

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Rules Committee

BILL: SCR 1202

INTRODUCER: Senator Thrasher

SUBJECT: Joint Rules of the Legislature

DATE: February 18, 2011 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Fox	Phelps	RC	Pre-meeting
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 1202, constitutes a significant re-write of the previously-adopted Joint Rules of the Florida Legislature, primarily in the areas of joint offices/committees and the general appropriations bill review period. Portions of this concurrent resolution are part of a reform package that is to be considered with SB 1204, which removes statutory language creating or directing joint legislative committees and joint legislative offices.

In addition to numerous technical and conforming changes, major substantive changes to the previously-adopted joint rules include:

- Establishes the following joint committees: the Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC); the Committee on Public Counsel Oversight (JCPO); and, the Legislative Auditing Committee (JLAC); transfers many of their functions currently embodied in the Florida Statutes to the joint rules; and, standardizes many of the powers, procedures, and administrative practices of the joint committees.
- Revises Joint Rule Two governing the general appropriations act process; allows electronic copies, in lieu of paper copies, of the General Appropriations Act; imposes a 24-hour review period on implementing and conforming bills that are published after the onset of the 72-hour general appropriations act review.
- Maintains the current joint legislative offices: the Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR); the Office of Legislative Information Technology Services (OLITS); the Office of Legislative Services (OLS); and, the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA), while providing for direct administrative oversight by the presiding officers of their staffing, budget, and other matters.

The concurrent resolution is effective upon adoption by the Senate and House of Representatives.

II. Present Situation:

Joint Committees

Joint legislative committees, along with most of their duties and functions, have generally been established by statute --- including the Legislative Auditing Committee (JLAC),¹ Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC),² and the Committee on Public Counsel Oversight (JCPO).³ The responsibilities and operations of JLAC are simultaneously governed by the statutes and joint rules.⁴ The concurrent resolution establishes each of these joint committees by joint rule.⁵

Joint Rules

The Joint Rules of the Florida Legislature, previously adopted in November 2008,⁶ address the following subjects:

- JOINT RULE ONE – Lobbyist Registration and Compensation Reporting
- JOINT RULE TWO – General Appropriations Review Period
- JOINT RULE THREE – Legislative Support Services
- JOINT RULE FOUR – Joint Legislative Auditing Committee
- JOINT RULE FIVE – Auditor General
- JOINT RULE SIX – Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability
- JOINT RULE SEVEN – Joint Legislative Budget Commission

JOINT RULE ONE – Lobbyist Registration and Compensation Reporting

Legislative lobbyists are required pursuant to s. 11.045, F.S., to report lobbying compensation and to register annually for each principal represented. Joint Rule One houses the registration and administration of these requirements in the Lobbyist Registration Office in the Division of Legislative Information Services within OLS, and details specific procedures and operations to implement the statutory requirements.

JOINT RULE TWO – General Appropriations Review Period

Article III, sections 8,⁷ 12, 19(b)⁸ and 19(d), of the Florida Constitution make reference to general appropriations bills. Specifically, the following sections refer to the appropriations bills:

¹ Section 11.40(1), F.S.; previously-adopted Joint Rule 4.

² Section 11.60, F.S.

³ Section 350.012, F.S.

⁴ Section 11.40(1), F.S.; previously-adopted Joint Rule 4.

⁵ See *infra*, III. Effect of Proposed Changes, *Joint Rule 4.1*. The corresponding statutory authorizations are slated for repeal in SB 1204 (2011).

⁶ HCR 30 ORG (2008), enrolled.

⁷ Article III, s. 8 of the Florida Constitution relates to the executive approval and veto of bills.

⁸ Art. III, s. 19(b) of the Florida Constitution relates to the appropriation bill format.

- Section 12. Appropriations Bills.-- Laws making appropriations for salaries of public officers and other current expenses of the state shall contain provisions on no other subject.
- Section 19(d) SEVENTY-TWO HOUR PUBLIC REVIEW PERIOD --All general appropriation bills shall be furnished to each member of the legislature, each member of the cabinet, the governor, and the chief justice of the supreme court at least seventy-two hours before final passage by either house of the legislature of the bill in the form that will be presented to the governor.

JOINT RULE THREE – Legislative Support Services

This Joint Rule establishes the following legislative support offices: the Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR); the Office of Legislative Information Technology Services (OLITS); the Office of Legislative Services (OLS), along with a brief description of the duties of each. It further provides that the offices shall provide such specific support services as the presiding officers determine to be necessary. Joint Rule Three also states that a coordinator of each office shall be selected jointly by the providing officers, without regard to term or termination.

JOINT RULE FOUR – Joint Legislative Auditing Committee (JLAC)

Joint Rule Four details some specific powers, duties, and administrative functions of JLAC, in addition to those provided for in s. 11.40, F.S. The committee oversees the Auditor General and OPPAGA. Some specific responsibilities include:

- Reviewing the performance of the Auditor General and submitting a recommendation to the Legislature with respect to the Auditor General continuing in office.
- Requiring member expenses to be approved by the chair.
- Submitting budgetary estimates to the Senate President and House Speaker.
- Detailing specific ways to dispose of audit and review requests from legislators, including assignment to the Auditor General, OPPAGA, or committee staff.
- Exercising investigatory and subpoena power relating to any matter within the scope of an audit by the Auditor General or OPPAGA.
- Reviewing the performance of the OPPAGA director every four years, and reporting a recommendation to the Legislature with respect to re-appointment.

JOINT RULE FIVE– Auditor General

This joint rule grants rulemaking authority to the Auditor General and addresses budgetary issues. It also requires the Auditor General to distribute copies of each audit report to certain officers, including the Governor, Chief Financial Officer, the person in charge of the state agency or political subdivision audited, each member of the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee (JLAC), the appropriate substantive and fiscal committees of the Senate and House, the board of commissioners of the county in which the audit was made (for county audits, school district, and other local district audits), and district school boards (for district school board audits).

JOINT RULE SIX – Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability

Joint Rule Six grants the OPPAGA director limited rulemaking authority and requires the director to submit an annual work plan to the presiding officers along with a proposed operating budget. The director is responsible for approving salaries and expenses, within the limitation of the approved operating budget. The director is also responsible for all spending decisions, including contracting. Finally, the director must submit an annual report to the presiding officers recommending statutory and fiscal changes in both the substantive policy and fiscal areas, as derived from OPPAGA reports.

JOINT RULE SEVEN – Joint Legislative Budget Commission

This joint rule addresses the general responsibilities, membership and staffing, and notice requirements for the Joint Legislative Budget Commission, a budgetary oversight commission established by the Florida Constitution.⁹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The concurrent resolution, along with SB 1204 (2011), transfers to the joint rules the statutory authorization and many of the statutory functions and requirements of the Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC) and the Committee on Public Counsel Oversight (JCPO). It also transfers the authorization for the Legislative Auditing Committee (JLAC) from statute to joint rule. Further, SCR 1202, streamlines and makes consistent many of the powers, procedures, and administrative practices of the joint committees, such as meeting procedures, quorum requirements, voting requirements, membership, etc.

The concurrent resolution moves administrative oversight authority for OPPAGA from JLAC directly to the presiding officers, and similarly subjects other joint legislative offices to direct administrative oversight.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 1202, permits the presiding officers to contract to third parties certain responsibilities of the Lobbyist Registration Office/Division of Legislative Information Services within OLS, for a period of no longer than two years to run concurrent with their terms.

The resolution also provides for the electronic delivery of the general appropriations act in connection with the constitutional 72-hour review period in many cases, and imposes a 24-hour review period on implementing and conforming bills published after the onset of the 72-hour general appropriations act review.

More specifically, the resolution makes the following major changes to the previously-adopted joint rules:

⁹ Art. III, s. 19(j), FLA. CONST.

JOINT RULE ONE: LOBBYIST REGISTRATION AND COMPENSATION REPORTING

Joint Rule One allows the responsibilities of the Division of Legislative Information Services within the Office of Legislative Services (“OLS”) and of the Lobbyist Registration Office to be contracted to another entity by agreement of the Senate President and House Speaker, for a period ending no later than December 1 following the organizational session of the next biennium — provided that the powers and duties of the President, Speaker, the General Counsel of OLS, and any committee that may be appointed to render opinions with respect to the legislative lobbying laws in s. 11.045, F.S.

The joint rule clarifies that only persons concerned about their own conduct and compliance with respect to Joint Rule One may request an informal opinion from the OLS General Counsel, not third parties looking to test potential complaints.

It further clarifies that even if a reporting *fine* is waived for a lobbying firm, suspension of the firm’s lobbyist registrations are not lifted and a lobbyist may not be reinstated until *all* late reports have been filed or waived.

The proposed joint rule contains numerous technical and clarifying changes, and removes obsolete and outdated provisions largely involving paper filings of lobbyist compensation reports.

JOINT RULE TWO: GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS REVIEW PERIOD

This joint rule allows a copy of the general appropriations bill, a copy of the bill with amendments adopted by the non-originating house, or the conference committee report to be furnished to members of the House and Senate via an electronic copy, in lieu of paper copies. Such copy is deemed to be made available when it is accessible via the Internet or other information network consisting of systems ordinarily serving the members of the House and Senate. Additionally, other constitutional officers may officially request that an electronic copy be furnished in lieu of a printed copy.

The joint rule imposes a 24-hour review period on implementing and conforming bills that are published after the onset of the 72-hour general appropriations act review. The joint rule provides that, after the enactment of a general appropriations bill for a particular fiscal year, subsequent appropriations that make net reductions or that make supplemental appropriations are not considered to be a general appropriations bill for purposes of the 72-hour review period — unless the bill provides for salaries of public officers and other current expenses of the state for a subsequent fiscal year. This rule clarifies previous uncertainty as to whether or not a general appropriations bill, made after the enactment of a general appropriations bill for a particular fiscal year, is subject to the 72-hour review period.

It also provides that with respect to each bill that may be affected, a member may not raise a point of order under Joint Rule Two after a vote is taken on the bill. Noncompliance with any requirement of Joint Rule Two may be waived by two-thirds vote of those members present and voting in each house.

JOINT RULE THREE (JOINT OFFICES AND POLICIES) and JOINT RULE FOUR (JOINT COMMITTEES)¹⁰

These joint rules reorganize the joint committees and joint legislative offices, allowing for direct administrative oversight by the presiding officers.

The joint rules create and direct standing joint committees and permanent legislative offices and move various statutory directives into rule. *Please see SB 1204 and the corresponding bill analysis for a detailed analysis.*

The joint rules standardize the administration and staffing of joint legislative offices as well as the administration, staffing, and member appointments of joint committees. Additionally, the joint rules defer to joint policies established by the presiding officers for details of budgeting and spending procedures and other matters of administration.

The joint rules clarify that the policies adopted by the Senate President and Speaker of the House are binding on all employees of joint legislative offices and joint committees, and that all employees of joint legislative offices and joint committees are under the exclusive control of the Legislature.

Joint Rule 3.1 – Joint Legislative Offices

- Re-establishes the following joint offices:
 - Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR)
 - Office of Legislative Information Technology Services (OLITS)
 - Office of Legislative Services (OLS)
 - Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability (OPPAGA)
- The coordinator of each office shall serve at the pleasure of the Senate President and House Speaker, and requires a new appointment each biennium when the joint rules are adopted.
- Within the monetary limitations of the approved operating budget, salaries and expenses of the coordinator and staff shall be governed by joint policy.
- Reduces specific directives to OPPAGA and defines OPPAGA's general duties in similar fashion to the other joint offices, and transfers specific duties from 11.51(1), F.S., and parts of previously-adopted Joint Rule Six.¹¹ Specifically, OPPAGA must perform independent examinations, program reviews, and other projects as provided by general law, as provided by concurrent resolution, as directed by Joint Legislative Auditing Committee, or as directed by the presiding officers of both houses, and must provide recommendations, training, or other services to assist the Legislature. OPPAGA is required to submit a list of recommended statutory and fiscal changes to the presiding

¹⁰ Most of the provisions in previously-adopted Joint Rule Four dealing with the Joint Legislative Auditing Committee have been supplanted by other rules in proposed Joint Rules Three and Four.

¹¹ Many of OPPAGA's specific duties and statutory requirements pursuant to previously-adopted Joint Rule Six and s. 11.51, F.S., respectively, have been modified or stricken as unnecessary in light of the direct administrative oversight of the presiding officers proposed in Joint Rule 3.2 and elsewhere in the Concurrent Resolution (i.e., OPPAGA Director's rulemaking authority and contracting power in previously-adopted Joint Rule 6.1).

officer by December 1 each year. These recommendations must be presented as substantive law/policy issues and as budget issues.

Joint Rule 3.2 – Joint Policies

- Provides that policies adopted by the Senate President and House Speaker shall bind all employees of the joint offices and joint committees.
- Clarifies that employees of all joint committees and offices shall be under the exclusive control of the Legislature, and that no officer or agency of the executive or judicial branch shall exercise any measure of control over their duties or the terms of their employment.¹²

Joint Rule 4.1 – Standing Joint Committees

- Establishes the following standing joint committees, which are currently established in the Florida Statutes:¹³
 - Administrative Procedures Committee¹⁴ (JAPC)
 - Committee on Public Counsel Oversight¹⁵ (JCPO)
 - Legislative Auditing Committee¹⁶ (JLAC)
- Authorizes additional joint committees *only* by agreement of the presiding officers or by concurrent resolution approved by the Senate and House.
- Provides for the appointment of 5-7 members from each chamber, as provided by their respective rules; Chair and Vice-Chairs are alternated yearly between the members of each House.

Joint Rule 4.2 – Procedures in Joint Committees

- Establishes uniform requirements for: quorums;¹⁷ meeting dates, times, and locations;¹⁸ convening and presiding over the meeting and the conduct of business; meeting notices;¹⁹ and extending meetings.
- Makes the presiding officers ultimately responsible for interpreting, applying, and enforcing the joint rules by agreement; questions of order at the meeting, though, are determined by the chair, subject to an immediate appeal at the committee meeting.
- All questions, including appeals of any ruling by the chair, are decided by majority vote of the members of the joint committee of each house present and voting.

¹² This provision is similar to a statutory separation of powers provision for all legislative standing and select committees and all units and offices of the legislative branch in s. 11.135, F.S.

¹³ The Joint Legislative Budget *Commission* is still maintained in proposed Joint Rule Seven (see *infra*).

¹⁴ Established pursuant to s. 11.60, F.S. (targeted for repeal in SB 1204 (2011)).

¹⁵ Established pursuant to s. 350.012, F.S. (targeted for repeal in SB 1204 (2011))

¹⁶ Established pursuant to s. 11.40(1), F.S. (targeted for repeal in SB 1204 (2011))

¹⁷ A majority of *each* house is required to conduct any business.

¹⁸ The joint committee can only meet within the dates, times, and locations authorized by both the Senate President and House Speaker.

¹⁹ Notices are due 7 days before the meeting.

Joint Rule 4.3 – Powers of Joint Committees

- Grants legislative subpoena power to the joint committees, subject to signed approval of both presiding officers attested to by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House.
- As a way to handle different motion practices between the chambers, joint committees may adopt procedural rules, provided that they: do not conflict with the Florida Constitution, a law, or joint rule; and, are jointly approved by the Senate President and House Speaker.
- Prohibits a joint committee from creating subcommittees or workgroups unless authorized by both presiding officers.

Joint Rule 4.4 – Administration of Joint Committees

- Within the constraints of the approved budget, subjects the expenses of committee members and salaries and expenses of staff to the same joint policies that apply to joint legislative offices pursuant to proposed Joint Rule 3.2; requires the chair of each committee to approve and authorize all member expenses.
- All joint committee staff shall serve at the pleasure of the presiding officers; subject to adopted joint policies for legislative offices, the presiding officers may appoint and remove staff directors, general counsel, and any other joint committee staff; each joint committee staff director position requires a new appointment each biennium when the joint rules are adopted.

Proposed Joint Rules 4.5 – 4.7 establish specific powers and duties for each joint committee, most of which are transferred from current Florida Statutes targeted for repeal by SB 1204, or re-located and streamlined from other sections of the previously-adopted joint rules.²⁰

Joint Rule 4.5 – Special Powers and Duties of the Legislative Auditing Committee (JLAC)

- Reduces specific directives to JLAC, as appropriate to increase both administrative and policy flexibility.
- Authorizes the joint committee to direct the Auditor General or OPPAGA to conduct certain audits, reviews, or examinations.²¹
- The joint committee may receive requests for audits and reviews from legislators²² and as directed to it by general law;²³ authorizes the committee to make any appropriate disposition of such requests within a reasonable time, as opposed to detailing specific dispositions as provided in previously-adopted Joint Rule 4.1(5).
- Removes OPPAGA from direct joint committee oversight, as the OPPAGA coordinator now serves at the pleasure of the presiding officers.²⁴

²⁰ Staffing and budgets issues are, for the most part, otherwise provided for in a more uniform manner in proposed Joint Rules 3 and 4.1-4.4.

²¹ Transferred from 11.40(3), F.S. (targeted for repeal in SB 1204 (2011)).

²² This is provided for in previously-adopted Joint Rule 4.1(5).

²³ Some statutes direct audit petitions and requests to the Legislative Audit Committee.

²⁴ See *supra* proposed Joint Rule 3.1.

- Allows the joint committee to review the performance of the Auditor General and report to the Senate and House.

Joint Rule 4.6 – Special Powers and Duties of the Administrative Procedures Committee (JAPC)

Joint Rule 4.6 transfers to the joint rules most of the statutory duties and functions currently embodied in s. 11.60(2), F.S.,²⁵ relating to JAPC's oversight of agency rules and actions, reports to the Legislature, consultation with standing committees, seeking judicial review of the validity of certain agency rules, etc.

Specifically, the joint rule directs JAPC to:

- Maintain a continuous review of the statutory authority on which each administrative rule is based, and notify the appropriate agency when the authority is eliminated or significantly changed.
- Maintain a continuous review of administrative rules and identify and request an agency to repeal any rule or any provision of any rule that reiterates or paraphrases a statute or for which statutory authority has been repealed.
- Review administrative rules and advise agencies of the findings.
- Exercise the duties prescribed in law²⁶ relating to adoption and promulgation of rules.
- Generally review agency action relating to the Administrative Procedures Act.
- Report to the Senate and the House of Representatives the recommended need for legislation or other appropriate action. The joint rule specifies when the report is due and what must be included in the report.
- Maintain regular contact with legislative standing committees that have jurisdiction over the subject areas addressed in agency proposed rules regarding legislative authority for the proposed rules and for agency action.
- Maintain a continuous review of the administrative rulemaking process.
- Establish measurement criteria to evaluate agency compliance with the delegation of legislative authority and implementing rules.
- Maintain a continuous review of statutes that authorize agencies to adopt rules and make recommendations as to the advisability of considering changes to the delegate legislative authority to adopt rules in specific circumstances.

The joint rule also provides that, subject to approval of both presiding officers, JAPC has standing to seek judicial review of the validity of any administrative rule to which the committee has voted an objection and that has not been withdrawn, modified, repealed, or amended to meet the objection. The joint rule makes it clear that the Committee may not act without approval of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Furthermore, the joint rule provides that judicial review may not be initiated until the Governor and the head of the agency have been notified of the Committee's proposed action and have been given reasonable opportunity to meet with the Committee. The joint rule authorizes JAPC to expend public funds from its appropriation for the purpose of seeking judicial review.

²⁵ Targeted for repeal in SB 1204 (2011).

²⁶ See generally Chapter 120, F.S.

Joint Rule 4.7 – Special Powers and Duties of the Committee on Public Counsel Oversight (JCPO)

Joint Rule 4.7 transfers most of the statutory duties and functions currently embodied in s. 350.012, F.S.²⁷

Specifically the joint rule:

- Requires the Committee on Public Counsel Oversight to appoint a Public Counsel.
- Authorizes the Committee to file a complaint with the Commission on Ethics alleging a violation of Chapter 350, F.S., by a current or former public service commissioner, an employee of the Public Service Commission, or a member of the Public Service Commission Nominating Council.
- Clarifies that, unlike other joint committees,²⁸ the Committee does not have permanent staff. Instead, legislative staff will be selected by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House as needed.

JOINT RULE FIVE: AUDITOR GENERAL

Continues all the current provisions of previously-adopted Joint Rule Five (with only technical changes), and adds a provision providing for the electronic transmission of copies of documents required under the rule.

JOINT RULE SIX: JOINT LEGISLATIVE BUDGET COMMISSION (JLBC)²⁹

Maintains the previously-adopted joint rules with respect to the JLBC (with only technical changes),³⁰ except: the policies and procedures developed by the commission to carry out its assigned responsibilities are subject to the approval of the presiding officers; and, the commission is specifically exempted from Joint Rule Four, in order to comply with requirements for the Commission set-out in the Florida Constitution.³¹

SB 1204 removes statutory language purporting to create or direct joint legislative committees and joint legislative offices and PCB RCC 11-05 incorporates various statutory provisions in the joint rules. The following tracing table is provided to show which statutory provisions have been amended, repealed, or superseded by joint rule.

²⁷ Targeted for repeal in SB 1204 (2011).

²⁸ See *supra* proposed Joint Rule 4.4.

²⁹ Previously-adopted Joint Rule Six, specifying certain OPPAGA functions and operations, has been repealed; proposed Joint Rule Three establishes OPPAGA and subjects it to direct oversight by the presiding officers, effectively making the previously-adopted provisions of Joint Rule Six unnecessary.

³⁰ The rules for the JLBC are embodied in previously-adopted Joint Rule Seven.

³¹ See Art. III, s. 19(j), FLA. CONST.

Office of Program Policy Analysis and Governmental Accountability

Statute	Subject	Result
11.51 (1)	Creates the Office; requires independent examinations, program reviews, and other projects	Superseded by J.R. 3.1, which established OPPAGA as a joint legislative office
11.51 (2)	Provides that the Office is independent of the Auditor General for purposes of general policies	Superseded by J.R. 3.1 and 3.2
11.51 (3)	Requires the Office to maintain a schedule of examinations of state programs	Superseded by J.R. 3.1 and 3.2
11.511(1)	Requires the Legislative Auditing Committee to appoint a director, subject to confirmation and reappointment	Superseded by J.R. 3.1
11.511(2)(a)	Requires the director to take the Constitutional oath of office	Repealed
11.511(2)(b)	Provides that the appointee perform the functions until confirmed by each house	Superseded by J.R. 3.1
11.511(3)	Provides for restrictions on officers and full-time employees relating to political activity and employment	Superseded by J.R. 3.1 and 3.2
11.511(4)-(5)	Requires the performance of examinations; authorizes the director to adopt and enforce rules to carry out duties	Superseded by J.R. 3.1 and 3.2
11.511(6)	Permits director to postpone scheduled examinations.	Superseded by J.R. 3.1 and 3.2
11.513	OPPAGA program evaluation and justification review	Obsolete, permitted if necessary by J.R. 3.1

Administrative Procedures Committee

Statute	Subject	Result
11.60(1)	Creates the Committee and sets forth the composition and membership	Superseded by J.R. 4.1
11.60(2)	Provides for the duties of the Committee	Provisions moved to J.R. 4.6 except as provided below.
11.60(2)(i)-(j)	Appoints an executive director and general counsel by majority vote of the members on the Committee. Provides the committee has general administrative responsibility for the operations of its staff	Superseded by J.R. 4.4.
11.60(3)	Provides that expenses are paid from the appropriation for legislative expense	Superseded by J.R. 4.4.
11.60(4)	Requires the committee to maintain a review of the statutes that authorize agencies to adopt rules and to make recommendations to the legislature relating to the delegated legislative authority to adopt rules	Provision moved to J.R. 4.6(11); Requirement incorporated in J.R. 4.6(6)

Committee on Public Counsel Oversight

Statute	Subject	Result
350.012(1)	Creates the Committee and sets forth the composition and membership	Superseded by J.R. 4.1
350.012(2)	Requires the Committee to appoint a Public Counsel	Provision moved to J.R. 4.7(1)
350.012(3)	Authorizes the Committee to file a complaint with the Commission on Ethics on certain persons	Provision moved to J.R. 4.7(2)
350.012(4)	Provides that the Committee does not have permanent staff and presiding officers will select staff when and as needed	Provision moved to J.R. 4.7(3)

Office of Legislative Services

Statute	Subject	Result
11.147(1)	Creates the Office to provide support services jointly to both houses.	Provision revised to reflect that OLS established by J.R. 3.1(1) rather than statute
11.147(2)	Provides that the presiding officers may select a coordinator for the Office	Appointment of OLS coordinator controlled by J.R.3.1(2) rather than statute

Legislative Auditing Committee

Statute	Subject	Result
11.40(1)	Creates a standing joint committee and sets forth the composition and membership	Superseded by J.R. 4.1
11.40(2)	Places committee under joint rules	Superseded by J.R. 4.1
11.40(3)	Authorizes the committee to direct the Auditor General or the OPPAGA to conduct an audit, review, or examination	Provision moved to J.R. 4.5(1)
11.40(4)(b)	LAC to oversee and maintain web page	Obsolete. Legislative oversight of such services under administrative supervision of presiding officers under Joint Rule 3.2 and 4.4

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

As a result of creating a more efficient process via the electronic distribution of the General Appropriations Act, a positive fiscal impact is likely to be realized but is indeterminate at this time.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.