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SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1  
INTRODUCED BY \*\*\*\*  
BY REQUEST OF THE \*\*\*\*

A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA ADOPTING THE SENATE RULES.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:

That the following Senate Rules be adopted:

**RULES OF THE MONTANA**  
**SENATE**  
**CHAPTER 1**  
**Administration**

**S10-10. Officers of the Senate.** The officers of the Senate include a president, a president pro tempore, a majority leader, a minority leader, and majority and minority whips.

**S10-20. Term of officers.** The term of office for the officers and employees of the Senate established by rule is until the succeeding Legislature is organized. This rule may not be construed to mean ~~the~~ that short-term session staff will be full-time employees during an interim.

**S10-30. President, President pro tempore, and other officers.** (1) The Senate shall, at the beginning of each regular session, and at other times as may be necessary, elect a Senator as President and a Senator as President pro tempore.

(2) The Senate shall choose its other officers and is the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the Senators.

**S10-40. Voting by presiding officer.** Any Senator, when acting as presiding officer of the Senate, shall vote as any other Senator.

**S10-50. Presiding officer and duties.** (1) The presiding officer of the Senate is the President of the Senate, who must be chosen in accordance with law.

(2) The President shall take the chair on every legislative day at the hour to which the Senate adjourned at the last sitting.

1 (3) The President may name a Senator to perform the duties of the President when the President pro  
2 tempore is not present in the Senate chamber. The Senator who is named is vested during that time with all the  
3 powers of the President.

4 (4) The President has general control over the assignment of rooms for the Senate and shall preserve  
5 order and decorum. The President may order the galleries and lobbies cleared in case of disturbance or  
6 disorderly conduct.

7 (5) The President shall sign or electronically authenticate all necessary certifications of the Senate,  
8 including enrolled bills and resolutions, journals, and subpoenas, ~~and payrolls~~. The President's signature or  
9 electronic authentication must be attested by the Secretary of the Senate.

10 (6) The President shall approve the calendar for each legislative day.

11 (7) The President is the chief administrative officer of the Senate, with authority for the general  
12 supervision of all Senate employees. ~~The President may seek the advice and counsel of the Legislative~~  
13 ~~Administration Committee.~~

14 (8) The President of the Senate is the authorized approving authority of the Senate during the term of  
15 election to that office.

16 (9) The President shall refer bills to committee upon introduction or reception in the office of the  
17 Secretary of the Senate.

18 **S10-60. Succession.** (1) In case of the absence or disqualification of the President, the President pro  
19 tempore of the Senate shall perform the duties of the President until the vacancy is filled or the disability  
20 removed.

21 (2) Whenever the President pro tempore of the Senate is of the opposite political party from that of the  
22 President, the following procedure applies:

23 (a) If the President dies while in office, the members of the Senate have the right to immediately  
24 nominate and elect an acting President of the same party.

25 (b) If the President is absent for 2 or more legislative days or at any time after the 85th legislative day  
26 or at any time during special session of the Legislature and wants to appoint an acting President during the  
27 President's absence, the President may do so, or the members of the Senate have the right to immediately  
28 nominate and elect an acting President of the President's caucus.

1 (c) An acting President of the Senate has the powers of the President and supersedes the powers of  
2 the President pro tempore.

3 **S10-70. President-elect.** The President-elect nominated by the appropriate party caucus has the  
4 responsibility and authority to assume the duties of President of the Senate.

5 ~~**S10-80. Legislative Administration Committee duties.** (1) The Legislative Administration Committee  
6 shall consider matters relating to legislative administration, staffing patterns, budgets, equipment, operations,  
7 and expenditures.~~

8 ~~(2) The committee has authority to act in the interim to prepare for future legislative sessions.~~

9 ~~(3) The committee shall approve contracts for purchase or lease of equipment and supplies for the  
10 Senate, subject to the approval of the President.~~

11 ~~(4) The committee shall consider disputes or complaints involving the competency or decorum of  
12 legislative employees referred to it by the President and recommend dismissal, suspension, or retention of  
13 employees.~~

14 ~~(5) The chair of the Legislative Administration Committee may, upon approval of the President, have  
15 purchase orders and requisitions prepared and forwarded to the accounting office in the Legislative Services  
16 Division.~~

17 **S10-90. Majority Leader.** The primary functions of the majority leader usually relate to floor duties. The  
18 duties of the majority leader may include but are not limited to:

19 (1) being the lead speaker for the majority party during floor debates;

20 (2) arranging legislation on the Committee of the Whole agenda in the order in which the bills will be  
21 considered;

22 (3) helping the President develop the calendar;

23 (4) assisting the President with program development, policy formation, and policy decisions;

24 (5) presiding over the majority caucus meetings; and

25 (6) other duties as assigned by the caucus.

26 **S10-100. Majority Whip.** The duties of the majority whip may include but are not limited to:

27 (1) assisting the majority leader;

28 (2) ensuring member attendance;

- 1 (3) counting votes;
- 2 (4) generally communicating the majority position; and
- 3 (5) other duties as assigned by the caucus.

4 **S10-110. Minority Leader.** The minority leader is the principal leader of the minority caucus. The  
5 duties of the minority leader may include but are not limited to:

- 6 (1) developing the minority position;
- 7 (2) negotiating with the majority party;
- 8 (3) directing minority caucus activities on the chamber floor;
- 9 (4) leading debate for the minority; and
- 10 (5) other duties as assigned by the caucus.

11 **S10-120. Minority Whip.** The major responsibilities for the minority whip may include but are not  
12 limited to:

- 13 (1) assisting the minority leader on the floor;
- 14 (2) counting votes;
- 15 (3) ensuring attendance of minority party members; and
- 16 (4) other duties as assigned by the caucus.

17 **S10-130. Senate employees.** (1) In addition to the employees appointed by the President, the Senate  
18 shall employ staff recommended by the leadership ~~and the Legislative Administration Committee~~ as necessary  
19 to perform the functions of the Senate.

20 (2) The Secretary of the Senate shall designate a secretary to take and prepare ~~written minutes~~  
21 ~~electronic audio recording logs~~ of committee meetings for each standing committee. A committee secretary is  
22 immediately responsible to the chair, but shall work under the overall direction of the Secretary of the Senate,  
23 subject to authority of the committee chair.

24 (3) The President, majority leader, and minority leader may each appoint a private secretary.

25 **S10-140. Secretary of the Senate and duties.** The Secretary of the Senate works under the direction  
26 of the President. The responsibilities of the Secretary of the Senate include:

- 27 (1) performing the duties prescribed by law or other provisions of these rules;
- 28 ~~(2) serving as parliamentary advisor to the Senate;~~

- 1 ~~(3)~~(2) compiling and maintaining the calendar for approval by the President;
- 2 ~~(4)~~(3) keeping the leadership informed on the progress and workload of the Senate;
- 3 ~~(5)~~(4) transmitting bills with appropriate messages to the House of Representatives as instructed by
- 4 action of the Senate;
- 5 ~~(6)~~(5) keeping and maintaining records of the Senate; and
- 6 ~~(7)~~(6) supervision of the Senate employees, except as otherwise provided.

7 **S10-150. Sergeant-at-Arms duties.** Under the direction of the President and the Secretary of the  
8 Senate, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall:

- 9 (1) maintain order as directed by the President or chair of the Committee of the Whole;
- 10 (2) enforce the lobbying rules of the Senate;
- 11 (3) supervise the employees assigned to the Sergeant's office;
- 12 (4) receive, distribute, and maintain supplies, equipment, and other inventory of the Senate, along with
- 13 records of purchase and disposal in accordance with law;
- 14 (5) perform duties as required by other rules and the Senate.

15 **S10-160. Legislative interns.** Each Senator may designate one person of legal age to serve as an  
16 intern during the session. Exceptions to this policy may be approved by the Rules Committee. The Senator  
17 shall register an intern with the Secretary of the Senate and arrange for the purchase of a name tag with the  
18 Sergeant- at-Arms.

19 **S10-170. Senate journal.** (1) The Senate shall keep and authenticate a journal of its proceedings as  
20 required by law and the rules.

21 (2) The Secretary of the Senate will supervise the preparation of the journal by the journal clerks  
22 ~~trained by the Legislative Services Division under the direction of the President.~~

23 (3) In addition to the proceedings required by law to be recorded, the journal must include:

- 24 (a) committee reports;
- 25 (b) every motion, the name of the Senator presenting it, and its disposition;
- 26 (c) the introduction of legislation in the Senate;
- 27 (d) consideration of legislation subsequent to introduction;
- 28 (e) roll call votes;

- 1 (f) messages from the Governor and the House of Representatives;
- 2 (g) every amendment, the name of the Senator presenting it, and its disposition;
- 3 (h) the names of Senators and their votes on any question upon a request by two Senators before a
- 4 vote is taken; and
- 5 (i) any other records the Senate directs by rule or action.

6 (4) The Secretary of the Senate shall provide information that may be necessary for the preparation of  
7 the daily journal for printing by the Legislative Services Division. Upon approval by the President, the daily  
8 journal must be reproduced and made available.

9 (5) Any Senator may examine the daily journal and propose corrections. Without objection by the  
10 Senate, the President may direct the correction to be made.

11 (6) The President shall authenticate the original daily journal, from time to time, and the Secretary of  
12 the Senate shall, as appropriate, deliver it to the Legislative Services Division to be prepared for publication and  
13 distribution in accordance with law.

## 14 CHAPTER 2

### 15 Decorum

16 **S20-10. Questions of order -- appeal.** The President of the Senate shall decide all questions of order,  
17 subject to an appeal by any Senator seconded by two other Senators. A Senator may not speak more than  
18 once on an appeal without the consent of a majority of the Senate.

19 **S20-20. Violation of rules -- call to order -- appeal.** (1) If a Senator, in speaking or otherwise, violates  
20 the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or the majority leader or minority floor leader may, call the Senator  
21 to order, in which case the Senator called to order must be seated immediately.

22 (2) The Senator called to order may move for an appeal to the Senate, and if the motion is seconded by  
23 two Senators, the matter must be submitted to the Senate for determination by majority vote. The motion is  
24 nondebatable.

25 (3) If the decision of the Senate is in favor of the Senator called to order, the Senator may proceed. If  
26 the decision is against the Senator, the Senator may not proceed.

27 (4) If a Senator is called to order, the matter may be referred to the Rules Committee by the minority or  
28 majority leader. The Committee may recommend to the Senate that the Senator be censured or be subject to

1 bears including in the calendar.

2 **S20-70. Distribution of materials on floor -- exception.** (1) Subject to subsection (2), material may  
3 not be distributed on the Senators' desks in the chamber unless the material bears the signature of the bearer  
4 and a Senator and has been approved by the President.

5 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to material written by staff at the request of a Senator and placed on  
6 the Senator's desk.

7 **CHAPTER 3**

8 **Committees**

9 **S30-10. Committee appointments.** (1) There is a Committee on Committees consisting of six  
10 members of the majority party. If the Senate is evenly divided between parties, the committee shall consist of  
11 six Senators, three from the majority party and three from the minority party.

12 (2) The Committee on Committees shall, with the approval of the Senate, appoint the members of  
13 Senate standing committees, joint committees, and interim committees. Prior to making committee  
14 assignments, the Committee on Committees shall take into consideration the recommendations of the minority  
15 leader for minority committee assignments.

16 (3) The minority leader shall designate the ranking minority member for each standing committee.

17 (4) The President of the Senate shall appoint all conference committees and select committees, with  
18 the advice of the majority leader and minority leader.

19 (5) The Senate may change the membership of any committee on 1 day's notice.

20 **S30-20. Standing committees -- classification.** (1) The standing committees of the Senate are as  
21 follows:

22 (a) class one committees:

23 (i) Business, Labor, and Economic Affairs;

24 (ii) Finance and Claims;

25 (iii) Judiciary; and

26 (iv) Taxation;

27 (b) class two committees:

28 (i) Education and Cultural Resources;

- 1 (ii) Local Government;
- 2 (iii) Natural Resources;
- 3 (iv) Public Health, Welfare, and Safety; and
- 4 (v) State Administration;
- 5 (c) class three committees:
- 6 (i) Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation;
- 7 (ii) Energy and Telecommunications;
- 8 (iii) Fish and Game; and
- 9 (iv) Highways and Transportation; and

10 (d) on-call committees:

- 11 (i) Ethics; and
- 12 ~~(ii) Legislative Administration; and~~
- 13 ~~(iii)(ii) Rules.~~

14 (2) A class 1 committee is scheduled to meet Monday through Friday. A class 2 committee is  
15 scheduled to meet Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. A class 3 committee is scheduled to meet Tuesday and  
16 Thursday. Unless a class is prescribed for a committee, it meets upon the call of the chair.

17 (3) The Legislative Council shall review the workload of the standing committees to determine if any  
18 change is indicated in the class of a standing committee for the next legislative session. The Legislative  
19 Council's recommendations must be submitted to the leadership nominated or elected at the pre-session  
20 caucus.

21 **S30-40. Ex officio members -- quorum.** (1) A quorum of a committee is a majority of the members of  
22 the committee. A quorum of a committee must be physically or remotely present at a meeting to act officially. A  
23 quorum of a committee may transact business, and a majority of the quorum, even though it is a minority of the  
24 committee, is sufficient for committee action.

25 (2) The majority leader and the minority leader are ex officio nonvoting members of all committees in  
26 order to establish a quorum. As ex officio nonvoting members of a committee, the majority leader and minority  
27 leader have the privileges of a committee member pursuant to S30-70(13)(a), (13)(c), and (13)(d).

28 **S30-50. Chair's duties.** (1) The chair of a committee is the presiding officer of that committee and is



1 responsible for:

2 (a) maintaining order within the committee room and its environs;

3 (b) scheduling hearings and executive action;

4 (c) supervising committee work, including the appointment of subcommittees to act on a formal or

5 informal basis; ~~and~~

6 (d) authenticating committee reports by signing them and submitting them promptly to the Secretary of

7 the Senate. The chair shall sign business reports reflecting action taken in each committee meeting that enable

8 the preparation of committee ~~minutes. The minutes must be printed on archival paper~~ audio recording logs.

9 (e) enforcing fire code occupancy requirements.

10 (2) The Secretary of the Senate shall arrange to have the ~~minutes~~ audio recording log copied in an

11 electronic format. An electronic copy will be provided to the Legislative Services Division ~~and the State Law~~

12 ~~Library of Montana. The archival paper copy must be delivered to the Montana Historical Society.~~

13 **S30-60. Meetings -- notice -- purpose --** ~~minutes~~ audio recording log. (1) All meetings of

14 committees must be open to the public at all times, subject always to the power and authority of the chair to

15 maintain safety, order, and decorum. The date, time, and place of committee meetings must be announced.

16 (2) Notice of a committee hearing must be made by posting the date, time, and subject of the hearing

17 online and in a conspicuous public place not less than 3 legislative days in advance of the hearing. This 3-day

18 notice requirement does not apply to hearings scheduled:

19 (a) prior to the third legislative day;

20 (b) less than 10 legislative days before the transmittal deadline applicable to the subject of the hearing;

21 (c) to consider confirmation of a gubernatorial appointment received less than 10 legislative days

22 before the last scheduled day of a legislative session; or

23 (d) due to appropriate circumstances.

24 (3) When a committee hearing is scheduled with less than 3 days' notice, the committee chair shall use

25 all practical means to disseminate notice of the hearing to the public.

26 (4) Notice of conference committee hearings must be given as provided in Joint Rule 30-30.

27 (5) A committee or subcommittee may be assembled for:

28 (a) a public hearing at which testimony is to be heard and at which official action may be taken on bills,

1 resolutions, or other matters;

2 (b) a formal meeting at which the committees may discuss and take official action on bills, resolutions,  
3 or other matters without testimony; or

4 (c) a work session at which the committee may discuss bills, resolutions, or other matters but take no  
5 formal action.

6 (6) All committees meet at the call of the chair or upon the request of a majority of the members of the  
7 committee.

8 (7) A committee may not meet during the time the Senate is in session without leave of the President.  
9 Any Senator attending a meeting while the Senate is in session must be considered excused to attend business  
10 of the Senate subject to a call of the Senate.

11 (8) All meetings of committees must be recorded and the minutes-audio recording log must be available  
12 to the public within a reasonable time after the meeting. The official record of the committee meeting is the  
13 audio recording of the meeting and the audio recording log must contain at least the following information:

14 (a) the time and place of each meeting of the committee;

15 (b) committee members physically or remotely present, excused, or absent;

16 (c) the names ~~and addresses~~ of persons appearing before the committee, whom each represents, and  
17 whether the person is a proponent, opponent, or other witness;

18 (d) all motions and their disposition;

19 (e) the results of all votes; and

20 (f) all testimony and exhibits.

21 (9) If a bill is heard in a joint committee, it must be referred to a standing committee. The standing  
22 committee is not required to hold an additional hearing but shall take executive action and may report the bill to  
23 the Committee of the Whole.

24 (10) A bill or resolution may not be considered or become a law unless referred to a committee and  
25 returned from a committee.

26 (11) A bill may be rereferred at any time before its passage.

27 **S30-70. Procedures -- member privileges.** (1) The chair shall notify the sponsor of any bill pending  
28 before the committee of the time and place it will be considered.

1 (2) A standing or select committee may not hear legislation unless the sponsor or one of the  
2 cosponsors is physically or remotely present or unless the sponsor has given written consent.

3 (3) (a) Subject to subsection (3)(b), the committee shall act on each bill in its possession:

4 (i) by reporting the bill out of the committee:

5 (A) with the recommendation that it be referred to another committee;

6 (B) favorably as to passage; or

7 (C) unfavorably; or

8 (ii) by tabling the measure in committee.

9 (b) At the written request of the sponsor made at least 48 hours prior to a scheduled hearing, a  
10 committee shall finally dispose of a bill without a hearing. Except as provided in S30-60(9), a bill may not be  
11 reported from a committee without a hearing.

12 (4) The committee may not report a bill to the Senate without recommendation.

13 (5) In reporting a measure out of committee, a committee shall include in its report:

14 (a) the measure in the form reported out;

15 (b) the recommendation of the committee;

16 (c) an identification of all proposed changes; and

17 (d) a fiscal note, if required.

18 (6) If a measure is taken from a committee and brought to the Senate floor for debate on second  
19 reading on that day without a committee recommendation, the bill does not include amendments formally  
20 adopted by the committee because committee amendments are merely recommendations to the Senate that  
21 are formally adopted when the committee report is accepted by the Senate.

22 (7) A second to any motion offered in a committee is not required in order for the motion to be  
23 considered by the committee.

24 (8) The vote of each member on all committee actions must be recorded and reported in the committee  
25 ~~minutes~~ [audio recording log](#). All motions may be adopted only on the affirmative vote of a majority of the  
26 members voting.

27 (9) A motion to take a bill from the table may be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the  
28 members physically or remotely present at any meeting of the committee.

1 (10) An action formally taken by a committee may not be altered in the committee except by  
2 reconsideration and further formal action of the committee.

3 (11) A committee may reconsider any action as long as the matter remains in the possession of the  
4 committee. A bill is in the possession of the committee until a report on the bill is made to the Committee of the  
5 Whole. A committee member need not have voted with the prevailing side in order to move reconsideration.

6 (12) The chair shall decide points of order.

7 (13) The privileges of committee members, present physically or remotely, include the following:

8 (a) to participate freely in committee discussions and debate;

9 (b) to offer motions;

10 (c) to assert points of order and privilege;

11 (d) to question witnesses upon recognition by the chair;

12 (e) to offer any amendment to any bill; and

13 (f) to vote, either by being present or by proxy, using a standard form.

14 (14) Any meeting of a committee held through the use of telephone or other electronic communication  
15 must be conducted in accordance with Chapter 3 of the Senate Rules.

16 (15) A committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it whenever  
17 legislation may be simplified by the consolidation.

18 (16) Committee procedure must be informal, but when any questions arise on committee procedure,  
19 the rules or practices of the Senate are applicable except as stated in the Senate Rules.

20 **S30-80. Public testimony -- decorum -- time restrictions.** (1) Subject to Joint Rule 30-05, remote or  
21 in-person testimony from proponents, opponents, and informational witnesses must be allowed on every bill or  
22 resolution before a standing or select committee. All persons, other than the sponsor, offering testimony shall  
23 register on the committee witness list or by electronic means.

24 (2) (a) Any person wishing to offer testimony to a committee hearing a bill or resolution must be given a  
25 reasonable opportunity to do so, orally or in writing, subject to time constraints. Written testimony may not be  
26 required of any witness, but all witnesses may submit a statement in writing for the committee's official record.

27 (b) A person who is an employee of the state or a political subdivision of the state that is offering  
28 testimony on behalf of the state or political subdivision shall state in the person's oral or written testimony the

1 specific entity or state officeholder that they are representing.

2 (3) The chair may order actions to maintain order in the committee meeting. During committee  
3 meetings, visitors may not speak unless called upon by the chair. Restrictions on time available for testimony  
4 may be announced.

5 (4) The number of people in a committee room may not exceed the maximum posted by the State Fire  
6 Marshall. The chair shall maintain that limit.

7 (5) In any committee meeting, the use of cameras, television, radio, or any form of telecommunication  
8 equipment is allowed, but the chair may designate the areas of the hearing room from which the equipment  
9 must be operated. Cell phone use is at the discretion of the chair.

10 **S30-100. Pairs prohibited -- absentee Absentee or proxy voting. ~~Pairs in standing committee are~~  
11 ~~prohibited.~~ Standing and select committees may by a majority vote of the committee authorize Senators to vote  
12 in absentia. Authorization for absentee or proxy voting must be reflected in the committee ~~minutes~~ audio  
13 recording log.**

14 **S30-140. Reconsideration in committee.** A committee may at any time prior to submitting a report to  
15 the Secretary of the Senate reconsider its previous action on legislation.

16 **S30-150. Committee requested legislation.** (1) (a) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b), at least  
17 three-fourths of all the members of a standing committee must have voted in favor of the question to allow the  
18 committee to request the drafting and introduction of legislation.

19 (b) The Finance and Claims Committee may request the drafting and introduction of legislation by a  
20 majority vote of all of the members of the committee.

21 (2) The chair of a committee shall introduce, or shall designate a member of the committee to  
22 introduce, legislation requested by the committee. The introduced bill must be referred to the requesting  
23 committee.

24 **S30-160. Ethics Committee.** (1) The Ethics Committee shall meet only upon the call of the chair after  
25 the referral of an issue from the Rules Committee or the Legislator Conduct Panel or to consider a request for a  
26 determination pursuant to subsection (4). The Rules Committee may be convened to consider the referral of a  
27 matter to the Ethics Committee upon the request of a Senator. The Rules Committee shall prepare a written  
28 statement of the specific question or issue to be addressed by the Ethics Committee. Except for a referral from

1 day.

2 (3) An amendment may not be offered on third reading.

3 **S40-60. Scheduling for second reading.** (1) All bills and resolutions that have been reported by a  
4 committee or withdrawn from a committee by motion, accepted by the Senate, and posted online and  
5 reproduced must be scheduled for consideration by Committee of the Whole.

6 (2) Until the 50th legislative day, 1 day must elapse between receiving the legislation from printing and  
7 scheduling for second reading for consideration by Committee of the Whole unless a posted or printed version  
8 of an unamended bill is available.

9 (3) The majority leader shall arrange legislation on the agenda in the order in which the bills will be  
10 considered, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate or Committee of the Whole.

11 **CHAPTER 5**

12 **Floor Action**

13 **S50-10. Attendance -- mandatory voting -- quorum.** (1) Unless excused by the President, majority  
14 leader, or minority leader, Senators must be physically present every sitting of the Senate and shall vote on  
15 questions put before the Senate.

16 (2) A majority of the Senate shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may  
17 adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent Senators, in the manner and under penalties as  
18 the Senate may prescribe (Montana Constitution, Art. V, sec. 10(2)).

19 **S50-20. Orders of business.** After prayer, roll call, and report on the journal, the order of business of  
20 the Senate is as follows:

21 (1) communications and petitions;

22 (2) reports of standing committees;

23 (3) reports of select committees;

24 (4) messages from the Governor;

25 (5) messages from the House of Representatives;

26 (6) first reading and commitment of bills;

27 (7) second reading of bills (Committee of the Whole);

28 (8) third reading of bills;

- 1 (9) motions;
- 2 (10) unfinished business;
- 3 (11) special orders of the day; and
- 4 (12) announcement of committee meetings.

5 To revert to or pass to a new order of business requires only a majority vote. ~~Unless otherwise~~  
6 ~~specified in the motion to recess, the Senate shall revert to Order of Business No. 1 when reconvening after a~~  
7 ~~recess.~~

8 **S50-30. Limitations on debate.** A Senator may not speak more than twice on any one motion or  
9 question without unanimous consent of the Senate, unless the Senator has introduced or proposed the motion  
10 or question under debate, in which case the Senator may speak twice and also close the debate. However, a  
11 Senator who has spoken may not speak again on the same motion or question to the exclusion of a Senator  
12 who has not spoken.

13 **S50-40. Procedure upon offering a motion.** (1) When a motion is offered it must be restated by the  
14 presiding officer. If requested by the presiding officer or a Senator, it must be reduced to writing, presented at  
15 the rostrum, and read aloud by the Secretary.

16 (2) A motion may be withdrawn by the Senator offering it at any time before it is amended or voted  
17 upon.

18 (3) A motion is carried by a majority of the Senate present and voting unless otherwise stated in the  
19 Senate Rules.

20 **S50-50. Precedence of motions.** (1) When a question is under debate only the following privileged  
21 and subsidiary motions may be made:

- 22 (a) to adjourn (nondebatabable S50-60);
- 23 (b) for a call of the Senate (nondebatabable S50-60);
- 24 (c) to recess (nondebatabable S50-60);
- 25 (d) question of privilege;
- 26 (e) to lay on the table (nondebatabable S50-60);
- 27 (f) for the previous question (nondebatabable S50-60);
- 28 (g) to postpone to a certain day;