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themselves to others to vote for that proposition will try to get a committee to kill it hoping that it cannot get 30 votes to be brought to the floor of the Legislature, and I have observed this stratagem being carried out in action. So when a matter dealing with amending the Constitution can gather 25 votes on the floor, I think it deserves to be heard by the body. So my amendment to this proposed amendment would say that all of the other language in this proposition, this rule that we are dealing with that relates to the killing and reviving of a resolution would apply to all resolutions. So the consistency would inhere in the fact that we are dealing with all resolutions in the same way except that we are requiring a public hearing where a proposed amendment to the Constitution is to take place. So I hope you will adopt this amendment.

PRESIDENT: Senator Higgins. We are now discussing the Chambers amendment to the proposed rule. Senator Higgins.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Thank you, Mr. President. Senator Chambers, would you yield to a question?

PRESIDENT: I think Senator Chambers would be available.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Yes.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Senator Chambers, I am confused.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: You came to the right man to straighten you out.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Provisions of this section shall apply to resolutions considered as bills pursuant to Rule 4, Section 2, so now your amendment will say that a constitutional amendment or constitutional resolution will take 25 votes or 30 votes to bring it to the floor?

SENATOR CHAMBERS: A majority of the members which means 25.

SENATOR HIGGINS: Yes, but you are not touching bills.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: No, that is why I would put the amendment in what they are offering so it is clear we are talking only about resolutions, and the only thing we are discussing with reference to resolutions is those that are killed and are to be revived from committee, not doing away with the public