

**WHAT TO SAY
AND
WHEN TO SAY IT**

**A LEGISLATOR'S GUIDE TO
PARLIAMENTARY
PROCEDURE**



ALASKA STATE SENATE

DAILY ORDER OF BUSINESS
(Uniform Rule 17)

- (1) Roll call
- (2) Invocation or meditation
- (3) Pledge of Allegiance
- (4) Certification of the journal of the previous day
- (5) Introduction of guests
- (6) Messages from the Governor
- (7) Messages from the House (incl. introduction of House Bills and Resolutions)
- (8) Communications
- (9) Reports of standing committees
- (10) Reports of special committees
- (11) Introduction of Senate resolutions
- (12) Introduction, first reading, and reference of Senate bills
- (13) Consideration of daily calendar
 - A. Second reading of Senate bills
 - B. Second reading of House bills
 - C. Third reading of Senate bills
 - D. Third reading of House bills
 - E. All other matters up for final action in the Senate
- (14) Unfinished business
- (15) Announcement of committee meetings
- (16) Special orders (not set for a particular hour)
- (17) Adjournment.

**This publication was prepared by the
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PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

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INTRODUCTION

This booklet will help you use the proper language and procedure in the process of lawmaking. The principal sources of rules of procedure for the Alaska State Legislature are as follows:

- Constitutional provisions and judicial decisions thereon
- Adopted rules (*Uniform Rules*)
- Custom, usage and precedents
- Statutory provisions
- Adopted parliamentary authority (*Mason's Manual*)
- Parliamentary law

Familiarity with the above rules will enhance your participation in and appreciation of the process of lawmaking. This booklet is intended to be a source of quick reference; it is not a complete authority on any rule or procedure. Use this guide as one of many tools to help you represent your district and participate in the legislative process by knowing

**WHAT to say,
and
WHEN to say it.**

FLOOR CONDUCT & DECORUM

Presiding Officer

The President is the presiding officer of the Senate. A majority vote of the full membership of the Senate is required to elect the President, who serves a two-year term. The role of the President is to guide and direct the proceedings of the body while preserving order and decorum. The President does not participate in debate or make motions from the Chair. The President may choose to step down from the Chair and allow a President pro tempore to preside in order to participate in debate.

Majority Leader

The Majority Leader is elected by the majority caucus to provide leadership on the Senate floor by making procedural motions. These traditionally include motions to certify the journal, advance a bill or resolution to third reading, concur in House amendments, adopt effective dates and court rules, and approve citations. The Majority Leader typically serves as President pro tempore.

Minority Leader

The Minority Leader is elected by the minority caucus. Among other responsibilities, the Minority Leader acts as the primary representative of the minority on the Senate floor.

Requesting to Speak

Members must request permission from the President to

Speak on the floor and must wait to be recognized before proceeding. A member may seek recognition by standing or raising his or her hand. Any remarks made on the floor should be addressed to the President.

Mister or Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that Amendment No. 4...

Mister or Madam President, I request permission to speak on...

Addressing Members

Do not refer to another member by name; rather identify him/her by the district he/she represents or as the member who last spoke, etc.

Mister or Madam President, I would like to align myself with the comments of the member from District L.

I would like to introduce a guest on behalf of the member from South Anchorage.

Floor Decorum

Members may exit and enter the Chamber freely except during the invocation, the Pledge of Allegiance, a vote, and while under a call of the Senate. Members are expected to sit at their desks while floor session is underway.

Notes are frequently used as a method of communication in the Chamber; however, they are not to be passed directly between the Chamber and the public galleries. Members should signal a page to deliver notes.

Floor sessions are televised. In order to avoid advertising products legislators are encouraged not to wear clothing with logos or bring cups, cans, or bottles with logos into the Chamber.

Cell phones are not permitted in the Chamber.

Call of the Senate

A call of the Senate is used to compel the attendance of members. When a call has been placed, anyone not previously excused must be present in the Chamber before action can be taken on the item of business at hand. The call is automatically lifted after the item of business on which it was placed has been voted on or otherwise resolved.

Voting Procedure

Members must be seated at their desks in order to vote. Distractions of any kind including speaking or standing up during a vote may result in the President voiding the roll. The vote is concluded after the President announces the results.

Conduct in Debate

Debate is limited to the question under consideration. When a bill is under consideration, debate should focus on the specific bill and not other legislation of the same subject. Similarly, if an amendment is offered, the amendment becomes the question under consideration and debate must center on the amendment specifically.

Traditionally, the bill sponsor is the first member to speak on the bill and the last member to speak before the vote is taken. Members are afforded the opportunity to speak only once on the question at each stage of procedure on the same day. The President has the prerogative to allow members to speak subsequent times.

Unanimous Consent

A unanimous consent request is a courtesy granted by the Senate when a roll call vote is not required. Many procedural motions on the floor can be accomplished by unanimous consent. For example:

I move and ask unanimous consent that the prayer be spread on the journal.

I move and ask unanimous consent that Amendment No. 1 be adopted.

If there is an objection to the motion, a roll call vote is required.

DAILY ORDER OF BUSINESS

A Session Day in the Senate

Each day that the Senate meets in formal session, a set procedure called the "Daily Order of Business" is followed. The President and Majority Leader guide members through the daily order. Session convenes at the time the Senate adjourned to the previous session day. This information is printed on the daily calendar.

In order to speak on the floor a Senator must first be recognized by the President. After being acknowledged members should stand, face the podium and address all remarks to the President.

Daily Order of Business. (*Uniform Rule 17*) Unless changed by a two-thirds vote (14) of the full membership of the Senate, the Daily Order of Business is as follows:

1. Roll call

The President calls the Senate to order. A majority of the full Senate (11) constitutes a quorum, and must be established in order to conduct business. The quorum vote is opened at the beginning of floor session and each member indicates his or her presence by voting. The Secretary will note members previously excused and the Majority Leader may make a motion for any member who needs to be excused.

Mister or Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that Senator Smith be excused from a call of the Senate today.

2. Invocation or meditation

The prayer or meditation may be offered by an invited chaplain or a member of the Senate. The President will ask all members, visitors, and floor staff to stand for the invocation. The prayer is usually published in the Senate journal. The following motion must be made in order for the Secretary to include the invocation in the journal:

Mister or Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that the prayer be spread in the journal.

3. Pledge of Allegiance

The President will request a different member each day to lead the Pledge. All members, visitors, and floor staff continue to stand until after the Pledge.

4. Certification of the journal

The Senate Secretary will certify the journal and supplements and note any necessary corrections. Then the Majority Leader makes the following motion:

Mister or Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that the journal(s) for the ____ day(s) be approved as certified by the Senate Secretary.

5. Introduction of guests

Members may introduce guests seated in the Groh or Ziegler Galleries.

Mister or Madam President, I would like to introduce Jack Russell from my district. Please give him a warm welcome.

Guests are not allowed to address the body. However, the President may extend the privilege of the floor to former members.

Traditionally, the courtesy to return to Introduction of Guests during the Daily Order of Business may be granted to members at a convenient time.

Mister or Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that we return to Introduction of Guests.

6. Messages from the Governor

Any messages from the Governor are read at this time, including notice of appointments to the cabinet and boards and commissions. Appointments are referred to committee by the President. Other messages include notice of bills that have been signed into law, vetoed, or become law without signature.

7. Messages from the House

Any messages from the House are read, including notice of Senate bills passed by the House, House bills transmitted for first reading and reference, Senate bills amended in the House transmitted for the Senate to concur or recede, and other miscellaneous messages.

Concur and recede messages can be considered at this time; however, they may also be taken up under Unfinished Business.

8. Communications

Reports, as required by statute, from state departments and other correspondence addressed to the Senate or Secretary, are read. The reports and correspondence may be referred to the appropriate committee(s) and are filed in the Senate Secretary's office.

9. Reports of standing committees

Committee reports on bills and resolutions passed out of a standing committee are read (noting the committee action and committee members' recommendations) and referred to the next committee of referral.

10. Reports of special committees

Committee reports on bills and resolutions passed out of a special committee are read and are referred to the next committee of referral. Conference Committee reports are read and then considered at this time or may be taken up later under Unfinished Business.

11. Introduction of resolutions

Senate resolutions are introduced by reading the number, sponsor(s), and title. The resolutions are then referred to committee(s) by the President.

12. Introduction, first reading and reference of bills

Senate bills are introduced by reading the number, sponsor(s) and title. This constitutes the bill's first reading. The President refers the bill to one or more committees after the first reading.

13. Consideration of daily calendar

The Rules Committee is responsible for the Senate calendar, which is prepared by the Senate Secretary's office for publication. The calendar displays the date and time session is scheduled, the legislative day, the name of the chaplain, and the legislation to be considered that day.

Second reading of Senate bills. After the bill has been read for the second time (bill number, sponsors, title, and accompanying committee reports), a motion to adopt a committee substitute and/or amendments is in order. The appropriate committee chair traditionally moves that a committee substitute be adopted in lieu of the original bill.

I move and ask unanimous consent that the [relevant committee] Substitute be adopted. OR I move and ask unanimous consent that the [relevant committee] Substitute be adopted in lieu of the original bill.

The floor is then open for amendments from any member. **All amendments must be presented in writing to the Secretary for numbering, copying and distribution.** The motion to move an amendment follows:

Mister or Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that Amendment No. ____ be adopted.

Second reading of House bills. House bills are read the second time in the same manner as Senate bills.

NOTE: Pursuant to the *Alaska Constitution*, Article 2, Section 14, a bill can advance from second to third reading on the same day by concurrence of three-fourths of the full membership of the Senate (15). The Majority Leader traditionally makes this motion.

Third reading of Senate bills. After a bill is read the third time (bill number and title), the President will open the floor up for debate with the sponsor or carrier of the bill speaking first.

Only amendments that change the bill's title can be offered in third reading. Other (substantive) amendments must be offered in second reading. To consider these other amendments the bill must be returned to second reading by a majority vote of the full membership as follows:

Mister or Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent to return to second reading for the specific purpose of considering Amendment No. ____.

If there is no objection to returning to second reading, then the motion to adopt the amendment is in order.

The bill is automatically back in third reading after the vote on the specific amendment.

Any member who wishes to speak on the bill should first stand or raise his/her hand and wait to be recognized by the President. Members are permitted to speak once and the sponsor is allowed an opportunity to answer questions and wrap up the debate. The President will then direct the voting.

Shall [bill] pass the Senate? Members may proceed to vote. Have all members voted? Will the Secretary please lock the roll? Does any member wish to change his or her vote? Would the Secretary please record the vote? Will the secretary please tally the vote? And so, [bill] has passed the Senate with a vote of 15 yeas and 5 nays.

Members must stay seated and remain quiet during a roll call vote or the President will void the vote.

If there is an effective date clause or court rule change in the bill, the Majority Leader will make a motion to adopt it at this time. If the bill passed by two-thirds of the full Senate (the requirement for effective date clauses and court rule changes), a unanimous consent motion is used. Otherwise a roll call vote is required.

Mister or Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that the vote on the passage of the bill be considered the vote on the effective date clause.

A member who *voted* may give notice of reconsideration of his/her vote before adjournment on the day the bill/resolution passes. The reconsideration may then be brought up on the next legislative day.

Mister or Madam President, I wish to give notice of reconsideration of my vote on [bill].

A member, by a vote of two-thirds of the full membership (14), can request that reconsideration be taken up on the same legislative day.

Mister or Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that reconsideration of [bill] be taken up on the same day.

Third reading of House bills. House bills are read the third time in the same manner as Senate bills.

All other matters up for final action in the Senate. This includes second and third reading of joint resolutions and second reading of concurrent and simple resolutions. Citations introduced the previous session day (see

Publication Notice on previous day's calendar) are approved by the body at this time.

14. Unfinished business

Business conducted under Unfinished Business may include:

- Appointments to various committees, commissions and task forces by the President.
- The taking up of items held to the Secretary's desk.
- **Withdrawal of a bill:**

I move and ask unanimous consent to withdraw [bill number and short title].

- **Waiving of a bill from committee by the committee chair or cochair:**

Basic Motion

I move and ask unanimous consent that [bill number and short title] be waived from the [relevant] Committee.

The following waive motions may also be used.

Companion Bill

I move and ask unanimous consent that [bill number and short title] be waived from the [relevant] Committee. The [___] Committee heard the companion bill [#] and passed it out on [date].

No Fiscal Impact (to waive from the Finance Committee)

I move and ask unanimous consent that [bill number and short title] be waived from the Finance Committee. The bill has been shown to have no fiscal impact and I have the consent of all committee members to waive the Finance referral.

Send a Bill to the Next Committee of Referral

With the consent of the committee members, I move and ask unanimous consent that [bill number and short title] be waived from the [relevant] Committee. The bill has a further referral to the [next] Committee.

Though the above chair/cochair motions are most common, any member of the body may make an oral motion to discharge a bill from committee at any time (*Uniform Rule 48(d)*).

• Co/Cross Sponsorship

Sponsorship of bills is implemented by *Uniform Rule 37(a)* and AS 24.08.060(a).

To be added as a cosponsor on a Senate Bill or a cross sponsor on a House Bill, one should use the following motion.

Bills originally introduced by committee are not available for sponsorship.

I move and ask unanimous consent to be shown as a cosponsor [or cross sponsor] on Senate Bill No. ___ [or House Bill No. ___] regarding [short title of bill].

The above motion may be made at any time when a floor session is convened; however, precedence in the Senate provides that the sponsorship motion is most commonly made during Unfinished Business or when the bill in question is being considered by the body.

Additionally, for **Senate Bills only, which are being introduced and read for the first time that day**, a Senator may approach the Secretary at the counter, prior to the bill being read, and request sponsorship. If available, the Senator's name will be added at that time.

House bills are only available for cross sponsorship after they have been read across.

• **Excusals**

An excused absence requires a floor motion (*Uniform Rules* 15 & 16). To be excused from a call of the Senate:

I move and ask unanimous consent to be excused from a call of the Senate:

FROM:

 DATE (mm/dd)

 AM/PM PLANE TIME

TO:

 DATE (mm/dd)

 AM/PM PLANE TIME

FOR:

STATE BUSINESS

PERSONAL BUSINESS

STATE & PERSONAL BUSINESS

15. Announcements

Committee chairs or cochairs may rise at this time to announce any *changes* to their previously published announcements (pursuant to *Uniform Rule 23*).

For a previously scheduled meeting: *I move and ask unanimous consent that Uniform Rule 23 be waived on [bill number and short title] for the previously scheduled [relevant] Committee meeting on [date, time].*

For a new meeting: *I move and ask unanimous consent that Uniform Rule 23 be waived for a [_____] Committee meeting to hear [Subject or bill number and short title].*

Committee announcements are published daily by the Senate Secretary's office. Updates to the announcements are posted on BASIS throughout the day.

Members may also rise at this time to make general announcements (notice of special events, receptions, etc.).

16. Special orders

At this time in the Daily Order of Business, any member may have the privilege of the floor to speak on any subject of his or her choosing. After being recognized by the President, the member *must* identify the topic he/she will be speaking on:

Mister or Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent to be allowed to speak on [statement of subject matter is required].

The President will then grant the member the privilege to speak. Remarks must be kept within parliamentary bounds. If the member wishes to read from a written text permission must be requested from the President.

Mister or Madam President, I request permission to read from _____.

17. Adjournment

The Majority Leader will adjourn the Senate floor session from day to day:

I move and ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment until 11:00 a.m., Wednesday, February 9.

The President will sound the gavel and announce the Senate is adjourned at which time members can rise and leave the Chamber.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

When a question is under debate no motion may be made except for the following privileged motions which have precedence in the order listed (*Uniform Rule 27*):

1. to adjourn

To adjourn from day to day; vote requirement: majority of members present.

Mister President, I move and ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment until...

2. for a call of the Senate

A call compels the attendance of all members not previously excused from the floor session. The Sergeant-at-Arms will immediately seek absent members and escort them to the floor. Members must remain in the Chamber until the vote for which the call was ordered has been completed or until the call is lifted. No vote requirement.

Madam President, I call the Senate.
or *Madam President, I lift the call.*

3. to recess

Vote requirement: majority of members present.

Mister President, I move and ask unanimous consent that the Senate recess until...

4. to lay on the table

This motion temporarily postpones consideration of a measure or motion. Vote requirement (to lay on and take up from the table): majority of members present.

Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that [bill/motion] be tabled.

I move and ask unanimous consent that [bill/motion] be taken up from the table and placed before the Senate.

5. for the previous question

This motion cuts off debate and brings the pending motion to a vote immediately. Vote requirement: 2/3 of members present.

Mister President, I move the previous question.

6. to limit or to extend the limits of debate

These motions set limits on debate. Vote requirement: majority of members present.

*Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that debate on the pending question be **limited** to ten minutes.*

*I move and ask unanimous consent that **speeches be limited** to three minutes each.*

*I move and ask unanimous consent that the time for debate on the pending question be **extended** fifteen minutes.*

7. to postpone to a day certain

This motion postpones consideration of a measure or motion to a time certain. Vote requirement: majority of members present.

Mister President, I move and ask unanimous consent to postpone consideration of [bill/motion] to the next session day.

8. to commit or recommit

This motion refers a measure to committee. Vote requirement: majority of members present.

Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that [bill] be referred to the [relevant] Committee.

9. to amend

This motion allows for changes to be made to measures. Amendments must be germane to the measure being considered and must be submitted in writing to the Senate Secretary. Vote requirement: majority of members present.

Mister President, I move and ask unanimous consent that Amendment No. 1 be adopted.

10. to postpone indefinitely

This motion prohibits action on a measure during the remainder of the legislative session. Vote requirement: majority of full Senate (11).

Mister President, I move and ask unanimous consent that consideration of the question be indefinitely postponed.

11. to advance from second to third reading on the same day

This motion allows a measure to be read a second and third time in the same day. Vote requirement: 3/4 of full Senate (15).

Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that [bill] be considered engrossed, advanced to third reading, and placed on final passage.

FREQUENTLY USED MOTIONS

Amendments

Other than a title amendment, all amendments must be made in second reading. Amendments must be submitted in writing to the Senate Secretary for numbering, copying and distribution. Traditionally, committee substitutes are adopted first, after which other amendments may be offered. Vote requirement: majority of members present.

Mister President, I move and ask unanimous consent that Amendment No. 1 be adopted.

*I move and ask unanimous consent for the adoption of the following **amendment to Amendment No. 1.***

*I move and ask unanimous consent to **divide the question.***

*I move and ask unanimous consent that [bill] be **returned to second reading** for the specific purpose of considering Amendment No. 1.*

*I move and ask unanimous consent to **withdraw** Amendment No. 1.*

Conflicts of Interest

In the case a member feels that he/she has a conflict of interest (or may be perceived as having a conflict of interest), he/she may request to be excused from voting.

The member may state what his/her conflict is, and then make the following motion:

Mister President, I move and ask unanimous consent to abstain from voting due to a conflict of interest.

Traditionally, there is objection and the member is required to vote.

Introduction of Guests

Members may make a motion to move up or down the Daily Order of Business. The most common request is to return to Introduction of Guests.

Vote requirement: 2/3 of full Senate (14).

Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that we return to Introduction of Guests.

Reconsideration

Reconsideration is an opportunity for a measure that passed or failed to be voted on again. Any member may offer notice of reconsideration of a bill or resolution provided they voted on the measure (either for or against). Notice must be given before adjournment on the same day that the vote was taken. The motion to reconsider can only be made once (*Uniform Rule 30 (e)*).

Mister President, I serve notice of reconsideration of my vote on _____.

Reconsideration can be brought up by any member at any time during the next floor session, or may be brought up the same day by a 2/3 vote of the full Senate (14).

*I move and ask unanimous consent that reconsideration be taken up on the **same day**.*

Reconsideration is automatically available the next day there is floor session. However, if there is no legislation on the calendar that day and reconsideration is not brought up, it is automatically held until the next floor session day (*Uniform Rule 30 (d)*).

Reconsideration may be held an additional day(s) by a majority vote of members present.

*I move and ask unanimous consent that reconsideration of [bill] **be held until [date]**.*

If reconsideration is not brought up or held, the bill under reconsideration is engrossed and transmitted after adjournment.

When reconsideration is brought up, the measure is before the Senate in third reading again (or second reading for a resolution which requires only two readings). Debate and procedural motions are in order.

*Mister President, I **bring up reconsideration on [bill]**.*

Vote requirement to serve notice of reconsideration: none; to take up reconsideration the same day: 2/3 of full Senate (14); to hold notice of reconsideration: majority of members present.

Rescind

The motion to rescind makes the action previously taken ineffective. In order to rescind action, reconsideration must no longer be available and the bill or resolution must be in the possession of the Senate. The motion to rescind can only be made once (*Uniform Rule 31 (c)*). Vote requirement: the same vote as required to pass the measure originally.

Rescinding adoption of amendment:

Madam President, I move and ask unanimous consent that [bill] be returned to second reading for the specific purpose of rescinding the previous action in adopting Amendment No. 2.

If the motion to return to second reading passes: *I move and ask unanimous consent to rescind the previous action in adopting Amendment No. 2.*

If there is no objection, the amendment is once more before the Senate for consideration and can be amended, withdrawn, or voted on again.

Rescinding passage of a bill:

I move and ask unanimous consent to rescind the previous action in passing [bill] on reconsideration.

If the motion passes, the bill is back before the Senate in third reading under reconsideration.

Vote Change

After members have voted, but before the vote is finalized, the President will ask: *Does any member wish to change his or her vote?* A member wishing to change his/her vote should raise his/her hand to alert the President. Upon being recognized by the President, the member should state his/her vote change.

Mister President, from nay to yea.

The Secretary will reopen the roll and the member must again vote either "yea" or "nay."

MISCELLANEOUS MOTIONS

Point of Order

Any member may raise a point of order to alert the President of a breach of the rules. A member should stand up immediately and state his/her point, citing the rule in question. The President will determine whether to make a ruling. No vote requirement.

Madam President, I rise to a point of order. Amendment No. 1 is not germane to the bill as required by Uniform Rule 35 and Section 402 of Mason's Manual.

The President's ruling on a point of order may be appealed. A majority of the members present is required to uphold the ruling.

Parliamentary Inquiry

Parliamentary inquiry is a request for information regarding the procedure or business before the Senate. The President may answer the question or direct another member to do so. No vote requirement.

Personal Privilege of the Floor

Personal privilege is used to make remarks "affecting the rights, reputation and conduct of members in their respective capacities" (*Uniform Rule 8(b)*). Vote requirement: 2/3 of members present.

Special Privilege of the Floor

Special privilege is used to make remarks other than those made under personal privilege (*Uniform Rule 8(c)*). The subject being presented under special privilege must be stated before the President gives consent to proceed. Traditionally, special privilege is requested under Special Orders in the Daily Order of Business. Vote requirement: 2/3 of members present.

Mister President, I request permission to speak on the subject of redistricting.

DOs

- ✓ **DO** signal or stand to be recognized by the President.
- ✓ **DO** stand when addressing the body.
- ✓ **DO** remain quietly seated during a vote.
- ✓ **DO** direct all remarks through the President.
- ✓ **DO** speak into your microphone.
- ✓ **DO** request permission from the President to read any material.
- ✓ **DO** remain in the Chamber during a vote or when under a call of the Senate.
- ✓ **DO** remember that all members of the body have absolute equality.

DON'Ts

- × **DON'T** interrupt a vote.
- × **DON'T** refer to fellow Senators by name.
- × **DON'T** refer to the House or Governor directly.
- × **DON'T** refer to actions by the House or Governor on a bill.
- × **DON'T** refer to pending court cases during debate.
- × **DON'T** bring items with logos into the chamber (including clothing, beverages, etc.).
- × **DON'T** pass notes directly to people in the gallery. Allow a page to deliver the note.
- × **DON'T** bring cell phones into the chamber.

VOTE REQUIREMENTS

For a comprehensive list of vote requirements, see the *Uniform Rules*.

Majority Present

Adopt amendment
Adjourn from day to day
Appeal ruling of the Chair
Commit or recommit bill/resolution to committee
Recess

Majority of Full Senate (11)

Adopt Committee on Committees report
Adopt Conference Committee report
Concur in House amendments
Recede from Senate amendments to House bills
Final passage of bill
Final passage of resolutions - simple, concurrent, joint
(except joint resolution amending Alaska Constitution or
concurrent resolution suspending *Uniform Rules*)
Return bill from 3rd reading to 2nd reading
Withdraw bill, resolution, or amendment (by sponsor)

Two-Thirds of Those Present

Approve supplemental calendar/change daily calendar
Grant personal/special privilege of the floor
Make a subject a Special Order of business
Order the previous question

Two-Thirds of Full Senate (14)

Adopt effective date other than 90 days

Change Daily Order of Business

Change a Court Rule

Take up reconsideration on same day as notice given

Final passage of joint resolution proposing constitutional amendment

Adopt a concurrent resolution that suspends or amends the *Uniform Rules*

Waive *Uniform Rule 23* regarding committee meeting notices and publication requirements

Three-Fourths of Full Senate (15)

Advance a bill/resolution from 2nd to 3rd reading on the same day

Constitutional Budget Reserve appropriation under art. IX, sec. 17(c)

VOTE REQUIREMENTS IN JOINT SESSION

Majority of Joint Session (31)

Confirm Governor's appointments

Disapprove an Executive Order by adopting a special concurrent resolution

Two-Thirds of Joint Session (40)

Override veto of non-appropriation bills

Three-Fourths of Joint Session (45)

Override veto of appropriation bills

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