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an emergency or some reason that this body needs to adjourn other than just a delaying tactic on the part of the proponent of the motion. Yes, there very well could be.

SENATOR HALL: Say, for example, there weren't enough members on the floor because we were off at other meetings and things.

SENATOR BROMM: Correct.

SENATOR HALL: What about, who determines what constitutes successive? I mean does successive mean that they...one must follow the other? If an intervening motion, as an example, an intervening motion to reconsider a vote on a motion to adjourn, does that then break up that continuity of successive motions?

SENATOR BROMM: I am sorry, Senator Hall. The motion was to reconsider a vote on the motion to adjourn or on something else?

SENATOR HALL: On the motion to adjourn, then followed by a motion to recess, and then another motion to adjourn

SENATOR BROMM: Again, I think that is the Speaker's call, but I would not think that that would be sufficient intervening business. That is still dealing with the same subject matter, and that is the effort of a member to adjourn the body or recess the body. It is a continuing effort. I don't think that's...that would be intervening business.

SENATOR HALL: What would qualify as intervening business?

SENATOR BROMM: Well, certainly, if you go back to discussion and a vote on the measure that was under consideration when the motion to adjourn started, and you spend some time on that, I think that represents intervening business.

SENATOR HALL: Would it necessarily...would intervening business necessarily mean that there had to be a vote taken?

SENATOR BROMM: I don't think so, not necessarily. And I don't...

SENATOR HALL: Because we debate these rules and components of them and I would consider that to be intervening business, but yet we may not come to a vote on it.