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committee. That requires our receiving a majority of votes in the committee. If our measure fails to receive a majority of votes in the committee, it does not advance. Then after that action occurs, we bring the bill before the Legislature on General File. Again, for the measure to advance we have to obtain 25 votes. Then it comes up again on Select File. There again we need 25 votes and finally, Final Reading requires 25 votes. If there are A bills that attach to our measure, we will need 30 votes on Final Reading for the particular A bill to pass. I believe that we have built into our process today a whole host of handicaps, so to speak, to the advancement of a worthwhile measure. If we have a system of checks and balances designed to weed out the so-called chaff from the wheat, I think that our checks and balances are skewed to the point that we weed out a lot of wheat as well as chaff. Senator Hoagland's provision makes it even more difficult for us to keep a good measure alive when for one reason or another our colleagues have decided that it should be killed on a given legislative day. We need to have the ability to try to revive a bill that has been killed on a legislative day. If we have to obtain 30 votes when a bill has died on Select File, that simply creates another impediment to the advancement of a cause. As you currently know, as you know currently, if a measure is killed on Final Reading, there it does take 30 votes to reconsider. I think that one barrier should adequately serve as a check against the improvident reconsideration motion. It is for that reason I would rise in opposition to Senator Hoagland's proposed rule change.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Chambers.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Mr. Chairman and members of the Legislature, I agree with Senator Johnson and disagree with Senator Hoagland's proposition and what you ought to consider is that the Legislature ought to change its mind if it has a reason to feel that an action taken previously was not the proper one. We also should consider that occasionally some very close votes occur on extremely important issues. Somebody may misvote or may vote without adequate information or for the wrong reason, then decide that that vote for whatever reason was improperly cast and the whole issue should be reconsidered so that a proper vote can be taken. On a close issue a proposition may have only 25 votes. Under what Senator Hoagland is offering here, that bill would not have the opportunity to be revived by