## 2001 SENATE RESOLUTION 2

January 3, 2001 - Introduced by Committee onSenate Organization.

To repeal senate rules 4 (9) and 27 (6); to renumber and amend senate rule 1 (3); to amend senate rules 1 (2), 2 (2) and (3), 3, 3m, 4 (4) and (10), 5 (1), (2) (b) to (d), (3) and (4), 6 (1), 7 (title) and (1) to (4), 8,11 (2) to (6), $12,13,14,15,16,17$ (1) (c), (f) and (o) and (2) to (4), 18 (1), (2), (4) and (5), 19, 20 (1) (b) 1. and (3) to (7), 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 (1), 27 (2) (intro.), (4) and (5), 28, chapter 4 (title), 29, 30 (1), (2) and (3) (intro.), (a) and (c) to (e), 31 (1), (2) and (4), 32, 33, 34 (2) to (4), $35,36,37$ (3), $38,39,40,41$ (1) (a), (b) and (d), (2) and (3), 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 (title), (1), (2) and (5), 47 (1), (3) and (5), 48, 49, 50 (1) to (3), (5), (6), (8) and (10), $51,52,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63$ (1) (intro.), (d), (j) and (k), and (2), 64, 65, 66, 67 (1), (2), and (5) to (9), 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 (1), 73 (2), 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, $80,81(2), 82,83,85$ (1) and (5) to (7), 86, 87, chapter 9 (title), 88, 89, 90, 91, 92,


#### Abstract

rules 1 m (title), $20 \mathrm{~m}, 36(1 \mathrm{~m})$ and $(2 \mathrm{~m}), 96$ and 99 ; relating to: the senate rules.


## Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Senate Rules 1 (2), 2 (3), 3m, 4 (4) and (10), 5 (1), (2) (b) and (d), (3), and (4), 6 (1), $7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17$ (2) to (4), 18 (1), (2), (4), and (5), 19, 20 (1) (b) 1., (3), (4), (6), and (7), 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 (1), 27 (2), (4) (a), and (5), 28, chapter 4 (title), 29, 30 (1), (2), and (3) (intro.), (a), and (c) to (e), 31 (1), (2), and (4), 32, 33, 34 (2) to (4), 35, 36, 37 (3), 38, 39, 40, 41 (1) (a), (b), (d), and (e), (2), and (3), 42, 43, 44, 45, 46 (1), (2), and (5), 47 (1), (3), and (5), 48, 49, 50 (1) to (3), (5), (6), (8), and (10), 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 (1) (intro.), (d), (f), (j), and (k) and (2), 64, 65, 66, 67 (1), (2), and (5) to (9), 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 (1), 73 (2), 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81 (2), 82, 83, 85 (1) and (5) to (7), 86, 87, chapter 9 (title), 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 (intro.), (1) to (3), and (5), 94 (1) and (3), 95,97 , and 98 (1) and (4): The rules are amended to: 1) change the spellings of "employe" to "employee", to make the same change as was made in the statutes by 1999 Wisconsin Act 185, section 193; insert the serial comma after the next-to-last word in a series of 3 or more to conform the rules to a change in statute drafting style made last session; change the reference to committees to reflect their new names; and modernize other language; 2) change wording so that the senate rules speak as of the time that they are applied, not as of the time that they were drafted; 3) update the senate rules for changes made in the statutes and joint rules; 4) clarify that bills are introduced, but other legislation and motions are offered; and 5) change references to president, presiding officer, and chair to use "presiding officer" when the duties and powers are related to the person presiding over the senate in session, to use "president" when the duties and powers are not related to the person presiding over the senate in session, and to use "chair" when referring to the position.

Some of these rules are also amended in the manner described below.
Senate Rule 1: The rule is divided into 2 rules to clarify that the first 2 subsections relate to the president and the last one relates to presiding officers and the committee on senate organization.

Senate Rules 2 (2) and 3: The definition of "devolve" shows a permanent inability; but Senate Rule 2 covers both permanent and temporary inabilities. These rules are amended to provide that Senate Rule 2 covers the temporary inability to preside and Senate Rule 3 covers the situations when the president is separated by death, resignation, or removal from office, or is otherwise unable to serve.

Senate Rule 4 (9): The rule is repealed to delete the requirement that the president nominate, and the senate confirm, members of committees of conference.

Senate Rule 5 (2) (c): The rule is amended to permit the president or chairperson of the committee on senate organization to direct the chief clerk to prepare and transmit for reproduction its daily journal on any day on which the senate does not meet.

Senate Rule 14: The rule is amended to delete Wednesday as a required meeting day for the senate.

Senate Rules 17 (1) (f) and 22: The rules rename the 6th order of business "advice and consent of the senate", rather than "executive communications", to reflect that the senate also confirms appointments by the professional standards council for teachers.

Senate Rules 18 (1) and 27 (4) (b): The rules authorize the chairperson of the committee on senate organization to place a proposal, appointment, or other business that is in the committee on senate organization on a calendar that has been established by the committee.

Senate Rule 18 (2): The rule provides that the chairperson of the committee on senate organization, rather than the committee, gives notice of anything to be considered that is not on the printed calendar.

Senate Rule 20 (5): The rule is amended to require that each senator must serve on at least on senate or joint standing committee or joint survey committee, rather than on at least one senate standing committee.

Senate Rule 20m: The rule is created to provide that the chairperson of the committee on senate organization appoints members of committees of conference.

Senate Rule 21: The rule is amended to provide that all special committees are created by the committee on senate organization, rather than by motion or resolution.

Senate Rule 27 (6): The rule is repealed to delete the requirement that the senate chief clerk file one copy of reports of standing committees concerning a proposed administrative rule with several entities.

Senate Rule 34 (4): The rule is amended to require that certificates under joint rule 7 be approved by the president and the chief clerk, rather than the committee on senate organization. If either of those officers refuses to approve a certificate, the committee on senate organization may order the officer to do so.

Senate Rules 36 (1) and 46 (2) (a) and (c): These rules are amended to permit the president to refer proposals and other documents to committee without waiting for the senate to review the referral.

Senate Rule 36 (1m): The rule is created to permit a report of the president to the senators on a day that the senate meets or on a day that the senate does not meet to serve as a first reading and referral of proposals.

Senate Rule 39: The rule is amended to provide that the rule applies only to minimum special quorums, and not to minimum affirmative vote, which are set forth in the constitution.

Senate Rule 56: The rule is amended to prohibit senators from questioning the motives of another senator.

Senate Rule 96: The rule is created to permit the committee on senate organization to request the legislative fiscal bureau to prepare an original fiscal estimate on any bill if the committee believes that a fiscal estimate on the bill will not be completed by the state agency assigned to prepare the fiscal estimate before the bill receives a public hearing, is voted on by a senate standing committee, or is considered by the senate.

Senate Rule 98 (intro.), (2), and (3): The rule is amended to require that citations under Senate Rule 98 be approved by the president and the chief clerk, rather than the committee on senate organization. If either of those officers refuse to approve a citation, the committee on senate organization may order the officer to do so.

Senate Rule 99: The rule creates definitions for the senate rules based on the definitions from Assembly Rule 95, modified to work with the senate.

## Resolved by the senate, That:

SECTION 1. Senate rule 1 (2) is amended to read:
Senate Rule 1 (2) The president is the senate's presiding officer and shall authenticate by personal signature all of the acts, orders, and proceedings of the senate.

SECTION 2. Senate rule 1 (3) is renumbered senate rule 1 m and amended to read:

Senate Rule 1m. (1) The presiding officer shall, in general, represent and stand for the senate, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands.
(2) Every officer of the senate is subordinate to the committee on senate organization and, in all that relates to the discharge of such that officer's several duties, is under the supervision of the committee on senate organization.

SECTION 3. Senate rule 1 m (title) is created to read:
Senate Rule 1m (title) Presiding officer; officers subordinate to committee on senate organization.

SECTION 4. Senate rule 2 (2) and (3) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 2 (2) When the president and president pro tempore are absent or unable to preside, one of the members shall be elected to temporarily perform all of the duties of the chair enumerated under rule 4 until the return of the president or president pro tempore returns and is able to preside.
(3) The presiding officer may call any member to the chair, but the substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment or the return of the president.

SECTION 5. Senate rule 3 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 3. Duties of president pro tempore and majority leader. When the president is separated by death, resignation, or removal from office, or is otherwise unable to serve, all of the powers and duties of the president not enumerated in rule 4 shall devolve upon the president pro tempore until a president is elected. When both the president and president pro tempore are separated by death, resignation, or removal from office, or are otherwise unable to serve, all of the powers and duties of the president not enumerated under rule 4 shall devolve upon the majority leader until a president is elected.

SECTION 6. Senate rule 3 m is amended to read:
Senate Rule 3m. Voting by presiding officer. No $\underline{\text { A senator may not be }}$ excused from voting on any question by reason of occupying the chair.

SECTION 7. Senate rule 4 (4) and (10) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 4 (4) Put to vote all questions which that are regularly moved, or which that necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and announce the result.
(10) Refer every notice and report concerning a proposed administrative rule received by him or her under section 227.19 of the statutes to the appropriate standing committee of the senate within 7 working days following receipt, and provide notice to that committee whenever the president is informed that a proposed rule is being withdrawn. The president shall refer any report received from a standing committee which that objects to a proposed rule to the joint committee for review of administrative rules.

Section 8. Senate rule 4 (9) is repealed.

SECTION 9. Senate rule 5 (1), (2) (b) to (d), (3) and (4) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 5 (1) The chief clerk of the senate shall be elected at the commencement of each regular session, to hold office for the full 2-year term of the legislature (2 years) and until a successor is elected and qualified on the day of convening of the next legislature as established under section 13.02 (1) of the statutes unless removed by death, resignation, or the vote of a majority of the actual present membership of the senate.
(2) (b) Supervise the engrossing and enrolling of senate bills, resolutions and joint resolutions proposals by the legislative reference bureau.
(c) Cause the daily journal of the proceedings to be kept and reproduced for distribution Prepare and transmit for reproduction its daily journal after the close of each daily session, and, if so directed by the president or chairperson of the committee on senate organization, on any day on which the senate does not meet.
(d) Ensure that no records or papers belonging to the legislature are not removed from the custody of the chief clerk's office except as required in the regular course of business.
(3) The chief clerk shall be responsible for all official acts of the employes employees assigned to that office, and may designate one of those employes employees as assistant chief clerk, who shall have general supervision under the direction of the chief clerk and in the absence of the chief clerk shall have all of the powers and duties of the chief clerk.
(4) On the day of convening of the next legislature as established under section 13.02 (1) of the statutes, when the president and assistant majority leader are absent or unable to preside over the senate sitting in session and the senate does not elect
a substitute president under rule 2 (2), the chief clerk shall perform all of the duties of the chair enumerated under rule 4.

SECTION 10. Senate rule 6 (1) is amended to read:
Senate Rule 6 (1) The sergeant at arms of the senate shall be elected at the commencement of each regular session, to hold office for the full 2-year term of the legislature ( 2 years) and until a successor is elected and qualified on the day of convening of the next legislature as established under section 13.02 (1) of the statutes unless removed by death, resignation, or the vote of a majority of the actual present membership of the senate.

SECTION 11. Senate rule 7 (title) and (1) to (4) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 7 (title) President Presiding officer to preserve order; appeal. (1) The president presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising for that purpose; and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal by a member, on which appeal each member may speak once not to exceed 5 minutes.
(2) Whenever a point of order is raised, the president presiding officer may rule thereon forthwith, or may defer the decision not later than the 5 th order of business on the 2 nd legislative day to provide time for examination of the precedents. Questions not ruled on within the required time shall be decided by a majority of the senate.
(3) Whenever the president presiding officer finds it necessary to take a point of order under advisement in order to consult all sources of parliamentary law and practice available, the president presiding officer shall submit the decision in writing, stating the source consulted and the reasons for the decision. The text of the president's presiding officer's decision shall be spread upon the journal.
(4) On appeal being taken, the question shall be "Shall the decision of the chair presiding officer stand as the judgment of the senate?", which question, and the action thereon, shall be entered on the journal. The vote shall be is taken by ayes and noes. A tie vote sustains the ruling of the chair presiding officer.

SECTION 12. Senate rule 8 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 8. Conduct during floor session. (1) Members, officers, and employes employees shall wear appropriate attire while the senate is in session. Appropriate attire for men shall include includes the wearing of a coat.
(2) While the president presiding officer is addressing the senate, or submitting a question, no a member may not cross the floor, or leave the senate. While a member is speaking, no a member may not walk between the speaking member and the chair presiding officer.
(3) No A member or other person may not visit or remain by the clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called. No $\underline{\text { A member may not leave his or her seat }}$ or be disturbed by any other person while the ayes and noes are being called.
(4) No A member or other person may not, within the bar of the senate, read newspapers or consume food, beverages, or any tobacco products.
(5) No A member or other person may not smoke within the bar of the senate, the staff and press lobbies, and the visitors' galleries.

SECTION 13. Senate rule 11 (2) to (6) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 11 (2) Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to that portion of the floor of the senate designated as the staff lobby during the session thereof: state officers, employes employees of either house of the legislature, of legislative committees, and of legislative service agencies while
engaged in the performance of their duties, members of congress, justices of the supreme court, and ex-members former members of the legislature.
(3) However, none of those persons in subs. (1) and (2) who are registered as lobbyists or engaged in defeating or promoting any pending legislation shall have the privilege of the area.
(4) No ex-senator or any A former senator or other person who shall be is directly or indirectly interested in defeating or promoting any pending legislation, whether registered as a lobbyist or not, shall does not have the privilege of the floor of the senate at any time.
(5) All accredited correspondents of the news media, who confine themselves to their professional duties, shall have the privilege of the floor of the senate, except that during the sessions of the senate such the privilege shall extend extends only to the press lobby.
(6) The foregoing rule shall not exclude such other persons as Persons who are not specified in subs. (1) to (5) may be invited on the floor of the senate by the committee on senate organization.

SECTION 14. Senate rule 12 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 12. Privileges of senate to contestants for seats. Contestants for seats shall have the privilege of the senate until their respective cases are disposed of; the privilege to extend only so far as access to the chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

SECTION 15. Senate rule 13 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 13. Disturbance in lobby. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall oceur occurs on the senate floor or in the lobby or gallery, the
president shall have the power to presiding officer may cause the same to be cleared of all persons except members and officers.

SECTION 16. Senate rule 14 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 14. Hour for meeting. The senate shall meet at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday unless a different day or hour shall be is prescribed by a resolution or motion adopted by majority vote.

SECTION 17. Senate rule 15 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 15. Roll call, quorum. Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members shall be called, and the names of those present and those absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of the membership presently serving must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn; and may compel the attendance of absent members. When any a roll call discloses the lack of a quorum, no further business may not be conducted until a quorum is obtained, but the members present may take measures to procure a quorum or may adjourn.

SECTION 18. Senate rule 16 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 16. Leave of absence. Members of the senate shall not be absent themselves from the session during the entire day without first having obtained obtaining a leave of absence. Such leave may be granted by a majority vote of the senate at any time.

SECTION 19. Senate rule 17 (1) (c), (f) and (o) and (2) to (4) are amended to read: Senate Rule 17 (1) (c) Third order. Introduction, first reading, and reference of bills.
(f) Sixth order. Executive communications Advice and consent of the senate.
(o) Fifteenth order. Announcements, adjournment honors, and remarks under special privilege.
(2) A bill, resolution proposal or other matter may be made a special order for a specified date and time by the committee on senate organization or by two-thirds of the members present. Once established, a special order can be postponed to a future date or time only by the committee on senate organization or by two-thirds of the members present. When the time for the special order has arrived and such the special order is announced by the chair presiding officer, or attention thereto is called by any member, such the special order shall have has precedence over the regular orders of business, and whenever. Whenever the rules shall be are suspended to advance such bill, resolution proposal or other matter to a subsequent stage, its precedence as a special order shall continue, and whenever continues. Whenever any such special order is under consideration, it shall not be interrupted by the arrival of the time for the consideration of another special order.
(3) Special orders, once established shall continue, continue to be special orders, and when laid over under the rules shall be are special orders on their proper calendar, unless otherwise ordered by the senate. Subsequent special orders shall be considered in their chronological order and their priority over regular orders on the calendars shall remain remains.
(4) With the prior consent of the majority leader and the minority leader and upon the motion by one of them under any order of business at any time, any member may be granted the floor for the purpose of introducing former members, state officers, and other persons of unusual achievement as guests of the senate. The member making the introduction shall submit in writing to the chief clerk the names of the guests so introduced.

SECTION 20. Senate rule 18 (1), (2), (4) and (5) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 18 (1) All bills, resolutions proposals, appointments, or other business, referred to a committee and reported by it to the senate or withdrawn from it by the senate, all proposals or amendments received from the assembly for senate concurrence, and all reports from conference committees and veto messages received by the senate, shall be placed in the committee on senate organization. Any such business deposited with the chief clerk on a day when the senate does not meet may be placed in the committee on senate organization immediately to permit that committee to schedule such business as expeditiously as possible, but shall be formally received by the senate on its next meeting day. The committee on senate organization shall establish a calendar, grouping together bills, resolutions proposals, appointments, or other business according to similar subjects and in an appropriate order, and in such numbers as to constitute a workable and up-to-date calendar schedule. The committee on senate organization shall place a bill, resolution proposal, appointment, or other business on the calendar when directed to do so by a majority vote of the senate. The chairperson of the committee on senate organization may place a proposal, appointment, or other business that is in the committee on senate organization on a calendar that has been established by the committee.
(2) The sergeant at arms shall distribute a copy of the calendar to all members before the calendar is acted upon. The chairperson of the committee on senate organization shall provide at least 18 hours' notice of other matters to be taken up on the next session day, but the distributed calendar shall may not be changed within such 18-hour period.
(4) Unless otherwise ordered, after completion of the 9th order of business of the current calendar day, and prior to before consideration of the 10th and succeeding orders, unfinished calendars shall be taken up and completed.
(5) Every bill or resolution proposal ordered engrossed and read a 3rd time, unless otherwise ordered by the senate, shall be taken up under the 13th order of business on the senate's next business day.

Section 21. Senate rule 19 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 19. Committee of the whole. During the consideration of any bill, resolution proposal or other matter, the senate may, on motion, which motion shall be is debatable, resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of such bill, resolution the proposal or such other matter. The rules of the senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in committee of the whole, except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and; that a call for the ayes and noes or for the previous question cannot be made in the committee, nor shall; the committee have the power to may not recess, nor to; and may not postpone to a future time a subject before it for consideration. The committee shall elect one of its members as chairperson of the committee of the whole.

Section 22. Senate rule 20 (1) (b) 1. and (3) to (7) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 20 (1) (b) 1. The president of the senate.
(3) (a) The members of the senate committee for review of administrative rules shall be are the senate members of the statutory joint committee for review of administrative rules.
(b) When the joint committee for review of administrative rules fails to report a proposal referred to it by the senate, such the proposal may be referred to the senate by the senate committee for review of administrative rules.
(4) (a) The members of the senate committee on finance shall be are the senate members of the joint committee on finance.
(b) When the joint committee on finance fails to report a proposal referred to it by the senate, such the proposal may be returned to the senate by the senate committee on finance.
(5) Each member shall serve on at least one senate or joint standing committee or joint survey committee.
(6) In case If senate seats are vacant, assignments to standing committees may be reserved for the senators who are to fill such the vacancies, or current members may be designated to fill such the vacant assignments temporarily in addition to their regular standing committee assignments until the new senators have been elected and qualified.
(7) Whenever any member of the committee on senate organization is disabled and unable to serve, the senate may select a temporary replacement from among those senators of the same party affiliation. The replacement shall terminate terminates upon the return of the disabled member.

SECTION 23. Senate rule 20 m is created to read:
Senate Rule 20m. Committees of conference. The chairperson of the committee on senate organization shall appoint the senate members of committees of conference.

SECTION 24. Senate rule 21 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 21. Special committees. All special committees shall be provided for on motion or by resolution created by the committee on senate organization, designating the number and object, and unless otherwise ordered,
shall be appointed by the chairperson of the committee on senate organization. The member first named shall act as chairperson of such the special committee.

SECTION 25. Senate rule 22 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 22. Gubernatorial nominations for appointment Advice and consent of the senate. (1) Whenever the governor or the state superintendent of public instruction submits to the senate a nomination for an appointment as required by law, the presiding officer president shall refer the nomination to that the standing committee which the presiding officer that the president deems to be the most appropriate committee to pass upon the qualifications of the candidate. Said The committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the senate in writing. Nominations by the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction may be considered, and the persons so nominated may with the advice and consent of the senate be appointed, in special as well as in regular sessions.
(2) On the question of the confirmation of appointments by the governor or the state superintendent of public instruction, the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered upon the journal. The question of the confirmation of such the appointments shall is not be subject to a motion for reconsideration under rule 67 , and the. The senate may, but shall is not be required to, act upon an appointment resubmitted by the governor or the state superintendent of public instruction when the identical appointment has once been refused confirmation by the senate. The chief clerk shall record the cumulative status of all appointments in the bulletin of proceedings.

SECTION 26. Senate rule 23 is amended to read:

Senate Rule 23. Committee not to be absent. Members of a committee, except a conference committee, shall may not be absent themselves by reason of their appointment during the sitting of the senate, without special leave.

SECTION 27. Senate rule 24 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 24. Committee quorum; subcommittees. A majority of any committee shall constitute constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. Solely for the purpose of determining a quorum of a committee necessary to hold a public hearing, a member who is connected to the hearing by means of a 2 -way, audiovisual transmission shall be is considered present. Subcommittees may be appointed to take charge of any part of the committee's business and to report to the committee. Motions to reconsider may be made in committee, before the papers are reported to the senate. Rereference shall give gives the committee full power to act without reconsidering its former action.

SECTION 28. Senate rule 25 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 25. Business in committees; notice of meeting. (1) Any chairperson who determines to hold a hearing shall schedule the hearing as early in the session as practicable. The day, hour, and place of hearing before any committee shall be posted on the bulletin board of each house, and such notice shall state the number, author, and relating clause of the bill or resolution proposal to be considered. Whenever a scheduled hearing is canceled, the chairperson shall immediately notify the chief clerk and post cancellation notices on the bulletin boards of each house.
(2) Whenever a bill, resolution proposal or other matter has been referred to committee, such bill, resolution the proposal or other matter shall be is within the sole jurisdiction of the majority of the committee and no. A directive by the senate
with respect to the committee's action thereon shall be in order, other than a motion to withdraw from such the committee, is not in order.

SECTION 29. Senate rule 26 (1) is amended to read:
Senate Rule 26 (1) On or before Monday noon of each week the chairperson of each senate committee shall file with the chief clerk a list of the public hearings on measures before that committee which will be held during the following week. Such The list shall be reproduced in full in the weekly schedule of committee activities. The chairperson of any senate committee may file notice of hearing on or before Monday noon of the 2nd week prior to before the week in which the public hearing is scheduled so as to post advance notice of the hearing.

SECTION 30. Senate rule 27 (2) (intro.), (4) and (5) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 27 (2) Each committee to which a proposed administrative rule is referred under rule $4(10)$ shall submit a report within the review period specified in section 227.19 (4) (b) of the statutes in the form specified in this rule, authenticated by the personal signature of the chairperson or cochairpersons. Whenever a committee schedules a public hearing or a meeting with an agency representative concerning a proposed rule, or whenever modifications to a proposed rule are agreed to be made or received, the committee shall submit an interim report. The form of the report shall be is as follows:
(4) (a) A committee may report out a bill, resolution proposal or appointment without recommendation only if the vote is tied. The committee report shall indicate the actual numerical vote on the motion on which the recommendation is based.
(b) Notwithstanding paragraph par. (a), the chief clerk shall record in the journal that a bill is reported without recommendation whenever the bill is withdrawn from committee under rule 18 or 41 (1) (d).
(5) Whenever a bill or resolution proposal is reported by or withdrawn from committee, all amendments or substitute amendments to the proposal shall remain in the jacket envelope regardless of the committee's action thereon.

SECTION 31. Senate rule 27 (6) is repealed.
SECTION 32. Senate rule 28 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 28. Minority reports. Any member or members dissenting from a report of a committee may make a separate report stating the reasons and conclusions; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the senate, shall be entered at length on the journal. Such Any minority report, if any, shall be filed on the same or the next legislative day as the majority report or recommendation.

SECTION 33. Senate rule chapter 4 (title) is amended to read:
CHAPTER 4:
BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.
PROPOSALS - PROCEDURE
SECTION 34. Senate rule 29 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 29. Copies of bills and resolutions proposals. Copies of all bills and resolutions proposals to be introduced or offered shall be presented by the primary author to the chief clerk, enclosed in a jacket envelope as provided in rule 30.

SECTION 35. Senate rule 30 (1), (2), (3) (intro.), (a) and (c) to (e) are amended to read:

Senate Rule 30 (1) The legislative reference bureau shall provide jacket envelopes of a suitable size to hold any bill or resolution proposal and the papers pertaining thereto, respectively, without folding or rolling. The clerk shall not file
any paper for any purpose, the cover of which has been either folded or rolled. Such The jacket envelopes shall be distinguished from those of the assembly by color.
(2) The legislative reference bureau shall enter the relating clause and drafting number of the bill or resolution proposal on the envelope, and the clerk shall enter the proposal number, the date of introduction on which it is introduced or offered, the name of the member or committee introducing or offering it, and the name of the committee of reference in the history file for the measure proposal. Only those documents specified by the chief clerk shall may be placed in the envelope.
(3) (intro.) The chief clerk shall also enter in the history file for the measure proposal:
(a) The actual date of each public hearing on the measure proposal.
(c) The date, and the resolution number (, if any), of a request for an opinion of the attorney general on the proposal and the date on which such the opinion was returned.
(d) The reproduction of a measure proposal with all adopted amendments engrossed therein.
(e) Any clerical correction of the measure proposal made as authorized by rule 31.

SECTION 36. Senate rule 31 (1), (2) and (4) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 31 (1) Minor clerical errors in any bill or resolution proposal, such as errors in orthography or grammar, or the use of one word for another, such as "affect" for "effect,", wrong numberings numbering or references, whether such the errors occur in the original bill or in any amendment thereto, shall be corrected by the chief clerk.
(2) The chief clerk shall insert the enacting or usual enabling clause in any bill before its passage if the same shall have has been omitted. When necessary, the chief clerk shall correct the title of any bill so that the title will show the sections affected, the subject to which the bill relates, and the making of an appropriation, if such is made by the bill.
(4) The current edition of Webster's New International Dictionary shall be is the standard.

SECTION 37. Senate rule 32 is amended to read:

## Senate Rule 32. Reference to bills, resolutions, etc. proposals and other

 matters. (1) When first considered and thereafter each time that a proposal is considered after business relating to another subject has intervened, it shall be identified in the journal by number and relating clause. Thereafter all reference to any bill, resolution, joint resolution proposal or petition either in the journal, or messages shall be by number only, excepting except in the journal where the ayes and noes are entered. The chief clerk shall read the relating clauses except where when the senate directs otherwise, except that in messages of approval of bills by the governor the chief clerk shall read the bill number only unless a member requests the relating clause to be read.(2) No later than one-half hour following the adjournment of each day's session, members may submit to the chief clerk in writing a listing of visitors from their districts who witnessed a part of such the day's session. Such The list, together with the record of the guests introduced on that day under rule 17 (4), shall be entered at the end of the day's journal.

SECTION 38. Senate rule 33 is amended to read:

Senate Rule 33. Introduction or offering of new proposals; admissibility of identical proposals; admissibility of resolutions in special session. (1) Any member may introduce or offer new proposals in accordance with rule 46 (1). Prior to Before introducing or offering a new proposal to the senate, the member shall cause the legislative reference bureau to prepare the proposal in the proper form, and with the requisite number of copies for introduction. No or offering. A proposal shall may not be received for introduction if it contains handwritten changes in the copies prepared by the legislative reference bureau.
(2) No bill or resolution A proposal identical with one already rejected shall may not be introduced, but this rule shall not bar the consideration of or offered. However, an assembly bill or joint resolution on the ground of its being that is identical with to a senate bill or joint resolution previously rejected by the senate, nor shall or any bill or resolution be barred on the grounds of repealing a former act of the same session may be introduced.
(3) Resolutions offering commendations, congratulations, or condolences, memorializing congress or an individual, or affecting senate or legislative rules or procedures are declared not to be within the meaning of the term "business" under the constitutional provision limiting the matters to be considered during special sessions to such as are those enumerated in the governor's call for a special session.

SECTION 39. Senate rule 34 (2) to (4) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 34 (2) The requirement for a one-day layover shall does not apply to amendments, but copies of the full text of each amendment shall be distributed to the members before adoption of the amendment.
(3) Reading at length shall be is required for resolutions privileged under rule 69 and for any governor's veto message unless copies of the full text of such the documents have been distributed to the members.
(4) Any proposal for a certificate under joint rule 7 shall, when received by the senate and whether originating in this house or in the assembly, be laid aside to allow time to the committee on senate organization to examine the proposal for its appropriateness under joint rule 7 (1) and (2). Upon approval by the committee on senate organization and verbal notification thereof to president and the chief clerk, such the proposals shall then be are deemed approved by the senate and shall be so recorded in the journal. If the president or chief clerk refuses to approve a proposal for a certificate, the committee on senate organization may require the president and chief clerk to approve it. A written committee report is not necessary.

SECTION 40. Senate rule 35 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 35. Three separate readings. Every bill, and every joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, shall receive 3 separate readings by relating clause previous to its passage except where otherwise provided, but shall not receive 2 readings on the same day.

SECTION 41. Senate rule 36 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 36. First reading; reference to committee. (1) On the first reading, every bill requiring 3 readings under rule 35 and all other resolutions not privileged by rule 69 shall be referred to the appropriate committee. The appropriate committee shall be determined by the presiding officer president under rule 46 and shall be announced by the chief clerk under the proper order of business unless the senate, on motion, makes a different order in relation thereto; and this. This rule
shall apply as well to bills and resolutions applies to proposals originating in either house.
(2) (a) All bills introduced in the senate which by any provision of statute require reference to a particular committee shall be so referred upon first reading and all assembly bills when received from the assembly shall be so referred upon first reading except where the assembly record on such the bill discloses that such the statutory requirement has been satisfied by reference to such the committee in the assembly.
(b) Only one such reference shall be is required under this rule and the adoption of an amendment shall does not require rereference, but such rereference may be ordered by the senate at any time prior to before passage or concurrence.
(c) Notwithstanding par. (a), the presiding officer president may refer any bill which that pertains only incidentally to a matter of concern to a joint survey committee directly to the committee appropriate to the major substance of that bill, and in that case shall direct the appropriate joint survey committee to prepare its report on the bill while that bill is in the possession of the other committee. This rule does not suspend the requirement that the report of the appropriate joint survey committee must be received before the bill is given its 2 nd reading.
(3) Whenever a bill, resolution proposal or other matter has been is referred to a special committee and such the special committee makes its report thereon, it shall the referral and report have the same effect as a reference to and a report by a standing committee and reference to a standing committee shall not be required by this rule, except that bills referred to a statutory joint survey committee shall, upon report by that committee, be referred by the presiding officer to the appropriate standing committee of the senate.

SECTION 42. Senate rule 36 ( 1 m ) is created to read:
Senate Rule 36 (1m) (a) On any legislative day when a report, showing the number and relating clause of proposals offered for introduction together with the president's referral, has been provided to the members prior to the 2 nd order of business, such provision shall serve as the first reading and the announcement of the referral of such proposals, and the content of the report shall be entered in the daily journal under the appropriate order of business. Rereferral under this rule may be made at any time, but may not be used to satisfy section 13.093 (1) of the statutes.
(b) Whenever the introduction and referral of a senate proposal or the receipt and referral of an assembly proposal occurs on a day on which the senate does not meet, the chief clerk shall record in the journal the appropriate information concerning the proposal and such recording shall constitute the proposal's first reading.

SECTION 43. Senate rule 36 ( 2 m ) is created to read:
Senate Rule 36 (2m) Bills referred to a statutory joint survey committee shall, upon report by that committee, be referred by the president to the appropriate standing committee of the senate.

SECTION 44. Senate rule 37 (3) is amended to read:
Senate Rule 37 (3) Amendments to a substitute already adopted shall be are in order prior to before the bill or resolution being is ordered engrossed and read a 3rd time without reconsideration of the adoption of the substitute.

SECTION 45. Senate rule 38 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 38. Third reading; question. (1) Upon the 3rd reading of the bill the question shall be is stated thus: "This bill having been read 3 separate times, the question is, "Shall the bill pass' or "Shall the bill be concurred in'," as the case may
be, or other appropriate language may be used. A bill or resolution proposal on the calendar for 3rd reading shall not be is not subject to amendment but it may, on motion or by unanimous consent be referred back to 2 nd reading for the consideration of proposed amendments. Such a motion requires a majority vote and is debatable.
(2) The position of a bill or resolution proposal on the calendar for 3rd reading shall be is subject to removal from such that position if such removal is necessitated by a motion for reconsideration that is pending or decided under rule 67 , but if such the motion is negatively decided prior to the bill or resolution being before the proposal is reached for consideration under that order, the position of the bill or resolution proposal under such the order shall remain remains unchanged.

Section 46. Senate rule 39 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 39. Minimum affirmative vote and special quorum. On the question on bills and resolutions proposals ready for a 3rd reading in cases where a minimum affirmative vote or special quorum is required by constitution, statutes, rules, or otherwise, and when there are permanent vacancies in the senate, the membership presently serving shall be is the basis for determining such minimum affirmative vote or special quorum.

Section 47. Senate rule 40 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 40. Bill amended on 3rd reading to be reengrossed. If a senate bill or resolution proposal ordered engrossed and read a 3rd time is amended or otherwise changed it shall be reengrossed before being read a 3rd time. Any senate bill or resolution which proposal that passed the senate with amendments shall be engrossed under the supervision of the chief clerk before being messaged to the
assembly; provided, that. However, if the amendment is an unamended substitute, the original substitute shall be is the bill.

Section 48. Senate rule 41 (1) (a), (b) and (d), (2) and (3) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 41 (1) (a) Any bill, resolution proposal or other matter may be rereferred at any time previous to its passage, except that in no case shall a motion to withdraw from committee may not take effect prior to before a committee hearing if such a hearing has been scheduled when the motion to withdraw is made during the week in which the bill, resolution proposal or other matter is scheduled for a public hearing.
(b) A motion to rerefer or withdraw shall be is in order, but the question shall be is divisible, and the senate having once refused to rerefer or withdraw a bill, resolution proposal or other matter from committee, any subsequent motion to rerefer or withdraw shall require a suspension of the rules.
(d) Whenever a bill is introduced in the senate or assembly under section 227.19 (5) (e) or 227.26 (2) (f) of the statutes, the bill shall be is considered reported without recommendation and shall be placed before the committee on senate organization if no a report is not received from the standing committee within 30 days of after the date of referral. This paragraph does not apply if the bill is introduced within 30 days of after the time at which no further proposals may not be introduced in the regular session under joint rule 83 (2).
(2) In no case shall reference Reference to committee be is not in order after a bill or resolution proposal has been passed or indefinitely postponed or finally disposed of by any action equivalent thereto. Questions of reconsideration, concurrence in amendments of the other house, or executive vetoes may be placed on the table, but shall in no case not be referred to any committee.
(3) The legislative council shall not be deemed to be is not a legislative committee within the meaning of this rule and reference of bills or resolutions proposals thereto for recommendation as in the case of standing or special committees shall not be is not in order.

SECTION 49. Senate rule 42 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 42. Messaging to the assembly; proposals held during reconsideration period. (1) Every bill or joint resolution upon which such action has been taken that it is next to be messaged to the assembly shall be so messaged by the chief clerk, but shall be held in the chief clerk's office until the time for reconsideration of such the bill or joint resolution has expired. If the rules have been suspended for immediate messaging, the chief clerk shall enter such the action in the history file for the bill or joint resolution. Every privileged joint resolution shall be messaged immediately unless it is otherwise ordered by the senate.
(2) A bill or joint resolution which that has been ordered immediately messaged to the assembly by the suspension of this rule shall be is subject to further action by the senate as long as such while the bill or joint resolution is in actual possession of the senate, such. The further action, however, being is contingent upon a motion to rescind the action of ordering its immediate messaging being decided by a two-thirds vote.

SECTION 50. Senate rule 43 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 43. Enrolling bills and joint resolutions. Promptly after a senate bill has passed both houses, and before it is presented to the governor for approval, the chief clerk shall deliver the jacket to the legislative reference bureau, which shall enroll the bill, prepare the requisite number of copies, and return the jacket and copies to the chief clerk, who shall record it correctly enrolled in the
journal stating the day it was presented to the governor. As far as applicable, the same procedure shall be followed in the case of senate joint resolutions requiring enrolling.

SECTION 51. Senate rule 44 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 44. Signing of documents. The original of all enrolled acts and joint resolutions, all engrossed resolutions, and all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the senate shall be signed by the presiding officer president, and attested by the chief clerk.

SECTION 52. Senate rule 45 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 45. Offering of privileged resolution. Any resolution privileged by rule 69 shall, when sent to the clerk's desk, be read at length by the chief clerk, but may be read by its relating clause if copies of the text have been distributed to the members. When so read, the privileged resolution shall be is considered to be before the senate.

SECTION 53. Senate rule 46 (title), (1), (2) and (5) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 46. (title) Presentation of bills, resolutions, petitions, etc. proposals and other matters. (1) Bills, resolutions Proposals, amendments, petitions, reports, communications, or other documents that may properly come before the senate shall be presented by a member thereof to the chief clerk, or a staff member designated by the chief clerk, at anytime. A brief statement of the contents thereof shall appear thereon, together with the name of the members introducing or offering the same. If a document is to be reproduced, the chief clerk shall number the document.
(2) (a) The chief clerk shall advise the presiding officer president of documents which that must be referred under the rules and the presiding officer president shall
promptly determine refer the document to the appropriate committee of reference for such documents so that they can be read and referred by the. The chief clerk shall announce the referral on the next session day upon reaching the appropriate order of business.
(b) Within 3 working days of after the time of initial referral by the president under rule 4 (10), a proposed rule may, with consent of the chair chairperson of the standing committee, be withdrawn from the standing committee to which it is referred and rereferred to another standing committee. Such action does not extend the standing committee review period. Rereferral may be made during any floorperiod or committee work period at any time.
(c) Within 5 working days of after the time of initial referral by the president under rule 36 (2), any bill, joint resolution, resolution proposal or appointment may, with the consent of the chair chairperson of the standing committee, be withdrawn from the standing committee to which it is referred and rereferred to another standing committee. Rereferral under this rule may be made during any committee work period at any time, but may not be used to satisfy section 13.093 (1) of the statutes.
(5) A proposed amendment that is offered shall have a heading stating the number of the bill, joint resolution, or resolution proposal that it is proposed to amend and the name of the member proposing the amendment. The chief clerk shall read the number of the amendment. The amendment shall be reproduced. The jacket copy of the amendment shall be placed in the jacket and copies shall be distributed as provided by the rules. Amendments filed shall be recorded at the end of each day's journal.

SECTION 54. Senate rule 47 (1), (3) and (5) are amended to read:

Senate Rule 47 (1) Consideration of simple amendments or of substitute amendments shall be is in order only upon the second reading of the bill or resolution proposal and if in compliance with rule 34.
(3) Any senate resolution or joint resolution which that does not propose an amendment to the constitution may be referred directly to the committee on senate organization. When placed on the calendar under rule 18 such resolutions shall be placed under the proper " 2 nd reading" order of business and, upon reading, the question shall be is directly upon adoption or concurrence.
(5) In no case shall amendment be Amendments are not in order upon consideration of an executive veto.

SECTION 55. Senate rule 48 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 48. Reading of amendments. The full text of each amendment shall be read to the members by the chief clerk, and the number of each amendment shall be stated by the president presiding officer, but the reading at length shall may not occur for amendments which that have been distributed to the members.

SECTION 56. Senate rule 49 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 49. Offering amendments. Amendments shall be numbered in the order received, and shall bear the name of the member or the committee offering the same. Amendments shall be prepared in proper form by the legislative reference bureau, and shall be offered in compliance with rule 29 ; except that when the proposal is debated on 2nd reading; amendments may be offered from the floor. The chief clerk shall have amendments offered from the floor drawn in proper form as soon as possible and before the bill is subsequently engrossed, and delivered to a committee or to the assembly. This provision does not delay action upon any an amendment offered from the floor.

SECTION 57. Senate rule 50 (1) to (3), (5), (6), (8) and (10) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 50 (1) No $\underline{A}$ standing committee shall may not report any substitute or amendment for any proposal originating in either house and referred to such the committee nor shall and the senate may not consider any substitute or amendment which that relates to a different subject, is intended to accomplish a different purpose, or would totally alter the nature of the original proposal.
(2) Any substitute or amendment se reported shall be rejected involving sub. (1) may not be considered whenever prior to, before its adoption, the senate is advised that the same is in violation of this rule, and the president shall rule presiding officer rules on the admissibility of such the substitute or amendment when the question is raised.
(3) The senate may consider the germaneness of senate substitutes and amendments only, and only when such the substitute or amendment is before the senate.
(5) An amendment repealing a section amended by the original proposal or amending a section repealed by the original proposal, except to change the effective date, or striking out all new material in the original proposal is not germane, but an amendment restoring a proposal to its original form or an amendment adding new statutory material on the same subject and with the same purpose to a proposal amending or restoring material stricken by a previous amendment is germane.
(6) An amendment otherwise germane which adds or repeals material previously adopted or rejected by the senate in another bill is germane. An identical amendment or an amendment identical in effect to one previously rejected as another amendment to the same bill or identical with to a proposal currently before
the senate is not germane, but such amendments are germane if not identical with prior rejected amendments to the same bill or proposals currently before the senate.
(8) Amendments proposing methods of raising revenues are germane to appropriation measures bills and amendments proposing appropriations are germane to revenue measures bills. Amendments adding appropriation measures appropriations necessary to fulfill the original intent of a proposal are germane.
(10) Amendments to a revision bill are germane, but amendments to a revisor's revision or correction bill are germane only if they make corrections and do not add new substantive material.

SECTION 58. Senate rule 51 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 51. Amendment in the 3rd degree prohibited. In order to prevent confusion, amendments Amendments beyond the degree of an amendment to an amendment to the main proposition are prohibited. For the purposes of this rule any substitute amendment, and any assembly amendment to a senate proposal or amendment, shall be are considered as a main proposition.

SECTION 59. Senate rule 52 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 52. Motions to be germane; how bills may not be amended. No A motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall may not be admitted under color of amendment; and no bill or resolution shall at any time. A proposal may not be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating therein any other bill or resolution proposal pending before the senate.

SECTION 60. Senate rule 55 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 55. Order of action. If adverse action is recommended by a committee, that question shall be put first put. However, the senate may direct the
consideration of amendments, but adoption of amendments shall does not change the question.

SECTION 61. Senate rule 56 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 56. Recognition; debate. Members who are about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the senate shall rise in their places and respectfully address the chair presiding officer, and, upon being recognized, shall proceed, confining themselves to the question under debate, and avoiding personalities. Members may not question the motives of another member. Members may read briefly from printed material unless there is objection.

SECTION 62. Senate rule 57 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 57. President Presiding officer to name first speaker. When any 2 or more members rise at the same time, the president presiding officer shall name the person who is to speak first.

SECTION 63. Senate rule 58 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 58. Member out of order. Any member called to order shall sit down, and shall may not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been is determined whether or not the member was in order. When a member is called to order for words spoken, the exceptional words shall be taken down in writing to better enable the president presiding officer to judge whether they are in violation of the rules.

SECTION 64. Senate rule 59 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 59. How members may speak. Members shall may not speak except from their assigned places, and not more than twice on a question, except on leave of the senate. And if If a question pending be is lost by adjournment and revived on the succeeding day, no a member who shall have spoken spoke twice on
the preceding day shall be permitted may not again to speak without leave of the senate.

SECTION 65. Senate rule 60 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 60. Personal privilege. Members may rise to explain matters personal to themselves by leave of the president presiding officer, but shall may not discuss pending questions in such the explanations. Questions of personal privilege shall be are limited to questions affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of the members in their representative capacities. A member's right to speak on a point of personal privilege shall have precedence over all other questions except a motion to adjourn or a motion to raise a call.

SECTION 66. Senate rule 61 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 61. Special privilege. Any member desiring to make a personal explanation on a matter other than one of personal privilege may rise and, by leave of the president presiding officer, and within such limitation of time as the president presiding officer or senate may determine, discuss any subject relative to state or local government, public welfare, conduct of public officials in relation to their official duties, as well as and matters pertaining to the rights of the senate collectively, and its safety, and dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings. A member shall may not be granted the right to speak on a point of special privilege while any matter is pending or under discussion before the senate.

SECTION 67. Senate rule 62 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 62. Stating motions. When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the president presiding officer or read by the chief clerk, previous to debate. If any member requires it, all motions, except to adjourn, postpone, or refer, shall be
reduced to writing. Except as provided in rule 67, any motion may be withdrawn by consent of the senate.

SECTION 68. Senate rule 63 (1) (intro.), (d), (j) and (k) and (2) are amended to read:

Senate Rule 63 (1) (intro.) When a question is under debate, ne a motion shall may not be received except:
(d) Personal privilege (not debatable, subject to time limit imposed by president the presiding officer, see rule 60 ).
(j) To refer to a standing committee (debatable, in order at any time prior to before passage, see rule 41).
(k) To refer to a special committee (debatable, in order at any time prior to before passage, see rule 41).
(2) These several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged are set forth in this rule.

SECTION 69. Senate rule 64 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 64. Motion to adjourn always in order. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order except when the senate is voting, but this rule shall not authorize any. However, a member to may not move an adjournment when another member has the floor, nor shall and 2 consecutive motions to adjourn be are not in order unless other business intervenes. A motion to adjourn to a time certain or to recess shall have the same privilege as a motion to adjourn, but such motions shall have the order of precedence prescribed in rule 63.

SECTION 70. Senate rule 65 is amended to read:

Senate Rule 65. Laying on table. (1) A motion to lay on the table shall has only have the effect of disposing of the matter temporarily and it may be taken from the table at any time by order of the senate.
(2) A motion to lay a bill or resolution proposal on the table shall, if approved, have the effect of returning the matter to the committee on senate organization.
(3) A motion to remove a bill or resolution proposal from the table shall, if approved, have the effect of withdrawing the matter from the committee on senate organization and placing it on the calendar.

Section 71. Senate rule 66 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 66. Motion to postpone. A motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall may not be again allowed on the same day unless the matter shall have has been altered by amendment or advanced to a subsequent stage. A 2nd motion to reject an amendment shall be is subject to the provisions of this rule and shall may not be twice allowed on the same day unless altered by amendment.

Section 72. Senate rule 67 (1), (2) and (5) to (9) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 67 (1) A motion to reconsider a question may be made by any member having the floor who voted with the majority, or whose position recorded under rule 75 agreed with the majority. In the case of a voice vote or tie vote, the motion for reconsideration may be offered by any member not recorded absent on the question which it that is moved to reconsider be reconsidered. The motion for reconsideration shall be is subject to all rules governing debate as that apply to the question which it is moved to reconsider.
(2) On questions requiring by the constitution, statutes, rules, or otherwise, a specified number of affirmative votes, the prevailing side shall be deemed to be is the
majority, but such minimum affirmative requirement shall does not apply to the question of reconsideration.
(5) After the time for receiving the motion has expired, a pending motion for reconsideration shall may not be challenged on the ground that the member making such the motion did not vote with the majority.
(6) A motion for reconsideration, when made on the same day as the action which it that is moved to reconsider be reconsidered, and not acted upon due to adjournment, other than adjournment under call on the question, shall expire expires with adjournment, but if made on the following day shall is not be lost by adjournment. A motion to reconsider amendments to a bill shall be is in order notwithstanding the bill's advancement to a 3rd reading and a motion to reconsider such the advancement shall be is in order notwithstanding the suspension of the rules to take final action if such the motions for reconsideration are otherwise timely and in order. Reconsideration of amendments under this rule shall have the same priority as to order of action as to amend under rule 63.
(7) Whenever a bill is returned from the assembly, the governor, or elsewhere for further action pursuant to the senate's request for such the return, motions for reconsideration necessarily incident to opening the bill for further action shall be admitted regardless of the time limitation otherwise imposed by this rule. Action on executive vetoes or appointments or any motion to suspend the rules shall in no case not be subject to a motion for reconsideration.
(8) A motion for reconsideration, once entered, may only be withdrawn by the member making such the motion, within the time when such the motion by another member would still be timely; later only by consent of or action by the senate.
(9) The motion for reconsideration having been put and lost shall may not be renewed but, if carried, subsequent motions for reconsideration of the same action shall be are in order.

SECTION 73. Senate rule 68 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 68. Questions to be decided without debate. A motion to adjourn, to adjourn to a fixed time, to take a recess, to lay on the table, to take from the table, to place a call, to raise a call, to grant a leave, to suspend the rules, or to reconsider a nondebatable question or a call for the current or previous question, shall be are decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for any of the questions named in this rule, and pending such the motion, shall be is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

SECTION 74. Senate rule 69 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 69. Privileged motion or resolution. Any $\underline{\text { A motion or }}$ resolution relating to the organization or procedure of the senate, or to any of its officers, members, or committees, shall be is privileged in that it need not lie over for consideration, but may be taken up immediately unless referred to the calendar or committee.

SECTION 75. Senate rule 70 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 70. Division of question. Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided if it consists of propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the senate. A motion to delete and substitute shall be deemed is indivisible, but a motion to delete being lost shall does not preclude an amendment or a motion to delete and substitute. Division of action directly upon the substance of a bill or resolution proposal, as to pass, advance to a 3rd reading, indefinitely
postpone, or any equivalent, which division may be accomplished by an amendment, shall are not-be permitted under this rule.

SECTION 76. Senate rule 71 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 71. Putting question. All questions may be put in this form $\div$ "Those who are of the opinion that the bill pass, be concurred in, etc., (as the case may be) say, 'Aye'. Those of contrary opinion say, 'No';" or other appropriate words may be used.

SECTION 77. Senate rule 72 (1) is amended to read:
Senate Rule 72 (1) The ayes and noes may be ordered by the president presiding officer for any vote and shall be ordered when demanded by one-sixth of the members present. The chief clerk shall record the votes taken by ayes and noes, report the result, and enter the report in the journal together with the names of those absent or not voting.

SECTION 78. Senate rule 73 (2) is amended to read:
Senate Rule 73 (2) In case When the vote is by ayes and noes, a member entering the chamber after the question is put and before it is decided, may have the question stated and vote, such with the vote to be being counted in the outcome.

SECTION 79. Senate rule 75 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 75. Recording position of absent member. Any member absent from all or part of a day's session by leave of the senate under rule 16 or 23 may, within one week after returning, instruct the chief clerk in writing, on a form entitled "statement of position" to be provided by the chief clerk, to have the journal show that had the member been present when a certain vote was taken the member would on that issue have voted aye or have voted no. If the member returns before
the vote is taken, such the statement of position shall be is void and the member shall cast his or her vote as required under rule 73.

SECTION 80. Senate rule 76 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 76. Scheduling time limits for debate. The committee on senate organization may, or the majority leader and the minority leader if that committee does not object may jointly, designate time limits and schedules for debate. The time limits may be rejected or modified by majority vote of the senate, but this question shall is not be debatable. Such The schedules and time limits shall be announced by the chair presiding officer immediately upon being presented. Promptly at the expiration of the time allotted, the president presiding officer shall put the question.

SECTION 81. Senate rule 77 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 77. Current or previous question; time limit on debate. (1) When any matter is under consideration any member may move the "current question" or that the "current question be put". Such." The motion shall be is not debatable and if carried by a majority the subsidiary question then pending before the senate shall be put without debate.
(2) A motion to establish the amount of time to be given a particular matter may be made in the same manner as provided in sub. (1), except that this motion shall be is-subject to amendment, which also shall be is decided without debate.
(3) When any matter is under consideration any member may move the "previous question" or that the "previous question be put". Such." The motion shall not be debatable and if carried by a majority the main question then pending before the senate shall be put without debate.

SECTION 82. Senate rule 78 is amended to read:

Senate Rule 78. Putting of motion; ending debate. (1) The previous question being moved, the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?", which question shall be is determined by the ayes and noes. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to is to end all debate, and bring the senate to a direct vote upon the main question.
(2) Amendments or substitute amendments may be offered, but not debated, and shall be considered immediately, and a. A motion to lay on the table shall is not be in order after the main question has been is ordered.
(3) Ordering the previous question at any stage of a bill or resolution proposal shall preclude debate on all questions under that order, but not upon a motion to reconsider the question terminating that order.

SECTION 83. Senate rule 79 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 79. Main question may remain before the senate. When, on taking the previous question, the senate shall decide decides that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the senate, in the same stage of proceedings as before the previous question was moved.

SECTION 84. Senate rule 80 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 80. But one call of the senate in order. On motion for the previous question, and prior to before the ordering of the main question, one call of the senate shall be is in order; but after proceedings under such the call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have has ordered the main question, no a call shall be is not in order prior to before the decision of such the question.

SECTION 85. Senate rule 81 (2) is amended to read:

Senate Rule 81 (2) A call of the senate may be ordered on any motion or question before the senate, including a motion to adjourn, but a call of the senate on a motion to adjourn shall is not be in order once the senate is under call on any other question.

SECTION 86. Senate rule 82 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 82. Putting question. (1) On a call of the senate being moved, the president presiding officer shall say: "It requiring 5 senators to make a call of the senate, those in favor of the call will rise." And, if a sufficient number shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered without debate.
(2) When a motion for a call of the senate has failed of the support of the necessary 5 members, and announcement of that fact has been made, a 2nd motion for a call on the same question shall is not be in order unless other business intervenes.

SECTION 87. Senate rule 83 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 83. Doors to be closed. A call of the senate being ordered, the sergeant at arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to members may not leave the chamber, but the public shall be permitted to may come and go under such regulations as the sergeant at arms may find finds necessary.

SECTION 88. Senate rule 85 (1) and (5) to (7) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 85 (1) General rule. While the senate is under call no, business shall may not be transacted with reference to the matter on which the call is made except: a) to receive and act upon the report of the sergeant at arms, b) to act on a motion to raise one or more calls, c) to adjourn, or d) to adjourn to a time certain. A roll call on a call of the senate must be completed before the senate may take up a
special order fixed for that time. A joint resolution to dispose of all measures matters before the senate and to recess includes measures matters under call.
(5) Raising call. A motion to raise one or more calls shall take takes precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn. Such motion shall require the The affirmative vote of a majority of the members who are then present, is required for adoption. Upon adoption of a motion to raise one or more calls, business shall be taken up at the point at which it was interrupted by the call, except that motions to recess or adjourn take precedence over the question on which the call was raised, and subsequent calls on motions unrelated to progress of a proposal are in order. Such The motion to raise a call is not amendable.
(6) Effect of adjournment upon call of senate. A majority of those present may adjourn, but upon reconvening, the senate shall not be considered to be is not under call, but the call of the senate may again be ordered in the same manner as above described provided in this rule.
(7) Granting leave under call. Absent members may be granted leave during a call of the senate by majority vote but. Leave cannot be cancelled canceled after a call of the senate has been ordered. Prior leave expires when the senator returns although it is before the time limit set.

SECTION 89. Senate rule 86 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 86. Sergeant at arms may report. The sergeant at arms may make a report of the proceedings under the call at any time. The motion to accept such the report shall be is determined by ayes and noes, and the. The call shall may not be raised unless a majority of the members who are then present vote in favor of the motion. If such the report is not accepted, the sergeant at arms shall proceed to a completion of the duties under rule 84 .

SECTION 90. Senate rule 87 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 87. Call raised when absentees present and business disposed of. When the sergeant at arms reports that all who were absent without leave (naming them) are present, such and names them, the report shall be entered on the journal. The call shall be at an end as soon as the business, pending when the call was made, is disposed of.

SECTION 91. Senate rule chapter 9 (title) is amended to read:

## CHAPTER 9:

## EMPLOYES EMPLOYEES

SECTION 92. Senate rule 88 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 88. Employment and supervision of senate employes employees. (1) The committee on senate organization shall have general supervision and direction over all employes employees of the senate and may supervise or assign supervision over employes employees as it may consider considers proper to the chief clerk, to the sergeant at arms, or to members of the senate.
(2) On recommendation of the respective appointing officers, the committee on senate organization shall allocate the number of employes employees of the senate within the limits established by the staffing resolution pattern then in force and the duties and responsibilities assigned to each employes employee. The committee on senate organization shall assign each position to the proper pay range.
(3) Employes shall Employees may not be allowed compensation except for such time as they are actually in attendance, except when absent with leave granted by their superior officers. Upon no day of the week shall employes be exempted Employees are not exempt from this provision on any day of the week. All employes
employees shall perform such duties in connection with the work of the senate as are assigned to them by their superior officers, and shall be available at such hours as their superior officers shall direct direct.

SECTION 93. Senate rule 89 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 89. Certification of payroll. The chief clerk and the sergeant at arms of the senate shall certify to the department of administration the names of all persons employed in their respective departments offices by the senate, the capacity in which employed, and the amounts respectively due them, which if the certificate shall be is approved by the chairperson of the committee on senate organization.

SECTION 94. Senate rule 90 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 90. Creating, amending, or repealing rules. Senate rules may be created, amended, or repealed by resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of the senate membership presently serving. The vote shall be is taken by ayes and noes. Any such The resolution shall set forth the precise detail of the proposed creation, amendment, or repeal. After the senate rules have been established at the commencement of the legislative biennium, any resolution to change the senate rules shall lay over one week.

SECTION 95. Senate rule 91 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 91. Suspending rules. These Senate rules may be suspended by the senate by vote of two-thirds of the members present. The vote shall be is determined by ayes and noes unless unanimous consent is given.

SECTION 96. Senate rule 92 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 92. Continuity of senate rules. These Senate rules shall be are effective until amended or rescinded by the senate. The Senate rules shall also
remain in force at the beginning of a succeeding regular biennial session until superseded by rules adopted by the senate in such the succeeding session of the legislature.

SECTION 97. Senate rule 93 (intro.), (1) to (3) and (5) are amended to read:
Senate Rule 93. Special, extended, or extraordinary sessions. (intro.) Unless otherwise provided by the senate for a specific special, extended, or extraordinary session, the rules of the senate adopted for the regular session shall, with the following modifications, apply to each special session called by the governor and to each extended or extraordinary session called by the senate and assembly organization committees or called by a joint resolution approved by both houses:
(1) No $\underline{A}$ senate bill, senate joint resolution or senate resolution shall proposal may not be considered unless it is germane to the subjects enumerated by the governor in the proclamation calling the special session or to the subjects enumerated by the committees on organization or in the joint resolution calling the extended or extraordinary session and is recommended for introduction to be introduced or offered by the committee on senate organization or by the joint committee on employment relations.
(2) No A notice of hearing before a committee shall be is not required other than posting on the legislative bulletin board, and no a bulletin of committee hearings shall may not be published.
(3) The daily calendar shall be is in effect immediately upon posting on the legislative bulletin boards. The calendar need not be distributed.
(5) Ne A motion shall may not be entertained to postpone action to a day or time certain.

SECTION 98. Senate rule 94 (1) and (3) are amended to read:

Senate Rule 94 (1) Whenever directed to do so by the committee on senate organization, the chief clerk shall recompile and publish the senate manual containing these the senate rules, the joint rules of the senate and assembly, and the constitution of this state, together with appropriate directories of the members of the legislature, legislative employes employees, accredited correspondents of the news media, a detailed alphabetical index, and such other information approved by the committee on senate organization as is deemed useful to the members of the senate. In recompiling the senate manual, the chief clerk shall make the spelling and other minor corrections authorized to be made in legislation under rule 31 (1) and (4) and shall consult with the legislative reference bureau to make any references to provisions of the constitution, statutes, joint rules, or senate rules conform to the numbers then assigned to such the provisions.
(3) (a) Within one week from after the adoption of any a resolution significantly changing these the senate rules, the chief clerk shall direct the distribution of a new pamphlet incorporating the entire text of these the senate rules as affected by that the resolution unless, in the judgment of the chief clerk, additional rule changes may soon be agreed to by the senate. Each pamphlet edition shall contain a revised table of contents and index prepared by the legislative reference bureau.
(b) As directed by the chief clerk, any a resolution amending these the senate rules may be engrossed and duplicated for distribution.

SECTION 99. Senate rule 95 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 95. Copies for senate. All publications for the senate and reproduction to be done for the senate shall conform to the senate and joint rules or be as determined by the committee on senate organization or the joint committee on legislative organization.

SECTION 100. Senate rule 96 is created to read:
Senate Rule 96. Fiscal estimates. (1) The committee on senate organization may request from the legislative fiscal bureau an original fiscal estimate on any bill if the committee believes that a fiscal estimate on the bill will not be completed by the state agency assigned to prepare the fiscal estimate before the bill receives a public hearing, is voted on by a senate standing committee, or is considered by the senate.
(2) An original fiscal estimate prepared under sub. (1) shall be submitted to the legislative reference bureau for review by the requester under joint rule 48 and for reproduction and insertion in the bill jacket envelope. The fiscal estimate, however, may not be reproduced or inserted if the fiscal estimate prepared by the state agency is available for reproduction and insertion before the fiscal estimate prepared under sub. (1).
(3) Unless otherwise determined by the senate, failure to receive a fiscal estimate requested under sub. (1) on a bill that already has one or more original fiscal estimates shall not delay consideration of the bill. Unless otherwise determined by the senate, failure to receive a fiscal estimate requested other than under sub. (1) on a bill that already has one or more original fiscal estimates requested under sub. (1) shall not delay consideration of the bill.

SECTION 101. Senate rule 97 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 97. Space assignments. At the commencement of each biennial term session, the committee on senate organization shall assign to each member the seat to be occupied by that member during the biennial term. The schedule of room assignments to members and committees, and the schedule of meetings of standing
committees, shall follow the schedule of the previous sessions session unless changed by vote of the committee on senate organization.

SECTION 102. Senate rule 98 is amended to read:
Senate Rule 98. Citations on behalf of the senate. Any member or members of the senate may sponsor a citation on behalf of the senate to a particular person or organization or to commemorate a particular occasion as specified in the citation. Citations may be issued during any floorperiod as well as during any committee work period or the period scheduled for the work of the interim committees. Citations are issued without formal approval by vote of the senate, but each citation requires prior approval by the committee on senate organization.
(1) Citations may be used in place of resolutions for commendations, congratulations, and condolences of persons or organizations or to give recognition to unusual and important events, except that the use of citations shall not be abused. The committee on senate organization may more specifically interpret this paragraph subsection.
(2) If desired by the issuing member, a citation on behalf of the senate may be coauthored by one or more other members or cosponsored by one or more representatives to the assembly, but in that case the proposal for issuing the citation shall be signed by each of the coauthors or cosponsors.
(3) Any $\underline{A}$ citation on behalf of the senate shall be signed by the presiding officer, president and by the chief clerk. If so signed, it is considered approved by the senate and shall be so recorded in the journal. If the president or chief clerk refuses to approve a citation, the committee on senate organization may require the president and chief clerk to approve it. A copy of the finished citation shall be provided to the
issuing senator, and another copy thereof shall be filed in the legislative reference bureau.
(4) All citations on behalf of the senate shall be prepared on an artistic form, shall be approved by the committee on senate organization, shall be suitable for framing, and shall be in substantially the following form:
(Scrollwork Incorporating State Coat of Arms)

## CITATION BY THE SENATE

Know You By These Presents:
Whereas, The Burlington Standard Press has been recognized by the Wisconsin Newspaper Association; and

Whereas, William E. Branen, Publisher of the Burlington Standard Press, has been named by....; now,

Therefore, The Members of the Wisconsin Senate, on the motion of Senators Maurer and Cullen [and Representative(s)], under Senate Rule 98, congratulate William E. Branen for his accomplishments . $\qquad$
State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin
(Date)
$\qquad$

SECTION 103. Senate rule 99 is created to read:
Senate Rule 99. Definitions. The following are definitions of the major terms used in the senate rules or traditionally used in deliberations on the floor:
(1) Act: A bill that has passed both houses of the legislature, been enrolled, and been approved by the governor or passed over the governor's veto, or that becomes law without the signature of the governor, and published.
(2) Adjourn: To conclude a legislative day's business [see also sub. (79)].
(3) Adoption: Approval of a motion, amendment, substitute amendment, simple resolution, or joint resolution.
(4) Amendment: A suggested alteration in any proposal, often referred to as a simple amendment in distinction to a substitute amendment, intended to take the place of the proposal.
(5) Appeal: A member's challenge of a ruling on a point of order. To prevail, an appeal requires the support of a majority of the members present.
(7) Bill: A proposed change of law originating in either house, requiring passage by one house and concurrence of the other house of the legislature and approval of the governor, or passage notwithstanding the objections of the governor by a two-thirds vote in each house, before becoming effective.
(8) Calendar: The agenda for any legislative day.
(9) Call of the house: A procedure for requiring the attendance of absent members.
(10) Certificate or citation: A formal legislative document of commendation, congratulations, or condolences.
(11) Chair: The position that the presiding officer fills.
(12) Chief clerk: The officer elected to perform and direct the clerical and personnel functions of one of the houses.
(13) Committee chairperson: The head of a committee.
(14) Committee executive action: The action of a committee on any proposal.
(15) Committee of the whole: The membership of one house organized in committee for the discussion of a specific matter.
(16) Concurrence: The action by which one house agrees to a proposal or action of the other house.
(17) Conference committee: A committee of representatives to the assembly and of senators, appointed to resolve differences on a specific proposal.
(18) Contested seat: A district in which 2 or more persons claim the right to represent the district.
(20) Current membership: The members of one of the houses, omitting those who have resigned, have been removed, or have died.
(22) Dilatory: To delay.
(23) Division of the question: To break a question into 2 or more separate propositions.
(24) Elected membership: The members of one of the houses, certified as elected in the last general election, including those who have subsequently resigned, have been removed, or have died.
(25) Engrossed proposal: A proposal incorporating all adopted amendments and all approved technical corrections in the house of origin, whether or not it is reproduced as engrossed.
(26) Enrolled proposal: A proposal that was passed, or adopted, and concurred in, incorporating any amendments and corrections that were approved by both houses.
(27) Expunge: To remove material from the record and thus undo some action.
(27m) Extraordinary SEssion: The convening of the legislature by the assembly and senate committees on organization or by petition or joint resolution of the legislature to accomplish the business specified in the action calling the session. When used to continue a floorperiod of the regular session for a limited purpose, the extraordinary session is referred to as an extended session.
(28) Fiscal estimate: A memorandum by a state agency pursuant to joint rules 41 to 49 , explaining the impact of a bill on state or local finances.
(29m) Floor of the senate: That portion of the senate chamber that is reserved for members, senate officers, and persons granted the privilege of the floor.
(30) Floor amendment: Any amendment offered for consideration at the 2nd reading stage, or for committee consideration, but not drafted by the legislative reference bureau.
(31) GERMANENESS: The relevance or appropriateness of amendments.
(32) Hearing: A committee meeting at which the public is invited to testify on a proposal or issue.
(33) History: A record of actions on any given proposal.
(33m) History file: The list of entries made by the chief clerk in the bulletin of proceedings, recording the actions of the legislature on a proposal.
(34) Incidental motions and requests: A group of motions and requests that generally relates to the proceedings, procedures, and subsidiary questions during debate, and that must be disposed of before proceeding to the main question under
consideration. Incidental questions have lower precedence than privileged questions but higher precedence than subsidiary and main motions.
(35) Indefinite postronement: A motion to kill a proposal in its house of origin for a legislative session.
(36) Introduction: The formal presentation of a bill before one of the houses.
(37) Joint convention, also called joint session: A joint meeting of the senate and the assembly.
(38) Joint hearing: A hearing held by a joint committee or by committees of both houses.
(39) Joint resolution: A proposal requiring adoption by both houses, to: a) express the opinion of the legislature; b) change joint rules of the legislature; c) propose an amendment to the state constitution; or d) propose or ratify an amendment to the U.S. constitution.
(40) Joint rules: The common rules of procedure adopted by both houses.
(41) Journal: The official publication of one of the houses.
(42) Leave: Permission to be absent from one of the houses.
(43) Legislative day: Any day on which the legislature is in session.
(44) Main motions and questions: The final affirmative question concerning a proposal during any stage of its consideration or any motion made or question raised when no other matter is before the house. Main questions have lower precedence than privileged, incidental, and subsidiary questions.
(45) Majority: One more than one-half.
(46) Mandal: The publication containing the rules of a house, the joint rules, the session schedule, the state constitution, alphabetical indexes, and other materials relevant to a legislator's job.
(47) Member: A duly elected senator or representative to the assembly.
(48) Members present: Those members in attendance at a daily session.
(48m) Measure: Another term for proposal.
(49) Motion: A proposed action requiring approval by a vote of a house.
(50) Nonconcurrence: The refusal of one house to agree to a proposal or action of the other.
(50m) OFFER: The formal presentation of a joint resolution, resolution, substitute amendment, amendment, or motion before a house.
(51) Opinion of the attorney general: A formal reply by the attorney general to a specific question.
(52) Pair: A written agreement between 2 members on opposite sides of a question not to vote on that question while one or both are absent with leave, thereby permitting the absent member to influence the outcome of a vote.
(53) Parliamentary inquiry: A request for an explanation of a legislative rule or procedure.
(54) PASSAGE: Final approval in the first house of a bill introduced in that house.
(55) Petition: A request that one of the houses take a particular course of action.
(56) Point of order: A request that the presiding officer rule on some matter of parliamentary procedure.
(57) Precedent: A previous ruling, decision, or action used to interpret legislative rules.
(57d) President: A member of the senate, elected by the membership to preside over the senate and carry out the duties as described in the senate rules, the joint rules, and the statutes.
(57m) President Pro tempore: A member of the senate, elected by the membership to carry out the duties of the president in his or her absence.
(58) Previous question: A motion that debate on a proposal be ended.
(59) Privileged motions and Requests: A group of motions and requests relating to basic questions concerning the meetings, organization, rules, rights, and duties of the senate and having the highest precedence for consideration. Privileged motions and requests take precedence over incidental, subsidiary, and main questions.
(60) Proposal: A resolution, joint resolution, or bill put before a house for consideration.
(61) Question: A statement before one of the houses for decision.
(62) Quorum: A majority of the current membership of one of the houses, unless otherwise required by the state constitution.
(63) Recess: A temporary suspension of business during a day of the year.
(64) Reconsideration: A motion to nullify a decision and again consider and vote on the question involved.
(65) REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS: The regular sequence of deliberations on any legislative day.
(66) Regular session: The biennial session of the legislature established by the constitution and by section 13.02 of the statutes. The Wisconsin legislature convenes in the capitol on the first Monday of January in each odd-numbered year at 2 p.m. to take the oath of office, to select officers, and to organize itself for the conduct of its business, but if the first Monday falls on January 1 or 2, the legislature organizes on January 3. Daily meetings begin in January of each year and continue throughout
the biennium until the final adjournment of the session. "Session" is also often used to refer to the daily meetings of the legislature.
(67) Rejection: An action for the adverse and final disposition of: a) a resolution or joint resolution for the biennial session of the legislature; b) an amendment or substitute amendment with regard to one specific document; c) the application of a motion to the current situation; and d) the report of a committee.
(68) Remain informal: A temporary suspension of proceedings in one of the houses.
(69) REQUEST: A proposed action that does not require a vote because: a) unanimous consent has been asked for; or 1 g ) the presiding officer has the authority to take or order the requested action.
(70) Rescind: An action by which one of the houses nullifies an action or actions on a proposal so as to enable the house to again consider a proposal from a given stage. When such motion prevails, the house resumes its consideration of a proposal at the stage indicated in the motion.
(71) Resolution: A proposal: a) expressing the opinion of one of the houses; or b) changing the rules of one of the houses.
(73) Roll call day: A legislative day on which any roll call is taken.
(74) Roll call vote: A vote on which each member voting is recorded by name.
(75) Rules of procedure: The legislative rules that govern the conduct of legislative business.
(76) RuLING: The presiding officer's decision on a point of order.
(77) Senate chamber: The entire area south of the northern-most doors of the senate, including the floor, staff lobby, press lobby, visitor's galleries, and hallways, but excluding the offices of the senate officers.
(78) Sergeant at arms: The officer elected by the members to perform and direct the police and custodial functions of one of the houses.
(79) Sine die adjournment: The final adjournment of a legislative session.
(84) Special session: The convening of the legislature by the governor to accomplish a special purpose for which convened.
(85) Stage: One of the formal steps in the legislative process.
(86) Standing committee: A permanent legislative committee.
(87) SUbsidiary motions: A group of motions that change, or delay or accelerate the consideration of, a proposal before a house. Subsidiary motions have lower precedence than privileged and incidental questions, but higher precedence than main motions.
(88) Substitute amendment: An amendment that, if accepted, takes the place of the original proposal. The term more accurately describes a "substitute bill" or "substitute resolution."
(90) Suspension of the rules: A motion requiring the support of two-thirds of the members present and by which a special action on a specific proposal is accomplished despite the existence of a rule blocking the action. Any suspension of the rules is temporary.
(92) Unanimous consent: A request for a specific purpose; if an objection is not heard, it is assumed that the request has the consent of the entire body.
(93) Veto: The action by which a bill or a part thereof is rejected by the governor.
(94) Voice vote: A vote taken by asking the members in favor of a question to say "aye" simultaneously and then the members opposed to likewise say "no."
(END)

