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years ago when I was here and he was here and that was, you can put any limits you want and you can even restrict Carpenter from introducing a bill, but you're not going to change the facts. And the facts are that most time on this legislative floor is taken up, not with the number of bills. The most time is taken up with amendments to bills. I'll give you some examples that you all participated in.

PRESIDENT: One minute.

SENATOR DECAMP: LB 662, seat belt law, on and on. It is not the number of bills, it is the amendments to bills and the amendments to bills are usually offered in most cases, repeatedly, by those who espouse bill limitations. If you are sincere about really limiting the process and making the committees do more work, there is a simple solution, a solution used in other states sometimes and that is no amendment may be offered on this floor unless it has one of two things, the approval of the sponsor or sponsors of the bill or, in the alternative, 25 signatures signing that particular amendment. Then you'll make sure the homework is done before the discussion begins and amendments are not randomly thrown up simply for the purpose of discussion. But if you're serious about changing the process, putting artificial limits on bills, putting artificial limits on committees is not going to solve the process. What will solve it, if that's what you want to do, is actually changing the amendment process and forcing the committees to completely do their work and to make sure that when something is presented to the floor it is in basically the final form. So I would urge you to reject the amendment and the original proposal.

PRESIDENT: The Chair recognizes Senator Hall.

SENATOR HALL: Mr. President, I would move that we recess until one-thirty this afternoon.

PRESIDENT: You heard the motion. All those in favor of recessing say aye. Opposed no. Motion carried. We are recessed until 1:30 p.m.

RECESS