

Legislative Committee

*Chad Davis, Chair
Chuck Anastos
Chase Bearden
Bob Wetmore*

**TEXAS BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS
Legislative Committee Meeting Agenda**

William P. Hobby, Jr. State Office Building
333 Guadalupe Street
Tower II, Conference Room 350-L
Austin, Texas

Thursday, December 1, 2016

11:00 AM – 12:30 PM

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Public Comment
4. Approval of the June 14, 2016 Legislative Committee Meeting Minutes
5. Distribution and discussion of general legislative and procedural information
Interim charges of oversight committees
6. Potential legislative issues and the Board's instructions to staff regarding those issues
TBAE Fact Sheet
7. Chair's closing remarks
8. Adjournment

Committee meetings may include a quorum of the Board in attendance

TEXAS BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS
Minutes of June 14, 2016 Legislative Committee Meeting

William P. Hobby Jr. Building, 333 Guadalupe Street
Tower III, Conference Room 102
Austin, TX 78701

1:00 p.m. until completion of business

AGENDA ITEMS

DESCRIPTIONS

1. Call to Order

Mr. Davis called the meeting to order at 1:05 p.m.

2. Roll Call

Mr. Davis called the roll.

Present Committee Members

Michael (Chad) Davis	Chair – Landscape Architect Member
Charles (Chuck) Anastos	Architect Member
Chase Bearden	Public Member
Robert (Bob) Wetmore	Architect Member

3. Public Comment

None.

4. Approval of January 21, 2015 Legislative Committee Meeting Minutes

A MOTION WAS MADE AND SECONDED (Bearden/Davis) TO APPROVE THE JANUARY 21, 2015 LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES. THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

5. Review the proposed 2017-2021 Strategic Plan Redundancies and Impediments

Ms. Hildebrand provided instructions to the Committee for completing the Strategic Plan. She informed them that she had listed the redundancies the agency had corrected. She also stated that she would update the section on employment restrictions.

The Committee discussed the impediments of the Strategic Plan, specifically the annual SDSI payment to the General Revenue, SOAH's fee, the rent or SWCAP fee, the OAG's fee and the loss of revenue from penalties assessed by the agency. Ms. Hildebrand informed the members that all regulatory agencies pay monies into the General Revenue fund and the agency still keeps 80% of its revenue unlike appropriated agencies. The Committee discussed the possible need to raise fees in 2019 in order to maintain the eight (8) month reserve fund.

Mr. Davis suggested that the Committee review the pros and cons of the SDSI program. After lengthy discussions amongst the Committee members, the Committee decided to vote on a motion regarding the Strategic Plan.

A MOTION WAS MADE AND SECONDED (Anastos/Bearden) THAT WE ADD A STATEMENT TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN DEALING WITH EITHER THE REDUCTION IN FEES PAID TO THE STATE OR AN INCREASE IN FEES TO OUR

REGISTRANTS TO ACCOMMODATE THE AGENCY'S ANNUAL OPERATING BUDGET. THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

6. Distribution and discussion of general legislative and procedural information
a. Interim charges of oversight committees
b. Agency fact sheets and prepared materials

The Chair directed the Committee members to page 10 of the notebook and stated that the agency would be closely monitoring these items with a special focus on occupational licensing in the upcoming session.

The Committee discussed code issues at length, as well as the reported problems with contractors. It was noted that this item should be discussed during a full Board meeting. Other items of interest discussed were the need to shorten the Statute of Repose, changes to the declaratory and injunctive relief and clarification of what circumstances prompt a report to the Ethics Commission.

7. Potential legislative issues and the Board's instructions to staff regarding those issues

The Committee discussed the issues regarding interior design deregulation and suggestions for Ms. Hildebrand testifying before the Legislature.

8. Chair's closing remarks

The Chair thanked the Committee members for their work.

9. Adjournment

A MOTION WAS MADE AND SECONDED (Bearden/Anastos) TO ADJOURN AT 2:43 P.M. THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE:

MICHAEL (CHAD) DAVIS, RLA
Chair, TEXAS BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINERS

Interim Charges: Senate Committee on Business and Commerce

1. Occupational Licensing: Review all occupations licensed under Texas law to determine the extent to which continued state regulation and licensure is required to protect public health and safety. Examine methods to ensure greater legislative oversight of new regulations, scope, and necessity of certain licenses and make recommendations for state licenses that should be repealed or transitioned to private-sector enforcement.
2. Hail Storm: Monitor the number of lawsuits related to property claims filed as a result of multiple hail storms and weather related events across Texas. Examine negative consumer trends that may result in market disruption such as higher premiums and deductibles, less coverage, non-renewals, and inability to secure coverage due to insurance carrier withdrawal from the state and make recommendations on legislative action needed.
3. Texas Prompt Pay Law: Study the impact of the penalty calculations under the current prompt payment of health care claim laws and regulations, including comparing penalties in other states and late payment penalties in Texas for other lines of insurance. Evaluate whether unregulated billed charges is the appropriate basis for determining penalty amounts and make recommendations for statutory changes, if needed.
4. Cyber-security/Storage: Examine cyber-security efforts undertaken by state entities and study the legal, policy, and privacy implications of the trend toward storage of personal, private, and business confidential information in network attached storage, cloud storage, and other developing data storage options rather than on local devices. Make recommendations on how to best protect Texans' financial and personal information.
5. Elder Financial Abuse: Study elder financial abuse and determine what steps the State of Texas should take to help protect older Texans from financial exploitation.
6. Property Tax Liens: Examine and make recommendations for necessary changes regarding the collection process of delinquent ad valorem property taxes, including an inquiry into the role that tax lien transfers play in forestalling foreclosure.
7. Monitoring Charge: Monitor the implementation of legislation addressed by the Senate Committee on Business and Commerce during the 84th Legislature, Regular Session and make recommendations for any legislation needed to improve, enhance, and/or complete implementation. Specifically, monitor the following: 1) State agency participation in the federal electronic verification of employment authorization program; 2) Implementation of legislation intended to further protect consumers from the balance billing process; 3) Changes made to the operation of the Texas Windstorm Insurance Association; 4) The regulation of public insurance adjusters; and 5) The current consent policy for state disclosure of personal data.

Interim Charges: House Committee on Licensing & Administrative Procedures

1. Identify all occupations licensed by the state to determine if they are necessary for public safety and health. Determine if any criminal penalties associated with licensure are unnecessarily punitive, recommend methods to improve reciprocity with other states, and determine if a mandatory certification program could be used in lieu of mandatory licensure.
2. Identify regulatory functions across all agencies and departments. Make recommendations for possible consolidation, and study any effort that could make processes more efficient, reduce regulatory burden, and make effective use of taxpayer funds.

3. Explore the increasing incidence of powdered alcohol, its impact on underage drinking, and regulations in other states that have appropriately addressed the various impacts of the product.
4. Examine the effect of Proposition 4 (HJR 73 (84R)) on charitable enterprises associated with professional sports teams. Review the statutory limitations to ensure that only qualified, established organizations are allowed to hold raffles authorized in the amendment and the proceeds of the raffles are used for charitable purposes.
5. Conduct legislative oversight and monitoring of the agencies and programs under the committee's jurisdiction and the implementation of relevant legislation passed or considered by the 84th Legislature. In conducting this oversight, the committee should:
 - a. consider any reforms to state agencies to make them more responsive to Texas taxpayers and citizens;
 - b. identify issues regarding the agency or its governance that may be appropriate to investigate, improve, remedy, or eliminate;
 - c. determine whether an agency is operating in a transparent and efficient manner; and
 - d. identify opportunities to streamline programs and services while maintaining the mission of the agency and its programs.



TEXAS Board of Architectural Examiners

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Legislative Committee

Handbook for the 85th Texas Legislature | 2017

For all its enormous range of space, climate, and physical appearance, and for all the internal squabbles, contentions, and strivings, Texas has a tight cohesiveness perhaps stronger than any other section of America.

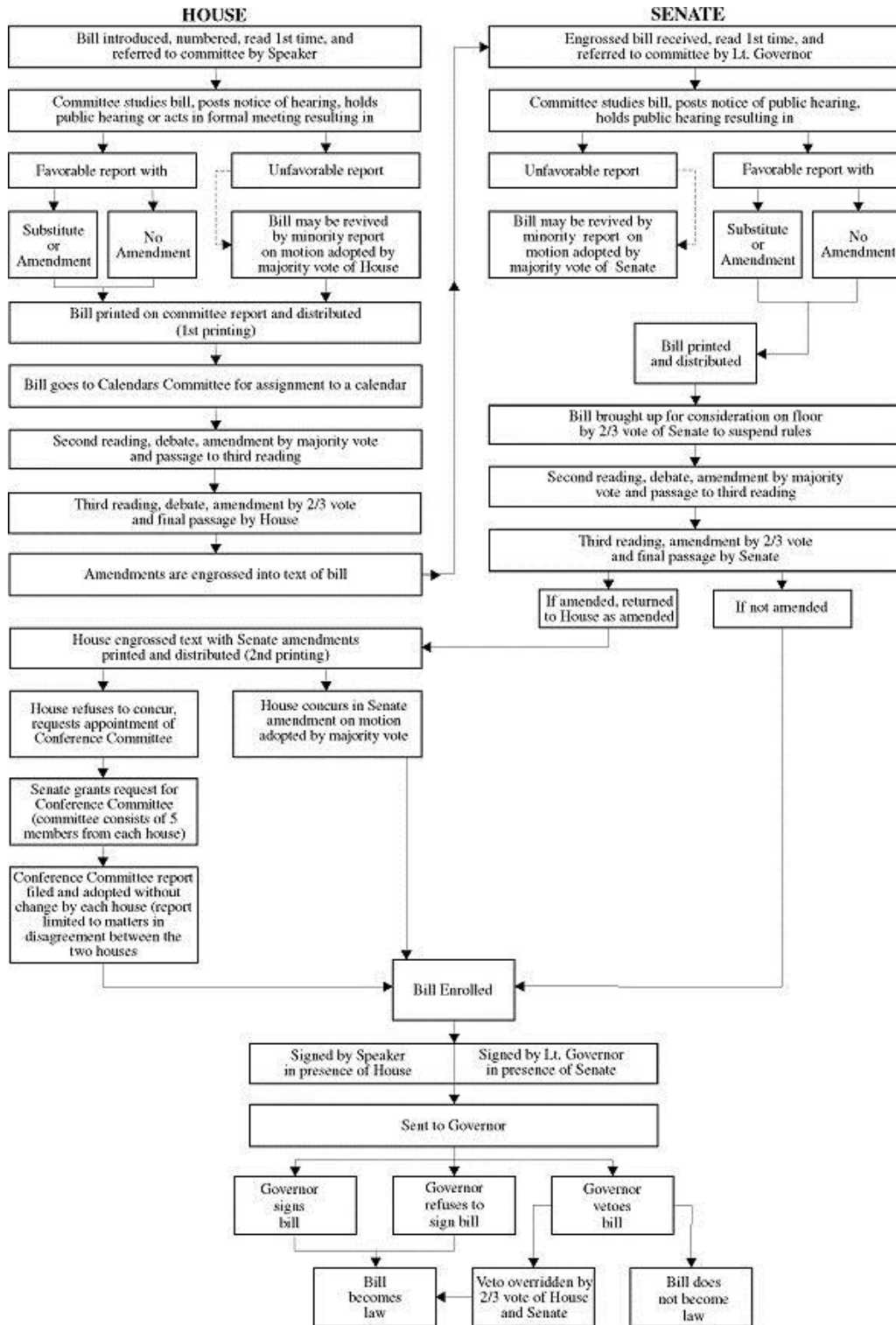
John Steinbeck

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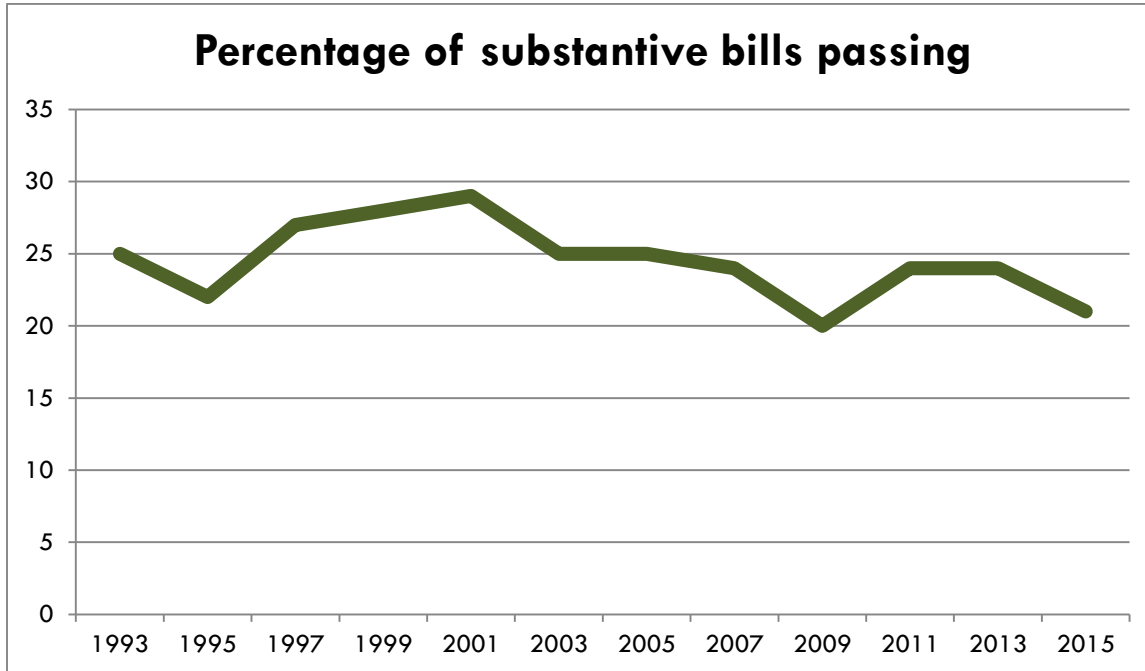
How a bill becomes law—Texas-style.

(This diagram represents a bill originating in the House; for legislation originating in the Senate, the process is substantially a mirror-image.)



Will it pass? A glance at recent legislative statistics.

Since 1993, the passage rate for substantive bills has hovered around 25 percent, dipping to 20 in 2009 and 21 last session. (Called session data are not included.)



Texas Legislative Glossary

Source: Legislative Reference Library (www.lrl.state.tx.us)

ACT—A public law enacted by the Texas Legislature. A bill that has been passed by both houses of the legislature and presented to the governor becomes law if it is signed by the governor, if it is not signed by the governor within a specified period of time, or if the governor vetoes the bill and the veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in each house.

ACTION—A description of a step that a bill undergoes as it moves through the legislative process.

ADJOURNMENT—The termination of a meeting. Adjournment occurs at the close of each legislative day upon completion of business, with the hour and day of the next meeting set before adjournment. (See [RECESS](#).)

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE—See [SINE DIE](#).

ADOPTION—Approval or acceptance; usually applied to amendments or resolutions.

ADVICE AND CONSENT—Procedure by which the senate gives approval or confirms appointments made by the governor to state offices.

AMENDMENT—Any proposed alteration to a bill or resolution as it moves through the legislative process. Amendments to a measure may be proposed by members in their assigned committees or by any member of a chamber during that chamber's second reading or third reading consideration of the measure.

APPORTIONMENT—The proportionate distribution of elected representation in the U.S. Congress among the states.

APPROPRIATION—An authorization by the legislature for the expenditure of money for a public purpose. In most instances, money cannot be withdrawn from the state treasury except through a specific appropriation.

AUTHOR—The legislator who files a bill and guides it through the legislative process.

BICAMERAL—Used to refer to a legislature consisting of two houses, such as the house of representatives and the senate.

BIENNIAL—Occurring every two years; a term applied to the scheduled regular session of the legislature.

BILL—A type of legislative measure that requires passage by both chambers of the legislature and action by the governor. A bill is the primary means used to create and change the laws of the state. The term "bill" also is used generically in TLIS on the legislative intranet and in TLO on the Internet to refer to the various types of legislative measures that may be introduced during a legislative session. Bill types include: senate and house bills, senate and house joint resolutions, senate and house concurrent resolutions, and senate and house resolutions.

BILL ANALYSIS—A document prepared for all bills reported out of committee that explains in nonlegal language what a bill will do. A bill analysis may include background information on the measure, a statement of purpose, and a detailed analysis of the content of the measure.

BIPARTISAN—A term used to refer to an effort endorsed by both political parties or a group composed of members of both political parties.

CALENDAR—A list of bills or resolutions that is scheduled or eligible to be taken up for consideration on a specified date by the members of a chamber.

CALENDAR DAY—A day of the year on which the legislature may be in session.

CALLED SESSION—See [SESSION](#).

CAPTION—A statement that gives the legislature and public reasonable notice of the subject of a bill or resolution. For bills and joint resolutions, the first sentence of the text that summarizes the contents of the bill or resolution. For other types of resolutions, a brief description of the contents of the resolution.

CHAIR—A legislator appointed to preside over a legislative committee. A traditional designation for the member currently presiding over a house of the legislature or one of its committees.

CHAMBER—The place in which the senate or house of representatives meets. Also a generic way to refer to a house of the legislature.

CHIEF CLERK—The chief administrative officer of the house of representatives, who supervises the legislative departments of the house. The chief clerk is the custodian of all bills and resolutions in the possession of the house and is responsible for keeping a complete record of their introduction and all subsequent house actions taken on them throughout the legislative process.

COAUTHOR—A legislator authorized by the primary author to join in the authorship of a bill or resolution. A coauthor must be a member of the chamber in which the bill was filed.

COMMITTEE—A group of legislators, appointed by the presiding officer of the house or the senate, to which proposed legislation is referred or a specific task is assigned.

COMMITTEE REPORT—The text of a bill or resolution and its required attachments that is prepared when the measure is reported from a committee for further consideration by the members of the chamber. The committee report includes the recommendations of the committee regarding action on the measure by the full house or senate and generally is necessary before a measure can proceed through the legislative process.

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE—A complete, new bill or resolution recommended by a committee in lieu of the original measure. A committee will report a committee substitute rather than a bill with a large number of individual amendments when the committee wishes to make a substantial number of changes to the original

measure. The committee substitute must contain the same subject matter as the original measure.

COMPANION BILL—A bill filed in one chamber that is identical or very similar to a bill filed in the opposite chamber. Companion bills are used to expedite passage as they provide a means for committee consideration of a measure to occur in both houses simultaneously. A companion bill that has passed one house then can be substituted for the companion bill in the second house.

CONCURRENCE—When the originating chamber votes to accept, or concur in, the amendments made by the opposite chamber.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—A type of legislative measure that requires passage by both chambers of the legislature and generally requires action by the governor. A concurrent resolution is used to convey the sentiment of the legislature and may offer a commendation, a memorial, a statement of congratulations, a welcome, or a request for action by another governmental entity. (Concurrent resolutions are used also for administrative matters that require the concurrence of both chambers such as providing for adjournment or a joint session. These types of concurrent resolutions do not require action by the governor.)

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—A committee composed of five members from each house appointed by the respective presiding officers to resolve the differences between the house and senate versions of a measure when the originating chamber refuses to concur in the changes made by the opposite chamber. Upon reaching an agreement, the conferees issue a report that then is considered for approval by both houses.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT—The text of a bill and its required attachments that is issued when a conference committee has completed its work in resolving the differences between the house and senate versions of a measure.

CONGRATULATORY AND MEMORIAL CALENDAR—A list of congratulatory and memorial resolutions scheduled by the House Committee on Rules and Resolutions for consideration by the house that must be distributed to the members 24 hours before the house convenes.

CONSTITUENT—A citizen residing within the district of an elected representative.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—A change to the state constitution. A constitutional amendment may be proposed by the legislature in the form of a

joint resolution that must be adopted by both houses of the legislature by a two-thirds vote and be approved by a majority of the voters to become effective.

CONVENE—To assemble or call to order the members of a legislative body.

COSPONSOR—A legislator who joins with the primary sponsor to guide a bill or resolution through the legislative process in the opposite chamber. A cosponsor must be a member of the opposite chamber from the one in which the bill was filed.

COUNCIL DOCUMENT NUMBER—The unique number assigned to a bill or resolution draft prepared by the Texas Legislative Council. If a filed bill or resolution has been prepared by the council, the number will appear in the lower left-hand corner of the document.

DAILY HOUSE CALENDAR—A list of new bills and resolutions scheduled by the House Committee on Calendars for consideration by the house that must be distributed to the members 36 hours before the house convenes during regular sessions and 24 hours before the house convenes during special or called sessions.

DISTRICT (representative)—A geographic division of the state made on the basis of population and in accordance with conditions dictated by state and federal law for the purpose of equitable representation of the people in a legislative or other body.

DIVISION VOTE—A vote by any method other than voice vote that will give the presiding officer an indication of the members' preference without calling the roll. Traditional methods were show of hands, standing, or moving to opposite sides of the room.

DUPLICATE BILL—A bill that is identical to a bill filed in the same chamber.

ELECTION—The process of choosing government officials by a vote of the citizens.

ENACT—To pass a law.

ENACTING CLAUSE—A clause required by the Texas Constitution to precede the body of each bill. The enacting clause follows the caption and must read as follows: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:".

ENGROSSED—The stage in a bill's legislative progress when it has been passed by the chamber in which it was filed and all amendments to the bill have been

incorporated into the text of the bill, which is then forwarded to the second house for consideration.

ENROLLED—The stage in a bill's legislative progress when it has been passed by both chambers of the legislature in identical form and is prepared for signature by the presiding officers of both houses. If the bill is not passed in identical form by both houses, any changes made by the opposite chamber must be accepted by the originating chamber or a conference committee report must be adopted by both chambers before the bill may be enrolled.

EX OFFICIO—Used to refer to a member of a governmental body who holds his or her position on that body as the result of holding another governmental position.

FILED—The stage in a bill's legislative progress when it is given a bill number and introduced into the legislative process. Members of the house of representatives file bills with the chief clerk of the house. Senators file bills with the secretary of the senate.

FIRST READING—See [READING](#).

FISCAL NOTE—An estimate, prepared by the Legislative Budget Board, of the probable costs that will be incurred as an effect of a bill or joint resolution.

FISCAL YEAR—A 12-month period at the end of which accounts are reconciled. The fiscal year for state agencies in Texas begins on September 1 of each year and ends on August 31 of the following year.

FLOOR—A traditional term for the meeting chamber of either house.

FLOOR ACTION—Action taken by either house on a bill reported by a committee. Subject to rules adopted by the respective house, its members may propose amendments, enter debate, seek to promote or prevent a bill's passage, and vote on its final passage in that house.

FORMAL MEETING—A meeting of a house committee or subcommittee during which official action may be taken on any measure or matter before the committee or subcommittee.

GERRYMANDER—To divide a state, county, or other political subdivision into election districts in an unnatural manner to give a political party or ethnic group advantage over its opponents.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—The lower house of the Texas Legislature, consisting of 150 members elected from districts of roughly equal population, all of whom are elected every two years for two-year terms.

INTENT CALENDAR—A list of bills and resolutions for which senators have filed with the secretary of the senate written notice to suspend the regular order of business for consideration. Normally, a bill may not be brought up for consideration by the full senate unless it is listed on the Intent Calendar.

INTERIM—The period between regular legislative sessions.

INTERIM COMMITTEE—A group of legislators appointed by the presiding officer of the house or senate when the legislature is not in session that studies a particular issue or group of issues for the purpose of making recommendations to the next legislature.

INTRODUCED—Used to refer to the version of a bill or resolution as it was filed in the house or the senate.

JOINT COMMITTEE—A committee composed of members from each house appointed by the respective presiding officers. Joint committees normally are created by special proclamation issued by the speaker and lieutenant governor for the purpose of studying a particular issue or group of issues when the legislature is not in session. Joint committees rarely, if ever, are created during a session, and house and senate rules do not permit bills and resolutions to be referred to a joint committee.

JOINT RESOLUTION—A type of legislative measure that requires passage by both chambers of the legislature but does not require action by the governor. A joint resolution is used to propose amendments to the Texas Constitution, to ratify amendments to the U.S. Constitution, or to request a convention to propose amendments to the U.S. Constitution. Before becoming effective, the provisions of joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Texas Constitution must be approved by the voters of Texas.

JOURNAL—The official publication that records the legislative proceedings of each chamber, including record vote information. The journal of each house is printed daily in pamphlet form and subsequently compiled and indexed for publication in bound volumes after the conclusion of a regular or special session of the legislature.

LAME DUCK—An elected official who has been defeated for re-election or who has chosen not to run for re-election but whose current term has not yet expired.

LAST ACTION—The description of the most recent step a bill has gone through in the legislative process.

LEGISLATIVE DAY—That period from convening after an adjournment until the next adjournment. The house or the senate may convene for a daily session in the morning, recess for lunch, and adjourn that same evening, completing a legislative day on the same calendar day. However, if a chamber recesses at the end of the day, that particular legislative day continues until the next time the chamber adjourns.

LEGISLATURE—The lawmaking body of the State of Texas. It consists of two chambers, the house of representatives and the senate. The Texas Legislature convenes in regular session at noon on the second Tuesday in January of each odd-numbered year for no more than 140 days.

LIST OF ITEMS ELIGIBLE FOR CONSIDERATION—Prepared by the chief clerk of the house, upon request of the speaker, when the volume of legislation warrants (normally during the last few weeks of a regular session). The list must be distributed six hours before it may be considered and contains: (1) house bills with senate amendments eligible to be considered; (2) senate bills for which the senate has requested the appointment of a conference committee; and (3) conference committee reports eligible to be considered.

LOBBY—The act of a person or group of persons (lobbyists) seeking to present their views on an issue to the members of the legislature and its committees and working for the passage or defeat of proposed legislation.

LOCAL AND UNCONTESTED CALENDAR—A list of local or noncontroversial bills scheduled by the Senate Committee on Administration for consideration by the senate that must be distributed to the senators by noon of the day preceding the day the calendar is to be considered.

LOCAL, CONSENT, AND RESOLUTIONS CALENDAR—A list of local or noncontroversial bills scheduled by the House Committee on Local and Consent Calendars for consideration by the house that must be distributed to the members 48 hours before the house convenes.

MAJORITY—A number of members that is greater than half of the total membership of a group and that has the power to make decisions binding on the whole. There are two types of majorities that may be required for legislative approval of bills and other actions—a simple majority and an absolute majority. A simple majority consists of more than half of those members present and voting. An absolute majority consists of more than half of those members entitled to vote, whether present or absent.

MOTION—A formal suggestion presented to a legislative body for action by one of its members while the body is meeting.

NONPARTISAN—Free from party domination.

OMNIBUS BILL—A bill regarding a single subject that combines many different aspects of that subject.

OVERRIDE—To set aside or annul, as to override a veto.

PAIRING—A procedure for voting whereby, under a formal agreement between two members, a member who will be present for a vote agrees with a member who will be absent for a vote that the member who is present will not vote but will be “present, not voting.” When two members are paired, the journal reflects how each member would have voted. Two members may be paired only if one would have voted “aye” and one would have voted “nay” on a particular measure or motion.

PASSAGE—Approval of a measure by the full body.

POINT OF ORDER—A motion calling attention to a breach of the procedural rules.

PREFILING—Filing of bills and other proposed legislation prior to the convening of a session of the legislature.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—The presiding officer of the senate. The state constitution provides that the lieutenant governor serves as the president of the senate.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR—Permission to view the proceedings from the floor of the chamber rather than from the public gallery.

PRO TEMPORE OR PRO TEM—Temporarily; literally, for the time. The term is used particularly to apply to a temporary presiding officer of either the house or the senate.

PUBLIC HEARING—A meeting of a house or senate committee or subcommittee during which public testimony may be heard and formal action may be taken on any measure or matter before the committee or subcommittee.

QUORUM—The number of members required to conduct business. Two-thirds of the elected members constitute a quorum in each house. A majority of the

appointed members of a committee forms a quorum for the purpose of conducting committee business.

READING—The presentation of a bill before either house by the recital of the caption of the bill. The Texas Constitution requires that every bill be read in each house on three separate days. Until a bill is finally passed, it will be in the process of a first, second, or third reading. The first reading of a bill is the point in the process when the bill is referred to committee by the appropriate presiding officer. The second reading of a bill is the first point in the process when the entire membership of a chamber has the opportunity to debate the bill and amend it by majority vote. The third reading of a bill is the next point in the process when the entire membership of a chamber may debate a bill and the final opportunity the members of a chamber have to offer amendments to the bill.

RECESS—A temporary termination of a meeting. Recesses are called for short breaks (e.g., for lunch or dinner) or occasionally at the close of a daily session to allow the legislative day to continue into the next calendar day. (See [ADJOURNMENT](#).)

RECONSIDERATION—A procedure by which the house, senate, or one of its committees may, after approval by majority vote, repeat the vote on an action previously taken to either annul or reaffirm the action.

RECORD VOTE—A listing of the individual vote of each member of a committee or the full house or senate on a particular motion or measure.

REDISTRICTING—A geographical division of the state into congressional, state representative, senatorial, or other legislative districts on the basis of the relative distribution of the state's total population. District boundaries are redrawn every 10 years following the publication of the U.S. census to ensure an appropriate number of districts of approximately equal population.

REGULAR SESSION—See [SESSION](#).

RESOLUTION—A formal expression of opinion or decision, other than a proposed law, that may be offered for approval to one or both houses of the legislature by a member of the house or senate.

SECOND READING—See [READING](#).

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE—The chief administrative officer of the senate, responsible for the day-to-day operations of the senate and its departments.

SENATE—The upper house of the Texas Legislature, consisting of 31 members elected from districts of roughly equal population, one-half of whom are elected every two years for four-year terms.

SENATE AGENDA—The document prepared daily for the senators and the public that contains the following information: (1) the Intent Calendar; (2) a list of senate bills returned from the house with amendments; (3) the status of bills in conference committee; (4) the Local and Uncontested Calendar; (5) gubernatorial appointments reported favorably from the Committee on Nominations and awaiting confirmation by the senate; (6) committee hearings scheduled, with a list of measures to be considered by the committees; (7) the regular order of business, listing bills that have been reported favorably from committee; (8) miscellaneous announcements; (9) senate floor action from the previous day; (10) senate committee action from the previous day; and (11) morning call items of business.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—An officer of the house or senate charged with maintaining order and carrying out the directives of the presiding officers and the members.

SESSION—The period during which the legislature meets. There are two types of sessions. The regular session convenes every two years and may last no more than 140 days. A called session, commonly referred to as a special session, is so designated because it must be called by the governor. A called or special session may last no more than 30 days.

SINE DIE—Literally, "without day." The term is used to signify the final adjournment of a session of a legislative body. The body adjourns sine die when it adjourns without appointing a day on which to appear or assemble again.

SIMPLE RESOLUTION—The type of legislative measure that is considered only within the chamber in which it is filed. It can offer a commendation, a memorial, a statement of congratulations, a welcome, or another statement of legislative sentiment.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE—The presiding officer of the house of representatives elected from and by the membership of the house at the beginning of each regular session.

SPECIAL SESSION—See SESSION.

SPONSOR—The legislator who guides the bill through the legislative process after the bill has passed the originating chamber. The sponsor must be a member of the opposite chamber of the one in which the bill was filed.

STANDING COMMITTEE—A committee created in the rules of either house that meets during the legislative session or an interim to consider and report on measures referred or tasks assigned to it by the respective presiding officers.

SUBCOMMITTEE—A group of committee members, appointed by the chair of a committee of the house or the senate, to which proposed legislation is referred or a specific task is assigned.

SUPPLEMENTAL HOUSE CALENDAR—The primary agenda followed by the house during its deliberations. It is prepared by the House Committee on Calendars and is required to be distributed two hours before the house convenes. The Supplemental House Calendar contains: (1) measures passed to third reading on the previous day; (2) measures on the Daily House Calendar for a previous day that were not reached for consideration; (3) measures on the Daily House Calendar for the current day; and (4) postponed business from a previous day.

THIRD READING—See [READING](#).

VETO—The rejection of an enrolled bill by the governor.

VOICE VOTE—A vote during which the presiding officer will request the members who are voting in favor of a measure or motion to respond collectively by saying “aye” and those who are voting against the measure or motion to respond collectively by saying “nay.”

WORK SESSION—A meeting of a house committee or subcommittee during which the members may only discuss measures or matters before the committee or subcommittee. Public testimony cannot be heard and formal action cannot be taken during a work session.

Committees to watch.

House Committees:

- Government Transparency and Operation
- Licensing and Administrative Procedures
- Appropriations

Senate Committees:

- Business and Commerce
- Finance

Legislative dates of interest.

(You might consider adding these to your calendar.)

January 10	First day of the 85 th Texas Legislature
March 10	60 th day; bill-filing deadline (with some exceptions)
May 29	Sine die
June 18	Gubernatorial veto deadline



TEXAS Board of Architectural Examiners

Architects • Landscape Architects • Registered Interior Designers

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The mission of the Texas Board of Architectural Examiners (TBAE) is to serve the State of Texas by protecting and preserving the health, safety, and welfare of the Texans who live, work, and play in the built environment through the regulation of the practice of architecture, landscape architecture, and interior design.

Licensing:

Registered Architects	Registered Landscape Architects	Registered Interior Designers
Over 13,600 66% in-state	Over 1,600 75% in-state	Over 4,100 94% in-state
3,484 exam candidates	283 exam candidates	409 exam candidates
8 accredited university programs	4 accredited university programs	15 accredited university programs
\$105 renewal fee (resident)	\$105 renewal fee (resident)	\$105 renewal fee (resident)
Avg. 2 day to license	Avg. 2 day to license	Avg. 2 day to license

Enforcement:

	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16
Complaints received	212	153	143	131
Complaints resolved	205	175	122	135
Resolved w/ action	77	71	36	67
Avg. days to resolution	200	171	125	149

Budget:

	FY13 Actual	FY14 Actual	FY15 Actual	FY16 Actual
All fees collected from licensees	\$6.0M	\$5.9M	\$5.9M	\$2.9M
TBAE operating expenses	\$2.2M	\$2.2M	\$2.1M	\$2.2M
General Revenue Deposits	\$3.9M	\$3.8M	\$3.7M	\$643K
SDSI payment by TBAE	\$510K	\$510K	\$510K	\$510K
Administrative penalties	\$68K	\$141K	\$43K	\$133K
Professional fee	\$3.3M	\$3.1M	\$3.1M	--
FTEs	20	19	19	19