

# Rules *of the* Senate



Fifty-fourth Legislative Assembly

State of Oregon

Regular or Special Session

1967-68



STATE SENATOR  
VICTOR ATIYEH  
WASHINGTON COUNTY



With Selected Oregon Constitutional Provisions  
Pertaining to Legislative Procedures

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OREGON STATE SENATE

E. D. "DEBBS" POTTS  
*President*

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RULES OF THE SENATE

**PRESIDING OFFICER**

**Rule 1.** The members of the Senate shall elect a presiding officer who shall be President of the Senate. The members shall also elect a President pro tempore of the Senate who shall serve as provided by Rule 5.

**Rule 2.** The President shall take his chair precisely at 10 a.m. for the morning session and 3 p.m. for the afternoon session unless otherwise ordered. He shall immediately call the Senate to order and cause the roll to be called. If there is a quorum (20) present, the Senate shall proceed with the transaction of its business; if there is no quorum present, a lesser number may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of the absent members. The first session of each day shall be opened with a prayer.

**Rule 3.** The President shall preserve order and decorum and may speak to points of order in preference to other members, arising from his seat for that purpose. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any two members. When two or more members rise at once the President shall name who is the first to speak.

**Rule 4.** The rooms and passages set apart for the use of the Senate shall be under the control and direction of the President; in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct he shall have the power to order them cleared. He shall also have general control and direction of the desk clerks and other employes when they are on the floor of the Senate.

**Rule 5.** (1) The President may at any time leave the chair and call to the chair the President pro tempore or any other member who shall act as President temporarily. Such substitute while acting as President shall not lose his right of voting on any question. The President may resume the chair at his pleasure.

(2) If at any time the office of the President of the Senate becomes vacant because of the removal from office, death, resignation, absence from the state or other disability of the person holding that office, then the President pro tempore shall become President until the disability is removed or a new President is elected. The President pro tempore shall not be considered the President within the meaning of Article V, section 8 of the Oregon Constitution, providing for succession to the Governorship.

**Rule 6.** While the President is putting a question or addressing the members from the chair, no one shall walk across or out of

the Senate chambers nor shall anyone entertain private discourse or pass between the members and the chair.

### PERSONNEL

**Rule 7.** (1) The following shall be elected and their rate of compensation fixed by the members:

Chief clerk, assistant chief clerk, journal clerk, reading clerk, calendar clerk, sergeant at arms and doorkeeper of the Senate.

(2) The chief clerk may be designated Secretary of the Senate and if so designated, the assistant chief clerk shall be designated Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

**Rule 8.** Under the direction of the President the chief clerk shall have the possession or control of all measures, documents, journals and records of the Senate.

**Rule 9.** The assistant chief clerk shall assist the chief clerk.

**Rule 10.** The journal clerk, under the direction of the President and chief clerk of the Senate, shall keep a full, true and correct record of all proceedings of the Senate and shall transmit each day's proceedings to the State Printer.

**Rule 11.** The calendar clerk shall keep a record of each measure. The calendar shall be revised and printed daily. The calendar clerk shall each day prepare and furnish to the State Printer a form for a printed calendar which shall contain the number of each of the measures and a synopsis showing the status of each measure.

**Rule 12.** The reading clerk shall call the roll, read all measures, amendments, reports and papers ordered read by the Senate or by the President; and, in case of the temporary absence of the reading clerk, his duties shall be performed by the chief clerk.

**Rule 13.** (1) The sergeant at arms shall attend the sessions of the Senate and, as directed by the President, shall execute the commands of the Senate together with all the processes issued by the Senate or by a committee thereof.

(2) The sergeant at arms is authorized to arrest for contempt any person other than a member of the Senate within the Senate chamber who is guilty of loud conversation or in any other manner disturbing the Senate. The sergeant at arms may exclude from the center aisle of the Senate chambers during the sessions of the Senate all clerical personnel and other employes of the Senate except desk clerks and require that all ingress and egress of such personnel and employes shall be by way of a side entrance.

**Rule 14.** (1) When the Senate is in session those seated on the floor shall be limited to members and one secretary each, personnel of the Senate, including committee clerks requested by a member, and accredited representatives of the news media. Courtesies of the floor shall be limited to members of the House, special dignitaries and former members of the legislature, unless the former members are employed in advocating or opposing legislation before the current session.

(2) When any member wishes recognition to be given to any visitor or delegation, he shall notify the President in writing, whereupon the President may extend proper recognition at an appropriate time.

(3) During the period of 30 minutes prior to the opening of each session of the Senate and 30 minutes following the closing of the Senate, no person shall be permitted on the Senate floor except those enumerated in subsection (1) of this rule. It shall be the duty of the sergeant at arms to enforce this rule.

(4) Accredited representatives of the news media shall include bona fide representatives of publications of general circulation in this state and bona fide representatives of radio and television facilities in this state who have received accreditation from the President. Any newspaper, radio or television reporter who is attending the session also as a representative of a group advocating or opposing particular legislation shall not be entitled to accreditation, or to the privileges of the floor.

**Rule 15.** The sergeant at arms shall prohibit and prevent all persons except those who under these rules are entitled to be on the floor of the Senate from coming on the floor of the Senate except under the direction of the President or the order of the Senate.

**Rule 16.** (1) The salaries of the permanent officers of the Senate shall be as follows:

Secretary of the Senate .....	\$27 per day.
Assistant Secretary of the Senate .....	22 per day.
Calendar Clerk of the Senate .....	22 per day.
Journal Clerk of the Senate .....	22 per day.
Reading Clerk of the Senate .....	25 per day.
Sergeant at Arms of the Senate .....	22 per day.
Doorkeeper of the Senate .....	20 per day.

(2) Each member of the Senate hereby is authorized to employ one secretary at a salary of \$17 per day in addition to those otherwise provided by law. However, unless otherwise specifically provided for, such secretary while acting as a clerk of any committee of which such Senator is chairman, shall receive extra

compensation in the amount of \$8.50 per day for each and every day said committee meets.

(3) The President of the Senate may employ two secretaries, one who shall receive a salary of \$22 per day, and one \$19 per day.

(4) The Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized to appoint a secretary at a salary of \$22 per day.

(5) The President of the Senate hereby is authorized to appoint such number of bill room clerks as in his judgment may be necessary from time to time. Bill room clerks are to work under the direct supervision of the Secretary of the Senate. The salary of the head bill clerk shall be \$22 per day, the salary of the assistant bill clerk shall be \$19 per day, and the salary of each of the other assistants in the bill room shall be \$15 per day.

(6) The President of the Senate hereby is authorized to appoint a mail clerk at a salary of \$17 per day; one assistant sergeant at arms at a salary of \$17 per day, and such number of other assistant sergeants at arms at a salary of \$14 per day, each, and such number of assistant doorkeepers, at a salary of \$12 per day, each, as he may consider necessary from time to time; one messenger from the Senate to the House at a salary of \$17 per day, and one messenger from the Senate to the State Printer's office, at a salary of \$14 per day; also such number of Senate pages as he may consider necessary from time to time, whose compensation shall be \$12 per day, each.

(7) In addition to the officers provided by law, the President of the Senate shall appoint such other employes as he shall consider necessary. The compensation for the additional other employes which is not otherwise specifically provided for shall be as fixed by the President and the Committee on Rules and Resolutions.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS

**Rule 17.** The following shall be the order of business in the Senate:

- Remonstrances.
- Introduction and adoption of memorials and resolutions which affect the Senate only.
- Reports of standing committees.
- Reports of select committees.
- Propositions and motions.
- Introduction and first reading of Senate measures.
- Second reading of Senate measures.
- Third reading of Senate measures.
- First reading of House measures.

- Second reading of House measures.
- Third reading of House measures.
- Messages.
- Other business of the Senate.

**Rule 18.** The regular order of business shall not be varied except by unanimous consent or upon suspension of the rules. Messages from the Governor, the House, or any state official, however, may be read at any time.

**Rule 19.** Any matter before the Senate may upon a vote of the majority of the members present be made a special order. When the time fixed for its consideration arises, the President shall lay the special order before the Senate.

### DEBATE

**Rule 20.** No member shall be interrupted while speaking and no questions shall be asked him except through the President.

**Rule 21.** When a member is about to speak, he shall arise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the President. He shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoid personalities and shall not impeach the motive of any other member's vote or argument.

**Rule 22.** (1) The author of a measure or motion shall have the privilege of closing the debate.

(2) Except as authorized by subsection (1) of this rule, no member shall speak more than twice to any question without leave of the Senate nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

(3) If a question pending is lost by adjournment of the Senate and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall again be permitted to speak without leave.

**Rule 23.** If a member transgresses the rules of the Senate, the President shall, or any member through the President may, call him to order; and the member so called to order shall immediately sit down unless permitted by the President to explain. On appeal, the Senate shall decide the case without debate; if there is no appeal, the decision of the President shall prevail. If the decision is in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed; otherwise, and if the case requires it, he shall be liable to the censure of the Senate.

**Rule 24.** If any member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall immediately repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be recorded in writing at the desk. If any other member has spoken or other business has intervened after the words were spoken and before exception to them was taken, a member shall not be held answerable or subject to censure therefor.

**Rule 25.** After the 50th calendar day of the session, the following rules shall apply to the length of time a member shall have the floor in debate:

(1) On the final passage of a measure, the author thereof or the chairman of the committee having had the same under consideration or the member designated by the chairman may speak for 10 minutes and other members of the Senate for five minutes.

(2) Upon motion to adopt or substitute a committee report the movant of each may speak 10 minutes and other members of the Senate for five minutes.

(3) The member closing the debate on any of the above questions may speak for 10 minutes.

(4) On other debatable motions no member shall speak longer than five minutes.

(5) Any member may yield his allotted time in favor of any other member; except that additional time shall not be yielded to the member closing the debate.

### MOTIONS

**Rule 26.** Every motion shall, upon the demand of the President, be reduced to writing.

**Rule 27.** When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the President; or, if in writing, it shall be handed to the reading clerk and read by him before it is debated. No second to a motion shall be required.

**Rule 28.** (1) When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but:

- (a) To adjourn
- (b) To recess
- (c) To lay on the table
- (d) To the previous question
- (e) To postpone to a certain day
- (f) To refer or to rerefer
- (g) To amend
- (h) To postpone indefinitely

(2) These several motions shall have precedence in the above order.

**Rule 29.** Motions to adjourn, to recess, to lay on the table and for the previous question are not debatable. Pending a decision of such motion, all incidental questions of order shall be decided without a debate whether on an appeal or otherwise.

**Rule 30.** After a motion is stated by the President, it shall be considered to be in the possession of the Senate and may be withdrawn only upon consent of the Senate at any time before decision or amendment.

**Rule 31.** (1) In order to move for reconsideration, a member voting on the prevailing side must give notice of his intention to move for a reconsideration of any final vote except a vote whereby a measure is indefinitely postponed by giving notice from the floor of the Senate to the members of the Senate. Such notice must be given prior to adjournment on the day in which the final vote is taken.

(2) Reconsideration may be had only on the next business day succeeding that on which such final vote was taken. The motion for reconsideration shall have precedence over any other motion. A majority affirmative vote of those present and voting to reconsider is required for reconsideration. There shall be but one reconsideration even though the action of the Senate reverses its previous action.

### MEASURES

**Rule 32.** (1) Only a member, a member's secretary or a committee clerk may present a measure to the desk for introduction.

(2) All measures shall be presented to the desk in quadruplicate. A copy shall be the circulation copy for use by the committees, another shall be used as a copy for the printer and a third copy shall be made available for the use of accredited representatives of the news media. The fourth copy shall be made available for the use of the President of the Senate.

(3) The original copy shall be placed in a folder in which shall be filed copies of all reports and amendments. The history of the measure shall be recorded on a suitable form to be kept with the original copy in the folder.

(4) Every measure upon introduction shall be sent by the chief clerk to engrossed and enrolled bills for examination and, without affecting the substance of the measure, the making of any corrections as to accuracy of form and style in accordance with the Form and Style Manual for Legislative Measures.

**Rule 33.** (1) Each measure shall be sent to the State Printer for printing of a sufficient number of copies for use by the legislature. No measure shall go to its final vote until it has been printed and placed upon the desks of the members.

(2) Complete sets of printed House and Senate measures and calendars not previously distributed shall be delivered to the Senate daily for distribution by the sergeant at arms to each member and the chief clerk of the Senate.

(3) Each member shall be entitled to have mailed as he shall direct not to exceed five complete sets of printed House and Senate measures and calendars. No exception to this rule shall be made without specific approval of the President or the Committee on Rules and Resolutions. A charge to cover the cost of mailing may be required.

(4) No person shall be entitled to more than 25 copies of any measure without consent of the President or the Committee on Rules and Resolutions.

(5) Unless otherwise directed by resolution, the President is authorized to implement the powers vested in the Senate by ORS 171.205. All orders for printing and distribution of publications printed for the Senate, except those publications the printing and distribution of which are governed specifically by statute or otherwise, shall be signed by the President or person by him authorized to sign.

**Rule 34.** All appropriation bills shall be reported by committees as early in the session as possible. Upon being reported to the Senate for third reading, appropriation bills shall take precedence over all other measures and shall be on top of the calendar until disposed of. All appropriation bills shall be subject to Rule 48.

**Rule 35.** Except for Senate memorials and resolutions which affect the Senate only, the President shall refer a measure to the proper committee on second reading. A measure may be referred by the President to the Joint Committee on Ways and Means before or after being submitted to any other proper committee.

**Rule 36.** (1) No measure shall be introduced in the Senate after the 36th calendar day of the session except:

(a) Measures approved for introduction by the Committee on Rules and Resolutions;

(b) Appropriation or fiscal measures to be introduced by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means;

(c) True substitute measures to be introduced by a standing, special or joint committee;

(d) A measure drafted by the Legislative Counsel or the Oregon State Bar Legal Service to the Legislature and received by a member on or after the 36th calendar day but on or before the 50th calendar day, if the Senator offers the measure for introduction within three session days after the date that the measure is delivered to a member by the Legislative Counsel; or

(e) A measure drafted by the Legislative Counsel which not later than the 36th calendar day has been designated by a member as one of his three priorities in accordance with the rules of the Legislative Counsel Committee.

(2) Except with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Resolutions, members may not after the 25th calendar day of the session request the Legislative Counsel or the Oregon State Bar Legal Service to the Legislature to draft any measure. Except with the approval of the Committee on Rules and Resolutions, a standing, special or joint committee may not after the 36th calendar day of the session request the Legislative Counsel or the Oregon State Bar Legal Service to the Legislature to draft any measure.

(3) After the 50th calendar day, the office of Legislative Counsel and the Oregon State Bar Legal Service to the Legislature, to which paragraph (e) of this subsection is not applicable, will discontinue drafting, but not typing, all measures except:

(a) Measures approved for drafting by the Committee on Rules and Resolutions;

(b) Appropriation or fiscal measures to be introduced by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means;

(c) True substitute measures to be introduced by a standing, special or joint committee;

(d) A measure requested not later than the 36th calendar day by a standing or joint committee;

(e) A measure requested by a member not later than the 25th calendar day and which, not later than the 36th calendar day, has been designated as one of a member's three priorities in accordance with the rules of the Legislative Counsel Committee.

(4) For purposes of this rule, presentation to the chief clerk under Rule 32 shall be considered introduction of the measure.

**Rule 37.** A measure shall not be amended upon the floor unless unanimous consent is given and a written statement of the proposed amendment is filed with the chief clerk. If a majority of those present desires a change in any measure, the measure may be referred to the proper committee with instructions to make the desired amendment.

**Rule 38.** Except for resolutions and memorials which affect the Senate only, no measure shall pass the Senate until the third reading nor shall any measure be read more than once in any one day.

**Rule 39.** (1) Every measure introduced in the Senate shall bear the name of the legislator or legislative committee sponsoring the same. The measure may also include the name of the person, agency, group, state office, department or legislative interim committee requesting the same in substantially the following manner: "Introduced by ..... (at the request of .....)." ."

(2) Before a committee may introduce a bill as a committee bill, it must be acted upon favorably by a majority of the committee, and there shall be affixed thereto a statement over the signature of the chairman indicating those who favored and those who did not favor its introduction. This information shall not become a permanent part of the bill, but shall be for the information of the President of the Senate only.

**Rule 40.** No member shall be permitted to withdraw his name from a measure at any time after first reading without approval by a majority of the vote of the members present and voting upon such request.

### COMMITTEES

**Rule 41.** Members of all standing and special committees of the Senate shall be named by the President of the Senate. The first named shall be chairman and the second named shall be vice chairman.

**Rule 42.** (1) There shall be 21 standing committees appointed by the President of the Senate as follows:

1. Agriculture
2. Air and Water Quality Control
3. Alcoholic Control
4. Commerce and Utilities
5. Education
6. Elections
7. Financial Affairs
8. Fish and Game
9. Health and Welfare
10. Highways
11. Judiciary

12. Labor and Industries
13. Local Government
14. Military Affairs
15. Natural Resources
16. Planning and Development
17. Public Buildings and Institutions
18. Rules and Resolutions
19. State and Federal Affairs
20. Taxation
21. Ways and Means

(2) The President shall determine the number of members of each committee except as may be required by law. He may appoint such additional committees as he may consider necessary and shall appoint members to such other committees as may be required by law.

**Rule 43.** No committee shall sit during the time the Senate is in session without leave of the President.

**Rule 44.** Each committee shall act upon the measures in its possession as soon as practicable and shall report them to the Senate forthwith. The Senate may upon a majority vote (16) at any time order a measure reported back from the committee.

**Rule 45.** If a committee tables a measure or removes a measure from the table, the report of such action of the committee shall be made to the chief clerk of the Senate who shall cause such a report to be entered in the Senate calendar and journal as a part of the history of the measure.

**Rule 46.** Motions within any standing or special committee to table, report to the desk, indefinitely postpone, approve or disapprove any measure or amendment of the rules shall be voted on by roll call vote of the members of the committee, and the vote of each member shall be recorded in the committee minutes.

**Rule 47.** Unless otherwise ordered by a committee, the majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business before the committee.

**Rule 48.** (1) Reports from standing committees shall be considered by the Senate in the numerical order of the measure except for reports on appropriation bills which shall be considered before other reports. Except where a report recommending a "do not pass" or a minority report is filed, no motion is required to adopt committee reports.



(2) If the measure is reported back with a favorable report without amendments, the report shall be filed and the measure placed on the calendar of the following day for third reading.

(3) If the measure is reported back with a favorable report and with amendments, the report shall be filed, the amendments printed or measure engrossed and the measure placed on the calendar for third reading the day after the amendments or engrossed measure is printed.

(4) If a minority report is returned in addition to a committee report, both shall be filed and placed on the calendar for consideration the following day, or the day following the printing of amendments if any, at which time it shall be in order to move the adoption of the committee report and then move that the minority report be substituted for the committee report.

(5) If a measure is returned without recommendation, the report shall be filed.

**Rule 49.** If a report is made by a committee that a measure "do not pass," the effect of such report on the adoption thereof shall be an indefinite postponement of the measure; provided that no action shall be taken by the Senate upon an adverse report upon any measure until 24 hours shall have elapsed from the giving of notice in writing by the chief clerk to the President and to the member or members who introduced the measure.

### CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

**Rule 50.** When either the Senate or House of Representatives fails to concur in an amendment made to one of its measures by the other house, the President shall appoint a conference committee of two members to represent the Senate to meet with a similar committee of the House of Representatives.

**Rule 51.** The Senate conferees shall meet with the House conferees as soon as is practicable after appointment, at a time and place agreed upon by a majority of all the conferees.

**Rule 52.** If the conference committee agrees unanimously to an amendment, or otherwise resolves the points of conflict between the houses, it shall file its report in triplicate with both houses. All conferees shall sign the report.

**Rule 53.** If the conference committee cannot agree unanimously within a reasonable time, the Senate conferees shall so advise the President of their inability to agree with the House conferees and request their discharge. The President shall then discharge the

**Rule 78.** (1) In order to facilitate the handling of office supplies and stationery under ORS 171.135, the chief clerk, upon requisition signed by a member or by authorized legislative personnel, shall issue supplies, including postage, and stationery necessary to the conduct of legislative business. Requisitions for postage must be approved by the President.

(2) All unused supplies and postage must be returned to the chief clerk upon final adjournment of the session. The chief clerk shall return all remaining supplies and postage to the Secretary of State, for use during succeeding sessions of the Legislative Assembly or, upon proper requisition approved by the President, for legislative use between sessions.

**OREGON CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS**  
**Relating to Legislative Procedures**

**Article IV, Section 9. Legislators free from arrest and not subject to civil process in certain cases; words uttered in debate.** Senators and Representatives in all cases, except for treason, felony, or breaches of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislative Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the Legislative Assembly, nor during the fifteen days next before the commencement thereof: Nor shall a member for words uttered in debate in either house, be questioned in any other place.—

**Article IV, Section 11. Legislative officers; rules of proceedings; adjournments.** Each house when assembled, shall choose its own officers, judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of its own members; determine its own rules of proceeding, and sit upon its own adjournments; but neither house shall without the concurrence of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.—

**Article IV, Section 12. Quorum; failure to effect organization.** Two thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may meet; adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either house fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the house so failing shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of the said five days until an organization shall have been effected.—

**Article IV, Section 13. Journal; when yeas and nays to be entered.** Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings.—The yeas and nays on any question, shall at the request of any two members, be entered, together with the names of the members demanding the same, on the journal; provided that on a motion to adjourn it shall require one tenth of the members present to order the yeas, and nays.

**Article IV, Section 14. Sessions to be open; secret sessions.** The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of either house may require secrecy (sic).—

**Article IV, Section 15. Punishment and expulsion of members.** Either house may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.—

**Article IV, Section 16. Punishment of nonmembers.** Either house, during its session, may punish by imprisonment, any person, not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous (sic) behavior in its presence, but such imprisonment shall not at any time, exceed twenty (sic) twenty four hours.—

**Article IV, Section 18. Where bills to originate.** Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended, or rejected in the other; except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.—

**Article IV, Section 19. Reading of bills; vote on final passage.** Every bill shall be read by title only on three several days, in each house, unless in case of emergency two-thirds of the house where such bill may be pending shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; provided, however, on its final passage such bill shall be read section by section unless such requirement be suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the house where such bill may be pending, and the vote on the final passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays. [Constitution of 1859; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. No. 15, 1945, and adopted by people Nov. 5, 1946]

**Article IV, Section 22. Mode of revision and amendment.** No act shall ever be revised, or amended by mere reference to its title, but the act revised, or section amended shall be set forth, and published at full length.—

**Article IV, Section 25. Majority necessary to pass bills and resolutions; signatures of presiding officers required.** A majority of all the members elected to each House shall be necessary to pass every bill, or Joint resolution; and all bills, and Joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses.—

**Article IV, Section 26. Protest by member.** Any member of either house, shall have the right to protest, and have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.—

**Article IV, Section 31. Oath of members.** The members of the Legislative Assembly shall before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation;—I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative as the case may be) according to the best of my Ability, And such oath may be adminis-

tered by the Governor (sic), Secretary of State, or a judge of the Supreme Court.—

**Article V, Section 4. Election of Governor.** The Governor shall be elected by the qualified Electors of the State at the times, and places of choosing members of the Legislative Assembly; and the returns of every Election for Governor, shall be sealed up, and transmitted to the Secretary of State; directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open, and publish them in the presence of both houses of the Legislative Assembly.—

**Article V, Section 8. Vacancy in office of Governor.** In case of the removal from office of the governor, or of his death, resignation, absence from the state or other inability to discharge the duties of the office, the president of the senate, or if there be none, or in case of his removal from office, death, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability, then the speaker of the house of representatives, or if there be none, or in case of his removal from office, death, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability, then the secretary of state, or if there be none, or in case of his removal from office, death, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability, then the state treasurer, shall become governor until the disability be removed, or a governor be elected at the next general biennial election. The governor elected to fill the vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the outgoing governor. [Constitution of 1859; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. No. 10, 1920 (s. s.), and adopted May 21, 1920; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. No. 8, 1945, and adopted by people Nov. 5, 1946]

**Article V, Section 15a. Single item and emergency clause veto.** The Governor shall have power to veto single items in appropriation bills, and any provision in new bills declaring an emergency, without thereby affecting any other provision of such bill. [Created through S.J.R. No. 12, 1915, adopted by people Nov. 7, 1916; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. No. 13, 1921, and adopted by people June 7, 1921]

**Article V, Section 15b. Legislative enactments; approval by Governor; disapproval and reconsideration by legislature; failure of Governor to return bill.** Every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such

cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the governor within twenty days next after the adjournment (Sundays excepted) shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the secretary of state, who shall lay the same before the legislative assembly at its next session in like manner as if it had been returned by the governor.

[Created through S.J.R. No. 12, 1915, adopted by people Nov. 7, 1916; Amendment proposed by H.J.R. No. 9, 1937, and adopted by people Nov. 8, 1938]

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