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get around that rule. So if you want to set the fact that we have...if you have the emergency clause on a bill so it has to have 33 all the way across, fine, I will wait till the end and have it attached. If you want to say I can have it now and will wait till the end to find if it's going to have 25, that's fine, set the rules, let me know where I'm playing, let me know what the rules of the game are and I will play the game. So, either way, Senator, we would be able to get around that, as you know.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But here's...no, I'm not talking about getting around right now, I'm trying to get your philosophy on rules. Are you in support of a rule that would do that, which would say it takes the same number of votes to advance a bill as it would take to pass the bill in whatever condition it is in?

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: No.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay, thank you. Oh, Mr. Chairman, one other thing. I would like to ask Senator Withem a question. Senator Withem, and this is in response to something you said earlier about what occurs when a reconsideration motion is successfully voted. We do then take another vote on the original issue. Do you agree?

SENATOR WITHEM: We do, as if that original motion had not passed.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: In a way, that's not really correct because if we don't get enough votes to overturn that decision, then the decision remains.

SENATOR WITHEM: That is not true.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: All right, explain. Well, let me give the example. We vote to advance a bill, then somebody wants to reconsider that vote. The vote to reconsider is successful. Now a vote is taken as to whether that bill should have been advanced and it gets 23 votes. Is the bill still advanced?

SENATOR WITHEM: It is not advanced.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes, it is.

SENATOR WITHEM: It is not.