

1 State of Arkansas
2 86th General Assembly
3 Regular Session, 2007

SR 2

4
5 By: Senator Whitaker
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8 **SENATE RESOLUTION**

9 TO ADOPT THE RULES OF THE SENATE OF THE EIGHTY-
10 SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
11

12 **Subtitle**

13 TO ADOPT THE RULES OF THE SENATE OF THE
14 EIGHTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
15
16

17 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
18 STATE OF ARKANSAS:
19

20 The following are hereby adopted as the Rules of the Senate of the
21 Eighty-Sixth General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:
22

23 **RULES OF THE SENATE**

24 25 **RULE 1**

26 **THE PRESIDENT**

27 1.01 The duties of the President of the Senate shall be to:

28 (a) take the Chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour at
29 which the Senate shall have adjourned to at the last sitting. He shall
30 immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum,
31 cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read;

32 (b) preserve order and decorum, and, in case of disturbance or
33 disorderly conduct in the galleries or in the lobby, may cause the same to be
34 cleared;

35 (c) sign all Acts, addresses, joint resolutions, writs, warrants, and
36 subpoenas of, or issued by, order of the Senate;



(d) decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by permission of the Senate, and may, as presiding officer, open and close the debate on questions of appeal;

(e) declare the vote required for the adoption of each bill. Constitutionality is a judicial question;

(f) state the question to the Senate before each vote is taken, and if a voice vote is taken and if in doubt of the outcome, or a division is called, the Senate shall divide;

(g) abstain from voting except in case of a tie vote.

1.02 The President shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond adjournment; provided, however, that in case of the absence of the President Pro Tempore, he may make such appointment for a period not exceeding ten (10) days, with the approval of the Senate at the time the same is made.

RULE 2

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

2.01 (a) At the beginning of every regular session of the General Assembly the Senate shall elect from its members an officer to be styled "President Pro Tempore" of the Senate, who shall perform all the duties of the President of the Senate during his absence, except as otherwise provided in these Rules. At the beginning of each regular session, the President Pro Tempore shall appoint four (4) Assistant President Pro Tempores, one from each of the current Congressional Districts. At least three (3) of the Assistant President Pro Tempores shall be a member of the majority party. The President Pro Tempore shall designate one of the four Assistant President Pro Tempores to perform all the duties of the President Pro Tempore during his or her absence.

(b) Beginning with the 87th General Assembly, the President Pro Tempore shall not serve more than one term in the office nor shall the President Pro Tempore be Chairman of any Class "A", "B" or Class "C" Committee nor the Joint Budget Committee.

(c) The President Pro Tempore shall have the authority to convene the members of the Senate between sessions for the purpose of addressing any

1 matter that affects the business of the full Senate.

2
3 RULE 3

4 THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

5 3.01 At the beginning of every regular session of the General
6 Assembly, the Senate shall elect a Secretary of the Senate.

7
8 Seal

9 (a) The Secretary of the Senate shall attest and affix the Seal of the
10 Senate to all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the Senate;

11 (b) The Secretary of the Senate shall certify to the passage of all
12 bills and joint resolutions;

13
14 Contracts

15 (c) The Senate Chief of Staff or designee shall make or approve all
16 contracts, bargains, or agreements relative to furnishing any matter or
17 thing, or for the performance of any labor, for the Senate in pursuance of
18 law or on order of the Senate;

19
20 Record of Disbursements

21 (d) The Secretary of the Senate shall keep full and accurate records
22 and accounts of all disbursements of funds of the Senate;

23
24 Supplies

25 (e) The Secretary of the Senate shall furnish the members with
26 stationery, postage, and other supplies as may be authorized by the Senate,
27 upon direction of the Efficiency Committee;

28
29 Assistant Secretary of the Senate

30 (f) The Secretary of the Senate may designate an Assistant Secretary
31 or some other official in the Secretary of the Senate office, to sign all
32 papers that may require the official signature of the Secretary, and do all
33 other acts, except such as are provided by statute, that may be required
34 under the Rules and practices of the Senate to be done by the Secretary, such
35 official acts when so done by the Assistant Secretary or other official shall
36 be under the name of the Secretary of the Senate. The said designation shall

1 be in writing and shall be laid before the Senate and entered on the Journal;

2 (g) The Secretary of the Senate shall keep a register of all bills
3 introduced in the Senate or transmitted for concurrence from the Senate, and
4 which shall be recorded, under appropriate heading, the progress of all such
5 bills from the date of their introduction to the time of their transmission,
6 as Senate bills, to the Governor, and if House bills, their return to the
7 House.

8 9 Journal

10 3.02 The Secretary of the Senate shall have the Journal of the Senate
11 recorded in a well-bound book to be kept for that purpose, and each day's
12 proceedings shall be signed by the President, attested by the Secretary, and
13 at the close of the session filed in the Office of the Secretary of State.
14 The Journal, as the same is transcribed into a record book, shall be
15 carefully compared and revised by the appropriate committee appointed for
16 that purpose. The Secretary shall enter in the Journal the hour at which the
17 Senate convenes and adjourns each day the Senate is in session. The finished
18 and official Journal of the Senate shall be entered by the Senate into the
19 General Assembly's Internet web site.

20 21 Delivery of Bills to the Governor

22 3.03 Whenever any Senate bill shall be approved by the House and
23 enrolled by the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall, without delay,
24 deliver the same to the Governor or his designated representative. In the
25 event the Governor or his designated representative shall refuse to accept
26 delivery of any such bill, the Secretary of the Senate shall proceed to serve
27 the bill upon the Governor's office in the manner provided in the Joint Rules
28 of the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall enter the record
29 thereof in the Journal in the manner provided in the Joint Rules, and the
30 same shall constitute proof of delivery of said bill to the Governor
31 determining the period of time in which the Governor has to sign the same or
32 return it to the Senate with his veto, as provided in the Constitution of the
33 State of Arkansas.

34 35 RULE 4

36 THE CHIEF SERGEANT AT ARMS

1 4.01 At the beginning of every regular session of the General
2 Assembly, the Efficiency Committee of the Senate shall select a Sergeant at
3 Arms, whose duties shall be to:

4 (a) attend the Senate during its sittings, and to maintain order under
5 the direction of the President or Chairman, and pending the election of a
6 President or President Pro Tempore, under the direction of the Secretary;

7 (b) execute the commands of the Senate, and all processes issued by
8 authority thereof directed to him by the President;

9 (c) have charge of the Hall of the Senate during the sessions, and see
10 that the same is kept in order and at all times ready for use of the Senate;

11 (d) strictly enforce the rules relating to the privileges of the Hall,
12 and be responsible to the Senate for the official conduct of his assistants;

13 (e) allow no person to enter the Hall of the Senate during its
14 sittings; and fifteen (15) minutes before the hour of the meeting of the
15 Senate each day he shall see that the floor is cleared of all persons except
16 those privileged to remain, and kept so until recess or adjournment;

17 (f) prohibit hawking or peddling or distribution of advertising matter
18 within the Hall of the Senate, and to see that this rule is strictly
19 enforced.
20

21 4.02 The symbol of the Office of the Chief Sergeant at Arms shall be
22 the Mace, which shall be borne by him while enforcing order on the floor.
23

24 Assistant Sergeant at Arms

25 4.03 The Sergeant at Arms shall supervise the performance of duties by
26 each assistant Sergeant at Arms employed by the Senate, and shall be
27 responsible to the Efficiency Committee and the Senate with respect to the
28 conduct and performance of duties by the assistant Sergeants at Arms.
29

30 RULE 5

31 THE CHAPLAIN

32 5.01 The Chaplain shall be selected by the President Pro Tempore, or
33 his designee, and shall attend the commencement of each day's sitting of the
34 Senate and open the same with prayer.
35

36 RULE 6

DUTIES OF THE MEMBERS

6.01 Each member of the Senate shall attend the Hall of the Senate during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented.

Quorum Required

6.02 A quorum is necessary before business can be transacted, except adjournment and call of the Senate.

RULE 7

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

7.01 (a) The Committees of the Senate shall consist of:

(1) Four (4) Class "A" Committees which shall be as follows:

Public Health, Welfare and Labor

Judiciary

Education

Revenue and Taxation

(2) Four (4) Class "B" Committees which shall be as follows:

State Agencies and Governmental Affairs

Insurance and Commerce

Agriculture, Forestry and Economic Development

City, County, and Local Affairs

(3) One (1) Class "C" Committee which shall be as follows:

Public Transportation, Technology and Legislative Affairs

(4) Six (6) Joint Committees

(5) Two (2) Select Committees

(b) Membership of the Senate Committees shall be determined in the following manner:

(1) Prior to the convening of the 86th General Assembly, and all subsequent sessions thereafter, all members shall assemble for an organizational meeting to select committee assignments. The committees of the Senate shall be selected in the following manner:

(2) The most senior member of the Senate shall select first and shall choose either a Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" Committee. The next senior member shall then choose a position on either a Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" Committee. The seniority rotation procedure shall continue, without regard to party affiliation, until the member with the least

1 seniority makes his or her selection. After the member with the least
 2 seniority makes his or her selection, the most senior member shall select his
 3 or her second Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" Committee. The seniority
 4 rotation procedure shall continue until the member with the least seniority
 5 selects his or her second Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" Committee. Only
 6 a member of the majority party may serve as the Chairman of a Class "A",
 7 Class "B" or Class "C" Committee.

8 (3) No member may serve on committees of the same class.

9 (4) All Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committees of the
 10 Senate shall be deemed vacant and no senator presently serving on such
 11 committees shall be considered a holdover member. The term "holdover" shall
 12 mean a senator who served during the last preceding legislative session.

13 (5) After the Class "A", "B" and Class "C" Committees have been
 14 chosen, the members shall select a Joint and Select Committee. The most
 15 senior member of the Senate shall select first and shall choose a position on
 16 one (1) Joint Committee or one (1) Select Committee. For purposes of
 17 selecting membership on Joint and Select Committees, Senators, who by virtue
 18 of their seniority within their congressional district will be members of the
 19 Joint Budget Committee, shall be eligible to choose an additional Joint or
 20 Select Committee during the Senate committee selection process.

21 (6) The next senior member shall then choose a position on one
 22 (1) Joint Committee or one (1) Select Committee. The seniority rotation
 23 procedure shall continue, without regard to party affiliation, until the
 24 member with the least seniority makes his or her selections.

25 (7) The process shall continue, if necessary, with the most
 26 senior member selecting again and shall continue until all Joint and Select
 27 Committees are filled.

28 Class "A", "B" and "C" Committees

29 7.02 (a) The following subject areas shall be within the jurisdiction
 30 of each of the respective Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committees of
 31 the Senate:
 32

33 (1) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, WELFARE, AND LABOR - matters pertaining
 34 to public health, mental health, mental retardation, public welfare, human
 35 relations and resources; the aged and problems of the aging; environmental
 36 affairs, water and air pollution, labor and labor relations and similar

1 legislation;

2 (2) COMMITTEE ON REVENUE AND TAXATION - matters pertaining to the levy,
3 increase, reduction, collection, enforcement and administration of taxes and
4 other revenue-producing measures;

5 (3) COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION - matters pertaining to public kindergarten,
6 elementary, secondary, and adult education, vocational education, vocational-
7 technical schools, vocational rehabilitation, higher education, private
8 educational institutions, and similar legislation;

9 (4) COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY - matters pertaining to State and local
10 courts, court clerks and stenographers and other employees of the courts,
11 civil and criminal procedures, probate matters, civil and criminal laws, and
12 similar matters;

13 (5) COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - matters
14 pertaining to agriculture, livestock, forestry, industrial development,
15 natural resources, oil and gas, publicity and parks, levees and drainage,
16 rivers and harbors, and similar legislation;

17 (6) COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE AND COMMERCE - matters pertaining to banks
18 and banking, savings and loan associations, stocks, bonds, and other
19 securities, securities dealers, insurance, public utilities, partnerships and
20 corporations, home mortgage financing and housing, and similar legislation;

21 (7) COMMITTEE ON STATE AGENCIES AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS - matters
22 pertaining to State government and State Agencies, except where the subject
23 matter relates more appropriately to another committee, proposed amendments
24 to the Constitution of the State of Arkansas or the Federal government,
25 election laws and procedures, Federal and Interstate relations, and similar
26 legislation. The committee shall also have the responsibility of monitoring
27 and making recommendations for periodic updating, modernizing, and revising
28 the Code of Ethics for public officials;

29 (8) COMMITTEE ON CITY, COUNTY, AND LOCAL AFFAIRS - matters pertaining
30 to city and municipal affairs, county affairs, local improvement districts,
31 interlocal governmental cooperation, and similar legislation;

32 (9) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, TECHNOLOGY AND LEGISLATIVE
33 AFFAIRS - matters pertaining to roads, highway safety, airports and air
34 transportation, common carriers, mass transits and similar legislation;
35 matters pertaining to science, technology, bio-technology and similar
36 legislation and other matters whenever the subject matter is not germane to

1 the subject matter of any other Class "A" or Class "B" Committee. The
 2 committee shall serve as the supervisory committee over the preparation of
 3 the Journal and the engrossing and enrolling of bills. The committee shall
 4 have no jurisdiction of matters affecting the interpretation of the rules of
 5 the Senate, but such jurisdiction shall be exercised by the Senate Rules
 6 Committee.

7 8 Members of Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committees

9 (b) Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committees of the Senate shall
 10 be composed of eight (8) members. The membership of the Class "C" Committee
 11 shall include two (2) members who shall be appointed by the President Pro
 12 Tempore of the Senate.

13 14 Vacancies

15 (c) All vacancies on Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committees of
 16 the Senate shall be filled by the President Pro Tempore on the basis of
 17 seniority or as provided by law or by other Rules of the Senate. In the
 18 temporary absence of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the member next in
 19 rank and seniority, and soon, as often as the case may happen, shall act as
 20 Chairman. In case of a permanent vacancy in the Chairmanship or Vice-
 21 Chairmanship of any committee, the President Pro Tempore shall appoint
 22 another Chairman or Vice-Chairman within the first three (3) days of the next
 23 regular or special session of the General Assembly.

24 25 Special Election

26 (d) When a vacancy occurs on Class "A", "B" and Class "C" Committees
 27 during the biennium because of death, resignation or expulsion of the Senate
 28 member, the person elected to fill the vacant Senate seat in a special
 29 election will automatically fill the vacant positions on the Class "A", Class
 30 "B" and Class "C" Committees for the remainder of the biennium. The person
 31 elected to fill a vacant Senate seat in a special election shall draw for
 32 seniority with the next group of newly elected incoming Senators at the
 33 Senate organizational meeting.

34 35 Legislative Council and Joint Auditing Committee

36 (e) Prior to the convening of the 86th General Assembly, and all

subsequent sessions thereafter, all members shall assemble for an organizational meeting and at that time the Senate shall select sixteen (16) members of the Senate to serve on the Legislative Council and the Joint Auditing Committee, with four (4) members to be chosen from each of the four (4) current congressional districts by caucus of the members of the Senate residing in the respective congressional districts. Each caucus shall at the time of selecting regular members of the Legislative Council and Joint Auditing Committee, also select a first alternate member and a second alternate member for each regular member. After the four congressional district caucuses have selected the sixteen (16) members to serve on the Legislative Council and the sixteen (16) members to serve on the Joint Auditing Committee, the members of the Legislative Council and the members of the Joint Auditing Committee shall separately meet and, from amongst the membership of each committee, select a Senate Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the Legislative Council and the Joint Auditing Committee. The terms of the Senate members and Senate alternate members of the Legislative Council and Joint Auditing Committee shall begin on January 1 of each odd numbered year and end on December 31 of each even numbered year. If a vacancy occurs on Legislative Council or the Joint Auditing Committee, the vacant member's position shall be filled by his or her first alternate. The second alternate shall then assume the first alternate position.

Joint Budget Committee

(f) Prior to the convening of the 85th General Assembly, and all subsequent sessions thereafter, all members shall assemble for an organizational meeting and at that time the Senate members of the Joint Budget Committee shall be selected as follows: Six (6) members residing from each of the four (4) current congressional districts, based on seniority within the Senate; provided, that Senate members who are designated as members of the Joint Budget Committee pursuant to Arkansas Code § 10-3-502(a)(1)(A)(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) shall not be considered for selection as one of the six members so selected. One (1) Senate alternate member shall be selected from each congressional district. The terms of the Senate members and Senate alternate members of the Joint Budget Committee shall begin on January 1 of each odd numbered year and end on December 31 of each even numbered year. If a vacancy occurs on the Joint Budget Committee, the

1 vacant member's position shall be filled by the alternate member from the
2 vacant Senator's congressional district. The alternate position shall then
3 be filled by the next most senior Senator from that congressional district.
4 The Chairman of the Senate Joint Budget Committee shall be elected by the
5 members of the Senate Joint Budget Committee.

6 7 Joint Meetings of Committees

8 (g) The appropriate subject-matter Committees of the Senate are
9 authorized and encouraged to meet with the appropriate parallel committees of
10 the House as joint committees, as authorized in the Joint Rules of the Senate
11 and House of Representatives, for the purpose of holding public hearings or
12 considering any proposed or pending legislation, but upon conclusion of the
13 joint meeting of said committees, each committee shall take such action and
14 report to their respective houses as determined by said committees. Whenever
15 the appropriate subject-matter committees of the House and Senate shall hold
16 joint hearings or meetings, the chairman of the Senate committee and the
17 chairman of the House committee shall, by agreement, determine which of them
18 shall preside at the joint meeting.

19 20 Special Meetings of Committees

21 (h) Special meetings of a committee may be called by the chairman of
22 the committee or by a majority of the members of the committee for conducting
23 any business of the committee; provided, a special meeting of the committee
24 may not conflict with regularly-scheduled meetings of the committee; provided
25 further, special meetings shall be subject to the same procedures requiring
26 the publication of agendas and notices of meetings that apply to regular
27 committee meetings.

28 29 Public Hearing - Two Days' Notice

30 (i) All meetings and hearings of committees and their subcommittees,
31 at which public testimony is to be taken (normally called "public hearings"),
32 shall be open to the public, and shall be scheduled at least two (2) days in
33 advance, and agendas of all bills, resolutions, or other proposals or
34 business to be considered at such meetings of committees shall be posted in a
35 designated place at least two (2) days in advance. In case of an emergency, a
36 two-thirds (2/3) majority of the committee shall be allowed to bring bills up

1 for consideration at any time.

3 Schedule of Committee Meetings

4 (j) Each Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committee shall meet a
5 scheduled time which shall be determined by the Rules Committee of the
6 Senate.

8 Joint Committees

9 7.03 (a) The joint committees of the Senate shall consist of:

10 (1) the Joint Budget Committee which shall be composed of
11 twenty-eight (28) Senators;

12 (2) the Joint Committee on Public Employee Retirement and Social
13 Security Programs which shall be composed of ten (10) Senators;

14 (3) the Joint Committee on Energy which shall be composed of ten
15 (10) Senators;

16 (4) the Joint Performance Review Committee which shall be
17 composed of ten (10) Senators;

18 (5) the Joint Legislative Facilities Committee which shall be
19 composed of seven (7) Senators; and

20 (6) the Senate Interim Committee on Children and Youth which
21 shall be composed of ten (10) Senators.

22 (b) Meetings of joint committees of the Senate and the House shall be
23 scheduled, insofar as is possible, at times that do not conflict with regular
24 scheduled meetings of the regular Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C"
25 Committees of the Senate and the standing Committees of the House.

27 Select Committees

28 7.04 The following committees shall be select committees of the
29 Senate:

30 (1) Rules Committee;

31 (2) Efficiency Committee.

33 Rules Committee

34 (a) The Rules Committee shall consist of fifteen (15) members, and all
35 proposed action touching the Senate Rules, Joint Rules, and order of business
36 shall be referred to the Committee on Rules.

(1) It shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules.

(2) The Committee on Rules shall present to the Senate its recommendations concerning Rules, Joint Rules and order of business on or before the third day of each regular session of the General Assembly.

(3) The Committee on Rules shall perform such other duties as may be provided in the Rules of the Senate or as may be directed by the Senate.

(4) Any ruling made by the Chair may be appealed to the Rules Committee by any member of the Senate.

Efficiency Committee

(b) The Efficiency Committee shall consist of twelve (12) members, and shall perform the following duties:

(1) have charge of the chambers and property of the Senate and of the maintenance, repair, and upkeep thereof;

(2) the selection, qualifications and compensation of Senate employees, with the approval of the Senate;

(3) shall assign and designate the usage of offices of Senators by seniority and request. The following shall be third floor offices designated for Senators: Rooms 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306 and 318. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall be permanently assigned Room 301 and he or she shall hold this office until his or her term expires. When the President Pro Tempore's term expires, he or she shall exit Room 301 but he or she shall have the right to select any office that is vacant on the third floor. If no office is vacant, the out going President Pro Tempore shall have the option to select an office presently held by the junior Senator on the third floor who has less seniority than the out going President Pro Tempore. The Efficiency Committee shall assign and designate the usage of other facilities of the Senate;

(4) shall approve all purchases of the Senate;

(5) all disbursement of funds appropriated for the Senate, with vouchers thereof to be approved by the Chairman of the Efficiency Committee or designee;

(6) shall perform all other duties for the efficient administration of the Senate; and

(7) shall control admission to the floor of the Senate.

1 (c) Policies of the Efficiency Committee

2 (1) Access to Chamber Corridors and Offices – While the Senate
3 is in session, no person shall have access to the East or West corridors
4 adjacent to the Senate Chamber, offices of any employee who has an office on
5 the third floor of the Senate or a Senator's third floor office. However,
6 access to a Senator's office or an employee's office or the corridors on the
7 third floor shall be permitted when a person has specific permission from a
8 Senator or Senate employee. Such permission, however, shall not permit the
9 invitee to loiter in such office or corridor after his or her business has
10 been completed with a Senator or Senate employee.

11 (2) Use of Senate Office Equipment – All persons shall be
12 prohibited from using Senate office equipment such as, but not limited to,
13 telephones, copiers, fax machines, or computers at any time without specific
14 permission or authorization of a Senator or permanent Senate staff member.

15 (d) Select Committees - Meetings and Membership

16 (1) Select Committees of the Senate may meet as business
17 requires, and shall be open to all members of the Senate. Meetings of Select
18 Committees during a regular or special session of the Legislature shall be
19 announced to the entire Senate. All members of the Senate shall be given at
20 least three (3) days notice in advance of any meeting of a Select Committee
21 which is held in the interim. Said notice shall include an agenda of the
22 business to come before the Select Committee, and after the Committee meets
23 the minutes of the meeting shall be furnished to all members of the Senate.

24 (2) No member shall be eligible to serve on more than one (1)
25 Select Committee.

26
27 Committees in General

28 7.05 The following procedures shall apply to Committees of the Senate.

29
30 Seniority

31 (a) Whenever the rules refer to the selection, appointment, or ranking
32 of Senators on the basis of seniority, or whenever the Senate shall take any
33 action to be based on seniority of Senators, the term "seniority" shall mean
34 continuous, uninterrupted senatorial service of the Senator, and in case of
35 Senators having equal continuous seniority, priority between such Senators
36 shall be determined on the basis of previous senatorial service, and if not

determinable in this manner, then by lot.

Chairman and Vice Chairman

(b) For Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C", Joint Committees and Select Committees, a member shall not be Chairman of more than one (1) such Committee.

(1) Members of the Senate who serve on both Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committees, Joint Committees and Select Committees shall not be Vice Chairman of more than one (1) of said Committees nor shall any member be Chairman and Vice Chairman of Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committees.

(2) No Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committee or Select Committee shall be composed of Senators who are all Chairmen of other Senate Committees. Provided, if a Joint Committee is composed of members who are all Chairman and or Vice-Chairman of other Senate Committees, the members of that respective Joint Committee are hereby authorized to select from the Committee membership a Senator who shall serve as Chairman.

Seating of Members

(c) New members-elect to the Senate shall be seated on the basis of seniority. The Secretary of the Senate shall furnish desks and locker keys. Re-elected members may retain their same desk and lockers.

Bills May Not be Divided

(d) A bill or joint resolution may not be divided for reference to committee, although it may contain matters properly within the jurisdiction of several committees.

Election Contests

(e) The Committee on State Agencies and Governmental Affairs of the Senate shall make a final report to the Senate on all contested election cases not later than two (2) weeks from the first day of the regular session.

Retirement Bills

(f) Bills which pertain to a publicly funded state retirement system shall be considered at a specified time and day of the week as determined by the Rules Committee. Bills to be considered that day shall be placed on a

1 special retirement bill calendar and considered in the Committee of the
 2 Whole. The retirement calendar of bills shall be placed on a Senator's desk
 3 twenty four (24) hours before consideration.

4 (g) The Senate shall not consider any bill that pertains to publicly
 5 funded state retirement systems unless the bill contains an attached summary
 6 and impact statement from the respective retirement system to which the bill
 7 pertains. This requirement shall not apply to Joint Budget Bills.

8 9 Vote Required for Committee Action

10 (h) All action by Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committees, Joint
 11 Committees and Select Committees shall be by a majority vote of the members
 12 of the Committee, unless otherwise provided by law. No action may be taken
 13 in any Class "A", Class "B", Class "C" or Select Committee until a motion and
 14 a second has been recognized by the respective Committee Chairman, Vice-
 15 Chairman or Chairman designee.

16 (i) No committee shall sit during the sittings of the Senate without
 17 special leave, except the Committee on Rules and such committee shall notify
 18 the Senate.

19 20 Committee Reports - Contents

21 (j) Each committee report shall include the number and title of the
 22 bill or resolution, with one of the following three recommendations: "Do
 23 Pass," "Do Pass, as Amended," or "Do Not Pass," which shall be recorded in
 24 the Journal.

25 In addition to the aforementioned committee report, which shall be
 26 attached to the bill or resolution, the committee staff shall keep records
 27 of:

28 (1) how every member voted on each bill when action is taken by
 29 the committee, if a roll call vote is taken. A roll call vote shall be taken
 30 if requested by any committee member. Votes on motions to postpone
 31 consideration of the bill, and a recorded vote on any other motion, shall be
 32 tallied if requested by a committee member; and

33 (2) a list of all people testifying before the committee on each
 34 bill, the interest they represent, and an indication of their position on the
 35 bill.

36 Such staff notes shall be available to the members of the General

1 Assembly, and to the public as a part of the records of committee action, but
2 shall not be filed with the Secretary of the Senate unless instructed by the
3 Committee.

4
5 Bills to be Transferred to Appropriate Committee

6 (k) Each bill, resolution, petition, memorial, or other matter filed
7 with the Senate shall be referred to the appropriate committee, and no such
8 bill or matter shall be removed from the committee and placed on the calendar
9 for final debate and approval by the Senate which does not have a "Do Pass"
10 or "Do Pass, as Amended" recommendation; however, notwithstanding the
11 Committee's recommendation, a bill or other measure may be placed on the
12 Senate calendar by the approval of the Senate members as hereinafter
13 provided.

14 The several committees of the Senate shall report on each bill,
15 resolution or other matter referred to them. After a bill, resolution or
16 other matter has been referred to a committee for twenty (20) calendar days,
17 the bill, resolution or other matter may be extracted from the committee and
18 placed on the calendar upon a vote of at least a majority of the members of
19 the Senate or upon a vote of at least the number of members necessary to pass
20 the bill or other measure, whichever is greater. After the fiftieth (50th)
21 calendar day of any regular session, and at any time during a special
22 session, any bill, resolution or other matter may be extracted from a
23 committee by the vote of at least a majority of the members of the Senate or
24 by a vote of at least the number of members necessary to pass the bill,
25 whichever is greater, regardless of the length of time the measure has been
26 in the committee. No motion to extract a bill or other matter shall be in
27 order prior to the bill or other matter being heard by the committee to which
28 it is assigned or, if not heard by the committee, not before the author of
29 said measure has requested a hearing before said committee. No bill receiving
30 a "Do Not Pass" recommendation from the committee to which referred shall be
31 placed on the calendar of bills to be acted on by the Senate except on
32 approval of sixty percent (60%) of the members elected to the Senate, or upon
33 the approval of at least the number of members necessary to pass the bill,
34 whichever is greater. Once a bill, resolution or other matter has been
35 extracted from a committee by such vote of the Senate, the bill, resolution
36 or other matter shall not thereafter be referred to a committee except by the

1 vote of at least a majority of the members of the Senate, notwithstanding any
 2 action taken on the measure by the Senate. Any bill, resolution or other
 3 matter extracted from a committee shall be placed upon the calendar provided
 4 that it shall not be subject to a vote by the full Senate until the
 5 expiration of two (2) legislative calendar days.

6 7 Committee Staff

8 (1) In addition to the staff furnished by the Bureau of Legislative
 9 Research, the chairman of a Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" or Joint
 10 Committee shall appoint the clerk or clerks or other employees of such
 11 committee, subject to the approval of the Efficiency Committee of the Senate,
 12 who shall be paid at the public expense, the Senate first having provided
 13 therefore.

14 15 RULE 8

16 CALENDAR

17 8.01 There shall be one (1) calendar to which all business reported
 18 from committees shall be referred, and all business which is put upon the
 19 calendar without reference.

20
 21 8.02 A bill or resolution shall not be called for a third reading and
 22 final passage unless it appears on the calendar of the Senate.

23
 24 8.03 A calendar of bills, resolutions and amendments to be considered
 25 in the order of business during any legislative day shall be printed and
 26 placed on the members' desks after adjournment of the preceding legislative
 27 day.

28
 29 8.04 In addition to the regular calendar of the Senate, there shall be
 30 a "Non-Controversial Calendar" on which shall be placed bills that have been
 31 recommended "do pass" by committee and deemed by the Rules Committee
 32 Chairperson to be non-controversial. The Rules Committee Chairperson shall
 33 maintain the Non-Controversial Calendar. At such time as the Rules Committee
 34 Chairperson may deem advisable, the Senate shall consider bills and other
 35 matters on the Non-Controversial Calendar. A list of bills on the Non-
 36 Controversial Calendar which are to be considered on a particular day shall

1 be circulated among the members of the Senate by 2:00 p.m. two (2) days prior
 2 to the date on which the Non-Controversial Calendar is to be considered. If
 3 any member objects in writing or orally, to a bill or other matter on the
 4 Non-Controversial Calendar being considered as non-controversial, the bill,
 5 amendment or resolution shall be removed from the Non-Controversial Calendar
 6 and be placed on the regular calendar of the Senate.

7
 8 Policy Concerning Items Which Are Not On The Agenda

9 8.05 Senators are requested to give the President of the Senate
 10 notification of any item which is not on the agenda, such as motions to
 11 amend, motions to refer, etc. The President will add them on a list that he
 12 maintains for consideration after that day's agenda has been completed. The
 13 Secretary of the Senate will compile the list before the end of that day's
 14 agenda and will place it on the member's desks.

15
 16 RULE 9

17 DECORUM AND DEBATE

18 Address the Chair

19 9.01 When any member desires to speak or deliver any matter to the
 20 Senate, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President,"
 21 and on being recognized, may address the Senate from any place on the floor,
 22 and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding
 23 personalities, members must be in their seats before the President can
 24 recognize them.

25
 26 Decorum and Order

27 9.02 The President shall preserve decorum and order, may speak to
 28 points of order in preference to other members (rising from his chair for
 29 that purpose), and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal when
 30 requested by any member of the Senate, to the Senate Rules Committee, and may
 31 open and close debate thereon.

32
 33 Recognition by President

34 9.03 When two (2) or more members rise at once, the President shall
 35 name the member who is first to speak.

1 Limitation on Debate

2 9.04 No member shall occupy more than one (1) hour in debate on any
3 question in the Senate or in committee, except as further provided in these
4 rules.

5
6 Open and Close of Debate

7 9.05 The member reporting the measure under consideration from a
8 committee, or the author, may open and close when general debate has been had
9 thereon; and if it shall extend beyond one day, he shall be entitled to one
10 (1) hour to close, notwithstanding he may have used an hour in opening.

11
12 Member Called to Order for Transgression of Rules

13 9.06 If any member in speaking or otherwise transgresses the Rules of
14 the Senate, the President shall, or any member may, call him to order, in
15 which case he shall immediately sit down unless permitted on motion of
16 another member to explain, and the Senate shall, if appealed to, decide on
17 the case without debate. If the decision is in favor of the member called to
18 order he shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise, and, if the case
19 requires it, he shall be liable to censure or such punishment as the Senate
20 may deem proper.

21
22 Member Called to Order for Words Spoken in Debate

23 9.07 If a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the
24 member calling him to order shall indicate the words excepted to, and they
25 shall be taken down in writing at the Secretary's desk and read aloud to the
26 Senate; but he shall not be held to answer, or by such other censure of the
27 Senate, therefore, if further debate or other business has intervened.

28
29 No Member to Speak More Than Once on Same Question

30 9.08 No member shall speak more than once to the same question without
31 leave of the Senate, unless he is the mover, proposer, or introducer of the
32 matter pending, in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but
33 not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

34
35 Order and Decorum When in Session

36 9.09 When the President is putting a question or addressing the

Senate, no member shall walk out of or cross the hall. When a member is speaking, another member shall not pass between him and the chair; and during the session of the Senate no member shall wear his hat, or remain at the Secretary's desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots; and the Sergeant at Arms and assistants are charged with the strict enforcement of this rule.

Questions of Privilege

9.10 Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the Senate collectively, its safety, dignity, and integrity of its proceedings; second, the right, reputation, and conduct of members, individually, in their representative capacity only, and shall have preference over all other questions, except Motions to Adjourn.

RULE 10

VOTING AND ROLL CALL

Roll Call

10.01 Upon every roll call, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically by surname, except when two (2) or more have the same surname, in which case the whole name shall be called. After the entire roll is called, the President may allow members to vote who were present and did not hear their name called, but not after the ballot has been ordered cast up.

Calls for Yeas and Nays

10.02 Any five (5) members of the Senate shall have the right to call for yeas and nays.

Vote

10.03 Upon the call for the yeas and nays on any question, each member shall answer from his seat. Provided, any member shall have the right to explain his vote in writing. All roll call votes on bills, emergency clauses on bills, resolutions, and amendments in the Senate shall be entered by the Senate into the General Assembly's Internet web site.

Pairs

10.04 Any Senator who will be absent from the Senate may pair his vote

1 with a Senator who shall be present.

2 (a) Such Senators must be casting opposite votes.

3 (b) Pairs are counted when signed by both Senators and with one (1) of
4 the members present.

5 (c) Pairs shall be presented to the Secretary of the Senate for
6 attachment to the bill for delivery to the President on the day of the vote
7 for which the Senators are paired is to be taken.

8 (d) Pairs shall be announced by the President before the completion of
9 the roll call from a Pairs Form presented to the President by the Senator
10 present.

11 (e) The Senator may not cast his vote by other methods when he is
12 paired.

13 14 Compel the Attendance of Absent Members

15 10.05 In the absence of a quorum, five (5) members, including the
16 President if there is one, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of
17 absent members, and in all calls of the Senate the doors shall be closed, the
18 names of the members shall be called by the Secretary, and the absentees
19 noted; and those for whom no sufficient excuse is made may, by order of the
20 majority of those present, be sent for and arrested, wherever they may be
21 found, by officers to be appointed by the Sergeant at Arms for that purpose,
22 and their attendance secured and retained, and the Senate shall determine
23 upon what conditions they may be discharged. Members who voluntarily appear
24 shall, unless the Senate otherwise directs, be immediately admitted to the
25 Hall of the Senate, and they shall report names to the secretary to be
26 entered upon the Journal as present. At any time after the roll call has been
27 completed, the President may entertain a motion to adjourn; and if the Senate
28 adjourns, all proceedings under this section shall be vacated.

29 30 Leave to be Absent

31 10.06 In all cases where an absent member shall be sent for, and he
32 shall fail to attend in obedience to the summons, the report of the messenger
33 shall be entered upon the Journal. No member of the Senate shall absent
34 himself from the service of the Senate unless he has leave, or is unable to
35 attend.

RULE 11

MOTIONS

Order of Motions

11.01 When a question is under debate, motions shall have a precedence as per the following order:

NON-DEBATABLE

to fix the time at which the Senate will adjourn;
to adjourn;
to take a recess;
to lay on the table;
for the previous question;

DEBATABLE

to postpone to a certain day;
to refer;
to amend;
to postpone indefinitely.

The above motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer or postpone indefinitely being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day upon the same question.

Table of Motions

ADJOURN. (When Privileged.)

Not debatable.
Cannot be amended.
Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.
Cannot be reconsidered.
Requires a majority vote of those voting.
Floor must be secured for that purpose.

ADOPT, ACCEPT OR AGREE TO A REPORT.

Debatable.
Debate confined to pending question.
Can be amended.
Can be reconsidered, if affirmative vote.
Cannot be reconsidered, if negative vote.
Requires a majority vote of those voting.
Subsidiary motion can be applied.

1 ADOPT, STANDING RULES, OR RULES OF ORDER.

2 Debatable.

3 Debate confined to pending question.

4 Can be amended.

5 Cannot be reconsidered, if affirmative vote.

6 Can be reconsidered, if negative vote.

7 Requires eighteen (18) votes.

8 Subsidiary motions can be applied.

9 AMEND.

10 Debatable, except undebatable when the motion to be amended or
11 reconsidered is undebatable.

12 Debate confined to pending question.

13 Can be amended; but not to third degree.

14 Subsidiary motions can be applied.

15 Can be reconsidered.

16 Requires a majority vote of those voting.

17 (Any amendment may be made by inserting or adding words or paragraphs;
18 by striking out words or paragraphs; by striking out certain words and
19 inserting others; by substituting one (1) or more paragraphs for others, or
20 an entire resolution for another, on the same subject, i.e., the amendment
21 must be germane to the subject matter.)

22 AMEND RULES OF ORDER.

23 Debatable.

24 Debate confined to pending question.

25 Can be amended.

26 Subsidiary motions can be applied.

27 Can be reconsidered.

28 One (1) day's notice must be given.

29 Requires twenty-four (24) votes.

30 APPEAL, RELATING TO INDECORUM, ETC.

31 Not debatable.

32 Cannot be amended.

33 Subsidiary motions may be applied.

34 Can be reconsidered.

35 Requires a majority vote of those voting.

36 (An appeal is undebatable only when made while an undebatable question

1 is pending or when relating to indecorum, transgressions of the rules of
 2 speaking, or to priority of business. When debatable, only one (1) speech
 3 from each member is permitted, except the presiding officer shall have the
 4 right to open and close the debate. On a tie vote, the decision of the Chair
 5 is sustained.)

6 APPEAL, ALL OTHER CASES.

7 Debatable.

8 Debate confined to pending question.

9 Cannot be amended.

10 Subsidiary motions may be applied.

11 Can be reconsidered.

12 Requires eighteen (18) votes.

13 COMMIT, RECOMMIT, REFER OR RE-REFER.

14 Debatable.

15 Debate confined to pending question.

16 Can be amended.

17 Subsidiary motions can be applied.

18 Can be reconsidered.

19 May not be postponed.

20 Requires eighteen (18) votes.

21 DEBATE, TO LIMIT, EXTEND, OR CLOSE (IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION).

22 Not debatable.

23 Can be amended.

24 Subsidiary motions may be applied.

25 Can be reconsidered.

26 Requires twenty-four (24) votes.

27 (May be moved whenever the immediately pending question is debatable,
 28 and they apply only to it, unless otherwise specified.)

29 DIVISION OF THE SENATE, ON A QUESTION.

30 Not debatable.

31 Cannot be amended.

32 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.

33 Cannot be reconsidered.

34 Any member may call for a division of the question when the same
 35 will admit it.

36 EXPUNGE.

1 Debatable.
 2 Debate confined to pending question.
 3 Can be amended.
 4 Subsidiary motions can be applied.
 5 Can be reconsidered.
 6 Requires twenty-four (24) votes.
 7 FIX THE TIME TO WHICH TO ADJOURN.
 8 Undebatable if made when another question is before the Senate.
 9 Debate confined to pending question.
 10 Subsidiary motions can be applied.
 11 Can be reconsidered.
 12 Requires a majority vote of those voting.
 13 (To fix the time to which to adjourn is privileged only when made while
 14 another question is pending, and if the Senate has made no provision for
 15 another meeting on the same or the next day.)
 16 LAY ON THE TABLE.
 17 Not debatable. Author of bill, etc., may explain.
 18 Cannot be amended.
 19 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.
 20 Cannot be reconsidered.
 21 Requires eighteen (18) votes.
 22 LEAVE TO CONTINUE SPEAKING AFTER INDECORUM.
 23 Not debatable.
 24 Cannot be amended.
 25 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.
 26 Can be reconsidered.
 27 Requires a majority vote of those voting.
 28 MAIN MOTION OR QUESTION.
 29 Debatable. Debate confined to pending question.
 30 Can be amended.
 31 Subsidiary motions can be applied.
 32 Can be reconsidered.
 33 Requires a majority vote of those voting.
 34 NOMINATIONS, TO MAKE.
 35 Debatable.
 36 Cannot be amended.

1 Subsidiary motions can be applied.
2 Cannot be reconsidered.
3 Requires only nominator.
4 NOMINATIONS, TO CLOSE.
5 Not debatable.
6 Can be amended.
7 Subsidiary motions can be applied.
8 Cannot be reconsidered if affirmative vote.
9 Requires a majority vote of those voting.
10 OBJECTIONS TO CONSIDERATION OF QUESTION.
11 Not debatable.
12 Cannot be amended.
13 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.
14 Cannot be reconsidered, if affirmative vote.
15 Requires twenty-four (24) votes.
16 ORDER, QUESTION OF.
17 Not debatable. Except on appeal, see appeal.
18 Cannot be amended.
19 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.
20 Cannot be reconsidered.
21 Requires decision of President; if matter is before Senate.
22 ORDER, TO MAKE A SPECIAL.
23 Debatable.
24 Can be amended.
25 Subsidiary motions can be applied.
26 Can be reconsidered.
27 Requires twenty-four (24) votes.
28 PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY.
29 Not debatable.
30 Cannot be amended.
31 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.
32 Cannot be reconsidered.
33 Requires decision of President, if matter is before Senate.
34 POSTPONE TO A TIME CERTAIN.
35 Debatable.
36 Can be amended.

1 Subsidiary motions can be applied.
2 Can be reconsidered.
3 Requires a majority vote of those voting.
4 POSTPONE INDEFINITELY.
5 Debatable.
6 Mover speak but once; except by consent.
7 Author or sponsor of bill shall close debate.
8 Cannot be amended.
9 Subsidiary motions can be applied.
10 Cannot be reconsidered, if negative vote.
11 Requires a majority vote of those voting.
12 PREVIOUS QUESTION.
13 Not debatable.
14 Cannot be amended.
15 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.
16 Cannot be reconsidered after vote taken on it.
17 Must be seconded by five (5) members. Requires twenty-four (24)
18 votes.
19 After adoption, main question can be debated for fifteen (15)
20 minutes by proponents, and then fifteen (15) minutes by opponents; after
21 which a vote shall be taken.
22 PRIVILEGE, TO RAISE QUESTION OF.
23 Not debatable. One (1) hour per person debating.
24 Cannot be amended.
25 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.
26 Cannot be reconsidered.
27 No vote required.
28 PRIVILEGE, QUESTIONS OF, WHEN PENDING.
29 Debatable.
30 Can be amended.
31 Subsidiary motions can be applied.
32 Can be reconsidered.
33 Requires a majority vote of those voting.
34 READING PAPERS.
35 Not debatable.
36 Cannot be amended.

1 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.

2 Can be reconsidered.

3 Requires a majority vote of those voting.

4 RECESS, TO TAKE A. (When Privileged).

5 Undebatable if made when another question is before the Senate.

6 Can be amended.

7 Subsidiary motions can be applied.

8 Cannot be reconsidered.

9 Requires a majority vote of those voting.

10 RECONSIDER.

11 Undebatable when the motion to be amended or reconsidered is
12 undebatable.

13 Opens to debate main questions when same is debatable.

14 Cannot be reconsidered.

15 Cannot be amended.

16 Subsidiary motion can be applied.

17 If not given on the same day, one (1) day's notice shall be
18 required to be given of the intention to make it.

19 Must be disposed of within three (3) days from the time the vote
20 was taken which it is sought to have reconsidered.

21 Cannot be given within the last six (6) days of a Regular
22 Session.

23 If made within the last six (6) days of a Regular Session, must
24 be disposed of when made.

25 Cannot reconsider a question on which one (1) motion to
26 reconsider has been laid on the table.

27 Requires a majority vote of those voting.

28 After Clincher requires twenty-four (24) votes.

29 RESCIND OR REPEAL.

30 Debatable.

31 Can be amended.

32 Subsidiary motions can be applied.

33 An affirmative vote cannot be reconsidered

34 Requires twenty-four (24) votes.

35 SUBSTITUTE.

36 Debatable; except undebateable when the motion to be amended is

1 undebatable.

2 Can be amended; but not to the third degree.

3 Subsidiary motions can be applied.

4 Can be reconsidered.

5 Requires a majority vote of those voting.

6 SUSPEND THE RULES.

7 Not debatable.

8 Cannot be amended.

9 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.

10 Cannot be reconsidered.

11 Requires twenty-four (24) votes.

12 TAKE FROM THE TABLE.

13 Not debatable.

14 Cannot be amended.

15 Subsidiary motions cannot be applied.

16 Cannot be reconsidered.

17 Requires twenty-four (24) votes.

18 Cannot be applied to motion to reconsider, which has once been
19 laid on the table.

21 Special Orders

22 11.02 Special orders may be made by suspension of the rules or by
23 unanimous consent, and it is in order, by motion of the Senate, to provide
24 that a subject be made a special order for a given date, or make a special
25 order by motion to postpone to a day certain.

27 Motion to be Reduced to Writing on the Demand of any Member

28 11.03 Every motion made to the Senate and entertained by the President
29 shall be reduced to writing on the demand of any member and shall be entered
30 on the Journal with the name of the member making it, unless it is withdrawn
31 the same day.

33 Stating and Withdrawal of Motions

34 11.04 When a motion has been made, the President shall state it, or
35 (if it be in writing) cause it to be read aloud by the secretary before being
36 debated, and it shall then be in possession of the Senate, but may be

1 withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

3 Precedence of Privileged Motions

4 11.05 When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but
5 to adjourn, when the floor can be obtained for that purpose, to lay on the
6 table, for the previous question (which motion shall be decided without
7 debate), to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to amend or postpone
8 indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing
9 order; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone
10 indefinitely being decided shall be again allowed on the same day at the same
11 stage of the question. After the previous question shall have been ordered on
12 the passage of a bill or joint resolution, one motion to recommit shall be in
13 order, and the President shall give preference in recognition for such
14 purpose to a member who is opposed to the bill or joint resolution.

16 The Motion to Adjourn

17 11.06 (a) The Motion to Adjourn shall always be in order and shall
18 have the highest precedence when a question is under debate if the floor can
19 be obtained for that purpose, which shall be decided without debate; provided
20 the previous question has not been ordered. When a vote is being taken, a
21 Motion to Adjourn shall not be in order.

22 (b) If no time is set, the Senate adjourns until 1:30 p.m. of the next
23 legislative day.

24 (c) Questions of privilege and reconsideration yield to a Motion to
25 Adjourn, and a conference report may defer it only until the report is before
26 the Senate.

27 (d) A Motion to Adjourn may be made after the yeas and nays are
28 ordered, and before the roll call has begun, before the reading of the
29 Journal.

30 (e) The Motion to Adjourn may not interrupt a member who has the
31 floor, or a call of the yeas and nays, or the actual act of voting by other
32 means.

33 (f) A Motion to Adjourn is in order in simple form only. After the
34 motion is made, neither another motion nor an appeal may intervene before the
35 taking of the vote.

36 (g) The President, with three (3) members, in the absence of a quorum,

1 shall be a sufficient number to adjourn.

2 (h) Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for
3 more than three (3) days, nor to any other place than that in which the two
4 houses shall be sitting.

5 (i) The motion to fix the day to which the Senate shall adjourn shall
6 not give way to a Motion to Adjourn, if a Motion to Adjourn be made first,
7 the motion to fix the day or for a recess is not in order. The motion to fix
8 the day is not debatable.

9
10 Motion to Lay on the Table

11 11.07 Eighteen (18) votes shall be sufficient to lay a proposition or
12 measure on the table. Provided, that when an amendment proposed to any
13 pending measure is laid on the table, it shall not carry with it or prejudice
14 such measure, but it shall take twenty-four (24) votes to take any matter
15 from the table, provided that no motion to table shall be entertained by the
16 President until a second reading shall have been had on the bill under
17 introduction, or in the case of a resolution that the same shall have been
18 read in full at least once. If a motion to reconsider has been tabled, no
19 further reconsideration may be obtained.

20
21 The Motion to Postpone

22 11.08 On motion to postpone indefinitely, the mover thereof shall
23 speak but once, except by unanimous consent of the Senate, but the mover,
24 introducer, proposer, or sponsor of a bill or resolution so sought to be
25 postponed shall have the right to close the debate on said motion.

26
27 The Motion to Refer

28 11.09 The motion to refer may not be used in direct form in the
29 Committee of the Whole. It may be made after the engrossment and third
30 reading of a bill, even though the previous question may not have been
31 ordered. The simple motion to refer is debatable, but the merits of the
32 proposition which it is proposed to refer may not be brought into the debate.
33 The motion to refer with instructions is debatable.

34
35 Instructions With the Motion to Refer

36 11.10 The motion to refer may specify that the reference shall be to a

Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" Committee or Joint Committee, or to the Committee of the Whole, and even that the committee be endowed with power to send for persons and papers. The motion may be amended by adding instructions on any germane subject, but it is not in order to propose as instructions anything that might not be properly directed as an amendment, such as to eliminate an amendment adopted by the Senate, or strike out an amendment that has been adopted, and insert something in its place, or to amend an adopted amendment. An amendment in the nature of a substitute is in order. When a bill is recommitted, it is before the committee as a new subject, but the committee may confine itself to the instructions, if there be any. When the Senate has recommitted a bill to a committee with instruction to report it back forthwith with certain amendments, the amendment must be adopted by the Senate after the report by the committee.

Repetition of Motions

11.11 The motions to postpone and refer shall not be repeated on the same day at the same state of the question. A Motion to Adjourn may be repeated only after intervening business such as debate, the ordering of the yeas and nays, decisions of the Chair on a question of order, or reception of a message. The motion to lay on the table may also be repeated after intervening business; but the ordering of the previous question, a call of the Senate, or decision of a question of order shall not be considered as intervening business, it being essential that the pending matter be called to a new stage, in order to permit a repetition of the motion.

Germane Amendment

11.12 No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

Pending Motion to Suspend Rules

11.13 Pending a motion to suspend the rules, the President may entertain one (1) motion that the Senate adjourn, but after result thereon is announced, he shall not entertain any other motion until the motion is taken on suspension.

Dilatory Motions

1 11.14 No dilatory motion shall be entertained by the President.

2
3 Motion to Expunge

4 11.15 The Senate may expunge from its records any action taken on any
5 proceeding by twenty-four (24) votes. When such motion is carried, the
6 Journal clerk shall bracket the matter in his records, but the bracketed
7 matter shall not be taken out of the Journal. Any consideration given a
8 matter which has been expunged stands as if the matter has never been before
9 the Senate.

10
11 Yielding Floor for Motion

12 11.16 A member having the floor may not yield it to another for the
13 purpose of making a motion; but if he desires to allow the motion to be made
14 he must yield the floor.

15
16 The Motion to Strike Out the Enacting Words of a Bill

17 11.17 A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have
18 precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried, shall be considered
19 equivalent to its rejection.

20
21 RULE 12

22 PREVIOUS QUESTION

23 12.01 When any debatable question is before the Senate, any member may
24 move the previous question, but it shall be seconded by at least five (5)
25 members, whether the question shall be put. When the previous question has
26 been adopted, the proponents of the main question shall be allowed fifteen
27 (15) minutes in which to debate it, and the opponents of the main question
28 shall be allowed fifteen (15) minutes, after which time a vote upon the main
29 question shall be taken.

30
31 Vote required to Sustain the Previous Question

32 12.02 Twenty-four (24) votes are required to sustain the previous
33 question.

34
35 Effect of Previous Question on Debate

36 12.03 The previous question is the only question used for the closing

1 of debate in the Senate, except the motion to immediately consider.

2
3 12.04 The previous question motion is not in order in the Committee of
4 the Whole.

5
6 Motion to Refer

7 12.05 Pending execution of the previous question, one motion to refer
8 is permitted. The motion to refer under this rule applies to: Senate
9 resolutions of the Senate, as well as Senate bills; to House amendments to a
10 Senate bill; and to a motion to amend the Journal. The motion to refer under
11 this rule is not debatable and may not be laid upon the table. The motion to
12 commit, refer or re-refer requires eighteen (18) votes for adoption.

13
14 Relation of the Previous Question to Other Motions

15 12.06 The motion to lay on the table may not be applied to the
16 previous question; nor may it be applied to the main question after the
17 previous question has been ordered or after the yeas and nays have been
18 ordered on the demand for the previous question. The previous question may be
19 applied both to the main question and a pending motion to refer.

20
21 Relation of Previous Question to Failure of a Quorum

22 12.07 A quorum call of the Senate shall not be in order after the
23 previous question is ordered, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by
24 the President that a quorum is not present.

25
26 Questions of Order Pending the Motion for the Previous Question

27 12.08 All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made
28 for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether
29 on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

30
31 Effect of Previous Question

32 12.09 The Senate cannot adjourn before voting on a proposition on
33 which the previous question has been ordered, either directly or by the terms
34 of a special order.

35
36 RULE 13

1 RECONSIDERATION

2 The Motion to Reconsider

3 13.01 When a motion or proposition has been made and carried or lost,
4 it shall be in order for any member of the majority, on the same or
5 succeeding day, to move for reconsideration thereof, or give notice of his
6 intention to do so, and such motion (or notice) shall take precedence over
7 all other questions except the consideration of a conference report or a
8 Motion to Adjourn, and it shall not be withdrawn after said succeeding day
9 without the consent of the Senate. Provided, the notice to reconsider must be
10 disposed of within three (3) business days from the time the vote was taken
11 on the matter sought to be reconsidered. The motion to reconsider shall be
12 made only when the measure or proposition to be reconsidered is in the
13 possession of the Senate. Provided, such notice (or motion) to reconsider, if
14 given (or made) after the fifty-fourth (54th) day of a regular session, must
15 be disposed of immediately.

16
17 Immediate Disposition Required

18 (a) During a special session, a motion to reconsider must be disposed
19 of immediately.

20
21 Who May Make Motion to Reconsider

22 (b) The mover of a proposition is entitled to prior recognition to
23 move to reconsider. A member may make the motion at any time without thereby
24 abandoning a prior motion made by himself and pending. The provisions of a
25 rule that the motions may be made "by any member of the majority" is
26 construed, in case of a tie vote, to mean any member of the prevailing side,
27 and the same construction applies in case of a two-thirds (2/3) vote. Where
28 the yeas and nays have not been ordered recorded in the Journal, any member,
29 irrespective of whether he voted with the majority or not, may make the
30 motion to reconsider, but a member who was absent or who was paired in favor
31 of the majority contention and did not vote, may not make a motion.

32
33 Precedence of the Motion to Reconsider

34 (c) The precedence given the motion by the rule permits it to be made
35 even after the previous question has been demanded or while it is operating.
36 The motion to reconsider the vote on the engrossment of a bill may be

1 admitted after the previous question has been moved on a motion to postpone,
 2 and a motion to reconsider to vote on the third reading may be made and acted
 3 on after a motion for the previous question on the passage has been made. It
 4 also takes precedence of the motion to go into Committee of the Whole, or
 5 even of a demand that Senate return to committee after the appearance of a
 6 quorum. But in case wherein the Senate has passed a bill and disposed of a
 7 motion to reconsider the vote on its passage, it was held to be too late to
 8 reconsider the vote sustaining the decision of the chair which brought the
 9 bill before the Senate. After a conference has been agreed to and the
 10 managers for the Senate appointed, Senate acted on the amendments in
 11 disagreement. While the motion has high privilege for entry, it may not be
 12 considered while another question is before the Senate. When it relates to a
 13 bill belonging to a particular class of business, consideration of the motion
 14 is in order only when that class of business is in order. It may then be
 15 called up at any time; but is not the regular order until called up.

16 17 Application of Motion to Reconsider

18 (d) A bill in the possession of the Senate is not considered passed or
 19 an amendment agreed to if a motion to reconsider is pending; the effect of
 20 the motion being to suspend the original proposition. A notice or motion to
 21 reconsider shall not be allowed unless the bill is in the Senate. A bill
 22 shall not leave the Senate once notice of reconsideration is given. When the
 23 motion to reconsider is decided in the affirmative, the question immediately
 24 recurs on the motion reconsidered. When the motion to reconsider is defeated,
 25 a second motion to reconsider may not be made unless the nature of the
 26 proposition has been changed by amendment.

27 (e) A notice to reconsider is not debatable. A motion to reconsider is
 28 debatable when the item to which it applies is debatable.

29 (f) No bill, petition, memorial, or resolution referred to a committee
 30 or reported therefrom for recommitment shall be brought back into the Senate
 31 on a motion to reconsider.

32 33 Effect of the Motion to Reconsider

34 (g) A bill is not considered passed or an amendment agreed to if a
 35 motion to reconsider is pending, the effect of the motion being to suspend
 36 the original proposition.

1
2 The Vote on the Motion to Reconsider

3 (h) The motion to reconsider is agreed to a majority vote of those
4 voting, even when the vote reconsidered requires two-thirds (2/3) or three-
5 fourths (3/4) for affirmative motion. But one motion to reconsider the yeas
6 and nays having been acted on, another motion to reconsider is not in order.
7

8 Clincher Motion

9 13.02 The "Clincher" motion is two (2) motions in one; it is a motion
10 to reconsider and to lay on the table. Having prevailed, the proposition
11 shall not be again considered except by expunging the record. The clincher
12 motion is adopted by eighteen (18) votes.
13

14 RULE 14

15 BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIALS,
16 ENGROSSED COPIES, AND AMENDMENTS

17 Introduction of Bills

18 14.01 Any Senator may introduce bills, petitions, resolutions, and
19 memorials by filing them with the Secretary of the Senate or his designee.

20 (a) Each measure filed must have an original and fourteen (14) copies,
21 and ten (10) captions of the title, either typewritten or photocopies,
22 prepared in the form and method as provided in the Joint Rules.

23 (b) The Secretary of the Senate shall take the original and perforate
24 it as the original in accordance with the procedure set forth in the Joint
25 Rules.

26 (c) No alterations or erasures or otherwise defacement of the bill
27 shall be permitted.

28 (d) All bills, resolutions, petitions, and memorials must be signed by
29 the author or co-authors.

30 (e) The improper introduction of a bill involves a question of
31 privilege. Such petition, memorial, resolution or private bill which has been
32 improperly introduced shall be returned to the Senator who introduced the
33 measure.
34

35 First Reading

36 14.02 The first reading of a bill shall be for information and unless

1 otherwise ordered by the Senate, it shall be placed on the calendar for a
2 Second Reading.

3 4 Second Reading

5 14.03(a) A bill shall be read a second time and, after receiving a
6 recommendation from the Senate Legal Counsel, the President of the Senate or
7 presiding officer shall assign the bill to the recommended committee.

8 (b) At the time of commitment, any Senator may offer an amendment to
9 the bill, which shall be referred to the committee with the bill without
10 debate.

11 (c) A bill shall be considered on second reading from the time it is
12 read the second time until the committee files its recommendations with the
13 Senate, or the bill is extracted from the committee by the Senate as provided
14 in these rules.

15 (d) When a bill has a committee recommendation of "do pass" or "do
16 pass as amended" or is extracted from a committee as provided in these rules,
17 it shall be placed on the calendar.

18 (e) In order to amend a bill, it shall be necessary to put the bill
19 back on second reading for the purpose of submitting an amendment.

20 21 Yeas and Nays Vote for Final Passage

22 14.04 No bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote
23 be taken by yeas and nays and the names of the persons voting for and against
24 the same shall be entered on the Journal. No less than a majority of the
25 members of the Senate may enact a law.

26 27 Printed Copies on Members' Desks Before Vote on Final Passage

28 14.05 A bill shall not be called up for a third reading and final
29 passage until a printed copy or a photocopy of the same, including all
30 engrossments, shall have been placed on every Senator's desk for twenty-four
31 (24) hours.

32 33 Effect on Rejected Bill

34 14.06 A bill having been rejected may not be brought up again the same
35 session, unless it be an appropriation bill.

Recall from the House or Governor

14.07 (a) No action shall be taken on any resolution or bill which is not physically inside the Senate Chamber.

(b) The motion to recall a resolution or bill from the House of Representatives or the Governor's office may be made regardless of the location of the bill or resolution.

(c) When a bill has been passed and transmitted to the House, it may be recalled from the House by the same vote that was necessary to pass the bill.

Bills - How Received

14.08 A committee may receive a bill, resolution, memorial, and petition only through the Senate, and the Senate may receive the same only through a member or members of the Senate.

Bills - Not to be Defaced or Interlined

14.09 The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be entered by the Secretary on separate forms and so reported to the Senate.

Engrossed and Enrolled Bills.

14.10 A bill ordered to be engrossed or enrolled shall be typewritten; and when a bill is passed, the day of its passage shall be certified by the Secretary.

Resolutions, Memorials, and Petitions

14.11 Before any resolution, memorial or petition may be considered by the Senate, a copy thereof shall have been on the desk of each member of the Senate at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the consideration thereof. All Senate resolutions and memorials and all House resolutions and memorials considered by the Senate, other than procedural resolutions, shall be read at least three (3) times before action may be taken thereon, with each reading to be on a separate day. Provided, that upon suspension of the rules, a resolution or memorial may be read a second time on the same day. After second reading, all resolutions and memorials other than procedural resolutions shall be referred to committee as follows:

(a) Joint Senate and House resolutions proposing a constitutional amendment or proposing to ratify an amendment to the United States Constitution, shall be referred to the Committee on State Agencies and Governmental Affairs.

(b) All proposed amendments to the Senate rules or amendments to the Joint Rules of the House and Senate shall be referred to the Committee on Rules.

(c) All other resolutions and memorials, except procedural resolutions, shall be referred to the appropriate Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" Committee. Without objection, all non-controversial Resolutions and Memorials may be placed directly onto the Calendar.

Procedural Resolutions

14.12 All procedural resolutions fixing the time for joint session of the House and Senate, time for adjournment, and other matters relating to Senate business and joint House and Senate business of a procedural nature, may be considered and acted upon the same day of introduction without the necessity of being read at length three (3) times as required herein above and, without necessity of being referred to committee, unless otherwise directed by the Senate.

Resolutions of Inquiry

14.13 (a) All resolutions of inquiry addressed to the heads of executive departments shall be reported to the Senate within one (1) week after presentation.

(b) A Senate resolution authorizing a committee to request information is treated as a resolution of inquiry.

(c) A resolution of inquiry from a committee shall have a privileged status to report.

Forms of Resolutions

14.14 Resolutions introduced in the Senate shall be either:

(a) A simple resolution (or Senate resolution) shall be directed at some matter for the sole action of the Senate, and may be adopted by a majority vote of the membership of the Senate.

(b) Concurrent resolutions shall be used for the purpose of expressing

1 facts, principles, opinions, and purposes of the two houses, and shall be
 2 directed to some matter for the concurrent approval of both houses of the
 3 General Assembly, and shall be binding on neither house until agreed to by a
 4 majority vote of the membership of both houses.

5 (c) A joint resolution shall be used to submit proposed constitutional
 6 amendments, and to ratify proposed amendments to the United States
 7 Constitution, and shall be adopted only upon receiving a majority vote of the
 8 membership of both houses.

9 10 Local Bills

11 14.15 The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special act.
 12 This amendment shall not prohibit the repeal of local or special acts
 13 (Amendment 14, Arkansas Constitution).
 14

15 Emergency Clause

16 14.16 If it shall be necessary for the preservation of the public
 17 peace, health or safety, that a measure shall become effective without delay,
 18 such necessity shall be stated in one section, and if upon a yea and nay vote
 19 two-thirds (2/3) of all the members elected to each house shall vote upon
 20 separate roll call in favor of the measure going into immediate operation,
 21 such emergency measure shall become effective without delay. It shall be
 22 necessary, however, to state the fact which constitutes such emergency
 23 (Amendment 7, Arkansas Constitution).
 24

25 RULE 15

26 ORDER OF BUSINESS

27 15.01 The following shall be the daily Order of Business in the
 28 Senate:

- 29 (1) roll call;
- 30 (2) prayer;
- 31 (3) Pledge of Allegiance;
- 32 (4) reading of Journals;
- 33 (5) petitions and memorials;
- 34 (6) report of Select Committees;
- 35 (7) report of Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" Committees;
- 36 (8) motions, resolutions, and notices;

- 1 (9) unfinished business;
- 2 (10) Executive communications;
- 3 (11) House communications and amendments to Senate bills;
- 4 (12) introduction and advancement of bills and joint resolutions;
- 5 (13) bills and resolutions from the House on First Reading;
- 6 (14) bills and resolutions from the House on Second Reading;
- 7 (15) House bills and joint resolutions on Third Reading.

8

9 15.02 There shall be maintained within the Senate Chamber a "Business
 10 Agenda" by an employee designated by the Rules Committee. Any Senator who is
 11 the sponsor of a bill, resolution, memorial, petition or other matter which
 12 is properly on the Senate calendar may cause the measure to be placed upon
 13 the "Business Agenda." The bill or resolution to be considered in the order
 14 of business during any legislative day must be placed on the Agenda Calendar
 15 no later than one (1) hour after adjournment of the preceding legislative
 16 day. The measures shall be placed in the order they are presented to the
 17 employee of the Senate designated to keep the "Business Agenda," and except
 18 upon the suspension of the rules, no bill or resolution, other than
 19 appropriation bills sponsored or recommended by the Joint Budget Committee
 20 shall be given priority on the "Business Agenda." Each measure on the
 21 "Business Agenda" shall be called in its order. In the event a measure on the
 22 "Business Agenda" is called and the sponsor is not present or does not wish
 23 for the measure to be considered at that time, then said measure shall be
 24 placed at the bottom of said "Business Agenda."

25

26 Morning Hour

27 15.03 The order of Business described in this rule shall be used each
 28 day, beginning with the first item thereof, and going down to and including
 29 the eighth item, before completing the catalogue of items begun on the
 30 previous day, provided, no more than one hour daily shall be devoted to so
 31 much of said order of Business as is embraced on the fourth to the eighth
 32 items inclusive. If the morning hour expires when a member is on the floor,
 33 the matter then under consideration goes over as unfinished business to the
 34 next morning hour. Morning hours cannot be extended on House days, without
 35 suspension of the Joint Rules of the Senate and the House.

15.04 There shall be maintained within the Senate a “Morning Hour Business Agenda.” This agenda shall be maintained by the same employee who maintains the “Business Agenda” referred to in 15.02, and any sponsoring member may cause to be placed on the “Morning Hour Business Agenda” any bill, resolution, memorial or petition, to be called in their order.

The Privileged Matters Which May Interrupt the Order of Business

15.05 Privileged matters which may interrupt the Order of:

- (a) general appropriation and revenue bills;
- (b) conference reports;
- (c) special orders reported by the Committee on Rules for consideration by the Senate;
- (d) consideration of amendments between the House and the Senate after disagreement;
- (e) questions of privilege;
- (f) privileged bills reported under the right to report at any time;
- (g) bills returned with the objection of the Governor.

In addition to the foregoing matters, the President may, at his discretion, interrupt the Order of Business for the reception of messages.

Unfinished Business

15.06 The consideration of the unfinished business in which the Senate may be engaged at an adjournment, except business in the morning hour, shall be resumed as soon as the business on the President's table is finished, and at the same time each day thereafter until disposed of, and the consideration of all other unfinished business shall be resumed whenever the class of business to which it belongs shall be in order under the Rules.

Decision of Questions as to Priority of Business

15.07 All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided by a majority without debate.

RULE 16

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

16.01 All motions and propositions involving a tax or charge upon the people and all proceedings involving appropriations of money or authorizing

1 payments out of appropriations already made shall be first considered in the
 2 Committee of the Whole, and a point of order under this Rule shall be good at
 3 any time before the consideration of any such bill has commenced.

4 (a) At any time after the reading of the Journal, it shall be in order
 5 to move that the Senate resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole Senate
 6 for the purpose of considering bills raising revenues, or bills to
 7 appropriate funds.

8 (b) In forming a Committee of the Whole Senate, the President shall
 9 leave his chair after appointing a Chairman to preside, who shall have the
 10 same power as the President to preserve order.

11 (c) When the Senate resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole,
 12 persons who are to participate in the matters to be discussed may be invited
 13 into the Senate chamber by the proponents or the opponents of the proposal to
 14 be discussed, but all such persons shall leave at the time the Committee
 15 arises.

16 (d) The rules of proceedings of the Senate shall be observed in the
 17 Committee of the Whole Senate, so far as they may be applicable. Decisions
 18 may be made by voice and standing votes, but the yeas and nays cannot be
 19 ordered in the Committee of the Whole.

20 (e) The presence of a quorum is not necessary for a motion that the
 21 Committee of the Whole rise; but when the Committee rises without a quorum,
 22 it may not report the bills it has acted on, and such bills as have been laid
 23 aside to be reported remain in the Committee until the next occasion when the
 24 Committee rises without question as to a quorum.

25 (f) A majority of those voting shall prevail in the Committee of the
 26 Whole, provided a quorum is present.

27 28 Amendments in Committee of the Whole

29 16.02 When general debate is closed by order of the Committee of the
 30 Whole, any member shall be allowed five (5) minutes to explain any amendment
 31 he may offer, after which the member who shall first have obtained the floor
 32 shall be allowed to speak five (5) minutes in opposition to it, and there
 33 shall be no further debate thereon, but the same privilege of debate shall be
 34 allowed in favor of and against any amendment that may be offered to an
 35 amendment; and neither an amendment nor an amendment to an amendment shall be
 36 withdrawn by the mover thereof unless by unanimous consent of the Committee.

16.03 The Committee of the Whole may, by a vote of a majority of the members present at any time after the five-minute debate has begun on proposed amendments to any section or paragraph of a bill, close all debate upon such section or paragraph, or at least its election upon the pending amendments only (which motion shall be decided without debate) - but this shall not preclude further amendments to be decided without debate.

16.04 No motion which has as its effect a limiting of debate in the Committee of the Whole shall be entertained by the Chairman. The motion for the disposition of any matter referred to the Committee shall be, "Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee to now rise and report." If the Committee has no specific report, the motion shall be to rise and report progress.

16.05 A motion to resolve the Senate into a Committee of the Whole in order to make a presentation to or to recognize an individual or group which bears no relationship to a bill or resolution under consideration by the Senate, shall not be recognized by the President or presiding officer after 40 session days have expired during a regular session or after 20 session days have expired in an extraordinary session. An affirmative vote of two thirds (2/3) of the membership of the Senate Rules Committee may make an exception to this rule.

RULE 17

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS

17.01 It shall be the duty of the Senate to consider for confirmation appointments made by the Governor, as provided by law.

Referral of Proposed Appointments to Committee

17.02 Before the name of any person submitted to the Senate for confirmation shall be considered by the Senate, such appointment shall be first referred to the Rules Committee, which shall hold a public hearing thereon prior to making a recommendation to the Senate with respect to the confirmation of such appointment. Provided that the Committee may waive the holding of a public hearing with respect to any such appointment on motion adopted by two-thirds (2/3) of the full membership of such Committee.

1
2 17.03 No appointment shall be brought before the Senate for
3 confirmation that has not received a favorable recommendation by a majority
4 vote of the full membership of the Rules Committee, except upon suspension of
5 the rules.

6
7 RULE 18

8 MESSAGES

9 Messages from the House and the Governor

10 18.01 Messages received from the House and the Governor giving notice
11 of bills passed or approved, or concerning other matters communicated to the
12 Senate, shall be entered in the Journal of that day's proceedings.

13
14 18.02 The Senate may receive a message from the House when the House
15 is not in session.

16
17 RULE 19

18 AMENDMENTS TO BILLS AND

19 RESOLUTIONS

20 Amendments to Text and Title

21 19.01 When a motion or proposition is under consideration, a motion to
22 amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in order, and it shall
23 also be in order to offer a further amendment by way of substitute, to which
24 one amendment may be offered, but which shall not be voted on until the
25 original matter is perfected, but either may be withdrawn before amendment or
26 decision is had thereon. Amendment to the title of a bill or resolution shall
27 be in order before its passage, and shall be decided without debate.

28
29 Engrossed Copies to be on Desks of Members Before Consideration

30 19.02 Any bill, original or as amended, shall be on the desk in
31 engrossed form twenty-four (24) hours before it can be considered. All
32 amendments filed with the Senate numbering clerk are considered to be on the
33 member's desks at such time as scanned in the computer for access. However,
34 any member may require that a printed copy of an amendment be placed on all
35 members' desks before action can be taken on the adoption of the amendment.

Amendments to Strike

19.03 Amendments for striking may be made and adopted the same day.

Senate Consent Amendment Calendar

19.04 (a) Amendments signed by Senate members to their own bills, signed by the Senate Chairperson of the Joint Budget Committee making the Joint Budget Committee the sponsor of a bill, or signed by the lead Senate sponsor of a House bill changing sponsors of the bill shall be placed on a Consent Amendment Calendar. The Senate Consent Amendment Calendar shall be conducted at a specific time set aside by the Rules Committee Chairperson.

(b) These amendments must be presented to the Senate Bill Clerk. The Senate Bill Clerk shall present stamped, numbered and signed copies of any proposed amendment to the Bill Custodian who shall have the bill and amendment placed on the Senate Consent Amendment Calendar.

(c) An objection by any member, written or oral, to the Rules Committee Chairperson or Secretary of the Senate, of an amendment on the Senate Consent Amendment Calendar, shall cause the amendment to be removed from the calendar and automatically placed on the Senate calendar.

(d) Any amendment on the Senate Consent Amendment Calendar, shall be transmitted directly to Engrossing after having been approved.

(e) No bills having been amended shall be considered by any committee or the full Senate until such bills have been engrossed, proofed and reported "correctly engrossed".

(f) These proposed amendments may be placed on the Senate Consent Amendment Calendar up to one (1) hour after adjournment the day preceding the day the amendment is to be considered.

Precedence of the Motion to Amend

19.05 The motion to refer has precedence over the motion to amend. Amendments reported by a committee are acted on before those offered from the floor. A motion to strike out the Enacting Clause has precedence over a motion to amend and may be offered while an amendment is pending.

Relation of the Motion to Amend to Other Motions

19.06 The motions to postpone, refer, amend, for a Recess, and to fix the day on which the Senate will adjourn, may be amended. But the motions for

1 the previous question, to lay on the table, to adjourn, and to go into
 2 Committee of the Whole to consider a privileged bill may not be amended.

3 4 House Amendments

5 19.07 House amendments to a Senate bill shall take the same course of
 6 the bill, but are considered by a viva voce vote; and after adoption shall be
 7 read with the bill the third time and adopted by a yea and nay vote.

8 (a) Eighteen (18) votes shall be required to adopt a Senate amendment
 9 to a Senate or House bill.

10 (b) When a Senate bill has been amended in the House and the House
 11 amendment is before the Senate, the same number of votes shall be required to
 12 concur in the House amendment as was required in the original passage of the
 13 bill.

14 15 RULE 20

16 CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

17 20.01 The President Pro Tempore shall appoint all conference
 18 committees which shall be ordered from the Senate from time to time, and
 19 unless otherwise directed by the Senate, the same number of Senators shall be
 20 named to serve on the conference committees as are named to serve on such
 21 committees by the House.

22
 23 20.02 The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall
 24 always be in order, except when the Journal is being read, while the roll is
 25 being called, or the Senate is dividing on any proposition.

26
 27 20.03 There shall accompany every conference committee report a
 28 detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the Senate of the effect
 29 amendments or propositions will have upon the measure to which they relate.

30 31 RULE 21

32 PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

33 Use of the Hall of the Senate

34 21.01 The Hall of the Senate during regular and special sessions shall
 35 be used only for the legislative business of the Senate and for the caucus
 36 meetings of its members, except upon occasions when the Senate, by

1 resolutions agrees to take part in any ceremonies to be observed therein, and
2 the President shall not entertain a motion for the suspension of this rule.

3
4 21.02 Persons desiring to visit with members of the Senate shall first
5 secure a written permit from the Sergeant at Arms upon instruction from the
6 member desiring to be visited.

7
8 21.03 Whenever any person desires to visit a member of the Senate, he
9 shall first write his name upon a form given him, together with the name of
10 the member he desires to visit. Whereupon, the page of the Sergeant at Arms
11 shall deliver said form to the member desired, and the member shall then
12 leave the Chamber and confer with said visitor, or may:

13 (i) give to the page a written paper which shall allow the
14 visitor to be escorted to the Senate Lounge on the East corridor adjacent to
15 the Senate Chamber, which has been set aside for use of members of the Senate
16 in holding conferences with persons who are not members of the Senate; or

17 (ii) give to the page a written paper which shall allow the page
18 to escort the visitor to the office of the Senator located on the West
19 corridor adjacent to the Senate Chamber, if such Senator's office is located
20 thereat, and to instruct the visitor to wait in the Senator's office until
21 the Senator is able to leave the Chamber. Upon conclusion of such visit, the
22 page shall then escort the visitor from the corridors of the Senate.

23 All visitors admitted to the East or West corridor adjacent to the
24 Senate Chamber shall refrain from blocking the corridors or abusing access to
25 such corridors, except for the purposes as herein authorized.

26
27 21.04 No person shall be allowed to enter the Senate Chamber other
28 than members of the House of Representatives, members of a Senator's
29 immediate family and authorized employees of the General Assembly, while the
30 Senate is in session.

31
32 21.05 (a) No lobbyist, including a representative of a constitutional
33 officer, shall be admitted in the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in
34 session. Any former member of the General Assembly who is registered as a
35 lobbyist shall be considered as a lobbyist and shall be excluded from the
36 Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session.

(b) A lobbyist or a family member of a lobbyist shall be prohibited from working for the Senate on a permanent basis.

21.06 No member of the media, including but not limited to reporters, photographers and camera persons, shall be allowed inside the Senate Chamber, on the third floor of the Capitol, while the Senate is in session, except as provided in this rule. A total of three (3) members of the media may be present in the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session in an area designated by the Senate Efficiency Committee. These three (3) representatives of the media shall be selected by the Senate Efficiency Committee. These members of the media may not conduct interviews on the Senate floor while the Senate is in session. Members of the media who do not have assigned seats may sit in the Senate Gallery on the fourth floor. No member of the media shall be admitted to the east or west corridors adjacent to the Senate Chamber, except on invitation of a Senator who shall meet and accompany the member of the media to a private area.

21.07 The use of pages in the Senate is authorized. Provided, no more than twelve (12) pages shall serve in the Senate on any day. Senators shall register their pages in advance with the page supervisor or other designated person.

Each member of the Senate shall be limited to fifteen (15) page days per session. Provided, any Senator who will not use the full fifteen (15) page days may transfer one (1) or more page days to another Senator for his or her use. Each such transfer shall be in writing signed by the Senator making the transfer and shall be filed with the page supervisor or other designated person in advance.

RULE 22

READING AND WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS

Objection to Reading of Papers

22.01 When reading of a paper other than one upon which the Senate is called upon to give a final vote is dominated, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined without debate by a vote of the Senate.

Paper Read on Demand of a Member

22.02 A member of the Senate may have read a paper on which the Senate is to vote; but when such paper has been read once, the reading may not be repeated unless by order of the Senate. The right of having such paper read may be abrogated by suspension of the rules, but is not abrogated simply by the fact that the current procedure is taking place under suspension of the rules.

22.03 No memorial, paper, resolution, or bill presented to the Senate shall be withdrawn from its file unless signed receipt thereof is deposited with the proper clerk by the President or chairman of any Class "A", Class "B" or Class "C" Committee. The author of a specific bill may withdraw the same by signing proper receipt therefor.

RULE 23

CHANGE OR SUSPENSION OF RULES

Vote Required to Suspend the Rules

23.01 It shall take twenty-four (24) votes to suspend the rules of the Senate.

Vote Required to Amend the Rules

23.02 To amend the rules requires a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the membership of the Senate (24 votes).

Notice Required to Revise or Amend the Rules

23.03 No standing rule or order shall be revised or amended without one (1) day's notice being given thereof.

RULE 24

CODE OF ETHICS

24.01 Introduction

The holding of public office is a public trust created by the confidence which the electorate places in the integrity of Senators who serve in the Arkansas Senate. Members of the Senate are expected to carry out their duties in a manner that brings honor and integrity to the body. It is recognized that the part-time, citizen-based nature of the Arkansas General Assembly may create ethical dilemmas, but this does not nullify or diminish

1 the Senate's expectation that Senators will make every effort to resolve
2 these issues in satisfactory fashion and comply with these rules.

3 This Code of Ethics has been adopted to define the ethical
4 expectations, provide a process for addressing accusations of ethical
5 misconduct, and to provide for sanctions and penalties. The Code is adopted
6 pursuant to authority granted by the Constitution of the State of Arkansas
7 for the Senate to be the sole judge of the qualifications of its members and
8 to determine its own rules and procedures.

9 10 24.02 Definitions

11 (a) "State agency" means every board, commission, department,
12 division, institution, and other office of state government whether located
13 within the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of government and
14 including state supported colleges and universities.

15 (b) "Family" means an individual who is a spouse, natural or adopted
16 child, parent, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, mother-in-law,
17 father-in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law.

18 (c) "Financial Interest" means any relationship to a business in which
19 a Senator or a member of his or her family is an officer, director or owns
20 more than ten percent (10%) interest.

21 (d) "Compensation" means any money or anything of value received,
22 whether in the form of a retainer fee, fee, salary, or expense allowance, or
23 any form of recompense or any combination thereof.

24 (e) "Business" means any specific and particular corporation,
25 partnership, sole proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, association,
26 organization, self employed individual, receivership, trust or any legal
27 entity through which a commercial enterprise is conducted.

28 (f) "Contract" means any contract, lease agreement, grant, request for
29 proposal, subgrant, sub-contract, sub-lease, or assignment.

30 31 24.03 Compliance with Law

32 Senators shall comply with all constitutional and statutory provisions
33 relating to elected office. Violation of any constitutional or statutory
34 provision shall be grounds for administering penalties as provided in the
35 Code of Ethics. Any penalty imposed by the Senate shall not bar any other
36 civil or criminal proceedings.

1
2 24.04 Advisory Opinion

3 A Senator may request in writing an advisory opinion from the Senate
4 Rules Committee concerning his or her compliance with the Senate Code of
5 Ethics. A written opinion from the Rules Committee shall be signed by the
6 Chairman. An opinion shall be advisory only and shall not be binding on the
7 Senate as a whole.
8

9 24.05 Use of Influence and Knowledge for Personal Gain

10 A Senator, personally or through others, shall not knowingly:

11 (a) Use the influence or knowledge of his or her office to obtain
12 personal or family financial gain other than that provided by law for the
13 performance of the Senator's legislative duties.

14 (b) Acquire a financial interest in any business which the Senator has
15 reason to believe may be directly affected to its economic benefit by action
16 taken by the Senate.

17 (c) Perform an act that adversely affects a business when the Senator
18 or his or her family has a financial interest in a competing business.

19 (d) Use or attempt to use his or her official position to secure or
20 create privileges, advantages, or special treatment for the Senator's benefit
21 or the benefit of the Senator's family unless the enactment or administration
22 of law benefits the public generally.

23 (e) Use public funds or the time or counsel of public employees, for
24 his or her personal or family gain.

25 (f) Use his or her official position by any means to influence a State
26 agency for personal or family gain by the use of express or implied threat of
27 legislative reprisal.
28

29 24.06 Contracts with the State

30 No Senator shall have a financial interest in any contract with any
31 State agency unless it is awarded through a process of public notice and
32 competitive bidding, or through a public notice requesting proposals, or has
33 received the prior approval of the Legislative Council. Contracts entered
34 into prior to a Senator's election are not subject to this rule. Extension
35 of any such contracts are subject to the provisions of this rule.
36

1 24.07 Conflicts of Interest

2 (1) A Senator shall not participate in the discussion of a question in
3 committee, or on the floor of the Senate, or vote in committee or on the
4 floor of the Senate on any matter in which the Senator knows:

5 (a) He or she, or any member of his or her family, or a business
6 in which the Senator has a financial interest, will derive a benefit as a
7 result of legislative action. This prohibition does not apply when the
8 matter provides a benefit to the Senator, his or her family, or business
9 associate, as a member of a business, profession, occupation or other group,
10 that is no greater than the benefit which accrues generally to other members
11 of like business, profession, occupation, or other group. The Senator shall
12 have his or her abstention noted of record.

13 (b) Will specifically relate to a business which employs the
14 Senator or in which he or she receives compensation as an attorney or
15 consultant. This prohibition does not apply when the matter provides a
16 benefit which accrues generally to other like businesses, professions,
17 occupations, or other groups. The Senator shall have his or her abstention
18 noted of record.

19 (c) However, a Senator may participate and vote on any matter
20 pending before a committee or on the floor of the Senate if the Senator has
21 disclosed any compensation or financial interest he or she may have regarding
22 the matter. Disclosure shall be made when a Senator enters a written
23 statement upon the Senate Journal, or with the staff of the appropriate
24 interim committee, detailing the source of compensation and/or the financial
25 interest held.

26 (2) An attorney member of the Senate shall be prohibited from
27 representing any claimant before the Arkansas Claims Commission.

28 (3) No member of the Senate shall serve as a registered lobbyist, as
29 defined by Arkansas Code Annotated 21-8-402.

30 (4) A family member of a Senator or a family member of a Senate staff
31 person shall be prohibited from working for the Senate on a permanent basis.

32
33 24.08 Allegations of Violations

34 Any member of the Senate who has good reason to believe that a member,
35 or members, of the Senate have violated the Senate's Code of Ethics may
36 petition the full Senate to meet in a public forum to conduct an

1 investigation regarding the alleged violation. The petitioning process shall
2 be as follows:

3 (a) A member shall prepare a petition. The petition shall list the
4 accused member's name, the name of the accuser or accusers, the Code of
5 Ethics provision that has allegedly been violated, and a description of the
6 activity that allegedly violated the Code of Ethics. The member making the
7 accusation shall deliver a copy of the petition to the accused at least ten
8 (10) days prior to the petition's being submitted to the Senate membership.
9 The member making the accusation shall then determine whether a majority of
10 the members of the Senate are willing to sign the petition to convene the
11 full Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing. If the accusing member
12 presents the President Pro Tempore of the Senate with a petition, or
13 duplicate petitions with individual signatures, signed by eighteen (18) or
14 more Senators, the President Pro Tempore shall schedule a hearing for a time
15 certain within thirty (30) days of the receipt of the petition(s) to consider
16 the accusation. The President Pro Tempore shall notify every member of the
17 Senate in writing by Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested. The hearing
18 shall be open to the public and shall be held in the Senate Chamber.

19 (b) If the accused member or the accuser is the President Pro Tempore,
20 the President Pro Tempore shall step aside from the petitioning process and
21 all duties and obligations shall be under the jurisdiction of the Chairman of
22 the Rules Committee. If the Chairman of the Rules Committee is accused or is
23 the accuser, along with the President Pro Tempore, the majority party leader
24 and the minority party leader shall meet to set the date, notify members of
25 the Senate in writing, and determine the chair of the hearing.

26 (c) The President Pro Tempore (or Rules Committee Chairman, or Senator
27 properly chosen by the majority or minority leaders) shall preside over the
28 hearing and call the roll.

29 (d) Members of the news media shall be welcomed to the same seating
30 arrangements available to them during the last Regular or Special Sessions.
31 The public shall be allowed to observe the entire proceeding.

32 33 24.09 Hearing Procedure

34 The hearing shall proceed as follows:

35 (a) The accuser(s) shall state why he or she asked for the hearing,
36 stating the section of the Code of Ethics he or she believes has been

1 violated.

2 (b) The accused shall be asked by the presiding officer to answer any
3 and all allegations. The accused may decline to answer any allegations and
4 his or her refusal to answer shall not be used against him or her in the
5 proceedings.

6 (c) The accused and the accuser may call witnesses who shall be
7 allowed to testify under oath.

8 (d) At the end of the hearing, the accuser and accused may make
9 closing statements.

10 (e) The membership, including the accused and the accuser, shall vote
11 in public on whether the accused has violated the Senate's Code of Ethics.
12 The roll shall be called by the Secretary of the Senate. Each Senator shall
13 respond at the time his or her name is called by voting yea, nay or abstain.

14 (f) Eighteen (18) or more votes are required to find a Senator in
15 violation of the Senate's Code of Ethics. The pairing of votes shall not be
16 recognized.

17 18 24.10 Penalties

19 If a Senator has been found to have violated the Senate's Code of
20 Ethics, the Senate shall proceed to discipline the member. Immediately
21 following the vote determining that a violation occurred, the accuser shall
22 move that the Senate discipline a member by one (1) or more of the following
23 penalties:

- 24 (a) letter of caution;
- 25 (b) loss of committee assignment(s);
- 26 (c) loss of leadership assignment(s);
- 27 (d) loss of seniority;
- 28 (e) temporary suspension;
- 29 (f) expulsion;
- 30 (g) other measures to be determined by the members of the Senate.

31 The accuser's motion shall be subject to substitution and amendment.
32 Any letter of caution shall be authored by the presiding officer of the
33 hearing. It shall take a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the membership to
34 suspend or expel a member.

35 36 24.11 Ineligibility to Retain Office

If a Senator under a felony criminal indictment in any federal or state court is subsequently found guilty of the charges against him/her, the Senator shall immediately be ineligible to retain his/her office under authority of Article 5, Section 9 of the Constitution of Arkansas and a vacancy shall be immediately declared by the President Pro Tempore with notification given to the convicted Senator, all members of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate, the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Auditor of State.

24.12 Spurious or Frivolous Accusations

When the Senate votes to absolve an accused member of any ethical violation, the membership may levy against the accuser one or more of the penalties as described in Rule 24.10 if it determines that the accusations were spurious or frivolous.

RULE 25

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

25.01 It shall be a violation of the Rules of the Senate for any member of the Senate to accept a campaign contribution for all offices, except a special election for United States Representative, during the period beginning thirty (30) days before and ending thirty (30) days after any regular session of the General Assembly. If there is an extended recess of the General Assembly, the period shall end thirty (30) days after the beginning of the recess. It shall also be a violation of the Rules of the Senate for any member of the Senate to accept a campaign contribution during any extended session of the General Assembly or during any special session of the General Assembly except a special election for United States Representative.

RULE 26

MASON'S MANUAL OF LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

TO APPLY IN CASES NOT COVERED BY THESE RULES

26.01 Rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure shall govern the Senate in all cases in which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the Senate and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and House

1 of Representatives.

2

3

FORMS

4 Of Putting the Questions, for Viva Voce Vote:

5

6 The forms of putting ordinary questions are:

7 The President, rising, says:

8 "As many as are in favor (as the questions may be) say Aye."

9 And after the affirmative voice is expressed:

10 "As many as are opposed say No."

11

12 Forms of Putting the Question for Vote by Division:

13

14 If a division is demanded, the President says:

15 "As many as are in favor will rise and stand until counted."

16 And after the count in the affirmative:

17 "The ayes will be seated and the noes will stand."

18

19 Form of Putting the Question for Vote by Tellers:

20

21 If tellers are ordered:

22 "The Senator from _____ and the Senator from _____ will take their places
23 as tellers. As many as are in favor (as the question may be) will now pass
24 between the tellers and be counted."

25

26 After those in the affirmative have been counted, the tellers report the
27 number and the Chair announces it to the Senate; after which he announces:

28 "As many as are opposed will now pass between the tellers and be counted."

29

30 The number of those in the negative is reported, after which there is an
31 opportunity for additional members to vote on either side, the tellers
32 reporting the additions. Then the Chair reports the vote.

33

34 Form of Putting the Question for a Roll Call:

35

36 If the yeas and nays are ordered:

1 "As many as are in favor (as the question may be) will, as their names are
2 called, answer, yea; as many as are opposed will answer nay. The Secretary
3 will call the roll."

4
5 Form for Ordering a Call of the Senate:

6
7 "The Senator from _____ moves a call of the Senate. As many as are in favor
8 of ordering a call of the Senate will say 'Aye' as many as are opposed will
9 say 'No.' The ayes have it and a call of the Senate is ordered. The
10 doorkeeper will close the doors, and the Secretary will call the roll."

11
12 Form of Putting the Question on the Previous Question:

13
14 "The Senator from _____ demands the previous question. As many as are in
15 favor of ordering the previous question will say 'Aye'; as many as are
16 opposed will say 'No.' "

17
18 Form of Putting the Question on Passing a Vetoed Bill:

19
20 Form of putting the question on the vote to pass a bill returned with the
21 governor's objection:

22
23 "Will the Senate on reconsideration agree to pass the bill the objections of
24 the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding? As many as are in favor, etc."

25 26 OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

27 Form of Reports from Committees of the Whole:

28
29 The Committee of the Whole having risen and the President having taken the
30 Chair the Chairman takes his place in the area in front of the clerk's desk
31 and says:

32
33 "Mr. President, the Committee of the Whole Senate has had under consideration
34 the bill (giving the number and title) and have directed me to report the
35 same with amendments with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to
36 and that the bill do pass."

1
2 If there are no amendments, or if several bills are reported at once, or if
3 the Committee of the Whole recommend that a bill do not pass or be laid on
4 the table, the report is modified accordingly. If the Committee of the Whole
5 has not concluded consideration, the Chairman reports that "they have come to
6 no resolution thereon." As soon as the Chairman has reported to the
7 President, the latter repeats the report to the Senate, beginning:

8
9 "The Senator from _____, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole Senate,
10 reports that committee has had under consideration, etc. "

11
12 Form of Reports from Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" Committees or Select
13 Committees:

14
15 "The Committee on _____ to whom was referred the bill (S.B. 101) 'to
16 provide,' etc., having considered the same, report it to the Senate (with
17 amendments specified, if there be any) with the recommendation that it do
18 pass (or do not pass, or be laid on the table, etc.)."

19
20 Reports often embody arguments or statements of facts in addition to the
21 recommendation of the committees.

22
23 Form of Reports from Managers of Conferences:

24
25 "The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on
26 the amendments of the Senate to the bill, 'making appropriations,' etc.,
27 having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do
28 recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

29
30 'That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House
31 numbered _____ and agree to the same. '

32
33 'That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House
34 numbered _____ and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: _____
35 etc., and the House agree to the same. '

1 'That the Senate recede from its amendment to the amendment of the House
2 numbered ____.'

3
4 'Managers on the part of Senate. '

5 'Managers on the part of House.' "

6
7 Form of Statement Accompanying a Conference Report:

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9 The written statement accompanying a conference report need not preserve
10 regularly as to form so long as it embodies a fairly comprehensive statement
11 of the effect of the settlement in conference. In general the form most
12 approved is:

13
14 "The managers on the part of the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing
15 votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S.B.
16 _____) making, etc., submit the following written statement explaining the
17 effect of the action agreed on: _____ etc. "

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19 "Managers on the part of Senate."
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