

*Rules*  
OF THE  
House of Representatives  
Fifty-Fourth Legislative Assembly  
State of Oregon  
**1967-1968**



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# RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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## OREGON HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

F. F. (MONTE) MONTGOMERY  
*Speaker*

### COMMITTEE ON RULES

SAM JOHNSON  
*Chairman*

GRACE OLIVIER PECK  
*Vice-Chairman*

J. E. (Jake) BENNETT

GEORGE FLITCRAFT

WILLIAM F. GWINN

STAFFORD HANSELL

W. (Stan) OUDERKIRK

ROBERT W. PACKWOOD

WALLY PRIESTLEY

LOREN SMITH

**Rule 1.** The members of the House shall elect a presiding officer who shall be Speaker of the House. The Speaker shall take his chair precisely at the hour to which the House shall have previously adjourned. He shall immediately call the members to order and shall cause the roll to be called. If there be a quorum present, the House shall proceed with the transaction of its business; if there be no quorum present, a less number shall adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of the absent members. Seven members with the Speaker, or eight members in his absence, shall be authorized to call the House and compel the attendance of absent members, to make an order for their fine and censure and to adjourn.

**Rule 2.** Each day, the first session of the House shall be opened with prayer.

**Rule 3.** The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum. He may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose. He shall decide questions of order subject to an appeal to the House by any two members. When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name who is the first to speak.

**Rule 4.** The rooms and passages set apart for the use of the House of Representatives shall be under the control and direction of the Speaker; in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct he shall have the power to order them cleared. He shall have general control and direction of the desk clerks and all other employees when they are on the floor of the House. (See also Rule 44—Duties of Sergeant-at-arms.)

**Rule 5.** While the Speaker is putting the question or addressing the House, no one shall walk across or out of the House, nor shall anyone entertain private discourse or pass between him and the chair.

**Rule 6.** (1) The Speaker may appoint a member as Speaker *pro tempore* to perform the duties of the chair for a period not to exceed 10 calendar days in case of his illness or absence. If he does not make such an appointment, or at the end of such period, the House shall proceed to elect a Speaker *pro tempore* to act during his absence. The Speaker *pro tempore* shall not be considered the Speaker within the meaning of section 8, Article V of



the Oregon Constitution, providing for succession to the Governorship.

(2) The Speaker may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair, but such appointment shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

(3) If at any time the office of Speaker shall become permanently vacated for any reason, the members of the House shall elect a new permanent Speaker.

**Rule 7.** (1) There shall be 16 standing committees; the number of members of each committee shall be within the discretion of the Speaker.

Agriculture	Local Government
Education	Natural Resources
Elections and Reapportionment	Planning and Development
Financial Affairs	Public Health and Welfare
Fish and Game	Rules
Highways	State and Federal Affairs
Judiciary	Taxation
Labor and Management	Ways and Means

(2) The Speaker may, in his discretion, appoint such special committees as he may deem necessary or expedient.

**Rule 8.** (1) Members of all standing and special committees shall be appointed by the Speaker. The first named shall be chairman and the second vice-chairman.

(2) All committees shall meet at the call of the chairman.

(3) A majority of a committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business.

**Rule 9.** When a member is about to speak, he shall arise from his seat, unless this requirement is waived by the Speaker, and respectfully address himself to the Speaker. He shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoid personalities and shall not impugn the motive of any other member's vote or argument.

**Rule 10.** (1) No member shall speak more than twice to the same question without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

(2) If a question pending be lost by adjournment of the House and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have

spoken twice on the preceding day shall again be permitted to speak without leave.

**Rule 11.** If an objection is made to a reading of a paper as part of a member's speech, the matter shall be decided by a vote of the House without debate.

**Rule 12.** If a member transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; and the member so called to order shall immediately sit down unless permitted to explain. On appeal, the House shall decide the case without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall prevail. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise and the case require it, he shall be liable to the censure of the House.

**Rule 13.** If any member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall immediately repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the desk. If any other member has spoken or other business has intervened after the words were spoken and before exception to them was taken, a member shall not be held answerable or subject to censure therefor.

**Rule 14.** (1) The order of business shall be as follows:

Reading of the journal of the preceding day only if requested by a majority of the members.

Introduction and first reading of petitions, memorials and resolutions.

Reports from standing committees.

Reports from special committees.

Propositions and motions.

Introduction and first reading of House bills.

Second reading of House bills.

Third reading of House bills.

Final reading of petitions, memorials and resolutions.

Bills, reports and other business lying on the table.

First reading of Senate bills.

Second reading of Senate bills.

Third reading of Senate bills.

Other business of the Senate.

Other business of the House.

Order of the day.



Messages from the Governor, the Senate or any state official may be read at any time.

(2) All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

**Rule 15.** (1) No standing rule or order of the House shall be amended or rescinded except upon a day's notice having been given of the motion and a majority vote of the members of the House (31); provided, however, that Rule 32 shall not be amended or rescinded except upon a two-thirds vote of the House (40) and a day's notice to amend or rescind such rule.

(2) No standing rule shall be suspended except upon a two-thirds vote of the members of the House (40). When a motion to suspend the rules has been defeated, it shall not be renewed for the same purpose until after an intervening recess or adjournment.

**Rule 16.** When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker; or, if in writing, it shall be handed to the chair and read aloud before being debated. A motion shall be reduced to writing if the Speaker or a member desire it. No second to a motion shall be required.

**Rule 17.** After a motion is stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by consent of the House at any time before decision or amendment.

**Rule 18.** (1) When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but:

- To adjourn.
- To recess.
- To lay on the table.
- For the previous question.
- To postpone to a certain day.
- To commit, refer or recommit.
- To amend.
- To postpone indefinitely.

(2) These several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged.

**Rule 19.** Motions to adjourn, to recess, to lay on the table and the previous question are not debatable. Pending a decision on such a motion, all incidental questions of order arising shall be decided without debate, whether on appeal or otherwise.

**Rule 20.** (1) When a motion or measure has been indefinitely postponed, it shall be considered definitely terminated; and the vote whereby the same was indefinitely postponed may not be reconsidered during the session of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) When a motion to postpone indefinitely has failed, it shall not again be allowed on the same day and at the same stage of the measure or proposition.

**Rule 21.** Any member may call for a division of a question if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct that if one is taken away, a substantive proposition remains for the decision of the House. The question of final passage or adoption of any measure may not be divided.

**Rule 22.** The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" The main question shall mean the question immediately under consideration. It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present; and until it is decided, it shall preclude all amendments and further debate on the question then under consideration except for the closing argument thereon. On a motion for the previous question a roll call shall be in order if demanded by two members.

**Rule 23.** The question on motions shall be put in this form: "Those in favor say aye." After the affirmative vote is expressed, "Those opposed, no." If the Speaker be in doubt, or a division is called for, the House shall divide. Those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and the number being announced, those in the negative shall rise.

**Rule 24.** When a motion has been made and carried in the affirmative or negative, or a bill or other measure has passed or failed to pass, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof on the same day or within three days thereafter; provided, if the third day falls on a day the House is not in session, the motion for a reconsideration may be made on the next business day.

**Rule 25.** Every measure at the time of its introduction, and every committee report recommending an amendment to a measure, before its consideration by the House shall be presented in quadruplicate to the chief clerk of engrossing and enrolling for examination, and, without affecting the substance thereof, the making of any corrections as to accuracy of form and style, according to the Form and Style Manual for Legislative Measures.



**Rule 26.** (1) Only a member, a member's secretary or a committee clerk may present a measure to the desk for introduction. Upon presentation of a measure to the desk for introduction, the Chief Clerk or Assistant Chief Clerk shall initial and date the member's copy or the committee copy or provide some other form of receipt for the measure.

(2) Every measure introduced in the House marked "by request" shall indicate the name of the persons or organization who made such request.

**Rule 27.** (1) No measure shall be introduced in the House after the 36th calendar day of the session except:

(a) Measures approved for introduction by the Committee on Rules;

(b) Appropriation or fiscal measures approved for introduction by the Joint Ways and Means Committee;

(c) True substitute measures approved for introduction by a standing, special or joint committee;

(d) Measures drafted by the Legislative Counsel (i) which not later than 5 p.m. of the 36th calendar day have been designated by a member as one of his three priorities in accordance with the rules of the Legislative Counsel Committee, (ii) which were delivered to a member on or after the 36th calendar day but before 5 p.m. of the 50th calendar day and (iii) which are offered for introduction not later than the third session day after the day when delivered to a member.

(2) After the 50th calendar day, the Legislative Counsel will discontinue drafting all measures except:

(a) Measures approved for drafting by the Committee on Rules;

(b) Appropriation or fiscal measures approved for drafting and to be introduced by the Joint Ways and Means Committee;

(c) True substitute measures approved for drafting and to be introduced by a standing, special or joint committee; and

(d) A measure requested not later than the 36th calendar day by a standing or joint committee.

**Rule 28.** Appropriation bills shall be itemized and shall embody only subjects of related interest. All appropriation bills shall be reported by committees as early in the session as possible; immediately upon being reported to the House for the third reading they shall take precedence over all other measures and shall be on top of the calendar until disposed of. However, any appropriation

bill reported back with a recommendation that it be amended shall not be voted upon until such amendment has been printed as otherwise provided by rule.

**Rule 29.** (1) Each measure shall be sent to the State Printer for printing of a sufficient number of copies for use by the legislature. No measure shall go to its final vote until it has been printed and placed upon the desks of the members.

(2) Complete sets of printed House and Senate measures and calendars not previously delivered shall be delivered to the House daily for distribution by the Sergeant-at-arms to each member and to the Chief Clerk of the House.

(3) Each member shall be entitled to have mailed as he shall direct not to exceed five complete sets of printed House and Senate measures and calendars. No exception to this rule shall be made without specific approval of the Speaker or the Committee on Rules who may require a charge to cover cost of mailing.

(4) No person shall be entitled to more than 25 copies of any measure without consent of the Speaker or the Committee on Rules.

**Rule 29 a.** Unless otherwise directed by resolution, the Speaker is authorized to implement the powers vested in the House by ORS 171.205. All orders for printing and distribution of publications printed for the House, except those publications the printing and distribution of which are governed specifically by statute or otherwise, shall be signed by the Speaker or person by him authorized to sign.

**Rule 30.** Upon second reading of a bill and upon first reading of other measures, the Speaker shall refer the bill or measure to a proper committee and may refer it to the Joint Ways and Means Committee provided it has fiscal implications, before or after consideration by any other committee.

**Rule 31.** (1) Reports from standing committees shall be considered by the House in numerical order of the type of measure. Except where a report recommending do not pass or a minority report is filed, no motion is required to adopt committee reports.

(2) If a measure is reported back with a favorable report without amendments, the report shall be filed and the measure placed on the calendar of the following day for final reading.

(3) If a measure is amended in committee, amendments shall be printed and placed on the desk of the members the day before the measure comes up for final passage. The Speaker may in his



discretion direct that the measure be printed as engrossed, in which case the measure shall not be considered for final reading until the day after the printed engrossed measure has been placed upon the desks of the members.

(4) If a report is made by a committee to the effect that a measure do not pass, the effect of such report and the adoption thereof shall be an indefinite postponement of such measure. No action shall be taken by the House upon an adverse report upon any measure until 24 hours shall have elapsed from the giving of notice in writing by the Chief Clerk of the House to the Speaker and to the member or members who introduced such measure.

(5) If a minority report is returned in addition to a committee report, both shall be filed and placed on the calendar for consideration the following day, or the day following the printing of amendments, if any, at which time it shall be in order to move the adoption of the committee report and then to move that the minority report be substituted for the committee report.

(6) Any member of a committee dissenting from majority action may, at his request, be listed in the committee report as not concurring therein.

**Rule 32.** A measure, including one referred by the Speaker to a joint committee, may be removed from a committee upon a two-thirds vote of the House (40).

**Rule 33.** (1) A bill may be recommitted on its third reading.

(2) No measure shall be amended upon the floor of the House except by unanimous consent and provided that a written statement of the proposed amendment shall have been filed with the Chief Clerk of the House prior to the request for such consent.

**Rule 34.** No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. No measure shall at any time be amended by another measure or by annexing thereto or incorporating therewith any other measure pending before the House.

**Rule 35.** When a measure has gone out of the possession of the House, a motion to reconsider shall be preceded by a motion to recall the same, in which case the motion to recall shall be subject to the time limitations set out above and the motion to reconsider shall be made and considered not later than the first business day following its return. Bills may be recalled from the Governor irrespective of whether such bills originated in the House or Senate

at any time prior to the signing and filing of the same by the Governor.

**Rule 36.** (1) Upon the return to the House of a House measure which has been amended in the Senate, the vote to concur or not to concur in the Senate amendment shall be taken not sooner than one day after notice of such return.

(2) When either the Senate or House of Representatives fails to concur in an amendment made to one of its measures by the other house, the Speaker shall appoint a conference committee of two members to represent the House to meet with a similar committee of the Senate.

(3) The House conferees shall meet with the Senate conferees as soon as is practicable after appointment, at a time and place agreed upon by a majority of all the conferees.

(4) If the conference committee agrees unanimously to an amendment, or otherwise resolves the points of conflict between the houses, it shall file its report in triplicate with both houses. All conferees shall sign the report.

(5) If the conference committee cannot agree unanimously within a reasonable time, the House conferees shall advise the Speaker of their inability to agree with the Senate conferees and request their discharge. The Speaker shall then discharge the House conferees and appoint a new conference committee to represent the House.

(6) If the conference committee does not report within a reasonable period of time after its appointment, the Speaker may discharge the House conferees and appoint a new conference committee to represent the House.

**Rule 37.** (1) In a committee of the whole, the rules of proceedings in the House shall be observed, so far as they may be applicable.

(2) In forming a committee of the whole, the Speaker shall leave the chair and appoint a chairman to preside.

(3) Upon a measure being committed to a committee of the whole, the measure shall be read and debated by clauses, leaving the title to be last considered.

(4) Any report of a committee of the whole is to be submitted as a report of a standing committee is submitted and the recommendations of the committee of the whole are to be considered and treated in the same manner as the reports of other committees.

**Rule 38.** Every member who shall be in the House when the question was put shall give his vote unless the House for special



reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides or before the call is commenced. Any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief and verbal statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

**Rule 39.** No member shall vote on any question when he is not within the bar of the House before the last name on the roll was called unless by unanimous consent; when any member shall ask leave to vote, the Speaker shall propound to him the question, "Were you within the bar when the last name was called?"

**Rule 40.** Any member who desires to explain his vote may do so following completion of the roll call and before the announcement of the result thereof; the explanation shall be limited to one minute. In case the member desires to enter his explanation in the journal, the substance of the explanation shall be filed in writing with the Chief Clerk of the House at the time the verbal explanation is made. During the day the member may edit and correct his explanation as to form but may make no additions as to substance. The explanation of vote to be entered in the journal must be germane to the subject and in good taste and shall not reflect on the honor or integrity of other members of the House.

**Rule 41.** (1) The Speaker shall vote whenever a roll call is required, his name being called last; and in case of an equal division, the question shall be lost.

(2) Upon all questions concerning which a roll call vote is not required and the House is otherwise equally divided, the Speaker shall cast the deciding vote. In case the vote of the Speaker could create an equal division, he shall vote upon demand of any member of the House.

**Rule 42.** No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he shall have leave of the Speaker or be sick and unable to attend.

**Rule 43.** (1) Two members may demand a call of the House at any time before the House has divided, or the voting has commenced by yeas and nays, and thereupon the doors shall be closed until further proceedings upon the call have been dispensed with, which shall not be done until the absentees have been brought in, unless previously excused, or until the Sergeant-at-arms reports that the absentees cannot be found, and then only if ordered by two-thirds of the members of the House. No member shall leave the

bar of the House until the question has been voted for which the call was invoked.

(2) The Speaker may excuse members of the Senate who are on the floor at the time of the call of the House.

(3) Subsection (1) of this Rule does not apply to the House gallery.

**Rule 44.** It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-arms to attend the House during the sessions, to announce all messages, to preserve order in the lobby and the Representatives' hall, to execute all processes issued by authority of the House and directed to him by the Speaker and to perform such other duties as the Speaker may direct. He is authorized to arrest for contempt any person, other than a member, who is guilty of loud conversation or in any other manner disturbing the House.

**Rule 45.** (1) No person shall be permitted in the bar of the House during a session except members of the House and Senate, employees necessary to the conduct of the business of the House and accredited newspaper, radio and television reporters who have filed notice with and received authorization from the Speaker. Radio or television broadcasts of a committee meeting or a session of the House may be permitted subject to authorization from the Speaker. The courtesies of the House may be extended to former members of the Oregon legislature and special dignitaries.

(2) Thirty minutes prior to the beginning of each session a bell shall be sounded; and thereupon the floor of the House and the aisles on each side shall be cleared of all persons not entitled to remain thereon. For 30 minutes after each adjournment the floor of the House and the aisles on each side shall remain cleared of all persons not entitled to remain thereon.

(3) The center aisle of the floor shall be kept clear during a session of all clerks, secretaries or other employees except desk clerks. All ingress and egress of such prohibited employees shall be by the side entrances.

(4) The aisles on each side of the floor of the House shall be reserved for the families of the elected members and their invited guests. The Speaker and the Committee on Rules are authorized to permit such other use of aisles as they may deem desirable.

(5) Accredited newspaper reporters include bona fide representatives employed by publications of general circulation in the state, and accredited radio and television reporters include bona fide representatives of radio and television facilities in this state.



Any newspaper, radio or television reporter who is attending the session also as a representative of a group advocating or opposing particular legislation shall not be entitled to accreditation, or to the privileges of the floor or closed committee sessions.

**Rule 46.** The following officers of the House shall be compensated at the monthly rates indicated:

House Officers	Maximum Monthly Rate
Chief Clerk .....	\$810
Assistant Chief Clerk .....	655
Journal Clerk .....	655
Reading Clerk .....	655
Calendar Clerk .....	655
Sergeant-at-arms .....	655

**Rule 47.** (1) Each chairman of the standing and special committees shall, as the Speaker determines, either select a competent and experienced person of recognized clerical ability to serve as chief clerk of his committee or shall share the time of a chief clerk; and the committee chairmen who share the time of a chief clerk shall cooperate to select a competent and experienced person of recognized clerical ability to serve as chief clerk of their committee.

**Rule 48.** (1) All of the chief clerks shall receive compensation at monthly rates not to exceed \$550, except as otherwise authorized by the Speaker with the approval of the Committee on Rules. The Speaker may employ two secretaries who shall receive compensation at monthly rates not to exceed \$660 and \$600, respectively.

(2) The chairman of the committees upon approval of the Speaker may select competent assistants when necessary, to be compensated as determined by the Speaker and the Committee on Rules.

**Rule 49.** In addition to the officers and employees otherwise authorized the Speaker may appoint such other employees as he shall deem necessary to be compensated as determined by the Speaker and the Committee on Rules.

**Rule 50.** Each member shall be empowered to appoint a stenographer who shall be compensated at a monthly rate not to exceed \$510. Each member shall notify the Chief Clerk of the House and the Secretary of State in writing of such appointment.

**Rule 51.** (1) The time of service of all officers, clerks, stenographers and other employees shall begin to run from the date of filing their respective oaths of office with the Secretary of State or as recommended by the chairman of the committee or by the per diem committee. When approved by the Speaker, overtime may be paid to an employee where actual service has been rendered and such service, in the opinion of the Speaker, is in excess of that customarily required or expected of the employee, keeping in mind that rates of compensation are set with the realization that night and week-end legislative meetings are not unexpected.

(2) Officers and employees of the House or of the members serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority; and other appointments may be made in their stead provided written notice of dismissals and reappointments are filed with the Chief Clerk of the House and the Secretary of State.

**Rule 52.** *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* shall apply to cases not specifically covered by these rules.

**Rule 53.** The term "measure" as used in these rules means "bill," "resolution," "joint resolution," "concurrent resolution," "memorial" and "joint memorial" except as otherwise provided but does not include amendments.

**Rule 54.** (1) It is the intention of the House to provide opportunity for any and all citizens who comply with the requirements of ORS 171.755 to 171.775 and subsection (2) of this rule to appear before members of the House and committees of the House on behalf of or in opposition to any measure before the Legislative Assembly.

(2) A lobbyist, as defined in ORS 171.755, shall file with the Legislative Counsel, in the same manner as he files information required by ORS 171.765, the following information:

(a) His relationship, if any, as associate, partner, employer or employee of any member of the Legislative Assembly.

(b) The details of any compensation agreed to or promised him that is contingent on the success of any lobbying activity.

(3) The Judiciary Committee may, and on the complaint of five members of the House shall, investigate and report on any alleged violation of ORS 171.755 to 171.775 or subsection (2) of this rule or any alleged improper conduct or wrongdoing by any lobbyist. The committee may as an incident of the investigation require additional information respecting the alleged violation, improper conduct or wrongdoing as the majority of the committee considers pertinent and necessary.



(4) Recognition of a lobbyist may be suspended or withdrawn by the Judiciary Committee if the committee finds that the lobbyist has violated ORS 171.755 to 171.775 or subsection (2) of this rule or is guilty of improper conduct or wrongdoing. If the recognition of a lobbyist is suspended or withdrawn, the Judiciary Committee shall cause members of the Legislative Assembly to be notified of its action. During any period of suspension or withdrawal of recognition of a lobbyist, he is subject to having his lobbying privileges revoked by the Speaker.

(5) This rule applies only during such periods as the Legislative Assembly is in regular or special session and not to interim periods.

**Rule 55.** (1) In order to facilitate the handling of office supplies and stationery under ORS 171.135, the Chief Clerk of the House, upon requisition signed by a member or by authorized legislative personnel, shall issue supplies, including postage, and stationery necessary to the conduct of legislative business. Requisitions for postage must be approved by the Speaker.

(2) All unused supplies and postage must be returned to the Chief Clerk upon final adjournment of the session. The Chief Clerk shall return all remaining supplies and postage to the Secretary of State, for use during succeeding sessions of the Legislative Assembly or, upon proper requisition approved by the Speaker, for legislative use between sessions.

## OREGON CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

### Relating to Legislative Procedures

Article IV, § 9. **When Free from Arrest—Words Uttered in Debate.** Senators and Representatives in all cases, except for treason, felony, or breaches of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislative Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislative assembly, nor during the 15 days next before the commencement thereof. Nor shall a member, for words uttered in debate in either house, be questioned in any other place.

Article IV, § 11. **Election of Officers—Judge of Qualification of Members—Adjournment, Rules, Etc.** Each house, when assembled, shall choose its own officers, judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of its own members, determine its own rules of proceeding, and sit upon its own adjournment; but neither house shall, without the concurrence of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.

Article IV, § 12. **Quorum.** Two-thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either house fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the house so failing shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of the said five days until an organization shall have been effected.

Article IV, § 13. **Journal—When Yeas and Nays To Be Entered.** Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings. The yeas and nays on any question, shall at the request of any two members, be entered, together with the names of the members demanding the same, on the journal; provided that on a motion to adjourn it shall require one-tenth of the members present to order the yeas, and nays.

Article IV, § 14. **When Session May Be Secret.** The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of either house may require secrecy.

Article IV, § 15. **Punishment of Members.** Either house may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

Article IV, § 16. **Punishment of Person Not a Member.** Either house, during its session, may punish by imprisonment, any person, not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the house,



by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, but such imprisonment shall not at any time, exceed 24 hours.

**Article IV, § 18. Bills—Where To Originate.** Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended, or rejected in the other; except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

**Article IV, § 19. Reading of Bills; Vote on Final Passage.** Every bill shall be read by title only on three several days, in each house, unless in case of emergency two-thirds of the house where such bill may be pending shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; provided, however, on its final passage such bill shall be read section by section unless such requirement be suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the house where such bill may be pending, and the vote on the final passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays. [Constitution of 1859; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. No. 15, 1945, and adopted by people Nov. 5, 1946.]

**Article IV, § 22. Mode of Revision and Amendment.** No act shall ever be revised, or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised, or section amended shall be set forth, and published at full length.

**Article IV, § 25. Majority Necessary to Pass a Bill—Bill To Be Signed by Presiding Officer.** A majority of all the members elected to each house shall be necessary to pass every bill, or joint resolution; and all bills, and joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the presiding officer of the respective houses.

**Article IV, § 26. Protest.** Any member of either house shall have the right to protest, and have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

**Article IV, § 31. Oath of Members.** The members of the legislative assembly shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, 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 Oregon, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative, as the case may be) according to the best of my ability.”

And such oath may be administered by the Governor, Secretary of State, or Judge of the Supreme Court.

**Article V, § 15 b. Reconsideration of Vote by Legislature—Vote To Be by Yeas and Nays.** Every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to

the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor within twenty days next after the adjournment (Sundays excepted) shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the legislative assembly at its next session in like manner as if it had been returned by the Governor.

**NOTE—**The foregoing section was amended at the general election Nov. 8, 1938, so as to extend to 20 days the Governor's time for considering bills following adjournment of the legislature, the amendment having been proposed by H.J.R. 9, filed in the office of the Secretary of State Feb. 25, 1937. In other respects the provision is the same as section 15, article V, of the original Constitution, the number of the section having been changed to “15 b” by amendment adopted Nov. 7, 1916.

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