

Rule Six

MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE

6.1—Every motion may be made orally. Upon request of the President, a Senator shall reduce his motion to writing. After a motion has been stated or read by the President, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, without a second, and shall be disposed of by vote of the Senate. The mover may withdraw a motion, except a motion to reconsider, as hereinafter provided, at any time before the same has been amended or before a vote thereon shall have been commenced.

Motions:
How made;
Withdrawn

6.2—When a question is under debate, the President shall receive no motion except:

Motions:
Precedence

1. To adjourn at a time certain
 2. To adjourn instanter
 3. To take a recess
 4. To proceed to the consideration of executive business
 5. To reconsider
 6. To limit debate
 7. To postpone to a day certain
 8. To commit to the Committee of the Whole
 9. To commit to a standing committee
 10. To commit to a select committee
 11. To amend
 12. To postpone indefinitely,
- which several motions shall have precedence in the descending order given.

The President shall propound all questions in the order in which they are moved unless the subsequent motion be previous in nature.

6.3—Motions to adjourn, to recess or to proceed to the consideration of executive business shall be decided without debate by a majority vote of those present and voting. Only one substitute for a motion to adjourn shall be entertained. The substitute motion shall

Motions which
can be made
but once

fix a different time for adjournment, and the same shall be put without debate, except that one (1) minute shall be allowed the mover of the substitute within which to explain his reasons therefor. The substitute motion having been lost, the question shall be put on the original motion which if lost shall preclude any further motion to adjourn until other business shall have intervened.

6.4—Any Senator may call for a division of a question when the sense will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; a motion to strike out, being lost shall neither preclude amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

6.5—When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side, or when a question has been decided by voice vote, any Senator, on the same or the next legislative day on which the Senate meets, may move the reconsideration thereof. Such motion may be made pending a motion to adjourn or if the time of adjournment has arrived. Consideration of a motion to reconsider shall be a special and continuing order of business for the legislative day succeeding that on which the motion was made and, unless considered on said day, shall be considered abandoned. If the Senate shall refuse to consider or, upon consideration, shall confirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order except upon unanimous consent. During the last five (5) days of a regular session, a motion to reconsider shall be made and considered on the same day. When a majority of Senators present vote in the affirmative on any question but the proposition be lost because it is one in which the concurrence of more than a majority is necessary for adoption or passage, any Senator may move for reconsideration.

A motion to reconsider a vote in a standing committee or standing subcommittee shall be made only during the meeting when the vote is taken and shall be considered by such committee instanter unless a majority of such committee shall agree otherwise. The consideration of such question shall not be deferred beyond the next meeting thereof.

6.6—The motion to reconsider shall require for its adoption the affirmative votes of a majority of the Senate present and voting.

Reconsideration:
Vote required

6.7—Debate shall be allowed on a motion to reconsider only when the question which it is proposed to reconsider is debatable. Where debate upon a motion to reconsider is in order, no Senator shall speak thereon more than once nor for a period longer than five (5) minutes.

Reconsideration:
When debate
allowed

6.8—A motion to reconsider a collateral matter must be disposed of during the course of the consideration of the main subject to which it is related, and such motion shall be out of order after the Senate has passed to other business.

Reconsideration:
Collateral
matters

6.9—The Secretary shall retain possession of all general bills and joint resolutions for the period after passage during which reconsideration may be moved, except that during the last five (5) calendar days allowed under the Constitution for a regular session and during any extensions thereof, these shall be transmitted to the House forthwith. The adoption of any motion to waive the rules by a two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) vote of the Senators present and immediately certify any bill or joint resolution to the House shall be construed as releasing the measure from the Secretary's possession for the period of reconsideration and shall, thereafter, preclude reconsideration.

Reconsideration;
Secretary to
hold for period

6.10—Motions to indefinitely postpone shall not be applicable to collateral matters. The adoption of a motion to indefinitely postpone a measure shall dispose of it for the duration of the legislative session and all extensions thereof. Any motion to postpone consideration to a time beyond the last day allowed under the Constitution for the current legislative session shall be construed as a motion to indefinitely postpone.

Motion to
indefinitely
postpone