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enough votes to defeat it.

PRESIDENT ROBAK: Thank you, Senator Chambers. Senator Withem.

SPEAKER WITHEM: Yeah, Madam President, members of the body, I just wanted to make one quick comment. I wasn't going to enter into this debate again, but as I was walking down the aisle and Senator Beutler was talking about, about what a member could do if they thought a bill was being rushed through the Legislature too quickly. I think it's important that we, we point out that members still have any number of opportunities available to them if they choose to object to too fast a passage of a bill. You know, there are about three circumstances, I suppose, where this scheduling could come into consideration, number one is in the case of bills at the end of session and a senator, the other senators have indicated it's almost routinely, routinely suspended at that time. A second time is when there is a perceived emergency. And maybe not every member of the Legislature perceives it as an emergency and I would give an example, one which I know Senator Chambers and I would disagree on from last session, the Micron bills. Were those emergencies or were they not? He didn't think they were worthy pieces of legislation whether it was an emergency or not. In those cases, yes, we did suspend the rules, but that was for bills that at least were, by legislative standards, emergencies because they required 33 votes. So if you have a bill that takes 33 votes to pass anyway, you're, you would obviously have the 30 votes to suspend the rules. The third case, and I think the case we're talking about here is what happens when you have a dastardly speaker and three or four other senators are trying to rush a proposal through before the public will find out about it, something to benefit the Legislature, something to take away some rights of the people. We're going to try to hurry up and pass this through. Does a member, without this rule being in place, does a member have an ability to try to call attention to that? Obviously there are other things that the members could do. A member could vote to override the agenda and use as the argument that the public hasn't had sufficient notification that this bill is in final form, that it's radically different than it was two or three days ago, or day before yesterday, and they ought to have longer time. So the member could vote to move to override the agenda. They could move to bracket it. They could just simply move to bracket the bill which takes fewer than, than the 30 votes. They would have an ability to do that. Or