

## RÉSUMÉ DIGEST

HR 19

2022 Regular Session

Zeringue

Prior House Rule relative to notice of an interim meeting, required the chairman of a committee to file notice of an interim committee meeting with the Clerk of the House at least *10 days* prior to the committee and required the Clerk to send notice of the meeting to all members of the committee and any member with a prefiled instrument scheduled at such meeting and to the news media, the public, and to all registered lobbyists who had filed written request for such notice no later than *seven days* prior to the meeting date.

New House Rule provides instead that the chairman shall file notice of an interim committee meeting with the Clerk of the House at least *four days* prior to the committee and requires the Clerk to send notice of the meeting to all members of the committee and any member who has a prefiled instrument scheduled at such meeting and to the news media, the public, and to all registered lobbyists who have filed written request for such notice no later than the *next business day* after receipt of the notice. Further provides that if a standing committee has a statutory duty related to a disaster or emergency during a declared state of disaster or emergency, the chairman of the committee shall, not later than *24 hours* prior to the meeting, file with the Clerk notice of the meeting. Requires the Clerk to *immediately* transmit the notice to the members of the committee and to make the notice available to the news media, to the public, and to all registered lobbyists who have filed written request for such notice with the Clerk.

Existing House Rule relative to persons appearing before a committee, provides for opportunities for proponents and opponents to speak, opening and closing remarks on instruments or motions, notification of the desire to appear, and the equitable allotment of time. Requires a person appearing before a committee to identify himself and the group, organization, or company he represents, if any. Requires a person, before being allowed to testify before a committee, to file with the chairman or staff a sworn written statement in the form of a signed witness card affirming that his testimony is true and correct. Provides that he shall then be considered to be under oath while providing such testimony before the committee.

New House Rule requires a public employee who is a designee of an elected official appearing before a committee to identify himself and the designating official. Before being allowed to present testimony on behalf on an elected official, requires the designee to file with the committee chairman a written statement from the elected official evidencing the designation and a written certification from the designee that he is acting the performance of his official public duties, all on forms developed by the Clerk of the House.

Effective May 11, 2022.

(Amends House Rule 14.24(B) and House Rule 14.32(B)(2))