

7.6—All amendments adopted by the Senate shall be printed in the Journal except that an amendment to the general appropriations bill constituting an entirely new bill shall not be printed until the filing of the conference committee report. All item amendments to the general appropriations bill shall be printed.

General

7.7—Any House bill or resolution may be amended in the same manner as a Senate bill or resolution. If a House bill or joint resolution is amended, the same shall be noted by the Secretary on the jacket containing same before it is reported to the House.

Senate amendments to House bills

7.8—After the reading of a House amendment to a Senate bill or joint resolution, the Senate may: (1) amend the House amendment by a concurrence of the majority required for the final passage of the measure, or (2) concur in the House amendment by a concurrence of the same majority required for the final passage of the measure, or (3) refuse by the majority required to concur and ask the House to recede.

House amendment to Senate bill

7.9—If the House shall refuse to concur in a Senate amendment to a House bill or joint resolution, the following motions shall be in order and shall be privileged in the order named: (1) that the Senate recede, or (2) that the Senate insist and ask for a conference committee, or (3) that the Senate insist.

House refusal to concur in Senate amendment

## Rule Eight

### DECORUM AND DEBATE

8.1—When any Senator desires to speak or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise at his seat and respectfully address himself to “Mr. President,” and, on being recognized, may address the Senate

Decorum and debate

from his desk or from the Well of the Senate, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personality. A Senator shall not address or refer to another Senator by his or her first name. In all such cases, a Senator shall appropriately use the appellation of Senator or such appellation and the district number of the Senator being addressed, or he may also use such appellation and the surname of the Senator referred to or addressed.

8.2—When two (2) or more Senators rise at once,  
Presiding officer's power of recognition the presiding officer shall name the Senator who is first to be recognized.

8.3—No Senator shall be interrupted by another  
Interruptions, when allowed without the consent of the Senator who has the floor, except by rising to a question of privilege; a point of order requiring an immediate ruling; an appeal from the decision of the presiding officer concerning a point of order (if the appeal is made immediately following the decision); a parliamentary inquiry requiring an immediate reply or a question of no quorum. The presiding officer shall strictly enforce this rule.

8.4—When a member is speaking and another mem-  
Senator speaking, rights ber interrupts to request recognition, it is the right of the presiding officer to permit the person rising to state why he desires the floor; and if the question he desires to raise is entitled to precedence, the member originally speaking should relinquish the floor until the question having precedence is disposed of, but he is entitled to resume the floor as soon as the privileged question has been disposed of.

8.5—No Senator shall speak more than once on any  
Time for debate one question to the prevention of any other who has not spoken and is desirous to speak nor for any longer period of time than thirty (30) minutes, without yielding the floor, except by consent of a majority of the Senators present.

8.6—When a measure is under debate by the Senate, it shall be in order for a Senator to move to limit debate, and such motion shall be decided without debate, except that the introducer of the measure shall have five (5) minutes within which to discuss said motion, and he may divide his time with, or waive it in favor of, some other member. If, by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Senators present the question is decided in the affirmative, debate shall be limited accordingly. The time allotted by such limitation shall be apportioned by the presiding officer equitably; provided, however, that the introducer of such measure shall be entitled to close.

Limitation on  
debate

8.7—All questions relating to the priority of business to be acted on shall be decided without debate.

Priority of  
business

8.8—A point of order is the parliamentary device that is used to require a deliberative body to observe its own rules and to follow established parliamentary practice.

Points of order,  
definition

8.9—A point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest may be raised after the vote has been recorded and before the result is announced.

Questioning  
right to  
vote

8.10—The proper method of taking exception to a ruling of a presiding officer is by appeal. An appeal from a decision of the presiding officer must be made promptly, and it is too late to appeal after debate or other business has intervened. A point of order on any other question is not in order while an appeal is pending, but a point of order relating to the appeal may be raised; and, if the determination of the appeal is dependent on this point, it may be decided by the presiding officer. This second decision is also subject to appeal.

Appeals

8.11—An appeal from a decision of the presiding officer on a point of order is debatable even though the question out of which it arose was not debatable.

Appeals,  
debatable

8.12—Questions of privilege shall be first, those affecting the rights of the Senate collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation, and conduct of Senators individually, in their representative capacity only; and shall have precedence of all other questions except motions to adjourn. The question shall not be recognized during the debate on a bill. A question of privilege affecting either house collectively takes precedence over a question of privilege affecting an individual member.

*What is a question of privilege*

1. Questions which relate to the body or its members in such a manner as to affect proper functioning of the body are questions of privilege. It is necessary that these questions be under the immediate control of the body. They relate to the rights and privileges of the body or any of its members in their official capacity, or to the comfort and convenience of the body or its members in the performance of their official duties.

2. "Questions of privilege" should be distinguished from "privileged questions" which is a class of motions having the highest precedence.

3. Questions of privilege are of two types: They may relate to the privilege of the entire body, which are known as questions of "privilege of the house," and questions of "privilege" which relate to a member, which are known as questions of "personal privilege." In case of conflict, questions of privilege of the house take precedence over questions of personal privilege.

## Rule Nine

### LOBBYING

9.1—All persons, except members of the Florida Legislature, or duly authorized aides designated in writing by such members, who seek to encourage the passage, defeat, or modification of any legislation in the Senate or before its committees shall,

Those required  
to register