

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Pete Brungardt at 10:30 a.m. on February 5, 2004 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator James Barnett- excused
Senator Mark Gilstrap- excused

Committee staff present:

Russell Mills, Legislative Research
Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes' Office
John Beverlin, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Senator Bill Bunten

Others attending:

See Attached List.

Chairperson Brungardt started the meeting by explaining the agenda for the day and for the following week, to the committee.

Chairperson Brungardt welcomed Senator Bunten to the podium to explain to the committee **SR 1804; Duties of Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules for appointing committee members, chairperson, vice chairpersons and ranking minority members transferred to president of senate** (Attachment 1).

Chairperson Brungardt asked the committee for questions.

Senator Vratil asked Senator Bunten to explain the problem that exists, which **SR 1804** would correct.

Senator Bunten stated he had not seen a problem yet, but he does see a possibility of the problem happening.

Senator Vratil explained a brief history of the Senate, and the reason for the adoption of the rule that would not concentrate so much power in the hands of the Senate President; but would call for appointments to committees to be made by the Committee on Organization.

Senator Brungardt stated that Senator Bunten's proposal would concentrate power instead of diffuse power.

Senator Bunten stated that Senator Brungardt was correct.

Senator Clark presented some material to the committee (Attachment 2)(Attachment 3) to counter Senator Bunten's testimony.

Senator Clark started by explaining that the first week of session in 1995, there could be a request for roll call by the showing of 12 hands. On January 25, 1995, there was a rule change. He explained that the rule went from 12 to ten hands, with five hands from each political party, to take a roll call vote. He stated that because of this change, there were very few roll call votes the first two years he served in the senate.

Senator Clark explained the amendment of four rules at the start of the session in 1997. He explained that rule 11 required 27 votes to pull a bill out of committee, but was changed to 24 in 1997. He explained that the reason behind the change was because the Senate President, the Majority Leader, and the 12 Committee Chairs made up 14 of the votes. He explained that there was no way to get to 27 votes if those 14 protected each other. Therefore, the rule was useless.

Senator Clark explained to the committee that the rule changes highlighted in his testimony were meant to diffuse power and prevented the concentration of too much power. He stated he believed the concentration

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE at 10:30 a.m. on February 5, 2004 in Room 231-N of the Capitol.

of power will have gone too far, if the President of the Senate was given the ability to take away any Senator's chairmanship.

Senator Bunten explained that sometimes the Senate leadership needs the extra help this concentration of power would give him/her.

Chairperson Brungardt thanked Senator Bunten and asked the committee for additional comments.

Senator O' Connor concurred with what was said by Senator Clark.

Chairperson Brungardt stated he sensed there would be no further discussion or action taken on **SR 1804**. He brought up **SB 290; Revising the membership of the capitol area plaza authority**, and asked the committee for further discussion.

Senator Clark stated the problem with **SB 290** was making sure the executive branch still has the majority in appointing authority.

Theresa Kiernan answered that by reducing the number of members from 13 to 11; you reduce also the quorum number from eight to seven. The legislators would have the majority of the quorum and could dominate power. Ms. Kiernan suggested raising the quorum to eight, or before any action could be taken, have the vote of at least five members. She stated this would prevent the legislators from having too much power.

Senator Clark asked if the Capitol Area Plaza includes the proposed pedestrian mall.

Ms. Kiernan stated she could not tell if it did or not.

Chairperson Brungardt stated that the committee would wait to take further action until additional questions could be answered.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:15 a.m. The next meeting is scheduled for February 10, 2004, at 10:30 a.m. in room 231-N.

Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee

Date: ~~February 5, 2004~~

Name:

Representing:

Martin Hawver

Hawver's Capitol Renov-

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STATE OF KANSAS



SENATOR BILL BUNTEN

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Member: COMMERCE
EDUCATION
LEGISLATIVE POST AUDIT
WAYS AND MEANS

**Testimony
on
SR 1804**

**Federal and State Affairs Committee
February 5, 2004**

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

Please let me make it clear that this rule change proposal is my idea and mine alone. It arises from concerns that I have, and observations I have made, and is before you for your consideration as an alternative to the process of choosing committee chairs and appointing committee members now in effect. I believe what I propose is a better way and I bring it before you for your consideration.

Clearly, even if the rules were changed during this session it is most unlikely that any changes would be made, but a positive recommendation would signal to leadership that 2005 session rules should be looked at.

The resolution would change the present process by authorizing the Senate President to make appointments of committee chairpersons and committee members. This authority existed until 1966 with the President of the Senate, who at the time was the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Kansas. The Lieutenant Governor, with the assistance of the President Pro-Tem, made those appointments. The President Pro-Tem was the ranking officer of the Senate.

In 1966 Robert Docking was elected Governor and James De Coursey was elected Lieutenant Governor, both were Democrats. The Republicans held a large majority in the Senate and were concerned that a Democrat would be making appointments of this importance. It was okay as long as a Republican was Lieutenant Governor but not so if he was a Democrat.

To address that concern the Senate rules were changed to have appointments made by a Committee on Committees, and that process continued until the mid 70's, when the Committee on Organization, Calendar of Rules was established.

I haven't been in the Senate long enough to know how it worked in years

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past, but it appears to me there is a better way than OCR.

The Republican Party at this point in time has virtually no leadership beyond the officers of the House and Senate, and those officers must provide leadership for the Republican members of those bodies in proposing programs and strategies to address a wide range of problems. In order to do that they need the cooperation of committee chairmen and committee members and that may not always be the case.

If we should reach a point where, for example, spending must be reduced and taxes raised, but cooperation isn't there, it could be difficult to get anything done.

The point of that example is that in the absence of a sitting Governor, Republican policies, or Democratic policies in the event they have the majority, are difficult to implement unless there is cooperation and discipline among all members. In the scenario I propose discipline is enforced by loyalty to the officer that appoints the Chairperson and committee members.

This is the process that is used in the House of Representatives and in many legislatures across America and I believe that the Senate would be well served to adopt this change.

Thank you Mr. Chairman for allowing me to bring this proposal to your attention.

Bill Buntten

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

and amendments thereto. This exemption shall not apply to tangible personal property customarily used for human habitation purposes;

(kk) on and after January 1, 1989, all sales of machinery and equipment used directly and primarily for the purposes of manufacturing, assembling, processing, finishing, storing, warehousing or distributing articles of tangible personal property in this state intended for resale by a manufacturing or processing plant or facility or a storage, warehousing or distribution facility:

(1) For purposes of this subsection, machinery and equipment shall be deemed to be used directly and primarily in the manufacture, assemblage, processing, finishing, storing, warehousing or distributing of tangible personal property where such machinery and equipment is used during a manufacturing, assembling, processing or finishing, storing, warehousing or distributing operation:

(A) To effect a direct and immediate physical change upon the tangible personal property;

(B) to guide or measure a direct and immediate physical change upon such property where such function is an integral and essential part of tuning, verifying or aligning the component parts of such property;

(C) to test or measure such property where such function is an integral part of the production flow or function;

(D) to transport, convey or handle such property during the manufacturing, processing, storing, warehousing or distribution operation at the plant or facility; or

(E) to place such property in the container, package or wrapping in which such property is normally sold or transported.

(2) For purposes of this subsection "machinery and equipment used directly and primarily" shall include, but not be limited to:

(A) Mechanical machines or major components thereof contributing to a manufacturing, assembling or finishing process;

(B) molds and dies that determine the physical characteristics of the finished product or its packaging material;

(C) testing equipment to determine the quality of the finished product;

(D) computers and related peripheral equipment that directly control or measure the manufacturing process or which are utilized for engineering of the finished product; and

(E) computers and related peripheral equipment utilized for research and development and product design.

(3) "Machinery and equipment used directly and primarily" shall not include:

(A) Hand tools;

(B) machinery, equipment and tools used in maintaining and repairing any type of machinery and equipment;

(C) transportation equipment not used in the manufacturing, assembling, processing, furnishing, storing, warehousing or distributing process at the plant or facility;

(D) office machines and equipment including computers and related peripheral equipment not directly and primarily used in controlling or measuring the manufacturing process;

(E) furniture and buildings; and

(F) machinery and equipment used in administrative, accounting, sales or other such activities of the business;

(ll) all sales of educational materials purchased for distribution to the public at no charge by a nonprofit corporation organized for the purpose of encouraging, fostering and conducting programs for the improvement of public health;

(mm) all sales of seeds and tree seedlings; fertilizers, insecticides, herbicides, nicides, pesticides and fungicides; and services, purchased and used for the purpose of ducing plants in order to prevent soil erosion on land devoted to agricultural use;

(nn) except as otherwise provided in this act, all sales of services rendered by an advertising agency or licensed broadcast station or any member, agent or employee thereof;

(oo) all sales of tangible personal property purchased by a community action group or agency for the exclusive purpose of repairing or weatherizing housing occupied by low income individuals;

(pp) all sales of drill bits and explosives actually utilized in the exploration and production of oil or gas;

(qq) all sales of tangible personal property and services purchased by a nonprofit museum or historical society or any combination thereof, including a nonprofit organization which is organized for the purpose of stimulating public interest in the exploration of space by providing educational information, exhibits and experiences, which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986;

(rr) all sales of tangible personal property which will admit the purchaser thereof to any annual event sponsored by a nonprofit organization which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue code of 1986; and

(ss) all sales of tangible personal property and services purchased by a public broadcasting station licensed by the federal communications commission as a noncommercial educational television or radio station.":

By renumbering existing sections accordingly;

Also, on page 5, in line 35, by striking "is" and inserting "and 79-3606 are";

In the title, in line 10, before the semicolon, by inserting "and nursery machinery and equipment"; also, in line 10, after "and" by inserting "79-3606 and"; in line 11, by striking "section" and inserting "sections"; and the bill be passed as amended.

The following amendments were offered to **SB 14** and rejected:

Senator Martin moved to amend the bill on page 3, in line 43, by striking "original"; also, in line 43, after "construction" by inserting ", reconstruction, restoration, remodeling, renovation or replacement";

On page 4, by striking all in lines 9 through 16; in line 17, by striking "(2) 'building'" and inserting "(1) 'Building'"; in line 21, by striking "(3)" and inserting "(2)";

In the title, in line 9, by striking "original" and inserting "certain".

The amendment was rejected.

Senator Wisdom moved to amend the bill on page 4, in line 5, after "facility" by inserting ", the original construction, reconstruction, restoration, remodeling, renovation or replacement of a residence"; in line 15, after "term" by inserting ", except with regard to a residence."; in line 18, by striking "live or"; in line 20, by striking "and"; in line 36, after the semicolon, by inserting "and"; after line 36, by inserting a new paragraph to read as follows:

"(4) 'residence' shall mean only those enclosures within which individuals customarily live;";

In the title, in line 9, by striking "original" and inserting "certain".

Upon the showing of twelve hands a roll call vote was requested.

On roll call, the vote was: Yeas 13, nays 26, present and passing 0; absent or not voting

1. Yeas: Brady, Downey, Feleciano, Gooch, Hensley, Jones, Karr, Lee, Martin, Petty, Rock, Walker, Wisdom.

Nays: Bogina, Bond, Clark, Corbin, Emert, Hardenburger, Harrington, Harris, Kerr, Langworthy, Lawrence, Moran, Morris, Oleen, Papay, Parkinson, Praeger, Ramirez, Ranson, Reynolds, Salisbury, Sallee, Steffes, Tillotson, Vancrum, Vidricksen.

Absent or not voting: Burke.

The motion failed and the amendment was rejected.

Senator Lee moved to amend the bill on page 5, after line 34, by inserting three new sections to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 79-2959 is hereby amended to read as follows: 79-2959. (a) There is hereby created the local ad valorem tax reduction fund. All moneys transferred or credited to such fund under the provisions of this act or any other law shall be apportioned and distributed in the manner provided herein.

(b) On January 15 and on July 15 of each year, the director of accounts and reports shall make transfers in equal amounts which in the aggregate equal 4.5% of the total retail sales and compensating taxes credited to the state general fund pursuant to articles 36 and 37 of chapter 79 of Kansas Statutes Annotated and acts amendatory thereof and

mistakes; prescribing certain rights and responsibilities of parties to such contracts and certain remedies therefor.

SB 116, by Committee on Elections, Congressional and Legislative Apportionment and Governmental Standards: An act relating to state governmental ethics; amending K.S.A. 46-225, 46-237 and 46-271 and repealing the existing sections.

SB 117, by Committee on Commerce: An act concerning workers compensation; related to releases of employers from liability; amending K.S.A. 44-5,120 and K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 44-5,125 and repealing the existing sections.

SB 118, by Committee on Commerce: An act requiring fiscal notes for certain legislative bills, city ordinances and county resolutions; amending K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 75-3715a and repealing the existing section.

SB 119, by Committee on Public Health and Welfare: An act concerning social work; defining terms; establishing a licensure category of emeritus social worker; grounds for disciplinary actions; amending K.S.A. 65-6302, 65-6303, 65-6307, 65-6309 and 65-6313 and K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 65-6306 and 65-6311 and repealing the existing sections.

SB 120, by Senators Kerr, Bogina, Bond, Burke, Clark, Corbin, Emert, Hardenburger, Harrington, Langworthy, Lawrence, Oleen, Papay, Parkinson, Ramirez, Ranson, Reynolds, Salisbury, Sallee, Steffes, Tillotson, Vancrum and Vidricksen: An act concerning school district finance; relating to contingency reserve funds and affecting purposes for maintenance thereof; amending K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 72-6426 and repealing the existing section.

SB 121, by Senator Kerr: An act relating to elections; concerning corrupt political advertising; amending K.S.A. 25-2407 and repealing the existing section.

SB 122, by Committee on Education: An act concerning community colleges; relating to student tuition rates; amending K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 71-301 and repealing the existing section.

REFERENCE OF BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills were referred to Committees as indicated:

Assessment and Taxation: **SB 99**.

Commerce: **SB 102, 103, 104, 105, 106**.

Education: **SB 109**.

Judiciary: **SB 110**.

Local Government: **SB 108**.

Ways and Means: **SB 100, 101, 107**.

APPOINTMENT WITHDRAWN

As a result of the letter of resignation of Steve J. Davies from the Kansas Parole Board, effective December 4, 1994, President Burke announced the withdrawal of his appointment from the Committee on Judiciary.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM STATE OFFICERS

The following appointment, made by Governor Joan Finney on September 29, 1994, was filed by the Secretary of State:

Gilbert E. Benton, as a member of the Kansas Credit Union Council, pursuant to the authority vested in the Governor by K.S.A. 1994 Supp. 17-2232, for a three-year term to expire June 11, 1997.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Announcing passage of **HB 2032, 2045, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2051, 2053**.

INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

HB 2032, 2045, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2051, 2053 were thereupon introduced and read by title.

INTRODUCTION OF ORIGINAL MOTIONS AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Senator Burke introduced the following Senate resolution, which was read:

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 1804—

A RESOLUTION relating to the rules of the Senate 1993-1996; amending rules 5, 18, 37, 48, 61 and 80 and revoking rule 63.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas: That rules 5, 18, 37, 48, 61 and 80 be amended to read as follows:

Rule 5. Business in Order at Any Time. Messages from the Governor, message: from the House of Representatives, introduction and reference of bills and concurrent resolutions, reports of standing committees and reports of select committees may be received and considered under any order of business.

Rule 18. Explaining Votes. Senators may explain their votes only upon the call of their names upon the final passage of any bill or resolution *any roll call vote*, but not more than two minutes shall be allowed for any explanation. The explanation shall be inserted in the Journal if the Senator makes a request at the time of voting or makes a request of the Secretary of the Senate prior to adjournment, and the written explanation is presented to the Secretary of the Senate during or within two hours following that day's adjournment on the same legislative day. No Senator in explaining a vote may use the name of or otherwise identify any other Senator as part of the explanation without the consent of the other Senator. No written explanation shall contain more than 200 words.

Rule 37. Roll Call Vote. A roll call vote shall be taken upon all questions upon the demand of ~~12~~ *12* Senators *not less than 10 Senators, not less than five of whom are members of the majority party and not less than five of whom are members of the minority party.*

Rule 48. Bills and Resolutions to Final Action. When the Committee of the Whole shall favorably report a bill or resolution, and the report is adopted by the Senate, the bill or resolution shall be considered as ordered to the order of business Final Action. The vote upon the final passage of the bill shall not be taken on the same day on which the bill is placed on Final Action. Bills and resolutions to be sent to the House shall be properly corrected under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate. The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to correct misspelled words, punctuation and "doublets" or repeated words when preparing bills or resolutions for transmittal to the or other documents for signature by officers of the Senate and House.

Rule 61. Secretary of Senate—Duties. The Secretary of the Senate shall be appointed by the President. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to call the roll; report correctly the result of all votes; correct the Journal as may be directed by the Senate; read all bills, resolutions, petitions or other papers which the Senate may require; deliver all messages to the House of Representatives; certify all enrolled bills and present same to the President or Vice President of the Senate for signature; endorse upon every paper presented in the Senate the successive stages of action had thereon, and see that proper records are made of the transmission of every paper from one house to the other, or from one office to another; and attend generally to such other matters as the office may require. In order to secure a uniform and systematic procedure, the following clerks and their assistants shall be under the supervision of the Secretary: Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Journal Clerks, Proofreaders, Calendar Clerks, Enrolling Clerks, Bill Status Clerk, Reading Clerk and Bill Clerk.

Rule 80. Smoking on the Floor of the Senate. No person shall smoke on the floor of the Senate during the hours in which the Senate is in session.

Be it further resolved: That rule 63 set out as follows in strike type is hereby revoked:

Rule 63. Director of Printing to Make Corrections. The Director of Printing shall correct misspelled words, punctuation and "doublets" or repeated words in the Journals and Calendars.

CONSIDERATION OF ORIGINAL MOTIONS AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

Pursuant to Rule 70, President Burke gave one day's previous notice that he will move to amend or revoke certain senate rules according to SR 1804.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Commerce recommends **SB 29** be amended:

REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS

SR 1801, 1802 reported correctly enrolled, properly signed and presented to the Secretary of the Senate on January 14, 1997. On motion of Senator Emert, the Senate recessed until 3:30 p.m.

The Senate met pursuant to recess with President Bond in the chair.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE RESOLUTION

Senator Emert introduced for consideration SR 1803.

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 1803—

By Senators Bond, Emert and Hensley

A RESOLUTION adopting rules for the Senate of the State of Kansas for the terms of the Senators commencing with the 1997 regular session of the Legislature.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas: The following rules shall be the rules of the Senate for the terms of the Senators commencing with the 1997 regular session of the Legislature.

RULES OF THE SENATE 1997-2000

Rule 1. Time of Meetings. The Senate on the first day of a session shall convene at 2:00 p.m., and at all other times shall convene at 2:30 p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Rule 2. Convening—Quorum. The President shall take the chair at the hour fixed for the convening of the Senate, and the roll shall be called in order to ascertain if a quorum is present. A majority of the Senators then elected (or appointed) and qualified shall constitute a quorum, and, in the absence of a quorum, the Senators present, by majority vote, may take such measures as they shall deem necessary to secure the presence of a quorum.

Rule 3. Absence of Member. No Senator shall fail to attend when the Senate is in session without first obtaining leave of the Senate, unless prevented from attending by sickness or other sufficient cause.

Rule 4. Order of Business. The order of business, following the roll call and prayer by the Chaplain, shall be as follows:

- 1. Introduction and reference of bills and concurrent resolutions.
2. Consideration of messages from the Governor.
3. Communications from state officers.
4. Consideration of messages from the House of Representatives.
5. Consideration of motions to concur or nonconcur.
6. Reports of select committees.
7. Consent Calendar.
8. Final Action on bills and concurrent resolutions.
9. Introduction of original motions and senate resolutions.
10. Correction and approval of the Journal.
11. Consideration of motions and senate resolutions.
12. Reports of standing committees.
13. General orders.

The presentation of petitions shall be a special order of business on Friday of each week immediately preceding the regular order of business.

Rule 5. Business in Order at Any Time. Messages from the Governor, messages from the House of Representatives, introduction and reference of bills and concurrent resolutions, reports of standing committees and reports of select committees may be received and considered under any order of business.

Rule 6. Special Order. Whenever any bill or other matter is made the special order for a particular day, and shall not be reached or completed on that day, it shall be returned to its place in the General Orders, unless it shall be made the special order for another day. When any special order is under consideration, it shall take precedence over any special

order for a subsequent hour of the same day, but such subsequent special order shall be taken up immediately after the previous order has been disposed of. Notation of a special order shall be placed before the first order of business on the calendar for that day, the subject to be considered and the time fixed for its consideration. When that time and other business shall be suspended until the special order has been considered.

Rule 7. Standing Committees. There shall be a standing committee named the Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules which shall consist of nine members, the president of which shall be the president of the senate, and the vice chairperson of which shall be the majority leader of the Senate. The Vice President of the Senate shall be a member of the committee. Each of the other six members shall be selected separately by the members of the political party of the Senate.

No bill or resolution other than resolutions adopting, amending or revoking rules of the Senate or Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall be introduced or referred to the Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules.

The following shall be the other standing committees:

Table with 2 columns: Committee Name and Number of members. Lists 15 committees including Agriculture, Assessment and Taxation, Commerce, Confirmation Oversight Committee, Education, Elections and Local Government, Energy and Natural Resources, Federal and State Affairs, Financial Institutions and Insurance, Interstate Cooperation, Judiciary, Public Health and Welfare, Transportation and Tourism, Utilities, and Ways and Means.

The Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules shall appoint the members of each committee, shall appoint the chairperson and vice chairperson or vice chairpersons thereof and shall designate the ranking minority member of each committee. The minority leader shall submit recommendations for the appointment of minority members to the standing committees of the Senate to the Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules. The Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules shall have a standing subcommittee on calendar which shall be the president of the senate, the vice president of the senate and the majority leader of the Senate. The Majority Leader shall be the chairperson of the subcommittee. The Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules may establish such other subcommittees of the Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules as the Committee deems appropriate.

The two major political parties shall have proportional representation on each standing committee other than the Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules. In the event application of the preceding sentence results in a fraction, the party having a fraction exceeding .5 shall receive representation as though such fraction were a whole number.

Rule 8. Special and Select Committees. Special and Select committees of the Senate and the Chairperson thereof shall be appointed by the President.

Rule 9. Standing Committees—Duties of Chairperson, etc. (a) The chairperson of each committee shall preside at all meetings of the committee. The chairperson may designate another member to preside in the absence of the chairperson and vice chairperson.

(b) The chairperson of each committee may call a special meeting of the committee when necessary.

(c) The chairperson shall have full charge of the committee.

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(d) The chairperson of each committee shall cause minutes of each meeting of the committee to be prepared, subject to approval of the committee at a later meeting. Minutes shall show the action taken by the committee upon each bill or resolution considered and the amendments if any voted upon and the disposition of each, whether adopted or not. At the request of the author of a bill or resolution or any amendment to a bill or resolution, or on request of any member of the committee, the intent of the author shall be stated in the committee minutes. At the conclusion of each legislative session copies of all committee minutes shall be filed with the Director of Legislative Administrative Services.

Rule 10. Vote in Senate Committee. At the time of taking any action upon any bill or resolution, any member of a committee may demand a division of the vote and the chairperson shall be required to record the results of the vote as a part of the minutes.

Rule 11. Committee Action on Bills and Resolutions. (a) A committee may recommend that the Senate act favorably, unfavorably or without recommendation upon any measure or may recommend amendments to measures referred to it which are germane to the subject of the measure. Committee recommendations shall be made by committee report to the Senate. Committee reports shall be signed by the chairperson, and shall be transmitted to the Senate not later than the second legislative day following the action of the committee.

(b) When a committee fails to report on any bill or resolution following reference to such committee, it may be withdrawn from the committee by an affirmative vote of a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of all members then elected (or appointed) and qualified of the Senate on a motion made as provided in this subsection. Such a motion shall be made in writing, giving the reasons for withdrawal from the committee. Such motion shall be made under the order of business introduction and notice of original motions and Senate resolutions. Only one bill or resolution may be named in such a motion. The motion shall be read by the reading clerk or the member making the motion and shall be printed in the calendar of the next legislative day under the order of business consideration of motions and Senate resolutions offered on a previous day. The motion shall be considered on the legislative day following the day it is made. If the motion prevails, the bill or resolution shall be placed on the calendar under the order of business General Orders.

(c) Motions to withdraw a bill or resolution from a committee are not subject to amendment or debate.

Rule 12. Adversely Reported Bills and Resolutions. All bills or resolutions adversely reported shall go upon the Calendar for one day, under the head of Bills Adversely Reported. A motion to place an adversely reported bill (or resolution) under the order of business General Orders on the Calendar shall be made when the bill (or resolution) is upon the Calendar and shall be made when Introduction of Original Motions and Senate Resolutions is in order, and that motion shall then lie over until the next legislative day when the order of business Consideration of Motions and Senate Resolutions is reached, but if such motion is defeated once it shall not be renewed. If an adversely reported bill or resolution has been previously referred separately under Rule 32 (authorizing the reference of the same bill or resolution to two or more standing committees), then the motion shall be to return the adversely reported bill (or resolution) with the committee report attached to the next committee to which it was referred. If the motion to place the bill (or resolution) on the Calendar under the order of business General Orders or to return the bill (or resolution) to the next committee of reference shall prevail, then the words "Adversely Reported" shall be printed in a line underneath the title of the bill or resolution, and to prevail such motion shall require an affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified to the Senate.

Rule 13. When Bill or Concurrent Resolution Placed on General Orders. When a bill or a concurrent resolution to amend the constitution has been reported to the Senate by a committee with the recommendation that it pass or be adopted, it shall immediately be placed on the Calendar under the order of business General Orders.

Rule 14. Address the President—To Be Recognized—Speak But Twice on the Same Subject. Every Senator rising to debate or to present any matter, shall address the President, and shall not proceed until recognized. When two or more Senators shall address the President at the same time, the President shall name the Senator who is to speak first.

No Senator shall speak more than twice on the same day on the same subject without leave of the Senate.

Rule 15. No Senator Shall Be Interrupted. No Senator, when speaking shall be interrupted except by a call to order by the presiding officer, or by a Senator through the presiding officer, desiring to ask a question. If a Senator speaking yields to a question, the interruption shall be confined solely to such question. Senators shall be referred to as "the Senator from _____" (naming the Senator's home county) followed by the Senator's title and name.

Rule 16. Personal Privilege. Senators raising a point of personal privilege shall confine themselves to remarks which concern themselves personally and shall not address or debate matters under consideration by the Senate.

Rule 17. Questions of Order—How Determined. A question of order may be raised at any time and when a Senator shall be called to order the Senator shall stop speaking until the presiding officer has determined whether the Senator was in order. Every question of order shall be decided by the presiding officer, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member.

Rule 18. Explaining Votes. Senators may explain their votes only upon the call of their names upon any roll call vote, but not more than two minutes shall be allowed for any explanation. The explanation shall be inserted in the Journal if the Senator makes a request at the time of voting or makes a request of the Secretary of the Senate prior to adjournment, and the written explanation is presented to the Secretary of the Senate during or within two hours following that day's adjournment on the same legislative day. No Senator in explaining a vote may use the name of or otherwise identify any other Senator as part of the explanation without the consent of the other Senator. No written explanation shall contain more than 200 words.

Rule 19. Vote Unless Excused—Contempt. Any Senator, who is directly interested in a question, may be excused from voting, even though there is a call of the Senate. The Senator, who is requesting to be excused from voting, shall state the reasons for the request, occupying not more than five minutes. Such statements shall be made either immediately before or immediately after the vote is called but before the result is announced. The question on excusing any Senator from voting shall be taken without debate and a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of those voting shall be necessary to excuse the Senator. If a Senator refuses to vote, when not excused, such refusal shall constitute contempt and the President shall, in such case, order the offending Senator before the bar of the Senate and all privileges of membership shall be refused such Senator until the contempt shall be duly purged.

Rule 20. When Not Permitted to Vote. No Senator shall be allowed to vote unless the Senator is seated in the Senator's assigned seat within the Senate chamber when the vote is taken.

Rule 21. Vice President and Filling Certain Vacancies. (a) In the absence of the President, the Vice President shall assume the duties of the President. The President or Vice President may also name any Senator to temporarily perform the duties of the chair, but the Senator so named shall not act as President beyond adjournment, unless by leave of the Senate. A Senator shall not lose the right of voting on any subject while serving or acting as President.

(b) When a vacancy occurs in the office of President and the Legislature is adjourned to a date more than 60 days after the occurrence of the vacancy, the Senate shall meet within 30 days and elect a member to fill the vacancy. The Vice President shall within 10 days of such occurrence issue a call for the meeting at a time not less than 10 days and not more than 20 days after the date of the call.

(c) When a vacancy occurs in the office of Vice President or majority leader of the Senate, and the Legislature is adjourned to a date more than 30 days after the occurrence of the vacancy, the President shall appoint an acting Vice President or acting majority leader to serve until the convening of the next session of the Legislature, at which time the vacancy shall be filled as though the acting interim appointment had not been made.

(d) When a vacancy occurs in the office of minority leader of the Senate and the Legislature is adjourned to a date more than 30 days after the occurrence of the vacancy, the assistant minority leader shall become the acting minority leader to serve until the convening

①
24 now
instead
of 27

②
24 now
instead
of 27

3-2

of the next session of the Legislature, at which time the vacancy shall be filled as though the acting minority leader had not so served.

(e) It is the intention of this rule that any person elected, appointed or designated to serve in accordance herewith to fill a vacancy shall exercise all of the duties and powers of the office so filled.

Rule 22. Party affiliation-change. If any Senator changes political party affiliation (1) from the political party of such Senator at the time of the Senator's election, or (2) if the Senator was appointed, from the political party of the district convention which elected such person to be so appointed, the following shall apply:

(a) Such Senator shall be removed from all memberships on standing and other committees, from all positions of chairperson or vice chairperson of a standing or other committee, and from any office of the Senate held at the time of such change. The Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules shall appoint a Senator to fill any vacancy which arises under this subpart (a).

(b) The proportion of Senators from major political parties on each standing committee originally determined under Rule 7 (providing for proportional representation of members of political parties upon standing committees) shall not be altered. The Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules shall fill each standing committee member position vacated by such Senator by appointing a Senator of the political party from which such Senator changed.

Rule 23. Caucuses May Be Closed. Caucuses of Senate majority and minority parties may be closed.

Rule 24. Motions in Writing. All amendments to bills and resolutions shall be made in writing, and upon request of any Senator shall be read by the reading clerk before being voted upon. All other motions shall be reduced to writing when desired by any Senator.

Rule 25. Motions Withdrawn. Any motion may be withdrawn by the maker before amendment or decision is made thereon except as the foregoing is modified by Rule 41 (relating to procedure in the committee of the whole).

Rule 26. Motions in Order When Question Under Debate. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be in order, except:

Not Debatable

1. To fix time to which to adjourn.
2. To adjourn.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.

Debatable

5. To postpone to a day certain.
6. To commit to a standing committee.
7. To commit to a special committee.
8. To commit to the Committee of the Whole.
9. To amend.
10. To postpone indefinitely.

The several motions specified in this rule shall have precedence in the order named and the first four shall be decided without debate.

Rule 27. Division of Question. (a) If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided, but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible. When a bill or resolution is under consideration in the Senate and after debate is concluded and final action has been announced on the bill or resolution, a request for division of question shall not be in order.

(b) A request for division of question shall be in writing specifying the manner in which the question is to be divided.

(c) The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert another proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

Rule 28. Reconsideration of Pending Matters. When a question has been once put and decided it shall be in order for any Senator who voted with the prevailing side to move

for a reconsideration thereof, but no motion for reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken or the next legislative day. No question shall be reconsidered more than once.

Rule 29. Previous Questions. Five Senators shall have the right to move the previous question on any bill, message, report, amendment, or motion. If no amendment is pending the previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" If the previous question is decided in the affirmative by a majority vote of those present the main question shall be put without further amendment or debate. If amendments are pending a motion for the previous question shall concern only the last amendment that is pending on which, if the previous question is adopted, the debate will be closed only upon such amendment. The previous question on other questions than the main question shall be as follows: "Shall the question on the (amendment, amendment of an amendment, substitute or other motion affecting same as the case may be) now be put?"

Rule 30. Endorsement on Bills, etc. Before any bill, resolution or petition, addressed to the Senate, shall be received or read, the title of the bill or resolution or a brief statement of the contents of the petition shall be typed on the jacket, with the name of the Senator or committee introducing it.

Rule 31. Introduction of Bills and Concurrent Resolutions. Every bill and concurrent resolution shall be introduced by a Senator, by a committee, on the report of a committee, by message from the House of Representatives, or by proper prefiling as provided by law. For the purpose of introduction, every bill and concurrent resolution shall be placed in the possession of the secretary and the reading clerk shall read the title, except citations of statutes amended or repealed. The reading clerk shall also read the name of the sponsor of the bill or resolution if it has a single sponsor. If the bill or resolution has two sponsors the reading clerk shall read the names of both sponsors, but if the bill or resolution has more than two sponsors the reading clerk shall read the name of the first sponsor together with the words "and others."

Rule 32. Reference of Bills and Resolutions. All bills shall be referred or rereferred to appropriate standing committees or the committee of the whole by the President. Upon the day of its introduction or upon the next legislative day the President shall refer every bill and each concurrent resolution to be referred to the appropriate standing committee or the committee of the whole. Bills or resolutions prefiled under K.S.A. 46-801 *et seq.* and amendments thereto may be referred by the President to the appropriate standing committee or the committee of the whole at any time subsequent to the prefiling of such bill or resolution with the secretary of the senate. Bills introduced by committees, if germane to the purpose and scope of the committee, may be referred to the Committee of the Whole; otherwise to the appropriate standing committee. All bills making an appropriation shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The President may refer a bill or resolution to two or more standing committees jointly, or separately, in such order as the President may direct, and such bill or resolution, when so referred, shall be considered by the committees in joint meeting, or by each of the committees separately in the order named in the reference, and when the reference is made jointly, the chairperson of the committee named first shall be chairperson of the joint committee.

Rule 33. Consent Calendar and Recording Reports. Whenever a standing committee is of the opinion that a bill or resolution upon which it is reporting is of non-controversial nature, it shall so state in its committee report. Whenever a bill or resolution is so reported, it shall be placed upon a separate calendar, to be known as the Consent Calendar. Each bill or resolution appearing on the Consent Calendar shall remain thereon for at least two full legislative days before being considered under the order of business Final Action. At any time prior to the call for the vote under the order of business Final Action on a bill or resolution on the Consent Calendar, any member may object to the same as being controversial and the same shall be stricken from the Consent Calendar and take its place on General Orders in the usual order. If no such objection is made prior to the call for such vote on the bill or resolution, it shall be voted upon with other bills and resolutions under

the order of business Final Action but before consideration of other bills or resolutions appearing on the calendar under such order of business.

Rule 34. Final Action on Bills and Concurrent Resolutions. On final action on any bill or concurrent resolution, the reading clerk shall read the title, except citations to statutes amended or repealed. If the bill is reported for final action without debate, the question shall be at once put: "Shall the bill pass?" No debate shall be allowed, and no motion shall be in order except the motion to adjourn, or for a call of the Senate, unless in case where a bill has been ordered to be placed on final action subject to amendment, or to amendment and debate or unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate, amendments may be made and considered. Like procedure shall apply to concurrent resolutions except that the question put shall be: "Shall the resolution be adopted?" On final action, bills and resolutions may be bulked together for roll call unless objection be made by any Senator.

Rule 35. Final Passage by Yeas and Nays. The question upon the final passage of a bill and every concurrent resolution for amendment of the constitution of Kansas or ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be taken by a roll call vote of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the Journal, and unless the bill or concurrent resolution receives the number of votes required by the constitution to pass it, it shall be declared lost, except in cases provided for in Rule 36 (relating to the absence of a quorum).

Rule 36. No Quorum on Final Vote—Effect. If, on taking the vote on final action on a bill or concurrent resolution, it shall appear that a quorum is not present, then the bill or concurrent resolution shall retain its place on the Calendar and shall again be considered for final action when that order of business is again taken up by the Senate.

Rule 37. Roll Call Vote. A roll call vote shall be taken upon all questions upon the demand of five Senators.

Rule 38. Call of Senate—When Made—How Enforced. A call of the Senate may be had upon the demand of five Senators, pending a roll call on the final passage of any bill or resolution, or on any motion to strike the enacting clause, or indefinitely postpone any bill or resolution, and before the result is announced. When a call is demanded, the President shall order the doors of the Senate to be closed, and direct the Secretary to call the roll of the Senators and note the absentees, after which the names of the absentees shall be again called, and those for whose absence no sufficient excuse is given may be sent for and taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms, or by Assistant Sergeants at Arms appointed for the purpose, and brought before the bar of the Senate, where unless excused by a majority of the Senators present, they shall be reproved by the President for the neglect of duty.

Rule 39. Dispense with Call of Senate. No motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the Senate shall be entertained until the President shall be satisfied that the Sergeant at Arms has made diligent effort to secure the attendance of the absentees.

Rule 40. Roll Call Votes. Every Senator in the Senate chamber when a roll call is taken shall respond when the Senator's name is called. If there is a call of the Senate, the Senator must vote Yea or Nay, except as provided in Rule 19 (senators excused from voting if directly interested in the question). When there is no call of the Senate, the Senator may pass and shall be recorded in the Journal as present but not voting. After the roll is completed and before the roll is closed, a Senator may change such Senator's vote. No vote shall be recorded and no change in vote may be made without unanimous consent of the Senate after announcement by the presiding officer that the roll is closed.

Rule 41. Committee of the Whole. On motion the Senate may go into Committee of the Whole. The President shall appoint a chairperson to preside over the Committee of the Whole. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole, so far as applicable except that there shall be no limit on the number of times of speaking and Rule 38 (authorizing a call of the senate) shall not apply. A motion to lay on the table or a call for the previous question shall not be in order. No substitute motion to amend a bill or resolution shall be in order. A substitute motion to report a bill or resolution to the full Senate once made shall be decided subject only to debate and Rule 51 (motion to strike the enacting or resolving clause). A roll call shall be had on any question subject to the requirements of Rule 37, but no more than three roll calls shall be taken upon any bill under consideration in the Committee of the Whole.

5 roll calls now

Rule 42. No Quorum in Committee of the Whole—Procedure. If at any time, when in Committee of the Whole, it be ascertained that there is no quorum present, the chairperson shall immediately vacate the chair and report the fact to the President.

Rule 43. How Bills Considered—Committee of the Whole. Bills shall be considered in Committee of the Whole in the following manner: The standing committee report shall first be considered and if it is adopted the bill as amended by the committee report shall be considered section by section, and as each section is considered, amendments from the floor are in order to that section. If the committee report is not adopted, the bill, without committee amendments, shall be considered section by section, and as each section is considered amendments from the floor are in order to that section. If a section has been considered, no amendment thereto shall be in order until the whole bill shall have been read through. After the original bill, together with standing committee amendments, has been considered section by section the chairperson shall announce "Amendments to the bill generally are in order," and amendments not before offered may be made to any part of the bill. A motion to amend the bill shall not be in order while a motion to strike the enacting clause is pending.

Rule 44. Amendments. (1) Amendments to bills shall be germane to the subject of the bill being amended, and the fact that an amendment is to a section in the same chapter of Kansas Statutes Annotated as an existing section in the bill shall not automatically render the amendment germane.

(2) All amendments to bills shall be submitted in writing on a form provided by the Senate or on a form substantially similar. All amendments to printed bills shall specify the page and line number as shown on the printed bill. If a bill has not been printed, amendments must refer to the typed bill. All amendments offered, whether adopted or rejected, together with the action taken thereon, shall be recorded in the Journal. When a bill or resolution has been amended, it shall be engrossed before it is enrolled.

(3) In the case of amendment by substitute bill or by substitute concurrent resolution, motion shall be made to substitute a written bill or concurrent resolution for the bill or concurrent resolution under consideration.

Rule 45. Report of Committee of the Whole Subject to Amendment—Time for. The report of the Committee of the Whole is subject to amendment to correctly reflect what has occurred in the Committee of the Whole by motions made at the time the report is offered for adoption by the Senate. When a bill is reported with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken, and the report is agreed to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered killed.

Rule 46. Motion for Committee of the Whole to Arise and Report Progress. A motion that the Committee of the Whole shall rise and report progress on any bill shall always be in order and shall be decided without debate, and the matter being considered shall be the first order of business at the next session of the committee, subject to such postponement as the subsequent Committee of the Whole may determine.

Rule 47. Division of the Senate. Whenever a voice vote has been taken upon any question in either the Senate or the Committee of the Whole, any Senator may call for a division of the Senate or Committee of the Whole.

Rule 48. Bills and Resolutions to Final Action. When the Committee of the Whole shall favorably report a bill or resolution, and the report is adopted by the Senate, the bill or resolution shall be considered as ordered to the order of business Final Action. The vote upon the final passage of the bill shall not be taken on the same day on which the bill is placed on Final Action. Bills and resolutions to be sent to the House shall be properly corrected under the supervision of the Secretary of the Senate. The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to correct misspelled words, punctuation and "doublets" or repeated words when preparing bills, resolutions or other documents for signature by officers of the Senate and House.

Rule 49. Bills and Resolutions—Inclusion of Amendments. When a bill or resolution is amended, the Secretary of the Senate shall attach to the original copy all amendments made in the Senate. Substitute bills and substitute concurrent resolutions shall accompany the bill or concurrent resolution for which each is substituted. Upon passage,

Senate bills or resolutions, including the original copy and amendments, shall be transmitted to the House.

Rule 50. Reports of Transmittals in Journal—Committee—Reports. Report of transmittal of bills and resolutions to the House shall be immediately entered upon the Journal.

Rule 51. Motion to Strike Enacting or Resolving Clause—Debate Limited. No Senator may speak more than twice on a motion to strike the enacting clause of a bill or the resolving clause of a resolution, and no other motion, except a motion to adjourn, shall be in order until the motion to strike the enacting clause or resolving clause has been decided.

Rule 52. Two-thirds Vote Not Necessary Except on Final Passage of Resolution. When a resolution requiring a vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Senate for adoption is under consideration, a vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ shall not be needed to decide any question short of its final passage, except as provided by these rules.

Rule 53. Bills Considered in Regular Order. The Subcommittee on Calendar of the Committee on Organization, Calendar and Rules shall designate from day to day and from time to time the bills to be considered that day and on the next legislative day, and the order of consideration fixed by this subcommittee shall not be changed, except by unanimous consent or by a $\frac{2}{3}$ vote of all the members of the Senate then elected (or appointed) and qualified, if unanimous consent is refused.

Rule 54. Changing Order on Calendar. Not more than one bill may be named in a motion to change the order of the Calendar, and on each motion no Senator except the Senator making the motion shall speak more than once, nor longer than five minutes.

Rule 55. Resolutions—Classes—Procedures Thereon. Resolutions shall be of the following classes: (1) Senate resolutions; and (2) Senate concurrent resolutions. In acting on them, the Senate shall observe the following procedure:

(1) Senate resolutions shall be in writing, shall be read and shall lie over one day. Senate resolutions other than resolutions for the amendment of rules of the Senate shall not be printed unless ordered by the Senate. There shall be no roll call unless ordered. With the consent of the majority of Senators present and voting, either the requirement to read Senate resolutions or the requirement to lie over one day, or both, may be dispensed with.

(2) Senate concurrent resolutions shall be in writing, shall be read by title, and shall lie over one day. All Senate concurrent resolutions shall be printed, and shall require a roll call on motion to adopt. Propositions to amend the constitution shall be made by concurrent resolution and referred to the proper committee. Other concurrent resolutions may be referred to a proper committee by the President.

All House concurrent resolutions, when in the Senate, shall follow the same procedure as Senate concurrent resolutions.

This rule shall not apply to resolutions relating to the business of the day, nor to resolutions for organization or adjournment.

Rule 56. Confirmation of appointments by Governor or other state official. All nominations or appointments made by the governor or other state official, which are subject to Senate confirmation, may be considered and acted upon by the Senate in either executive or regular session except that no final action thereon may be taken in executive session. When nominations or appointments are made by the governor or other state official for confirmation by the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the President, be referred to appropriate committees by the President. Nominations or appointments referred to committees shall be returned to the Senate within 20 legislative days after the same are referred, together with a report thereon, unless additional time be granted by a majority vote of senators present. If the nomination or appointment is not returned to the Senate within the period of time specified for its return and additional time has not been granted, the nomination or appointment shall be considered to be returned to the Senate without recommendation on the next legislative day following the last day of the period of time specified for its return. Any such appointment may be considered and acted upon by the Senate at any time after the nomination or appointment is returned to the Senate. No motion to confirm any such appointment or nomination shall be in order without the unanimous consent of the Senate until the nomination or appointment is returned to the Senate, unless

one day's previous notice thereof is given in open session. Appointments shall be confirmed by the Senate only by an affirmative vote of a majority of all members of the Senate then elected (or appointed) and qualified.

Rule 57. Admittance to Floor—Lobbying on Floor. No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate except elective state officers; members of the Legislature; friends of the members of the Senate, upon invitation signed by the President and the Senator extending the invitation; former members of the Senate, officers and employees of the legislative branch, and members of the news media who are actually employed, and who have a card of admission from the President. The Senate by resolution, may issue such invitations as it desires. Persons so admitted must stay in the perimeter of the Senate chamber except with the express permission of a member of the Senate. No one registered with the Secretary of State as an agent or lobbyist may be on the floor of the Senate during the hours of 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. nor at the time the Senate is in session. No person, other than a state officer or employee of the legislative branch or legislator, shall discuss any measure with any Senator on the floor of the Senate during the time the Senate is in session. Any person who violates this rule or any person who shall gain admission to the floor of the Senate by false representation shall be forthwith ejected from the Senate chamber and thereafter be denied admission. No employee shall lobby for or against any measure pending in the Senate, and any employee violating this rule shall be forthwith discharged. Former members of the Senate may be introduced when on the floor, but no other introductions shall be made during the session of the Senate, except the President may announce the attendance of school students or other groups visiting the Senate.

Rule 58. Galleries. Visitors shall be allowed in one or both galleries of the Senate in accordance with directions to the Sergeant at Arms from the President. The use of telephones and the making of telephone calls in the galleries of the Senate are prohibited.

Rule 59. Chairs of Senators. No person except a member of the Senate, shall occupy the chair of any Senator at any time except with the approval of and in the presence of a member of the Senate.

Rule 60. The News Media. Employees of the news media having a card of admission from the President may occupy space designated for them in the Senate chamber. They shall be subject to all the rules of the Senate and shall conduct themselves with proper decorum while in the Senate chamber. They shall not lobby, directly or indirectly, for or against any measure pending before the legislature.

Rule 61. Secretary of Senate—Duties. The Secretary of the Senate shall be appointed by the President. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to call the roll; report correctly the result of all votes; correct the Journal as may be directed by the Senate; read all bills, resolutions, petitions or other papers which the Senate may require; deliver all messages to the House of Representatives; certify all enrolled bills and present same to the President or Vice President of the Senate for signature; endorse upon every paper presented in the Senate the successive stages of action had thereon, and see that proper records are made of the transmission of every paper from one house to the other, or from one office to another; and attend generally to such other matters as the office may require. The Secretary of the Senate shall deliver to the printer all bills and other documents ordered to be printed and take the receipt of the printer therefor. In order to secure a uniform and systematic procedure, the following clerks and their assistants shall be under the supervision of the Secretary: Assistant Secretary of the Senate, Journal Clerks, Calendar Clerks, Enrolling Clerks, Bill Status Clerk, Reading Clerk and Bill Clerk.

Rule 62. Impeachment. The provisions of this rule shall apply to impeachment, and nothing in the rules of the Senate or in any statute shall impair or limit the powers of the Senate with respect to impeachment. In addition to other powers, the President shall possess the powers and perform the duties in this rule.

(1) The President shall call the Senate into session within 30 days of the receipt by the President of any request by a board of managers of the House of Representatives to lay articles of impeachment before the Senate.

(2) The Senate by a majority vote of the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified may adopt, amend or suspend rules applicable to trial of any impeachment.

(3) The President and any officer or committee acting under authority of this rule may follow any statutory procedure to the extent the same is not in conflict with the provisions of this rule, but nothing in this rule nor in any statute shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of any inherent powers of the Senate.

Rule 63. Sergeant at Arms—Duties. The Sergeant at Arms shall be appointed by the President, and shall serve under the President's direction, control and supervision and at the President's pleasure and shall execute all orders of the President or Senate. The Sergeant at Arms shall have the general supervision of the Senate Chamber, the cloak rooms, gallery and lobby, and shall preserve order within the chamber at all times. The Sergeant at Arms may arrest and take into custody any person gaining admission to the floor of the Senate through false representations or violation of Rule 57 (listing persons authorized to be admitted to the floor of the Senate). All violations shall be immediately reported to the President for action by the Senate. No person except those entitled to admittance on the floor of the Senate pursuant to Rule 57 (listing persons authorized to be admitted to the floor of the Senate) shall lounge or loaf in the Senate chamber when the Senate is not in session, and the Sergeant at Arms shall detail at least one assistant to remain in the chamber at all times when the same is open. The President may appoint and remove Assistant Sergeants at Arms to serve under the supervision of the Sergeant at Arms. All doorkeepers and night watchmen shall be assistant Sergeants at Arms.

Rule 64. Requisitions for Printing. All requisitions upon the Director of Printing for calendars, bills, documents, and printed matter of any nature whatsoever, must be approved by the Director of Legislative Administrative Services.

Rule 65. Employees—Duties. All employees shall report each day to their respective supervisors. The Director of Legislative Administrative Services or some person designated by the director shall keep a record of the attendance of each employee. The Director of Legislative Administrative Services may discharge any employee at any time. The word "employee" as used in this section shall include all persons employed by the Senate, except the secretaries of each of the members of the Senate and except the Secretary of the Senate and Sergeant at Arms, which officers may be removed by the President of the Senate.

Rule 66. Pages. Not more than 25 pages shall serve during any legislative day. Appointments shall be restricted to boys and girls of junior high or high school age.

Rule 67. Secretaries to Members. Each Senator shall be entitled to select a secretary and shall inform the Director of Legislative Administrative Services of the selection. The secretaries shall not be paid for time they are not in attendance unless excused by their respective Senators. From the convening of the Senate until adjournment on any day, except during recesses, no Senator's secretary shall be stationed at the Senator's desk, except that this provision shall not apply to the administrative assistant designated by the President.

Rule 68. Suspension of Rules. (a) A motion to suspend the rules may be made and considered under any order of business. A $\frac{2}{3}$ affirmative vote of all Senators then elected (or appointed) and qualified shall be required for its adoption. The motion shall be decided without debate.

(b) A motion to declare an emergency, suspend the rules, and advance a bill to Final Action shall be considered as one motion. It may be made and considered immediately under any order of business, and be debatable on the question of the emergency. A $\frac{2}{3}$ affirmative vote of all Senators then elected (or appointed) and qualified shall be required for its adoption.

(c) A bill advanced to Final Action under subsection (b) which is not considered during the legislative day on which it is advanced to Final Action shall be placed on the next legislative day on the Calendar under the order of business General Orders. *adopted*

Rule 69. Amendments to Rules. No rule of the Senate shall be amended or revoked without the affirmative vote of $\frac{2}{3}$ of all members of the Senate then elected (or appointed) and qualified, and no motion to amend or revoke any rule of the Senate shall be in order without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless one day's previous notice thereof shall be given in open session.

Notwithstanding any provision of the rules of the Senate to the contrary, no notice shall be required for the adoption of a resolution adopting, amending or revoking any one or more rules of the Senate at the commencement of a legislative session, and adoption of any

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or any
3 Senators

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such resolution shall require only the affirmative vote of not less than a majority of the Senators then elected (or appointed) and qualified, subject to the following conditions: (1) The resolution is sponsored by the President, and (2) either (a) a copy thereof is mailed to each Senator by deposit in the United States mails not later than 11:00 p.m. on the Thursday preceding the Monday on which the legislative session is to commence or (b) in lieu of mailing copies of the resolution are made available to Senators on the first day of the legislative session and Final Action is taken on the second legislative day.

Rule 70. Robert's Rules of Order. In all cases where these rules or the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives do not apply, the rules of parliamentary law in Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern.

Rule 71. Number Designation of Substitute Bills and Substitute Concurrent Resolutions. (a) Whenever a substitute bill is recommended by a committee report, and whenever a substitute bill is approved by amendment from the floor, the substitute bill shall be printed as provided for bills introduced, and the bill number designation shall be substantially as follows:

(1) In the case of bills substituted for Senate bills, "Substitute for Senate Bill No. _____," and the blank shall be filled with the number of the bill for which substitution is made or recommended.

(2) In the case of bills substituted for House bills, "Senate Substitute for House Bill No. _____," and the blank shall be filled with the number of the bill for which substitution is made or recommended.

(b) Whenever a substitute concurrent resolution is recommended by a committee report, and whenever a substitute concurrent resolution is approved by amendment from the floor, the substitute concurrent resolution shall be printed as provided for concurrent resolutions introduced, and the resolution number designation shall be substantially as follows:

(1) In the case of concurrent resolutions substituted for Senate concurrent resolutions, "Substitute for Senate Concurrent Resolution No. _____," and the blank shall be filled with the number of the concurrent resolution for which substitution is made or recommended.

(2) In the case of concurrent resolutions substituted for House concurrent resolutions, "Senate Substitute for House Concurrent Resolution No. _____," and the blank shall be filled with the number of the concurrent resolution for which substitution is made or recommended.

Rule 72. General Rule Not to Read Amendments. Amendments to bills shall not require readings as for bills introduced, except as otherwise provided in Rule 73 (subject matter of bill materially changed by senate amendment) or 74 (subject matter of senate bill materially changed by house amendment).

Rule 73. Subject Change by Senate. Whenever an amendment adopted by the Senate has materially changed the subject of a bill, the title of the bill so amended shall be read in the manner prescribed for the introduction of bills, and take its place upon the Calendar under the order of business Final Action.

Rule 74. Subject Change by House. Whenever the House adopts amendments to a Senate bill which materially changes its subject, upon return of such bill to the Senate, the title of such bill shall be read in the manner prescribed for the introduction of bills and such bill shall be referred as provided in Rule 32 (reference of bills to committee).

Rule 75. Determination of When Subject of Bill Materially Changed. The President may determine when a bill is subject to Rule 73 (subject matter of bill materially changed by senate amendment) or 74 (subject matter of senate bill materially changed by house amendment).

Rule 76. Executive Reorganization Orders. When an executive reorganization order is received from the Governor, it shall be referred to an appropriate committee by the President. The committee to which an executive reorganization order is referred shall report its recommendations thereon, by recommending adoption of a Senate resolution, not later than the 60th calendar day of any regular session and not later than 30 calendar days after it has received such referral whichever occurs first. If a committee fails to report upon an executive reorganization order within the time specified in this rule, such committee shall be deemed to have returned the same to the Senate without recommendation. When a

adopt,

report or return of an executive reorganization is made, it and all resolutions for approval or disapproval thereof shall be made the special order of business in accordance with Rule 6 (special order of business) at a time not later than the last day the executive reorganization order may be disapproved under section 6 of article 1 of the Constitution of Kansas. The Senate shall act to approve or reject every reorganization order unless at the time set for such action the House of Representatives shall have already rejected such executive reorganization order.

Rule 77. Censure or Expulsion. Whenever three or more Senators desire to lodge a complaint against any other Senator requesting that the Senator be censured or expelled for misconduct, the complaining Senators shall sign and file a written statement of such complaint with the Secretary of the Senate. In such event, the President shall appoint a select committee for consideration thereof composed of five Senators, no more than three of whom shall be members of the same political party, and none of whom shall have signed the complaint to be considered. The select committee may dismiss the complaint after inquiry or may set the matter for hearing. Reasonable notice and an opportunity to appear shall be afforded the Senator against whom a complaint has been filed. Select committees meeting under authority of this section shall be authorized to meet and exercise compulsory process without further authorization, subject only to the limitations and conditions prescribed in article 10 of chapter 46 of Kansas Statutes Annotated. Upon completing its hearing and deliberations thereon the select committee may dismiss the complaint or may submit a recommendation to the full Senate for censure or expulsion, and upon receiving such report the Senate may without further hearing or investigation censure or expel the member against whom the complain was filed. Censure or expulsion of a Senator under this rule shall require a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority vote of those members elected (or appointed) and qualified.

Rule 78. Taking from the Table. The affirmative vote of a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of all Senators then elected (or appointed) and qualified shall be required for the adoption of a motion to take any question or proposition from the table after the adoption of a motion to table or lay such question or proposition on the table. The provisions of this rule shall apply to motions both in standing committees and the Senate.

Rule 79. Placing Material on Members' Desks. No items or material shall be placed upon the desk of any member of the Senate unless any such item or material bears the signature or name of the Senator responsible for its distribution. This Rule 79 shall not apply to items or material provided by legislative staff, the Governor or state agencies.

The following amendment to **SR 1803** offered by Senator Emert was rejected: in the typed version of the resolution, on page 5, in line 17, by striking "a $\frac{2}{3}$ "; by striking all of line 18 and inserting in lieu thereof "24 members";

On page 6, in lines 20 and 21, by striking " $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified to" and inserting "24 members of";

On page 24, in line 19, by inserting before "amended" the following: "adopted,"; in line 21, preceding "amend" by inserting "adopt,"; in line 31, following "President" by inserting "or any three Senators".

The amendment was rejected.

① Senator Clark moved to amend the resolution in the typed version of the resolution, on page 5, in line 17, by striking "a $\frac{2}{3}$ "; by striking all of line 18 and inserting in lieu thereof "24 members";

② On page 6, in lines 20 and 21, by striking " $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members then elected (or appointed) and qualified to" and inserting "24 members of".

The amendment was adopted.

③ Senator Clark moved to amend the resolution in the typed version of the resolution, on page 24, in line 19, by inserting before "amended" the following: "adopted,"; by striking " $\frac{2}{3}$ " and inserting "a majority"; in line 21, preceding "amend" by inserting "adopt,"; in line 31, following "President" by inserting "or any three Senators".

The amendment was adopted.

④ Senator Clark moved to amend the resolution in the typed version of the resolution, on page 15, in line 26, by striking "three" and inserting in lieu thereof "five".

The amendment was adopted.

Senator Emert moved **SR 1803** as amended be adopted.

The motion carried and **SR 1803** was adopted as amended.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

President Bond introduced guests of Senator Feleciano, Mayor Robert Knight, Wichita and Wichita City Manager, Chris Cherches.

President Bond introduced Kansas Highway Patrol Trooper Karl Koenig.

The Highway Patrol provides the Senate with security and road conditions.

On motion of Senator Emert the Senate adjourned until 2:30 p.m., Thursday, January 16, 1997.