

State of Wisconsin



SENATE RULES *

As last affected by 2017 Senate Resolution 2
Adopted January 17, 2017

Chapter 1: Officers — Election and Duties

President; president pro tempore	Rule 1
Presiding officer and committee on senate organization	Rule 1m
Substitute president	Rule 2
Duties of president pro tempore and majority leader	Rule 3
Voting by presiding officer	Rule 3m
Duties of president and presiding officer	Rule 4
Chief clerk	Rule 5
Sergeant at arms	Rule 6

* Under Senate Rule 94 (3) (a), a pamphlet of this type will be printed within one week following the adoption of any resolution making significant changes in the senate rules.

The senate rules were last readopted by 1979 Senate Resolution 2 on January 3, 1979. Subsequent changes, enacted by 1979 Senate Resolutions 3 and 4, 1981 Senate Resolutions 2, 19, 22, and 27, 1983 Senate Resolutions 4, 9, 11, and 13, 1985 Senate Resolutions 2 and 6, 1987 Senate Resolutions 2, 3, and 6, 1989 Senate Resolutions 2 and 3, 1991 Senate Resolution 2, 1993 Senate Resolutions 2, 3, and 7, 1995 Senate Resolution 2, 1997 Senate Resolution 2, 1999 Senate Resolution 2, 2001 Senate Resolution 2, 2003 Senate Resolution 3, 2003 Senate Resolution 21, 2005 Senate Resolution 2, 2007 Senate Resolution 2, 2009 Senate Resolution 2, 2011 Senate Resolution 3, 2013 Senate Resolution 3, 2015 Senate Resolution 2, and 2017 Senate Resolution 2 are recorded in the notes following the affected rules.

Chapter 2: Order and Decorum

Presiding officer to preserve order	Rule	7
Conduct while sitting in session	Rule	8
Who may be admitted to the floor; recording proceedings; listing of visitors	Rule	11
Privileges of senate to contestants for seats	Rule	12
Disturbance in lobby	Rule	13
Conduct of individuals in the gallery	Rule	13m
Imposing penalties on senators who are absent without leave	Rule	13n
Admittance to senate spaces	Rule	13r

Chapter 3: Order of Business

Hour for meeting	Rule	14
Roll call, quorum	Rule	15
Leave of absence	Rule	16
Order of business	Rule	17
Daily calendar	Rule	18
Committee of the whole	Rule	19
Standing committees of senate	Rule	20
Committees of conference	Rule	20m
Special committees	Rule	21
Advice and consent of the senate	Rule	22
Committee not to be absent	Rule	23
Committee quorum; subcommittees	Rule	24
Business in committees; notice of meeting	Rule	25
Schedule of committee activities	Rule	26
Committee reports	Rule	27
Minority reports	Rule	28

Chapter 4: Proposals — Procedure

Copies of proposals	Rule	29
Filing of proposals	Rule	30
Clerical corrections to proposals	Rule	31
Reference to proposals and other matters	Rule	32
Introduction or offering of new proposals; admissibility of identical proposals; admissibility of resolutions in special session	Rule	33
Proposals to be on file one day before action	Rule	34
Three separate readings	Rule	35
First reading; reference to committee	Rule	36
Second reading; ordering to a 3rd reading	Rule	37
Third reading; question	Rule	38
Minimum special quorum	Rule	39
Proposal amended on 3rd reading to be reengrossed	Rule	40

Rereference in order; withdrawing from committee	Rule	41
Messaging to the assembly; proposals held during reconsideration period	Rule	42
Enrolling bills and joint resolutions	Rule	43
Signing of documents	Rule	44
Presentation to the governor	Rule	44m
Offering of privileged resolution	Rule	45
Presentation, introduction, and offering of proposals and other matters	Rule	46

Chapter 5: Amendments — Form and Procedure

When amendments may be considered	Rule	47
Reading of amendments	Rule	48
Offering amendments	Rule	49
Substitute amendments and amendments must be germane	Rule	50
Amendment in the 3rd degree prohibited	Rule	51
Committee amendments; speaking on amendment	Rule	53
Order of action	Rule	55

Chapter 6: General Procedure — Order in Debate

Recognition; debate	Rule	56
Points of order	Rule	56m
Presiding officer to name first speaker	Rule	57
Member out of order	Rule	58
How members may speak	Rule	59
Personal privilege	Rule	60
Special privilege	Rule	61
Stating motions	Rule	62
Motions in order during debate	Rule	63
Motion to adjourn always in order	Rule	64
Laying on table	Rule	65
Motion to postpone	Rule	66
Motion to reconsider	Rule	67
Questions to be decided without debate and not placed on table	Rule	68
Privileged motion or resolution	Rule	69
Division of question	Rule	70
Putting question	Rule	71
Ayes and noes	Rule	72
Every member to vote	Rule	73
Missed roll calls	Rule	73m
Explanation of vote not allowed	Rule	74
Recording position of absent member	Rule	75

Chapter 7: Limiting Debate

Scheduling time limits for debate	Rule	76
Voting immediately; time limit on debate	Rule	77
But one motion to reconsider in order; main question may remain before the senate	Rule	79
But one call of the senate in order	Rule	80

Chapter 8: Call of the Senate

Call of the senate	Rule	81
Putting question	Rule	82
Doors to be closed	Rule	83
Sergeant to bring in absentees	Rule	84
Transacting business while under call	Rule	85
Sergeant at arms may report	Rule	86
Call raised when absentees present and business disposed of	Rule	87

Chapter 9: Employees

Employment and supervision of senate employees	Rule	88
Certification of payroll	Rule	89

Chapter 10: Rules

Creating, amending, or repealing rules	Rule	90
Suspending rules	Rule	91
Continuity of senate rules	Rule	92
Special or extraordinary sessions	Rule	93
Publishing of senate rules	Rule	94

Chapter 11: Miscellaneous

Copies for senate	Rule	95
Governor's veto message	Rule	95m
Fiscal estimates	Rule	96
Space assignments	Rule	97
Use of committee rooms and legislative staff for certain meetings	Rule	97m
Citations on behalf of the senate; joint citations	Rule	98
Definitions	Rule	99

SENATE RULES

As last affected by 2017 Senate Resolution 2
(Adopted January 17, 2017)

Chapter 1: OFFICERS – ELECTION AND DUTIES

SENATE RULE 1. President; president pro tempore. (1) The senate shall elect, by roll call vote, one of its members to serve as president and one to serve as president pro tempore. The president and president pro tempore shall serve for the biennial session unless separated by death, resignation, or removal by the adoption of a resolution by a majority of the current membership.

(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.

[rn. from S.Rule 2; (title), (1) and (2) am. 1979 S.Res. 3]

[(1) am. 1981 S.Res. 27]

[(title) and (1) am. 1985 S.Res. 2]

[(2) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(1) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 1m. Presiding officer and committee on senate organization. (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 that officer's duties, is under the supervision of the committee on senate organization.

(3) For staffing and budget purposes related to the operation of all senate offices, all senators are subordinate to the committee on senate organization.

[rn. from S.Rule 1 (3); (title) cr., (2) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(2) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(title) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[(3) cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 2. Substitute president. (1) When the president is absent or unable to preside over the senate sitting in session, the president pro tempore may preside and assume all of the duties enumerated under rule 4. The substitution does not extend beyond adjournment and ends upon the president's return or the election of a new president.

(2) When the president and president pro tempore are absent or unable to preside, the senate shall elect, by roll call vote, one of its members to temporarily perform all of the duties enumerated under rule 4 until the president or president pro tempore returns and is able to preside.

(3) The presiding officer may call any member to the chair to temporarily perform all of the duties enumerated under rule 4, but the substitution does not extend beyond an adjournment or the return of the president.

[cr. 1979 S.Res. 3]
[(1) and (2) am. 1993 S.Res. 3]
[(2) and (3) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(3) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

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 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 devolve upon the majority leader until a president is elected.

[r.cr. 1979 S.Res. 3]
[am. 1993 S.Res. 3]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 3m. Voting by presiding officer. A senator may not be excused from voting on a question by reason of occupying the chair.

[cr. 1979 S.Res. 3]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 4. Duties of president and presiding officer. The presiding officer shall:

(1) Open the daily session, at the time to which adjournment is taken, by taking the chair and calling the members to order.

(2) Announce the business before the senate in the order in which it is to be acted upon.

(3) Receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members.

(4) Put to vote all questions that are regularly moved, or that necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and announce the result.

(5) Restrain the members while engaged in debate, within the rules of order.

(6) Enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum in the senate chamber.

(7) Inform the senate when necessary, or when referred to for that purpose, on any point of order or procedure.

(8) Receive messages and other communications from other branches of the government, and announce them to the senate.

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[(6) am. 2013 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 5. Chief clerk. (1) At the commencement of each biennial session, the senate shall elect, by roll call vote, a chief clerk of the senate. The chief clerk shall hold office for the full 2-year term of the legislature 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 separated by death, resignation, or removal by the vote of a majority of the actual present membership of the senate.

(2) The chief clerk shall:

(a) Superintend the recording of the journals of the proceedings and determine the placement and order of the proceedings in the journals.

(b) Supervise the engrossing and enrolling of senate proposals by the legislative reference bureau.

(c) Prepare and publish for reproduction its daily journal after the adjournment of each daily session, and, if so directed by the president or as necessary, on any day on which the senate does not meet.

(d) Ensure that 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 is responsible for all official acts of the employees assigned to that office, and may designate one of those employees as assistant chief clerk, who has general supervision under the direction of the chief clerk and in the temporary absence of the chief clerk has all of the powers and duties of the chief clerk. The assistant chief clerk shall take the oath of office as provided under joint rule 81 (1) (a). If the chief clerk is separated by death, resignation, or removal from office, the assistant chief clerk may exercise all of the powers and shall carry out all of the duties of the chief clerk until a chief clerk is elected.

(4) (a) When the president, president pro tempore, majority leader, 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 enumerated under rule 4.

(b) In order to comply with joint rule 13 and section 10 of article IV of the constitution, the chief clerk may perform all of the duties enumerated under rule 4, except that no business may be transacted in any session convened under this paragraph without the consent of the senate majority leader and the senate minority leader.

*[am.; (4) cr. 1983 S.Res. 4]
[(2)(c) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[(2)(b), (c), (d) and (4) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(1), (2)(c), (3) and (4) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(title), (3) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(4) rn.am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(4)(b) cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(2)(a) am. 2007 S.Res. 2]
[(2)(c) am. 2009 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 6. **Sergeant at arms.** (1) At the commencement of each biennial session, the senate shall elect, by roll call vote, a sergeant at arms of the senate. The sergeant at arms shall hold office for the full 2-year term of the legislature 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 separated by death, resignation, or removal by the vote of a majority of the actual present membership of the senate.

(2) The sergeant at arms shall:

(a) Carry out all orders of the senate or its presiding officer.

(b) Perform all the duties that may be assigned to the sergeant connected with the maintenance of decorum and good order in the chamber.

(c) Supervise the coming and going of all persons to and from the chamber.

(d) Enforce the provisions of rule 11 relating to lobbyists and lobbying.

(e) Provide for the prompt delivery of messages from or within the senate.

(f) Ensure that the chamber is open for the use of the members as directed by the presiding officer or from one hour preceding each daily session until one hour after that day's adjournment.

(g) Perform all other services pertaining to the office of sergeant at arms.

(h) Enforce the provisions of rule 13m relating to conduct of individuals in the gallery.

(3) The sergeant at arms is under the supervision of the chief clerk and the compensation of the sergeant at arms shall be determined by the chief clerk.

*[(1) am. 1983 S.Res. 4]
 [(1) and (2)(b) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
 [(title) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
 [(3) cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]
 [(2)(h) cr. 2009 S.Res. 2]
 [(2)(f) am. 2017 S.Res. 2]*

Chapter 2: ORDER AND DECORUM

SENATE RULE 7. Presiding officer to preserve order. The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum.

*[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
 [rn.am. from S.Rule 7 (1); (title) am. 2013 S.Res. 3]*

SENATE RULE 8. Conduct while sitting in session. (1) Members, officers, and employees shall wear appropriate attire while the senate is sitting in session. Appropriate attire for men includes the wearing of a coat.

(2) While the presiding officer is addressing the senate, or submitting a question, a member may not cross the floor or leave the senate. While a member is speaking, a member may not walk between the speaking member and the presiding officer.

(3) A member or other person may not visit or remain by the clerk's table while the ayes and noes are being called. 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) A member or other person may not, within the senate chamber, read newspapers, periodicals, magazines, books, or similar materials, unless the publication is relevant to the debate on the senate floor; consume food, beverages, or tobacco products; or take photographs or make any video recording.

(5) A member or other person may not, within the senate chamber, display a chart, sign, or other visual aid or promote a private business by prominently displaying a branded product or logo.

*[(2) and (3) am.; (4) r.cr. 1985 S.Res. 2]
 [(1) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
 [am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
 [(1) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
 [(4) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]*

*[(5) cr. 2007 S.Res. 2]
[(4) am. 2015 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 11. Who may be admitted to the floor; recording proceedings; listing of visitors. (1) Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to that portion of the floor of the senate where the members sit in session: the governor, the lieutenant governor, members of the legislature, members of the staff of the sergeant at arms, and designated members of the chief clerk's staff.

(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 while the senate is sitting in session: state officers, 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 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 have the privilege of the floor of the senate.

(4) A former senator or other person who is directly or indirectly interested in defeating or promoting any pending legislation, whether registered as a lobbyist or not, 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, have the privilege of the floor of the senate, except that while the senate is sitting in session the privilege extends only to the press lobby.

(6) 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.

(7) No persons other than members of the chief clerk's staff, members of the staff of the sergeant at arms, members of a senator's staff, and accredited correspondents of the news media may engage in any audio or video recording of the proceedings of the senate or any committee without permission of the committee on senate organization.

(8) A person who provides technical services under a license agreement to broadcast senate proceedings may be invited on the floor of the senate by the presiding officer to perform those services.

(9) A person who delivers the opening prayer may be admitted by the presiding officer to the floor of the senate, but only for the purpose of delivering the opening prayer.

(10) Except for a person described in sub. (1) or (2), no person may be admitted to the senate chamber immediately before convening and immediately after adjourning a floorperiod without the permission of the presiding officer. The presiding officer shall establish the time periods before the convening and after the adjourning of a floorperiod when this subsection shall apply.

[(6) am. 1987 S.Res. 2, 1993 S.Res. 3]

[(2) to (6) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(2), (3) and (5) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(title) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[(7) cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[(title) am. 2007 S.Res. 2]

[(8) cr. 2007 S.Res. 2]

[(9) cr. 2007 S.Res. 2]

[(10) cr. 2015 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 12. Privileges of senate to contestants for seats. Contestants for seats have the privilege of the senate until their respective cases are disposed of. The privilege extends only so far as access to the chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 13. Disturbance in senate chamber. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct occurs in the senate chamber, the presiding officer may order any part of the senate chamber cleared of all persons except members and officers.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 21]

[am. 2007 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2015 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 13m. Conduct of individuals in the gallery. Unless otherwise provided by the presiding officer, individuals in the gallery:

- (1) Shall be quiet at all times.
- (2) Shall be seated at all times.
- (3) May not lean over or put any object over the balcony.
- (4) May not display signs or other objects. If an individual brings a sign to the chamber, the sign shall be left in the gallery vestibule.
- (5) May not read books or newspapers.
- (6) May not consume food or beverages.
- (7) May not use tobacco products.

- (8) Shall silence and conceal all electronic devices.
- (9) May not use a laptop or other computer.
- (10) May not photograph any of the proceedings in the chamber.

*[cr. 2009 S.Res. 2]
[(4) and (8) am. 2013 S.Res. 3]
[(8) am. 2017 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 13n. Imposing penalties on senators who are absent without leave. (1) **PENALTY.** A member of the senate who is absent from 2 or more session days without obtaining a leave of absence under rule 16 shall do all of the following:

(a) Forfeit to the senate \$100 for each day that the member is absent without leave. Amounts under this paragraph shall be paid exclusively from the member's personal funds.

(b) Reimburse to the senate the actual costs incurred in compelling the attendance of the member. The chief clerk shall calculate the costs and submit the result to the president. Amounts under this paragraph shall be paid exclusively from the member's personal funds.

(2) **PROCESS.** (a) The penalties and costs under sub. (1) are imposed by a senate resolution that identifies the member who is absent without leave. A resolution under this paragraph is a privileged resolution and may be offered by any member of the senate at any time during the legislative session in which the absence without leave occurs.

(b) Publication of a senate calendar that includes the resolution serves as notice to the member who is absent without leave that the member is subject to the penalties and costs under sub. (1). The president may provide additional notice to the member who is absent without leave by requiring the sergeant at arms to deliver a copy of both the calendar and the resolution to the senate office of the member who is absent without leave.

(c) A member of the senate who is identified in a resolution under this subsection shall be given an opportunity to be heard on the resolution only on the session day on which the resolution is before the senate. If the member is absent on that day, the member waives his or her opportunity to be heard on the resolution.

(3) **COLLECTION AND COMPULSION.** (a) If a member who owes the penalties and costs imposed under subs. (1) and (2) has not paid those amounts in full within 30 days after the day on which a resolution under sub. (2) is adopted, the chief clerk shall withhold any payments due to the member for per diem, travel expenses, or other matters, not including salary, in an amount equal to the unpaid penalties and costs.

(b) When a member of the senate is absent without leave from 2 or more session days, the senate majority leader, with the consent of the committee on senate organization, may do any of the following to compel the absent member to attend:

1. Direct the chief clerk to terminate the direct deposit of the absent member's paycheck and provide the paycheck to the majority leader for the absent member to pick up in person.

2. Direct the chief clerk to cease any and all expense reimbursements for the absent member that are paid out of the member's office expense account until a date specified or the end of the legislative biennium, whichever is earlier.

3. Direct the chief clerk to reduce or zero out the balance of the absent member's office expense account for the remainder of the legislative biennium.

4. Direct the sergeant at arms to revoke the parking privileges allocated to the absent member, and the member's staff, for the remainder of the legislative biennium.

[cr. 2011 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 13r. Admittance to senate spaces. (1) Any individual who violates senate rules or policies or provisions in the senate policy manual in a senate space may be removed from the senate space and not be allowed admittance to any senate spaces for a period of 24 hours.

(2) Any individual who violates senate rules or policies or provisions in the senate policy manual in a senate space a 2nd time during a biennial legislative session may be removed from the senate space and not be allowed admittance to any senate spaces until the first roll call day of the next regularly scheduled floorperiod.

(3) Any individual who violates senate rules or policies or provisions in the senate policy manual in a senate space a 3rd time during a biennial legislative session may be removed from the senate space and not be allowed admittance to any senate spaces for the remainder of the biennial legislative session.

(4) Senate spaces shall specifically include the senate chamber, senate offices, senate hearing rooms, and any other space in the capitol that is traditionally reserved for the conduct of senate business.

(5) This section shall not be construed to prevent any senator from fulfilling his or her constitutional duties in any senate space.

[cr. 2013 S.Res. 3]

Chapter 3: ORDER OF BUSINESS

SENATE RULE 14. Hour for meeting. The senate shall meet at 10 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday unless a different day or hour is prescribed by the committee on senate organization or by a resolution or motion adopted by majority vote of the members present. This section shall not apply to a senate session that is convened to prevent a violation of [section 10](#) of [article IV](#) of the constitution.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2007 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2009 S.Res. 2]

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 member present during any part of a roll call day shall be included in the official attendance roll call for that day. 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 a roll call discloses the lack of a quorum, 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.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2009 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 16. Leave of absence. Members of the senate may not be absent from the daily session during the entire day without first obtaining a leave of absence. The leave may be granted at any time by a majority vote of the senate.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 17. Order of business. (1) The order of business in the senate, including any opening prayer and the pledge of allegiance, is as follows:

- (a) *First order.* Call of roll.
- (b) *Second order.* Chief clerk's entries.
- (c) *Third order.* Introduction, first reading, and reference of proposals.
- (d) *Fourth order.* Reports of committees.
- (e) *Fifth order.* Petitions and communications.
- (f) *Sixth order.* Referrals and receipt of committee reports concerning proposed administrative rules.

- (g) *Seventh order.* Advice and consent of the senate.
- (h) *Eighth order.* Messages from the assembly.
- (i) *Ninth order.* Special orders.
- (j) *Tenth order.* Consideration of motions, resolutions, and joint resolutions not requiring a 3rd reading.
- (k) *Eleventh order.* Second reading and amendment of senate joint resolutions and senate bills.
- (L) *Twelfth order.* Second reading and amendment of assembly joint resolutions and assembly bills.
- (m) *Thirteenth order.* Third reading of joint resolutions and bills.
- (n) *Fourteenth order.* Motions may be offered.
- (o) *Fifteenth order.* Announcements, adjournment honors, and remarks under special privilege.
- (p) *Sixteenth order.* Adjournment.

(2) A 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 the special order is announced by the presiding officer, or attention thereto is called by any member, the special order has precedence over the regular orders of business. Whenever the rules are suspended to advance such proposal or other matter to a subsequent stage, its precedence as a special order 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, continue to be special orders, and when laid over under the rules 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 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.

(4m) Members may submit to the chief clerk in writing a listing of individuals who witnessed a part of the day’s meeting or in whose honor the members would like to adjourn. The list, together with the record of the guests introduced on that legislative day under sub. (4), shall be entered at the end of the day’s journal.

(5) Any member wishing to have his or her name added or removed as a coauthor or cosponsor of a proposal or amendment shall provide the chief clerk with a written request to do so prior to the proposal being messaged. The chief clerk shall promptly record the request in the journal and include the request in the official history of the proposal. An oral request during the proceedings of the senate to be made, or to be removed as, a coauthor or cosponsor of a proposal or amendment is not in order.

(6) Any action that would occur on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th order of business during a daily session, but that actually occurs after the completion of the applicable order of business on that day, is considered to have occurred on the applicable order of business for the purpose of producing the journal.

- [(1) r.cr. 1981 S.Res. 2]*
- [(1)(o) am., (1)(p) cr. 1987 S.Res. 2]*
- [(1)(o) am. 1989 S.Res. 3]*
- [(2) am. 1987 S.Res. 3, 1993 S.Res. 3]*
- [(1)(o) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]*
- [(1)(f), (2) and (3) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]*
- [(1)(intro.), (b) and (c) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]*
- [(5) cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]*
- [(1)(c) am. 2007 S.Res. 2]*
- [(1)(j) am. 2007 S.Res. 2]*
- [(6) cr. 2007 S.Res. 2]*
- [(1)(f) and (g) r.cr. 2009 S.Res. 2]*
- [(4m) m.a. from S.Rule 32 (2) 2009 S.Res. 2]*
- [(6) am. 2013 S.Res. 3]*
- [(1)(intro.) am. 2015 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 18. Daily calendar. (1) All 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. The committee on senate organization shall establish a calendar at least 18 hours prior to the commencement of the session to which the calendar applies, but the distributed calendar, as provided under sub. (2), may not be changed within such 18-hour period. In establishing a calendar under this

subsection, the committee on senate organization shall place a proposal, appointment, or other business on the calendar when directed to do so by a majority vote of the senate.

(1b) Messages from the assembly or from the governor may be received and read, and any proposal referenced in the messages that is an assembly proposal initially received for consideration of the senate shall be referred. Any other proposals referenced in the messages shall be taken up immediately unless referred by the presiding officer to a standing committee.

(1m) Notwithstanding sub. (1) and rule 41 (1) (c), no bill may be placed on a calendar that has not received a public hearing. The committee on senate organization may waive the public hearing requirement under this subsection.

(2) The sergeant at arms shall distribute a copy of the calendar to all members before the calendar is acted upon.

(3) The distributed calendar shall show the business scheduled to be taken up on the current day, organized according to the orders of business established by rule 17 (1). For proposals on 2nd reading, the calendar shall show all pending committee reports.

(4) Unless referred to, or otherwise ordered at a time designated by, the committee on senate organization, after completion of the 9th order of business of the current calendar day, and before consideration of the 10th and succeeding orders, unfinished calendars shall be taken up and completed.

(5) Every 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.

[(1) and (2) am. 1987 S.Res. 2, 1993 S.Res. 3]

[(2) and (3) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[(1), (2), (4) and (5) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(1) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(1), (2) and (3) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[(1) am. 2007 S.Res. 2]

[(1m) cr. 2007 S.Res. 2]

[(1b) cr. 2013 S.Res. 3]

[(4) am. 2015 S.Res. 2]

[(4) am. 2017 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 19. Committee of the whole. During the consideration of any proposal or other matter, the senate may, on motion, which motion is debatable, resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the proposal or other matter. The rules of the senate 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; that a call for the ayes and noes or for the previous question cannot be made in the committee; the committee may not recess; 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.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 20. Standing committees of senate. (1) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), the members of the committee on senate organization are:

1. The majority leader as chairperson.
2. The president.
3. The assistant majority leader.
4. The minority leader.
5. The assistant minority leader.

(b) If the 2 major political parties are represented in the senate by equal membership, the members of the committee on senate organization are:

1. The president.
2. The former majority and minority leaders and former majority and minority assistant leaders. The former majority leader shall be the chairperson.
3. The former minority caucus chairperson.

(c) The other standing committees of the senate shall be created by the committee on senate organization as near to the commencement of the biennial session as possible.

(2) (a) The chairperson of the committee on senate organization, as near to the commencement of the biennial session as possible, shall make and report to the senate all committee appointments of members of the majority and minority parties. The chairperson of the committee on senate organization shall designate a chairperson for each senate committee and joint committee.

(b) With regard to members of any minority party, the appointments shall be based on nominations by the leader of that party.

(c) The majority and minority parties of the senate shall be represented on all senate standing committees and on all joint standing committees on the basis prescribed by the chairperson of the committee on senate organization, but at least in proportion to the representation of the 2 major political parties in the membership of the senate unless, for the senate membership of a joint committee, such proportional representation

places the senate majority party in a minority position on the joint committee.

(d) Unless the member is the chairperson, the first-appointed minority member of each standing committee is the ranking minority member of that committee.

(3) (a) The members of the senate committee for review of administrative rules 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, 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 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, 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) If senate seats are vacant, assignments to standing committees may be reserved for the senators who are to fill the vacancies, or current members may be designated to fill the vacant assignments temporarily in addition to their regular standing committee assignments until the new senators have been elected and qualified.

(7) If a senate member of a senate committee or a joint committee is unable to serve, the senate majority leader may select a temporary replacement for a member of the majority party who is unable to serve from among those senators of the same party and may select a temporary replacement for a member of the minority party, upon recommendation of the minority leader, who is unable to serve from among those senators of the same party. The replacement takes effect when the member who is a temporary replacement answers the roll call of the senate committee or joint committee and terminates upon the adjournment of the senate committee or joint committee meeting or the return of the member who was unable to serve, whichever occurs first.

*[(1)(a) am., (1)(c) cr. 1993 S.Res. 2]
 [(1)(a), (c) and (d) am., (1)(b) cr., (1)(e) r.cr. 1993 S.Res. 3]
 [(2) am. 1979 S.Res. 3, 4; 1981 S.Res. 2, 19, 27;
 1983 S.Res. 4, 9, 11, 13; 1985 S.Res. 2, 6; 1987
 S.Res. 2, 6; 1989, 1991, 1993 S.Res. 2; 1993 S.Res. 3]
 [(3)(a) and (4)(a) am. 1993 S.Res. 3]
 [(7) cr. 1979 S.Res. 4; am. 1987 S.Res. 2, 1993 S.Res. 3]*

*[(1) and (2) rc. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[(1)(b)1., (3) to (7) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(1)(c) and (2)(a) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(7) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(7) am. 2007 S.Res. 2]
[(1)(b)2. am. 2013 S.Res. 3]
[(2)(d) cr. 2015 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 20m. Committees of conference. The president shall appoint the senate members of committees of conference.

*[cr. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]*

SENATE RULE 21. Special committees. All special committees shall be created by the committee on senate organization, designating the number and object, and be appointed by the chairperson of the committee on senate organization. The member first named is the chairperson of the special committee.

*[am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]*

SENATE RULE 22. Advice and consent of the senate. (1) Whenever a nomination for an appointment is submitted to the senate, as required by law, the president shall refer the nomination to the standing committee that the president deems to be the most appropriate committee to pass upon the qualifications of the candidate. The committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the senate in writing. Nominations may be considered, and the persons so nominated may with the advice and consent of the senate be appointed during any session of the senate.

(2) On the question of the confirmation of appointments, the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered upon the journal. The question of confirmation of the appointments is not subject to a motion for reconsideration under rule 67. The senate may, but is not required to, act upon an appointment resubmitted to the senate 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. The senate shall inform the governor and the assembly of the senate's final action on confirmation of a nomination for appointment that requires assembly confirmation.

*[(2) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(2) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(1) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(1) and (2) am. 2009 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 23. **Committee not to be absent.** Members of a committee, except a conference committee, may not be absent by reason of their appointment during the sitting of the senate, without special leave.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 24. **Committee quorum; subcommittees.** A majority of any committee constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. For the purpose of determining a quorum of a committee necessary to transact business, and with the consent of the committee chairperson, a member who participates in a meeting of the committee by telephone or by other means of telecommunication or electronic communication 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 gives the committee full power to act without reconsidering its former action.

[am. 1997 S.Res.2]

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2017 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 25. **Business in committees; notice of meeting.** (1) (b) Except as provided in par. (d), public notice of every meeting of a committee shall be given at least 24 hours before the commencement of the meeting, unless the committee on senate organization determines that for good cause such notice is impossible or impractical. In no case may notice be provided less than 2 hours in advance of a meeting. A public notice may be amended at any time to delay the commencement of the meeting or to delete items from the agenda of the meeting.

(c) The public notice under par. (b) shall be posted on the bulletin board of each house. The notice shall indicate the day, hour, and place of the meeting and the number, author, and relating clause of each proposal to be considered. If unIntroduced legislation will be considered at the meeting, the notice shall indicate the draft number assigned to the legislation by the legislative reference bureau and the relating clause of the legislation, and shall indicate that copies of the draft legislation are available at the chief clerk's office. The chairperson shall provide a copy of the draft legislation to the chief clerk before publishing the notice. The chief clerk shall distribute copies of the draft legislation to any person who requests such copies. Whenever a scheduled meeting is canceled, the chairperson shall immediately notify the chief clerk and post cancellation notices on the bulletin boards of each house.

(d) Paragraph (b) does not apply to any meeting of the committee on senate organization that is called solely for the purpose of scheduling business before the senate or adopting resolutions of which the sole purpose is scheduling business before the senate or assembly.

(2) Except as provided under rules 41 (1) (e) and 46 (2) (c), a proposal or other matter that has been referred to committee is within the sole jurisdiction of the majority of the committee. A directive with respect to the committee's action thereon, other than a motion to withdraw from the committee, is not in order.

(4) (a) 1. A committee member who was recorded as present at an executive session may vote by polling on a proposal, amendment, appointment, or proposed administrative rule considered at that executive session. The committee member may vote by polling on all applicable motions.

2. If a committee member was not recorded as present at an executive session, the committee member may not vote by polling on a proposal, amendment, appointment, or proposed administrative rule considered at that executive session unless the chairperson of the committee determines that voting by polling is necessary in an emergency for the preservation of the public peace, health, safety, or welfare. If the chairperson determines that a committee member may vote by polling, the committee member may vote on all applicable motions.

(am) A committee may not conduct an executive session on a proposal, amendment, appointment, or proposed administrative rule by ballot unless the proposal, amendment, appointment, or proposed administrative rule has lain over for at least 24 hours. The committee on senate organization may determine that for good cause such a layover is impossible or impractical. In no case, however, may a proposal, amendment, appointment, or proposed administrative rule be made available to the public less than 2 hours before a ballot is circulated. The ballots shall be in a form prescribed by the chief clerk. A member may change his or her vote if the change will not affect the outcome of the vote and if the proposal, amendment, appointment, or proposed administrative rule has not been reported out of committee. In no case, however, may a member change his or her vote later than 24 hours after the ballot is due as provided in the executive session notice.

(b) If a chairperson of a committee elects to vote by ballot under par. (am), public notice shall be posted on the bulletin board of each house prior to the circulation of the ballot as provided under sub. (1) (b) and (d). The notice shall indicate the day and hour when the ballot will be

circulated and the number, author, and relating clause of each proposal to be considered. If unIntroduced legislation will be considered, the notice shall indicate the draft number assigned to the legislation by the legislative reference bureau and the relating clause of the legislation, and shall indicate that copies of the draft legislation are available at the chief clerk's office. The chairperson shall provide a copy of the draft legislation to the chief clerk before posting the notice. The chief clerk shall distribute copies of the draft legislation to any person who requests such copies.

(5) Unless otherwise ordered by the chairperson, an individual in any room in which a senate meeting is being conducted:

- (a) Shall be quiet at all times.
- (b) Shall be seated at all times.
- (c) May not display signs or other objects.

(6) Insofar as applicable, the rules of the senate apply to the procedures of standing committees and special committees.

[(1) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[(4) cr. 2007 S.Res. 2]

[(1)(b) and (4)(a) am. 2009 S.Res. 2]

[(4)(am) cr. 2009 S.Res. 2]

[(4)(b) r.cr. 2009 S.Res. 2]

[(1)(a) am.; (5) and (6) cr. 2013 S.Res. 3]

[(4)(am) and (b) am. 2015 S.Res. 2]

[(1) (a) r.; (4) (a) r.cr. 2017 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 26. Schedule of committee activities. The chairperson of each senate committee shall file with the chief clerk a copy of each notice of a public hearing or executive session before that committee in accordance with rule 25 (1). The chairperson shall file the copy of the notice with the chief clerk immediately after posting the notice. All such notices shall be published, on a daily basis, on the legislature's website.

[am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[r.cr. 2009 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2017 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 27. Committee reports. (1) The chairperson of the committee to which any proposal is referred shall report, in the format specified by the chief clerk, the action of the committee and the date thereof, and shall authenticate the same by personal signature.

(2) Each committee to which a proposed administrative rule is referred under rule 46 (2) (am) 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 notify the chief clerk of the date of the event or action and this shall be recorded in the history file for the proposed administrative rule.

(3) Any amendment or substitute amendment submitted to a standing committee for the committee's consideration shall be reported out of committee only if adoption is recommended or if sub. (4) applies. An amendment or substitute amendment not reported out of committee may, upon motion, be revived by the vote of the majority of the members present while the proposal is still in the amendable stage.

(4) (a) A committee may report out a proposal or appointment without recommendation only if the vote is tied. The committee report shall indicate the numerical vote on the motion on which the recommendation is based.

(b) Notwithstanding par. (a), the chief clerk shall record in the journal that a proposal is reported without recommendation whenever the proposal is withdrawn from committee under rule 18 or 41 (1) (d).

(5) Whenever a 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.

(6) If a committee reports out an amendment or substitute amendment to a proposal that is rereferred to another committee, the succeeding committee's action on the proposal shall supersede the prior committee's action for purposes of consideration of the proposal on the senate floor. This subsection shall not apply to proposals referred to and withdrawn from the joint committee on finance by the committee on senate organization under rule 41 (1) (e).

[(2), (4)(b) and (6) cr., (3), (4)(a) and (5) rn. 1981 S.Res. 2]

[(2), (4) and (5) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(1), (3) and (4) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(1), (2), (3) and (4)(b) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[(6) cr. 2007 S.Res. 2]

[(2) and (6) am. 2009 S.Res. 2]

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. Any minority report must be filed on the same or the next legislative day as the majority report or recommendation.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

Chapter 4: PROPOSALS — PROCEDURE

SENATE RULE 29. Copies of proposals. The primary author of a proposal to be introduced or offered shall present copies of it to the chief clerk, enclosed in a jacket envelope as provided in rule 30.

[am. 1991 S.Res. 2]

[am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 30. Filing of proposals. (1) The legislative reference bureau shall provide jacket envelopes of a suitable size to hold a proposal and the papers pertaining thereto, respectively, without folding or rolling. The clerk may not file any paper for any purpose, the cover of which has been either folded or rolled. The jacket envelopes must be distinguishable from those of the assembly by color.

(2) The legislative reference bureau shall enter the relating clause and drafting number of the proposal on the envelope, and the clerk shall enter the proposal number, the date 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 proposal. Only those documents specified by the chief clerk may be placed in the envelope.

(3) The chief clerk shall also enter in the history file for the proposal:

(a) The date of each public hearing on the proposal.

(b) All motions and the disposition thereof.

(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 the opinion was returned.

(d) The reproduction of a proposal with all adopted amendments engrossed therein.

(e) Any clerical correction of the proposal made as authorized by rule 31.

(f) Any other appropriate information, as determined by the chief clerk.

*[(1) am. 1991 S.Res. 2]
[(1), (2), (3) (intro.) and (d) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[(1), (2) and (3) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(1) and (3)(a) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(3)(f) cr. 2009 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 31. Clerical corrections to proposals. (1) The chief clerk shall correct minor clerical errors in any proposal, such as errors in orthography or grammar, or the use of one word for another, such as “affect” for “effect,” wrong numbering or references, whether the errors occur in the original proposal or in any amendment thereto.

(2) The chief clerk shall insert the enacting or usual enabling clause in any proposal before its passage or adoption if the same has been omitted. When necessary, the chief clerk shall correct the title of any bill so that the title shows the sections affected, the subject to which the bill relates, and the making of an appropriation, if such is made by the bill.

(3) The chief clerk shall enter any corrections made by the clerk under this rule in the journal.

(4) The current edition of Webster’s New International Dictionary is the standard.

*[(3) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[(1), (2) and (4) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(1) and (2) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]*

SENATE RULE 32. Reference to proposals and other matters. 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 the proposal or petition either in the journal or in messages must be by number only, except in the journal where the ayes and noes are entered.

*[(1) and (2) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[rn. from S.Rule 32 (1) 2009 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 33. Introduction or offering of new proposals; admissibility of identical proposals; admissibility of resolutions in special session. (1) A member may introduce or offer new proposals in accordance with rule 46 (1). Before a member introduces or offers a new proposal to the senate, the legislative reference bureau shall prepare the proposal in the proper form, and with the requisite number of copies for introduction or offering. A proposal may not be received if it contains

handwritten changes in the copies prepared by the legislative reference bureau.

(2) A proposal identical with one already rejected may not be introduced or offered. However, an assembly bill or joint resolution that is identical to a senate bill or joint resolution previously rejected by the senate or any bill repealing a former act of the same biennial session may be introduced or offered.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 34. Proposals to be on file one day before action. (1) All bills and joint resolutions, and all resolutions except those privileged for immediate consideration under rule 69, after introduction, must lay over at least 24 hours before being considered.

(2) The requirement for a one-day layover 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.

[(1), (2) and (3) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[(2) to (4) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(1) and (4) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(1) am. 2007 S.Res. 2]

[(4) rn. 2009 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 35. Three separate readings. Every bill, and every joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, must receive 3 separate readings by relating clause prior to its passage except where otherwise provided, but may not receive 2 readings on the same day.

[am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 36. First reading; reference to committee. (1) On the first reading, every bill requiring 3 readings under rule 35 and all resolutions not privileged by rule 69 shall be referred to the appropriate committee. The president shall determine the appropriate committee under rule 46 and the referral shall be printed in the journal under the proper order of business. This rule applies to proposals originating in either house.

(1m) (a) Whenever a senate proposal or petition is introduced or offered and referred or an assembly proposal is received and referred, the referral by the president constitutes the proposal's first reading.

(b) Whenever a senate proposal or petition is introduced or offered and referred or an assembly proposal is received and referred on a day on

which the senate does not meet, the chief clerk's act of recording the proposal in the journal constitutes the proposal's first reading.

(2) (a) Except as provided in pars. (c) and (d), all bills introduced in the senate which by statute require reference in the senate 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 the bill discloses that the statutory requirement has been satisfied by reference to the committee in the assembly.

(b) Only one such reference is required under this rule and the adoption of an amendment does not require rereference, but rereference may be ordered by the senate at any time before passage or concurrence or as provided under rules 41 (1) (e) and 46 (2) (c).

(c) Notwithstanding par. (a), the president may refer a bill 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 2nd reading.

(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.

(3) Whenever a proposal or other matter is referred to a special committee and the special committee makes its report thereon, the referral and report have the same effect as a reference to and a report by a standing committee.

*[(2) (c) cr. 1981 S.Res. 22]
[(1m) and (2m) cr., am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(1), (1m) and (2)(a) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(1) and (2)(a) and (b) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(1m) r.cr. 2007 S.Res. 2]
[(1m) rn., am. 2011 S.Res. 2]
[(1m) (b) am. 2011 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 37. Second reading; ordering to a 3rd reading. (1) Before a bill, or a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, is amended or ordered to a 3rd reading it shall be read a 2nd time by relating clause.

(2) All amendments to a proposal shall be retained in the original jacket for the proposal.

(3) Amendments to a substitute amendment already adopted are in order before the bill or resolution is ordered engrossed and read a 3rd time without reconsideration of the adoption of the substitute amendment.

(4) Any proposal ordered to a 3rd reading is considered engrossed.

[(3) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(2) and (3) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(1) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[(4) cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 38. Third reading; question. (1) Upon the 3rd reading of the bill the question is: “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 proposal on the calendar for 3rd reading is not subject to amendment but it may, on motion or by unanimous consent, be referred back to 2nd reading for the consideration of proposed amendments. The motion requires a majority vote and is debatable.

(2) The position of a proposal on the calendar for 3rd reading is subject to removal from that position if the removal is necessitated by a motion for reconsideration that is pending or decided under rule 67, but if the motion is negatively decided before the proposal is reached for consideration under that order, the position of the proposal under the order remains unchanged.

(3) A 3rd reading shall be by relating clause.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(1) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(3) cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 39. Minimum special quorum. On the question on proposals ready for a 3rd reading in cases where a minimum special quorum is required by constitution, statutes, rules, or otherwise, and when there are permanent vacancies in the senate, the membership presently serving is the basis for determining such minimum special quorum.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 40. Proposal amended on 3rd reading to be reengrossed. If a senate proposal ordered engrossed and read a 3rd time is amended or otherwise changed it shall be considered reengrossed before the 3rd reading. Any senate proposal that passed the senate with amendments shall be engrossed under the supervision of the chief clerk before being messaged to the assembly. However, if the amendment is an

unamended substitute amendment, the original substitute amendment is the bill.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 41. Rereference in order; withdrawing from committee. (1) (a) A proposal or other matter may be rereferred at any time prior to its passage, except that a motion to withdraw from committee may not take effect during the 7 days preceding any scheduled committee meeting or the 7 days following the date on which a committee meeting is held.

(b) A motion to withdraw and rerefer or to withdraw is in order, except that if the senate has once refused to withdraw and rerefer or to withdraw a proposal or other matter from committee, any subsequent motion to withdraw and rerefer or to withdraw requires a suspension of the rules.

(c) A motion to withdraw a matter from the committee on senate organization, if approved, places the matter on the next succeeding calendar established by the committee on senate organization under rule 18 (1). A motion to withdraw a matter from any other committee, if approved, places the matter in the committee on senate organization unless the senate rerefers the matter to a different committee.

(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 is considered reported without recommendation and shall be placed before the committee on senate organization if a report is not received from the standing committee within 30 days after the date of referral. This paragraph does not apply if the bill is introduced within 30 days after the time at which further proposals may not be introduced or offered in the biennial session under joint rule 83 (2).

(e) If the committee on senate organization receives a standing committee's report on a proposal that by statute requires review by the joint committee on finance before being passed, the committee on senate organization may rerefer that proposal to the joint committee on finance. The chief clerk shall promptly record the rereferral in the journal. The committee on senate organization may, with the consent of the senate cochairperson of the joint committee on finance, withdraw a proposal from the joint committee on finance and make the proposal available for scheduling. Withdrawal under this rule satisfies section 13.093 (1) of the statutes.

(2) Reference to committee is not in order after a proposal is passed or indefinitely postponed or finally disposed of by any action equivalent thereto. Questions of reconsideration, concurrence in amendments of the assembly, conference committee reports, or executive vetoes may be placed on the table, but may not be referred to committee.

(3) The legislative council is not a legislative committee within the meaning of this rule and reference of proposals thereto for recommendation as in the case of standing or special committees is not in order.

[(1)(d) cr. 1981 S.Res. 2]
[(1)(c) and (d) am. 1987 S.Res. 2, 1993 S.Res. 3]
[(1)(e) cr. 1997 S.Res. 2]
[(1)(a), (b) and (d), (2) and (3) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(1)(a) to (d) and (2) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(1)(b) and (e) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(1)(a) and (c) am. 2007 S.Res. 2]
[(1)(e) am. 2009 S.Res. 2]

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 the bill or joint resolution has expired. If the rules have been suspended for immediate messaging, the chief clerk shall enter the action in the history file for the bill or joint resolution. Every privileged joint resolution is messaged immediately without a suspension of the rules unless it is otherwise ordered by the senate.

(2) A bill or joint resolution that has been ordered immediately messaged to the assembly by the suspension of this rule is subject to further action by the senate while the bill or joint resolution is in physical possession of the senate. The further action is contingent upon a motion to rescind the action of ordering its immediate messaging being decided by a two-thirds vote.

[(1) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

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.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

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 president, and attested by the chief clerk.

[am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 44m. Presentation to the governor. The chief clerk shall present all correctly enrolled bills to the governor as provided in the session schedule unless any of the following occur:

(1) Upon motion of the senate, the chief clerk shall present a correctly enrolled bill to the governor as provided in the motion.

(2) Upon directive of the majority leader, unless otherwise provided by the session schedule or motion of the senate, the chief clerk shall present a correctly enrolled bill to the governor as provided in the directive.

(3) Upon the call of the governor, unless otherwise provided by the session schedule, motion of the senate, or directive of the president, the chief clerk shall immediately present a correctly enrolled bill to the governor.

[cr. 2009 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 45. Offering of privileged resolution. A 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 is before the senate.

[am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 46. Presentation, introduction, and offering of proposals and other matters. (1) 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, except as otherwise provided in senate rule 93 (1p) and joint rule 83 (2). A brief statement of the contents thereof must appear thereon, together with the name of the members introducing or offering the same. The chief clerk shall number all proposals, amendments, and petitions.

(2) (a) The chief clerk shall advise the president of documents presented under sub. (1) that must be referred under the rules and the president shall promptly refer the document to the appropriate committee. The chief clerk shall maintain the confidentiality of any proposal presented under sub. (1) that is pending referral, except that, if requested by any person, the chief clerk shall inform the person of the status of a proposal pending referral under this paragraph. In addition, if requested by any person, the president shall inform the person of the status of a proposal pending referral under this paragraph.

(am) The president shall refer every notice and report concerning a proposed administrative rule received by the presiding officer under section 227.19 of the statutes to the appropriate standing committee of the senate within 10 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 that objects to a proposed rule to the joint committee for review of administrative rules.

(b) Within 3 working days after the time of initial referral by the president under par. (am), a proposed rule may, with consent of the 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 at any time.

(c) After the time of initial referral by the president under rule 36 (2), the president may, with the consent of the chairperson of the standing committee and the chairperson of the committee on senate organization, withdraw a proposal or appointment from the standing committee to which it is referred and rerefer it to another standing committee. Rereferral under this rule may be made at any time, but may not be used to satisfy section 13.093 (1) of the statutes.

(3) The chief clerk shall promptly record in the journal the date on which each proposal, substitute amendment, and amendment is introduced or offered. The date of introduction or offering is as follows:

(a) For a bill, when it is referred under sub. (2) (a).

(b) For a joint resolution or resolution, other than a resolution that is privileged under rule 69, when it is referred under sub. (2) (a).

(c) For a resolution that is privileged under rule 69, when it is presented to the chief clerk under sub. (1).

(d) For a substitute amendment or amendment, other than one introduced by committee, when the substitute amendment or amendment is presented to the chief clerk under sub. (1).

(e) For a substitute amendment or amendment introduced by committee, when the committee report under rule 27 (1) is filed.

(4) Unless otherwise ordered, petitions shall be read by title only and referred to the appropriate committee.

(5) A proposed amendment that is offered must have a heading stating the number of the 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.

(6) Unless reconsidered under rule 67, a proposal, or an amendment as it affects a proposal, is adversely and finally disposed of for the biennial session of the legislature by any of the following results:

- (a) Indefinite postponement (senate bills).
- (b) Rejection (senate amendments, senate resolutions, and senate joint resolutions).
- (c) Nonconcurrence (assembly bills, assembly joint resolutions, and assembly amendments to senate bills).
- (d) Failure to be ordered to a 3rd reading (senate bills and assembly bills).
- (e) Failure of passage (senate bills).
- (f) Failure of concurrence (assembly bills and assembly joint resolutions).
- (g) Failure to pass notwithstanding the objections of the governor.

[(2)(b) cr. 1981 S.Res. 2]
[(2)(c) cr. 1989 S.Res. 3]
[(1) and (5) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[(title), (1), (2) and (5) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(1), (2)(a) and (b) and (5) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(1)(b) and (2)(d) cr. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(1)(a) and (b), (2)(b), (c) and (d) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(2)(am), (6) cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(2)(c) am. 2007 S.Res. 2]
[(title) and (2) (a) and (am) am. 2011 S.Res. 2]
[(1) (a) rn. 2011 S.Res. 2]
[(1) (b) rp. 2011 S.Res. 2]
[(3) cr. 2011 S.Res. 2]
[(6)(c) am. 2015 S.Res. 2]
[(2) (c) am. 2017 S.Res. 2]

Chapter 5: AMENDMENTS – FORM AND PROCEDURE

SENATE RULE 47. When amendments may be considered. (1) Consideration of simple amendments or of substitute amendments is in order only upon the second reading of the proposal and if in compliance with rule 34.

(4) During consideration of amendments when both simple amendments and substitute amendments to a proposal are pending, the question, in ascending numerical order, is first upon amendments to the substitute amendment of the lowest number, and then upon that substitute amendment, unless the senate by majority vote of members present otherwise orders.

(5) Amendments are not in order upon consideration of an executive veto.

*[(1) and (5) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(4) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(4)am. 2009 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 48. Reading of amendments. The chief clerk shall read the full text of each amendment to the members, and the presiding officer shall state the number of each amendment, but amendments that have been distributed to the members may not be read at length.

*[am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]*

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 the legislative reference bureau shall attach jacket cover sheets (stripes) to the amendments; 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 proposal is subsequently engrossed and delivered to a committee or to the assembly. This provision does not delay action upon an amendment offered from the floor.

*[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[am. 2011 S. Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 50. Substitute amendments and amendments must be germane. (1) Every substitute amendment and amendment to a proposal must be germane to that proposal.

(1m) A standing committee may not report any substitute amendment or amendment to a proposal originating in either house, and the senate may not consider any substitute amendment or amendment to a proposal, that is not germane to that proposal.

(2) A substitute amendment or amendment to a proposal may not be considered if the presiding officer rules that the substitute amendment or amendment is not germane to that proposal.

(3) The presiding officer may rule only on the germaneness of a senate substitute amendment or amendment and only when the substitute amendment or amendment is before the senate.

(4) An amendment to an amendment to a proposal must be germane to the amendment as well as to that proposal.

(6) The following substitute amendments or amendments are not germane:

(a) A substitute amendment or amendment that is identical in effect to one previously offered to the same proposal and disposed of.

(b) A substitute amendment or amendment to a proposal that is any of the following:

1. Irrelevant to the subject matter of the proposal.
2. Inappropriate to the subject matter of the proposal.
3. Not in a natural and logical sequence to the subject matter of the proposal.
4. Substantially expands the scope of the proposal.

(c) A substitute amendment or amendment that negates the original proposal entirely, or that substitutes another proposal pending before the senate.

(8) The following substitute amendments and amendments are germane:

(a) A substitute amendment or amendment proposing a method of raising revenues for an appropriation bill or proposing an appropriation for a revenue bill.

(b) A substitute amendment or amendment adding an appropriation necessary to fulfill the original intent of a proposal.

*[(1) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[(1) am. 1997 S.Res. 2]*

*[(1) to (3), (8) and (10) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(6)(a) and (b) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(6)(b) 1. to 4. and (c) cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 51. Amendment in the 3rd degree prohibited. Amendments beyond the degree of an amendment to an amendment to the main proposition are prohibited. For the purposes of this rule a substitute amendment, and an assembly amendment to a senate proposal or amendment, are considered a main proposition.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 53. Committee amendments; speaking on amendment. Amendments reported by committees shall be acted upon by the senate in the same manner as though offered from the floor. On an amendment being offered, a member who has spoken on the main question may speak again on the amendment.

SENATE RULE 55. Order of action. If adverse action on a proposal is recommended by a committee, that question is put first. However, the senate may direct the consideration of amendments, but adoption of amendments does not change the question.

*[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2011 S.Res. 2]*

Chapter 6: GENERAL PROCEDURE – ORDER IN DEBATE

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 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.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 56m. Points of order. (1) The presiding officer 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 presiding officer may rule thereon forthwith, or may defer the decision not later than the 5th order of business on the 2nd legislative day thereafter 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.

(2m) When the point of order concerns a proposal or a question currently pending on the proposal, taking the point of order under advisement removes the proposal or the question currently pending on the proposal from further consideration, including ordering the proposal to a 3rd reading, until the presiding officer announces the ruling on the point of order.

(2r) When the point of order concerns an amendment, taking the point of order under advisement removes the amendment from further consideration until the presiding officer announces the ruling on the point of order. Any proposal to which such an amendment is made may not be ordered to a 3rd reading until the presiding officer announces the ruling on the point of order.

(3) Whenever the presiding officer takes a point of order under advisement in order to consult sources of parliamentary law and procedure, the presiding officer shall submit the decision in writing, stating the source consulted and the reasons for the decision. The text of the presiding officer’s decision shall be recorded in the journal.

(4) On appeal being taken, the question is “Shall the decision of the presiding officer stand as the judgment of the senate?”, which question, and the action thereon, shall be entered on the journal. The vote is taken by roll call vote. A tie vote sustains the ruling of the presiding officer.

(5) All points of order raised and the decisions thereon shall be entered in the journal.

[(4) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(2), (3) and (4) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(4) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[(2) to (5) rn. from S.Rule 7 (2) to (5); (title), (1) and (2m) cr. 2013 S.Res.3]

[(2m) am; (2r) cr. 2015 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 57. Presiding officer to name first speaker. When any 2 or more members rise at the same time, the presiding officer shall name the person who is to speak first.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 58. Member out of order. A member called to order shall sit down, and may not speak, except in explanation, until it is determined whether or not the member was in order.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2017 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 59. How members may speak. Members may not speak except from their assigned places, and not more than twice on a question, except on leave of the senate. If a question pending is lost by adjournment and revived on the succeeding roll call day, a member who spoke twice on the preceding roll call day may not again speak without leave of the senate.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 60. Personal privilege. Members may rise to explain matters personal to themselves by leave of the presiding officer, but may not discuss pending questions in the explanations. Questions of personal privilege 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 has precedence over all other questions except a motion to adjourn or a motion to raise a call.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

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 presiding officer, and within such limitation of time as the 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, and matters pertaining to the rights of the senate collectively, and its safety and dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings. A member 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.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 62. Stating motions. When a motion is made, the presiding officer shall state it or the chief clerk shall read it prior to debate. If a 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 majority of those present.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 63. Motions in order during debate. (1) When a question is under debate, a motion may not be received except:

(a) To adjourn (not debatable or amendable, member must have floor to make motion, *see* rules 64 and 68).

(b) To adjourn to a fixed time (not debatable; amendable only as to time, *see* rules 64 and 68).

(c) To raise a call (not debatable or amendable, carried by majority vote of the members present, *see* rules 68 and 85 (5)).

(d) Personal privilege (not debatable, subject to time limit imposed by the presiding officer, *see* rule 60).

(e) To recess (debatable only as to length of recess, *see* rules 64 and 68).

(f) To lay on table (not debatable, returns matter to committee on senate organization, *see* rules 18, 65 and 68).

(g) For the previous question (not debatable but amendable to establish time limit for debate, *see* rules 68 and 77).

(h) For the current question (not debatable but amendable to establish time limit for debate, *see* rules 68 and 77).

(i) To postpone to a day certain (debatable, may not be renewed on same day unless matter has advanced to subsequent stage or has been changed by amendment, *see* rule 66).

(j) To refer to a standing committee (debatable, in order at any time before passage, *see* rule 41).

(k) To refer to a special committee (debatable, in order at any time before passage, *see* rule 41).

(m) To postpone indefinitely, to reject or to nonconcur, as applicable (debatable, takes precedence over corresponding motion to approve, *see* rule 55).

(n) To amend (debatable, must be germane, *see* rules 50 and 53).

(2) These several motions have precedence in the order in which they are set forth in this rule.

*[(1)(m) and (n) rn. 1981 S.Res. 2]
[(1)(f) am. 1987 S.Res. 2, 1993 S.Res. 3]
[(1)(intro.), (d), (j) and (k) and (2) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 64. Motion to adjourn always in order. A motion to adjourn is always in order except when the senate is voting. However, a member may not move an adjournment when another member has the floor and 2 consecutive motions to adjourn are not in order unless other business intervenes. A motion to adjourn to a time certain or to recess has the same privilege as a motion to adjourn, but such motions have the order of precedence prescribed in rule 63.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 65. Laying on table. (1) A motion to lay on the table has only the effect of disposing of the matter temporarily and it may be taken from the table at any time by order of the majority of those present.

(2) A motion to lay a proposal on the table, if approved, has the effect of returning the matter to the committee on senate organization.

(3) A motion to remove a proposal from the table, if approved, has the effect of withdrawing the matter from the committee on senate organization and placing it on the calendar of the next legislative day.

[(2) and (3) am. 1987 S.Res. 2, 1993 S.Res. 3]

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(1) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(3) am. 2015 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 66. Motion to postpone. A motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone indefinitely, having failed, may not be again allowed on the same day unless the matter has been altered by amendment or advanced to a subsequent stage. A 2nd motion to reject an amendment is subject to this rule and may not be twice allowed on the same day unless the amendment was altered by amendment.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 67. Motion to reconsider. (1) A motion to reconsider a question may be made by a 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 a member not recorded absent on the question that is moved to be reconsidered. The motion for reconsideration is subject to all rules governing debate that apply to the question moved to reconsider.

(2) On questions requiring by the constitution, statutes, rules, or otherwise, a specified number of affirmative votes, the prevailing side is the majority, but such minimum affirmative requirement does not apply to the question of reconsideration.

(3) The motion for reconsideration shall be made on the same or the next succeeding roll call day and it shall be received under any order of business.

(4) A motion to reconsider shall be put immediately after pending business of higher precedence is disposed of unless it is laid over to a future time by a majority vote. A motion for reconsideration may be laid on the table without debate.

(5) After the time for receiving the motion has expired, a pending motion for reconsideration may not be challenged on the ground that the member making the motion did not vote with the majority.

(6) A motion for reconsideration, when made on the same day as the action that is moved to be reconsidered, and not acted upon due to

adjournment, other than adjournment under call on the question, expires with adjournment, but if made on the following day is not lost by adjournment. A motion to reconsider amendments to a proposal is in order notwithstanding the proposal's advancement to a 3rd reading and a motion to reconsider the advancement is in order notwithstanding the suspension of the rules to take final action if the motions for reconsideration are otherwise timely and in order. Reconsideration of amendments under this rule has the same priority as to order of action as to amend under rule 63.

(7) Whenever a proposal is returned from the assembly, the governor, or elsewhere for further action pursuant to the senate's request for the return, motions for reconsideration necessarily incident to opening the proposal 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 is not subject to a motion for reconsideration.

(8) A motion for reconsideration, once entered, may only be withdrawn by the member making the motion, and only within the time when 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 may not be renewed but, if carried, subsequent motions for reconsideration of the same action are in order.

[(1) am. 1979 S.Res. 3]

[(1), (2) and (5) to (9) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(3), (6), (7) and (8) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 68. Questions to be decided without debate and not placed on table. 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, are decided without debate and may not be placed on the table. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for any of the questions named in this rule, and pending the motion, is decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[am. 2009 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 69. Privileged motion or resolution. Except as provided in rule 90, a motion or resolution relating to the organization or proceedings of the senate, or to any of its officers, members, or

committees, is privileged in that it need not lie over for consideration, but may be taken up immediately unless referred to the calendar or committee. Any such resolution shall be read at length unless copies of the full text of the resolution have been distributed to the members.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[am. 2009 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2013 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 70. Division of question. (1) A 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 remains for the decision of the senate. A motion to delete and substitute is indivisible, but a motion to delete being lost does not preclude an amendment or a motion to delete and substitute. Division of action directly upon the substance of a proposal, as to pass, advance to a 3rd reading, indefinitely postpone, or any equivalent, which division may be accomplished by an amendment, are not permitted under this rule.

(2) A bill vetoed in its entirety by the governor may not be divided. When a bill has been vetoed in part and the senate considers a specific item for passage notwithstanding the objections of the governor, any member may request that the item be divided. The item may be divided on request by a member if:

(a) The request proposes to so divide the item that each separate proposition, if passed notwithstanding the objections of the governor, will result in a complete and workable law regardless of the action taken on any other part of the original item.

(b) It is the opinion of the presiding officer that the item involves distinct and independent propositions capable of division and that the division will not be unduly complex.

(3) When a bill has been vetoed in part the committee on senate organization may, by a resolution offered under rule 17 (2), propose to schedule a specific part as a special order. When appropriate, the resolution may divide the part into one or more independent propositions and dependent propositions. The proposed division must include at least one separate proposition that, if passed notwithstanding the objections of the governor, will result in a complete and workable law regardless of the action taken on any other part of the original part. The presiding officer shall first put the question on the independent proposition. The question on any proposition dependent thereon may be put only if the independent

proposition has been passed notwithstanding the objections of the governor.

*[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(2) and (3) cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 71. Putting question. All questions may be put in this form: “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.

SENATE RULE 72. Ayes and noes. (1) The ayes and noes may be ordered by the 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.

(2) Members shall remain in their seats and may not be disturbed by any other person while the ayes and noes are being called.

(3) A request for a roll call is not in order after the result of the vote has been announced.

[(1) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 73. Every member to vote. (1) All members present when a question is put shall vote as their names are called. For a special cause the senate may excuse a member from voting, but it is not in order for a member to be excused after the senate has commenced voting.

(2) 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, with the vote being counted in the outcome.

[(2) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 73m. Missed roll calls. (1) A member who does not vote during a roll call on a proposal may request unanimous consent to have his or her vote included in that roll after the roll is closed, if all of the following apply:

- (a) The request does not interrupt another roll call.
- (b) The request is made no later than the start of the 2nd succeeding roll call.
- (c) The member’s vote, if included, will not change the result of the roll call.

(2) If sub. (1) precludes a member from making a request or if the request is objected to, the member may request unanimous consent to have the journal reflect how the member would have voted had he or she

been in his or her seat when the roll call was taken. A member may not interrupt a roll call to make a request under this subsection.

*[cr. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(1)(b) am. 2015 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 74. Explanation of vote not allowed. Explanation by a member of his or her vote, at the time of the calling of the member's name, is not allowed.

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 or pursuant to rule 13 may, within one week after returning, instruct the chief clerk in writing 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, the statement of position is void and the member shall cast his or her vote as required under rule 73.

*[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 21]
[am. 2009 S.Res. 2]*

Chapter 7: LIMITING DEBATE

SENATE RULE 76. Scheduling time limits for debate. (1) Time limits and schedules for debate may be designated in the manner described in sub. (2). The time limits may be rejected or modified by majority vote of the members present, but this question is not debatable. The schedules and time limits shall be announced by the presiding officer immediately upon being presented. Promptly at the expiration of the time allotted, the presiding officer shall put the question.

(2) Time limits and schedules for debate may be designated under sub. (1) by any of the following means:

- (a) By the committee on senate organization.
- (b) Jointly by the majority leader and the minority leader, if the committee on senate organization does not object.
- (c) By the presiding officer, if the majority leader and the minority leader do not object.

*[am. 1987 S.Res. 2, 1989 S.Res. 3, 1993 S.Res. 3]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(1) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(2) cr. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(1) am. 2009 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 77. Voting immediately; time limit on debate. (1) When any matter is under consideration any member may move that the senate vote immediately on the current question. The motion is not debatable and if carried by a majority the subsidiary question then pending before the senate shall be put to a vote without debate. If a motion is made under this subsection the question is: "Shall the senate vote immediately on the current question?" If the motion carries, the effect is to end the debate on the current question then before the senate and bring the senate to a vote on the current question. A motion to table is not in order after a motion under this subsection has been made. A motion that carries under this subsection does not prevent the offering of amendments or substitute amendments to the main question after the vote is taken on the current question.

(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 is subject to amendment, which also is decided without debate.

(3) When a matter is under consideration a member may move that the senate vote immediately on the main question. The motion is not debatable and if carried by a majority the main question then pending before the senate shall be put to a vote without debate. If a motion is made under this subsection the question is: "Shall the senate vote immediately on the main question?" If the motion carries, the effect is to end the debate on the question then before the senate and bring the senate to a vote on the main question. Amendments or substitute amendments may be offered, but not debated, and shall be considered immediately. A motion to table the proposal to which the main question relates is not in order after a motion under this subsection has been made.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(title), (1) and (3) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 79. But one motion to reconsider in order; main question may remain before the senate. After a motion under rule 77 (1) or (3) has carried, only one motion to reconsider is in order. If the motion to reconsider carries, the main question shall remain as the question before the senate, in the same stage of proceedings as before the motion under rule 77 (1) or (3) was made.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 80. But one call of the senate in order. After a motion to vote immediately on the main question has carried but before the vote is taken, one call of the senate is in order; but after proceedings under the call

have been once dispensed with, or after a majority lifts the call, a call is not in order before the vote on the main question.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

Chapter 8: CALL OF THE SENATE

SENATE RULE 81. Call of the senate. (1) Five senators may make a call of the senate and thereby require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

(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 is not in order once the senate is under call on any other question.

[(2) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 82. Putting question. (1) On a call of the senate being moved, the presiding officer shall say: "It requiring 5 senators to make a call of the senate, those in favor of the call shall rise." And, if a sufficient number rise, the call shall be thereby ordered without debate.

(2) When a motion for a call of the senate fails of the support of the necessary 5 members, and announcement of that fact is made, a 2nd motion for a call on the same question is not in order unless other business intervenes.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 83. Doors to be closed. A call of the senate being ordered, the sergeant at arms shall close the doors, and members may not leave the chamber, but the public may come and go under such regulations as the sergeant at arms finds necessary.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 84. Sergeant to bring in absentees. The chief clerk shall immediately call the roll of the members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and, if directed by the presiding officer, entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent with leave and who are absent without leave. The chief clerk shall furnish the sergeant at arms with a list of those who are absent without leave, and the sergeant at arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees. In exercising his or her responsibilities under this rule, the

sergeant at arms may request the assistance of any law enforcement officer in this state.

[am. 2011 S.Res. 3]
[am. 2015 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 85. Transacting business while under call. (1) **GENERAL RULE.** While the senate is under call, business may not be transacted with reference to the current question on which the call is made except to receive and act upon the report of the sergeant at arms, to act on a motion to raise one or more calls, to adjourn, or to adjourn to a time certain. If the presiding officer determines during a call that all members who were absent without leave are present, the presiding officer may transact business on the current question on which the call is made without lifting the call. 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 matters before the senate and to recess includes matters under call.

(2) **CONCURRENT CALLS.** While the senate is under call, a concurrent call may be ordered on any other business before the senate except on a motion for a leave of absence for a member or a motion to dispense with further proceedings under a call.

(3) **OTHER BUSINESS.** Other business may be conducted by those present as if there were no call.

(4) **SUCCESSIVE CALLS ON SAME QUESTION; INTERVENING BUSINESS.** Successive calls on the same question are in order if any other action on pending business has intervened between calls of the senate.

(5) **RAISING CALL.** A motion to raise one or more calls takes precedence over every other motion, except a motion to adjourn. The affirmative vote of a majority of those 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. 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 is not under call, but the call of the senate may again be ordered in the same manner as provided in this rule.

(7) **GRANTING LEAVE UNDER CALL.** Absent members may be granted leave during a call of the senate by majority vote of members present. Leave cannot be 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.

[(1), (5) to (7) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(5) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(7) am. 2009 S.Res. 2]

[(1) am. 2015 S.Res. 2]

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 the report is determined by ayes and noes. The call may not be raised unless a majority of those present vote in favor of the motion. If the report is not accepted, the sergeant at arms shall proceed to a completion of the duties under rule 84.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 87. Call raised when absentees present and business disposed of. The call ends when the sergeant at arms reports that all who were absent without leave are present and the business, pending when the call was made, is disposed of.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[r.rc. 2015 S.Res. 2]

Chapter 9: EMPLOYEES

SENATE RULE 88. Employment and supervision of senate employees. (1) The committee on senate organization has general supervision and direction over all employees of the senate and may supervise or assign supervision over employees as it considers proper to the chief clerk, to the sergeant at arms, or to members.

(2) On recommendation of the respective appointing officers, the committee on senate organization shall allocate the number of employees of the senate within the limits established by the staffing pattern then in force and the duties and responsibilities assigned to each employee. The chief clerk shall assign each position to the proper pay range.

(3) Employees may not be allowed compensation except for such time as they are in attendance, except when absent with leave granted by their superior officers. Employees are not exempt from this provision on any day of the week. All 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 direct.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(1) and (3) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(2) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 89. **Certification of payroll.** The chief clerk shall certify to the department of administration the names of all persons employed in the senate and the amounts respectively due them.

[am. 1995 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

Chapter 10: RULES

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 is taken by ayes and noes. 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 biennial session, any resolution to change the senate rules must lay over one week.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 91. **Suspending rules.** Senate rules may be suspended by the senate by vote of two-thirds of the members present. The vote is determined by ayes and noes unless unanimous consent is given.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 92. **Continuity of senate rules.** Senate rules are effective until amended or repealed by the senate. Senate rules remain in force at the beginning of a succeeding biennial session until superseded by rules adopted by the senate in the succeeding biennial session of the legislature.

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 93. **Special or extraordinary sessions.** Unless otherwise provided by the senate for a specific special or extraordinary session, the rules of the senate adopted for the biennial session, with the following modifications, apply to each special session called by the governor and to each extraordinary session called by the senate and

assembly organization committees or called by a joint resolution approved by both houses:

(1) Except as provided in sub. (1d), a proposal or amendment may not be considered unless it accomplishes the special purposes for which the special session was convened or the business specified in the action authorizing the extraordinary session. Notwithstanding rule 46 (6), any proposal that is adversely and finally disposed of for the biennial session may be revived by specific inclusion in the action authorizing an extraordinary session, provided that the proposal had not failed a vote of concurrence or passage in the senate. Any proposal revived under this subsection is considered to be at the same stage of the proceedings as it had attained upon being adversely and finally disposed of.

(1d) Resolutions offering commendations, congratulations, or condolences, memorializing congress or an individual, or affecting senate or legislative rules or proceedings, and nominations for appointments 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 those enumerated in the governor’s call for a special session. All such matters may be considered during any extraordinary session. All such matters are not subject to sub. (1p).

(1p) A senate proposal may not be considered unless it is recommended to be introduced, offered, or considered by the committee on senate organization, the senate committee on finance, the joint committee on finance, the joint committee on legislative organization, or by the joint committee on employment relations.

(2) A notice of a committee meeting is not required other than posting on the legislative bulletin board.

(3) The daily calendar is in effect immediately upon posting on the legislative bulletin boards. The calendar need not be distributed.

(4) Any point of order shall be decided within one hour.

(5) A motion may not be entertained to postpone action to a day or time certain.

(6) Any motion to advance a proposal and any motion to message a proposal to the assembly may be adopted by a majority of those present and voting.

[cr. 1983 S.Res. 4]

[(intro.) am. 1989 S.Res. 3]

[(1) and (3) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[(1) to (3) and (5) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(intro.), (1), (1p) and (6) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(1d) (from rule 33 (3)) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

*[(intro.), (1), (1d), (1p) and (2) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(1d) and (2) am. 2015 S.Res. 2]*

SENATE RULE 94. Publishing of senate rules. (3) (a) Within one week after the adoption of a resolution significantly changing the senate rules, the chief clerk shall direct the distribution of a new pamphlet incorporating the entire text of the senate rules as affected by 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, a resolution amending the senate rules may be engrossed and duplicated for distribution.

[rn. from S.Rule 93 by 1983 S.Res. 4]

[am. 1987 S.Res. 3]

[(3)(a) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[(3) am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

Chapter 11: MISCELLANEOUS

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.

[rn. from S.Rule 94 by 1983 S.Res. 4]

[am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 95m. Governor's veto message. The governor's veto message shall be read at length unless copies of the document have been distributed to the members.

[cr. 2009 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 96. Fiscal estimates. (1) The committee on senate organization may request from the legislative fiscal bureau an original fiscal estimate on a 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.

(1m) The chairperson of any committee may request from the legislative fiscal bureau an original fiscal estimate on a bill if the fiscal

estimate on the bill is not completed by the state agency assigned to prepare the fiscal estimate before the 5th day after the deadline specified under joint rule 42 (3).

(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 does 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) does not delay consideration of the bill.

[cr. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(1m) cr. 2007 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 97. Space assignments. At the commencement of each biennial session, the committee on senate organization shall assign to each member the seat to be occupied by that member during the biennial session. The schedule of room assignments to members and committees, and the schedule of meetings of standing committees, shall follow the schedule of the previous biennial session unless changed by vote of the committee on senate organization.

[rn. from S.Rule 96 by 1983 S.Res. 4]
[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

SENATE RULE 97m. Use of committee rooms and legislative staff for certain meetings. A member may not hold in a committee room a meeting of a formally constituted group or caucus that was not created by the committee on senate organization, other than a meeting of a partisan caucus, or receive staff assistance at such a meeting from the office of the sergeant at arms or a legislative service agency, unless the meeting is approved by the committee on senate organization. Requests for assistance from the office of the sergeant at arms or a legislative service agency for meetings in a committee room with constituent groups does not require approval from the committee on senate organization.

[cr. 2017 S.Res. 2]

SENATE RULE 98. Citations on behalf of the senate; joint citations.

(1) A member may sponsor a citation on behalf of the senate to a particular person, group, or organization or to commemorate a particular event or occasion as specified in the citation. Citations may be issued during any floorperiod, during any committee work period, or during the interim period of committee work. Citations are issued without formal approval by vote of the senate.

(1m) Citations may be used in place of resolutions for commendations, congratulations, and condolences of persons, groups, or organizations or to give recognition to unusual and important events or occasions, except that the use of citations may not be abused. The committee on senate organization may more specifically interpret this 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.

(3) The president and chief clerk shall sign a citation on behalf of the senate. If so signed, it is considered approved by the senate and shall be so recorded in the journal. The issuing senator, and any cosponsor, may also sign the citation. 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 must be prepared on an artistic form, must first be approved by the committee on senate organization, must be suitable for framing, and must 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

STATE CAPITOL
Madison, Wisconsin

.....

(Date)

.....

(President)

.....

(Chief Clerk)

(5) A proposed citation 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 examine the proposed citation for its compliance with joint rule 7. Upon approval by the president and the chief clerk, the citations are considered approved by the senate and shall be so recorded in the journal. If the president or chief clerk refuses to approve a proposed citation, the committee on senate organization may require the president and chief clerk to approve it. A written committee report is not necessary.

[rn. from S.Rule 97 by 1983 S.Res. 4]

[(4) am. 1995 S.Res. 2]

[am. 2001 S.Res. 2]

[(1), (1m), (3) and (4)(intro.) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]

[(3) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]

[(title) am. 2009 S.Res. 2]

[(5) rn. from S.Rule 34 (4) 2009 S.Res. 2]

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 [see also subs. (16) and (54)].

(4) **AMENDMENT:** A suggested alteration in a proposal or amendment, often referred to as a simple amendment in distinction to a substitute amendment, which is 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 a quorum.

(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, or that becomes law without the signature of the governor, before becoming effective.

(8) **CALENDAR:** The agenda for a 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.

(14m) **COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE:** A committee of representatives to the assembly and of senators, appointed to resolve differences on a specific 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 [see also subs. (3) and (54)].

(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, certified as elected in the last general election, omitting those who have subsequently 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 senate action.

(27m) **EXTRAORDINARY SESSION:** The convening of the legislature by the assembly and senate committees on organization or by joint resolution of the legislature to accomplish the business specified in the action calling the session.

(28) **FISCAL ESTIMATE:** A memorandum pursuant to joint rules 41 to 50, 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 a 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 POSTPONEMENT:** A motion to kill a proposal in its house of origin for a biennial session.

(36) **INTRODUCTION:** The formal presentation of a bill before one of the houses [see also sub. (50m)].

(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 the 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 proceedings 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 a 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) **MANUAL:** 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 meeting of the senate.

(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, amendment, or action of the other.

(50m) **OFFER:** The formal presentation of a joint resolution, resolution, substitute amendment, amendment, or motion before a house [see also sub. (36)].

(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, which permits the absent member to influence the outcome of a vote.

(53) **PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY:** A request for an explanation of a legislative rule or proceeding.

(53m) **PARTISAN CAUCUS:** A conference convened by 2 or more members of a political party to discuss business related to the organization or agenda of that party within the legislature or to discuss any matter pending in or proposed for introduction in the legislature. To facilitate bipartisan cooperation, the members who convened the conference may permit members of another political party to attend.

(54) **PASSAGE:** Final approval in the first house of a bill introduced in that house if referring to action of one house and final approval of both houses of a bill introduced in either house if referring to action of both houses [see also subs. (3) and (16)].

(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 until the return of the president or until a president is elected.

(57p) **PRESIDING OFFICER:** The person presiding over the senate or assembly in daily session [see also subs. (11), (57d), and (57m)].

(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 or assembly and its members 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 senate membership, unless otherwise required by the state constitution.

(63) **RECESS:** A temporary suspension of business during a roll call day.

(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 biennial session until the final adjournment of the biennial session.

(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 1g) 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 on a proposal so as to enable the house to again consider a proposal from a given stage. When a motion to rescind prevails, the house resumes its consideration of a proposal at the stage indicated in the motion.

(71) **RESOLUTION:** A proposal: expressing the opinion of one of the houses; changing the rules of one of the houses; or confirming a nomination for appointment.

(73) **ROLL CALL DAY:** A legislative day on which a 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, parlor, 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 biennial or special 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.”

[cr. 2001 S.Res. 2]
[(3), (4), (5), (7), (16), (20), (27), (27m), (28), (33), (35), (36), (40), (48), (50), (50m), (52), (53), (54), (57m), (59), (62), (63), (66), (70), (71) and (79) am. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(57p) cr. 2003 S.Res. 3]
[(27m) am. 2005 S.Res. 2]
[(53m) cr. 2009 S.Res. 2]
[(77) am. 2013 S.Res. 3]

Alphabetical Index

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Senate Rule

A

Absence:

- call of the senate 81 (1)
- committee members not to be absent 23
- granting of leave under call 85 (7)
- leave of absence, members 16
- members absent or not voting reported by chief clerk 72 (1)
- missed roll calls 73m
- motion to grant leave not debatable 68
- number smaller than a quorum may compel
 - attendance of 15, 81 (1)
- penalties 13n
- position on issue, statement of, by absent member 75
- temporary absence of president, president pro tem,
 - temporary presiding officer 2
- under call of senate, prior leave expires upon return 85 (7)

Absentees during call, names to be read and entered

- in journal 84

Act (definition) 99 (1)

Adjourn (definition) 99 (2)

Adjournment:

- call of senate expires as the result of, may be renewed 85 (6)
- call of senate superseded by motion for 85 (1), (5)
- honors, under 15th order of business 17 (1)(o)
- is 16th order of business 17 (1)(p)
- member's limit to speak twice on question
 - continues through adjournment 59
- motion to adjourn always in order, exceptions 64
- motion to adjourn amendable only as to time 63 (1)(b)
- motion to adjourn not debatable, may not be tabled 68
- pending motion or question is lost by 59
- precedence of motion for 63, 64
- smaller number than quorum may adjourn 15, 85 (6)

Administrative rules, committee for review of

(see also ss. 13.56 and 13.565 stats.) 20 (3)

bill to suspend rule, how placed in committee on

senate organization 41 (1)(d)

objection by standing committee to proposed rule, president refers to JCRAR	46 (2)(am)
report concerning action (or inaction) on proposed rule	27 (2)
senate committee (JCRAR) may return proposal referred by senate	20 (3)(b)
Administrative rules, review of:	
bill to suspend proposed administrative rule: reference to calendar after 30 days	41 (1)(d)
notice and report referred to committee by president	46 (2)(am)
objection by standing committee to proposed rule, president refers to JCRAR	46 (2)(am)
report concerning action (or inaction) on proposed rule	17 (1)(f), 27 (2)
rereference to different standing committee	46 (2)(b)
Admission to senate floor:	
contestants for seats admitted to	12
correspondents of news media admitted, limited to press lobby while senate meeting in session; recording by	11 (5), (7)
denied to person engaged in defeating or promoting legislation	11 (3), (4)
disturbance on, and clearing of members and others	13
floor access limited to governor, lieutenant governor, members of legislature, certain senate staff	11 (1)
invitees of committee on senate organization admitted to	11 (6)
legislative employees, admitted to staff lobby while performing their duties	11 (2)
staff lobby access granted to state officers, members of congress, supreme court justices, former legislators, and others	11 (2)
Admittance to senate spaces	13r
Adoption (definition)	99 (3)
Adverse disposition:	
committee recommendation controls question	55
joint resolution for all pending business, includes business under call	85 (1)
motion not permitted twice on same day at same stage of proposal	66
Adverse and final disposition:	46 (6)
proposal not to be renewed in senate in same session	33 (2)
Advice and consent of senate	22

Advisement, presiding office may take point of order under	56m (2), (2m), (3)
Amend, precedence of motion to	63 (1)(n)
Amendable stage in consideration of proposal	37, 47 (1)
revival of amendment not reported by committee	27 (3)
Amendment (definition)	99 (4)
Amendments:	
adoption of, does not change question	55
adoption of, prior distribution of copies required	34 (2)
amendment to, must be germane to both amendment and proposal	50 (4)
assembly amendment to senate proposal: not to be referred to committee	41 (2)
coauthors, cosponsors not to be changed while sitting in session	17 (5)
committee, treated same as other	53
considered only on 2nd reading	47 (1)
constitution, to 2nd consideration, how to amend; <i>see</i> Joint Rule 57 (2)	
distribution of	34 (2), 46 (5)
executive veto, bill not amendable	47 (5)
form and substance	49, 50
germaneness of	50
identical in effect with one previously offered to same proposal	50 (6)(a)
in 3rd or higher degree prohibited	51
legislative reference bureau to put in proper form	49
motion for main question, pending and new amendments considered immediately without debate	77 (3)
not distributed, to be read at length	48
not permitted on motion to raise a call	85 (5)
offered for purpose of being reproduced, form and contents	46 (5)
offered from floor	49
offering of, after main question is ordered, permitted	77 (3)
on 3rd reading, bill reengrossed	40
order of action on	47 (4)
question, not changed by amendment adoption	55
reading to members, required unless distributed	48
received from assembly for concurrence	18 (1)
rejection recommended by committee or not adopted, not reported	27 (3)
remain in jacket envelope regardless of action	27 (5)
report of committee of conference, may not be amended, <i>see</i> Joint Rule 3 (3)	

revival permitted for amendments not adopted	
by committee	27 (3)
speaking on	53
substitute, considered only on 2nd reading	47 (1)
substitute, <i>see</i> Substitute amendment	
Announcements, adjournment honors, and remarks under special privilege:	
15th order of business	17 (1)(o)
Appeal:	
by a member, speaking on, only once, not to exceed	
5 minutes	56m (1)
debatable	56m (1)
decision of presiding officer subject to, by member	56m (1)
definition	99 (5)
judgment of the senate	56m (4)
nondebatable, when	68
Appointment, nomination for:	
action on, not subject to reconsideration	22 (2), 67 (7)
may be considered in any session	22 (1)
proceedings	22
rereference to different standing committee	46 (2)(c)
vote on confirmation by ayes and noes, entered	
on journal	22 (2)
Appointment to committee:	
committee of conference members, by president	20m
proportional representation on committee	20 (2)(c)
special committee, by chairperson of committee	
on senate organization	21
standing committee, by chairperson of	
committee on senate organization	20 (2)
Assembly:	
amendment by assembly to senate proposal or amendment,	
considered main proposition	51
bills may be considered even if identical to rejected	
senate bill	33 (2)
messages from	17 (1)(h), 18 (1)
messages to	42
Assistant chief clerk, duties and powers	5 (3)
Assistant majority leader:	
member of committee on senate organization	20 (1)(a) 3
Assistant minority leader:	
member of committee on senate organization	20 (1)(a) 5
Attendance, roll call taken under first order	
of business	15, 17 (1)(a)
Attestation of documents by chief clerk	44

Attire, appropriate, men to wear coats 8 (1)

Attorney general, opinion of, date requested and
received entered in history file 30 (3)(c)

Ayes and noes, *see also* Roll Call, **Quick Finder**:

 appeal from decision of presiding officer (roll call vote) . . . 56m (4)

 attendance roll call entered in journal 15

 call of the senate:

 adjournment under call 85 (6)

 roll called on motion for 84

 vote to raise 85 (5)

 clerk not to be interrupted during calling of 8 (3)

 committee of the whole, not in order in 19

 confirmation of appointments 22 (2)

 demand for, not in order after voice vote

 result announced 72 (3)

 governor’s or state superintendent’s nomination for

 appointment 22 (2)

 journal entry of 72 (1)

 loitering, visiting at podium, prohibited during roll call 8 (3)

 main question, motion 77 (3)

 member arriving late, may have question stated 73 (2)

 members not to leave seats nor be disturbed

 during calling of 8 (3)

 membership presently serving, majority required

 for quorum 15, 39

 presiding officer may order on any vote 72 (1)

 proposal’s relating clause to be entered in journal 32

 quorum is of membership presently serving 15, 39

 rules (senate):

 repealing, creating, or amending (majority of

 membership presently serving) 90

 suspending (two-thirds of members present) 91

 voice vote (definition) 99 (94)

 when demanded by one-sixth of members,

see art. IV-20, Wis. Con. 72 (1)

B

Beverages, not to be consumed in senate chamber 8 (4)

Bill (definition) 99 (7)

Bill or resolution:

 amendment, consideration of, in order only upon

 2nd reading 47 (1)

 amendment, legislative reference bureau

 prepares, exception 49

 amendment, reengrossed if amended on 3rd reading 40

coauthors, cosponsors not to be changed while sitting in session	17 (5)
confidentiality of bills pending referral	46 (2)(a)
copies to be available one day before action	34 (1)
corrections of minor clerical errors in, by chief clerk	31 (1)
date of hearing on, to be entered in history file	30 (3)(a)
day bill presented to governor recorded in journal	43
distributed at least one day before action	34 (1)
division of question, motion for, not permitted when purpose can be accomplished by amendment	70
division of partial veto	70 (2), (3)
enabling or enacting clause lacking, inserted by chief clerk	31 (2)
engrossing	37 (3), 40
engrossing and enrolling supervised by chief clerk	5 (2)(b), 43
enrolled bill, journal records date presented to governor	43
enrolling, performed by legislative reference bureau	43
errors in, chief clerk authorized to correct minor	31 (1)
filing of proposals	30
copies must be in jacket envelope	29
jacket envelopes not to be filed if folded or rolled	30 (1)
notations in history file by chief clerk	30 (2), (3)
handwritten changes prohibited in copies prepared by legislative reference bureau	33 (1)
hearings required	18 (1m)
identical with one already rejected not allowed, exceptions	33 (2)
introduction of	17 (1)(c), 33 (1), 45, 46
jacket envelope	30 (1)
to contain all amendments regardless of action	27 (5)
journal, references to by number, relating clause	32
jurisdiction over, while in committee	25 (2)
legislative reference bureau prepares all proposals for introduction	33 (1)
messaging delayed for reconsideration period	42 (1)
messaging immediately under suspension of rules	42
offering of resolutions	33 (1), 45
orders of business	17
position of on calendar, when reconsideration motion pending	38 (2)
presentation of	44m, 46 (1)
privileged resolutions	69
considered immediately	45

- joint, messaged immediately 42
- readings, 3 separate 35
 - amendments considered only on 2nd reading 47 (1)
 - committee on senate organization builds 2nd reading
 - calendar 18 (1)
 - committee reference on first reading 36
 - constitutional amendments, required on joint
 - resolutions for 35
 - ordering to 3rd reading 18 (5), 37 (1)
 - third reading 38
 - two readings on same day prohibited 35
- reconsideration period, messaging delayed for 42 (1)
- reengrossed, if amended on 3rd reading 40
- reference to committee:
 - by president 36 (1)
 - chief clerk advises president 46 (2)(a)
 - made on first reading of proposal 36
 - simultaneous reference to joint survey committee 36 (2)(c)
- rereference generally, when in order 41 (1)
- rereference of administrative rule 46 (2)(b)
- rereference of bill or resolution 46 (2)(c)
- signed by president and attested by chief
 - clerk after enrolling 44
- simultaneous reference to joint survey committee 36 (2)(c)
- special session, *see* Special session
- withdrawing from committee 41 (1)(a)

Bulletin of proceedings, preparation,
see also Joint Rules 76 to 78 22 (2)

Business, *see also* Order of business:

- for quorum on passage of “fiscal bills”,
see Joint Rule 11 (2)
- in committees, proceedings 25 (1)
- orders of 17 (1)
- other business while under call 85 (3)
- quorum, is of the membership presently
 - serving required 15, 39
- roll call, quorum required before proceeding to 15
- special orders 17 (2), (3), 70 (3)
- under call of senate, business on which call
 - imposed stops 85 (1)
- unfinished, of the senate 18 (4)

C

- Calendar:
 - committee, schedule of activities 26

contents determined by committee on	
senate organization	18 (1)
daily, general rules	18
definition	99 (8)
furnished to members at least 18 hours ahead	
of scheduled action on	18 (1)
exception for special and extraordinary sessions	93 (3)
orders of business on	17 (1)
second reading, calendar prepared by committee	
on senate organization	18 (1)
special orders	17 (2), (3), 70 (3)
unfinished, taken up after 9th order of current day	18 (4)
Call of the roll, <i>see</i> Roll call	
Call of the senate (or “Call of the house”)	81 to 87
absentees, sergeant to bring in	84
adjourn, or adjourn to a certain time permitted	85 (1)
adjourn or recess, motion takes precedence	85 (5)
assistance of law enforcement officers	84
concurrent calls	85 (2)
definition	99 (9)
doors closed during	83
ended by adjournment, may be renewed	85 (6)
ended when all members present or absent with	
leave and pending business is disposed of	87
in order on any motion or question before the senate,	
including motion to adjourn (exception)	81 (2)
insufficient seconds, renewal only after	
intervening business	82 (2)
intervening business, another call permitted on	
same question	85 (4)
motion to raise call not amendable	85 (5)
moved as any other motion, in order anytime	
before vote is commenced	81 (2)
not debatable	68, 82 (1)
only one call in order on main question	80
other business, while under, in order	85 (3)
purposes	81
putting question for	82 (1)
raising call, motion carried by majority of members	
then present	85 (5), 87
renewal of, in order only if other business intervened	82 (2)
report of sergeant, accepting	86
seconding by 5 members required	82
successive calls	80, 85 (4)
transacting business while under	85 (1), (3)

- vote to raise, majority of members then
 - present carries 85 (5)
- Cancellation of public hearing (immediately
 - notify chief clerk) 25 (1)
- Certificate under Joint Rule 7, examined for
 - compliance with 98 (5)
 - citation on behalf of the senate 98
- Certification or citation (definition) 99 (10)
- Chair (definition) 99 (11)
- Chairperson of committee:
 - designated by majority leader (chairperson of
 - committee on senate organization) 20 (2)(a)
 - determines whether to hold committee hearing 25 (1)
 - files list of scheduled hearings with chief clerk by
 - Monday of preceding week 26
 - joint committees have cochairpersons,
 - see* Joint Rule 22 and s. 13.45 (4m), stats.
 - joint hearings, *see* Joint Rule 21
 - may agree to rereference of proposal or appointment 46 (2)(c)
 - notifies chief clerk of scheduled hearing 26
 - signs committee reports 27 (1)
- Chamber, senate:
 - admission to 11
 - audio, video recordings 11 (7)
 - definition 99 (77)
 - disorderly member may be removed 13
 - doors closed when senate under call 83
 - open for use of members, when 6 (2)(f)
 - recording proceedings 11 (7)
- Chief clerk, *see also* Wis. Con. XIII-6; ss. 13.15 to 13.17, stats.:
 - administrative rule, withdrawn from standing committee:
 - journal entry 27 (4)(b)
 - attests to warrants, writs, and subpoenas 44
 - bulletin of proceedings, supervises preparation of,
 - see also* Joint Rules 76 and 78
 - corrections to proposals, entered in journal 31 (3)
 - definition 99 (12)
 - duties in general, term of office, assistant 5
 - election, *see also* s. 13.15 (1), stats. and art. IV-30, Wis. Con.
 - enrolling bills, procedure 43
 - errors in proposals, authorized to correct minor 31 (1)
 - payroll for persons employed by senate, certifies 89
 - permits no records to be taken from custody
 - of that office 5 (2)(d)
 - presides temporarily 5 (4)

proposals, when recorded in journal	46 (1)(b)
reads amendments not yet distributed	48
records in journal date enrolled bill is submitted	
to governor	43
records status of executive appointments	22 (2)
referral of proposals to committee, advises president	46 (2)(a)
removal, resignation	5 (1)
report used in lieu of first reading	36 (1m)(a)
senate payroll, certifies	89
specifies documents placed in jacket envelope	30 (2)
superintends journal preparation and engrossing	
and enrolling of bills and joint resolutions	5 (2)
supervises sergeant at arms	6 (3)
Citation (definition)	99 (10)
Citation on behalf of the senate	98
Clerical corrections to proposals	31
Coats to be worn while senate sitting in session	8 (1)
Committee:	
absence of members from senate while senate sitting in	
session, prohibited except for members of	
committees of conference	23
action relating to, privileged motion or resolution	69
actions of succeeding committee	27 (6)
administrative rules review by standing committee:	
objection by standing committee to proposed rule,	
president refers to JCRAR	46 (2)(am)
report concerning action (or inaction) on	
proposed rule	17 (1)(f), 27 (2)
rereference of proposed rule to different	
standing committee	46 (2)(b)
amendments offered by	53
audio, recording, video	11 (7)
behavior in meeting rooms	25 (5)
bill to suspend proposed administrative rule: reference	
to calendar after 30 days	41 (1)(d)
bills withdrawn from	41 (1)
business in, chairperson to schedule hearing	
early in session	25 (1)
business in, matters within sole jurisdiction of the	
majority of committee	25 (2)
business reported from, to committee on senate	
organization	18 (1)
cancellation of hearing (immediately notify	
chief clerk)	25 (1)(c)

candidates for appointments, to pass on
 qualifications of 22 (1)

chairperson (definition) 99 (13)

chief clerk specifies documents which may be
 placed in jacket envelope by 30 (2)

committee of conference, members appointed
 by president 20m

committee of conference member may be
 absent while senate sitting in session 23

executive action (definition) 99 (14)

finance, joint (*see also* ss. [13.09](#) to [13.095](#), [13.10](#)
 to [13.11](#), stats.) 20 (4)

 hearing, notice of 25 (1), 26, 93 (2)

 rereferral to 41 (1)(e)

 senate committee may return proposal
 referred by senate 20 (4)(b)

 hearing, notice of unIntroduced legislation 25 (1)(c)

 hearings held, dates recorded in history file 30 (3)(a)

 hearings, notice of 26

 hearings required 18 (1m)

 jurisdiction over matters referred to 25 (2)

 meetings, proceedings 25

 members: must be present for voting; exception
 for teleconference 24

 members not to be absent while senate sitting in session,
 except members of committees of conference 23

 minority party senators, nominations to 20 (2)(b)

 motion to commit or refer to, precedence of 63 (1)(j), (k)

 notice and report concerning administrative rule,
 reference to 46 (2)(am)

 notice of public hearing or cancellation,
 concerning proposal or other business 25 (1), 26, 93 (2)

 objection by standing committee to proposed rule,
 president refers to JCRAR 46 (2)(am)

 report concerning action (or inaction) on
 proposed rule 17 (1)(g), 27 (2)

 rereference to different standing committee 46 (2)(b)

 proportional representation on 20 (2)(c)

 proposals withdrawn from 41 (1)

 questions relating to reconsideration, vetoes, or
 concurrence in amendments, not referred to 41 (2)

 quorum 24

 ranking minority member 20 (2)(d)

 reconsideration of action by 24

 recording proceedings 11 (7)

reference or rereference of proposal to	41 (1), 63 (1)(j), (k)
report (majority)	27
form of	27 (1)
minority	28
omits amendments not recommended for adoption	27 (3)
order of business	17 (1)(d)
places proposal in committee on senate organization for 2nd reading calendar	18 (3)
referred to 2nd reading calendar	18 (3)
without recommendation	27 (4)(a)
rereference of proposal to, committee may act without reconsidering former actions	24
rooms assigned to	97
rooms, restricted use by certain groups or caucuses	97m
schedule of activities, <i>see also</i> Joint Rule 75	26, 93 (2)
scheduled hearings	25
senate organization . 17 (2), 18, 20 (7), 41 (1)(e), 65 (2), 88, 95–98 business withdrawn from, to calendar	41 (1)(c)
senate rules apply to committee procedures	25 (6)
special	21
standing	20
subcommittees: appointment, duties	24
tied vote, report without recommendation	27 (4)(a)
unintroduced legislation, notice	25 (1)(c)
vacancy on, how filled	20 (6)
video, audio recordings	11 (7)
voting by ballot or polling	25 (4)
withdrawing matter from standing committee refers it to committee on senate organization	41 (1)(c)
Committee of conference, <i>see also</i> Joint Rule 3: definition	99 (14m)
members may be absent while senate is sitting in session	23
report, action on	18 (1)
president appoints	20m
Committee of the whole	19
definition	99 (15)
Concurrence (definition)	99 (16)
failure is adverse and final disposition	46 (6)
Concurrence in assembly amendment to senate proposal: question not to be referred to committee	41 (2)
Conduct in the senate chamber: admission to floor	11
audio, video recordings	11 (7)

- ayes and noes, members not to leave seat during
 - calling of 8 (3)
- coauthors, cosponsors not to be changed while
 - sitting in session 17 (5)
- coats to be worn 8 (1)
- disorderly conduct of members and others 13
- eating, tobacco products, reading not permitted 8 (4)
- exceptional words to, taken down in writing 58
- motives, not to questions 56
- presiding officer preserves order and decorum 7 (1)
- proper conduct while presiding officer or member
 - is speaking 8 (2)
- recording proceedings 11 (7)
- sergeant at arms supervises admission to chamber 6 (2)(c)
- video recordings 11 (7)
- Conference committee, *see* Committee of conference 20m, 23
- Confirmation of executive nominations:
 - ayes and noes required 22 (2)
 - may be considered in any session 22 (1)
 - not subject to reconsideration 22 (2), 67 (7)
- Congress, members of, privilege of staff lobby 11 (2)
- Constitutional amendment:
 - second consideration, how to amend, *see* Joint Rule 57 (2)
 - standing committee, requires reference to 36
 - three readings required 35
- Contested seat (definition) 99 (18)
- Contested senate election, floor privilege of contestants 12
- Copies of proposals to be available at least one day
 - before consideration 34
- Corrections in proposals by chief clerk 31
- Current membership determines quorum requirement
 - in most cases; for exceptions, *see* Joint Rule 11 39
 - definition 99 (20)
- Current question, motion for 77
 - call of senate in order once on 80
 - main question remains before senate 79
 - not debatable, may not be tabled 68, 77 (1)
 - not in order in committee of the whole 19
 - precedence of motions for 63

D

Daily calendar, *see* Calendar

Debate:

- call of senate 82 (1)

coauthors, cosponsors, not to be changed while sitting in session	17 (5)
conduct of members prescribed	56
confined to question	56
disorderly conduct by members and others	13
exceptional words in, recording of	58
member may speak:	
on proposal and on each amendment	53
only from assigned place	59
twice on same question	59
motions in order during	63
motions or questions decided without	68
motives, may not question other members	56
not permitted after main question is put, but amendments may still be offered	77 (3)
personal privilege, limitations	60
personalities in, not allowed	56
precluded on all questions by ordering the main question	77 (3)
presiding officer to name first speaker	57
reading briefly from printed material permitted unless objected to	56
recognition of member before proceeding	56
time limits for	76, 77 (2)
what motions or questions decided without	68
Decorum in the senate chamber:	
admission to floor	11, 13
audio, video recordings	11 (7)
eyes and noses, members not to leave seat during calling of	8 (3)
coats to be worn	8 (1)
disorderly conduct by members and others	13
eating, tobacco products, reading not permitted	8 (4)
exceptional words to, taken down in writing	58
president may order removal of member	13
presiding officer preserves order and decorum	7 (1)
proper conduct while presiding officer or member is speaking	8 (2)
recording proceedings	11 (7)
sergeant at arms supervises admission to chamber	6 (2)(c)
Dictionary, Webster's current edition to be used	31 (4)
Dilatory (definition)	99 (22)
Disposal, adverse and final	46 (6)

Disturbance or disorderly conduct, presiding officer may
 order clearing of senate floor and lobby, president
 may order member removed 13

Division of question, members may call for, when 70
 definition 99 (23)
 report of committee of conference not divisible,
see Joint Rule 3 (3)

veto 70 (2), (3)

Documents, signing of by president and attestation
 by chief clerk 44

Drinking, not permitted in chamber 8 (4)

E

Eating, not permitted in chamber 8 (4)

Elected membership (definition) 99 (24)

Election, contested, floor privilege of contestant 12

Election of officers by the senate, *see also* Wis. Con. IV-30,
 ss. 13.02 (1), 13.13, 13.15 (1), 13.18 (1), stats.:

 chief clerk 5
 president, president pro tempore 1
 sergeant at arms 6
 substitute president 2

Employees:

 coats to be worn by 8 (1)
 employment and supervision 88
 of legislature, admitted to senate staff lobby while
 performing their duties 11 (2)
 payroll certification for 89

Enacting clause, inserted by chief clerk when omitted 31 (2)

Engrossed proposal (definition) 99 (25)

Engrossed publication of senate resolution
 amending rules 94 (3)(b)

Engrossed reproduction of amended proposal 30 (3)(d)

Enrolled proposal (definition) 99 (26)

Enrolling bills and resolutions 43

Executive nominations for appointment 22

Explanation of member’s vote, not allowed during roll call 74

Expunge (definition) 99 (27)

Extraordinary or special session, rules modified for 93
 committees permitted to introduce or offer, as
 authorized introduction as offering of, proposals 93 (1p)
 definition 99 (27m)
 proposal within call 93 (1)

F

Filing of proposals	30
Finance; committee on (<i>see also</i> ss. 13.09 to 13.095, 13.10 to 13.11, stats.)	20 (4)
referral to committee on senate organization	41 (1)(e)
senate committee may return proposal referred by senate	20 (4)(b)
First reading of proposals	36
chief clerk's report used in lieu of	36 (1m)(b)
journal record of introduction, on day senate does not meet, constitutes first reading	36 (1m)(b)
simultaneous reference to joint survey committee	36 (2)(c)
Fiscal estimate (definition), <i>see also</i> Joint Rules 41 to 50 and s. 13.093 (2), stats.	99 (28)
Fiscal estimate request to legislative fiscal bureau	96 (1m)
Floor amendment (definition)	99 (30)
Floor leaders, <i>see also</i> Majority leader:	
may schedule time limit for debate	76
members of committee on senate organization	20 (1)
Floor of the senate:	
access to floor	11 (10)
audio, video recordings	11 (7)
contestants for seats admitted to	12
correspondents of news media admitted, limited to press lobby while the senate is sitting in session, recording by	11 (5), (7)
definition	99 (29m)
denied to person engaged in defeating or promoting legislation	11 (3), (4)
display of visual material prohibited	8 (5)
disturbance on, and clearing of member by president, others by presiding officer	13
floor access for person who delivers opening prayer	11 (9)
floor access for technical services	11 (8)
floor access limited to governor, lieutenant governor, members of legislature, certain senate staff	11 (1)
invitees of committee on senate organization admitted to	11 (6)
legislative employees, admitted to staff lobby while performing their duties	11 (2)
photographs	8 (4)
recording proceedings	8 (4), 11 (7)

staff lobby access granted to state officers, members
of congress, supreme court justices, former
legislators, and others 11 (2)

G

Gallery: disturbance in, and clearing of 13
access to gallery 11 (10)
conduct of individuals 13m

Germaneness:

amendments must be germane to proposal 50
definition 99 (31)
presiding officer rules on 50 (2)
question of, when may be considered 50 (3)

Governor:

admitted to senate floor during session 11 (1)
enrolled bills presented to 43
nominations for appointment 22
reference of, to committee 22 (1)
report on, by committee 22 (1)
senate notification of final action 22 (2)
veto, action on, how scheduled 18 (1)
veto, division of 70 (2), (3)
veto, question relating to, not to be referred
to committee 41 (2)

Gubernatorial and state superintendent nominations

for appointment 22

Guests:

introduction of, limited to persons of unusual
achievement 17 (4)
journal record of introduction 17 (4m)
visitors, journal record 17 (4m)

H

Hearing (definition) 99 (32)

Hearings:

cancellation of scheduled hearings, notice of 25 (1)(c)
committee, schedule of activities 26
date of, to be noted in history file 30 (3)(a)
list of, filed with the chief clerk (Monday) 26
publishing notice of, in schedule of committee
activities 26, 93 (2)
time and place of, posting on bulletin boards 25 (1)(c), 93 (2)
unintroduced legislature, notice of 25 (1)(c)

History (definition) 99 (33)

History file:

chief clerk directs recording of all significant action on proposal	30 (3)
definition	99 (33m)
Hour for meeting of daily session (usually 10 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday)	14

I

Improper exceptional language in debate	58
Incidental motions and requests (definition)	99 (34)
Indefinite postponement:	
adverse and final disposition	46 (6)
definition	99 (35)
motion not permitted twice on same day at same stage of proposal	66
precedence of motion	63 (1)(m)
reference to committee after, not in order	41 (2)
when committee recommends, question must be first put	55
Interpretation of senate rules	56m (3)
Introduction of proposals	33
definition	99 (36)
handwritten changes prohibited in proposal submitted for introduction	33 (1)
Item veto, <i>see</i> veto	

J

Jacket envelope:	
contains only documents specified by chief clerk	30 (2)
legislative reference bureau must enter relating clause and drafting number	30 (2)
must contain copies of proposal	29
Joint convention (definition), <i>see also</i> Joint Rule 1	99 (37)
Joint hearing (definition)	99 (38)
Joint legislative council, not to be deemed a legislative committee (<i>see also</i> ss. 13.81 to 13.83, 13.91, stats.)	41 (3)
Joint resolution, <i>see also</i> Bill or resolution; or Resolution:	
constitutional amendment, 3 readings required	35
constitutional amendment on 2nd consideration, how to amend; <i>see</i> Joint Rule 57 (2)	
definition	99 (39)
enrolling of	43
one day lay-over required unless privileged under rule 69	34 (1)
privileged, messaged immediately upon adoption	42 (1)
received from assembly, consideration proper even if identical senate proposal rejected	33 (2)

rereference to different standing committee 46 (2)(c)

Joint Rules (definition) 99 (40)

Joint session (definition), *see also* Joint convention 99 (37)

Journal, *see also* Wis. Con. IV-10:

- absentees during call of senate, names to be entered on 84
- business conducted during orders of
 - business entered on 17 (6)
- coauthors, cosponsors added 17 (5)
- committee minority reports to be entered at length 28
- correction in any proposal, noted in 31 (3)
- decisions on points of order to be entered 56m (4)
- definition 99 (41)
- missed roll calls 73m
- points of order entered on 56m (5)
- position, statement of, by member absent with leave 75
- record of introduction of guests, other visitors 17 (4m)
- record of introduction of proposals,
 - substitute amendments, and amendments 46 (3)
- records date enrolled bill is presented to governor 43
- reference to proposals by number, by relating clause 32
- roll call of attendance to be entered on 15
- suspension of administrative rules, bill withdrawn
 - from standing committee: journal record of 27 (4)(b)

Judgment of the senate, on appeal from ruling 56m (4)

L

Lay on table:

- effect of 65
- motion not debatable 68
- motion may not be laid on table 68
- precedence of motion 63 (1)(f)
- refers matter to committee on senate organization 65 (2)

Leadership committee (committee on senate organization) 20 (1)

Leave (definition) 99 (42)

Leave of absence:

- committee of conference members, leave granted by rule 23
- employees, compensation 88 (3)
- granting under call 85 (7)
- members 16
- members of a committee, special leave 23
- missed roll calls 73m
- motion for call of senate not proper on request for leave
 - while senate under call 85 (2)
- motion to grant leave not debatable 68
- not cancelable after call of senate is ordered 85 (7)

position on issue, statement of, by absent member	75
under call of senate, prior leave expires upon return	85 (7)
Leaving chamber, not permitted to senator while	
presiding officer is speaking	8 (2)
Legislative council, joint, not to be deemed a legislative	
committee (<i>see also</i> ss. 13.81 to 13.83, 13.91, stats.)	41 (3)
Legislative day (definition)	99 (43)
Legislative fiscal bureau, when prepare fiscal estimates	96
Legislative reference bureau (<i>see also</i> ss. 13.90 and 13.92, stats.):	
enrolling of bills and resolutions	43
prepares all amendments; exception	49
provides jacket envelopes	30 (1)
puts all proposals in proper form	33 (1)
Lobby, galleries, and floor, disturbance in, and clearing of	13
Lobbying, regulation of	6 (2)(d), 11
Lobbyists, denied privilege of senate floor	11 (3), (4)

M

Main question	77 (3), 79
definition	99 (44)
Main question, motion for	77, 79
call of senate in order only once, on this motion	80
main question remains before senate	79
not debatable	68
not in order in committee of the whole	19
precedence of motions for	63 (1)(g)
Majority:	
definition	99 (45)
of membership presently serving, required for quorum,	
<i>see also</i> Senate Rule 39	15
of members currently present, may adjourn under call	85 (6)
of members currently present, required to raise a call	86
two-thirds of members present, required to suspend rules	91
Majority leader:	
assumes powers of president when president and	
president pro tem are unable to serve	3
chairperson of committee on senate organization	20 (1)(a)
appoints special committees	21
appoints standing committee members and	
chairpersons	20 (2)
Measure (definition)	99 (48m)
Meeting day, hour for (usually 10 a.m. on Tuesday and	
Thursday)	14
Member:	
absent with leave, statement of position on issue	75

- call of senate, 5 members may make 81 (1)
- citation, may issue on behalf of senate 98
- citation, may sign 98 (3)
- coats, must wear while senate sitting in session 8 (1)
- coauthors, cosponsors not to be changed while senate sitting in session 17 (5)
- conduct while senate sitting in session 8
- definition 99 (47)
- disorderly conduct, may be removed by president 13
- explanation of vote, not allowed during roll call 74
- former member, privilege of senate floor, limitation 11 (2), (3), (4)
- leave of absence from daily session 16
- may not consume food, drink, or tobacco products, or read in chamber 8 (4)
- may not question motives of other members 56
- may read briefly from printed material unless objected to 56
- may speak on question and on each amendment 53
- may speak twice on pending question 59
- membership presently serving, majority of constitutes quorum 15
- missed roll call 73m
- must vote if present unless excused 3m, 73 (1)
- occupying chair, not excused from voting 3m
- out of order, to cease speaking 58
- personal privilege, right to speak on matter of 60
- present (definition) 99 (48)
- presentation of documents to senate by 46 (1)
- recognition of, to speak 56
- room and seat assignments 97
- serves on at least one committee 20 (5)
- special privilege, right to speak on matter of 61
- substitute president 2
- substitute presiding officer not to extend beyond adjournment 2 (3)
- to vote, if present required to unless excused 73 (1)
- tobacco products, not permitted in chamber 8 (4)
- two or more rising at same time, presiding officer to name first speaker 57
- vote, may not explain during roll call 74
- Membership presently serving determines quorum requirements; for exceptions *see* Joint Rule 11 39
- Messages:
 - bills and joint resolutions passed 42, 93 (6)
 - from the assembly 17 (1)(h), 18 (1), (1b)

immediate messaging, motion to rescind (two-thirds vote required)	42 (2)
proposals read by number only	32
transmitted to assembly after reconsideration period ends	42
Minority:	
committee appointments, nominations proposed by minority leader	20 (2)(b)
power of, to adjourn or to send for absent members	15, 81 (1)
report by committee	28
Motions:	
adjourn, not debatable, may not be tabled	68
adjourn, precedence of	63 (1) (a), (b), 64
all motions to be entered in history file	30 (3)(b)
call of the senate	82
current or main question	77
definition	99 (49)
delete and substitute, not divisible	70
division	70
entered under 14th order of business	17 (1)(n)
lay on the table, not debatable, may not be tabled	68
lay on the table, refers matter to committee on senate organization	65 (2)
lost by adjournment	59
main question	77 (3)
main question, precedence of	77 (3)
not debatable, which are	68
offered under 14th order of business	17 (1)(n)
postpone indefinitely, reject, or nonconcur, precedence of	63 (1)(m)
postpone, not again allowed on same day, except when	66
postpone, not permitted in extraordinary or special session	93 (5)
postpone to a day certain, precedence of	63 (1)(i)
precedence of	63
presiding officer to state	62
previous question, precedence of	63 (1)(g)
privileged, during debate	63 (1)(d)
raise a call of the senate, not amendable	85 (5)
recess, not debatable, may not be tabled	68
recess or adjourn, precedence of, under call of senate	85 (5)
reconsider, to	67
not applicable to nominations for appointment	22 (2), 67 (7)
not applicable to suspension of rules	67 (7)

- not applicable to vetoes 67 (7)
- permitted in committee, before report to senate 24
- refer or reject, not allowed twice on same day,
 - except when 66
- refer, precedence of 63 (1)(j), (k)
- rerefer and withdraw 41 (1)(b)
- stated or read previous to debate 62
- suspend rules 91
- table 63 (1)(f), 65, 68
- take from table, places matter on calendar 65 (3)
- which are not debatable, may not be placed on table 68
- withdraw from and rerefer to committee, in order 41 (1)(b)
- withdrawn, by consent of senate may be 62, 67 (8)
- written on demand by member (except adjourn,
 - postpone, refer) 62
- Motives, not to question 56

N

- News media correspondents limited to press lobby while
 - the senate is sitting in session, recording by 11 (5), (7)
- Newspapers and similar materials, reading not
 - permitted in chamber 8 (4)
- Nonconcurrence (definition) 99 (50)
- Nonconcurrence, adverse and final disposition 46 (6)(c)
- Nondebatable motions and questions 68
- Notice of committee hearing (or cancellation),
 - on bulletin boards 25 (1)(c)
- Notice of committee hearing, unintroduced legislation 25 (1)(c)

O

- Offer (definition) 99 (50m)
- Offering of resolutions 33 (1), 45
- Officers:
 - president, president pro tempore, chief clerk, sergeant
 - at arms 1 to 6
 - substitute president, member serving as 2 (3)
- Opinion of attorney general, date requested and received
 - entered in history file 30 (3)(c)
 - definition 99 (51)
- Order and decorum:
 - audio, video recording 11 (7)
 - conduct of individuals in gallery 13m
 - disorderly conduct of member during session 13, 58
 - enforcement of, duties of sergeant at arms 6, 13
 - floor privilege 11, 12

lobby or senate floor, disturbance in, and clearing of	13
member may be removed by president	13
members not to leave senate, when	8 (2)
presiding officer to preserve	4 (6), 7 (1)
reading, consuming food, drink, or tobacco products	
not permitted in chamber	8 (4)
recording proceedings	11 (7)
while ayes and noes are being called	8 (3)
Order of business:	
committee of the whole	19
daily calendar	18 (1)
hour of meeting (usually 10 a.m. on Tuesday and	
Thursday)	14
roll call of attendance, majority required for business	15
Organization; committee on senate:	
absent member, temporary replacement	20 (7)
calendar, contents determined by	18 (1)
chairperson:	
appoints members and chairpersons of	
committees	20 (2), 20m
certificates under Joint Rule 7, examinations	
for compliance with	98 (5)
citations on behalf of the senate, approval by	98
copying for senate, authorizes	95
employees of senate, general supervision of	88
extraordinary or special session, recommends	
proposals for introduction	93 (1)
invite persons on the floor of the senate	11 (6)
membership	20 (1)
motion to withdraw from, matter goes to calendar	41 (1)(c)
rerefer to joint committee on finance	41 (1)(e)
room and seat assignments to members	97
recording proceedings, permission	11 (7)
senate officers subordinate to	1m (2), (3)
special order of business, may schedule	17 (2), 70 (3)
standing committees, created	20 (1)(c)
temporary replacement for absent member	20 (7)
time limits for debate, may schedule	76
Organization of senate, resolutions pertaining to privileged	69

P

Pair (definition)	99 (52)
Parliamentary inquiry (definition)	99 (53)
Parliamentary law and procedure, decisions of presiding	
officer based on	56m (3)

Partial veto, *see* veto

Partial caucus, definition 99 (53m)

Passage, reference to committee not in order after 41 (2)

 definition 99 (54)

 failure is adverse and final disposition 46 (6)

Payroll, certification of employees 89

Penalties, senators absent without leave 13n

Personal privilege, right to speak on matter of 60

Petitions:

 definition 99 (55)

 presentation of, by member 46 (1)

 read by title only 46 (4)

Pledge of allegiance 17 (1)

Points of order:

 amendments 56m (2r)

 appeal by a member 56m (1), (4)

 appeal nondebatable, may not be laid on table 68

 definition 99 (56)

 entry of, in journal 56m (1), (5)

 presiding officer decides subject to judgment

 of senate 56m (1), (4)

 proposals 56m (2m)

 ruling on, by presiding officer within

 required time 56m (2), 93 (4)

 sources of parliamentary law to be consulted 56m (3)

Position, statement of, by member absent with leave 75

Postpone:

 indefinitely, motion may not be repeated, except when 66

 indefinitely, reference to committee after, not in order 41 (2)

 motion not permitted twice on same day at same

 stage of proposal 66

 not in order in committee of the whole 19

 not in order in extraordinary or special session 93 (5)

 precedence of motion to 63 (1)(i), (m)

 when committee recommends, question must be

 first put 55

Prayer 17 (1)

Precedence of motions 63

Precedent (definition) 99 (57)

Presentation of bills to governor 44m

President, *see also* presiding officer:

 administrative rule notice or report, refers to

 committee 46 (2)(am)

 appoints committees of conference 20m

 bills and resolutions enacted by senate, signs 1 (2)

certificates issued on behalf of legislature, approves	98 (5)
citations issued on behalf of the senate, signs	98 (3)
definition	99 (57d)
duties	4, 46 (2)(am)
election, powers, and prerogatives	1
member of committee on senate organization	20 (1)(a), (b)
refers proposals and appointments to committee	22 (1), 36, 46
removal of member, by	13
serves as presiding officer	1 (2)
substitute, when president is absent	2
writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of senate, signs	44
President pro tempore:	
assumes duties of president (except rule 4) in president's inability to serve	3
definition	99 (57m)
election powers, prerogatives	1, 3, 4
presides when president is absent	2 (1)
Presiding officer, <i>see also</i> president:	
call of the senate, state question	82 (1)
decorum and order, <i>see</i> Decorum in the senate chamber	
definition	99 (57p)
disturbance or disorderly conduct, may order clearing of floor and lobby	13
germaneness of amendments, rules on	50 (2)
names first speaker in debate	57
personal, a special privilege, grants permission to speak on	60, 61
points of order, decides subject to judgment of senate	56m
preserves order and decorum	7, 58
roll call, may order on any vote	72 (1)
when required; <i>see also Quick Finder</i>	
stand for the senate	1m
states motions	62, 82
time limit for debate, may schedule	76
voting by	3m
Press, radio, and TV, correspondents admitted to chamber, recording by	11 (5), (7)
Printed material, reading from, in debate	56
Printing, <i>see</i> reproduction of documents	
Privilege, personal or special	60, 61
Privileged motions, questions, and resolutions:	
definition	99 (59)
need not lie over for consideration	69
precedence of	63 (1)(d)

- relating to organization or proceedings of the senate are 69
- resolutions to be read at length unless distributed 45
- Proceedings, resolutions pertaining to senate, privileged 69
- Proportional representation on committees 20 (2)(c)
- Proposal (definition) 99 (60)
- Public hearing:
 - cancellation of scheduled hearings, notice of 25 (1)(c)
 - committee, schedule of activities 26
 - date of, to be entered in history file 30 (3)(a)
 - list of, filed with the chief clerk 26
 - public hearing by teleconference 24
 - publishing notice of, in schedule of committee activities 26, 93 (2)
 - time and place of, posting on bulletin boards 25 (1)(c), 93 (2)

Q

Question:

- appeal from decision of presiding officer 56m (1), (4)
- before senate, not changed by motion for main question 79
- call of senate, form of putting motion 82 (1)
- committee recommendation not changed by adoption of amendment 55
- current, motion for 77
- definition 99 (61)
- division of 70
- how question is stated 71
- lost by adjournment 59
- main, motion for 77 (3)
- not debatable, which are 68
- presiding officer states, members not to cross floor while 8 (2)
- privileged, which are 69
- recommendation of committee, adoption of amendments does not change 55
- remarks to be confined to question under debate 56

Quorum, *see also Quick Finder:*

- definition 99 (62)
- “fiscal bills”, passage of, *see* Joint Rule 11 (2)
- lack of, suspends further business 15
- mandatory before any business conducted 15
- members present may procure or adjourn 15
- membership presently serving as basis for 39
- membership presently serving, majority of required 15
- public hearing by teleconference 24

R

Radio, press, and TV, correspondents admitted to chamber, recording by	11 (5)
Reading:	
amendments not yet distributed	48
newspapers and similar materials, not permitted in chamber, recording by	8 (4)
petitions by title only	46 (4)
printed material in debate	56
privileged resolution when text not distributed	34 (3)
three separate, each on a different day	35
veto message when text not distributed	34 (3)
Recalling proposal from assembly, enrolling, or governor: reconsideration motions	67 (7)
Recess:	
committee of the whole, no power to	19
definition	99 (63)
motion not debatable	68
precedence of motion to	63 (1)(e)
when under call	85 (5)
Recognition of member seeking floor, by presiding officer	56, 57
Reconsideration, motion for	67
definition	99 (64)
may be laid on table without debate, if debatable	67 (4), 68
may be made in committee	24
motion lost by adjournment if made on same day	67 (6)
not debatable when question reconsidered is not debatable	68
not proper on executive appointments or vetoes	22 (2), 67 (7)
not proper on suspension of rules	67 (7)
of current question	77 (1), 79
of main question	77 (3), 79
proposal recalled for further action, entering reconsideration motions	67 (7)
proposals to be messaged, held for period allowed for motion for	42 (1)
questions relating to, not to be referred to committee	41 (2)
received under any order of business	67 (3)
subsequent motion for reconsideration of same action	67 (9)
withdrawing permitted only during proper time for offering motion	67 (8)
Records, chief clerk has custody of	5 (2)(d)
Reference to committee: confidentially of proposals pending referral	46 (2)(a)

- in order at any time previous to passage 41 (1)(a)
- not permitted for assembly amendments to senate
 - proposals, questions
 - concerning vetoes 41 (2)
 - of proposals on first reading 36
 - report, proposal is on 2nd reading 18 (3)
 - rereference to different standing committee 46 (2)(c)
 - rereference to joint committee on finance 41 (1)(e)
 - simultaneous reference to joint survey committee 36 (2)(c)
- Reference to committee on senate organization for
 - calendar scheduling 18 (1), 65 (3)
- Regular order of business 17 (1)
 - definition 99 (65)
- Regular session (definition) 99 (66)
- Reject, motion to may not be repeated, except when 66
 - definition 99 (67)
- Rejection, adverse and final disposition 46 (6)
- Remain informal (definition) 99 (68)
- Report of committee to senate:
 - form of report (majority) 27 (1)
 - minority 28
 - order of business 17 (1)(d)
 - places proposal in committee on senate organization
 - for 2nd reading calendar 18 (1)
 - without recommendation 27 (4)(a)
- Representatives to the assembly, admitted to senate floor
 - while senate sitting in session 11 (1)
- Reproduction of documents:
 - amendments 34 (2), 46 (5)
 - bills, joint resolutions, resolutions 34 (1), 46 (5)
 - rereferral to joint committee on finance 41 (1)(e)
 - rules 94
 - senate publications generally 95
- Request (definition) 99 (69)
- Rescind (definition) 99 (70)
- Resolution, *see also* Bill or resolution; or Joint resolution:
 - certain resolutions, consideration of permitted in
 - special session 93 (1d)
 - definition 99 (71)
 - privileged, need not lie over for consideration 69
 - privileged, to be read at length unless distributed 45
 - rereference to different standing committee 46 (2)(c)
 - to amend senate rules, how published 94 (3)
 - unless privileged under rule 69, to be on file one day
 - before consideration 34 (1)

Review of administrative rules, <i>see</i> administrative rules, review of, <i>see also</i> committee, <i>see also</i> s. 13.56, stats.	
Revival of amendment not adopted by committee	27 (3)
Roll call, <i>see also</i> Ayes and noes, Quick Finder :	
appeal from decision of presiding officer	56m (4)
attendance roll call entered in journal	15
call of the senate:	
adjournment under call	85 (6)
roll called on motion for	84
vote to raise	85 (5)
chief clerk not to be interrupted during calling of	8 (3)
committee of the whole, not in order in	19
day, roll call (definition)	99 (73)
demand for, not in order after voice vote	
result announced	72 (3)
“fiscal bills”, required for, <i>see</i> Joint Rule 11	
governor’s or state superintendent’s nomination	
for appointment	22 (2)
journal entry of	72 (1), 73m
loitering, visiting at podium, prohibited during	
roll call	8 (3)
main question, motion	77 (3)
member arriving late, may have question stated	73 (2)
members not to leave seats nor be disturbed during	
calling of	8 (3)
membership presently serving, is basis required	
for quorum	15, 39
missed roll call	73m
presiding officer may order on any vote	72 (1)
proposal’s relating clause to be entered in journal	32
quorum is based upon membership presently serving	15, 39
reflect how would have voted	73m (2)
rules (senate):	
repealing or amending (majority of membership presently serving)	90
suspending (two-thirds of members present)	91
vote, roll call (definition)	99 (74)
when demanded by one-sixth of members	72 (1)
Rules, administrative, <i>see</i> administrative rules, review of	
Rules of procedure (definition)	99 (75)
Rules of the senate:	
authority and interpretation, <i>see</i> art. IV, sec. 8, Wis. Con.	92
continuity of, at commencement of biennial session	92
creating, amending, repealing of	90
enforcement of, duties of president and presiding officer	4, 56m

- enforcement of, duties of sergeant-at-arms 6, 83, 84
- one week’s notice to repeal or amend 90
- rules of senate, how published 94 (3)
- special or extraordinary session, modifications for 93
- suspension of:
 - immediate messaging of completed business 42 (1)
 - motion not debatable 68
 - reconsideration not proper 67 (7)
 - two-thirds vote of members present required
 - unless unanimous consent 91
- Rulings of presiding officer:
 - appeal, roll call vote required 56m (4)
 - definition 99 (76)
 - entered in journal 56m (5)
 - under advisement 56m (3)

S

- Schedule of committee activities 26, 93 (2)
- Scheduling committee (committee on senate organization) 18 (1)
- Second reading and amendment of proposals 37
 - amendment not adopted by committee may be revived 27 (3)
- Senate, call of 81 to 87
 - not debatable, may not be tabled 68
- Senate chamber (definition) 99 (77)
- Senate, citations on behalf of 98
- Senate organization; committee on:
 - absent member, temporary replacement 20 (7)
 - calendar, contents determined by 18 (1)
 - chairperson:
 - appoints members and chairpersons of
 - committees 20 (2), 20m
 - certificates under Joint Rule 7, examinations for
 - appropriateness 98 (5)
 - citations on behalf of the senate, approval by 98
 - copying for senate, authorizes 95
 - employees of senate, general supervision of 88
 - invite persons on the floor of the senate 11 (6)
 - membership 20 (1)
 - motion to withdraw from, matter goes to calendar 41 (1)(c)
 - recording proceedings, permission 11 (7)
 - rereferral to joint committee on finance 41 (1)(e)
 - room and seat assignments to members 97
 - senate officers subordinate to 1m (2), (3)
 - standing committees, creates 20 (1)(c)
 - temporary replacement for absent member 20 (7)

time limits for debate, may schedule	76
Sergeant at arms:	
absentees, to bring in	84
call of senate, to close doors and keep members in chamber	83
chief clerk supervises	6 (3)
definition	99 (78)
disorderly member, removes if ordered by president	13
in general, term of office	6
may report at any time on proceedings under a call	86
report that all members are present or absent with leave, completion of pending business raises call	87
Session (meeting) days, usually start at 10 a.m. on Tuesday and Thursday	14
Signing of documents by president	44
Sine die adjournment (definition)	99 (79)
Speaking:	
how members may speak	56, 59
limited to subject under debate, personalities to be avoided	56
member may speak on proposal and on each amendment	53
motives, not to question	56
on appeal from decision of presiding officer, limited to 5 minutes	56m (1)
prohibited when member is called to order	58
recognition prerequisite	56
Special committee, appointment, chairperson	21
Special orders of business:	
consideration of, not to be interrupted by arrival of time for another	17 (2), (3)
how established	17 (2)
priorities of	17 (2), (3)
veto override	70 (3)
Special privilege:	
not to be granted when any other matter is pending	61
remarks made under 15th order of business	17 (1)(o)
subjects of discussion allowed	61
Special session:	
certain resolutions not limited by governor's call	93 (1d)
committees permitted to introduce or offer, or authorize the introduction or offering of, proposals	93 (1p)
definition	99 (84)
executive nominations for appointment may be considered	22 (1)
generally	93

proposals within call 93 (1)

Stage (definition) 99 (85)

Standing committees:

 chairpersons and members appointed by

 majority leader 20 (2)(a)

 definition 99 (86)

 proportional representation on 20 (2)(c)

State officers, admitted to senate staff lobby while the

 senate is sitting in session 11 (2)

Stating motions 62

Subcommittee: appointment, duties 24

Subpoena, signed by president and attested by chief clerk 44

Subsidiary motions (definition) 99 (87)

Substitute amendment:

 adoption of, written copies required 34 (2)

 constitutional amendments on 2nd consideration,

see Joint Rule 57 (2)

 definition 99 (88)

 may be considered only on 2nd reading 47 (1)

 message 95m

 must be germane 50 (1), (2), (6)

 order of consideration 47 (4)

 used as the proposal (without engrossing) if

 adopted without amendment 40

Substitute presiding officer, not excused from voting 3m

Suspending rules, two-thirds vote of members present

 required unless unanimous consent given 91

 definition 99 (90)

 not subject to motion for reconsideration 67 (7)

 question acted on without debate, may not be tabled 68

T

Table:

 motion to place on, precedence of 63 (1)(f)

 motion to place on, returns matter to committee

 on senate organization 65 (2)

 motion to remove from, places matter on calendar 65 (3)

 motions to place on, or remove from, not debatable,

 may not be tabled 68

Temporary presiding officer 2

Third degree of amendment, prohibited 51

Third reading 18 (5), 38

Third reading, failure is adverse and final disposition 46 (5)

Three readings of bills and certain joint resolutions,

 on 3 separate days 35

Time limit for debate, how scheduled	76
Tobacco products, not to be consumed in senate chamber	8 (4)
Transmittal of proposal to assembly	42
Two-thirds vote required:	
exception to two-thirds requirement	93 (6)
not required for reconsideration	67 (2)
to suspend rules	91
to withdraw from committee after first motion fails	41 (1)(b)

U

Unanimous consent, <i>see also</i> Suspending rules:	
definition	99 (92)
to immediately message senate action	42 (1)
to suspend rules, as alternative to two-thirds vote	91
Unfinished calendar, taken up after 9th order of current day	18 (4)
Unintroduced legislation, notice of hearing	25 (1)(c)

V

Vacancy in office of president	3
Veto:	
action on, how scheduled	18 (1)
action on, not subject to reconsideration	67 (7)
amendment of bill not in order upon consideration of	47 (5)
definition	99 (93)
divided	70 (2), (3)
failure to pass notwithstanding objections if governor is adverse and final disposition	46 (6)
question relating to, not to be referred to committee	41 (2)
Visitors, how recorded in journal	17 (4m)
Voice vote:	
definition	99 (94)
how question is stated	71
Voting, <i>see also</i> Roll Call, Quick Finder :	
absent member, position may be recorded (but not, counted in outcome)	75
ayes and noes, presiding officer may order for any vote	72 (1)
cannot be called for, when	19, 72 (3)
conduct of members during calling of	8 (3), 72 (2), 73m
may be demanded by one-sixth of members present	72 (1)
member arriving late, may have question stated and be counted	73 (2)

- two-thirds of members present required to suspend rules unless
 - unanimous consent given 91
- commenced, call of senate cannot be made after 81 (1)
- explanation of a member’s vote, not allowed
 - during roll call 74
 - immediate 77
- journal reflect how would have voted 73m (2)
- members present must vote unless excused 3m, 73 (1)
- missed roll call 73m
- right of member to have question stated, when 73 (2)
- substitute president not excused from 3m

W to Z

- Warrants issued by senate, signed by president and
 - chief clerk 44
- Webster’s dictionary, current edition standard
 - on language usage 31 (4)
- Whole, committee of the, proceedings 19
- Withdraw:
 - from committee 41
 - pending motion 62
 - reconsideration motion 67 (8)
- Without recommendation, committee report 27 (4)(a)
- Witness: subpoena signed by president and
 - attested by chief clerk 44
- Writs issued by senate, signed by president and chief clerk 44
- Yeas and nays, *see* Ayes and noes; Roll Call 73m

Quick Finder: **QUORUM**
. **ROLL CALL**
. **MAJORITY**

Quorum

A majority of the current membership of the senate constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business unless a higher number is required by the state constitution, law, or legislative rule. Senate Rules 15 and 39 and Joint Rule 11 (1). Less than a quorum may adjourn or order a call of the senate. See Wis. Con. IV-7 and Senate Rule 15.

Three-fifths of the **members elected** (20 senators) is the quorum for final passage of “fiscal bills”; Wis. Con. VIII-8. Consequently, the minimum majority for approval of “fiscal bills” is 11 senators.

A “fiscal bill” is any bill which: 1) imposes, continues or renews a tax; 2) creates a state debt or charge; 3) makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money; or 4) releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state; Wis. Con. VIII-8.

Roll Call

The senate may decide any question by a voice vote unless a roll call is ordered by the presiding officer or at the request of one-sixth of the senators present (Senate Rule 72 (1) and Wis. Con. IV-20), or is required by the state constitution, law, or legislative rule. A roll call vote, with the ayes and noes entered in the journal, is required for any senate decision that needs a special QUORUM or a special MAJORITY for final determination. In addition, roll call votes are required for:

Adjournment or adjournment to a time certain under call; Senate Rule 85 (1).

Appeal from ruling of presiding officer; Senate Rule 56m (4).

Conference committee report, vote to approve; Joint Rule 3 (1)(c).

Election by the legislature; Senate Rules 1, 5, 6, Wis. Con. IV-30.

Governor’s or state superintendent’s nomination for appointment; Senate Rule 22 (2).

Raise a call of the senate; Senate Rule 85 (5)

Ratify amendment to U.S. constitution; Joint Rule 58 (2).

Majority

The senate may decide any question by a majority of a quorum (Senate Rule 15 and Joint Rule 12 (1)) unless a higher vote total is required for final approval by the state constitution, law, or legislative rule (Senate Rule 39 and Joint Rule 12).

Three-fourths of all the **members elected** to both houses:

Increased retirement fund benefits, approval of bill to grant; Wis. Con. IV-26 (3).

Two-thirds of all the **members elected** (22 senators):

Expulsion of an elected senator; Wis. Con. IV-8.

Removal of justice or judge by address; Wis. Con. VII-13.

Two-thirds of **members present**:

Impeachment, trial of; Wis. Con. VII-1.

Message to assembly, rescind motion; Senate Rule 42 (2).

Rules, suspension of; Senate Rule 91.

Veto, passage notwithstanding governor's objections; Wis. Con. V-10.

Majority of all the **members elected** (17 senators):

Bonded indebtedness, authorizing; Wis. Con. VIII-7.

Constitutional amendment, approval on first or 2nd consideration; Wis. Con XII-1 and Joint Rule 12 (2)(f).

Debt for extraordinary expenditures; Wis. Con. VIII-6.

Majority of **three-fifth** of all the members elected (*see* Quorum):

Any "fiscal bill", vote on passage; Wis. Con. VIII-8.

Less than a majority:

Less than majority adjourn; Senate Rule 15 and Wis. Con. IV-7.

Call of the senate, five senators; Senate Rules 15 and 81 and Wis. Con. IV-7.

Raise a call of the senate, majority of those present; Senate Rule 85 (5).

Roll call ordered, one-sixth of those present; Senate Rule 72 (1) and Wis. Con. IV-20.

