

# Senate Rules

## 18. Reconsideration

(a) When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting on the prevailing side may, on the same day, or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote of those elected, without debate, and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

(b) When a bill, resolution, memorial, report, amendment, order, or message upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, and been communicated to the House, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

(c) This rule has been repealed.

(d) Upon notice being given by any Senator of intention to move a reconsideration of any vote taken, the secretary shall enter the same in the journal, and shall retain the bill or other paper with reference to which the vote was taken (except petitions, enacted bills, and orders of inquiry), until the time for reconsideration has expired; but the operation of this rule shall be suspended during the last three days of the session.

(e) After a question has been decided by a committee of reference, any member voting on the prevailing side may move to reconsider. If the committee shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Notwithstanding Senate Rule 22 (b) and 22 (n), a motion to reconsider shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee. Such a motion may be made at the meeting at which the decision was made by the committee or at the next meeting of the committee. However, such a motion may not be made if a committee report regarding the decision of the committee has already been signed by the chairman of the committee and delivered to the Secretary of the Senate.

(f) After a question has been decided by a committee of reference, a member of the committee who has voted on the prevailing side may give notice of intention to reconsider. If such notice is given, a measure affected by the notice shall be held in the committee of reference until the next regularly scheduled committee meeting. At the next regularly scheduled meeting, the senator who gave the notice may make a motion to reconsider. If that senator does not make a motion to reconsider, the notice shall be deemed withdrawn. However, unless the Committee on Delayed Bills has extended the deadline, notice of intention to move to reconsider shall be out of order if the next regularly scheduled meeting of the committee of reference will not be held until after the passage of an applicable legislative deadline for reporting the measure out of the committee of reference.

(g) When there has been a tie vote on a question decided by the Senate or by a committee of reference, for purposes of the making of a motion to reconsider, a member who voted "no" shall be deemed to have voted on the prevailing side.