

and the Secretary shall enter upon the Journal the result in the manner provided by these Rules. In all cases where the Senate shall be equally divided, the question shall be lost.

5.2—After the result of the vote has been announced by the President, a Senator with unanimous consent may change his vote or vote on the measure except that no such change of vote or vote shall be valid where such vote would alter the final passage of the measure until the measure shall first have been recalled to the Senate for further consideration. Upon request of a Senator prior to consideration of other business, the President shall order a verification of a vote.

5.3—No Senator shall vote for another Senator, nor shall any person not a Senator cast a vote for a Senator. In addition to such penalties as may be prescribed by law, any Senator who shall vote or attempt to vote for another Senator may be punished in such a manner as the Senate may deem proper. Any person not a Senator who shall vote wrongfully in the place of a Senator shall be excluded from the Chamber for the remainder of the session, in addition to such punishment as may be prescribed by law.

5.4—Pairing shall be permitted only upon the absence of a Senator excused from attendance and shall, in writing, specifically state the bill or bills to which the pair applies.

5.5—No Senator shall be permitted to explain his vote during a roll call but may reduce his explanation to writing; upon filing with the Secretary, this explanation shall be spread upon the Journal.

5.6—In all cases of ballot, a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to an election. If, however, no one be elected on the first three (3) ballots, the names after the top two (2) in number of votes received on the third tally shall be dropped, and the Senate shall ballot on the two (2) names remaining.

RULE SIX

MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE

6.1—Every motion may be made orally. Upon request of the President, a Senator shall reduce his

Motions: motion to writing. After a motion has been
how made, stated or read by the President, it shall be
withdrawn deemed to be in possession of the Senate,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.

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

1. To adjourn
2. To take a recess
3. To proceed to the consideration of executive business
4. To reconsider
5. To limit debate
- Motions: 6. To temporarily pass
- Precedence 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.

When any motion is under consideration, but prior to the commencement of the vote thereon, a substitute motion shall be in order. Only one substitute shall be entertained and the substitute shall be in the same order of precedence.

6.3—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.

6.4—When a question, including a question relating to the vote on a veto message, 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 Senate when it next meets on a 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 reconsider or, upon reconsideration, 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.

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

Reconsideration:
vote required

6.6—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 is in order, no Senator shall speak thereon more than once nor for a period longer than five (5) minutes.

Reconsideration:
debate

6.7—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

6.8—The Secretary shall retain possession of all bills 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

6.9—Motions to indefinitely postpone shall not be applicable to collateral matters. The adoption of

Motion to indefinitely postpone 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.

RULE SEVEN AMENDMENTS

7.1—Amendments shall be filed with the Secretary on forms prescribed by him but shall be considered only as sponsors gain recognition from the President to move their adoption, except that the chairman of the committee (or, in his absence, the vice chairman or any member thereof) reporting the measure under consideration shall have preference for the presentation of committee amendments. An amendment shall be deemed pending only after its sponsor has been recognized by the President and has moved its adoption. An amendment filed with the Secretary of the Senate, the adoption of which has not been formally moved, shall not be deemed to be pending. No proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

7.2—Amendments may be adopted, on second reading by a majority vote and on third reading by a two-thirds (2/3) vote. Amendments to the title or corrective amendments may be decided, without debate, by a majority vote on third reading.

7.3—An amendment to a pending amendment may be received, but until it is disposed of, no other motion to amend will be in order, except a substitute amendment or an amendment to the substitute. Such amendments are to be disposed of in the following order: (1) Amendments to the amendment are acted upon before the substitute is taken up. Only one amendment to the amendment is in order. (2) Amendments to the substitute are next voted upon. (3) The substitute then is voted on. The adoption of a substitute amendment in lieu of an original amendment shall be treated and considered as an amendment of the bill itself.

7.4—A proposal to strike out all after the enacting clause or the resolving clause of a bill or