Table of Contents

Senate Leadership......................................................................................................................2
Senate Members......................................................................................................................3
Senate Employees - 2017.........................................................................................................8
Senate Standing Committees.................................................................................................10
Senate Procedural Committees.............................................................................................11
House Leadership..................................................................................................................12
House Members.....................................................................................................................13
House Employees - 2017.........................................................................................................22
House Standing Committees.................................................................................................24
House Procedural Committees...............................................................................................26
Legislative Interns..................................................................................................................27
North Dakota Elected Officials..............................................................................................28
Congressional Delegation.......................................................................................................30
Senate Rules............................................................................................................................31
  Chapter I. Organization and Convening..............................................................................31
  Chapter II. Officers and Employees..................................................................................31
  Chapter III. Floor Procedures............................................................................................33
  Chapter IV. Bills and Resolutions....................................................................................40
  Chapter V. Committees.....................................................................................................41
  Chapter VI. Committee Reports.......................................................................................43
  Chapter VII. Executive Nominations................................................................................44
  Chapter VIII. Rules Manual..............................................................................................45
House Rules............................................................................................................................46
  Chapter I. Organization and Convening..............................................................................46
  Chapter II. Officers and Employees..................................................................................46
  Chapter III. Floor Procedures............................................................................................48
  Chapter IV. Bills and Resolutions....................................................................................55
  Chapter V. Committees.....................................................................................................57
  Chapter VI. Committee Reports.......................................................................................59
  Chapter VII. Committee of the Whole.............................................................................60
  Chapter VIII. Rules Manual..............................................................................................60
Joint Rules.................................................................................................................................61
  Chapter I. Communications and Transmittals.................................................................61
  Chapter II. Procedures on Measures.................................................................................61
  Chapter III. Joint Committees..........................................................................................62
  Chapter IV. Joint Sessions...............................................................................................63
  Chapter V. Fiscal Notes.....................................................................................................63
  Chapter VI. Printing..........................................................................................................64
  Chapter VII. Legislative Days............................................................................................65
  Chapter VIII. Open Meetings and Use of Legislative Space..........................................65
  Chapter IX. Work Policies.................................................................................................65
  Chapter X. Legislative Ethics..............................................................................................65
Constitutional References......................................................................................................68
  ARTICLE IV. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH..............................................................................68
  ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE BRANCH.................................................................................71
  ARTICLE XI. GENERAL PROVISIONS.............................................................................72
Index........................................................................................................................................73
Senate Leadership

**President**  
Brent Sanford (R)

**President Pro Tempore**  
Gary A. Lee (R)

**Majority Leader**  
Rich Wardner (R)

**Assistant Majority Leader**  
Jerry Klein (R)

**Minority Leader**  
Joan Heckaman (D)

**Assistant Minority Leader**  
John Grabinger (D)

**Caucus Leadership**  
Republican: David Hogue  
Democratic-NPL: Carolyn C. Nelson
Anderson, Howard C., Jr. (R) Dist. 8
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C: 861-9749

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B: 227-0811 C: 290-0447

Bekkedahl, Brad (R) Dist. 1
418 12th Avenue West
Williston, ND 58801-4730
C: 570-1879

Bowman, Bill L. (R) Dist. 39
408 First Street SW
Bowman, ND 58623-4272
R: 523-3188 C: 206-0510

Burckhard, Randall A. (R) Dist. 5
1837 15th Street SW
Minot, ND 58701-6158
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Campbell, Tom (R) Dist. 19
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1682 Oakwood Drive
West Fargo, ND 58078-4315

Cook, Dwight (R) Dist. 34
1408 17th Street SE
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C: 220-3850

Davison, Kyle (R) Dist. 41
4918 Meadow Creek Drive South
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C: 261-8703
Dever, Dick (R) Dist. 32
1416 Eastwood Street
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C: 320-3583

Heckaman, Joan (D) Dist. 23
322 Second Avenue North
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R: 947-2106 C: 302-0355

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Minot, ND 58703-8849
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Kreun, Curt (R) Dist. 42  
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Grand Forks, ND 58203-2193  
C: 741-2612

Laffen, Lonnie J. (R) Dist. 43  
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Grand Forks, ND 58201-3706  
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C: 218-779-2012

Larsen, Oley (R) Dist. 3  
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17945 101st Street SE  
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Mathern, Tim (D) Dist. 11  
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Meyer, Scott (R) Dist. 18  
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Myrdal, Janne (R) Dist. 10
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Nelson, Carolyn C. (D) Dist. 21
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  Ron Feist, Bismarck
Agriculture - Roosevelt Park
(R) Luick (C); Myrdal (VC); Klein; O. Larsen; Osland
(D) Piepkorn

Appropriations - Harvest
(R) Holmberg (C); Bowman (VC); Krebsbach (VC); Dever; Erbele; Hogue; Kilzer; G. Lee; Oehlke; Sorvaag; Wanzek
(D) Grabinger; Mathern; Robinson

Education - Sheyenne River
(R) Schaible (C); Rust (VC); Davison; Kannianen; Vedaa
(D) Oban

Energy and Natural Resources - Fort Lincoln
(R) Unruh (C); Kreun (VC); Armstrong; Cook; Roers; Schaible
(D) Oban

Finance and Taxation - Lewis and Clark
(R) Cook (C); Bekkedahl (VC); Laffen; Meyer; Unruh
(D) Dotzenrod

Government and Veterans Affairs - Sheyenne River
(R) Poolman (C); Davison (VC); Bekkedahl; Meyer; Vedaa
(D) Marcellais

Human Services - Red River
(R) J. Lee (C); O. Larsen (VC); Anderson; Clemens; Kreun
(D) Heckaman; Piepkorn

Industry, Business and Labor - Roosevelt Park
(R) Klein (C); Campbell (VC); Burckhard; Casper; Poolman; Roers
(D) Marcellais

Judiciary - Fort Lincoln
(R) Armstrong (C); D. Larson (VC); Luick; Myrdal; Osland
(D) Nelson

Political Subdivisions - Red River
(R) Burckhard (C); Anderson (VC); Kannianen; D. Larson; J. Lee
(D) Dotzenrod

Transportation - Lewis and Clark
(R) Laffen (C); Casper (VC); Campbell; Clemens; Rust
(D) Nelson
Arrangements for Senate Committee Rooms
(R) Hogue (C); Oehlke
(D) Nelson

Committees
(R) Wardner (C); Cook; Dever; Hogue; Klein; Krebsbach; G. Lee
(D) Grabinger; Heckaman; Marcellais

Correction and Revision of the Journal
(R) Davison (C); Anderson
(D) Piepkorn

Delayed Bills
(R) Klein (C); Unruh; Wanzek
(D) Marcellais; Oban

Employment
(R) Dever (C); Casper; Poolman
(D) Grabinger; Heckaman

Memorial Resolutions

Rules
(R) Holmberg (C); Armstrong; Casper; Erbele; Hogue; Klein; J. Lee
(D) Dotzenrod; Mathern; Robinson
Speaker
Larry Bellew (R)

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Al Carlson (R)

Assistant Majority Leader
Don Vigesaa (R)

Minority Leader
Corey Mock (D)

Assistant Minority Leader
Kathy Hogan (D)

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Blum, Jake G. (R) Dist. 42
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Grand Forks, ND 58203-8314
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Mylo, ND 58353-9438
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Boehning, Randy (R) Dist. 27
5599 36th Avenue South
Fargo, ND 58104-5249
C: 799-0108
Bosch, Glenn (R) Dist. 30
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Bismarck, ND 58504-6487
C: 226-1886

Boschee, Joshua A. (D) Dist. 44
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Fargo, ND 58102-4540
R: 367-3513 B: 367-3513
C: 367-3513

Brabandt, Roger (R) Dist. 5
1317 Third Street SW
Minot, ND 58701-5802
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Brandenburg, Mike (R) Dist. 28
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Edgeley, ND 58433-9761
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R: 232-5832

Damschen, Chuck (R) Dist. 10
9461 80th Street NE
Hampden, ND 58338-9351
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Delmore, Lois (D) Dist. 43
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Grand Forks, ND 58201-4138
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Delzer, Jeff (R) Dist. 8
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14 - House
Ertelt, Sebastian  (R) Dist. 26  
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1621 17th Street South  
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Hanson, Karla Rose  (D) Dist. 44  
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C: 269-2230

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Holman, Richard G.  (D) Dist. 20  
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Howe, Michael  (R) Dist. 22  
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West Fargo, ND 58078-8291  
C: 261-0504

Johnson, Craig A.  (R) Dist. 6  
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Maxbass, ND 58760-9769  
R: 362-7528
Johnson, Dennis (R) Dist. 15
7871 45th Street NE
Devils Lake, ND 58301-9089
R: 662-4998 B: 739-9328
C: 739-9328

Johnson, Mary (R) Dist. 45
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Fargo, ND 58102-1203
R: 232-3080 B: 235-5912
C: 306-2037

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Keiser, George J. (R) Dist. 47
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Kempenich, Keith (R) Dist. 39
9005 151st Avenue SW
Bowman, ND 58623-8857
R: 523-3858

Kiefert, Dwight (R) Dist. 24
3721 115th Avenue SE
Valley City, ND 58072-9312
R: 845-0760 C: 490-0443

Klemin, Lawrence R. (R) Dist. 47
3929 Valley Drive
Bismarck, ND 58503-1729
R: 222-2577

16 - House
Koppelman, Ben (R) Dist. 16
205 36 1/2 Avenue Place East
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C: 491-0665

Koppelman, Kim (R) Dist. 13
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Kreidt, Gary (R) Dist. 33
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Laning, Vernon (R) Dist. 8
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C: 290-0539

Longmuir, Donald W. (R) Dist. 2
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C: 629-1632

Louser, Scott (R) Dist. 5
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Minot, ND 58701-7097
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Magrum, Jeffery J. (R) Dist. 28
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R: 321-2224 B: 321-2224
C: 321-2224

Maragos, Andrew G. (R) Dist. 3
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R: 852-3862

Marschall, Andrew (R) Dist. 16
4469 Santiago Boulevard South
Fargo, ND 58103-1069
B: 277-5966 C: 205-2208

17 - House
Martinson, Bob (R) Dist. 35
2749 Pacific Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501-2513
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McWilliams, Aaron (R) Dist. 20
P.O. Box 1
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Meier, Lisa (R) Dist. 32
1713 South Third Street
Bismarck, ND 58504-7114
R: 255-4166

Mitskog, Alisa (D) Dist. 25
1504 Oakwood Avenue
Wahpeton, ND 58075-3553
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Mock, Corey (D) Dist. 18
P.O. Box 12542
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Monson, David (R) Dist. 10
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R: 496-3394

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1899 Bonn Boulevard
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Nelson, Jon O. (R) Dist. 14
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Rugby, ND 58368-2320
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18 - House
Olson, Christopher D. (R) Dist. 13
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Owens, Mark S. (R) Dist. 17
5865 Fountain Vista Drive
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Paur, Gary (R) Dist. 19
2710 28th Street NE
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151 Crossroads Estates Drive
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C: 652-5887

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C: 220-6137

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B: 356-5050

Rohr, Karen M. (R) Dist. 31
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C: 202-1956

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4620 46th Avenue NW
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5165 Highway 1806
Huff, ND 58554-8721

Schneider, Mary (D) Dist. 21
1011 Eighth Street South
Fargo, ND 58103-2725
R: 235-0316 B: 306-0860
C: 306-0860

Schobinger, Randy A. (R) Dist. 40
3500 30th Street NW
Minot, ND 58703-0312

Schreiber-Beck, Cynthia (R) Dist. 25
1251 Pegasus Road
Wahpeton, ND 58075-4868
B: 642-5777 C: 899-3232

Seibel, Jay (R) Dist. 33
5801 Lakeshore Estates
Beulah, ND 58523-9124
C: 870-1279

Simons, Luke (R) Dist. 36
11509 27th Street SW
Dickinson, ND 58601-8238
R: 483-0013

Skroch, Kathy (R) Dist. 26
10105 155th Avenue SE
Lidgerwood, ND 58053-9761
C: 403-0961

Steiner, Vicky (R) Dist. 37
859 Senior Avenue
Dickinson, ND 58601-3755
R: 225-4227

Streyle, Roscoe (R) Dist. 3
3408 21st Street SE
Minot, ND 58701-7568
B: 420-5710

20 - House
Sukut, Gary R. (R) Dist. 1
1603 Fourth Avenue East
Williston, ND 58801-4324
R: 572-9607 C: 570-3862

Toman, Nathan (R) Dist. 34
203 Fourth Avenue NW
Mandan, ND 58554-3135
C: 484-1906

Trottier, Wayne A. (R) Dist. 19
115 North Lincoln Street
Northwood, ND 58267-4010
R: 587-5040 C: 238-0763

Vetter, Steve (R) Dist. 18
804 South 17th Street
Grand Forks, ND 58201-4241
B: 280-1400 C: 612-770-8689

Vigesaa, Don (R) Dist. 23
P.O. Box 763
Cooperstown, ND 58425-0763
R: 797-2448 B: 797-2461

Weisz, Robin (R) Dist. 14
2639 First Street SE
Hurdsfield, ND 58451-9029
R: 962-3299 B: 962-3799
C: 220-8007

Westlind, Greg (R) Dist. 15
205 13th Street
Cando, ND 58324-6613
R: 968-4222 C: 739-8275

Zubke, Denton (R) Dist. 39
P.O. Box 927
Watford City, ND 58854-0927
R: 842-3081 C: 570-4043
Chief Clerk  
Ph: 328-3527  
Buell Reich, Bismarck
Assistant Chief Clerk  
Ph: 328-3512  
Arnold C. Thomas, Bismarck
Journal Reporter  
Ph: 328-4380  
Edward Swiontek, Bismarck
Calendar Clerk  
Ph: 328-3512  
Reed D. Christensen, Courtenay
Bill Clerk  
Ph: 328-3512  
Edwin Whetham, Wilton
Recording Clerk:  
Ph: 328-4380  
Joel Melarvie, Mandan
Sergeant-at-Arms  
Ph: 328-3510  
Jerry Moszer, Bismarck
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms  
Ph: 328-3510  
Dwight Eckart, Bismarck
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms  
Ph: 328-3510  
Dennis Kunz, Bismarck  
Roman Weiler, Mandan  
Ian W. Trenbeath, Bismarck  
Michael Bokinskie, Bismarck  
Jeanne Vetter, Bismarck  
Mary Rennich, Bismarck
Administrative Assistant to the Speaker  
Ph: 328-3526  
Arlene Melavarie, Mandan
Administrative Assistant to the Majority Leader  
Ph: 328-3516  
Neva Carlisle, Bismarck
Staff Assistant to the Majority Leader  
Ph: 328-2712  
Liv Stromme, Bismarck
Administrative Assistant to the Minority Leader  
Ph: 328-3515  
Alison Tate, Grand Forks
Staff Assistant to the Minority Leader  
Ph: 328-3703  
Alexis Grabinger, Grand Forks
Communications Director (both houses)  
Ph: 328-3749  
Daniel Tick, Bismarck
Chief Committee Clerk  
Ph: 328-3376  
Donna Whetham, Wilton
Assistant Committee Clerks  
Ph: 328-3319  
Virginia Emineth, Wilton  
Shirley Bachmeier
Appropriations Committee Clerk
  Ph: 328-3283
  Risa Bergquist, Bismarck
Assistant Appropriations Committee Clerks
  Mary Stromme, Grand Forks, Ph: 328-3283
  Angie Dinius, Bismarck, Ph: 328-3289
  Sheri Lewis, Bismarck, Ph: 328-3211
Committee Clerks
  Judy Pepple, Bismarck, Ph: 328-3317
  Delores Shimek, Bismarck, Ph: 328-3391
  Kathleen Davis, Bismarck, Ph: 328-1822
  Carmen Hickle, Bismarck, Ph: 328-3392
  ReMae Kuehn, Mandan, Ph: 328-3316
  Jeanette Cook, New Salem, Ph: 328-3393
  Carmen Hart, Bismarck, Ph: 328-3365
  Mary Brucker, Bismarck, Ph: 328-3521
  Ellen LeTang, Mandan, Ph: 328-3522
  Eriverto (Eddy) Vargas, Bismarck, Ph: 328-3309
Chief Page Legislative Assistant
  Ph: 328-3510
  Marjorie Conley
Pages and Bill Book Clerks
  Ph: 328-3510
  Jolenta (Joey) Erhardt, New Salem
  Ryan Nixon, Bismarck
  Jade Stenehjem, Bismarck
  Bernadette B. Wagner, Bismarck
  Elvira R. Ketterling, Bismarck
Information Kiosk
  Ph: 328-3375
  Joan VonRueden, Bismarck
Parking Lot Attendant
  Mark Johnstone, Bismarck
House Standing Committees

Agriculture - Peace Garden
(R) D. Johnson (C); Trotter (VC); Blum; Headland; Howe; Kiefert; Magrum; McWilliams; Oliver; Satrom; Schreiber-Beck; Skroch
(D) Boschee; Hogan

Appropriations - Roughrider
(R) Delzer (C); Kempenich (VC); Boehning; Brabandt; Brandenburg; Kading; Kreidt; Martinson; Meier; Monson; Nathe; J. Nelson; Pollert; Sanford; Schatz; Schmidt; Streyle; Vigesaa
(D) Boe; Delmore; Holman

Education and Environment Division - Roughrider
(R) Monson (C); Streyle (VC); Martinson; Sanford; Schatz; Schmidt
(D) Boe

Government Operations Division - Medora
(R) Brandenburg (C); Boehning (VC); Brabandt; Kempenich; Nathe; Vigesaa
(D) Delmore

Human Resources Division - Sakakawea
(R) Pollert (C); Kreidt (VC); Kading; Meier; J. Nelson
(D) Holman

Education - Coteau A
(R) Owens (C); Schreiber-Beck (VC); Rich S. Becker; Heinert; D. Johnson; M. Johnson; Longmuir; Marschall; Oliver; Pyle; M. Ruby; Zubke
(D) Guggisberg; Mock

Energy and Natural Resources - Coteau A
(R) Porter (C); Damschen (VC); D. Anderson; Bosch; Devlin; Heinert; Keiser; Lefor; Marschall; Roers Jones; M. Ruby; Seibel
(D) Mitskog; Mock

Finance and Taxation - Fort Totten
(R) Headland (C); Dockter (VC); Ertelt; Grueneich; Hatlestad; Howe; B. Koppelman; Olson; Schobinger; Steiner; Toman; Trotter
(D) Hogan; Mitskog

Government and Veterans Affairs - Fort Union
(R) Kasper (C); Louser (VC); Dockter; C. Johnson; Johnston; Karls; B. Koppelman; Laning; Olson; Rohr; Steiner; Vetter
(D) P. Anderson; Schneider

Human Services - Fort Union
(R) Weisz (C); Rohr (VC); B. Anderson; D. Anderson; Damschen; Devlin; Kiefert; McWilliams; Porter; Seibel; Skroch; Westlind
(D) P. Anderson; Schneider

Industry, Business and Labor - Peace Garden
(R) Keiser (C); Sukut (VC); Beadle; Rick C. Becker; Bosch; C. Johnson; Kasper; Laning; Lefor; Louser; O'Brien; D. Ruby
(D) Boschee; Dobervich

24 - House
Judiciary - Prairie
(R) K. Koppelman (C); Karls (VC); Blum; Johnston; Jones; Klemin; Magrum; Maragos; Paur; Roers Jones; Satrom; Simons; Vetter
(D) Hanson; M. Nelson

Political Subdivisions - Prairie
(R) Klemin (C); Hatlestad (VC); Beadle; Rich S. Becker; Ertelt; M. Johnson; K. Koppelman; Longmuir; Maragos; Pyle; Simons; Toman; Zubke
(D) Guggisberg; Hanson

Transportation - Fort Totten
(R) D. Ruby (C); Rick C. Becker (VC); B. Anderson; Grueneich; Jones; O'Brien; Owens; Paur; Schobinger; Sukut; Weisz; Westlind
(D) Dobervich; M. Nelson
Arrangements for House Committee Rooms
(R) Meier (C); Schatz
(D) Mitskog

Committees
(R) Carlson (C); Bellew; Devlin; Kasper; Lefor; Louser; Rohr; Vigesa
(D) Boschee; Guggisberg; Holman

Correction and Revision of the Journal
(R) Klemin (C); Devlin; K. Koppelman
(D) Dobervich; Hanson

Delayed Bills
(R) Carlson (C); Bellew; Vigesa
(D) Hogan; Mock

Employment
(R) Martinson (C); Maragos; Schmidt
(D) Boe; Delmore

Memorial Resolutions

Rules
(R) Carlson (C); Bellew; Klemin; Vigesa
(D) Mock; M. Nelson; Schneider
Legislative Interns

Brady Pelton - Senate Finance and Taxation; Transportation
Morgan Wagner - Senate Judiciary; Energy and Natural Resources
Harrison Weber - Senate Industry, Business and Labor; Agriculture
Jeffrey Diemert - Senate Education; Government and Veterans Affairs
Ian Arendt - Senate Human Services; Political Subdivisions
Terry Effertz - House Finance and Taxation; Transportation
Kelly Johnson - House Judiciary; Political Subdivisions
Dennis Pathroff - House Industry, Business and Labor; Agriculture
Kyle Medeiros - House Education; Energy and Natural Resources
Megan Gordon - House Human Services; Government and Veterans Affairs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>TTY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Governor</td>
<td>Doug Burgum (R)</td>
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<td>Lt. Governor</td>
<td>Brent Sanford (R)</td>
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<td>Secretary of State</td>
<td>Alvin A. Jaeger (R)</td>
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<td>Attorney General</td>
<td>Wayne Stenehjem (R)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Kelly L. Schmidt (R)</td>
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<td>Auditor</td>
<td>Josh Gallion (R)</td>
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<td>328-1406</td>
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<tr>
<td>Superintendent of Public Instruction</td>
<td>Kirsten Baesler (No Party)</td>
<td>328-2260</td>
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<td>Agriculture Commissioner</td>
<td>Douglas Goehring (R)</td>
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<td>Insurance Commissioner</td>
<td>Jon Godfread (R)</td>
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<td>Tax Commissioner</td>
<td>Ryan Rauschenberger (R)</td>
<td>328-2770</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Service Commissioners</td>
<td>Randy Christmann (R)</td>
<td>328-2400</td>
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<td>Julie Fedorchak (R)</td>
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<td>Brian P. Kalk (R)</td>
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<td>1-800-366-6888</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Supreme Court
Gerald W. VandeWalle, 328-2221
Chief Justice
Carol Ronning Kapsner 328-2221
Daniel J. Crothers 328-2221
Lisa Fair McEvers 328-2221
Jerod Elton Tufte 328-2221
Fax: 328-4480
TTY: 1-800-366-6888
Congressional Delegation

Washington Addresses

(D) Honorable Heidi Heitkamp
United States Senator
SH-110 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Ph: 202-224-2043

(R) Honorable John Hoeven
United States Senator
338 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
Ph: 202-224-2551

(R) Honorable Kevin Cramer
United States Congressman
1717 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Ph: 202-225-2611

North Dakota Legislative Council
State Capitol
600 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501-0360
Ph: 328-2916
TTY: 1-800-366-6888
Chapter I. Organization and Convening

101. Call to order. The regular session of the Senate begins at the hour fixed at its last sitting, but if no hour were fixed at that sitting, then at 2:00 p.m., when the presiding officer shall take the chair and call the Senate to order. After prayer by the chaplain, the roll of members must be called and the names of the absentees entered in the journal of the Senate. If a quorum is present, the presiding officer shall proceed with the regular order of business.

102. Absence and presence. As used in these rules, "absent" means not present and "present" means physically in the chamber or room where the session or meeting is being held, and for purposes of a committee meeting, includes participation by means of interactive video or teleconference call. No member or officer of the Senate, unless unable to attend due to illness or other cause, may be absent from a session of the Senate, during an entire day, without first having obtained leave from the Senate, and no one is entitled to draw pay while absent more than one day without leave.

103. Quorum. A quorum for the transaction of business consists of a majority of the members-elect of the Senate, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members.

104. Legislative day. Each legislative day begins at 7:00 a.m., but the sessions of the Senate must begin as provided in Senate Rule 101. No legislative day may be shorter than the natural day.

Chapter II. Officers and Employees

201. Duties of President. The President shall:
1. Preside over the Senate. The President is charged with all the powers and duties pertaining to the position of presiding officer.
2. Preserve order and decorum. In case of disorderly conduct or disturbance in the galleries or the corridors, the President or the chairman of the Committee of the Whole may order the galleries or corridors to be cleared.
3. Sign all acts, addresses, resolutions, writs, warrants, and subpoenas of or issued by order of the Senate.

202. President Pro Tempore. In the absence of the President of the Senate, or during refusal of the President to act, the President Pro Tempore shall exercise all rights and prerogatives of the President. While the Legislative Assembly is in session, the President Pro Tempore shall sign all vouchers for payment of money out of the appropriation for the Legislative Assembly.

203. Duties of Secretary. The Secretary of the Senate shall:
1. Keep correct journals of the proceedings of the Senate. The Secretary shall request from the Secretary of State a list of all currently registered lobbyists, and shall print a list of those lobbyists in the journal upon the adjournment of the legislative session.
2. Have the custody of all records, accounts, and other papers committed to the Secretary.
3. Post appropriate notices of committee meetings and any other announcements or notices.
4. Prepare a short orientation program for Senate employees which must be carried on within the first ten days of each session.
5. Keep secure all records and papers belonging to the Senate. The Secretary shall report all missing bills, resolutions, and papers to the presiding officer.
6. Exercise general supervision over all Senate employees and of all clerical duties appertaining to the business of the Senate.
7. Keep a record showing the actions taken on and status of all the bills, memorials, and resolutions.
8. Prepare the daily calendar to reflect the action taken and pending on all measures. The Secretary shall provide for the distribution of the completed calendars.
9. Make available identification badges for all members of the Senate and employees thereof as soon as such persons have been determined.
10. Ensure that all material that is to be distributed to the members’ desks other than that which is personally addressed is first submitted to the Secretary, who shall supervise its distribution. No material may be distributed unless it clearly identifies the party requesting the distribution. The Secretary shall have all properly identified material distributed or submit the same to the Majority and Minority Leaders for their instructions.
11. Perform under the direction of the presiding officer all duties pertaining to the office and any other duties as assigned by the presiding officer.

204. Preparation and distribution of the journal.
1. Upon completion of the Senate journal for a legislative day, the Secretary shall deliver to the printer having the contract for printing the legislative journals a complete copy of the Senate journal.
2. The printer shall deliver to the Secretary copies of the Senate journal by the time, in the number and style, and on
the grade of paper, as may be determined by the Legislative Council. The Secretary shall cause a copy of the
Senate journal to be placed immediately on the desk of each member.
3. Before the Senate goes into session again, the Committee on Correction and Revision of the Journal shall
carefully examine and review the journal of the previous legislative day. The committee shall note any errors or
omissions and report the errors or omissions to the Senate for action.
4. The printer shall set aside twenty-eight copies of the daily journal. Upon termination of the legislative session, the
printer shall deliver these copies to the contract binder, who shall assemble the copies into twenty-eight sets of
permanent journals.
5. The permanent journals must be bound in hard covers. Two of these sets must be deposited with the Secretary of
State, who shall preserve these sets and attach the Secretary of State’s certificate thereto showing the date of
delivery and attesting that the copies are identical and official journals as delivered to the Secretary of State. The
Secretary of State shall forward one set to the Supreme Court Library, one set to the Law School Library at the
University of North Dakota, eight sets to the State Library, two sets to the Attorney General, six sets to the
Legislative Council, one set to the Secretary of the Senate, and one set to each judicial district as determined by
the presiding judge of the district.
6. The Secretary of the Senate shall compile two sets of the daily journals. The Secretary of State may distribute
these sets to public officials upon their request if in the discretion of the Secretary of State the public official needs
the journals to carry on the functions of office. The Secretary of State may dispose of any of these sets not
distributed by the time the next Legislative Assembly convenes.

205. Duties of Sergeant-at-Arms.
1. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, under the direction of the presiding officer, is the executive officer of the
body for the enforcement of all rules adopted by the Senate for the regulation of the Senate.
2. The Senate floor is under the immediate supervision of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall see
that the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms perform the duties to which they are
especially assigned. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall perform all other services and duties pertaining to the office and
as directed by the presiding officer.
3. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall clear the floor of the Senate chamber in front of the railing of all persons, except
legislators, legislative employees, legislative guests, and properly identified representatives of the media, during
the time period commencing sixty minutes before the Senate convenes on any legislative day and ending when the
Senate recesses for that calendar day.
4. The Sergeant-at-Arms also shall act as the supply clerk for the Senate, and is responsible for ordering and
distributing supplies and stationery needed by Senate members and Senate employees. The Sergeant-at-Arms
may maintain a supply room, if space is available, and has sole control over the supply room, provided that the
supply room may be operated jointly in cooperation with the House Sergeant-at-Arms.

206. Officers and employee positions of the Senate. The following officers and employee positions are established,
with the number, title, and manner of selection for each position as stated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Position</th>
<th>Number of Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretary of the Senate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Reporter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant-at-Arms</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Persons holding Group A positions must be elected by a majority of the members-elect and the results of the vote must be
recorded in the journal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Position</th>
<th>Number of Positions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary of the Senate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Committee Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Committee Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calendar Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recording Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Appropriations Committee Clerk</td>
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<td>Committee Clerks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chief Page</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Committee Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32 - Senate Rules
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms.................................................... 1
Legislative Assistant - Information Kiosk Attendant........... 1
Legislative Assistant - Parking Lot Attendant............... 1

Persons holding Group B positions must be appointed by the party having a majority of the members-elect, acting by and through the Employment Committee.

Group C
Administrative Assistant to Majority Leader................. 1
Staff Assistants to Majority Leader............................ 2
Administrative Assistant to Minority Leader............... 1
Staff Assistants to Minority Leader............................ 2

The Majority and Minority Leaders shall appoint their respective administrative and staff assistants, acting by and through the Employment Committee.

Other employees must be appointed as determined necessary by the Employment Committee and must be allocated to the majority and minority parties in proportion to each party's percentage of the total number of the members-elect and each party shall appoint the persons to the positions allocated to them, acting by and through the Employment Committee. The majority party has the first right to select positions of a group until its allocation is filled.

The powers, duties, and qualifications for each officer or employee are as provided by law, these rules, and the current Legislative Session Employee Handbook.

Chapter III. Floor Procedures

301. Order of business. The order of business is as follows:
1. Prayer by the Chaplain and Pledge of Allegiance.
2. Calling the Roll.
3. Reference to the Journal.
4. Presentation of Petitions, Communications, and Questions of Personal Privilege.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Consideration of Amendments.
7. Reports of Select Committees, Procedural Committees, and Certain Divided Committee Reports.
8. Motions and Resolutions.
9. First Reading of Senate Bills and Resolutions.
10. Consideration of Bills and Resolutions on Consent Calendar.
11. Second Reading of Senate Bills and Resolutions.
12. Consideration of Messages from the House.
13. First Reading of House Bills and Resolutions.
15. Unfinished Business.
17. Announcements.

302. Presentation of petitions and communications. Petitions and communications addressed to the Senate or to the presiding officer must be presented by the presiding officer under the fourth order of business, but petitions and communications other than official communications from the executive and judicial branches of state government may not be printed in the journal except on motion of the Senate.

303. Call of the Senate.
1. Eight members of the Senate may cause a call of the Senate to be ordered and absent members to be sent for, but a call may not be ordered while a vote is being taken.
2. The call being requested, the presiding officer shall require those desiring the call to rise, and if eight or more members rise, the call must be ordered.
3. The call being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the door and allow no members to leave the chamber.
4. The Secretary shall then call the roll and furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those members absent without leave, and that officer shall proceed to find and bring in those absentees.
5. While the Senate is under call, no business can be transacted except to receive and act on the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms and no motion is in order except a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call, and the motion may not be adopted unless a majority of all members-elect vote in favor of the motion.
6. Upon a report of the Sergeant-at-Arms showing that all members who were absent without leave, naming them, are present, the call is at an end, the door must be opened, and the Senate shall proceed with the business pending at the time the call was made.

304. Order and decorum. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum and decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. When the presiding officer is putting the question, no member may walk out, or across the Senate, nor when a member is speaking, may any person entertain any private discourse, or pass between the person speaking and the chair. A member called to order shall immediately sit down unless permitted to explain, and the Senate, if appealed to, shall decide the case. If there is no appeal, the decision of the chair stands. On appeal, no member may speak more than once without leave of the Senate. When a member is called to order for offensive language, there may be no debate.

305. Recognition by the presiding officer. Every member desiring to speak shall rise and respectfully address the presiding officer, and shall remain standing in place before proceeding to speak until recognized by the presiding officer. When two or more members rise at the same time to speak, the presiding officer shall designate the member who is to speak first, but in all other cases the member who rises first and addresses the presiding officer must be the first recognized.

306. Rules of debate. No member may speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the Senate, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak on the question pending has spoken. No member may speak for more than ten minutes the first time, nor more than five minutes the second time. This rule does not apply to the Majority and Minority Leaders and the chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, nor to a spokesman designated by that chairman.

307. Motion to be seconded and stated. No motion may be stated by the presiding officer or debated unless the motion has been seconded. The motion must then be stated by the presiding officer before the debate.

308. Motions in writing. All motions except to adjourn, postpone, or refer must be reduced to writing and read at length if required by any member of the Senate.

309. Motion may be withdrawn. After a motion is stated by the presiding officer, the motion is in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before amendment or decision. However, all motions must be entered in the journal, whether rejected or adopted, together with the name of the member moving the same.

310. Interruption. No member may interrupt another member who is speaking in debate, except on question of privilege.

311. Questions of personal privilege. A member raising a question of personal privilege shall confine any remarks to those that concern the member personally, and when speaking under a personal privilege, a member has no right to chastise any other member.

312. Motions during debate. When a question is under debate, no motion may be received, except to fix the time to which to adjourn; to adjourn; to permit a member to vote; to lay on the table; to move the previous question; to close, limit, or extend debate (which six kinds of motions must be decided without debate); to move to postpone to a day certain; to refer; and to amend. These motions have precedence in the order in which they are named. No motion to postpone to a day certain or to refer, having been decided, may be entertained again on the same day.

313. Order in which question put. All questions, whether in committee or in the Senate, must be put in the order in which they are moved, except in the case of privileged questions.

314. Previous question. If a motion calling for the previous question, or any other motion to end debate, carries by a majority vote of the members present, the question must be put immediately, and no member may speak except on a request for information or on a parliamentary inquiry. A member may not move the previous question if that member is debating the issue before the Senate.

315. Disposition of question laid on the table. A question laid on the table is deemed finally disposed of whenever a motion to adjourn without fixing a time for reconvening is approved.

316. Stating of question and verification. Questions must be put in substantially the following form: "As many as are in favor of (as the case may be), say aye"; and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are opposed, say nay." If the presiding officer is in doubt or verification is requested by any member, the presiding officer shall again put the question and the vote must be tabulated. The presiding officer shall use only the total ayes and nays to determine if the question prevailed. The fact that the question prevailed or failed must be entered in the journal without mention of the number of ayes or nays.

317. Nondebatable motions. The following motions are not debatable:
1. Adjournment.
2. Clincher.
3. Fix the time of adjournment.
4. Order of the day.
5. Reading of papers.
7. Suspension of the rules.
8. Lay on the table.
9. Previous question.
10. Close, limit, or extend debate.
11. Permit a member to vote.

318. Votes required for certain questions.
1. The following questions require a majority vote of the members of the Senate present and voting:
   a. Action, other than referrals or rereferrals to the Appropriations Committee on certain measures, as authorized in Senate Rule 329.
   b. Order to a chairman to report a measure back from committee, as provided in Senate Rule 510.
   c. Adoption of amendments, as provided in Senate Rule 601.
   d. Reconsideration of the adoption of an amendment, as provided in Senate Rule 348.
   e. Adoption of propositions of a divided question if the division would require a majority vote of the members present, as provided in Senate Rule 319.
   f. Adoption of conference committee reports, as provided in Senate Rule 605.
   g. Previous question, as provided in Senate Rule 314.
   h. To close, limit, or extend debate.
   i. To return a measure requested by the House before action, as provided in Joint Rule 204.
   j. To have the presiding officer refuse to sign any bill the House refuses to return, as provided in Senate Rule 350.
   k. To request preparation of a fiscal note, as provided in Joint Rule 501.
   l. Suspension of the rules, as provided in Senate Rule 324.
   m. Any question for which another vote is not required by the Constitution or another rule.
2. The following questions require a majority vote of the members-elect of the Senate:
   a. Passage of bills, as provided in Section 13, Article IV, of the Constitution and Senate Rule 339.
   b. Passage of proposed amendments to the Constitution of North Dakota, as provided in Section 16, Article IV, of the Constitution.
   c. Ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as provided in Senate Rule 339.
   d. To recede before a conference in a case where a majority governs, as provided in Joint Rule 202.
   e. To constitute a quorum, as provided in Senate Rule 103.
   f. Election of certain Senate employees, as provided in Senate Rule 206.
   g. Suspension of further proceedings under a call of the Senate, as provided in Senate Rule 303.
   h. Adoption of propositions of a divided question if the division would require a majority vote of the members-elect, as provided in Senate Rule 319.
   i. Reconsideration of questions other than adoption of amendments if before the end of the next legislative day, as provided in Senate Rule 348.
   j. Confirmation of executive nominations, as provided in Senate Rule 701.
3. The following questions require a two-thirds vote of the members of the Senate present and voting, which two-thirds may, in no event, constitute fewer than a majority of the members-elect of the Senate:
   a. Introduction of measures after deadline, as provided in Senate Rule 402.
   b. Return of measures to other house after action taken, as provided in Joint Rule 204.
4. The following questions require a two-thirds vote of the members-elect of the Senate:
   a. Initiated and referred measures amended or repealed within seven years after enactment or approval, as provided in Section 8, Article III, of the Constitution and Senate Rule 339.
   b. Emergency clauses, as provided in Section 13, Article IV, of the Constitution.
   c. Vetoed measures, reconsideration, as provided in Section 9, Article V, of the Constitution.
   d. Adoption of propositions of a divided question if the division would require a two-thirds vote of the members-elect, as provided in Senate Rule 319.
   e. To recede before a conference in a case where two-thirds governs, as provided in Joint Rule 202.
   f. Second reading same day as report, as provided in Senate Rule 337.
   g. Reconsideration after the next legislative day or after a previous motion to reconsider, as provided in Senate Rule 348.
   h. Reconsideration after a clincher motion, as provided in Senate Rule 349.
   i. Suspension of requirement that copies of amendments be distributed before acted on, as provided in Senate Rule 601.
j. Amendment, reconsideration, or suspension of a joint rule, as provided in Joint Rule 105.

5. A question to withdraw a measure after it has been referred to committee requires unanimous consent of the members of the Senate, as provided in Senate Rule 331.

319. Division of question.
1. If a question before the Senate contains more than one proposal, any member may have the question divided, except a question on the adoption of a conference committee report or on the second reading and final passage of a measure resulting from the adoption of a conference committee report may not be divided.
2. A question containing more than one proposal may be divided only if each resulting division is so distinct and separate it can stand as a complete proposition without being rewritten.
3. Each division of a divided question requires the same vote for adoption that the division would require if it stood alone.
4. A roll call vote must be ordered for each division of a bill.
5. After voting on all divisions, the approved divisions comprise the question before the Senate.

320. Roll call vote. Except as required by the Constitution or these rules, a roll call vote may not be ordered unless requested by one-sixth of those members present. When a recorded roll call vote is ordered pursuant to this rule, the results must be printed in the journal in their entirety.

321. Vote by members. Every member who is present, before the vote is announced from the chair, shall vote for or against the question before the Senate, unless the Senate excuses the member. If the member has not voted before the key is closed, the member shall vote before the vote is announced. A member cannot cast a vote on behalf of another member unless the vote is cast according to verbal instructions announced to the Senate by that other member while in the chamber. However, any member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill shall disclose the fact to the Senate and may not vote thereon without the consent of the Senate. A “personal or private interest” is an interest that affects the member directly, individually, uniquely, and substantially.

322. Procedure in excusing member from voting. When a member asks to be excused, or declines to vote, the member shall be required to state the member's reasons. Upon motion, the question must be put to the Senate, “Shall the member, for the reasons stated, be permitted to vote?” which must be decided without debate. These proceedings must occur before the taking of the vote.

323. Vote by President. When the Senate is equally divided, the President may vote on procedural matters, and on substantive matters if the President's vote would be decisive.

324. Suspension of rules. No standing rule or order of the Senate may be reconsidered or suspended except by a vote of a majority of the members present.

325. Reading of bills and resolutions. Every bill requiring the approval of the Governor, and every resolution proposing a change in the Constitution of North Dakota, or ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, must be read two separate times, but the first reading and second reading may not be on the same day.

326. Consideration of other resolutions. Every resolution other than those referred to in Senate Rule 325 or 407 must be read once and referred by the presiding officer to an appropriate standing committee or, on motion, to a select committee, unless otherwise ordered by vote of the Senate.

327. Resolutions during special sessions. During a special session of the Legislative Assembly called by the Governor, the Senate may consider any resolution or concurrent resolution that is on a subject having a major impact on the economic well-being of the state without referring the measure to a committee, and the Senate may take final action on the measure on the same legislative day as the day the measure is introduced.

328. Measures referred to committee. Upon the first reading of a bill or concurrent resolution including a resolution for a constitutional amendment, the presiding officer shall refer it to an appropriate standing committee, unless the Senate, by motion, decides to refer it to a select or other standing committee.

329. Measures referred to Appropriations Committee.
1. Every bill providing an appropriation of five thousand dollars or more must be referred or rereferred to and acted on by the Appropriations Committee, and every bill or resolution proposing a change in the audit or fiscal procedures of a state agency or institution must be originally referred to and acted upon by that committee, before final action by the Senate thereon, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the members present.
2. Every bill or resolution to which is attached a fiscal note stating that the measure has an effect of fifty thousand dollars or more on the appropriation for a state agency or department must be rereferred to and acted on by the Appropriations Committee before final action by the Senate thereon, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the members present.

36 - Senate Rules
3. A bill or resolution required to be referred or rereferred to the Appropriations Committee which received a do not pass recommendation from committee and which then is passed by the Senate is deemed reconsidered and must be referred to and acted upon by the Appropriations Committee if that measure has not been referred or rereferred to the Appropriations Committee before passage. The Appropriations Committee shall report the measure back to the Senate for action in accordance with these rules.

4. Except for bills approved for introduction after the deadline for introduction of bills, all Senate bills required to be rereferred to the Appropriations Committee must be rereferred not later than the twenty-third legislative day and all House bills required to be rereferred to the Appropriations Committee must be rereferred not later than the fifty-fifth legislative day. If an appropriation bill is not reported to the floor and rereferred as required herein, the bill is deemed rereferred and is under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee at the end of the twenty-third or fifty-fifth legislative day, as appropriate.

330. Rereferral to committee. A measure that is to be rereferred to a committee as the result of a committee report or Senate rules must be rereferred after action on any amendment recommended by the committee report or before any vote on the committee report if no amendment is recommended. When the report of the committee of rereferral is presented to the Senate, the presiding officer shall announce every report to the Senate which was made on that measure.

331. Withdrawal of measures. After referral as provided by Senate Rule 328, the bill or resolution may not be withdrawn without unanimous consent of the Senate.

332. Amending bills. No bill may be amended, extended, or incorporated in any other bill by reference to its title only, except in the case of definitions and procedural provisions, but the portion amended, extended, or incorporated must be set out at length and reenacted. No bill may be amended during its pendency in the Senate in a manner that changes its general subject matter.

333. Amend or rerefer on second reading. On the second reading of every bill or resolution, any amendment other than amendment of a measure reported from a conference committee or a measure on the calendar as the result of a motion to concur or not concur in amendments by the House may be received and the bill or resolution may be rereferred at any time before its final passage. Upon request of a member, a floor amendment must be submitted in writing and distributed to each member.

334. Amendments to title. The title to any bill may be amended at any time during its pendency in the Senate.

335. Engrossment. All Senate bills amended in committee or by floor amendment must be properly engrossed before their second reading and final passage. All Senate bills are deemed properly engrossed upon adoption of amendments. Any House bill amended in the Senate may, before second reading, be engrossed on motion of the Senate or on request of a leader.

336. Setting time certain for floor debate. If a committee chairman determines that amendments recommended or a bill or resolution considered by the chairman's committee presents important issues of public concern, the chairman, after consultation with and approval of the presiding officer and the Majority and Minority Leaders, may set a time certain for floor debate on the amendments when placed on the calendar for consideration during the sixth order of business or the bill or resolution when it has been placed on the calendar for consideration during the eleventh or fourteenth order of business. The committee chairman shall request the presiding officer to set an exact time when the amendments, bill, or resolution will be debated, and when that time is reached, the presiding officer shall hold any other matters pending at that time in abeyance until such time as the scheduled floor debate has been completed.

337. Second reading. No bill requiring the approval of the Governor, no resolution proposing a change in the Constitution of North Dakota, and no resolution ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be referred, except in the case of a bill or resolution that is prefixed pursuant to Senate Rule 401, or amended until it has been read; nor may any such bill or resolution have its second reading and final passage until at least one day after it has been reported to the Senate by the committee to which it was referred, provided that any such bill or resolution may have its second reading and final passage on the same day it is reported back when so ordered by two-thirds of the members-elect of the Senate.

338. Disposition of measures after fifty-third legislative day. After the fifty-third legislative day, all bills and resolutions under consideration must immediately be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage.

339. Final passage. No bill may become a law except by a vote of the majority of the members-elect of each house; however, the Lieutenant Governor may vote as provided in Senate Rule 323 if the Senate is equally divided. A bill may not become law unless on final passage the vote is taken by roll call and the names of those voting, with a record of their vote, are entered in the journal. No measure enacted or approved by a vote of the electors may be repealed or amended by the Legislative Assembly for seven years from the effective date of the measure, except by a two-thirds roll call vote of all members elected to each house. Ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States must be by
340. **Voice votes.** Except as provided in Senate Rule 341, or when a roll call vote is requested under Senate Rule 320, or when a verification vote is requested under Senate Rule 344, action that results in final disposition of a resolution must be taken by voice vote and the results must be recorded in the journal.

341. **Recorded roll call votes.** Except as provided in Senate Rule 315, no action by the Senate which may result in final disposition of a bill, a resolution that provides for the expenditure of money, or a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment may be taken except by a recorded roll call vote, and the vote of each member, and, when appropriate, the vote of the Lieutenant Governor, or a record of the member's absence or failure to vote, must be recorded in the journal. As used in this rule, "final disposition" includes any procedure that, barring reconsideration, results in the Senate being unable to give further consideration during that legislative session to the particular measure that was under consideration.

342. **Right to change vote.** A member has the right to change the member's vote before the presiding officer has announced that the vote is closed, but not thereafter, except that a member may change the member's vote for purposes of reconsideration after the vote is closed but before it is announced pursuant to Senate Rule 343. If a member announces that the member's vote is changed for purposes of reconsideration, that announcement must be printed in the journal with corrected totals of the ayes and nays.

343. **Announcement of vote.** The Secretary shall tabulate the vote. The presiding officer shall announce the vote and declare whether the bill has passed and whether the emergency clause, if any, has carried.

344. **Verification of vote.** When the vote has been announced, any member may immediately require that the vote be verified.

345. **Explanation of vote.** Immediately following the announcement of the vote by the presiding officer, but not before, any member may explain the member's vote and have the member's remarks recorded in the journal.

346. **Recording remarks in journal.** When a member desires to have the member's remarks, other than those in explanation of the member's vote, recorded in the journal, the member shall inform the Journal Reporter before speaking and the remarks must be recorded. Except for the Majority or Minority Leader or the Assistant Majority or Minority Leader with respect to the remarks of a member of that leader's party, no member may request the remarks of any other member be recorded in the journal.

347. **Transmittal of measure to House - Notice of intention to reconsider.**
1. After the second reading of a bill or resolution, the Secretary of the Senate shall retain the bill or resolution until the end of the next legislative day, unless the bill or resolution has previously been disposed of.
2. On the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh legislative days and after the fifty-seventh legislative day, the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit the bill or resolution to the House immediately upon adjournment of the last session on that day unless action on the bill or resolution is pending as the result of the Senate passing a motion to reconsider or unless the Majority or Minority Leader has given notice of intention to move the reconsideration of that bill or resolution.
3. After the sixty-sixth legislative day, the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit the bill or resolution to the House immediately after the second reading of the bill or resolution unless the Majority or Minority Leader has given notice of intention to move the reconsideration of that bill or resolution.
4. When a member in explaining the member's vote states to the Senate that the member's vote is for the purpose of reconsideration, that statement also is notice of such intention.
5. If notice is given by a member other than the Majority or Minority Leader but the motion to reconsider is not made before the end of the next legislative day, the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit the bill or resolution to the House at the end of that next legislative day.

348. **Motion for reconsideration.**
1. Any member may move for reconsideration of a question if any of the following apply:
   a. The member voted on the prevailing side of the question ("prevailing side of the question" is the side that voted "aye" on a question that passed, and "nay" on a question that failed);
   b. The member did not vote on the question; or
   c. The member voted on the question and the ayes and nays were not recorded.
2. A motion to reconsider must be decided by a majority vote of the members-elect, except that a motion to reconsider adoption of an amendment must be decided by a majority vote of the members present.
3. In the case of a bill, resolution, or amendment to the Constitution, the motion to reconsider, if made after the end of the next legislative day following the action on the measure, requires a two-thirds vote of the members-elect.
4. The vote by which any measure passed or failed to pass may not be reconsidered more than once in any legislative day. For purposes of this subsection, a clincher motion that fails is not a motion to reconsider.
5. No motion to reconsider may be made unless the matter is in possession of the Senate.
6. Determination of any vote required under this rule must be by a verification vote.

349. Clincher motion. A motion that any action taken by the Senate be reconsidered and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, if carried, has the effect of preventing reconsideration except upon a two-thirds vote of the members-elect. The motion must be decided without debate.

350. Refusal of House to return bill. Upon a majority vote of the members of the Senate present, the presiding officer shall refuse to sign any bill that may have passed the Senate and which the House has refused to return for further consideration after a proper request to do so.

351. Return of Senate measure with amendment. Upon the return to the Senate of a Senate bill or resolution that was amended and passed by the House, the presiding officer shall refer the measure to the chairman of the standing committee that reported the measure to the Senate. The chairman, by motion on the floor, shall recommend whether to concur in the amendments. If the recommendation is to not concur and to appoint a conference committee, the presiding officer shall appoint a conference committee.

352. Concurrence in House amendments. Upon adoption of a motion to concur in amendments adopted by the House and explained to the Senate, the bill or resolution must be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage. A measure placed on the calendar under this rule may be acted on immediately after placement on the calendar.

353. Enrollment. All Senate bills and resolutions that have passed both houses must be enrolled and presented to the presiding officers of the Senate and House for signatures, and when so signed, bills must be presented to the Governor for approval.

354. Signing of bills. The presiding officer shall sign all bills and resolutions passed by both houses.

355. Procedure on House bills. A similar mode of procedure must be observed with bills that have originated in and passed the House as with bills that have originated in the Senate. The printing or engrossing of those bills may be ordered as provided in these rules.

356. Procedure on receipt of vetoed bills. Upon receipt of a vetoed bill and objections, the Secretary of the Senate shall place the bill on the eleventh order of business on the calendar.

357. Motion to adjourn. A motion to adjourn is always in order, except when a member is addressing the chair or a vote is being taken.

358. Members retain seats. When the Senate adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the presiding officer announces the adjournment.

359. Objection to reading of papers. When the reading of a paper is requested and there is an objection by any member, the objection must be upheld or rejected by the Senate without debate.

360. Electrical voting system. Unless otherwise ordered, any vote may be taken by means of the electrical voting system, which is under the control of the presiding officer.

1. Introduction of guests in the Senate is limited to those individuals called on to address the Senate, individuals of statewide, national, or international prominence, and others in the discretion of the presiding officer. The presence of other guests in groups may be announced daily on the electronic message boards.
2. No member may have more than one guest on the floor during any period guests are restricted under Senate Rule 205. No member may have more than one guest in the morning on the floor during a session and one guest in the afternoon on the floor during a session. The guest must be seated with the member at the time the session convenes and may not leave the floor during debate. No guest may be seated with the member after that member's original guest for that session leaves the floor.
3. For the purposes of this rule, the floor of the Senate is all of the first floor of the Senate chamber in front of the railing.

362. Telephones and pagers. A wireless telephone or pager may not be used in the Senate chamber during a floor session or in a Senate committee room during a committee meeting in that room.
Chapter IV. Bills and Resolutions

401. Who may introduce - Joint sponsorship - Prefiling.
1. Any bill or resolution that conforms to statutory requirements and these rules, within the number and time prescribed, may be introduced by any member, standing committee, or the Legislative Management, by filing the bill or resolution with the Secretary, who shall number consecutively each bill or resolution.
2. Any bill or resolution may have, following and separate from the name or names of the Senate sponsor or sponsors, the name of each sponsor from the House. A Senate bill or resolution may not have more than six members of the Legislative Assembly as sponsors.
3. Any bill or resolution may be introduced after the organizational session adjourns and before the convening of the regular session by prefiling the bill or resolution with the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council shall number those bills and resolutions, identify the sponsoring committee as assigned by the Majority Leader of the Senate, arrange for the posting of notice of hearing, and deliver those bills and resolutions to the Secretary. Prefiled bills and resolutions may not be withdrawn, except on the floor of the Senate in the manner provided by the rules. Prefiled bills and resolutions are not confidential.

402. When introduced.
1. No member other than the Majority and Minority Leaders may introduce more than three bills as prime sponsor after the eighth legislative day. A bill containing an appropriation clause may not be introduced after the eighth legislative day. No bill may be introduced after the thirteenth legislative day, and no resolution, except those resolutions described in subsection 3, may be introduced after the sixteenth legislative day, except upon approval of a majority of the Delayed Bills Committee or upon two-thirds vote of the members of the Senate present and voting.
2. No bill introduced at the request of an executive agency or the Supreme Court may be introduced after the close of business on the day after the adjournment of the organizational session, except upon approval of a majority of the Delayed Bills Committee.
3. Resolutions that propose amendments to the Constitution of North Dakota and resolutions directing the Legislative Management to carry out a study may not be introduced after the thirty-fourth legislative day.

403. Delayed bills and resolutions. The Delayed Bills Committee shall receive from the Secretary every bill and resolution offered for introduction after the time for introduction as limited by Senate Rule 402, and, on the same or the next legislative day after receiving the measure, shall inform the Senate whether the introduction of the measure has been approved. If a majority of the committee favors introduction, the sponsor may introduce the measure. Each measure approved for introduction must bear the name or names of the sponsor or sponsors and must note the approval of the Delayed Bills Committee.

404. Form of bills - Copies.
1. Every bill and resolution must be in typewritten form and at least two copies must be filed with the Secretary.
2. Each bill and resolution must have typed on it the name of each sponsor introducing the bill or resolution.
3. The enacting clause of a bill must be: "BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA".
4. No bill may embrace more than one subject, which must be expressed in its title.
5. If a bill amends a present statute, the portion thereof constituting the amendment or amendments must be underscored. In a bill that contains sections amending existing statutes and sections that will be new law, the portion containing the amendment to the existing statute and all of each section containing new law must be underscored. Any matter contained in the present statute but deleted in the proposed amended statute must be contained in the typewritten bill, but must be set off from the remainder of the text by typing a line through the deleted matter. Where bills sponsored by the Legislative Management do not use the above devices, such bills must be accompanied by appropriate explanatory notations outlining the changes to be effected. All bills and resolutions to be introduced in the Senate must be in the form and style the Legislative Council prescribes.
6. The Secretary, upon receiving the copies of a bill or resolution as provided by this rule, shall proceed as follows: (a) If the covered copy of the bill or resolution has attached to it a notation that the bill or resolution was approved as to form and style by the Legislative Council, the Secretary shall number the bill or resolution as provided in Senate Rule 401 and, after first reading and referral, shall distribute the copies as provided in this rule; or (b) If the covered copy of the bill does not have a notation of approval as to form and style by the Legislative Council attached, the Secretary shall proceed as provided in Senate Rule 405.
7. The Secretary, after compliance with this rule and after first reading, shall distribute the copies of a bill or resolution received as follows: The covered copy and one additional copy must be delivered to the chairman of the committee to which the measure is referred; one copy must be delivered to the presiding officer of the Senate; six copies must be delivered to the Legislative Council; one copy must remain in the custody of the Secretary until otherwise directed by the Senate; except in the case of bills or resolutions printed on order of the Legislative Council pursuant to Senate Rule 406; two copies must be delivered to the printer having the contract for the
printing of bills; three copies must be available for representatives of news media; and one copy must be given to
the prime sponsor.

405. Approval of measures as to form and style.
1. When a bill or resolution, with the requisite number of copies, is filed with the Secretary without a notation attached
to the covered copy stating that the bill or resolution was approved as to form and style by the Legislative Council,
the Secretary immediately shall cause that bill or resolution to be delivered to the Legislative Council with a written
request that the bill or resolution be examined and receive a notation approving its form and style.
2. When the Legislative Council receives a bill or resolution from the Secretary pursuant to this rule, it shall see that
the bill or resolution is in the form and style required by law, legislative rule, and the drafting rules promulgated by
the Legislative Council.
3. When the Legislative Council has ensured that the bill or resolution meets all requirements regarding form and
style, the bill or resolution and all copies must be returned to the Secretary with a notation of approval attached to
the covered copy.
4. If the Legislative Council, due to the exercise of its responsibilities under this rule, is not able to deliver an
approved bill or resolution to the Secretary before expiration of the last legislative day for normal introduction, the
Secretary, whenever such an approved bill or resolution is received, shall proceed to file it as if it had been
received on the final legislative day for normal introduction.

406. Printing of bills and resolutions. All bills requiring the approval of the Governor, all resolutions proposing a
change in the Constitution of North Dakota, and all resolutions ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United
States, after the first reading, must be printed unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. Bills and resolutions that are
prefiled pursuant to Senate Rule 401 may be printed on order of the Legislative Council.

407. Limitation on commendatory resolutions. No resolution that commends, lauds, congratulates, or otherwise
honors any person or group, other than a memorial resolution extending condolences, may be introduced or further
considered unless the person or group is being recognized for an achievement that has brought national attention or
recognition.

408. Constitutional amendments - Statement of intent. Every resolution proposing a change in the Constitution of
North Dakota must contain a statement setting forth in clear and precise language the legislative purpose and intent of the
proposed change. The statement must clearly represent the substance and effect of the proposed change.

409. Reference to bills in journal. All references in the journal to Senate and House bills must be by number only,
except that on first and second readings such references must be by number and title.

Chapter V. Committees

501. Standing committees.
1. The Committee on Committees consists of eight members. The Majority Leader, by virtue of office, is a member of
the committee and shall serve as its chairman. The Majority Leader shall appoint four other members from the
majority party and three members from the minority party to the committee. The committee shall appoint standing
committees concerned with matters in the fields as indicated and procedural committees.
2. The five-day standing committee is Appropriations: (13 members) Bills and resolutions referred or rereferred under
Senate Rule 329.
3. The three-day standing committees are:
a. Education: (6 members)
   Public Schools; Libraries; Institutions of Higher Learning.
b. Finance and Taxation: (7 members)
   Public Debt; Taxes and Tax Laws.
c. Human Services: (5 members)
   Human Services; Public Health; Public Safety.
d. Industry, Business and Labor: (7 members)
   Banks and Banking; Corporations; Insurance; Matters pertaining to Private Business and Industry; Workers'
   Compensation; Unemployment Compensation; Labor Laws and kindred subjects.
e. Judiciary: (7 members)
   Elections and Election Privileges; Judiciary.
4. The two-day standing committees are:
a. Agriculture: (5 members)
   Agriculture; Livestock; Drainage and Irrigation; Warehouse and Grain Grading.
b. Energy and Natural Resources: (7 members)
   Game and Fish; Public Lands; Mines and Mining; Gas and Oil; Forestry.
c. Government and Veterans Affairs: (7 members)
State and Federal Affairs; Government Pensions and Benefits; Military and Veterans Affairs; Industrial Commission and institutions under its supervision; State Historical Society and State Parks.

d. Political Subdivisions: (6 members)
CITIES; COUNTIES; TOWNSHIPS; PARK DISTRICTS; APPORTIONMENT.
e. Transportation: (7 members)
HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES; RAILROADS; MOTOR VEHICLES; AIRLINES AND AIRPORTS.

5. The procedural committees are:
   a. Arrangements for Senate Committee Rooms, to consist of three members.
   b. Correction and Revision of the Journal, to consist of three members.
   c. Delayed Bills, to consist of five members.
   d. Employment, to consist of five members.
   e. Inaugural Planning, to consist of three members.
   f. Rules, to consist of eight members.

6. When an executive nomination is received, the Committee on Committees shall appoint a select committee to consider it. The select committee shall meet and consider the nominee forthwith, and shall report its recommendations to the Senate.

502. Limitations on committee membership. Each member shall serve on two standing committees, except the Majority Leader, who may not serve on any standing committee, the Minority Leader, who may be appointed to any standing committee by the Committee on Committees, and all members of the Appropriations Committee, who may not serve on any other standing committee. No member of the Senate may be appointed to more than one 3-day and one 2-day committee. The Majority and Minority Leaders may participate in all standing committees but may not vote therein except that the Minority Leader may vote on any committee to which the Minority Leader has been appointed. The Minority Leader may second a motion on any other standing committee if the committee includes only one member of the minority party.

503. Committee chairman. The Majority Leader shall appoint the chairman and vice chairman of each committee. The Majority Leader shall designate a chairman if the appointed chairman and vice chairman are absent for an extended period of time.

504. Committee meetings.
   1. The Appropriations Committee meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week.
   2. The three-day committees meet on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week.
   3. The two-day committees meet on Thursday and Friday of each week.
   4. The chairman of any committee, or a majority of that committee, may call meetings at times and on other days as deemed necessary.

505. Appropriations Committee meetings. In addition to the meetings authorized under Senate Rule 504, the Appropriations Committee may meet for not more than five calendar days during the period after the organizational session has adjourned and the regular session is convened, as called by the Majority Leader. The chairman shall cause notice of the time and place of the meetings to be posted.

506. Notice of hearings. On Wednesday of each week, with respect to three-day committees, and on Thursday of each week, with respect to the Appropriations Committee and two-day committees, each chairman shall deliver to the Secretary a notice of the time and place of the meetings of the chairman's committee for the following week, including a list of the bills and resolutions to be considered. This rule does not prevent a change in such schedule as to time, place, or bill or resolution, if circumstances may so require. The decision of the chairman in this regard is final. The Secretary shall cause the schedule to be posted.

507. Committee procedures.
   1. In all cases, a majority of the committee constitutes a quorum, except that fifty percent of the membership of a committee with an even number of members constitutes a quorum.
   2. The committee chairman or the member who is duly appointed to act as chairman shall ensure that minutes of committee hearings and deliberations are kept. The minutes must be arranged by the bills or resolutions discussed, designated by number. The minutes must contain a short phrase explaining what the bill or resolution relates to and the names and addresses of all persons who appear in relation to the bill or resolution and a brief summary of their remarks. The minutes also must include a record of recommended amendments to the bill or resolution, and a recorded roll call vote of the committee members on each bill or resolution that is referred out of the committee and, in the case of divided reports, on each report.
   3. Upon adjournment of the legislative session, the minutes must be delivered to the Legislative Council and must be retained by the Council for a period of not less than one year.

42 - Senate Rules
508. Hearing of measures. Every bill and resolution referred to committee must be scheduled for a hearing in committee, and a hearing must be held on the bill or resolution before the appropriate deadline for reporting the bill or resolution back to the Senate.

509. Reporting of measures. Except for an appropriations bill, a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of North Dakota, or a resolution directing an interim study by the Legislative Management, no Senate bill or resolution may be held in a committee for more than thirty legislative days after it is referred to the committee, unless an extension of time is granted by the Senate. Except for a bill introduced after the deadline for introducing bills, a resolution directing an interim study by the Legislative Management or a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of North Dakota, all Senate bills and resolutions must be reported back to the Senate no later than the thirty-fourth legislative day. A resolution directing an interim study by the Legislative Management or proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of North Dakota must be reported back to the Senate no later than the fortieth legislative day. A bill introduced after the deadline for introducing bills must be reported back to the Senate within five legislative days after the day of introduction. A bill or resolution not reported back as required by this rule must automatically be placed on the calendar without recommendation. House bills and resolutions must be reported back to the Senate by the sixty-third legislative day. House bills received after the crossover deadline must be reported back to the Senate within five legislative days after the day of receipt.

510. Recalling measure from committee. The chairman of any committee to which a bill or resolution has been referred, if so ordered by a motion made by the Majority Leader or the chairman of the committee and approved by the majority of the Senate members present, shall report the bill or resolution back to the Senate forthwith.

511. Limitation on changes to measures rereferred. The Appropriations Committee may not change the intent of any measure rereferred to it after a hearing in another standing committee of the Senate, unless necessitated by consideration of the appropriation contained in the measure.

512. Committee of the Whole. When the Senate resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, the President Pro Tempore shall preside. The rules of the Senate must be observed in the Committee of the Whole insofar as they may be applicable to committees. The minutes must be kept by a committee clerk as provided by Senate Rule 507 and the time of speaking may be limited only by motion. Upon adoption of a motion to rise, the report of the Committee of the Whole must be presented to the Senate as are other committee reports.

Chapter VI. Committee Reports

1. The report of a committee must provide for one or more of the following recommendations with respect to the bill or resolution: do pass, do not pass, be amended, be rereferred to another committee, or be placed on the calendar without recommendation.
2. During the fifth order of business, the Secretary shall announce that committee reports have been received, if such is the case, and shall list the bill or resolution number, or other identifier, and state the accompanying committee recommendation. If the committee report is divided pursuant to Senate Rule 602, the Secretary shall announce the majority and minority report, or reports, as well.
3. a. If the committee report is for amendment, the proposed amendment must be placed on the calendar for the next legislative day on the sixth order of business. After the fifty-third legislative day, the proposed amendment must be placed on the calendar on the sixth order of business immediately after the report of the committee is received.
   b. No action may be taken on an amendment until a verbatim copy of the amendment has been distributed to each member; provided, that on a two-thirds vote of the members-elect, this may be suspended, and the amendment acted on immediately after the report of the committee.
   c. If the amendment is adopted by a majority vote of the members present, the amended measure must then be placed on the calendar for the next legislative day under the applicable order of business for second reading and final passage except as provided in subdivision e or g.
   d. If the amendment is rejected, the measure without amendment must be placed on the calendar for the next legislative day under the applicable order of business for second reading and final passage except as provided in subdivision e or g.
   e. If the committee report is for amendment and then rereferal to another committee, the measure must be rereferred to the appropriate committee after adoption or rejection of the amendment. If, after adoption or rejection of the amendment, a measure is subject to rereferal under Senate Rule 329, the measure must be rereferred to the Appropriations Committee, regardless of whether the report provides for rereferal.
   f. If the committee report does not recommend rereferal to another committee but recommends that the measure pass, do not pass, or makes no recommendation, the measure must be placed on the calendar for
the next legislative day under the applicable order of business for second reading and final passage except as provided in subdivision g.

g. On motion a measure must be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage immediately after action is taken on the amendment. If the committee report recommends that the measure be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage immediately after action is taken on the amendment, the measure must be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage immediately after the amendment is adopted. After the thirtieth legislative day all Senate bills, and after the fifty-third legislative day all measures, must be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage immediately after action is taken on the amendment. Without objection a measure placed on the calendar under this subdivision must be acted on immediately after placement on the calendar.

h. A report for amendment must be approved as to form and style by the Legislative Council staff. When a report for amendment is received by the Secretary without a notation that the report was approved as to form and style by the Legislative Council staff, the Secretary immediately shall cause that report to be delivered to the Legislative Council office with a request that the report be examined and receive a notation approving its form and style.

4. If the committee report is divided as provided in Senate Rule 602, the reports must be placed on the calendar for the next legislative day on the seventh order of business. The presiding officer shall receive and announce a motion that the report of the minority be substituted for the majority committee report. If the minority report is adopted, that report is substituted for the majority report and must be placed on the calendar on the eleventh or fourteenth order of business. If the minority report is not adopted, the majority report is deemed adopted and must be placed on the calendar on the eleventh or fourteenth order of business. If a "do not pass" report is adopted under this subsection, the measure must be placed on the calendar on the eleventh or fourteenth order of business. If no report is adopted under this subsection, the measure must be placed on the calendar on the eleventh or fourteenth order of business unless the measure is subject to rereferal under Senate Rule 329.

5. The Secretary shall ensure that the daily calendar contains appropriate notation of committee reports.

602. Divided committee report.
1. In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon any report, the majority and minority may each make a report as provided by this rule; and all reports, if decorous in language, and respectful to the Senate, must be entered at length in the journal and must identify who voted for each report, and must be announced by the Secretary as provided in Senate Rule 601.

2. A minority report must be signed by at least two members of the committee, or three members of the Appropriations Committee, who voted against the majority report and who have not voted for or signed any other report. A member may not vote for a report and refuse to sign that report. A recorded roll call vote must be taken on the majority report and each minority report.

3. The majority report is either the report signed by the largest number of committee members or the report signed by the committee chairman if that report is one of two or more reports signed by the largest and an equal number of members. The majority report must be placed on the calendar for consideration before consideration of any minority report. Minority reports must be placed on the calendar in order in accordance with the number of committee members signing the reports, with the report signed by the largest number of members being placed on the calendar first.

4. If more than one amendment is recommended by divided reports relating to a particular measure, the presiding officer shall direct that they be placed on the calendar in order in accordance with this rule.

5. The presiding officer shall also rule as to the effect of the adoption of the first report on each subsequent report.

603. Division of report. Whenever the report of any committee, except a conference committee, contains several amendments, any member may have the amendments divided into separate divisions. The question of adoption must be taken separately on each amendment. All approved divisions comprise the report that is to be adopted.

604. Report of select committees. Select committees to whom reference has been made, in all cases, shall report to the Senate the facts and their opinions on the matters referred.

605. Conference committee reports - Exception to Senate Rules 601 and 337. Senate Rules 601 and 337 do not prohibit the reading of a conference committee report and adoption or rejection of any recommended amendments, nor the placing of any bill or resolution affected by the conference committee report on the calendar for final action on the same day the conference committee report is received by a majority vote of the members present.

Chapter VII. Executive Nominations

701. Executive nominations. Upon receipt of nominations from the executive, the Senate shall forthwith consider them. The nominations must be read and be referred to the select committee appointed pursuant to Senate Rule 501, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. The final question on every nomination must be, "Will the Senate advise and
consent to the nomination?" The question must be approved by a majority of the members-elect. The presiding officer shall advise the executive, in writing, of the action taken by the Senate.

Chapter VIII. Rules Manual

801. Mason's Manual. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure governs the Senate in all cases in which it is applicable, and when it is not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate and the Joint Rules of the Senate and House.
Chapter I. Organization and Convening

101. Call to order. The regular session of the House begins at the hour fixed at its last sitting, but if no hour were fixed at that sitting, then at 2:00 p.m., when the Speaker shall take the chair and call the House to order. After prayer by the chaplain, the roll of members must be called and the names of the absentees entered in the journal of the House. If a quorum is present, the Speaker shall proceed with the regular order of business.

102. Absence and presence. As used in these rules, "absent" means not present and "present" means physically in the chamber or room where the session or meeting is being held, and for purposes of a committee meeting, includes participation by means of interactive video or teleconference call. No member or officer of the House, unless unable to attend due to illness or other cause, may be absent from a session of the House, during an entire day, without first having obtained leave from the House, and no one is entitled to draw pay while absent more than one day without leave.

103. Quorum. A quorum for the transaction of business consists of a majority of the members-elect of the House, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members.

104. Legislative day. Each legislative day begins at 7:00 a.m., but the sessions of the House must begin as provided in House Rule 101. No legislative day may be shorter than the natural day.

Chapter II. Officers and Employees

201. Duties of Speaker. The Speaker shall:
1. Preside over the House. The Speaker is charged with all the powers and duties pertaining to the position of presiding officer.
2. Preserve order and decorum. In case of disorderly conduct or disturbance in the galleries or the corridors, the Speaker or the chairman of the Committee of the Whole may order the galleries or corridors to be cleared.
3. Appoint House committees, except as provided by House Rule 501 or when otherwise provided by vote of the House.
4. Sign all acts, addresses, resolutions, writs, warrants, and subpoenas of or issued by order of the House and, while the Legislative Assembly is in session, all vouchers for payment of money out of the appropriation for the Legislative Assembly.

202. Member to preside in place of Speaker. The Speaker may leave the chair and appoint a member to preside.

203. Duties of Chief Clerk. The Chief Clerk of the House shall:
1. Keep correct journals of the proceedings of the House. The Chief Clerk shall request from the Secretary of State a list of all currently registered lobbyists, and shall print a list of those lobbyists in the journal upon the adjournment of the legislative session.
2. Have the custody of all records, accounts, and other papers committed to the Chief Clerk.
3. Post appropriate notices of committee meetings and any other announcements or notices.
4. Prepare a short orientation program for House employees which must be carried on within the first ten days of each session.
5. Keep secure all records and papers belonging to the House. The Chief Clerk shall report all missing bills, resolutions, and papers to the Speaker.
6. Exercise general supervision over all House employees and of all clerical duties appertaining to the business of the House.
7. Keep a record showing the actions taken on and status of all the bills, memorials, and resolutions.
8. Prepare the daily calendar to reflect the action taken and pending on all measures. The Chief Clerk shall provide for the distribution of the completed calendars.
9. Make available identification badges for all members of the House and employees thereof as soon as such persons have been determined.
10. Ensure that all material that is to be distributed to the members’ desks other than that which is personally addressed is first submitted to the Chief Clerk, who shall supervise its distribution. No material may be distributed unless it clearly identifies the party requesting the distribution. The Chief Clerk shall have all properly identified material distributed or submit the same to the Majority and Minority Leaders for their instructions.
11. Perform under the direction of the Speaker all duties pertaining to the office and any other duties as assigned by the Speaker.

204. Preparation and distribution of the journal.
1. Upon completion of the House journal for a legislative day, the Chief Clerk shall deliver to the printer having the contract for printing the legislative journals a complete copy of the House journal.
2. The printer shall deliver to the Chief Clerk copies of the House journal by the time, in the number and style, and on the grade of paper, as may be determined by the Legislative Council. The Chief Clerk shall cause a copy of the House journal to be placed immediately on the desk of each member.

3. Before the House goes into session again, the Committee on Correction and Revision of the Journal shall carefully examine and review the journal of the previous legislative day. The committee shall note any errors or omissions and report the errors or omissions to the House for action.

4. The printer shall set aside twenty-eight copies of the daily journal. Upon termination of the legislative session, the printer shall deliver these copies to the contract binder, who shall assemble the copies into twenty-eight sets of permanent journals.

5. The permanent journals must be bound in hard covers. Two of these sets must be deposited with the Secretary of State, who shall preserve these sets and attach the Secretary of State’s certificate thereto showing the date of delivery and attesting that the copies are identical and official journals as delivered to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall forward one set to the Supreme Court Library, one set to the Law School Library at the University of North Dakota, eight sets to the State Library, two sets to the Attorney General, six sets to the Legislative Council, one set to the Chief Clerk, and one set to each judicial district as determined by the presiding judge of the district.

6. The Chief Clerk shall compile two sets of the daily journals. The Secretary of State may distribute these sets to public officials upon their request if in the discretion of the Secretary of State the public official needs the journals to carry on the functions of office. The Secretary of State may dispose of any of these sets not distributed by the time the next Legislative Assembly convenes.

205. Duties of Sergeant-at-Arms.
1. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, under the direction of the presiding officer, is the executive officer of the body for the enforcement of all rules adopted by the House for the regulation of the House.

2. The House floor is under the immediate supervision of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall see that the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms and the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms perform the duties to which they are especially assigned. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall perform all other services and duties pertaining to the office and as directed by the Speaker.

3. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall clear the floor of the House chamber in front of the railing of all persons, except legislators, legislative employees, legislative guests who have passes, former members of the Legislative Assembly who have passes, and properly identified representatives of the media, during the time period commencing sixty minutes before the House convenes on any legislative day and ending when the House recesses for that calendar day and from 12:00 noon until 1:00 p.m. on any legislative day. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall clear a designated area of the balcony of all persons, except legislative guests who have passes, during the daily session.

4. The Sergeant-at-Arms also shall act as the supply clerk for the House, and is responsible for ordering and distributing supplies and stationery needed by House members and House employees. The Sergeant-at-Arms may maintain a supply room, if space is available, and has sole control over the supply room, provided that the supply room may be operated jointly in cooperation with the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms.

206. Officers and employee positions of the House. The following officers and employee positions are established, with the number, title, and manner of selection for each position as stated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Position</th>
<th>Number of Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chief Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Reporter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sergeant-at-Arms</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Chief Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Committee Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Appropriations Committee Clerks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persons holding Group A positions must be elected by a majority of the members-elect and the results of the vote must be recorded in the journal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Position</th>
<th>Number of Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Chief Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Chief Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations Committee Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bill Clerk</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recording Clerk</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Appropriations Committee Clerks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47 - House Rules
Committee Clerks.................................................................10
Chief Legislative Assistant ..................................................1
Assistant Committee Clerk..................................................3
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms......................................................1
Legislative Assistant - Information Kiosk Attendant...............1
Legislative Assistant - Desk Page..........................................1
Legislative Assistant - Parking Lot Attendant.......................1

Persons holding Group B positions must be appointed by the party having a majority of the members-elect, acting by and through the Employment Committee.

**Group C**
Administrative Assistant to the Speaker.................................1
Administrative Assistant to Majority Leader...........................1
Staff Assistants to Majority Leader........................................2
Administrative Assistant to Minority Leader...........................1
Staff Assistants to Minority Leader........................................2

The Speaker and the Majority and Minority Leaders shall appoint their respective administrative and staff assistants, acting by and through the Employment Committee.

Other employees must be appointed as determined necessary by the Employment Committee and must be allocated to the majority and minority parties in proportion to each party's percentage of the total number of the members-elect and each party shall appoint the persons to the positions allocated to them, acting by and through the Employment Committee. The majority party has the first right to select positions of a group until its allocation is filled.

The powers, duties, and qualifications for each officer or employee are as provided by law, these rules, and the current Legislative Session Employee Handbook.

**Chapter III. Floor Procedures**

**301. Order of business.** The order of business is as follows:
1. Prayer by the Chaplain and Pledge of Allegiance.
2. Calling the Roll.
3. Reference to the Journal.
4. Presentation of Petitions, Communications, and Questions of Personal Privilege.
5. Reports of Standing Committees.
6. Consideration of Amendments.
7. Reports of Select Committees, Procedural Committees, and Certain Divided Committee Reports.
8. Motions and Resolutions.
10. Consideration of Bills and Resolutions on Consent Calendar.
12. Consideration of Messages from the Senate.
13. First Reading of Senate Bills and Resolutions.
14. Second Reading of Senate Bills and Resolutions.
15. Unfinished Business.
17. Announcements.

**302. Presentation of petitions and communications.** Petitions and communications addressed to the House or to the Speaker must be presented by the Speaker under the fourth order of business, but petitions and communications other than official communications from the executive and judicial branches of state government may not be printed in the journal except on motion of the House.

**303. Call of the House.**
1. Thirty-two members of the House may cause a call of the House to be ordered and absent members to be sent for, but a call may not be ordered while a vote is being taken.
2. The call being requested, the Speaker shall require those desiring the call to rise, and if thirty-two or more members rise, the call must be ordered.
3. The call being ordered, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall close the door and allow no members to leave the chamber.
4. The Chief Clerk shall then call the roll and furnish the Sergeant-at-Arms with a list of those members absent without leave, and that officer shall proceed to find and bring in those absentees.

5. While the House is under call, no business can be transacted except to receive and act on the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms and no motion is in order except a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call, and the motion may not be adopted unless a majority of all members elect vote in favor of the motion.

6. Upon a report of the Sergeant-at-Arms showing that all members who were absent without leave, naming them, are present, the call is at an end, the door must be opened, and the House shall proceed with the business pending at the time the call was made.

304. Order and decorum. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum and decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the House. When the Speaker is putting the question, no member may walk out, or across the House, nor when a member is speaking, may any person entertain any private discourse, or pass between the person speaking and the chair. A member called to order shall immediately sit down unless permitted to explain, and the House, if appealed to, shall decide the case. If there is no appeal, the decision of the chair stands. On appeal, no member may speak more than once without leave of the House. When a member is called to order for offensive language, there may be no debate.

305. Recognition by the Speaker. Every member desiring to speak shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker, and shall remain standing in place before proceeding to speak until recognized by the Speaker. When two or more members rise at the same time to speak, the Speaker shall designate the member who is to speak first, but in all other cases the member who rises first and addresses the Speaker must be the first recognized.

306. Rules of debate. No member may speak more than twice on the same question without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak on the question pending has spoken. No member may speak for more than ten minutes the first time, nor more than five minutes the second time. This rule does not apply to the Majority and Minority Leaders and the chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, nor to a spokesman designated by that chairman.

307. Motion to be seconded and stated. No motion may be stated by the Speaker or debated unless the motion has been seconded. The motion must then be stated by the Speaker before the debate.

308. Motions in writing. All motions except to adjourn, postpone, or refer must be reduced to writing and read at length if required by any member of the House.

309. Motion may be withdrawn. After a motion is stated by the Speaker, the motion is in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before amendment or decision. However, all motions must be entered in the journal, whether rejected or adopted, together with the name of the member moving the same.

310. Interruption. No member may interrupt another member who is speaking in debate, except on question of privilege.

311. Questions of personal privilege. A member raising a question of personal privilege shall confine any remarks to those that concern the member personally, and when speaking under a personal privilege, a member has no right to chastise any other member.

312. Motions during debate. When a question is under debate, no motion may be received, except to fix the time to which to adjourn; to adjourn; to permit a member to vote; to lay on the table; to move the previous question; to close, limit, or extend debate (which six kinds of motions must be decided without debate); to move to postpone to a day certain; to refer; and to amend. These motions have precedence in the order in which they are named. No motion to postpone to a day certain or to refer, having been decided, may be entertained again on the same day.

313. Order in which question put. All questions, whether in committee or in the House, must be put in the order in which they are moved, except in the case of privileged questions.

314. Previous question. If a motion calling for the previous question, or any other motion to end debate, carries by a majority vote of the members present, the question must be put immediately, and no member may speak except on a request for information or on a parliamentary inquiry. A member may not move the previous question if that member is debating the issue before the House.

315. Disposition of question laid on the table. A question laid on the table is deemed finally disposed of whenever a motion to adjourn without fixing a time for reconvening is approved.

316. Stating of question and verification. Questions must be put in substantially the following form: "As many as are in favor of (as the case may be), say aye"; and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are opposed, say nay." If the Speaker is in doubt or verification is requested by any member, the Speaker shall again put the question and
the vote must be tabulated. The Speaker shall use only the total ayes and nays to determine if the question prevailed. The fact that the question prevailed or failed must be entered in the journal without mention of the number of ayes or nays.

317. Nondebatable motions. The following motions are not debatable:
1. Adjournment.
2. Clincher.
3. Fix the time of adjournment.
4. Order of the day.
5. Reading of papers.
7. Suspension of the rules.
8. Lay on the table.
9. Previous question.
10. Close, limit, or extend debate.
11. Permit a member to vote.

318. Votes required for certain questions.
1. The following questions require a majority vote of the members of the House present and voting:
   a. Action, other than referrals or rereferrals to the Appropriations Committee on certain measures, as authorized in House Rule 329.
   b. Order to a chairman to report a measure back from committee, as provided in House Rule 510.
   c. Adoption of amendments, as provided in House Rule 601.
   d. Reconsideration of the adoption of an amendment, as provided in House Rule 348.
   e. Adoption of propositions of a divided question if the division would require a majority vote of the members present, as provided in House Rule 319.
   f. Adoption of conference committee reports, as provided in House Rule 605.
   g. Previous question, as provided in House Rule 314.
   h. To close, limit, or extend debate.
   i. To return a measure requested by the Senate before action, as provided in Joint Rule 204.
   j. To have the Speaker refuse to sign any bill the Senate refuses to return, as provided in House Rule 350.
   k. To request preparation of a fiscal note, as provided in Joint Rule 501.
   l. Suspension of the rules, as provided in House Rule 324.
   m. Any question for which another vote is not required by the Constitution or another rule.

2. The following questions require a majority vote of the members-elect of the House:
   a. Passage of bills, as provided in Section 13, Article IV, of the Constitution and House Rule 339.
   b. Passage of proposed amendments to the Constitution of North Dakota, as provided in Section 16, Article IV, of the Constitution.
   c. Ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as provided in House Rule 339.
   d. To recede before a conference in a case where a majority governs, as provided in Joint Rule 202.
   e. To constitute a quorum, as provided in House Rule 103.
   f. Election of certain House employees, as provided in House Rule 206.
   g. Suspension of further proceedings under a call of the House, as provided in House Rule 303.
   h. Adoption of propositions of a divided question if the division would require a majority vote of the members-elect, as provided in House Rule 319.
   i. Reconsideration of questions other than adoption of amendments if before the end of the next legislative day, as provided in House Rule 348.
   j. Adoption of a clincher motion, as provided in House Rule 349.

3. The following questions require a two-thirds vote of the members of the House present and voting, which two-thirds may, in no event, constitute fewer than a majority of the members-elect of the House:
   a. Introduction of measures after deadline, as provided in House Rule 402.
   b. Return of measures to other house after action taken, as provided in Joint Rule 204.

4. The following questions require a two-thirds vote of the members-elect of the House:
   a. Initiated and referred measures amended or repealed within seven years after enactment or approval, as provided in Section 8, Article III, of the Constitution and House Rule 339.
   b. Emergency clauses, as provided in Section 13, Article IV, of the Constitution.
   c. Vetoed measures, reconsideration, as provided in Section 9, Article V, of the Constitution.
   d. Adoption of propositions of a divided question if the division would require a two-thirds vote of the members-elect, as provided in House Rule 319.
   e. To recede before a conference in a case where two-thirds governs, as provided in Joint Rule 202.
   f. Second reading same day as report, as provided in House Rule 337.
   g. Reconsideration after the next legislative day, as provided in House Rule 348.
   h. Reconsideration after a clincher motion, as provided in House Rule 349.
i. Suspension of requirement that copies of amendments be distributed before acted on, as provided in House Rule 601.

j. Amendment, reconsideration, or suspension of a joint rule, as provided in Joint Rule 105.

5. The following questions require the unanimous consent of the members of the House:
   a. Suspension of the rules and passage of a bill neither printed nor heard by a committee, as provided in House Rule 324.
   b. Reconsideration or suspension of a standing rule or order requiring unanimous consent, as provided in House Rule 324.
   c. Amendment of measures on second reading except to amend the title, as provided in House Rule 333.
   d. Withdrawal of a measure after it has been referred to committee, as provided in House Rule 331.

319. **Division of question.**

1. If a question before the House contains more than one proposal, any member may have the question divided, except a question on the adoption of a conference committee report or on the second reading and final passage of a measure resulting from the adoption of a conference committee report may not be divided.

2. A proposal to divide a question must be submitted in writing to the Speaker in advance of the floor session at which the measure is placed on the calendar for consideration.

3. A question containing more than one proposal may be divided only if each resulting division is so distinct and separate it can stand as a complete proposition without being rewritten.

4. A roll call vote must be ordered for each division of a bill.

5. Each division of a divided question requires the same vote for adoption that the division would require if it stood alone.

6. After voting on all divisions, the approved divisions comprise the question before the House.

320. **Roll call vote.** Except as required by the Constitution or these rules, a roll call vote may not be ordered unless requested by one-sixth of those members present. When a recorded roll call vote is ordered pursuant to this rule, the results must be printed in the journal in their entirety.

321. **Vote by members.** Every member who is present, before the vote is announced from the chair, shall vote for or against the question before the House, unless the House excuses the member. A member cannot cast a vote on behalf of another member unless the vote is cast according to verbal instructions announced to the House by that other member while in the chamber. However, any member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill shall disclose the fact to the House and may not vote thereon without the consent of the House. A "personal or private interest" is an interest that affects the member directly, individually, uniquely, and substantially.

322. **Procedure in excusing member from voting.** When a member asks to be excused, or declines to vote, the member shall be required to state the member's reasons. Upon motion, the question must be put to the House, "Shall the member, for the reasons stated, be permitted to vote?" which must be decided without debate. These proceedings must occur before the taking of the vote.

323. **Vote by Speaker.** The Speaker shall vote on all questions taken by roll call vote, except on appeals from the Speaker's decision, and in all elections or decisions called for by any member.

324. **Suspension of rules.** No standing rule or order of the House may be reconsidered or suspended except by a vote of a majority of the members present, and no motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill may be entertained except by unanimous consent, unless the bill has first been printed and considered by a committee, nor may any standing rule or order requiring unanimous consent be reconsidered or suspended without unanimous consent.

325. **Reading of bills and resolutions.** Every bill requiring the approval of the Governor, and every resolution proposing a change in the Constitution of North Dakota, or ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, must be read two separate times, but the first reading and second reading may not be on the same day.

326. **Consideration of other resolutions.** Every resolution other than those referred to in House Rule 325 or 407 must be read once and referred by the Speaker to an appropriate standing committee or, on motion, to a select committee, unless otherwise ordered by vote of the House.

327. **Resolutions during special sessions.** During a special session of the Legislative Assembly called by the Governor, the House may consider any resolution or concurrent resolution that is on a subject having a major impact on the economic well-being of the state without referring the measure to a committee, and the House may take final action on the measure on the same legislative day as the day the measure is introduced.

328. **Measures referred to committee.** Upon the first reading of a bill or concurrent resolution, the Speaker shall refer it to an appropriate standing committee, unless the House, by motion, decides to refer it to a select or other standing committee, or to the Committee of the Whole. If the bill or resolution is referred to the Committee of the Whole, the bill or resolution must come up for consideration the next day, unless otherwise ordered by the House.
329. Measures referred to Appropriations Committee.

1. Every bill providing an appropriation of five thousand dollars or more must be referred or rereferred to and acted on by the Appropriations Committee before final action by the House thereon, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the members present.

2. Every bill or resolution to which is attached a fiscal note stating that the measure has an effect of fifty thousand dollars or more on the appropriation for a state agency or department must be rereferred to and acted upon by the Appropriations Committee before final action by the House thereon, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of the members present.

3. A bill or resolution required to be referred or rereferred to the Appropriations Committee which received a do not pass recommendation from committee and then is passed by the House is deemed reconsidered and must be referred to and acted upon by the Appropriations Committee if that measure has not been referred or rereferred to the Appropriations Committee before passage. The Appropriations Committee shall report the measure back to the House for action in accordance with these rules.

4. Except for bills approved for introduction after the deadline for introduction of bills, all House bills required to be rereferred to the Appropriations Committee must be rereferred not later than the twenty-third legislative day and all Senate bills required to be rereferred to the Appropriations Committee must be rereferred not later than the fifty-fifth legislative day. If an appropriation bill is not reported to the floor and rereferred as required herein, the bill is deemed rereferred and is under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Committee at the end of the twenty-third or fifty-fifth legislative day, as appropriate.

330. Rereferral to committee. A measure that is to be rereferred to a committee as the result of a committee report or House rules must be rereferred after action on any amendment recommended by the committee report or before any vote on the committee report if no amendment is recommended. When the report of the committee of rereferral is presented to the House, the Chief Clerk shall announce every report to the House which was made on that measure.

331. Withdrawal of measures. After referral as provided in House Rule 328, the bill or resolution may not be withdrawn without unanimous consent of the House. A bill or resolution that has been placed on the calendar after receipt of a committee report may not be withdrawn.

332. Amending bills. No bill may be amended, extended, or incorporated in any other bill by reference to its title only, except in the case of definitions and procedural provisions, but the portion amended, extended, or incorporated must be set out at length and reenacted. No bill may be amended during its pendency in the House in a manner that changes its general subject matter.

333. Amend or rerefer from the floor. No amendment to a bill or resolution, other than one to amend the title, may be considered on second reading without unanimous consent of the House, nor may any floor amendment be considered on sixth order without unanimous consent of the House, but all bills and resolutions may be rereferred to committee at any time before their passage. No amendment of a measure reported from a conference committee or of a measure on the calendar as the result of a motion to concur or not concur in amendments by the Senate may be made on second reading.

334. Amendments to title. The title to any bill may be amended at any time during its pendency in the House.

335. Engrossment. All House bills amended in committee must be properly engrossed before their second reading and final passage. All House bills are deemed properly engrossed upon adoption of amendments. Any Senate bill amended in the House may, before second reading, be engrossed on motion of the House or on request of a leader.

336. Setting time certain for floor debate. If a committee chairman determines that amendments recommended or a bill or resolution considered by the chairman's committee presents important issues of public concern, the chairman, after consultation with and approval of the Speaker, may request the Majority Leader to set a time certain for floor debate on the amendments when placed on the calendar for consideration during the sixth order of business or the bill or resolution when it has been placed on the calendar for consideration during the eleventh or fourteenth order of business. The Majority Leader may set an exact time when the amendments, bill, or resolution will be debated, and when that time is reached, the Speaker shall hold any other matters pending at that time in abeyance until such time as the scheduled floor debate has been completed.

337. Second reading. No bill requiring the approval of the Governor, no resolution proposing a change in the Constitution of North Dakota, and no resolution ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be referred, except in the case of a bill or resolution that is prefiled pursuant to House Rule 401, or amended until it has been read; nor may any such bill or resolution have its second reading and final passage until at least one day after it has been reported to the House by the committee to which it was referred, provided that any such bill or resolution may have its second reading and final passage on the same day it is reported back when so ordered by two-thirds of the members-elect of the House.
338. Disposition of measures after fifty-third legislative day. After the fifty-third legislative day, all bills and resolutions under consideration must immediately be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage.

339. Final passage. No bill may become a law except by a vote of the majority of the members-elect of each house; however, the Lieutenant Governor may vote as provided in Senate Rule 323 if the Senate is equally divided. A bill may not become law unless on final passage the vote is taken by roll call and the names of those voting, with a record of their vote, are entered in the journal. No measure enacted or approved by a vote of the electors may be repealed or amended by the Legislative Assembly for seven years from the effective date of the measure, except by a two-thirds roll call vote of all members elected to each house. Ratification of amendments to the Constitution of the United States must be by concurrent resolution approved by a majority, upon roll call vote, of the members elected to each house, except as provided in Senate Rule 323.

340. Voice votes. Except as provided in House Rule 341, or when a roll call vote is requested under House Rule 320, or when a verification vote is requested under House Rule 344, action that results in final disposition of a resolution must be taken by voice vote and the results must be recorded in the journal.

341. Recorded roll call votes. Except as provided in House Rule 315, no action by the House which may result in final disposition of a bill, a resolution that provides for the expenditure of money, or a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment may be taken except by a recorded roll call vote, and the vote of each member, or a record of the member's absence or failure to vote, must be recorded in the journal. As used in this rule, "final disposition" includes any procedure that, barring reconsideration, results in the House being unable to give further consideration during that legislative session to the particular measure that was under consideration.

342. Right to change vote. A member has the right to change the member's vote before the Speaker has announced that the vote is closed, but not thereafter.

343. Announcement of vote. The Chief Clerk shall tabulate the vote. The Speaker shall announce the vote and declare whether the bill has passed and whether the emergency clause, if any, has carried.

344. Verification of vote. When the vote has been announced, any member may immediately require that the vote be verified.

345. Explanation of vote. Immediately following the announcement of the vote by the Speaker, but not before, any member may explain the member's vote and have the member's remarks recorded in the journal.

346. Recording remarks in journal. When a member desires to have the member's remarks, other than those in explanation of the member's vote, recorded in the journal, the member shall inform the Journal Reporter before speaking and the remarks must be recorded. Except for the Majority or Minority Leader or the Assistant Majority or Minority Leader with respect to the remarks of a member of that leader's party, no member may request the remarks of any other member be recorded in the journal.

347. Transmittal of measure to Senate - Notice of intention to reconsider.
   1. After the second reading of a bill or resolution, the Chief Clerk shall retain the bill or resolution until the end of the next legislative day, unless the bill or resolution has previously been disposed of.
   2. On the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh legislative days and after the fifty-seventh legislative day, the Chief Clerk shall transmit the bill or resolution to the Senate immediately upon adjournment of the last session on that day unless action on the bill or resolution is pending as the result of the House passing a motion to reconsider or unless the Majority or Minority Leader has given notice of intention to move the reconsideration of that bill or resolution.
   3. After the sixty-sixth legislative day, the Chief Clerk shall transmit the bill or resolution to the Senate immediately after the second reading of the bill or resolution unless the Majority or Minority Leader has given notice of intention to move the reconsideration of that bill or resolution.
   4. When a member in explaining the member's vote states to the House that the member's vote is for the purpose of reconsideration, that statement also is notice of such intention.
   5. If notice is given by a member other than the Majority or Minority Leader but the motion to reconsider is not made before the end of the next legislative day, the Chief Clerk shall transmit the bill or resolution to the Senate at the end of that next legislative day.

348. Motion for reconsideration.
   1. Any member may move for reconsideration of a question if any of the following apply:
      a. The member voted on the prevailing side of the question ("prevailing side of a question" is the side that voted "aye" on a question that passed, and "nay" on a question that failed);
      b. The member did not vote on the question; or
      c. The member voted on the question and the ayes and nays were not recorded.

53 - House Rules
2. A motion to reconsider must be decided by a majority vote of the members-elect, except that a motion to reconsider adoption of an amendment must be decided by a majority vote of the members present.
3. In the case of a bill, resolution, or amendment to the Constitution, the motion to reconsider, if made after the end of the next legislative day following the action on the measure, requires a two-thirds vote of the members-elect.
4. The vote by which any measure passed or failed to pass may not be reconsidered more than once in any legislative day. For purposes of this subsection, a clincher motion that fails is not a motion to reconsider.
5. No motion to reconsider may be made unless the matter is in possession of the House.
6. Determination of any vote required under this rule must be by a verification vote.

349. Clincher motion. A motion that any action taken by the House be reconsidered and that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, if carried by a majority vote of the members-elect, has the effect of preventing reconsideration except upon a two-thirds vote of the members-elect. The motion must be decided without debate.

350. Refusal of Senate to return bill. Upon a majority vote of the members of the House present, the Speaker shall refuse to sign any bill that may have passed the House and which the Senate has refused to return for further consideration after a proper request to do so.

351. Return of House measure with amendment. Upon the return to the House of a House bill or resolution that was amended and passed by the Senate, the Speaker shall refer the measure to the chairman of the standing committee that reported the measure to the House. The chairman shall recommend whether to concur in the amendments. If the recommendation is not to concur or to appoint a conference committee, the Speaker shall appoint a conference committee. Without objection, a motion to accept recommendations to not concur and to appoint conference committees must be voted on in a single vote. If any member objects to voting on a recommendation to not concur and to appoint a conference committee with other recommendations to not concur and to appoint conference committees, that recommendation must be voted on as a separate item.

352. Concurrence in Senate amendments. Upon adoption of a motion to concur in amendments adopted by the Senate and explained to the House, the bill or resolution must be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage. A measure placed on the calendar under this rule may be acted on immediately after placement on the calendar.

353. Enrollment. All House bills and resolutions that have passed both houses must be enrolled and presented to the presiding officers of the House and Senate for signatures, and when so signed, bills must be presented to the Governor for approval.

354. Signing of bills. The Speaker shall sign all bills and resolutions passed by both houses.

355. Procedure on Senate bills. A similar mode of procedure must be observed with bills that have originated in and passed the Senate as with bills that have originated in the House. The printing or engrossing of those bills may be ordered as provided in these rules.

356. Procedure on receipt of vetoed bills. Upon receipt of a vetoed bill and objections, the Chief Clerk shall place the bill on the eleventh order of business on the calendar.

357. Motion to adjourn. A motion to adjourn is always in order, except when a member is addressing the chair or a vote is being taken.

358. Members retain seats. When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker announces the adjournment.

359. Objection to reading of papers. When the reading of a paper is requested and there is an objection by any member, the objection must be upheld or rejected by the House without debate.

360. Electrical voting system. Unless otherwise ordered, any vote may be taken by means of the electrical voting system, which is under the control of the Speaker.

1. Introduction of guests in the House is limited to those individuals called on to address the House and former members of the Legislative Assembly. The presence of other guests in groups may be announced daily on the electronic message boards.
2. No person may be admitted to the floor of the House except state officers; justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the district courts; present and former members of Congress; present and former members of the Legislative Assembly; present officers and officials; all employees of both houses of the Legislative Assembly; reporters for newspapers; and any other person granted admission by the Speaker.
3. No member may have more than one guest on the floor during any period guests are restricted under House Rule 205. No member may have more than one guest in the morning on the floor during a session and one guest
in the afternoon on the floor during a session. The guest must be seated with the member at the time the session
convenes and may not leave the floor during debate. No guest may be seated with the member after that
member's original guest for that session leaves the floor.
4. For the purposes of this rule, the floor of the House is all of the first floor of the House chamber in front of the
railing.

362. Telephones and pagers. A wireless telephone or pager may not be used in the House chamber during a floor
session or in a House committee room during a committee meeting in that room.

363. Determination of seniority seating in House chamber.
1. Seniority is measured by the total number of years a member has served in the Legislative Assembly, regardless
of continuity of terms of office, and includes service in the Senate.
2. Seating of members must be in the following order and other members of each district delegation of the same
political party must be seated immediately after each of the members indicated:
a. The Majority Leader.
b. The Minority Leader.
c. The Assistant Majority Leader.
d. The Assistant Minority Leader.
e. Past Speakers in the order of seniority.
f. The Speaker.
g. The remaining members in the order of seniority.
3. Seat numbers 40 and 64 are reserved for the Majority Leader and Minority Leader.
4. Seat number 86 is reserved for the Speaker.
5. The Speaker may permit extra seats on the floor of the House chamber to be utilized by members of the press,
and may reserve certain seats for that purpose.
6. When two or more members have exactly the same seniority as determined pursuant to subsection 1, seating
among those members must be in ascending numerical order based on the number of the district represented.
When two or more members from the same district or multidistrict have equal seniority, the member or members
of the party of the Speaker, if any, must be seated first; thereafter members must be listed in alphabetical order for
seating purposes.

Chapter IV. Bills and Resolutions

401. Who may introduce - Joint sponsorship - Prefiling.
1. Any bill or resolution that conforms to statutory requirements and these rules, within the number and time
prescribed, may be introduced by any member, standing committee, or the Legislative Management, by filing the
bill or resolution with the Chief Clerk, who shall number consecutively each bill or resolution.
2. Any bill or resolution may have, following and separate from the name or names of the House sponsor or
sponsors, the name of each sponsor from the Senate. A bill or resolution may not have more than twelve members
of the Legislative Assembly as sponsors.
3. Any bill or resolution may be introduced after the organizational session adjourns and before the convening of the
regular session by prefiling the bill or resolution with the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council shall number
those bills and resolutions, identify the sponsoring committee as assigned by the Speaker, arrange for the posting
of notice of hearing, and deliver those bills and resolutions to the Chief Clerk. Prefiled bills and resolutions may not
be withdrawn, except on the floor of the House in the manner provided by the rules. Prefiled bills and resolutions
are not confidential.

402. When introduced.
1. No member other than the Majority and Minority Leaders may introduce more than five bills as prime sponsor after
the third legislative day. No bill may be introduced after the eighth legislative day, and no resolution, except those
resolutions described in subsection 3, may be introduced after the sixteenth legislative day, except upon approval
of a majority of the Delayed Bills Committee or upon two-thirds vote of the members of the House present and
voting.
2. No member of the Legislative Assembly on April first of the year before a regular legislative session may submit a
bill mandating health insurance coverage of services or payment for specified providers as described in North
Dakota Century Code Section 54-03-28 for consideration by the Employee Benefits Programs Committee after
April first of the year before a regular legislative session. No member of the Legislative Assembly taking legislative
office for the first time after November thirtieth of the year before a regular legislative session may submit a bill
mandating health insurance coverage of services or payment for specified providers as described in North Dakota
Century Code Section 54-03-28 for consideration by the Employee Benefits Programs Committee after the first
Wednesday following adjournment of the organizational session.
3. No bill introduced at the request of an executive agency or the Supreme Court may be introduced after the close of business on the day after the adjournment of the organizational session, except upon approval of a majority of the Delayed Bills Committee.

4. Resolutions that propose amendments to the Constitution of North Dakota and resolutions directing the Legislative Management to carry out a study may not be introduced after the thirty-fourth legislative day.

403. Delayed bills and resolutions. The Delayed Bills Committee shall receive from the Chief Clerk every bill and resolution offered for introduction after the time for introduction as limited by House Rule 402, and, on the same or the next legislative day after receiving the measure, shall inform the House whether the introduction of the measure has been approved. If a majority of the committee favors introduction, the sponsor may introduce the measure. Each measure approved for introduction must bear the name or names of the sponsor or sponsors and must note the approval of the Delayed Bills Committee.

404. Form of bills - Copies.
1. Every bill and resolution must be in typewritten form and at least two copies must be filed with the Chief Clerk.
2. Each bill and resolution must have typed on it the name of each sponsor introducing the bill or resolution.
3. The enacting clause of a bill must be: "BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA".
4. No bill may embrace more than one subject, which must be expressed in its title.
5. If a bill amends a present statute, the portion thereof constituting the amendment or amendments must be underscored. In a bill that contains sections amending existing statutes and sections that will be new law, the portion containing the amendment to the existing statute and all of each section containing new law must be underscored. Any matter contained in the present statute but deleted in the proposed amended statute must be contained in the typewritten bill, but must be set off from the remainder of the text by typing a line through the deleted matter. Where bills sponsored by the Legislative Management do not use the above devices, such bills must be accompanied by appropriate explanatory notations outlining the changes to be effected. All bills and resolutions to be introduced in the House must be in the form and style the Legislative Council prescribes.
6. The Chief Clerk, upon receiving the copies of a bill or resolution as provided by this rule, shall proceed as follows: (a) If the covered copy of the bill or resolution has attached to it a notation that the bill or resolution was approved as to form and style by the Legislative Council, the Chief Clerk shall number the bill or resolution as provided in House Rule 401 and, after first reading and referral, shall distribute the copies as provided in this rule; or (b) If the covered copy of the bill does not have a notation of approval as to form and style by the Legislative Council attached, the Chief Clerk shall proceed as provided in House Rule 405.
7. The Chief Clerk, after compliance with this rule and after first reading, shall distribute the copies of a bill or resolution received as follows: The covered copy and one additional copy must be delivered to the chairman of the committee to which the measure is referred; one copy must be delivered to the Speaker; six copies must be delivered to the Legislative Council; one copy must remain in the custody of the Chief Clerk until otherwise directed by the House; except in the case of bills or resolutions printed on order of the Legislative Council pursuant to House Rule 406, two copies must be delivered to the printer having the contract for the printing of bills; three copies must be available for representatives of news media; and one copy must be given to the prime sponsor.

405. Approval of measures as to form and style.
1. When a bill or resolution, with the requisite number of copies, is filed with the Chief Clerk without a notation attached to the covered copy stating that the bill or resolution was approved as to form and style by the Legislative Council, the Chief Clerk immediately shall cause that bill or resolution to be delivered to the Legislative Council with a written request that the bill or resolution be examined and receive a notation approving its form and style.
2. When the Legislative Council receives a bill or resolution from the Chief Clerk pursuant to this rule, it shall see that the bill or resolution is in the form and style required by law, legislative rule, and the drafting rules promulgated by the Legislative Council.
3. When the Legislative Council has ensured that the bill or resolution meets all requirements regarding form and style, the bill or resolution and all copies must be returned to the Chief Clerk with a notation of approval attached to the covered copy.
4. If the Legislative Council, due to the exercise of its responsibilities under this rule, is not able to deliver an approved bill or resolution to the Chief Clerk before expiration of the last legislative day for normal introduction, the Chief Clerk, whenever such an approved bill or resolution is received, shall proceed to file it as if it had been received on the final legislative day for normal introduction.

406. Printing of bills and resolutions. All bills requiring the approval of the Governor, all resolutions proposing a change in the Constitution of North Dakota, and all resolutions ratifying an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, after the first reading, must be printed unless otherwise ordered by the House. Bills and resolutions that are prefilled pursuant to House Rule 401 may be printed on order of the Legislative Council.
407. Limitation on commendatory resolutions. No resolution that commends, lauds, congratulates, or otherwise honors any person or group, other than a memorial resolution extending condolences, may be introduced or further considered unless the person or group is being recognized for an achievement that has brought national attention or recognition.

408. Constitutional amendments - Statement of intent. Every resolution proposing a change in the Constitution of North Dakota must contain a statement setting forth in clear and precise language the legislative purpose and intent of the proposed change. The statement must clearly represent the substance and effect of the proposed change.

409. Reference to bills in journal. All references in the journal to House and Senate bills must be by number only, except that on first and second readings such references must be by number and title.

Chapter V. Committees

501. Standing committees.
1. The Committee on Committees consists of eleven members. The Majority Leader, by virtue of office, is a member of the committee and shall serve as its chairman. The Speaker, by virtue of office, is a member of the committee and is the vice chairman of the committee. The Majority Leader shall appoint five other members from the majority party and four members from the minority party to the committee. The committee shall appoint standing committees concerned with matters in the fields as indicated and procedural committees.
2. The five-day standing committee is Appropriations: (22 members) Bills and resolutions referred or rereferred under House Rule 329. Except for the committee chairman, each member of the committee must be appointed to one of the following divisions of the committee which, for purposes of North Dakota Century Code Section 54-03-10, are deemed standing committees:
   a. Education and Environment.
   c. Human Resources.
3. The three-day standing committees are:
   a. Education: (13 members)
      Public Schools; Libraries; Institutions of Higher Learning.
   b. Finance and Taxation: (14 members)
      Public Debt; Taxes and Tax Laws.
   c. Human Services: (13 members)
      Human Services; Public Health; Public Safety.
   d. Industry, Business and Labor: (15 members)
      Banks and Banking; Corporations; Insurance; Matters pertaining to Private Business and Industry; Workers' Compensation; Unemployment Compensation; Labor Laws and kindred subjects.
   e. Judiciary: (14 members)
      Elections and Election Privileges; Judiciary; Constitutional Revision.
4. The two-day standing committees are:
   a. Agriculture: (13 members)
      Agriculture; Livestock; Drainage and Irrigation; Warehouse and Grain Grading.
   b. Energy and Natural Resources: (13 members)
      Game and Fish; Public Lands; Mines and Mining; Gas and Oil; Forestry.
   c. Government and Veterans Affairs: (14 members)
      State and Federal Affairs; Government Pensions and Benefits; Military and Veterans Affairs; Industrial Commission and institutions under its supervision; State Historical Society and State Parks.
   d. Political Subdivisions: (15 members)
      Cities; Counties; Townships; Park Districts; Apportionment.
   e. Transportation: (14 members)
      Highways and Bridges; Railroads; Motor Vehicles; Airlines and Airports.
5. The procedural committees are:
   a. Arrangements for House Committee Rooms, to consist of three members.
   b. Correction and Revision of the Journal, to consist of five members.
   c. Delayed Bills, to consist of five members.
   d. Employment, to consist of five members.
   e. Inaugural Planning, to consist of three members.
   f. Rules, to consist of seven members.

502. Limitations on committee membership. Each member shall serve on two standing committees, except the Speaker and the Majority Leader, who may not serve on any standing committee, the Minority Leader, who may be appointed to any standing committee by the Committee on Committees, and all members of the Appropriations Committee, who may not serve on any other standing committee. No member of the House may be appointed to more
than one 3-day and one 2-day committee. The Speaker and the Majority and Minority Leaders may participate in all standing committees but may not vote therein except that the Minority Leader may vote on any committee to which the Minority Leader has been appointed.

503. Committee chairman. The Majority Leader shall appoint the chairman and vice chairman of each committee. The Majority Leader shall designate a chairman if the appointed chairman and vice chairman are absent for an extended period of time.

504. Committee meetings.
1. The Appropriations Committee meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week.
2. The three-day committees meet on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week.
3. The two-day committees meet on Thursday and Friday of each week.
4. The chairman of any committee, or a majority of that committee, may call meetings at times and on other days as deemed necessary.

505. Appropriations Committee meetings. In addition to the meetings authorized under House Rule 504, the Appropriations Committee may meet for not more than five calendar days during the period after the organizational session has adjourned and the regular session is convened, as called by the Majority Leader. The chairman shall cause notice of the time and place of the meetings to be posted.

506. Notice of hearings. On Wednesday of each week, with respect to three-day committees, and on Thursday of each week, with respect to the Appropriations Committee and two-day committees, each chairman shall deliver to the Chief Clerk a notice of the time and place of the meetings of the chairman's committee for the following week, including a list of the bills and resolutions to be considered. This rule does not prevent a change in such schedule as to time, place, or bill or resolution, if circumstances may so require. The decision of the chairman in this regard is final. The Chief Clerk shall cause the schedule to be posted.

507. Committee procedures.
1. In all cases, a majority of the committee constitutes a quorum.
2. The committee chairman or the member who is duly appointed to act as chairman shall ensure that minutes of committee hearings and deliberations are kept. The minutes must be arranged by the bills or resolutions discussed, designated by number. The minutes must contain a short phrase explaining what the bill or resolution relates to and the names and addresses of all persons who appear in relation to the bill or resolution and a brief summary of their remarks. The minutes also must include a record of recommended amendments to the bill or resolution, and a recorded roll call vote of the committee members on each bill or resolution that is referred out of the committee and, in the case of divided reports, on each report.
3. Upon adjournment of the legislative session, the minutes must be delivered to the Legislative Council and must be retained by the Council for a period of not less than one year.

508. Hearing of measures. Every bill and resolution referred to committee must be scheduled for a hearing in committee, and a hearing must be held on the bill or resolution before the appropriate deadline for reporting the bill or resolution back to the House. This rule does not apply to a bill or resolution withdrawn either before being scheduled for a hearing or before the hearing is held.

509. Reporting of measures. Except for an appropriations bill, a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of North Dakota, or a resolution directing an interim study by the Legislative Management, no House bill or resolution may be held in a committee for more than thirty legislative days after it is referred to the committee, unless an extension of time is granted by the House. Except for a bill introduced after the deadline for introducing bills, a resolution directing an interim study by the Legislative Management or a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of North Dakota, all House bills and resolutions must be reported back to the House no later than the thirty-fourth legislative day. A resolution directing an interim study by the Legislative Management or proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of North Dakota must be reported back to the House no later than the fortieth legislative day. A bill introduced after the deadline for introducing bills must be reported back to the House within five legislative days after the day of introduction. A bill or resolution not reported back as required by this rule must automatically be placed on the calendar without recommendation. Senate bills and resolutions must be reported back to the House by the sixty-third legislative day. Senate bills received after the crossover deadline must be reported back to the House within five legislative days after the day of receipt.

510. Recalling measure from committee. The chairman of any committee to which a bill or resolution has been referred, if so ordered by a vote of the majority of the House members present, shall report the bill or resolution back to the House forthwith.
511. Limitation on changes to measures rereferred. The Appropriations Committee may not change the intent of any measure rereferred to it after a hearing in another standing committee of the House, unless necessitated by consideration of the appropriation contained in the measure.

Chapter VI. Committee Reports

   1. The report of a committee must provide for one or more of the following recommendations with respect to the bill or resolution: do pass, do not pass, be amended, be rereferred to another committee, or be placed on the calendar without recommendation. However, when a committee fails to adopt any of the above recommendations due to the lack of a majority, the chairman shall report the bill to the floor with whatever minority reports individual committee members may request in accordance with House Rule 602.
   2. During the fifth order of business, the Chief Clerk shall announce that committee reports have been received, if such is the case, and shall list the bill or resolution number, or other identifier, and state the accompanying committee recommendation. If the committee report is divided pursuant to House Rule 602, the Chief Clerk shall announce the majority and minority report, or reports, as well.
   3. a. If the committee report is for amendment, the proposed amendment must be placed on the calendar for the next legislative day on the sixth order of business. After the fifty-third legislative day, the proposed amendment must be placed on the calendar on the sixth order of business immediately after the report of the committee is received. On sixth order, the Speaker shall announce that without objection, the proposed amendments on the sixth order are deemed approved. If any member objects to a proposed amendment being approved with other proposed amendments, that amendment must be voted on as a separate item.
      b. No action may be taken on an amendment until a verbatim copy of the amendment has been distributed to each member; provided, that on a two-thirds vote of the members-elect, this may be suspended, and the amendment acted on immediately after the report of the committee.
      c. If the amendment is adopted by a majority vote of the members present, the amended measure must then be placed on the calendar for the next legislative day under the applicable order of business for second reading and final passage except as provided in subdivision e or g.
      d. If the amendment is rejected, the measure without amendment must be placed on the calendar for the next legislative day under the applicable order of business for second reading and final passage except as provided in subdivision e or g.
      e. If the committee report is for amendment and then rerefer to another committee, the measure must be rereferred to the appropriate committee after adoption or rejection of the amendment. If, after adoption or rejection of the amendment, a measure is subject to rerefer under House Rule 329, the measure must be rereferred to the Appropriations Committee, regardless of whether the report provides for rerefer.
      f. If the committee report does not recommend rereferral to another committee but recommends that the measure pass, do not pass, or makes no recommendation, the measure must be placed on the calendar for the next legislative day under the applicable order of business for second reading and final passage except as provided in subdivision g.
      g. On motion a measure must be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage immediately after action is taken on the amendment. If the committee report recommends the measure be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage immediately after action is taken on the amendment, the measure must be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage immediately after the amendment is adopted. After the thirtieth legislative day all House bills, and after the fifty-third legislative day all measures, must be placed on the calendar for second reading and final passage immediately after action is taken on the amendment. Without objection, a measure placed on the calendar under this subdivision must be acted on immediately after placement on the calendar. If more than one amendment was deemed approved under subdivision a and the measures are placed on the calendar under this subdivision, the Speaker shall announce whether the measures will be acted on immediately after placement on the calendar and the order in which the measures will be considered.
      h. A report for amendment must be approved as to form and style by the Legislative Council staff. When a report for amendment is received by the Chief Clerk without a notation that the report was approved as to form and style by the Legislative Council staff, the Chief Clerk immediately shall cause that report to be delivered to the Legislative Council office with a request that the report be examined and receive a notation approving its form and style.
   4. If the committee report is divided as provided in House Rule 602, the reports must be placed on the calendar for the next legislative day on the seventh order of business. The Speaker shall receive and announce a motion that the report of the minority be substituted for the majority committee report. If the minority report is adopted, that report is substituted for the majority report and must be placed on the calendar on the eleventh or fourteenth order of business. If the minority report is not adopted, the majority report is deemed adopted and must be placed on the calendar on the eleventh or fourteenth order of business. If a "do not pass" report is adopted under this subsection, the measure must be placed on the calendar on the eleventh or fourteenth order of business. If no
report is adopted under this subsection, the measure must be placed on the calendar on the eleventh or fourteenth order of business unless the measure is subject to rereferral under House Rule 329.
5. The Chief Clerk shall ensure that the daily calendar contains appropriate notation of committee reports.

602. Divided committee report.
1. In case all the members of any committee required or entitled to report on any subject referred to them cannot agree upon any report, the majority and minority may each make a report as provided by this rule; and all reports, if decorous in language, and respectful to the House, must be entered at length in the journal and must identify who voted for each report, and must be announced by the Chief Clerk as provided in House Rule 601.
2. A minority report must be signed by at least three members of the committee, or four members of the Appropriations Committee, who voted against the majority report and who have not voted for or signed any other report. A member may not vote for a report and refuse to sign that report. A recorded roll call vote must be taken on the majority report and each minority report.
3. The majority report is either the report signed by the largest number of committee members or the report signed by the committee chairman if that report is one of two or more reports signed by the largest and an equal number of members. The majority report must be placed on the calendar above any minority report. Minority reports must be placed on the calendar in order in accordance with the number of committee members signing the reports, with the report signed by the largest number of members being placed on the calendar first.
4. If more than one amendment is recommended by divided reports relating to a particular measure, the Speaker shall direct that they be placed on the calendar in order in accordance with this rule.
5. The Speaker shall also rule as to the effect of the adoption of the first report on each subsequent report.

603. Division of report. Whenever the report of any committee, except a conference committee, contains several amendments, any member may have the amendments divided into separate divisions. A proposal to have amendments divided must be submitted in writing to the Speaker in advance of the floor session at which the measure is placed on the calendar for consideration. The question of adoption must be taken separately on each amendment. All approved divisions comprise the report that is to be adopted.

604. Report of select committees. Select committees to whom reference has been made, in all cases, shall report to the House the facts and their opinions on the matters referred.

605. Conference committee reports - Exception to House Rules 601 and 337. House Rules 601 and 337 do not prohibit the reading of a conference committee report and adoption or rejection of any recommended amendments, nor the placing of any bill or resolution affected by the conference committee report on the calendar for final action on the same day the conference committee report is received by a majority vote of the members present. If the conference committee report is to adopt recommended amendments, adoption of the report is adoption of the amendments. If the conference committee report is to reject recommended amendments, adoption of the report is rejection of the amendments.

Chapter VII. Committee of the Whole

701. Member to preside. When the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall appoint a chairman to preside.

702. Order of business. When the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, no other business is in order until the committee rises.

703. House rules pertain - Exceptions. The rules of the House must be observed in the Committee of the Whole insofar as they may be applicable to committees. The minutes must be kept by a committee clerk as provided by House Rule 507 and the time of speaking may be limited only by motion.

704. Report. Upon adoption of a motion to rise, the report of the Committee of the Whole must be presented to the House as are other committee reports.

Chapter VIII. Rules Manual

801. Mason's Manual. Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure governs the House in all cases in which it is applicable, and when it is not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House and the Joint Rules of the Senate and House.
Chapter I. Communications and Transmittals

101. Transmitting of papers. Each house shall transmit to the other house all papers on which any bill or resolution is founded, for which receipt must be given and preserved.

102. Transmittal of bills with emergency clauses. If a bill with an emergency clause has passed without the vote required to carry the emergency clause, the bill must be transmitted to the other house without the emergency clause.

103. Notice of rejection of measures. When a bill or resolution that has passed in one house is rejected in the other, notice thereof must be given to the house in which the bill or resolution passed.

104. Messages. Messages from one house to the other must be communicated by the Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House, unless the house transmitting the messages shall especially direct otherwise.

105. Amendment, reconsideration, or suspension of joint rules. After adoption of the joint rules, no joint rule may be amended unless the rule is first reconsidered. A joint rule may not be reconsidered or suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members-elect of either house. The house that reconsiders or suspends a joint rule shall notify the other house with respect to that action.

Chapter II. Procedures on Measures

201. Amendments. Either house may amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

202. Receding before conference. Either house may recede from any subject matter of difference existing between the two houses at any time before a conference whether the papers on which difference has arisen are before the house receding formally or informally, and a majority of the members-elect governs, except in a case where two-thirds of the members-elect is required by the Constitution, and the question having been put and lost, may not be again put the same day, and the consideration thereof in other respects is regulated by the rules of the respective houses.

203. Limitation on messaging of measures - Crossover days.
   1. A bill that has passed one house may not be sent to the other house for concurrence after the thirty-seventh legislative day, except a bill approved for introduction after the deadline for introduction of bills.
   2. A resolution that has passed one house may not be sent to the other house for concurrence after the forty-third legislative day, except a resolution approved for introduction after the deadline for introduction of that type of resolution.

204. Returning of measures. Either house, upon majority vote of the members present, shall return any bill or resolution requested by motion of the other house, if the bill or resolution is yet in possession of the house called on, and no action thereon has been had. In case action has been had, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the members present of the house asked to return a bill or resolution called for.

205. Assistance in drafting - Engrossing and enrolling of measures - Clerical errors. The Legislative Council may provide for the members of the Legislative Assembly such legal assistance as may be necessary for the proper drafting of proposed legislation. The Legislative Council shall engross and enroll bills and resolutions as requested by each house of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council shall determine the form and style of engrossed and enrolled bills and resolutions. The Legislative Council shall correct clerical errors discovered as it engrosses and enrolls bills and resolutions.

206. Consent calendar.
   1. Each standing committee may report an uncontested bill or resolution out of committee and may include in its report a recommendation for placement on the consent calendar.
   2. As used in this rule, "uncontested bill or resolution" means any bill or resolution, except a bill providing an appropriation, which receives a do pass, do pass as amended, or do not pass recommendation from the committee of referral, by unanimous vote of the members present provided a quorum is present.
   3. Following the presentation of a committee report recommending placement on the consent calendar, all bills or resolutions recommended by the committee for placement on the consent calendar must be placed on the consent calendar.
   4. A resolution directing a Legislative Management study which receives a do pass or do pass as amended recommendation from the committee of referral must be placed on the consent calendar, regardless of whether the committee report recommends placement on the consent calendar.
   5. Any consent calendar bill or resolution that is amended from the floor must be taken off the consent calendar and must be placed on the regular calendar.
6. Upon objection of any member to the placement or retention of any uncontested bill or resolution or any Legislative Management study resolution on the consent calendar, the bill or resolution must be taken off the consent calendar and must be placed on the regular calendar.

207. Consideration of items on consent calendar.
1. No item on the consent calendar may be considered for adoption on the same legislative day it is placed on the consent calendar.
2. Bills or resolutions on the consent calendar are not debatable, except that the presiding officer shall allow a reasonable time for questions from the floor and shall permit the proponents of the bills or resolutions to answer the questions.
3. The question of the final passage of more than one item contained on the consent calendar may be voted on in a single vote if the vote is on either bills or resolutions and not on any combination thereof in the same vote.
4. Immediately before voting on the first consent calendar bills or resolutions, the presiding officer shall call to the attention of the members the fact that the next vote will be the vote on the bills or resolutions on the consent calendar. A recorded roll call vote is necessary on items on the consent calendar only if a recorded roll call vote is required under Senate or House Rule 341.

208. Introduction of executive agency and Supreme Court bills. Each executive agency and the Supreme Court shall file with the Legislative Council those bills they wish to have introduced no later than the close of business on the day after the adjournment of the organizational session. Each bill is deemed introduced by the standing committee of the House or Senate with general jurisdiction over the subject matter of the bill; but if the filing entity receives the approval of a legislator to sponsor the bill, that bill is to be introduced by the legislator rather than by the standing committee. A bill sponsored by a legislator may not have more sponsors than the number allowed under Senate and House Rules 401. The director of the budget shall file with the Legislative Council those bills making appropriations to implement the budget recommended by the Governor no later than the close of business on the seventh day after the adjournment of the organizational session, as required by North Dakota Century Code Section 54-44.1-07, and those bills are deemed introduced by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate or House at the request of the Governor. The bill implementing the budget request of the judicial branch is deemed introduced by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate or House at the request of the Supreme Court, and the bill implementing the budget request of the legislative branch is deemed introduced by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate or House at the request of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council shall number and deliver bills filed under this rule to the appropriate house for recording. Each bill introduced under this rule must be identified by noting the name of the agency or the court under the name of the sponsoring committee or legislator. The identification of a bill introduced by a standing committee may include the names of not more than five entities authorized to file bills under this rule.

209. Return of vetoed bills with objections. When the Governor vetoes a bill that must be returned within three legislative days after delivery to the Governor, the bill must be returned to the Secretary of the Senate if a Senate bill or to the Chief Clerk of the House if a House bill, together with the objections to the bill. The Secretary of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House may each designate an employee of the respective chamber for receipt of vetoed bills and objections. If the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House or the designated legislative employee, as appropriate, is not available to receive the vetoed bill and objections, the director of the Legislative Council or a Legislative Council employee designated by the director may receive the vetoed bill and the objections as the representative of the appropriate house.

210. Delivery of veto messages. When the Governor vetoes a bill that cannot be returned to the house of origin because the legislative assembly is not in session, the objections to the bill must be filed with the Secretary of State and with the director of the Legislative Council or a Legislative Council employee designated by the director for purposes of publishing the objections in the journal of the house of origin and in the Session Laws.

Chapter III. Joint Committees

301. Conference committees.
1. In every case of a difference between the two houses arising from a refusal by one house to concur in amendments made by the other house, if either house requests a conference on the difference that has arisen and appoints a committee for that purpose, the other house shall also appoint such a committee.
2. The committees so appointed shall meet within two legislative days of appointment at the hour and place agreed on by the chairmen. A conference committee consisting of members from a three-day committee shall meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and a conference committee consisting of members from a two-day committee shall meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The chairmen may call meetings on other days as deemed necessary. The chairmen shall have the time and place of the meeting posted before the meeting, or the chairmen shall announce the time and place of the meeting to their respective houses.
3. The committees so appointed shall state to each other, verbally, or in writing, as either may choose, the reasons of their respective houses, and confer thereon; and they may report, in the manner set out below, to their respective
houses regarding the manner in which they recommend that the difference between the two houses should be resolved.

4. The chairman of the conference committee representing the house of origin of the bill or resolution under consideration shall ensure that minutes of the meetings of the conference committee be kept in the same manner as other standing committee minutes.

5. Conference committees appointed pursuant to this rule shall confine their conferences and recommendations to consideration of the general differences that gave rise to the appointment of the committees, and in no event may a conference committee submit a divided report.

6. The conference committee report shall first be submitted to the house having possession of the bill or resolution over which the difference has arisen. The house shall act on the report and, if appropriate, shall proceed to take action on the bill or resolution.

7. After action on the report and, if appropriate, on the bill or resolution, the house having possession of the bill shall transmit the bill or resolution to the other house for appropriate action.

302. Joint committees. For the convenience of the public and the information of members, so far as practicable, like committees of both houses may meet in joint session. The chairman is the chairman of the committee of the house before which the bill or resolution under consideration is then pending. The report to the house before which the measure is pending must be made by the members of the committee of that house. If the measure passes the house of introduction after a joint hearing, the members of the joint committee from the second house may report the measure to that house and another hearing is not necessary unless the measure was amended in the first house.

Chapter IV. Joint Sessions

401. Joint sessions. Joint sessions of the Senate and House are allowed only for the inauguration ceremony, the inaugural address by the newly elected Governor, an address by the Governor, the state of the judiciary address by the Chief Justice, and such other legislative business as may arise from time to time. Joint sessions honoring or memorializing persons other than members of the Legislative Assembly may not be called.

Chapter V. Fiscal Notes

501. Fiscal notes.

1. Except for a measure appropriating a specific dollar amount, every bill or resolution having an effect of five thousand dollars or more on the revenues, expenditures, or fiscal liability of the state must have a fiscal note attached which describes that effect and which is prepared as provided in this rule.

2. a. The Legislative Council shall determine whether a fiscal note is required for any bill or resolution prepared by the Legislative Council staff. The chairman of the committee to which a bill or resolution is referred shall determine whether a fiscal note is required for a bill or resolution not prepared by the Legislative Council or not bearing a fiscal note.

   b. A bill or resolution to which an amendment having a fiscal effect of five thousand dollars or more has been approved must have a fiscal note attached upon request of the chairman of the committee considering the bill or resolution, or by request of the majority of the members present of the house in which the bill is considered at the time of second reading.

   c. The chairman of a committee may request the aid of the Legislative Council in making a determination as to whether a bill or resolution requires a fiscal note.

3. a. A fiscal note must be prepared by the state agency or department responsible for collecting or expending the revenues affected or whose appropriation is affected or jointly by affected departments or agencies, at the request of the Legislative Council.

   b. A request for a fiscal note must be in the proper request form and addressed to the designated agency or department, and must be accompanied by a copy of the bill or resolution having the fiscal effect.

   c. The Legislative Council shall prepare all necessary forms for the implementation of the fiscal note procedure.

   d. Each agency or department to whom a request for a fiscal note is made shall state on a fiscal note form the fiscal impact of the bill or resolution being considered. The fiscal impact must be stated in dollar amounts; identify the impact on revenues; identify the impact on expenditures; identify the impact for the current biennium, the upcoming biennium, and the next succeeding biennium; and identify the effect on the appropriation for the state agency or department for the current, upcoming, and next succeeding bienniums.

   e. If the agency or department of whom a fiscal note is requested is unable to provide specific information upon the fiscal impact of the bill or resolution, the agency or department shall make an estimate of the impact according to such available information it may have or be able to obtain and shall state that the figures provided are an estimate.

   f. If the agency or department is not able to make an estimate, it shall state that fact.

4. a. The agency or department preparing the fiscal note for a bill or resolution as introduced shall complete and return the fiscal note to the Legislative Council not later than five days from the date of the request. The
agency or department preparing the fiscal note for an amended bill or resolution shall complete and return the fiscal note to the Legislative Council not later than one day from the date of the request.

b. The Legislative Council shall provide an electronic copy of the fiscal note to the Office of Management and Budget and the Governor. The Legislative Council shall deliver a paper copy to the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House. The Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House shall attach a paper copy to the original bill or resolution.

5. Any bill or resolution requiring a fiscal note must be stamped or have written on its cover a notation to the effect that a fiscal note is required.

6. A committee report must include a notation that a specific bill or resolution carries a fiscal note.

7. Upon second reading and final passage of a bill or resolution carrying a fiscal note, the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House, whichever the case may be, shall read the fiscal note in its entirety at the time of reading the title of the bill or resolution to be voted on.

502. Fiscal notes for measures impacting counties, cities, or school districts.

1. Every bill or resolution introduced into either house of the Legislative Assembly which mandates changes in the revenues, expenditures, or fiscal liability of counties, cities, or school districts must have a fiscal note attached reflecting the statewide impact of the bill or resolution on counties, cities, or school districts.

2. If no state agency has primary responsibility for compiling and maintaining the information necessary for the proper preparation of a fiscal note otherwise required by this rule, a statement to that effect must be attached to the bill or resolution by the party responsible for requesting the fiscal note pursuant to subsection 501. A statement attached pursuant to this subsection meets the fiscal note requirement.

3. The same requirements and procedures provided in Joint Rule 501 for state fiscal notes, including preparation, deadlines, forms, and reading of fiscal notes on second reading and final passage, apply to fiscal notes for counties, cities, and school districts except as provided in this rule.

Chapter VI. Printing

601. Reprinting of amended measures. A bill or resolution passed by one house may be reprinted as amended on different colored paper by either house.

602. Printing of the rules. The rules of the Senate and House and the Joint Rules must be printed in a single publication, which must also include the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of members of the Senate and House, the Senate and House standing committees, the Senate and House joint committees, names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the officers and employees of the Senate and House, a directory of state officers and the location and telephone numbers of their offices, and an index. A colored sheet of paper must separate the rules of the Senate from those of the House. One thousand rule books must be printed.

603. Printing and distribution of measures and journals.

1. The Legislative Council shall determine the number of copies of each bill and resolution to be printed. After the initial order is printed, the supervisor of the bill and journal room may order additional copies to be printed to meet demand.

2. The Legislative Council shall determine the number of copies of each bill and resolution engrossed under Senate Rule 335 and House Rule 335 to be printed, as well as the number to be printed when requested by the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House. After the initial order is printed, the supervisor of the bill and journal room may order additional copies to be printed to meet demand.

3. Bill room employees may, as time and physical space allow, set aside not more than one copy of each bill or resolution to be delivered to any person who subscribes to receive a copy of each bill and resolution introduced. The employees also may set aside not more than one copy of each engrossed bill or resolution and reengrossed bill or resolution to be delivered to any person who subscribes to receive a copy of each bill and resolution introduced. The Legislative Procedure and Arrangements Committee shall establish appropriate fees for this service. Not more than five copies of a limited number of specified bills and resolutions may be delivered to persons who personally request the bills and resolutions.

4. Persons who subscribe to receive a set of bills and resolutions as of the first day of the regular session have priority for receiving bills and resolutions pursuant to this rule.

5. This rule does not apply to the staff of the Legislative Council which may have such number of bills set aside as are necessary to aid it in carrying on legislative business.

6. Bill room employees may not distribute more than five bills to any one person, except to legislators, legislative employees, and members of the Legislative Council staff, and persons who subscribe to receive more than five sets of bills and resolutions.

7. The journals of the Senate and House must be printed as provided in Senate Rule 204 and House Rule 204, and bill room employees shall distribute copies of daily journals.
604. Publication of legislative documents. The Legislative Council shall arrange for the publication of legislative documents in accordance with constitutional and statutory requirements and the rules of the Senate and House and the Joint Rules. As published by the Legislative Council, the legislative documents, whether in electronic or print format, are the correct copies, deemed to be officially published.

Chapter VII. Legislative Days

701. Saturdays and Sundays not legislative days. Saturdays and Sundays may not be counted as legislative days, unless legislative business is conducted on those days, or on either of them.

702. Break after crossover. The Monday and Tuesday following crossover day for bills are not to be counted as legislative days unless either house is in session on one or both of those days.

Chapter VIII. Open Meetings and Use of Legislative Space

801. Open legislative meetings. All meetings of the Legislative Assembly and its committees, including interim legislative committees, are open to the public and the press at all times when pending or proposed legislation is being considered.

802. Recording of proceedings. All floor sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives must be recorded on electronic media as provided by the Legislative Council. The recording must include audio and may include video. The Legislative Council shall provide for public access to the recordings through the legislative branch website. The Legislative Council shall maintain access to the recordings in accordance with its records retention policy with respect to records having historical value.

803. Identification of representatives of the media. The Legislative Council may provide identification badges for individuals identified as representatives of the media by the North Dakota Newspaper Association and the North Dakota Broadcasters Association before a regular session or by the statehouse correspondent of the Associated Press during a legislative session. The statehouse correspondent of the Associated Press shall determine the method for distribution of the badges to the appropriate individuals for use during the session to obtain access to the floor of the chamber as permitted by the Senate and House. The statehouse correspondent of the Associated Press shall notify the presiding officer of each house with respect to identification badges issued during the session.

804. Use of committee rooms. During a legislative session, committee rooms under the jurisdiction of the Senate or House and hearing rooms under the jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly may be used only for the functions and activities of the legislative branch, except as otherwise provided by this rule. A state agency may be granted permission by the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House, individually with respect to a room under the jurisdiction of the Senate or House, respectively, or jointly with respect to a room under the jurisdiction of the Legislative Assembly, to use a room at times and under conditions not interfering with the use of the room by the legislative branch.

Chapter IX. Work Policies

901. Sexual harassment policy.
1. The Legislative Assembly is committed to providing a healthy and appropriate work environment for legislators, legislative employees, and other state employees which is free from sexual harassment. Sexual harassment in any manner will not be tolerated.
2. Sexual harassment includes verbal abuse of a sexual nature, graphic verbal comment about a person’s body, physical touching of a sexual nature, sexual advances and propositions, sexually degrading words used to describe an individual, display in the workplace of any sexually suggestive object or picture, and any threat or insinuation, either explicitly or implicitly, that a person’s refusal to submit to a sexual advance will adversely affect that person’s employment, evaluation, wages, duties, work shifts, or any other condition of employment or career advancement.

Chapter X. Legislative Ethics

1001. Legislative ethics policy.
1. The Legislative Assembly always seeks a high reputation for progressive accomplishment where its members are public officers of integrity and dedication, maintaining high standards of ethical conduct.
2. The public interest is best served by attracting and retaining in the Legislative Assembly citizens of high caliber and attainment. The public interest will suffer if unduly stringent requirements deprive government of the services of well-qualified citizens.
3. Membership in the Legislative Assembly is not a full-time occupation and is not compensated on that basis. Continued membership is on an elected-term basis, requiring each member to recognize and contemplate that
election will not provide any career tenure. These characteristics ensure that each member is rooted to a community and that legislation reflects the needs and values of citizens.

4. A member such as a teacher, administrator, state employee, farmer, labor leader, lawyer, independent business person, or any salaried employee must look to a source of income from other than legislative compensation for sustenance and support; moreover, every member must plan for return to that individual's regular employment, business, or profession.

5. The increasing complexity of public policy at all levels, with intervention into private affairs, makes conflicts of interest almost inevitable for every part-time public official, and particularly for a member who must vote on measures affecting the life of every citizen or resident of the state. Consequently, the adoption of standards of ethics does not impugn a member's integrity or dedication; rather, it recognizes the increasing complexity of government and private life and provides members with helpful advice and guidance when confronted with difficult problems in that gray area involving action that is neither clearly right nor clearly wrong.

6. Ethical conduct is expected of all who participate in the legislative process, including lobbyists, legislative staff, government employees, interest groups, the media, and others. All participants in the legislative process should recognize the importance of their role to support each member's ethical duty to make independent judgments.

7. If public confidence in the Legislative Assembly is to be maintained and enhanced, it is not enough that members avoid acts of misconduct. They also must avoid acts that may create an appearance of misconduct.

1002. Recognition of ethical standards. The resolution of ethical problems must rest largely in the individual conscience. The Legislative Assembly may and should, however, define ethical standards, as most professions have done, to chart the areas of real or apparent impropriety. Unless otherwise provided by law, no criminal penalty applies to a member who engages in conduct that is inconsistent with this section. However, in striving to maintain ethical standards, each member should recognize the importance of:

1. Complying with all other rules relating to ethics, including Joint Rule 901 regarding sexual harassment and Senate and House Rules 321 regarding disclosure of personal or private interest when voting.
2. Acknowledging that the public trust requires each member to make a consistent effort to be well-informed about legislative issues and legislative proposals and to resist influences that may bias the member's independent judgment.
3. Acknowledging that accountability requires members to maintain communication with constituents, to remain open to constructive comment, and to exercise leadership in helping constituents understand legislative issues.
4. Acknowledging that institutional responsibility requires members to remain committed to the integrity and maintenance of the legislative branch.
5. Not using or attempting to use the member's influence in any matter involving a substantial conflict between the member's personal interest and duties in the public interest.
6. Not using the member's official position to obtain financial gain for the member, the member's family, or a business associate or to secure privileges or exemptions in direct contravention of the public interest.

1003. Recognition of constitutional and statutory provisions. Members should apprise themselves of constitutional provisions and statutes that prohibit conduct for which criminal penalties may apply, including Article IV, Section 9, of the Constitution of North Dakota, which prohibits vote trading; Article IV, Section 10, of the Constitution of North Dakota, which provides for expulsion for corruption, bribery, perjury, or other infamous crimes; Article IV, Section 12, of the Constitution of North Dakota, which prohibits contempt or disorderly behavior; North Dakota Century Code Chapter 12.1-12, which prohibits bribery and unlawful influence of public servants; North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-13-01, which prohibits disclosure of confidential information; North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-13-02, which prohibits acquisition of a pecuniary interest in property or an enterprise in contemplation of official action or in reliance on information accessed as a public servant; North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-13-03, which prohibits a public servant from becoming interested individually in the sale or lease of property or a contract for which the public servant is authorized to transact; North Dakota Century Code Sections 12.1-14-02 and 12.1-14-03, which prohibit interference with voting; North Dakota Century Code Sections 12.1-23-03 and 12.1-23-05, which prohibit theft to obtain services while a public servant; North Dakota Century Code Section 12.1-23-07, which relates to the use of property entrusted to a public servant; North Dakota Century Code Chapter 16.1-08.1, which relates to campaign contributions and campaign contributing statements; North Dakota Century Code Chapter 16.1-09, which relates to statements of interest; North Dakota Century Code Chapter 16.1-10, which relates to corrupt practices; North Dakota Century Code Sections 39-01-03 and 39-01-05, which prohibit the private or political use of state motor vehicles; North Dakota Century Code Section 44-08-19, which relates to political activities by public employees; North Dakota Century Code Section 48-01.2-08, which prohibits the interest in public contracts by a member of a governing board; North Dakota Century Code Section 54-02-01, which governs the use of the Great Seal; North Dakota Century Code Chapter 54-05.1, which relates to legislative lobbying; and North Dakota Century Code Section 54-06-12, which prohibits false statements regarding state departments, institutions, or industries.

1004. Legislative ethics classes - Publication of information relating to ethics. During each organizational session and at other times as deemed appropriate, the Legislative Council shall conduct classes on legislative ethics and laws governing the activities and conduct of public officials, including criminal laws, election practices, and conflicts of interest.
Before each regular legislative session, the Legislative Council shall distribute a document to all members which includes constitutional provisions, statutes, legislative rules, and other pertinent information regarding ethical conduct in the legislative process.
ARTICLE IV. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 1. The senate must be composed of not less than forty nor more than fifty-four members, and the house of representatives must be composed of not less than eighty nor more than one hundred eight members. These houses are jointly designated as the legislative assembly of the state of North Dakota.

Section 2. The legislative assembly shall fix the number of senators and representatives and divide the state into as many senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory as there are senators. The districts thus ascertained and determined after the 1990 federal decennial census shall continue until the adjournment of the first regular session after each federal decennial census, or until changed by law.

The legislative assembly shall guarantee, as nearly as is practicable, that every elector is equal to every other elector in the state in the power to cast ballots for legislative candidates. A senator and at least two representatives must be apportioned to each senatorial district and be elected at large or from subdistricts from those districts. The legislative assembly may combine two senatorial districts only when a single member senatorial district includes a federal facility or federal installation, containing over two-thirds of the population of a single member senatorial district, and may provide for the election of senators at large and representatives at large or from subdistricts from those districts.

Section 3. The legislative assembly shall establish by law a procedure whereby one-half of the members of the senate and one-half of the members of the house of representatives, as nearly as is practicable, are elected biennially.

Section 4. Senators and representatives must be elected for terms of four years.

Section 5. Each individual elected or appointed to the legislative assembly must be, on the day of the election or appointment, a qualified elector in the district from which the member was selected and must have been a resident of the state for one year immediately prior to that election. An individual may not serve in the legislative assembly unless the individual lives in the district from which selected.

Section 6. While serving in the legislative assembly, no member may hold any full-time appointive state office established by this constitution or designated by law. During the term for which elected, no member of the legislative assembly may be appointed to any full-time office that has been created by the legislative assembly. During the term for which elected, no member of the legislative assembly may be appointed to any full-time office for which the legislative assembly has increased the compensation in an amount greater than the general rate of increase provided to full-time state employees.

Section 7. The terms of members of the legislative assembly begin on the first day of December following their election.

The legislative assembly shall meet at the seat of government in the month of December following the election of the members thereof for organizational and orientation purposes as provided by law and shall thereafter recess until twelve noon on the first Tuesday after the third day in January or at such other time as may be prescribed by law but not later than the eleventh day of January.

No regular session of the legislative assembly may exceed eighty natural days during the biennium. The organizational meeting of the legislative assembly may not be counted as part of those eighty natural days, nor may days spent in session at the call of the govern or while engaged in impeachment proceedings, be counted. Days spent in regular session need not be consecutive, and the legislative assembly may authorize its committees to meet at any time during the biennium. As used in this section, a "natural day" means a period of twenty-four consecutive hours.

Neither house may recess nor adjourn for more than three days without consent of the other house.

Section 8. The house of representatives shall elect one of its members to act as presiding officer at the beginning of each organizational session.

Section 9. If any person elected to either house of the legislative assembly shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence, in favor of, or against any measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into the legislative assembly, in consideration, or upon conditions, that any other person elected to the same legislative assembly will give, or will promise or assent to give, his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, the person making such offer or promise shall be deemed guilty of solicitation of bribery. If any member of the legislative assembly, shall give his vote or influence for or against any measure or proposition, pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, or offer, promise or assent so to do upon condition that any other member will give, promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other such measure or proposition pending or proposed to be introduced into such legislative assembly, or in
consideration that any other member hath given his vote or influence, for or against any other measure or proposition in such legislative assembly, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery. And any person, member of the legislative assembly or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either such offenses, shall be expelled, and shall not thereafter be eligible to the legislative assembly, and, on the conviction thereof in the civil courts, shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

Section 10. No member of the legislative assembly, expelled for corruption, and no person convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime shall be eligible to the legislative assembly, or to any office in either branch thereof.

Section 11. The legislative assembly may provide by law a procedure to fill vacancies occurring in either house of the legislative assembly.

Section 12. A majority of the members elected to each house constitutes a quorum. A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel attendance of absent members in a manner, and under a penalty, as may be provided by law.

Each house is the judge of the qualifications of its members, but election contests are subject to judicial review as provided by law. If two or more candidates for the same office receive an equal and highest number of votes, the secretary of state shall choose one of them by the toss of a coin.

Each house shall determine its rules of procedure, and may punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence. With the concurrence of two-thirds of its elected members, either house may expel a member.

Section 13. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and a recorded vote on any question shall be taken at the request of one-sixth of those members present. No bill may become law except by a recorded vote of a majority of the members elected to each house, and the lieutenant governor is considered a member-elect of the senate when the lieutenant governor votes.

No law may be enacted except by a bill passed by both houses, and no bill may be amended on its passage through either house in a manner which changes its general subject matter. No bill may embrace more than one subject, which must be expressed in its title; but a law violating this provision is invalid only to the extent the subject is not so expressed.

Every bill must be read on two separate natural days, and the readings may be by title only unless a reading at length is demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

No bill may be amended, extended, or incorporated in any other bill by reference to its title only, except in the case of definitions and procedural provisions.

The presiding officer of each house shall sign all bills passed and resolutions adopted by the legislative assembly, and the fact of signing shall be entered at once in the journal.

Every law, except as otherwise provided in this section, enacted by the legislative assembly during its eighty natural meeting days takes effect on August first after its filing with the secretary of state, or if filed on or after August first and before January first of the following year ninety days after its filing, or on a subsequent date if specified in the law unless, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the legislative assembly declares it an emergency measure and includes the declaration in the Act. Every appropriation measure for support and maintenance of state departments and institutions and every tax measure that changes tax rates enacted by the legislative assembly takes effect on July first after its filing with the secretary of state or on a subsequent date if specified in the law unless, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the legislative assembly declares it an emergency measure and includes the declaration in the Act. An emergency measure takes effect upon its filing with the secretary of state or on a date specified in the measure. Every law enacted by a special session of the legislative assembly takes effect on a date specified in the Act.

The legislative assembly shall enact all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no local or special laws may be enacted, nor may the legislative assembly indirectly enact special or local laws by the partial repeal of a general law but laws repealing local or special laws may be enacted.

Section 14. All sessions of the legislative assembly, including the committee of the whole and meetings of legislative committees, must be open and public.

Section 15. Members of the legislative assembly are immune from arrest during their attendance at the sessions, and in going to or returning from the sessions, except in cases of felony. Members of the legislative assembly may not be questioned in any other place for any words used in any speech or debate in legislative proceedings.
**Section 16.** Any amendment to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislative assembly, and if agreed to upon a roll call by a majority of the members elected to each house, must be submitted to the electors and if a majority of the votes cast thereon are in the affirmative, the amendment is a part of this constitution.
ARTICLE V. EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 7. The governor is the chief executive of the state. The governor shall have the responsibility to see that the state's business is well administered and that its laws are faithfully executed.

The governor is commander-in-chief of the state's military forces, except when they are called into the service of the United States, and the governor may mobilize them to execute the laws and maintain order.

The governor shall prescribe the duties of the lieutenant governor in addition to those prescribed in this article.

The governor may call special sessions of the legislative assembly.

The governor shall present information on the condition of the state, together with any recommended legislation, to every regular and special session of the legislative assembly.

The governor shall transact and supervise all necessary business of the state with the United States, the other states, and the officers and officials of this state.

The governor may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons. The governor may delegate this power in a manner provided by law.

Section 8. The governor may fill a vacancy in any office by appointment if no other method is provided by this constitution or by law. If, while the senate is recessed or adjourned, a vacancy occurs in any office that is filled by appointment with senate confirmation, the governor shall make a temporary appointment to the office. When the senate reconvenes the governor shall make a nomination to fill the office. Except on request of the senate, no nominee rejected by the senate may again be nominated for that office at the same session, nor may the nominee be appointed to that office during a recess or adjournment of the senate.

Section 9. Every bill passed by the legislative assembly must be presented to the governor for the governor's signature. If the governor signs the bill, it becomes law.

The governor may veto a bill passed by the legislative assembly. The governor may veto items in an appropriation bill. Portions of the bill not vetoed become law.

The governor shall return for reconsideration any vetoed item or bill, with a written statement of the governor's objections, to the house in which it originated. That house shall immediately enter the governor's objections upon its journal. If, by a recorded vote, two-thirds of the members elected to that house pass a vetoed item or bill, it, along with the statement of the governor's objections, must immediately be delivered to the other house. If, by a recorded vote, two-thirds of the members elected to the other house also pass it, the vetoed item or bill becomes law.

While the legislative assembly is in session, a bill becomes law if the governor neither signs nor vetoes it within three legislative days after its delivery to the governor. If the legislative assembly is not in session, a bill becomes law if the governor neither signs nor vetoes it within fifteen days, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, after its delivery to the governor.

Section 10. A governor who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that the governor's official opinion, judgment, or action shall be influenced thereby, or who gives or offers, or promises the governor's official influence in consideration that any member of the legislative assembly shall give the member's official vote or influence on any particular side of any question or matter upon which the member may be required to act in the member's official capacity, or who menaces any member by the threatened use of the governor's veto power, or who offers or promises any member that the governor will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created, in consideration that any member shall give the member's official vote or influence on any matter pending or thereafter to be introduced into either house of the legislative assembly, or who threatens any member that the governor will remove any person or persons from office or position with intent in any manner to influence the action of that member, must be punished in the manner now, or that may hereafter be, provided by law, and upon conviction thereof forfeits all right to hold or exercise any office of trust or honor in this state.

Section 12. The lieutenant governor shall serve as president of the senate. If the senate is equally divided on a question, the lieutenant governor may vote on procedural matters and on substantive matters if the lieutenant governor's vote would be decisive.
ARTICLE XI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 4. Members of the legislative assembly and the executive and judicial branches, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Dakota; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _________ according to the best of my ability, so help me God" (if an oath), (under pains and penalties of perjury) if an affirmation, and any other oath, declaration, or test may not be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

Section 7. The legislative assembly, in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack, shall have the power and immediate duty (1) to provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for ensuring the continuity of governmental operations including, but not limited to, waiver of constitutional restrictions upon the place of transaction of governmental business, upon the calling of sessions of the legislative assembly, length of sessions, quorum and voting requirements, subjects of legislation and appropriation bill requirements, upon eligibility of legislators to hold other offices, residence requirements for legislators, and upon expenditures, loans or donations of public moneys. In the exercise of the powers hereby conferred the legislative assembly shall in all respects conform to the requirements of this constitution except to the extent that in the judgment of the legislative assembly so to do would be impracticable or would admit of undue delay.

Section 8. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all members elected shall be necessary to an impeachment.

Section 9. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate. When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to the law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected. When the governor or lieutenant governor is on trial, the presiding judge of the supreme court shall preside.

Section 10. The governor and other state and judicial officers, except county judges, justices of the peace and police magistrates, shall be liable to impeachment for habitual drunkenness, crimes, corrupt conduct, or malfeasance or misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or profit under the state. The person accused, whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Section 11. All officers not liable to impeachment shall be subject to removal for misconduct, malfeasance, crime or misdemeanor in office, or for habitual drunkenness or gross incompetency in such manner as may be provided by law.

Section 12. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

Section 13. On trial of impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court.

Section 14. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof, at least twenty days previous to the day set for trial.

Section 26. The legislative, executive, and judicial branches are coequal branches of government. Elected members and officials of each branch shall receive as compensation for their services only such amounts as may be specifically set by law. Payment for necessary expenses shall not exceed those allowed for other state employees.
Absentees
Absence defined, SR/HR102
Call of Senate/House, SR/HR303
Compel attendance of, SR/HR103; NDConst. Art. IV, §12
Illness, SR/HR102
Journal, entered in, SR/HR101
Leave of absence, SR/HR102
Missed votes of, entered in journal, SR/HR341
Pay while absent, SR/HR102
Presence defined, SR/HR102

Addressing the Chair
Motions not in order when, SR/HR357
Procedure for, SR/HR305

Adjourn
Consent of other house, NDConst. Art. IV, §7
Effect on questions, SR/HR315
Form of motion, SR/HR308
Members necessary to, SR/HR103; NDConst.
   Art. IV, §12
Motion nondebatable, SR/HR317
Order of motion, SR/HR312
Retention of seats until, SR/HR358
When motion in order, SR/HR357

Agriculture Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Meeting days, SR/HR504
Number of members on, SR/HR501
Subject matter, SR/HR501

Amended Bills
Reprinting, JR601

Amendments
Amendment of, JR201
By either house, JR201
Committee minutes to record, SR/HR507
Concurrence in, SR/HR352
Committee reports, SR/HR601
Copies of, SR/HR601
Engrossment of, SR/HR335
Fiscal note requirement, JR501, 502
Floor amendments, SR/HR333
Form and style of, SR/HR601
Format of, SR/HR404
Limitations on, SR/HR332; NDConst.
   Art. IV, §13
Joint rules, of, JR105
On second reading, SR/HR333
On sixth order, HR333
Order of business, SR/HR301
Order of motion, SR/HR312
Announcement of Vote
By presiding officer, SR/HR343

Announcements
Order of business, SR/HR301
Posted by Secretary/Chief Clerk, SR/HR203

Appropriations Committee
Amendments limited, SR/HR511
Appointment of, SR/HR511
Changes to bills by, limited, SR/HR511
Clerks, SR/HR206
Limitations on members, SR/HR502
Meeting days, SR/HR504, 505
Notice of meetings, SR/HR505, 506
Number of members on, SR/HR501
Presession meetings, SR/HR505
Referral of measures to, SR/HR329
Subject matter, SR/HR329, 501

Arrangements for Committee Rooms Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501

Attendance
Daily roll call, SR/HR101
Leave of Senate/House required, SR/HR102
Less than quorum may compel, SR/HR103;
NDConst. Art. IV, §12

Bill Drafting
Assistance, JR205

Bills and Resolutions
Agency bills, SR/HR402; JR208
Amendment of bills, SR/HR332; NDConst.
Art. IV, §13
Amendment of title, SR/HR334
Amendment on second reading, SR/HR333
Amendments, reprinting, JR601
Appropriations bills, SR/HR329, 511
Approval of form, SR/HR405
Budget bills, JR208
Changing intent of, SR/HR511
Changing subject matter of, SR/HR332;
NDConst. Art. IV, §13
Clerical errors, in correction of, JR205
Consent calendar, JR206
Consideration of bills on consent calendar, JR207
Contested resolution defined, JR206
Copies required, SR/HR404
Crossover date, JR203
Deadline for introduction, SR/HR402
Deadline for rereferral to Appropriations Committee, SR/HR329
Deadline for return of bills from committee, SR/HR509
Delayed, SR/HR403
Deposited with Secretary of State, SR/HR203
Disposition after fifty-fifth day, SR/HR338
Disposition of, SR/HR509
Distribution of, SR/HR404; JR604
Drafting assistance, JR205
Effective date of bills, NDConst. Art. IV, §13
Emergency clause, transmittal without, JR102
Enacting clause, SR/HR404
Engrossment, SR/HR335; JR205
Enrollment, SR/HR353; JR205
Final passage, SR/HR339
First reading, SR/HR301
Fiscal notes, JR501, 502
Five-bill rule exception for leaders, HR402
Form and style, SR/HR405; JR205
Form of, SR/HR404
Hearings, notice of, SR/HR505, 506
Hearings, required SR/HR508
House bills, procedure on, SR355
Intent statements, constitutional amendments, SR/HR408
Introduction of, by whom, SR/HR401; JR208
Introduction of, delayed, SR/HR403
Introduction of, limited, SR/HR402
Introduction of, when, SR/HR402; JR208
Joint sponsorship, SR/HR401
Journal references, SR/HR409
Messaging, JR203
Number of copies for introduction, SR/HR404
Official version, JR604
Order of business, SR/HR301
Prefiling, SR/HR401
Printing of, SR/HR406; JR601, 603
Read twice, exceptions, SR/HR337
Reading of, SR/HR325; NDConst. Art. IV, §13
Recalling from committee, SR/HR510
Reconsideration of, SR/HR348
Reference to, SR/HR409
Referral of resolutions, SR/HR326, 327
Referred to committee, SR/HR328
Refusal of other house to return bill, SR/HR350
Rejection in second house, JR103
Reprinting of, JR601
Rereferral to committee, SR/HR329, 330
Resolutions during special sessions, SR/HR327
Resolutions that commend limited, SR/HR407
Returned from other house, JR204
Second reading, SR/HR325, 337
Senate bills, procedure on, HR355
Signing, SR/HR354; NDConst. Art. IV, §13
Sponsors, limit on number of, SR/HR401
Tabulation of vote, SR/HR343
Three-bill rule exception for leaders, SR402
Time in committee, SR/HR509
Title, reference in journal to, SR/HR409
Transmittal to other house, SR/HR347
Transmittal without emergency clause, JR102
Two readings required, SR/HR325, 337
Uncontested bill defined, JR206
Withdrawal, SR/HR331

Break
After crossover, JR702

Business, Order of
Generally, SR/HR301

Calendar
Committee reports placed on, SR/HR601, 605
Consent calendar, JR206, 207
Distribution by Secretary/Chief Clerk, SR/HR203
Placement on after certain days, SR/HR338, 601
Placement on after motion to concur, SR/HR352
Preparation of, SR/HR203
Vetoed bill placed on, SR/HR356

Call of House
Generally, HR303

Call of Senate
Generally, SR303

Call to Order
Generally, SR/HR101

Calling the Roll
Order of business, SR/HR301
Taken daily, SR/HR101

Chairmen - see also Committee Chairmen
Conference committees, JR301
Designation of, SR/HR503
Joint committees, JR302

Chambers
Clearing floor of, SR/HR205
Pager use in, SR/HR362
Telephone use in, SR/HR362

Changing Vote
Right to change, SR/HR342

Chaplain
Order of business, SR/HR301
Prayer by, SR/HR101

76 - Index
Chief Clerk
Approved material distributed to desks, HR203
Approved committee room use, JR803
Bills filed with, HR401
Calendar preparation by, HR203
Call of House, duties during, HR303
Committee reports, disposition of, HR601
Copy of bills, custody of, HR404
Delayed bills, disposition of, HR403
Duties of, generally, HR203
Journal, duties regarding, HR204
Lobbyists, listing of, HR203
Measures, numbering of, HR401
Notice of hearings, posting of, HR506
Reconsideration, duties on, HR347
Records of House, HR203
Supervision of employees, HR203
Tabulates vote, HR343
Transmittal of measures, SR/HR347
Transmittal of messages, JR104

Clincher Motion
Effect of, SR/HR349
Nondebatable, SR/HR317

Committee Chairmen
Appointment of, SR/HR503
Conference Committees, JR301
Joint Committees, JR302
Minutes of meetings, duties, SR/HR507
Motion to concur in amendments, SR351
Notice of meetings, requirements,
SR/HR505, 506
Recommendation to concur in amendments, HR351
Referral of amended measure to, SR/HR351
Report called for, SR/HR510
Setting time certain for floor debate, SR/HR336

Committee Meetings
Conference committees, JR301
Constitutional Revision Committee, HR501
Hearings of measures, SR/HR508
Meeting days, SR/HR504, 505
Notice of, SR/HR505
Open, JR801; NDConst. Art. IV, §14
Pager use during, SR/HR362
Posted, SR/HR203
Presession meetings, SR/HR505
Procedures and minutes, SR/HR507
Telephone use during, SR/HR362

Committee Membership
House members, pages 34-37
Limitation, SR/HR502
Numbers on committees, SR/HR501
Senate members, pages 14-16
Committee Minutes
Preparation of, SR/HR507

Committee on Committees
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Duties, SR/HR501

Committee of the Whole
Chairman's duties, SR/HR201
Exception to House rules, HR703
Exception to Senate rules, SR512
Limits on business, HR702
Motion to rise, SR512; HR704
Open meeting, JR801; NDConst. Art. IV, §14
Order of business, HR702
Presiding officer, SR512; HR701
Procedure, SR512; HR703
Referral of bills to, HR328
Relevant rules, SR512; HR703
Reports, SR512; HR704
Senate, SR512
Speaking time unlimited, HR703

Committee Reports
After joint hearing, JR302
Called for by Senate/House, SR/HR510
Committee of the Whole, SR512; HR704
Conference committees, SR/HR605; JR301
Consideration of, SR/HR601
Delayed bills and resolutions, SR/HR403
Divided, SR/HR602
Division of, SR/HR603
Form of, SR/HR601
Select committees, SR/HR604
Types of, SR/HR601
Uncontested items, JR206

Committee Rooms
Arrangements committee, SR501
House, pages 35-37
Pager use in, SR/HR362
Senate, pages 14-15
Telephone use in, SR/HR362
Use of, JR803

Committee Vice Chairmen
Appointment of, SR/HR503

Committees
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Committee on Committees, SR501
Conference, generally, JR301
Constitutional Revision Committee, HR501
Deadline for return of measures, SR/HR510
Extended time to return measure, SR/HR510
Joint, generally, JR302
Number of members on, SR/HR501
Communications
Messages between houses, JR104
Order of business for, SR/HR301
Presentation of, SR/HR302

Conference Committee
Amendment of reports prohibited, SR/HR333
Appointment of, JR301
Division of reports prohibited, SR/HR319
Generally, JR301
Minute keeping, JR301
Notice of meetings, JR301
Procedure, JR301
Recession before, JR202
Reports, SR/HR605
When required to meet, JR301

Conflict of Interest
Excusing member from voting, SR/HR322
Personal or private interest defined, SR/HR321
Voting, SR/HR321

Consent Calendar
Debate limited, JR207
Generally, JR206
Order of business, SR/HR301
Voting on, JR207

Constitutional Amendments
Approval, NDConst. Art. IV, §16
Deadline for introduction, SR/HR402
Reading of, SR/HR325
Statements of intent, SR/HR408
United States, ratification of, SR/HR339

Constitutional Revision Committee
Appointment of, HR501
Meeting days, HR504
Membership, HR502
Subject matter, HR501

Contested Resolutions
Defined, JR206

Correction and Revision of the Journal Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Journal examination, SR/HR204

Courtesy of the House
Generally, HR361
Crossover
Break after, JR702
Date, JR203

Deadlines
Changing vote, SR/HR321
Conference committees, JR301
Crossover, JR203
Excuse member from voting, SR/HR322
Fiscal notes, JR501
Holding measure in committee, SR/HR509
Introduction of bills, SR/HR402
Introduction of executive and judicial agency bills, JR208
Introduction of resolutions, SR/HR402
Journal, review for correction, SR/HR204
Notice of hearings, SR/HR505
Prefiling of bills and resolutions, SR/HR401
Reconsideration by majority vote, SR/HR348
Reconsideration, retention of measure for, SR/HR347
Referral of bills to Appropriations Committee, SR/HR329
Reporting measures out of committee, SR/HR509
Session, floor cleared before daily, SR/HR205
Session, length of, NDConst. Art. IV, §7
Subscription to copies of introduced measures, JR603
Vetoed bills, return, JR209

Debate
Interruption, SR/HR310
Limitations, SR/HR306
Motions during, SR/HR312
Motions limiting, SR/HR312
Nondebatable motions, SR/HR317
Offensive language, SR/HR304
Previous question, SR/HR314
Recognition by presiding officer, SR/HR305
Rules of debate, SR/HR306
Time certain, SR/HR336

Delayed Bills
Introduction of, SR/HR402, 403

Delayed Bills Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Duties, SR/HR403

Divided Committee Report
Consideration of, SR/HR601
Form, SR/HR602
Requirements for, SR/HR602

Division of Question, SR/HR319

Education Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Meeting days, SR/HR504
Number of members on, SR/HR501
Subject matter, SR/HR501

**Electrical Voting System**
- Control of, SR/HR360
- Voting by, SR/HR360

**Emergency Clause**
- Announcement of passage, SR/HR343
- Transmittal of bill without, JR102
- Vote required, SR/HR318; NDConst.
  - Art. IV, §13

**Employees**
- Duties set forth in handbook, SR/HR206
- List of House, pages 32-34
- List of Senate, pages 11-13
- Number and selection, SR/HR206
- Orientation program, SR/HR203
- Sexual harassment, JR901
- Supervision of, SR/HR203

**Employment Committee**
- Appointment of, SR/HR501
- Duties, SR/HR206

**Energy and Natural Resources Committee**
- Appointment of, HR501
- Meeting days, HR504
- Number of members on, HR501
- Subject matter, HR501

**Engrossed Bills**
- Reprinting, JR603
- Subscription to, JR603

**Engrossment**
- Before second reading, SR/HR335
- By Legislative Council, JR205
- Form and style, JR205
- Without emergency clause, JR102

**Enrollment**
- After passage, SR/HR353
- By Legislative Council, JR205
- Form and style, JR205

**Ethics**
- Classes, JR1004
- Conflict of interest, SR/HR321
- Personal or private interest, SR/HR321
- Policy, JR1001
- Sexual harassment policy, JR901
- Standards, JR1002
- Statutory provisions, JR1003
- Voting when interest disclosed, SR/HR322
Excusing Member From Voting
Procedure, SR/HR322

Executive Nominations
Generally, SR701
Select committees, SR501

Explanation of Vote
After announcement of vote, SR/HR345

Final Passage - see also Second Reading
Announcement of vote, SR/HR343
Engrossment, before, SR/HR335
Order of business, SR/HR301
Recording of votes, SR/HR339
Referral required, SR/HR328, 337
Rereferral, before, SR/HR333
Second reading, SR/HR337

Finance and Taxation Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Meeting days, SR/HR504
Number of members on, SR/HR501
Subject matter, SR/HR501

First Reading
Order of business, SR/HR301
Other resolutions, SR/HR326
Printing after, SR/HR406
Referral after, SR/HR328
Required, SR/HR325

Fiscal Notes
City impacts, JR502
County impacts, JR502
Generally, JR501
Referral of measure with, SR/HR329
School district impacts, JR502

Floor
Amendments, SR/HR333
Cleared before sessions, SR/HR205
Defined, HR361
Guests on, SR/HR361

Form and Style Requirements
Amendments, SR/HR601
Bills, SR/HR404, 405
Engrossments, JR205
Enrollments, JR205

Government and Veterans Affairs Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Meeting days, SR/HR504
Number of members on, SR/HR501
Subject matter, SR/HR501
Governor
Bills delivered to, SR/HR353;
NDConst. Art. V, §9
Executive nominations, SR701
Prohibited actions, NDConst. Art. V, §10
Return of vetoed bills, JR209, 210
Veto authority, NDConst. Art. V, §9

Guests
Introduction of, limited, SR/HR361
Passes required, HR205
Seating of, SR/HR205
When restricted, SR/HR205, 361

Hearings
Notice of, SR/HR505, 506
Scheduled by chairman, SR/HR505, 506

House
Power of impeachment, NDConst. Art. XI, §8
Refusal to return Senate bill, SR350

House Bills
Procedure on, SR355
Report from Senate committee, SR509
Return to House amended, HR351

Human Services Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Meeting days, SR/HR504
Number of members on, SR/HR501
Subject matter, SR/HR501

Identification Badges
Former legislators, HR205
Guests, HR205
Media representatives, JR803
Members and employees, SR/HR203

Inaugural Planning Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501

Industry, Business and Labor Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Meeting days, SR/HR504
Number of members on, SR/HR501
Subject matter, SR/HR501

Initiated and Referred Measures
Repeal or amendment of, SR/HR339

Interruption
Allowed for personal privilege, SR/HR310
Introduction of Bills
   Agency bills, JR208
   Deadline for, SR/HR402
   Generally, SR/HR401
   Limitations on sponsorship, SR/HR401, 402, 404
   Number of copies, SR/HR404

Introduction of Guests
   Limitations on, SR/HR361

Joint Committees
   Conference, JR301
   Generally, JR302

Joint Rules
   Amend or suspend, vote to, JR105

Joint Sessions
   Limitations on, JR401

Journal
   Absentees recorded in, SR/HR101
   Chief Clerk duties, HR203, 204
   Correction and revision of, SR/HR204
   Delivery to printer, SR/HR204
   Distribution of, SR/HR204; JR603
   Divided committee reports recorded in, SR/HR602
   Explanation of vote recorded in, SR/HR345
   Lobbyists listed in, SR/HR203
   Members to receive, SR/HR204
   Motions entered in, SR/HR309
   Official communications, SR/HR302
   Official version, JR604
   Permanent copies of, SR/HR204
   Record final passage in, SR/HR339
   Reference to bills in, SR/HR409
   Remarks recorded in, SR/HR346
   Required, NDConst. Art. IV, §13
   Secretary duties, SR203, 204
   Signing of bills recorded in, NDConst.
     Art. IV, §13
   Verification vote recorded in, SR/HR316
   Vote on questions recorded in, SR/HR320

Journal Reference
   Order of business, SR/HR301

Judiciary Committee
   Appointment of, SR/HR501
   Meeting days, SR/HR504
   Number of members on, SR/HR501
   Subject matter, SR/HR501

Lay on the Table
   Clincher motion, SR/HR349
   Disposition of question, SR/HR315
Motion nondebatable, SR/HR317
Order of motion, SR/HR312

Legislative Assembly
Coequal branch of government, NDConst.
  Art. XI, §26
Composition, NDConst. Art. IV, §1
Emergency authority, NDConst. Art. XI, §7

Legislative Council
Approval of form and style, SR/HR405, 601; JR205
Drafting assistance, JR205
Fiscal note forms, JR501
Introduction of bills, SR/HR401
Media badges, JR802
Prefiling bills, SR/HR401
Prescribes bill form and style, SR/HR404
Return of vetoed bills to, JR209, 210
Subscription fees, JR603

Legislative Day
Break after crossover, JR702
Certain days not counted, JR701
Not shorter than natural day, SR/HR104

Legislative Documents
Publication of, JR604

Legislative Ethics - see Ethics

Legislative Interns
List of, page 39

Legislative Leadership
List of House, page 17
List of Senate, page 3

Legislative Meetings
Open, JR801; NDConst. Art. IV, §14

Legislative Procedure
Mason's Manual, SR/HR801; NDConst.
  Art. IV, §12

Legislative Sessions
Call to order, SR/HR101
Convening of, NDConst. Art. IV, §7
Open meetings, JR801; NDConst. Art. IV, §14
Organizational, NDConst. Art. IV, §7
Regular, NDConst. Art. IV, §7
Special, NDConst. Art. V, §7

85 - Index
Lieutenant Governor - see President of Senate

Lobbyists
Listed in journal, SR/HR203

Majority Leader
Appoint staff assistants, SR/HR206
Committee on Committees, appointment of, SR/HR501
Committee on Committees, chairman of, SR/HR501
Debate limits exception, SR/HR306
Five-bill limit exception, HR402
Floor debate, time set for, HR336
Participate in committees, SR/HR502
Three-bill limit exception, SR402

Majority Vote of Members Present
When required, SR/HR318

Majority Vote of Members-Elect
When required, SR/HR318

Mason's Manual
Reference to, SR/HR801

Measures - see Bills and Resolutions

Meetings - see Committee Meetings

Members
Absence, SR/HR102
Call for division, SR/HR319
Committee participation, SR/HR502
Compelling attendance, SR/HR103;
NDConst. Art. IV, §12
Conflict of interest, SR/HR321
Districts, NDConst. Art. IV, §2
Election of, NDConst. Art. IV, §§3, 11
Ethics policy, JR1001
Excusing vote of, SR/HR322
Expense limits, NDConst. Art. XI, §26
Explanation of vote, SR/HR345
Expulsion of, NDConst. Art. IV, §12
Immunity from arrest, NDConst. Art. IV, §15
 Interruption of, SR/HR310
List of House, pages 18-31
List of Senate, pages 4-10
Number of, NDConst. Art. IV, §1
Oath, NDConst. Art. XI, §4
Personal privilege of, SR/HR311
Preside for Speaker, HR202
Qualifications of, NDConst. Art. IV, §§5, 10, 12
Recognized by presiding officer, SR/HR305
Recording remarks, SR/HR346
Restrictions, NDConst. Art. IV, §§6, 9
Retain seat until adjournment announced, SR/HR358
Sexual harassment policy, JR901
Speeches limited, SR/HR306
Terms of, NDConst. Art. IV, §§4, 7
Vote by, SR/HR321
Vote change, SR/HR342

Message Boards
Announcement of groups, SR/HR361
Control of, SR/HR360

Messages
Communication of, JR104
Between houses, generally, JR104
Order of business, SR/HR301

Messaging of Bills
Limitation on, JR203

Messaging of Resolutions
Limitation on, JR203

Minority Leader
Appoint staff assistants, SR/HR206
Committee membership, SR/HR502
Debate limits exception, SR/HR306
Five-bill limit exception, HR402
Participate in committees, SR/HR502
Three-bill limit exception, SR402

Minority Reports
Divided committee report, SR/HR602

Minutes
Conference committees, JR301
Content, SR/HR507
Official version JR604
Roll call vote, SR/HR507

Motions
Clincher, SR/HR349
Journal entry of, SR/HR309
Nondebatable, SR/HR317
Order of, SR/HR312
Read at length, SR/HR308
Reconsideration, SR/HR347
Single vote to adopt amendments, HR601
Single vote to concur in amendments, HR351
Stating, SR/HR307
To adjourn, SR/HR357
To be seconded, SR/HR307
To rise, Committee of the Whole,
SR512; HR704
To suspend rules, SR/HR324
Vote required, SR/HR318
Withdrawal of, SR/HR309
Writing required, SR/HR308
Natural Day
Legislative day not shorter than, SR/HR104

Natural Resources Committee
Appointment of, SR501
Meeting days, SR504
Number of members on, SR501
Subject matter, SR501

Nondebatable Motions
During debate, SR/HR312
List of, SR/HR317

Nondebatable Questions
Excusing member from voting, SR/HR322
Reading of papers, objections to, SR/HR359

Notice of Hearings
Posted, SR/HR505, 506
When given, SR/HR506

Notice of Intention to Reconsider
When required, SR/HR347

Notice of Rejection of Bills
When given, JR103

Officers and Employees - see Employees

Open Meetings
When required, JR801

Order and Decorum
Adjournment, members retain seats, SR/HR358
Generally, SR/HR304
Interruptions, SR/HR310
Objections to reading of paper, SR/HR359
Pager use in chamber, SR/HR362
Presiding officer to preserve, SR/HR201
Recognition by presiding officer, SR/HR305
Rules of debate, SR/HR306
Telephone use in chamber, SR/HR362

Order of Business
Committee of the Whole, HR702
Generally, SR/HR301

Order of Motions
Determination of, SR/HR312

Order of Questions
Determination of, SR/HR312

Order of the Day
Motion nondebatable, SR/HR317
Pagers
Use restricted, SR/HR362

Papers
Reading of, SR/HR359
Transmittal of, JR101

Personal or Private Interest
Defined, SR/HR321

Personal Privilege
Order of business, SR/HR301
Restrictions, SR/HR311

Petitions and Communications
Order of business, SR/HR301
Presentation of, SR/HR302

Place in General Orders
Limitations on motion to, SR/HR312

Pledge of Allegiance
Order of business, SR/HR301

Policies
Legislative ethics, JR1001
Sexual harassment, JR901

Political Subdivisions Committee
Appointment of, SR/HR501
Meeting days, SR/HR504
Number of members on, SR/HR501
Subject matter, SR/HR501

Postpone
Form of motion, SR/HR308

Postpone Indefinitely
Order of motion, SR/HR312

Postpone to Day Certain
Limitation on motion, SR/HR312
Order of motion, SR/HR312

Prayer by Chaplain
Order of business, SR/HR301

Prefiled Bills and Resolutions
Budget bills, JR208
Executive agency prefiling, JR208
Generally, SR/HR401
Notice of hearing, SR/HR401
Printing, SR/HR406
Supreme Court prefiling, JR208
Withdrawal, SR/HR401
Presence
Defined, SR/HR102

President of Senate - see also Presiding Officer
Duties of, SR201
Vote by, SR323

President Pro Tempore
Duties of, SR202

Presiding Officer
Absence of, SR/HR202
Adjournment announced by, SR/HR358
Admission to floor granted by, HR361
Call to order, SR/HR101
Chief Clerk duties assigned by, HR203
Committee of the Whole chairman appointed by, SR512; HR701
Committees appointed by, HR201, 501
Consent calendar announced by, JR207
Copy of bill to, SR/HR404
Duties of, generally, SR/HR201
Election of Speaker, NDConst. Art. IV, §8
Electrical voting system, control of, SR/HR360
Executive nomination, duties, SR701
Media badge notice to, JR802
Order and decorum preserved by, SR/HR304
Petitions and communications presented by, SR/HR302
Prefiled bills assigned by, SR/HR401
President of Senate, NDConst. Art. V, §12
Recognition by, SR/HR305
Referrals to committees, SR/HR328
Refusal to sign bill, SR/HR350
Secretary of Senate duties assigned by, SR203
Signing of bills, SR/HR354; NDConst.	Art. IV, §13
Stating of motions, SR/HR307
Vote announced by, SR/HR343

Press
Copies of bills, SR/HR404
Identification badges, JR803
Presence on floor, SR/HR205; HR361

Prevailing Side of Question
Defined, SR/HR348

Previous Question
Motion nondebatable, SR/HR317
Order of moving, SR/HR312
Provisions of, SR/HR314
Vote required, SR/HR314

Printing
Amended measures, JR601
Bills and resolutions, SR/HR406; JR603
Distribution of bills and journals, JR603
Engrossed measures, JR603
Journal, SR/HR204; JR603
Legislative documents, JR604
Rules book, JR602

Privileged Questions
Interruption for, SR/HR310
Order of, SR/HR313

Procedural Committees
Appointment, SR/HR501

Procedure on Bills
Of other chamber, SR/HR355
Vetoed bills, SR/HR356; JR209

Question
Division of, SR/HR319
Executive nominations, form of, SR701
Order of, SR/HR313
Prevailing side, SR/HR348
Stating of, SR/HR316
Verification, SR/HR316

Quorum
Defined, SR/HR103; NDConst. Art. IV, §12
Of committee, SR/HR507
Presence at call to order, SR/HR101

Ratification of U.S. Constitutional Amendments
Readings required, SR/HR325

Reading of Papers
Motion nondebatable, SR/HR317
Objection to, SR/HR359

Recalling Bill From Committee
Ordered by majority, SR/HR510

Receding Before Conference
Generally, JR202

Receipts for Papers
Preservation of, JR101

Recess
After organizational session, NDConst.
  Art. IV, §7
Break after crossover, JR702
Consent of other house, NDConst. Art. IV, §7

Recognition
By presiding officer, SR/HR305
Commendatory resolutions, SR/HR407
Reconsideration
  Changing vote after vote closed, SR/HR342
  Joint rules, of, JR105
  Notice of intent to move, SR/HR347
  Number of votes in legislative day limited, SR/HR348
  Prevention by clincher motion, SR/HR349
  Procedure, SR/HR348
  Rules, of, SR/HR324

Recorded Roll Call Votes
  Consent calendar items, JR207
  In committees, SR/HR507
  Final passage, SR/HR339, 341
  Support necessary to request, SR/HR320; NDConst. Art. IV, §13

Recorded Votes
  Election of officers, SR/HR206

Recording Remarks
  Request by member, SR/HR346

Records and Papers
  Custody of, SR/HR203

Reference to Bills in Journal
  By number, SR/HR409

Reference to Journal
  Order of business, SR/HR301

Referral
  Appropriations bills, SR/HR329
  Bills and resolutions, SR/HR328
  Motions, SR/HR308
  On second reading, SR/HR333
  Order of motions, SR/HR312

Referred or Initiated Measures
  Repealed or amended, SR/HR339

Refusal to Return Bill
  By other house, SR/HR350

Rejection of Bills
  Notice of, JR103

Remarks Recorded
  Explaining vote, SR/HR345
  General remarks, SR/HR346
Reporters - see Press

Reports - see Committee Reports

Representatives - see Members

Reprinting
  Of amended bills, JR601
  Of engrossed bills, JR603

Resolutions - see Bills and Resolutions

Return of Bills
  From other house, JR204
  Refusal to, SR/HR350
  Vetoed bills, JR209

Roll Call
  Call to order, SR/HR101
  Order of business, SR/HR301

Roll Call Votes
  Committee minutes to record, SR/HR507
  Final passage, SR/HR339
  Ratification of U.S. constitutional amendments, SR/HR339
  Request for, SR/HR320
  When required, SR/HR339, 341

Rooms - see Committee Rooms

Rules
  Committee of the Whole, SR512; HR703
  Enforcement of, SR/HR205
  Joint, amendment of, JR105
  Joint, suspension of, JR105
  Mason's Manual, SR/HR801
  Of debate, SR/HR306
  Printing of, JR602
  Suspension of, SR/HR324

Rules Committee
  Appointment of, SR/HR501

Saturday
  Not legislative day, JR701

Seating
  Determination of seniority, HR362

Second Reading
  After action on amendment, SR/HR601
  Amendment on, SR/HR333
  Engrossment before, SR/HR335
  Fiscal notes, reading of, JR501
  Generally, SR/HR337
Order of business, SR/HR301
Referral on, SR/HR333
Requirements, SR/HR325
Vote required, SR/HR339

**Seconds to Motions**
Required, SR/HR307

**Secretary of Senate**
Approves material distributed to desks, SR203
Approves committee room use, JR803
Bills filed with, SR401
Calendar preparation by, SR203
Call of Senate, duties during, SR303
Committee reports, disposition of, SR601
Copy of bills, custody of, SR404
Delayed bills, disposition of, SR403
Duties of, generally, SR203
Journal, duties regarding, SR204
Lobbyists, listing of, SR203
Measures, numbering of, SR401
Notice of hearings, posting of, SR506
Reconsideration, duties on, SR347
Records of Senate, SR203
Supervision of employees, SR203
Tabulates vote, SR343
Transmittal of measures, SR/HR347
Transmittal of messages, JR104

**Secretary of State**
Distribution of journal, SR/HR204
Lobbyist list furnished by, SR/HR203
Permanent journal filed with, SR/HR204
Records deposited with, SR/HR203

**Select Committees**
Appointment of, SR501
Bills referred to, SR/HR328
Order of business of reports, SR/HR301
Report of, SR/HR604
Resolutions referred to, SR/HR326

**Selection of Seats**
House, HR363

**Senate**
Refusal to return House bill, HR350
Trial of impeachments, NDConst. Art. XI, §9

**Senate Bills**
Procedure on, HR355
Report from House committee, HR509
Return to Senate amended, SR351
Senators - see Members

Seniority
Seating, determination of, HR363

Sergeant-at-Arms
Call of Senate/House, duties, SR/HR303
Duties, SR/HR205
Executive officer, SR/HR205
Floor supervision, SR/HR205
Supply clerk, SR/HR205

Sexual Harassment
Prohibited, JR901

Signing of Bills and Resolutions
By presiding officer, SR/HR201, 354
Order of business, SR/HR301

Speaker of House - see also Presiding Officer
Duties of, HR201
Vote by, HR323

Special Sessions
Resolutions during, SR/HR327

Speeches
Limitation on, SR/HR306

Sponsors
Delayed bills, SR/HR403
Joint sponsorship, SR/HR401
Limit on bills as prime sponsor, SR/HR402
Limit on number, SR/HR401
Who may introduce bills and resolutions, SR/HR401; JR208

Standing Committees - see also Committees
Appointment, SR/HR501
Constitutional Revision
Committee, HR501
Introduction of bills by, SR/HR401
Meeting days, SR/HR504, 505
Meeting times, SR/HR504
Procedures, SR/HR507
Referral of appropriations bills, SR/HR337
Referral of resolutions, SR/HR326
Titles of, SR/HR501

State Officials
List of elected officials, pages 33-35

State of the Judiciary
Address by Chief Justice, JR401
Stating Questions
   Form, SR/HR316

Study Resolutions
   Consent calendar, placement on, JR206
   Crossover date, JR203
   Deadline for introduction, SR/HR402
   Deadline for reporting back from committee, SR/HR509

Subscription Service
   Bills and resolutions, JR603

Substitute Motion
   On committee reports, SR/HR601

Sunday
   Not legislative day, JR701

Supplies
   Supply room, SR/HR205

Supervision of Employees
   By Chief Clerk, HR203
   By Secretary of Senate, SR203

Suspension of Rules
   Motion nondebatable, SR/HR317
   Vote required, SR/HR324; JR105

Telephones
   Wireless, restricted, SR/HR362

Time Certain
   For floor debate, SR/HR336

Time of Adjournment
   Motion nondebatable, SR/HR317

Title of Bills
   Amendment, generally, SR/HR334
   Amendment on second reading, HR333
   Journal reference, SR/HR409

Transportation Committee
   Appointment of, SR/HR501
   Meeting days, SR/HR504
   Number of members on, SR/HR501
   Subject matter, SR/HR501

Two-Thirds Vote of Members-Elect
   When required, SR/HR318; NDConst.
   Art. V, §9

Two-Thirds Vote of Members Present
   When required, SR/HR318
Unanimous Consent
   When required, SR/HR318

Uncontested Bills
   Defined, JR206

Unfinished Business
   Order of business, SR/HR301

Verification
   Entry in journal, SR/HR316
   Questions, SR/HR316
   Reconsideration vote, SR/HR348
   Votes, SR/HR344

Vetoed Bills
   Item veto, NDConst. Art. V, §9
   Placement on calendar, SR/HR356
   Return of, JR209, 210; NDConst. Art. V, §9

Vote
   Announcement of, SR/HR343
   By presiding officer, SR/HR323
   Changing of, SR/HR342
   Electrical voting system, SR/HR360
   Excusing member, SR/HR322
   Explanation of, SR/HR345
   Personal interest, SR/HR321
   Required for certain questions, SR/HR318; NDConst. Art. IV, §13
   Required of members present, SR/HR321
   Roll call vote, request for, SR/HR320
   Roll call vote required, SR/HR339, 341;
      NDConst. Art. IV, §13
      Single vote, when allowed, HR351, 601
   Tie, President to vote, SR323
   Verification, presiding officer to take, SR/HR316
   Verification of, SR/HR344
   Voice vote, SR/HR 340

Withdrawal
   Bills and resolutions, of, SR/HR331
   Motion nondebatable, SR/HR317
   Motions, SR/HR309
   Prefiled bills and resolutions, of, SR/HR401
   Hearing of measures SR/HR508