding subdivisions.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Judiciary Finance and Civil Law.

The report was adopted.

Moller from the Committee on Public Safety Finance and Policy to which was referred:

H. F. No. 823, A bill for an act relating to public safety; authorizing law enforcement agencies to share criminal history background check data with Minnesota Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 626.87, by adding a subdivision.

Reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Judiciary Finance and Civil Law.

The report was adopted.

## **SECOND READING OF HOUSE BILLS**

H. F. Nos. 16 and 745 were read for the second time.

## **INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF HOUSE BILLS**

The following House Files were introduced:

Wolgamott introduced:

H. F. No. 1199, A bill for an act relating to retirement; making administrative changes to the statutes governing the retirement plans administered by the Minnesota State Retirement System; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 352B.08, subdivision 1; 490.1211; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 490.124, subdivision 10.

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

Wolgamott; Frederick; Kozlowski; Lee, K.; Smith; Pinto and Newton introduced:

H. F. No. 1200, A bill for an act relating to corrections; requiring state and local jail and prison inmates to be housed in publicly owned and operated jails and prisons; prohibiting the state and counties from contracting with private prisons; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 241.01, subdivision 3a; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 243; 641.

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

Nelson, M., and Dotseth introduced:

H. F. No. 1201, A bill for an act relating to retirement; increasing the cap on the employer contribution to the international union of operating engineers pension fund; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 356.24, subdivision 1.

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

Becker-Finn; Hansen, R.; Lee, F.; Hollins; Kraft; Her and Cha introduced:

H. F. No. 1202, A bill for an act relating to animal health; declassifying certain data; modifying requirements for certain owners of farmed Cervidae; prohibiting certain registrations; establishing civil liability; modifying disposition of certain federal funds; requiring live-animal testing for chronic wasting disease; transferring certain duties from the Board of Animal Health to the commissioner of natural resources; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 13.643, subdivision 6; 35.155, subdivisions 1, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12, by adding subdivisions; 35.156, subdivision 2, by adding subdivisions.

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

Hill introduced:

H. F. No. 1203, A bill for an act relating to education; modifying membership of the Professional Educator Licensing and Standards Board; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 122A.07.

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

Koznick, Witte and Urdahl introduced:

H. F. No. 1204, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for a freight rail car storage facility in the city of Lakeville; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Moller introduced:

H. F. No. 1205, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for water main and sanitary sewer improvements in the city of Arden Hills.

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

Brand, Hornstein and Tabke introduced:

H. F. No. 1206, A bill for an act relating to public safety; making policy changes related to State Patrol duties, including school bus inspections, commercial vehicle inspections, and rearview mirror requirements; establishing a penalty; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 169.451, subdivisions 2, 3, 4; 169.70; 169.781, subdivision 3.

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

Nadeau introduced:

H. F. No. 1207, A bill for an act relating to motor vehicles; exempting sewage septic tank trucks from certain vehicle weight limitations; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 169.829, by adding a subdivision; 169.87, subdivision 6.

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

Bahner, Robbins and Carroll introduced:

H. F. No. 1208, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for the expansion and renovation of the Maple Grove Community Center; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Noor, Jordan, Hassan, Agbaje and Greenman introduced:

H. F. No. 1209, A bill for an act relating to workforce development; appropriating money for Teen Teamworks.

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

Quam, Liebling, Hicks and Smith introduced:

H. F. No. 1210, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for the Willow Creek Trail & Safety Connection in Rochester; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Smith, Liebling, Hicks and Quam introduced:

H. F. No. 1211, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for a facility to collocate certain city operations in the city of Rochester; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Smith, Liebling, Hicks and Quam introduced:

H. F. No. 1212, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for a park-and-ride parking facility in the city of Rochester; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Acomb, Edelson, Youakim, Freiberg, Klevorn, Kotyza-Witthuhn, Elkins, Kraft, Pryor and Carroll introduced:

H. F. No. 1213, A bill for an act relating to local government; repealing the political subdivision compensation limit; making a conforming change; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 473.606, subdivision 5; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 43A.17, subdivision 9.

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

Hussein, Pérez-Vega, Norris, Her, Agbaje, Cha, Howard, Finke and Hassan introduced:

H. F. No. 1214, A bill for an act relating to housing; appropriating money for a grant to Community Stabilization Project for services to renters and property owners in low-income and underrepresented communities.

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

Agbaje introduced:

H. F. No. 1215, A bill for an act relating to housing; establishing a stable housing mediation grant program; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 462A.

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

Agbaje introduced:

H. F. No. 1216, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for reconstruction of the Hennepin Avenue Suspension Bridge; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Zeleznikar introduced:

H. F. No. 1217, A bill for an act relating to taxation; individual income; allowing an unlimited Social Security subtraction; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 290.0132, subdivision 26.

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

Wolgamott, Hornstein and Rehm introduced:

H. F. No. 1218, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; authorizing the issuance of shelter facility appropriation bonds; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 16A.

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

Kozlowski, Howard, Agbaje, Clardy, Cha and Hicks introduced:

H. F. No. 1219, A bill for an act relating to housing; appropriating money for the homeownership education, counseling, and training program.

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

Clardy, Curran and Hassan introduced:

H. F. No. 1220, A bill for an act relating to education; modifying the world's best workforce performance measures; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 120B.11, subdivisions 1, 1a.

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



Skraba and Petersburg introduced:

H. F. No. 1221, A bill for an act relating to transportation; appropriating money for traffic safety education programs.

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

Petersburg introduced:

H. F. No. 1222, A bill for an act relating to agriculture; making changes to the agricultural land preservation program; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 40A.11, subdivision 1.

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

Pelowski introduced:

H. F. No. 1223, A bill for an act relating to local sales and use taxes; authorizing Winona County to impose a local sales and use tax.

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

Hill introduced:

H. F. No. 1224, A bill for an act relating to education; making changes to tiered licensure; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 122A.182, subdivision 1; 122A.183, subdivision 2; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 122A.182, subdivision 2.

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

Hanson, J.; Becker-Finn; Sencer-Mura; Acomb; Kraft; Feist; Hornstein and Curran introduced:

H. F. No. 1225, A bill for an act relating to natural resources; transferring responsibility for mining promotion.

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

Franson, Murphy, Jacob, Zeleznikar, Hudson, Altendorf, Bakeberg, Fogelman, Daniels and Burkel introduced:

H. F. No. 1226, A bill for an act relating to health; prohibiting the establishment of vaccine requirements; providing certain exceptions; 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 Finance and Policy.

Perryman and Wolgamott introduced:

H. F. No. 1227, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for improvements at St. Cloud State University; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Huot, Bierman, Baker and O'Neill introduced:

H. F. No. 1228, A bill for an act relating to veterinary medicine; regulating veterinary technicians, the practice of veterinary technology, and unlicensed veterinary employees; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 156.001, by adding subdivisions; 156.07; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 156.

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

Koegel, Feist and Urdahl introduced:

H. F. No. 1229, A bill for an act relating to state government; designating the state fossil; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 1.

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

Perryman introduced:

H. F. No. 1230, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating planning money for water infrastructure replacement in St. Augusta.

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

Freiberg; Anderson, P. H.; Pelowski; Hansen, R.; Huot and Franson introduced:

H. F. No. 1231, A bill for an act relating to local government; appropriating money for grants to perpetuate public land survey system monuments and associated data; requiring a report; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 381.12, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 381.

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

Novotny and Hudson introduced:

H. F. No. 1232, A bill for an act relating to public safety; requiring jury trial for certain criminal sentences; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 244.10, by adding a subdivision; 611A.03, subdivision 1; 611A.037, subdivision 1; 611A.038.

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

Pinto, Moller and Novotny introduced:

H. F. No. 1233, A bill for an act relating to juvenile justice; prohibiting visual inspection of delinquent children and youth in detention facilities; prohibiting disciplinary room time for delinquent children and youth in detention facilities; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 241.021, subdivisions 2a, 2b, by adding subdivisions.

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

Her, Frazier, Long, Hortman, Frederick, Jordan, Noor and Lee, K., introduced:

H. F. No. 1234, A bill for an act relating to labor; modifying peace officer duty disability provisions; requiring a report; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 299A.465, subdivision 4; 352B.10, subdivisions 2a, 4; 352B.101; 353.031, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 352B; 353; 626.

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

Curran introduced:

H. F. No. 1235, A bill for an act relating to motor vehicles; increasing vehicle registration fees; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 168.33, subdivision 7; 171.061, subdivision 4.

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

Koegel introduced:

H. F. No. 1236, A bill for an act relating to employment; creating the getting to work grant program; requiring reports; appropriating money; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116J.

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

Greenman; Long; Frazier; Her; Finke; Frederick; Lee, F.; Liebling; Howard and Olson, L., introduced:

H. F. No. 1237, A bill for an act relating to employment; providing that covenants not to compete are void and unenforceable; providing for the protection of substantive provisions of Minnesota law to apply to matters arising in Minnesota; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 181.

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

Koegel introduced:

H. F. No. 1238, A bill for an act relating to transportation; appropriating money for a road extension and bridge over the BNSF Northtown Yard in Fridley.

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

Witte and Koznick introduced:

H. F. No. 1239, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for a regional public safety training center in Lakeville; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Baker and Koznick introduced:

H. F. No. 1240, A bill for an act relating to workforce development; appropriating money for a grant to the ProStart and Hospitality Tourism Management Program.

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

Baker and Koznick introduced:

H. F. No. 1241, A bill for an act relating to workforce development; appropriating money for the creation of an online hospitality training program.

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

Baker, Novotny and Bakeberg introduced:

H. F. No. 1242, A bill for an act relating to education; authorizing school boards to implement four-day school week programs without approval by the commissioner of education; requiring rulemaking; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 120A.41; 124D.12; 124D.121; 124D.122; 124D.127.

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

Brand, Stephenson, Smith, Keeler, Frederick, Hemmingsen-Jaeger and Hicks introduced:

H. F. No. 1243, A bill for an act relating to commerce; establishing a student loan advocate; requiring a report; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 58B.

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

Kiel and Burkel introduced:

H. F. No. 1244, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for flood hazard mitigation projects in the Red River Basin; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Kiel and Burkel introduced:

H. F. No. 1245, A bill for an act relating to natural resources; appropriating money to implement the Red River mediation agreement.

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

Novotny introduced:

H. F. No. 1246, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for sewer improvements in the city of Elk River; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Pérez-Vega introduced:

H. F. No. 1247, A bill for an act relating to arts and culture; appropriating money for Science Museum of Minnesota.

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

Heintzeman introduced:

H. F. No. 1248, A bill for an act relating to taxation; individual income; decreasing income tax rates; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 290.06, subdivisions 2c, as amended, 2d.

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

Heintzeman introduced:

H. F. No. 1249, A bill for an act relating to taxation; individual income; decreasing income tax rates; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 290.06, subdivisions 2c, as amended, 2d.

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

Heintzeman introduced:

H. F. No. 1250, A bill for an act relating to taxation; property; repealing the state general tax; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 273.1231, subdivision 6; 273.13, subdivision 25; 275.065, subdivision 3; 275.28, subdivision 1; 469.1794, subdivision 5; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 273.42; 275.025, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 276.112.

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

Heintzeman introduced:

H. F. No. 1251, A bill for an act relating to elections; requiring photo ID to register to vote and to vote; creating a voter identification card; establishing provisional ballots; prohibiting certain methods of compensation related to absentee voting; requiring identification of individuals acting as an agent for an absentee voter; requiring identification of individuals providing assistance to a voter in a polling place; prohibiting certain activities related to voter registration and absentee voting; prohibiting counties, municipalities, and school districts from accepting certain contributions for election expenses; amending requirements for in-person absentee voting polling places; increasing criminal penalties; requiring reports; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections

5B.06; 13.6905, by adding a subdivision; 144.226, by adding subdivisions; 171.06, subdivisions 1, 2, by adding a subdivision; 171.061, subdivisions 1, 3, 4; 171.07, subdivisions 1a, 4, 14, by adding a subdivision; 171.071, subdivisions 1, 2; 171.10, subdivision 1; 171.11; 171.12, subdivision 3c; 171.121; 171.14; 201.022, subdivision 1; 201.061, subdivisions 1, 1a, 3; 201.071, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 201.091, subdivision 9; 201.121, subdivision 1; 201.13, subdivision 3; 201.14; 201.145, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5; 201.161; 201.221, subdivision 3; 201.225, subdivision 2; 203B.03, by adding a subdivision; 203B.04, subdivisions 1, 4; 203B.065; 203B.07, subdivision 3; 203B.08, subdivision 1; 203B.081, subdivision 1; 203B.121, subdivision 2; 203B.17, subdivision 2; 203B.19; 203B.21, subdivision 3; 203B.24, subdivision 1; 204B.45, subdivision 2; 204B.46; 204C.08, subdivision 1d; 204C.10; 204C.15, subdivision 1; 204C.32; 204C.33, subdivision 1; 204C.37; 205.065, subdivision 5; 205.185, subdivision 3; 205A.03, subdivision 4; 205A.10, subdivision 3; 211B.07; 211B.13, subdivision 1; 256E.22, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 200; 201; 204C; 357; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 201.061, subdivision 7.

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

Newton introduced:

H. F. No. 1252, A bill for an act relating to veterans; modifying the definition of resident veteran; expanding the veterans bonus program; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 197.79, subdivisions 1, 2.

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

Newton and Stephenson introduced:

H. F. No. 1253, A bill for an act relating to energy; requiring public utilities to assess and report on the vulnerability of critical electric substations to physical attack; requiring implementation of security measures; providing for cost recovery.

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

Kresha introduced:

H. F. No. 1254, A bill for an act relating to alcoholic beverages; allowing transfer of wine between commonly owned liquor stores; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 340A.412, by adding a subdivision.

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

Hussein, Hemmingsen-Jaeger, Frederick, Huot and Pérez-Vega introduced:

H. F. No. 1255, A bill for an act relating to housing; establishing a state rent assistance program for low-income, cost-burdened households; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 462A.05, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 462A.

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

Mueller and Davids introduced:

H. F. No. 1256, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for improvements at Riverland Community College; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Hill introduced:

H. F. No. 1257, A bill for an act relating to education; removing barriers to teacher licensure; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 122A.09, subdivision 10; 122A.181, subdivision 4, by adding a subdivision; 122A.182, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 122A.183, subdivisions 1, 2, by adding a subdivision; 122A.184, subdivision 1; 122A.185, subdivisions 1, 4; 122A.635, subdivisions 3, 4; 122A.70, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 122A; repealing Minnesota Rules, part 8710.0500, subparts 8, 11.

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

Garofalo introduced:

H. F. No. 1258, A bill for an act relating to transportation; establishing a special license plate for National Defense Service Medal recipients; making technical changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 168.123.

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

Youakim and Pryor introduced:

H. F. No. 1259, A bill for an act relating to education finance; eliminating an obsolete general education transition aid date; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 126C.10, subdivision 33.

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

Bliss introduced:

H. F. No. 1260, A bill for an act relating to taxation; increasing certain aid payments to taxing jurisdictions in Mahnomen County; amending Laws 2006, chapter 259, article 11, section 3, as amended.

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

Nelson, M., introduced:

H. F. No. 1261, A bill for an act relating to public safety; allowing use of preliminary breath screening tool for alcohol as court admissible evidence for drivers of commercial vehicles; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 169A.41, subdivision 2.

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

Hemmingsen-Jaeger, Kraft, Acomb, Hollins, Hornstein, Stephenson, Cha, West and Reyer introduced:

H. F. No. 1262, A bill for an act relating to energy; modifying certain utility requirements; prohibiting certain restrictions on the use of residential solar energy systems; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 216B.164, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 500.

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

Hussein; Pérez-Vega; Her; Finke; Lee, K., and Cha introduced:

H. F. No. 1263, A bill for an act relating to arts and cultural heritage; appropriating money for Minnesota Children's Museum.

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

Nelson, N., and Johnson introduced:

H. F. No. 1264, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money to extend the Shorewood Park Sanitary Sewer District sewer system to Rush Lake and expand treatment facilities in Chisago County; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

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

Finke and Hollins introduced:

H. F. No. 1265, A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for a community food site in Ramsey County.

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

Frederick, Brand, Pursell and Hansen, R., introduced:

H. F. No. 1266, A bill for an act relating to commerce; requiring sales reporting for intermediate blends of gasoline and biofuel; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 239.791, subdivision 8.

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

Clardy, Curran and Hassan introduced:

H. F. No. 1267, A bill for an act relating to education; modifying hours of instruction requirements and e-learning requirements; allowing districts to offer full-time online instruction; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 120A.41; 120A.414; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 124D.

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



Hill introduced:

H. F. No. 1268, A bill for an act relating to education; making changes to teacher licensure and teacher preparation programs; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 122A.06, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, by adding subdivisions; 122A.07, subdivisions 1, 2, 4a; 122A.09, subdivisions 4, 6, 9, 10; 122A.091, subdivisions 1, 2; 122A.15, subdivision 1; 122A.16; 122A.18, subdivisions 1, 2, 10, by adding a subdivision; 122A.181, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 122A.182, subdivisions 1, 2; 122A.183, subdivisions 1, 2; 122A.184, subdivision 1; 122A.185, subdivisions 1, 4; 122A.187, subdivision 1; 122A.19, subdivision 4; 122A.69; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 122A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 122A.07, subdivision 2a; 122A.091, subdivisions 3, 6; 122A.18, subdivision 7c; 122A.184, subdivision 3.

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

Pryor introduced:

H. F. No. 1269, A bill for an act relating to education; modifying provisions for prekindergarten through grade 12 including general education accountability and transparency, education excellence, American Indian education, charter schools, discipline, teachers, special education, and early learning; requiring reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 13.32, subdivision 3; 120A.22, subdivisions 7, 10; 120A.24, subdivision 1; 120B.018, subdivision 6; 120B.021, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, by adding a subdivision; 120B.022, subdivision 1; 120B.024, subdivisions 1, 2; 120B.11, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 120B.15; 120B.30, subdivisions 1, 1a; 120B.301; 120B.35, subdivision 3; 120B.36, subdivision 2; 121A.031, subdivision 6; 121A.17, subdivision 3; 121A.41, by adding subdivisions; 121A.425; 121A.45, subdivision 1; 121A.46, subdivision 4, by adding a subdivision; 121A.47, subdivisions 2, 14; 121A.53, subdivision 1; 121A.55; 121A.58; 121A.61, subdivisions 1, 3, by adding a subdivision; 122A.181, subdivision 5; 122A.183, subdivision 2; 122A.185, subdivision 1; 122A.26, subdivision 2; 122A.40, subdivision 8; 122A.41, subdivision 5; 123B.147, subdivision 3; 123B.71, subdivision 12; 124D.03, subdivisions 5, 5a, 12; 124D.09, subdivisions 3, 13; 124D.111, subdivisions 2a, 5; 124D.119; 124D.128, subdivision 1; 124D.141, subdivision 2; 124D.165, subdivisions 2, 3; 124D.59, subdivision 2a; 124D.68, subdivision 3; 124D.73, by adding a subdivision; 124D.74, subdivisions 1, 3, 4, by adding a subdivision; 124D.76; 124D.78; 124D.79, subdivision 2; 124D.791, subdivision 4; 124D.81, subdivisions 1, 5; 124D.861, subdivision 2; 124D.862, subdivision 8; 124E.02; 124E.03, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision; 124E.05, subdivisions 4, 7; 124E.06, subdivisions 1, 4, 5; 124E.10, subdivision 1; 124E.11; 124E.12, subdivision 1; 124E.13, subdivisions 1, 3; 124E.25, subdivision 1a; 125A.0942; 125A.13; 125A.15; 125A.51; 125A.515, subdivision 3; 126C.15, subdivision 5; 134.31, subdivisions 1, 4a; 134.32, subdivision 4; 134.34, subdivision 1; 144.4165; 290.0679, subdivision 2; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 120B; 121A; 124D; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 120B.35, subdivision 5; 124D.095, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

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

Frederick, Pinto, Hornstein, Tabke and Edelson introduced:

H. F. No. 1270, A bill for an act relating to elections; modifying provisions related to voter registration; absentee voting; requiring voting instructions, sample ballots, and election judges to be multilingual in certain situations; regulating intimidation, deceptive practices, and interference with voter registration and voting; campaign finance; establishing a Democracy Dollar coupon program; repealing the political contribution refund program; expanding the definition of express advocacy; providing penalties; requiring reports; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 10A.01, subdivisions 11, 16a; 10A.02, subdivision 13; 10A.15, subdivision 1; 10A.20, subdivision 3; 10A.27, subdivision 11; 10A.34, subdivision 4; 13.607, by adding a subdivision; 201.014, by adding a subdivision; 201.054, subdivisions 1, 2; 201.061, by adding a subdivision; 201.071, subdivision 1; 201.091, subdivision 4;

201.161; 201.162; 203B.04, subdivision 5; 203B.06, subdivisions 1, 3; 203B.121, subdivision 2; 204C.10; 211B.15, subdivisions 1, 7, 7b, by adding subdivisions; 211B.32, subdivision 1; 289A.37, subdivision 2; 289A.50, subdivision 1; 290.01, subdivision 6; 609.165, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 201; 204B; 211B; 243; proposing coding for new law as Minnesota Statutes, chapter 10B; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 13.4967, subdivision 2; 290.06, subdivision 23.

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

#### REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Long from the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, pursuant to rules 1.21 and 3.33, designated the following bills to be placed on the Calendar for the Day for Monday, February 6, 2023 and established a prefiling requirement for amendments offered to the following bills:

H. F. Nos. 121 and 90; and S. F. No. 33.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE DAY

H. F. No. 28 was reported to the House.

Novotny moved to amend H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment, as follows:

Page 1, line 13, after "offense" insert ", if the individual has paid in full all fines, fees, and penalties, including any victim restitution, ordered by the sentencing court"

Page 1, line 15, after "incarceration" insert "and until the individual has paid in full all fines, fees, and penalties, including any victim restitution, ordered by the sentencing court"

Page 2, line 16, delete the new language

Page 2, line 17, delete the new language and insert "have the right to vote because, if I have been convicted of a felony, my civil rights have been restored"

Page 4, line 5, after "offense" insert "and your civil right to vote has been restored"

Page 5, line 2, strike the old language

Page 5 line 3, delete the new language and insert "the individual's civil rights have been restored;"

Page 5, line 27, delete everything after "restored" and insert "under section 201.014, subdivision 2a."

Page 6, line 3, after "offense" insert "whose civil rights are restored at the time of release under section 201.014, subdivision 2a"

Page 6, line 5, after "offense" insert "whose civil rights have been restored under section 201.014, subdivision 2a"

Frazier moved to amend the Novotny amendment to H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment, as follows:

Page 1, delete lines 2 to 5

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The question was taken on the Frazier amendment to the Novotny amendment and the roll was called. There were 69 yeas and 61 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Nelson, M.	Sencer-Mura
Agbaje	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Newton	Smith
Bahner	Feist	Her	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Noor	Stephenson
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Norris	Tabke
Berg	Fischer	Hill	Kraft	Olson, L.	Vang
Bierman	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Wolgamott
Brand	Frederick	Hornstein	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Xiong
Carroll	Freiberg	Howard	Liebling	Pinto	Youakim
Cha	Gomez	Huot	Lillie	Pryor	Spk. Hortman
Clardy	Greenman	Hussein	Lislegard	Pursell	
Coulter	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Long	Reyer	
Curran	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Moller	Richardson	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Altendorf	Davids	Hudson	Murphy	Perryman	Urdahl
Anderson, P. E.	Demuth	Igo	Myers	Petersburg	West
Anderson, P. H.	Dotseth	Jacob	Nadeau	Pfarr	Wiener
Backer	Engen	Johnson	Nash	Quam	Wiens
Bakeberg	Fogelman	Joy	Nelson, N.	Robbins	Witte
Baker	Franson	Kiel	Neu Brindley	Schomacker	Zeleznikar
Bennett	Garfalo	Knudsen	Niska	Schultz	
Bliss	Gillman	Koznick	Novotny	Scott	
Burkel	Grossell	Kresha	O'Driscoll	Skraba	
Daniels	Harder	Mekeland	Olson, B.	Swedzinski	
Daudt	Heintzeman	Mueller	O'Neill	Torkelson	

The motion prevailed and the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Novotny withdrew his amendment, as amended, to H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment.

Torkelson moved to amend H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment, as follows:

Page 1, line 11, before "An" insert "(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b)."

Page 1, after line 15, insert:

"(b) An individual convicted of a felony offense related to elections, voting, or the conduct of campaigns under chapters 200 to 211B has the civil right to vote restored when the individual's sentence has expired or is fully discharged."

Page 2, line 16, delete the new language

Page 2, line 17, delete the new language and insert "have the right to vote because, if I have been convicted of a felony, my civil rights have been restored"

Page 4, line 5, after "offense" insert "and your civil right to vote has been restored"

Page 5, line 2, strike the old language

Page 5 line 3, delete the new language and insert "the individual's civil rights have been restored."

Page 5, line 27, delete everything after "restored" and insert "under section 201.014, subdivision 2a."

Page 6, line 3, after "offense" insert "whose civil rights are restored at the time of release under section 201.014, subdivision 2a"

Page 6, line 5, after "offense" insert "whose civil rights have been restored under section 201.014, subdivision 2a"

Frazier moved to amend the Torkelson amendment to H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment, as follows:

Page 1, line 2, delete everything after "(a)"

Page 1, line 6, delete everything before the period and insert "the individual is no longer incarcerated for the offense"

Page 1, delete lines 7 to 19

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The question was taken on the Frazier amendment to the Torkelson amendment and the roll was called. There were 69 yeas and 61 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Nelson, M.	Sencer-Mura
Agbaje	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Newton	Smith
Bahner	Feist	Her	Kotzya-Witthuhn	Noor	Stephenson
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Norris	Tabke
Berg	Fischer	Hill	Kraft	Olson, L.	Vang
Bierman	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Wolgamott
Brand	Frederick	Hornstein	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Xiong
Carroll	Freiberg	Howard	Liebling	Pinto	Youakim
Cha	Gomez	Huot	Lillie	Pryor	Spk. Hortman
Clardy	Greenman	Hussein	Lislegard	Pursell	
Coulter	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Long	Reyer	
Curran	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Moller	Richardson	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Altendorf	Davids	Hudson	Murphy	Perryman	Urdahl
Anderson, P. E.	Demuth	Igo	Myers	Petersburg	West
Anderson, P. H.	Dotseth	Jacob	Nadeau	Pfarr	Wiener
Backer	Engen	Johnson	Nash	Quam	Wiens
Bakeberg	Fogelman	Joy	Nelson, N.	Robbins	Witte
Baker	Franson	Kiel	Neu Brindley	Schomacker	Zeleznikar
Bennett	Garofalo	Knudsen	Niska	Schultz	
Bliss	Gillman	Koznick	Novotny	Scott	
Burkel	Grossell	Kresha	O'Driscoll	Skraba	
Daniels	Harder	Mekeland	Olson, B.	Swedzinski	
Daudt	Heintzeman	Mueller	O'Neill	Torkelson	

The motion prevailed and the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Torkelson withdrew his amendment, as amended, to H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment.

Engen moved to amend H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment, as follows:

Page 1, line 11, before "An" insert "(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b),"

Page 1, after line 15, insert:

"(b) An individual convicted of a felony offense for making terroristic threats, stalking, or the harassment of public officials or law enforcement officials involved in the investigation or conviction has the civil right to vote restored when the individual's sentence has expired or is fully discharged."

Page 2, line 16, delete the new language

Page 2, line 17, delete the new language and insert "have the right to vote because, if I have been convicted of a felony, my civil rights have been restored"

Page 4, line 5, after "offense" insert "and your civil right to vote has been restored"

Page 5, line 2, strike the old language

Page 5 line 3, delete the new language and insert "the individual's civil rights have been restored;"

Page 5, line 27, delete everything after "restored" and insert "under section 201.014, subdivision 2a."

Page 6, line 3, after "offense" insert "whose civil rights are restored at the time of release under section 201.014, subdivision 2a"

Page 6, line 5, after "offense" insert "whose civil rights have been restored under section 201.014, subdivision 2a"

Frazier moved to amend the Engen amendment to H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment, as follows:

Page 1, line 2, delete everything after "(a)"

Page 1, line 6, delete everything after the second "the" and insert "individual is no longer incarcerated for the offense"

Page 1, line 7, delete everything before the period

Page 1, delete lines 8 to 20

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Daudt raised a point of order pursuant to section 410, paragraph 3, of "Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure," relating to Amendment by Inserting Words. Speaker pro tempore Wolgamott ruled the point of order not well taken and the Frazier amendment to the Engen amendment in order.

Daudt appealed the decision of Speaker pro tempore Wolgamott.

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The vote was taken on the question "Shall the decision of Speaker pro tempore Wolgamott stand as the judgment of the House?" and the roll was called. There were 70 yeas and 60 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Demuth	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Moller	Richardson
Agbaje	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Nelson, M.	Sencer-Mura
Bahner	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Newton	Smith
Becker-Finn	Feist	Her	Kotzya-Witthuhn	Noor	Stephenson
Berg	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Norris	Tabke
Bierman	Fischer	Hill	Kraft	Olson, L.	Vang
Brand	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Wolgamott
Carroll	Frederick	Hornstein	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Xiong
Cha	Freiberg	Howard	Liebling	Pinto	Youakim
Clardy	Gomez	Huot	Lillie	Pryor	Spk. Hortman
Coulter	Greenman	Hussein	Lislegard	Pursell	
Curran	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Long	Reyer	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Altendorf	Daudt	Heintzeman	Mekeland	O'Driscoll	Scott
Anderson, P. E.	Davids	Hudson	Mueller	Olson, B.	Skraba
Anderson, P. H.	Dotseth	Igo	Murphy	O'Neill	Swedzinski
Backer	Engen	Jacob	Myers	Perryman	Torkelson
Bakeberg	Fogelman	Johnson	Nadeau	Petersburg	Urdahl
Baker	Franson	Joy	Nash	Pfarr	West
Bennett	Garofalo	Kiel	Nelson, N.	Quam	Wiener
Bliss	Gillman	Knudsen	Neu Brindley	Robbins	Wiens
Burkel	Grossell	Koznick	Niska	Schomacker	Witte
Daniels	Harder	Kresha	Novotny	Schultz	Zeleznikar

So it was the judgment of the House that the decision of Speaker pro tempore Wolgamott should stand.

The question recurred on the Frazier amendment to the Engen amendment and the roll was called. There were 69 yeas and 61 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Nelson, M.	Sencer-Mura
Agbaje	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Newton	Smith
Bahner	Feist	Her	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Noor	Stephenson
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Norris	Tabke
Berg	Fischer	Hill	Kraft	Olson, L.	Vang
Bierman	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Wolgamott
Brand	Frederick	Hornstein	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Xiong
Carroll	Freiberg	Howard	Liebling	Pinto	Youakim
Cha	Gomez	Huot	Lillie	Pryor	Spk. Hortman
Clardy	Greenman	Hussein	Lisgard	Pursell	
Coulter	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Long	Reyer	
Curran	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Moller	Richardson	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Altendorf	Davids	Hudson	Murphy	Perryman	Urdahl
Anderson, P. E.	Demuth	Igo	Myers	Petersburg	West
Anderson, P. H.	Dotseth	Jacob	Nadeau	Pfarr	Wiener
Backer	Engen	Johnson	Nash	Quam	Wiens
Bakeberg	Fogelman	Joy	Nelson, N.	Robbins	Witte
Baker	Franson	Kiel	Neu Brindley	Schomacker	Zelevnikar
Bennett	Garofalo	Knudsen	Niska	Schultz	
Bliss	Gillman	Koznick	Novotny	Scott	
Burkel	Grossell	Kresha	O'Driscoll	Skraba	
Daniels	Harder	Mekeland	Olson, B.	Swedzinski	
Daudt	Heintzeman	Mueller	O'Neill	Torkelson	

The motion prevailed and the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Engen withdrew his amendment, as amended, to H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment.

Engen moved to amend H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment, as follows:

Page 1, line 11, before "An" insert "(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b),"

Page 1, after line 15, insert:

"(b) An individual convicted of a felony offense for murder or criminal sexual conduct has the civil right to vote restored when the individual's sentence has expired or is fully discharged."

Page 2, line 16, delete the new language

Page 2, line 17, delete the new language and insert "have the right to vote because, if I have been convicted of a felony, my civil rights have been restored"

Page 4, line 5, after "offense" insert "and your civil right to vote has been restored"

Page 5, line 2, strike the old language

Page 5 line 3, delete the new language and insert "the individual's civil rights have been restored:"

Page 5, line 27, delete everything after "restored" and insert "under section 201.014, subdivision 2a."

Page 6, line 3, after "offense" insert "whose civil rights are restored at the time of release under section 201.014, subdivision 2a"

Page 6, line 5, after "offense" insert "whose civil rights have been restored under section 201.014, subdivision 2a"

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

Frazier moved to amend the Engen amendment to H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment, as follows:

Page 1, line 2, delete everything after "(a)"

Page 1, line 5, delete everything after the second "the" and insert "individual is no longer incarcerated for the offense"

Page 1, line 6, delete "discharged"

Page 1, delete lines 7 to 19

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The question was taken on the Frazier amendment to the Engen amendment and the roll was called. There were 69 yeas and 61 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Nelson, M.	Sencer-Mura
Agbaje	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Newton	Smith
Bahner	Feist	Her	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Noor	Stephenson
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Norris	Tabke
Berg	Fischer	Hill	Kraft	Olson, L.	Vang
Bierman	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Wolgamott
Brand	Frederick	Hornstein	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Xiong
Carroll	Freiberg	Howard	Liebling	Pinto	Youakim
Cha	Gomez	Huot	Lillie	Pryor	Spk. Hortman
Clardy	Greenman	Hussein	Lislegard	Pursell	
Coulter	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Long	Reyer	
Curran	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Moller	Richardson	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Altendorf	Backer	Bennett	Daniels	Demuth	Fogelman
Anderson, P. E.	Bakeberg	Bliss	Daudt	Dotseth	Franson
Anderson, P. H.	Baker	Burkel	Davids	Engen	Garofalo



Gillman	Joy	Myers	Olson, B.	Schultz	Wiens
Grossell	Kiel	Nadeau	O'Neill	Scott	Witte
Harder	Knudsen	Nash	Perryman	Skraba	Zeleznikar
Heintzeman	Koznick	Nelson, N.	Petersburg	Swedzinski	
Hudson	Kresha	Neu Brindley	Pfarr	Torkelson	
Igo	Mekeland	Niska	Quam	Urdahl	
Jacob	Mueller	Novotny	Robbins	West	
Johnson	Murphy	O'Driscoll	Schomacker	Wiener	

The motion prevailed and the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Engen withdrew his amendment, as amended, to H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment.

Torkelson offered an amendment to H. F. No. 28, the first engrossment.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Olson, L., raised a point of order pursuant to rule 4.05, relating to Amendment Limits that the Torkelson amendment was not in order. Speaker pro tempore Wolgamott ruled the point of order well taken and the Torkelson amendment out of order.

Demuth appealed the decision of Speaker pro tempore Wolgamott.

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The vote was taken on the question "Shall the decision of Speaker pro tempore Wolgamott stand as the judgment of the House?" and the roll was called. There were 69 yeas and 61 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Nelson, M.	Sencer-Mura
Agbaje	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Newton	Smith
Bahner	Feist	Her	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Noor	Stephenson
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Norris	Tabke
Berg	Fischer	Hill	Kraft	Olson, L.	Vang
Bierman	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Wolgamott
Brand	Frederick	Hornstein	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Xiong
Carroll	Freiberg	Howard	Liebling	Pinto	Youakim
Cha	Gomez	Huot	Lillie	Pryor	Spk. Hortman
Clardy	Greenman	Hussein	Lislegard	Pursell	
Coulter	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Long	Reyer	
Curran	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Moller	Richardson	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Altendorf	Backer	Bennett	Daniels	Demuth	Fogelman
Anderson, P. E.	Bakeberg	Bliss	Daudt	Dotseth	Franson
Anderson, P. H.	Baker	Burkel	Davids	Engen	Garofalo

Gillman	Joy	Myers	Olson, B.	Schultz	Wiens
Grossell	Kiel	Nadeau	O'Neill	Scott	Witte
Harder	Knudsen	Nash	Perryman	Skraba	Zeleznikar
Heintzeman	Koznick	Nelson, N.	Petersburg	Swedzinski	
Hudson	Kresha	Neu Brindley	Pfarr	Torkelson	
Igo	Mekeland	Niska	Quam	Urdahl	
Jacob	Mueller	Novotny	Robbins	West	
Johnson	Murphy	O'Driscoll	Schomacker	Wiener	

So it was the judgment of the House that the decision of Speaker pro tempore Wolgamott should stand.

The Speaker assumed the Chair.

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

H. F. No. 28, A bill for an act relating to elections; restoring the right to vote to individuals convicted of a felony upon completion of any term of incarceration imposed and executed by a court for the offense; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 201.014, by adding a subdivision; 201.071, subdivision 1; 204C.08, subdivision 1d; 204C.10; 609.165, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 201; 243.

The bill was read for the third time and placed upon its final passage.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill and the roll was called. There were 71 yeas and 59 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Myers	Reyer
Agbaje	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Nadeau	Richardson
Bahner	Feist	Her	Kotzya-Witthuhn	Nelson, M.	Sencer-Mura
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Newton	Smith
Berg	Fischer	Hill	Kraft	Noor	Stephenson
Bierman	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, F.	Norris	Tabke
Brand	Frederick	Hornstein	Lee, K.	Olson, L.	Vang
Carroll	Freiberg	Howard	Liebling	Pelowski	Wolgamott
Cha	Gomez	Huot	Lillie	Pérez-Vega	Xiong
Clardy	Greenman	Hussein	Lislegard	Pinto	Youakim
Coulter	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Long	Pryor	Spk. Hortman
Curran	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Moller	Pursell	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, P. E.	Davids	Harder	Kresha	Olson, B.	Skraba
Anderson, P. H.	Davis	Heintzeman	Mekeland	O'Neill	Swedzinski
Backer	Demuth	Hudson	Mueller	Perryman	Torkelson
Bakeberg	Dotseth	Igo	Murphy	Petersburg	Urdahl
Baker	Engen	Jacob	Nash	Pfarr	West
Bennett	Fogelman	Johnson	Nelson, N.	Quam	Wiener
Bliss	Franson	Joy	Neu Brindley	Robbins	Wiens
Burkel	Garfalo	Kiel	Niska	Schomacker	Witte
Daniels	Gillman	Knudsen	Novotny	Schultz	Zeleznikar
Daudt	Grossell	Koznick	O'Driscoll	Scott	

The bill was passed and its title agreed to.

Baker and Bennett were excused for the remainder of today's session.

S. F. No. 13, A bill for an act relating to state government; recognizing Juneteenth, June 19, as a state holiday; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 10.55; 645.44, subdivision 5.

The bill was read for the third time and placed upon its final passage.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill and the roll was called. There were 126 yeas and 1 nay as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Davis	Hassan	Kotzya-Witthuhn	Newton	Schomacker
Agbaje	Demuth	Heintzeman	Kozlowski	Niska	Schultz
Anderson, P. E.	Dotseth	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koznick	Noor	Scott
Anderson, P. H.	Edelson	Her	Kraft	Norris	Sencer-Mura
Backer	Elkins	Hicks	Kresha	Novotny	Skraba
Bahner	Engen	Hill	Lee, F.	O'Driscoll	Smith
Bakeberg	Feist	Hollins	Lee, K.	Olson, B.	Stephenson
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hornstein	Liebling	Olson, L.	Swedzinski
Berg	Fischer	Howard	Lillie	O'Neill	Tabke
Bierman	Franson	Hudson	Lislegard	Pelowski	Torkelson
Bliss	Frazier	Huot	Long	Pérez-Vega	Urdahl
Brand	Frederick	Hussein	Mekeland	Perryman	Vang
Burkel	Freiberg	Igo	Moller	Petersburg	West
Carroll	Garofalo	Johnson	Mueller	Pfarr	Wiener
Cha	Gillman	Jordan	Murphy	Pinto	Wiens
Clardy	Gomez	Joy	Myers	Pryor	Witte
Coulter	Greenman	Keeler	Nadeau	Pursell	Wolgamott
Curran	Grossell	Kiel	Nash	Quam	Xiong
Daniels	Hansen, R.	Klevorn	Nelson, M.	Reyer	Youakim
Daudt	Hanson, J.	Knudsen	Nelson, N.	Richardson	Zeleznikar
Davids	Harder	Koegel	Neu Brindley	Robbins	Spk. Hortman

Those who voted in the negative were:

Jacob

The bill was passed and its title agreed to.

H. F. No. 50, A bill for an act relating to state lands; modifying requirements for conveying easements and leasing state lands; adding to and deleting from state forests; adding to state parks; authorizing sales and conveyances of certain land; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 84.63; 84.631; 84.632; 92.502; 282.04, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 282.

The bill was read for the third time and placed upon its final passage.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill and the roll was called. There were 128 yeas and 0 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Anderson, P. H.	Bakeberg	Bierman	Burkel	Clardy
Agbaje	Backer	Becker-Finn	Bliss	Carroll	Coulter
Anderson, P. E.	Bahner	Berg	Brand	Cha	Curran

Daniels	Gomez	Jacob	Long	O'Neill	Stephenson
Daudt	Greenman	Johnson	Mekeland	Pelowski	Swedzinski
Davids	Grossell	Jordan	Moller	Pérez-Vega	Tabke
Davis	Hansen, R.	Joy	Mueller	Perryman	Torkelson
Demuth	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Murphy	Petersburg	Urdahl
Dotseth	Harder	Kiel	Myers	Pfarr	Vang
Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Nadeau	Pinto	West
Elkins	Heintzeman	Knudsen	Nash	Pryor	Wiener
Engen	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Nelson, M.	Pursell	Wiens
Feist	Her	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Nelson, N.	Quam	Witte
Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Neu Brindley	Reyer	Wolgamott
Fischer	Hill	Koznick	Newton	Richardson	Xiong
Fogelman	Hollins	Kraft	Niska	Robbins	Youakim
Franson	Hornstein	Kresha	Noor	Schomacker	Zeleznikar
Frazier	Howard	Lee, F.	Norris	Schultz	Spk. Hortman
Frederick	Hudson	Lee, K.	Novotny	Scott	
Freiberg	Huot	Liebling	O'Driscoll	Sencer-Mura	
Garofalo	Hussein	Lillie	Olson, B.	Skraba	
Gillman	Igo	Lislegard	Olson, L.	Smith	

The bill was passed and its title agreed to.

There being no objection, the order of business reverted to Messages from the Senate.

### MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

The following message was received from the Senate:

Madam Speaker:

I hereby announce the passage by the Senate of the following House File, herewith returned, as amended by the Senate, in which amendments the concurrence of the House is respectfully requested:

H. F. No. 26, A bill for an act relating to transportation; appropriating money related to the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

THOMAS S. BOTTERN, Secretary of the Senate

### CONCURRENCE AND REPASSAGE

Koegel moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to H. F. No. 26 and that the bill be repassed as amended by the Senate. The motion prevailed.

H. F. No. 26, A bill for an act relating to transportation; appropriating money related to the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

The bill was read for the third time, as amended by the Senate, and placed upon its repassage.

The question was taken on the repassage of the bill and the roll was called. There were 128 yeas and 0 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Demuth	Heintzeman	Kozlowski	Noor	Sencer-Mura
Agbaje	Dotseth	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koznick	Norris	Skraba
Anderson, P. E.	Edelson	Her	Kraft	Novotny	Smith
Anderson, P. H.	Elkins	Hicks	Kresha	O'Driscoll	Stephenson
Backer	Engen	Hill	Lee, F.	Olson, B.	Swedzinski
Bahner	Feist	Hollins	Lee, K.	Olson, L.	Tabke
Bakeberg	Finke	Hornstein	Liebling	O'Neill	Torkelson
Becker-Finn	Fischer	Howard	Lillie	Pelowski	Urdahl
Berg	Fogelman	Hudson	Lislegard	Pérez-Vega	Vang
Bierman	Franson	Huot	Long	Perryman	West
Bliss	Frazier	Hussein	Mekeland	Petersburg	Wiener
Brand	Frederick	Igo	Moller	Pfarr	Wiens
Burkel	Freiberg	Jacob	Mueller	Pinto	Witte
Carroll	Garofalo	Johnson	Murphy	Pryor	Wolgamott
Cha	Gillman	Jordan	Myers	Pursell	Xiong
Clardy	Gomez	Joy	Nadeau	Quam	Youakim
Coulter	Greenman	Keeler	Nash	Reyer	Zeleznikar
Curran	Grossell	Kiel	Nelson, M.	Richardson	Spk. Hortman
Daniels	Hansen, R.	Klevorn	Nelson, N.	Robbins	
Daudt	Hanson, J.	Knudsen	Neu Brindley	Schomacker	
Davids	Harder	Koegel	Newton	Schultz	
Davis	Hassan	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Niska	Scott	

The bill was repassed, as amended by the Senate, and its title agreed to.

## MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Greenman moved that the names of Feist and Finke be added as authors on H. F. No. 36. The motion prevailed.

Feist moved that the name of Wiens be added as an author on H. F. No. 45. The motion prevailed.

Hansen, R., moved that the names of Feist and Finke be added as authors on H. F. No. 70. The motion prevailed.

Huot moved that the name of Backer be added as an author on H. F. No. 193. The motion prevailed.

Witte moved that the name of Grossell be added as an author on H. F. No. 281. The motion prevailed.

Feist moved that the name of Smith be added as an author on H. F. No. 329. The motion prevailed.

Howard moved that the name of Her be added as an author on H. F. No. 347. The motion prevailed.

Hollins moved that the name of Brand be added as an author on H. F. No. 372. The motion prevailed.

Hanson, J., moved that the name of Zeleznikar be added as an author on H. F. No. 613. The motion prevailed.

Moller moved that the name of Grossell be added as an author on H. F. No. 686. The motion prevailed.

Noor moved that the name of Hicks be added as an author on H. F. No. 737. The motion prevailed.

Noor moved that the name of Hicks be added as an author on H. F. No. 738. The motion prevailed.

Her moved that the name of Hussein be added as an author on H. F. No. 812. The motion prevailed.

Norris moved that the name of Hussein be added as an author on H. F. No. 814. The motion prevailed.

Tabke moved that the name of Hill be added as an author on H. F. No. 820. The motion prevailed.

Hill moved that the name of West be added as an author on H. F. No. 877. The motion prevailed.

Kresha moved that the name of O'Driscoll be added as an author on H. F. No. 920. The motion prevailed.

Hanson, J., moved that the name of Zeleznikar be added as an author on H. F. No. 999. The motion prevailed.

Huot moved that the name of Hill be added as an author on H. F. No. 1145. The motion prevailed.

Neu Brindley moved that the name of Schomacker be added as an author on H. F. No. 1149. The motion prevailed.

Hassan moved that the name of Becker-Finn be added as an author on H. F. No. 1164. The motion prevailed.

Clardy moved that H. F. No. 1058 be recalled from the Committee on Higher Education Finance and Policy and be re-referred to the Committee on Education Policy. The motion prevailed.

Lee, F., moved that H. F. No. 1135 be recalled from the Committee on Climate and Energy Finance and Policy and be re-referred to the Committee on Sustainable Infrastructure Policy. The motion prevailed.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1 was reported to the House.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 1

A Senate concurrent resolution relating to the adoption of temporary joint rules.

*Be It Resolved* by the Senate of the State of Minnesota, the House of Representatives concurring:

The temporary Joint Rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives for the 92nd session are adopted as the temporary joint rules for the 93rd session, to be effective until the adoption of Permanent Joint Rules by the Senate and House of Representatives.

Long moved that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1 be now adopted. The motion prevailed and Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1 was adopted.

#### REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND LEGISLATIVE ADMINISTRATION

Long from the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, pursuant to rule 3.33, designated Thursday, February 2, 2023 for adoption of the Permanent Rules of the House of Representatives for the 93rd Session and has established a prefiling requirement for amendments offered to those rules.

Long 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 93rd Legislative Session shall read as follows:

“ARTICLE 1 - DAILY BUSINESS

1.01 CONVENING OF THE HOUSE. Unless otherwise ordered, the House convenes at 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) Consent Calendar
- ~~(10)~~ (11) 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 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) 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 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.



(b) 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.

(c) Except after the last Thursday on which the Legislature can meet in regular session in odd- or even-numbered years, or after a date determined by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, a motion that the House concur in Senate amendments to a House File is not in order until 12 hours after the Speaker announces that a message from the Senate has been received requesting concurrence by the House to amendments adopted by the Senate to a House 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.

1.23 CONSENT CALENDAR. (a) If a committee or division determines that a bill is not controversial, the committee or division may in its report recommend the bill be placed on the General Register and further recommend that the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration place the bill on the Consent Calendar. The Chair and Ranking Minority Member may recommend placement on the consent calendar in the committee report.

(b) The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may determine that a bill on the General Register is not controversial and place the bill on the Consent Calendar.

A bill on the Consent Calendar may not be amended. After discussion by the House, a bill on the Consent Calendar must immediately be given its third reading and placed upon its passage. But if, before its third reading, five members object to the bill as being controversial, the bill must be stricken from the Consent Calendar and be returned to the General Register.

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. If an amendment has been withdrawn by the chief author it may not be offered by another member. 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.

(i) This prefiling requirement applies when the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration announces a date in advance, for adoption of the permanent House or Joint Rules.

Paragraph (i) applies to an amendment to House or Joint Rules, or an amendment to an amendment, only if by 12:00 noon on the day before the deadline for filing such amendments the following has occurred:

(1) the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration has designated the House or Joint Rules for debate on the House Floor; and

(2) the version of the House or Joint Rules that will be considered on the House Floor is available to members.

#### 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 agriculture finance bill;~~

~~the capital investment finance bill;~~

~~the commerce finance bill;~~

~~the education finance bill;~~

~~the early education finance bill;~~  
~~the environment and natural resources bill;~~  
~~the climate and energy finance bill;~~  
~~the labor, industry, veterans and military affairs 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 and criminal justice reform finance bill;~~  
~~the state government finance and elections bill;~~  
~~the tax bill;~~  
~~the transportation finance bill;~~  
~~the workforce and business development finance bill; and~~  
~~the industrial education and economic development finance bill.~~  
the agriculture finance bill;  
the capital investment bill;  
the climate and energy finance bill;  
the commerce finance bill;  
the children and families finance bill;  
the economic development finance bill;  
the elections finance bill;  
the environment and natural resources finance bill;  
the health finance bill;  
the higher education finance bill;

the housing finance bill;

the human services finance bill;

the judiciary finance bill;

the education finance bill;

the labor and industry finance bill;

the legacy finance bill;

the public safety finance bill;

the state and local government finance bill;

the tax bill;

the transportation finance bill;

the veterans and military affairs finance bill; and

the workforce development 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.

**4.14 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 Judiciary Finance and Civil Law 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 Judiciary Finance and Civil Law 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 Judiciary Finance and Civil Law 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 Judiciary Finance and Civil Law 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 Judiciary Finance and Civil Law 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.

**4.18 REFERRALS.** Referral of a bill or a resolution to a subcommittee or division of a Committee is optional, and is determined by the Chair of the Committee.

**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 Finance and Policy~~

Capital Investment

Commerce Finance and Policy

Education Finance

Early Childhood Finance and Policy

Education Policy

Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy

Ethics

Climate and Energy Finance and Policy

State Government Finance and Elections

Local Government Division

Health Finance and Policy

Preventive Health Policy Division

Human Services Finance and Policy

Behavioral Health Policy Division

Preventing Homelessness Division

Higher Education Finance and Policy

Housing Finance and Policy

Labor, Industry, Veterans and Military Affairs Finance and Policy

Workforce and Business Development Finance and Policy

Industrial Education and Economic Development Finance and Policy

Judiciary Finance and Civil Law

Legacy Finance

Public Safety and Criminal Justice Reform Finance and Policy

Rules and Legislative Administration

Subcommittee on Legislative Process Reform

Taxes

~~Property Tax Division Transportation Finance and Policy~~

~~Ways and Means~~

~~Redistricting~~

Agriculture Finance and Policy

Capital Investment

Children and Families Finance and Policy

Climate and Energy Finance and Policy

Commerce Finance and Policy

Economic Development Finance and Policy

Education Finance

Education Policy

Elections Finance and Policy

Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy

Ethics

Health Finance and Policy

Higher Education Finance and Policy

Housing Finance and Policy

Human Services Finance

Human Services Policy

Judiciary Finance and Civil Law

Labor and Industry Finance and Policy

Legacy Finance

Public Safety Finance and Policy

Rules and Legislative Administration

State and Local Government Finance and Policy

Sustainable Infrastructure Policy



TaxesProperty Tax DivisionTransportation Finance and PolicyVeterans and Military Affairs Finance and PolicyWays and MeansWorkforce Development Finance and Policy

6.02 COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE, 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, subcommittees, and divisions proposed for the session. The Speaker-designate must prescribe the number of minority caucus members to be appointed to each committee, subcommittee, and division and may require general membership guidelines to be followed in the selection of committee, subcommittee, 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, subcommittee, 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, subcommittees, and divisions for the minority caucus.

A committee of the House must not have exclusive membership from one profession, occupation or vocation. Members of a subcommittee of a standing committee or division appointed by the Speaker need not have members exclusively from that standing committee or division.

A member must not serve as the chair of the same standing committee, subcommittee, 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, who may give their approval electronically.

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. House conferees may give their approval electronically.

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. A conference committee report may only be signed electronically if the conference committee has met consistent with Joint Rules 2.06 at least once.

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 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 and members who are not re-elected 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.

#### ARTICLE 10 - ~~EMERGENCY~~ REMOTE HOUSE OPERATIONS

~~10.01 EMERGENCY HOUSE OPERATIONS. (a) The Minnesota House of Representatives may allow floor and committee procedures related to member debate and voting to occur by means of distance voting, remote electronic voting, or voting by other means designed to allow legislative operations while preserving the safety of the public, staff, and members.~~

~~(b) Use of distance voting, remote electronic voting, or voting by other means under paragraph (a) may only occur at the direction of the Speaker of the House after consultation with the minority leader and majority leader, must be used only to protect the health and safety of the public, staff, and members, and must cease once doing so is no longer necessary to protect the health and safety of the public, staff, and members.~~



~~(c) Hearings conducted under this Rule must be streamed live over the Internet. All remote hearings conducted under this Rule must allow public testimony.~~

~~(d) This Rule sunsets the day following the last day of the 92nd Regular Session.~~

10.05 REMOTE HOUSE OPERATIONS. (a) The Minnesota House of Representatives may allow floor and committee procedures related to member debate and voting to occur by means of distance voting, remote electronic voting, or voting by other means designed to allow legislative operations in urgent or pressing situations.

(b) A member may attend and vote during floor sessions or committee meetings via remote means if practicable, for reasons related to the health or safety of the member or the member's family, and with advance permission of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(c) Witnesses may participate in committee hearings via remote means as far as is practicable.

(d) An entirely remote hearing or floor session may not be held without prior approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.”

The Speaker called Wolgamott to the Chair.

Robbins moved to amend the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session, as follows:

Page 13, strike lines 33 to 36 and insert:

"(d) The major finance and revenue bills listed under paragraph (e) may not be combined, merged, or separated."

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, P. E.	Dotseth	Igo	Murphy	Perryman	Torkelson
Anderson, P. H.	Engen	Jacob	Myers	Petersburg	Urdahl
Bakeberg	Fogelman	Johnson	Nadeau	Pfarr	West
Bliss	Franson	Joy	Nash	Quam	Wiener
Burkel	Garofalo	Kiel	Nelson, N.	Robbins	Wiens
Daniels	Gillman	Knudsen	Neu Brindley	Schomacker	Witte
Daudt	Grossell	Koznick	Novotny	Schultz	Zeleznikar
Davids	Harder	Kresha	O'Driscoll	Scott	
Davis	Heintzeman	Mekeland	Olson, B.	Skraba	
Demuth	Hudson	Mueller	O'Neill	Swedzinski	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Acomb	Bahner	Bierman	Cha	Curran	Feist
Agbaje	Becker-Finn	Brand	Clardy	Edelson	Finke
Backer	Berg	Carroll	Coulter	Elkins	Fischer

Frazier	Her	Keeler	Lillie	Pelowski	Stephenson
Frederick	Hicks	Klevorn	Lislegard	Pérez-Vega	Tabke
Freiberg	Hill	Koegel	Long	Pinto	Vang
Gomez	Hollins	Kotzya-Witthuhn	Moller	Pryor	Wolgamott
Greenman	Hornstein	Kozlowski	Nelson, M.	Pursell	Xiong
Hansen, R.	Howard	Kraft	Newton	Reyer	Youakim
Hanson, J.	Huot	Lee, F.	Noor	Richardson	Spk. Hortman
Hassan	Hussein	Lee, K.	Norris	Sencer-Mura	
Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Jordan	Liebling	Olson, L.	Smith	

The motion did not prevail and the amendment to the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session was not adopted.

Quam moved to amend the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session, as follows:

Page 4, line 9, strike "In order to trigger a prefiling requirement, the calendar for the day must be established"

Page 4, line 10, strike "in accordance with Rule 3.33."

Page 4, line 37, strike "In order to trigger"

Page 4, line 38, strike "a prefiling requirement a notice given under Rule 1.22 must comply with Rule 3.33."

Page 11, strike lines 23 to 36

Page 12, strike lines 1 to 32

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The question was taken on the Quam amendment and the roll was called. There were 58 yeas and 68 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, P. E.	Demuth	Hudson	Mueller	Olson, B.	Skraba
Anderson, P. H.	Dotseth	Igo	Murphy	O'Neill	Swedzinski
Backer	Engen	Jacob	Myers	Perryman	Torkelson
Bakeberg	Fogelman	Johnson	Nadeau	Petersburg	West
Bliss	Franson	Joy	Nash	Pfarr	Wiener
Burkel	Garofalo	Kiel	Nelson, N.	Quam	Wiens
Daniels	Gillman	Knudsen	Neu Brindley	Robbins	Witte
Daudt	Grossell	Koznick	Niska	Schomacker	Zeleznikar
Davids	Harder	Kresha	Novotny	Schultz	
Davis	Heintzeman	Mekeland	O'Driscoll	Scott	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Acomb	Berg	Cha	Edelson	Fischer	Gomez
Agbaje	Bierman	Clardy	Elkins	Frazier	Greenman
Bahner	Brand	Coulter	Feist	Frederick	Hansen, R.
Becker-Finn	Carroll	Curran	Finke	Freiberg	Hanson, J.

Hassan	Hussein	Lee, F.	Noor	Reyer	Wolgamott
Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Jordan	Lee, K.	Norris	Richardson	Xiong
Her	Keeler	Lillie	Olson, L.	Sencer-Mura	Youakim
Hicks	Klevorn	Lislegard	Pelowski	Smith	Spk. Hortman
Hill	Koegel	Long	Pérez-Vega	Stephenson	
Hornstein	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Moller	Pinto	Tabke	
Howard	Kozlowski	Nelson, M.	Pryor	Urdahl	
Huot	Kraft	Newton	Pursell	Vang	

The motion did not prevail and the amendment to the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session was not adopted.

Demuth moved to amend the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session, by adding a rule as follows:

Page 31, after line 20, insert:

"10.08 REMOTE OPERATIONS; PER DIEM. A member operating remotely in committee hearings or on the House floor may not receive per diem for that day."

Long moved that the Demuth amendment to the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd 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 Long motion and the roll was called. There were 69 yeas and 59 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Nelson, M.	Sencer-Mura
Agbaje	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Newton	Smith
Bahner	Feist	Her	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Noor	Stephenson
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Norris	Tabke
Berg	Fischer	Hill	Kraft	Olson, L.	Vang
Bierman	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Wolgamott
Brand	Frederick	Hornstein	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Xiong
Carroll	Freiberg	Howard	Liebling	Pinto	Youakim
Cha	Gomez	Huot	Lillie	Pryor	Spk. Hortman
Clardy	Greenman	Hussein	Lislegard	Pursell	
Coulter	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Long	Reyer	
Curran	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Moller	Richardson	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, P. E.	Daudt	Franson	Igo	Kresha	Nelson, N.
Anderson, P. H.	Davids	Garofalo	Jacob	Mekeland	Neu Brindley
Backer	Davis	Gillman	Johnson	Mueller	Niska
Bakeberg	Demuth	Grossell	Joy	Murphy	Novotny
Bliss	Dotseth	Harder	Kiel	Myers	O'Driscoll
Burkel	Engen	Heintzeman	Knudsen	Nadeau	Olson, B.
Daniels	Fogelman	Hudson	Koznick	Nash	O'Neill

Perryman	Quam	Schultz	Swedzinski	West	Witte
Petersburg	Robbins	Scott	Torkelson	Wiener	Zeleznikar
Pfarr	Schomacker	Skraba	Urdahl	Wiens	

The motion prevailed and the Demuth amendment to the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session was referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration.

Demuth moved to amend the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session, by adding a rule as follows:

Page 31, after line 20, insert:

"10.07 REMOTE NOTATION IN HOUSE JOURNAL. If a member is allowed to participate remotely during a House committee or House floor session, reasons given by the member when requesting this must be recorded in the committee minutes for committee hearings, and the House Journal for floor sessions."

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The question was taken on the Demuth amendment and the roll was called. There were 58 yeas and 69 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, P. E.	Dotseth	Igo	Murphy	O'Neill	Swedzinski
Anderson, P. H.	Engen	Jacob	Myers	Perryman	Torkelson
Backer	Fogelman	Johnson	Nadeau	Petersburg	Urdahl
Bakeberg	Franson	Joy	Nash	Pfarr	West
Bliss	Garofalo	Kiel	Nelson, N.	Quam	Wiener
Burkel	Gillman	Knudsen	Neu Brindley	Robbins	Wiens
Daniels	Grossell	Koznick	Niska	Schomacker	Witte
Daudt	Harder	Kresha	Novotny	Schultz	Zeleznikar
Davis	Heintzeman	Mekeland	O'Driscoll	Scott	
Demuth	Hudson	Mueller	Olson, B.	Skraba	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Acomb	Davids	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Nelson, M.	Sencer-Mura
Agbaje	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Newton	Smith
Bahner	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Noor	Stephenson
Becker-Finn	Feist	Her	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Norris	Tabke
Berg	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Olson, L.	Vang
Bierman	Fischer	Hill	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Wolgamott
Brand	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Xiong
Carroll	Frederick	Hornstein	Liebling	Pinto	Youakim
Cha	Freiberg	Howard	Lillie	Pryor	Spk. Hortman
Clardy	Gomez	Huot	Lislegard	Pursell	
Coulter	Greenman	Hussein	Long	Reyer	
Curran	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Moller	Richardson	

The motion did not prevail and the amendment to the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session was not adopted.

Torkelson moved to amend the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session, by adding a rule as follows:

Page 31, after line 20, insert:

"10.06 LIMIT ON REMOTE PARTICIPATION. A member participating remotely during a floor session may not vote during a call of the House."

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The question was taken on the Torkelson amendment and the roll was called. There were 59 yeas and 68 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, P. E.	Demuth	Hudson	Mueller	Olson, B.	Skraba
Anderson, P. H.	Dotseth	Igo	Murphy	O'Neill	Swedzinski
Backer	Engen	Jacob	Myers	Perryman	Torkelson
Bakeberg	Fogelman	Johnson	Nadeau	Petersburg	Urdahl
Bliss	Franson	Joy	Nash	Pfarr	West
Burkel	Garofalo	Kiel	Nelson, N.	Quam	Wiener
Daniels	Gillman	Knudsen	Neu Brindley	Robbins	Wiens
Daudt	Grossell	Koznick	Niska	Schomacker	Witte
Davids	Harder	Kresha	Novotny	Schultz	Zeleznikar
Davis	Heintzeman	Mekeland	O'Driscoll	Scott	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Acomb	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Newton	Smith
Agbaje	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Noor	Stephenson
Bahner	Feist	Her	Kotzya-Witthuhn	Norris	Tabke
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Olson, L.	Vang
Berg	Fischer	Hill	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Wolgamott
Bierman	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Xiong
Brand	Frederick	Hornstein	Liebling	Pinto	Youakim
Carroll	Freiberg	Howard	Lillie	Pryor	Spk. Hortman
Cha	Gomez	Huot	Lislegard	Pursell	
Clardy	Greenman	Hussein	Long	Reyer	
Coulter	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Moller	Richardson	
Curran	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Nelson, M.	Sencer-Mura	

The motion did not prevail and the amendment to the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session was not adopted.

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

Robbins moved to amend the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session, as follows:

Page 31, delete lines 11 to 20 and insert:

"10.05 REMOTE TESTIMONY. The Minnesota House of Representatives may allow witnesses to participate in committee hearings via remote means as far as is practicable."

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

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

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, P. E.	Demuth	Hudson	Mueller	Olson, B.	Torkelson
Anderson, P. H.	Dotseth	Igo	Murphy	O'Neill	Urdahl
Backer	Engen	Jacob	Myers	Perryman	West
Bakeberg	Fogelman	Johnson	Nadeau	Petersburg	Wiener
Bliss	Franson	Joy	Nash	Pfarr	Wiens
Burkel	Garofalo	Kiel	Nelson, N.	Quam	Witte
Daniels	Gillman	Knudsen	Neu Brindley	Robbins	Zelevnikar
Daudt	Grossell	Koznick	Niska	Schultz	
Davids	Harder	Kresha	Novotny	Scott	
Davis	Heintzeman	Mekeland	O'Driscoll	Skraba	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Acomb	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Newton	Sencer-Mura
Agbaje	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Noor	Smith
Bahner	Feist	Her	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Norris	Stephenson
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Olson, L.	Swedzinski
Berg	Fischer	Hill	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Tabke
Bierman	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Vang
Brand	Frederick	Hornstein	Liebling	Pinto	Wolgamott
Carroll	Freiberg	Howard	Lillie	Pryor	Xiong
Cha	Gomez	Huot	Lislegard	Pursell	Youakim
Clardy	Greenman	Hussein	Long	Reyer	Spk. Hortman
Coulter	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Moller	Richardson	
Curran	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Nelson, M.	Schomacker	

The motion did not prevail and the amendment to the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session was not adopted.

Torkelson moved to amend the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session, as follows:

Page 31, delete lines 11 to 20 and insert:

"10.05 REMOTE HOUSE OPERATIONS. (a) The Minnesota House of Representatives may allow floor procedures related to member debate and voting to occur by means of distance voting, remote electronic voting, or voting by other means designed to allow legislative floor operations in urgent or pressing situations.

(b) A member may attend and vote during floor sessions via remote means if practicable, for reasons related to the health or safety of the member or the member's family, and with advance permission of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(c) Witnesses may participate in committee hearings via remote means as far as is practicable.

(d) An entire remote floor session may not be held without prior approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(e) Committees may not operate remotely, and members may not participate in committees remotely."

A roll call was requested and properly seconded.

The question was taken on the Torkelson amendment and the roll was called. There were 56 yeas and 70 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Anderson, P. E.	Demuth	Igo	Murphy	O'Neill	Urdahl
Anderson, P. H.	Dotseth	Jacob	Myers	Perryman	West
Backer	Engen	Johnson	Nadeau	Petersburg	Wiener
Bakeberg	Fogelman	Joy	Nash	Pfarr	Wiens
Bliss	Franson	Kiel	Nelson, N.	Quam	Witte
Burkel	Garofalo	Knudsen	Neu Brindley	Robbins	Zeleznikar
Daniels	Gillman	Koznick	Niska	Schultz	
Daudt	Grossell	Kresha	Novotny	Scott	
Davids	Harder	Mekeland	O'Driscoll	Skraba	
Davis	Heintzeman	Mueller	Olson, B.	Torkelson	

Those who voted in the negative were:

Acomb	Edelson	Hassan	Klevorn	Newton	Sencer-Mura
Agbaje	Elkins	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Koegel	Noor	Smith
Bahner	Feist	Her	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Norris	Stephenson
Becker-Finn	Finke	Hicks	Kozlowski	Olson, L.	Swedzinski
Berg	Fischer	Hill	Lee, F.	Pelowski	Tabke
Bierman	Frazier	Hollins	Lee, K.	Pérez-Vega	Vang
Brand	Frederick	Hornstein	Liebling	Pinto	Wolgamott
Carroll	Freiberg	Howard	Lillie	Pryor	Xiong
Cha	Gomez	Huot	Lislegard	Pursell	Youakim
Clardy	Greenman	Hussein	Long	Reyer	Spk. Hortman
Coulter	Hansen, R.	Jordan	Moller	Richardson	
Curran	Hanson, J.	Keeler	Nelson, M.	Schomacker	

The motion did not prevail and the amendment to the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session was not adopted.

The question recurred on the Long motion that the Report from the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration and the proposed Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session be now adopted and the roll was called. There were 68 yeas and 58 nays as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Acomb	Cha	Fischer	Hassan	Huot	Lee, F.
Agbaje	Clardy	Frazier	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Hussein	Lee, K.
Bahner	Coulter	Frederick	Her	Jordan	Liebling
Becker-Finn	Curran	Freiberg	Hicks	Keeler	Lillie
Berg	Edelson	Gomez	Hill	Klevorn	Lislegard
Bierman	Elkins	Greenman	Hollins	Koegel	Long
Brand	Feist	Hansen, R.	Hornstein	Kotyza-Witthuhn	Moller
Carroll	Finke	Hanson, J.	Howard	Kozlowski	Nelson, M.

Newton	Pelowski	Pursell	Smith	Wolgamott
Noor	Pérez-Vega	Reyer	Stephenson	Xiong
Norris	Pinto	Richardson	Tabke	Youakim
Olson, L.	Pryor	Sencer-Mura	Vang	Spk. Hortman

Those who voted in the negative were:

Anderson, P. E.	Demuth	Igo	Murphy	O'Neill	Swedzinski
Anderson, P. H.	Dotseth	Jacob	Myers	Perryman	Torkelson
Backer	Engen	Johnson	Nadeau	Petersburg	Urdahl
Bakeberg	Fogelman	Joy	Nash	Pfarr	West
Bliss	Franson	Kiel	Nelson, N.	Quam	Wiener
Burkel	Garofalo	Knudsen	Neu Brindley	Robbins	Wiens
Daniels	Gillman	Koznick	Niska	Schomacker	Witte
Daudt	Grossell	Kresha	Novotny	Schultz	Zeleznikar
Davids	Harder	Mekeland	O'Driscoll	Scott	
Davis	Heintzeman	Mueller	Olson, B.	Skraba	

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

The Permanent Rules of the House for the 93rd Session read as follows:

#### ARTICLE 1 - DAILY BUSINESS

1.01 CONVENING OF THE HOUSE. Unless otherwise ordered, the House convenes at 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) Consent Calendar

~~(40)~~ (11) 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 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) 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 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.

(b) 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.

(c) Except after the last Thursday on which the Legislature can meet in regular session in odd- or even-numbered years, or after a date determined by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration, a motion that the House concur in Senate amendments to a House File is not in order until 12 hours after the Speaker announces that a message from the Senate has been received requesting concurrence by the House to amendments adopted by the Senate to a House 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.

1.23 CONSENT CALENDAR. (a) If a committee or division determines that a bill is not controversial, the committee or division may in its report recommend the bill be placed on the General Register and further recommend that the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration place the bill on the Consent Calendar. The Chair and Ranking Minority Member may recommend placement on the consent calendar in the committee report.

(b) The Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration may determine that a bill on the General Register is not controversial and place the bill on the Consent Calendar.

A bill on the Consent Calendar may not be amended. After discussion by the House, a bill on the Consent Calendar must immediately be given its third reading and placed upon its passage. But if, before its third reading, five members object to the bill as being controversial, the bill must be stricken from the Consent Calendar and be returned to the General Register.

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. If an amendment has been withdrawn by the chief author it may not be offered by another member. 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.

(i) This prefiling requirement applies when the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration announces a date in advance, for adoption of the permanent House or Joint Rules.

Paragraph (i) applies to an amendment to House or Joint Rules, or an amendment to an amendment, only if by 12:00 noon on the day before the deadline for filing such amendments the following has occurred:

(1) the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration has designated the House or Joint Rules for debate on the House Floor; and

(2) the version of the House or Joint Rules that will be considered on the House Floor is available to members.

#### 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 agriculture finance bill;~~

~~the capital investment finance bill;~~

~~the commerce finance bill;~~

~~the education finance bill;~~

~~the early education finance bill;~~

~~the environment and natural resources bill;~~

~~the climate and energy finance bill;~~

~~the labor, industry, veterans and military affairs 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 and criminal justice reform finance bill;~~

~~the state government finance and elections bill;~~

~~the tax bill;~~

~~the transportation finance bill;~~

~~the workforce and business development finance bill; and~~  
~~the industrial education and economic development finance bill.~~  
the agriculture finance bill;  
the capital investment bill;  
the climate and energy finance bill;  
the commerce finance bill;  
the children and families finance bill;  
the economic development finance bill;  
the elections finance bill;  
the environment and natural resources finance bill;  
the health finance bill;  
the higher education finance bill;  
the housing finance bill;  
the human services finance bill;  
the judiciary finance bill;  
the education finance bill;  
the labor and industry finance bill;  
the legacy finance bill;  
the public safety finance bill;  
the state and local government finance bill;  
the tax bill;  
the transportation finance bill;  
the veterans and military affairs finance bill; and  
the workforce development 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.

4.14 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 Judiciary Finance and Civil Law 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 Judiciary Finance and Civil Law 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 Judiciary Finance and Civil Law 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 Judiciary Finance and Civil Law 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 Judiciary Finance and Civil Law 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.

4.18 REFERRALS. Referral of a bill or a resolution to a subcommittee or division of a Committee is optional, and is determined by the Chair of the Committee.

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 Finance and Policy~~

~~Capital Investment~~

~~Commerce Finance and Policy~~

~~Education Finance~~

~~Early Childhood Finance and Policy~~

~~Education Policy~~

~~Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy~~

~~Ethics~~

~~Climate and Energy Finance and Policy~~

~~State Government Finance and Elections~~

~~Local Government Division~~

~~Health Finance and Policy~~

~~Preventive Health Policy Division~~

~~Human Services Finance and Policy~~

~~Behavioral Health Policy Division~~

~~Preventing Homelessness Division~~

~~Higher Education Finance and Policy~~



~~Housing Finance and Policy~~

~~Labor, Industry, Veterans and Military Affairs Finance and Policy~~

~~Workforce and Business Development Finance and Policy~~

~~Industrial Education and Economic Development Finance and Policy~~

~~Judiciary Finance and Civil Law~~

~~Legacy Finance~~

~~Public Safety and Criminal Justice Reform Finance and Policy~~

~~Rules and Legislative Administration~~

~~Subcommittee on Legislative Process Reform~~

~~Taxes~~

~~Property Tax Division Transportation Finance and Policy~~

~~Ways and Means~~

~~Redistricting~~

~~Agriculture Finance and Policy~~

~~Capital Investment~~

~~Children and Families Finance and Policy~~

~~Climate and Energy Finance and Policy~~

~~Commerce Finance and Policy~~

~~Economic Development Finance and Policy~~

~~Education Finance~~

~~Education Policy~~

~~Elections Finance and Policy~~

~~Environment and Natural Resources Finance and Policy~~

~~Ethics~~

~~Health Finance and Policy~~

~~Higher Education Finance and Policy~~

Housing Finance and Policy

Human Services Finance

Human Services Policy

Judiciary Finance and Civil Law

Labor and Industry Finance and Policy

Legacy Finance

Public Safety Finance and Policy

Rules and Legislative Administration

State and Local Government Finance and Policy

Sustainable Infrastructure Policy

Taxes

Property Tax Division

Transportation Finance and Policy

Veterans and Military Affairs Finance and Policy

Ways and Means

Workforce Development Finance and Policy

6.02 COMMITTEE, SUBCOMMITTEE, 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, subcommittees, and divisions proposed for the session. The Speaker-designate must prescribe the number of minority caucus members to be appointed to each committee, subcommittee, and division and may require general membership guidelines to be followed in the selection of committee, subcommittee, 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, subcommittee, 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, subcommittees, and divisions for the minority caucus.

A committee of the House must not have exclusive membership from one profession, occupation or vocation. Members of a subcommittee of a standing committee or division appointed by the Speaker need not have members exclusively from that standing committee or division.

A member must not serve as the chair of the same standing committee, subcommittee, 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, who may give their approval electronically.

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. House conferees may give their approval electronically.

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. A conference committee report may only be signed electronically if the conference committee has met consistent with Joint Rules 2.06 at least once.

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 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 and members who are not re-elected 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.

#### ARTICLE 10 - ~~EMERGENCY REMOTE~~ HOUSE OPERATIONS

~~10.01 EMERGENCY HOUSE OPERATIONS. (a) The Minnesota House of Representatives may allow floor and committee procedures related to member debate and voting to occur by means of distance voting, remote electronic voting, or voting by other means designed to allow legislative operations while preserving the safety of the public, staff, and members.~~

~~(b) Use of distance voting, remote electronic voting, or voting by other means under paragraph (a) may only occur at the direction of the Speaker of the House after consultation with the minority leader and majority leader, must be used only to protect the health and safety of the public, staff, and members, and must cease once doing so is no longer necessary to protect the health and safety of the public, staff, and members.~~

~~(c) Hearings conducted under this Rule must be streamed live over the Internet. All remote hearings conducted under this Rule must allow public testimony.~~

~~(d) This Rule sunsets the day following the last day of the 92nd Regular Session.~~

10.05 REMOTE HOUSE OPERATIONS. (a) The Minnesota House of Representatives may allow floor and committee procedures related to member debate and voting to occur by means of distance voting, remote electronic voting, or voting by other means designed to allow legislative operations in urgent or pressing situations.

(b) A member may attend and vote during floor sessions or committee meetings via remote means if practicable, for reasons related to the health or safety of the member or the member's family, and with advance permission of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(c) Witnesses may participate in committee hearings via remote means as far as is practicable.

(d) An entirely remote hearing or floor session may not be held without prior approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Long moved that when the House adjourns today it adjourn until 3:30 p.m., Monday, February 6, 2023. The motion prevailed.

Long moved that the House adjourn. The motion prevailed, and Speaker pro tempore Wolgamott declared the House stands adjourned until 3:30 p.m., Monday, February 6, 2023.

PATRICK D. MURPHY, Chief Clerk, House of Representatives