

TWO—THIRDS VOTE—Continued.**(6) For Conviction on Impeachment**—Continued.

Two-thirds not having voted guilty on any article, the presiding officer declared Judge Louder-back acquitted. Volume **VI**, section **524**.

(7) In Relation to the Motion to Reconsider.

Where a two-thirds vote is required the motion to reconsider may be made by anyone who voted on the prevailing side. Volume **V**, sections **5617, 5618**. Volume **VIII**, section **2778**.

Where a two-thirds vote is required a Member voting on the prevailing side may move to reconsider, even though he be one of an actual minority. Volume **II**, section **1656**.

A majority is required to reconsider a vote taken under conditions requiring two-thirds for affirmative action. Volume **II**, section **1656**. Volume **VIII**, section **2795**.

Apparently a majority is required to reconsider a vote taken under the requirement that two-thirds shall be necessary to carry the question. Volume **V**, sections **5617, 5618**.

(8) In General.

In a State whereof the constitution required two-thirds for a quorum of each house of the legislature, a Senator was elected by a majority merely of the total membership of the two houses. Volume **I**, section **545**.

A two-thirds vote is required on motions disposing of Senate amendments to propositions requiring a two-thirds vote for passage. Volume **VIII**, section **3178**.

The House may be a two-thirds vote extend consideration of a bill to the next Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII**, section **2680**.

The Committee on Rules may report orders of procedure subject to two limitations only: it may not provide for abrogation of the calendar Wednesday rule except by two-thirds vote or for denial of the motion to recommit while the previous question is pending on final passage. Volume **VIII**, section **2262**.

No resolution shall be reported by the Committee on Rules to set aside calendar Wednesday by a vote of less than two-thirds of the Members voting. Volume **VIII**, section **2260**.

Unless agreed to by a two-thirds vote, a report from the Committee on Rules shall not be called upon the same day on which represented except on the last three days of the session. Volume **VIII**, sections **2260, 2261**.

On questions requiring a two-thirds majority Members are paired two in the affirmative against one in the negative. Volume **VIII**, sections **3082, 3088**.

Explanation of caucus procedure requiring two-thirds vote to bind members and exempting constitutional questions, matters of conscience, and pledges to constituents. Volume **VIII**, section **3605**.

TYLER, JOHN, PRESIDENT.

The act of President Tyler in filing with a bill an exposition of his reasons for signing it was examined and severely criticised by a committee of the House. Volume **IV**, section **3492**.

In 1842 the House vigorously asserted and President Tyler as vigorously denied the right of the House to all papers and information in possession of the Executive relating to subjects over which the jurisdiction of the House extended. Volume **III**, sections **1884, 1885**.

The House refused in 1843 to impeach John Tyler, President of the United States, on charges preferred by a Member. Volume **III**, section **2398**.

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UNANIMOUS CONSENT. See also "Consent Calendar."

- (1) **Origin and nature of procedure by.**
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 - (10) **As Related to business in order under the rules on Monday and Wednesday**
 - (11) **Objections to.**
 - (12) **In general.**
- (1) **Origin and Nature of Procedure by.**
 In 1832 the pressure of business began to bring into use the request for unanimous consent and the special order. Volume **IV**, sections **3155–3159**.
 As a request for unanimous consent to consider a bill is in effect as request to suspend the order of business temporarily a demand for the regular order may be made at any time, and is equivalent to an objection. Volume **IV**, section **3058**.
 Unanimous consent to consider a bill implies a setting aside of the order of business for that purpose, hence the withdrawal of an objection thereto does not bring the bill up if other business has intervened. Volume **IV**, section **3059**.
 Before the adoption of rules and the consequent establishment of an order of business it was held in order, without unanimous consent, to offer on the floor and consider at once a proposition relative to the transaction of business. Volume **IV**, section **3060**.
 The giving of unanimous consent for the consideration of a measure waives any requirement as a consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4823**.
 A request for unanimous consent may not be entertained after the House has voted to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, section **4727**.
 Consideration "in the House as in Committee of the Whole" is by unanimous consent only, as the order of business gives no place for a motion. Volume **IV**, section **4923**.
 When unanimous consent has been given for the consideration of a bill amendments may be offered and may not be prevented by the objection of a Member. Volume **V**, section **5782**.
 In the absence of a quorum no business may be transacted, even by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **660**.
 The lack of a quorum precludes the consideration of a request for unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **689**.
 The Speaker declines to entertain unanimous consent requests in the absence of a quorum. Volume **VI**, sections **680, 686**.
 The House may by majority vote on a resolution reported from the Committee on Rules revoke a unanimous-consent agreement. Volume **VIII**, section **3390**.
 A request for unanimous consent is in effect a motion and action predicated thereon is subject to reconsideration. Volume **VIII**, section **2794**.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT—Continued.**(1) Origin and Nature of Procedure by—Continued.**

An agreement entered into by unanimous consent may be modified by unanimous consent at the pleasure of the House. Volume **VII**, section **946**.

Requests for unanimous consent should not be coupled and one should not be made contingent on the granting of another. Volume **VI**, section **709**.

A “gentlemen’s agreement”—a term applied to unanimous-consent orders of more than ordinary importance—is observed with scrupulous care and the Speaker has declined to recognize Members to submit requests which in his opinion infringed on its provisions. Volume **VI**, section **710a**.

A gentlemen’s agreement once entered into is not subject to subsequent revision, even by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **710a**.

A gentlemen’s agreement that there should be “no business whatever” at formal sessions of the House during a designated period was construed to exclude business of the highest privilege as well as business of a purely formal character, including the swearing in of Members and the extension of remarks in the Record. Volume **VI**, section **715**.

(2) Special Orders Made by.

Suspension of the established order of business is by unanimous consent only, and a motion to that effect will not be entertained. Volume **VI**, section **714**.

A special order may be made by unanimous consent. Volume **VII**, section **758**.

Special orders are made either by vote of the House on a report from the Committee on Rules, by suspension of the rules, or by unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, sections **3152, 3153**.

The first special orders were made by unanimous consent or suspension of the rules. Volume **IV**, sections **3155–3159**.

Special orders are sometimes made by unanimous consent without awaiting the process required for changing the rules. Volume **IV**, sections **3165, 3166**.

A special order is sometimes agreed to by unanimous consent without formal resolution. Volume **VII**, section **760**.

Although a special order may set apart a day for special purpose, yet the House may transact other business by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **7246**.

By unanimous consent, the House agreed to transact no business during a stated period. Volume **VII**, section **761**.

When business which by unanimous consent has been made a special order remains unfinished at adjournment, it continues in order until disposed of. Volume **VII**, section **770**.

Where date of adjournment has been tentatively agreed upon but not formally designated, legislation in order during the last six days of the session has been authorized by consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3398**.

A bill called up out of order by unanimous consent and undisposed of at adjournment remains as unfinished business to be resumed when that class of business is again in order. Volume **VI**, section **741**.

A special order was held in abeyance, no objection having been ordered. Volume **VII**, section **791**. Unless otherwise provided, special orders may be altered by unanimous consent only. Volume **VII**, section **763**.

The Speaker has requested that he be advised in advance of intention to submit unanimous consent requests for changes in order of business. Volume **VI**, section **708**.

It is customary to notify the majority and minority leaders as well as the Speaker of proposed requests for deviations from the authorized order of business. Volume **VI**, section **708**.

(3) Uses of.—As Related to the Journal, Record, and Reports.

The reading of the Journal may be dispensed with by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **625**.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT—Continued.**(3) Uses of.—As Related to the Journal, Record, and Reports—Continued.**

The granting by the House of unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the Journal implies unanimous consent to its approval. Volume **VI**, section **625**.

A request for unanimous consent that the Journal show proceedings which did not take place was denied by the House. Volume **VI**, section **229**.

While correction of the Record to conform with actual facts is by right, such correction of the Journal is by motion or unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **631**.

A Member, having inserted articles from a magazine under leave to extend his own remarks, was given unanimous consent to expunge the unauthorized matter on condition that it not be reprinted by the Public Printer as frankable. Volume **VIII**, section **3475**.

A resolution of impeachment may be expunged from the record by unanimous consent only. Volume **VI**, section **541**.

Words spoken in debate and taken down on demand of another Member may be withdrawn by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, sections **2528**, **2540**, **2543**.

The rules for the order of business give no place to a motion to withdraw papers, and hence it is made by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, section **7259**.

Proceeding to vacate action by the House is not provided for under the rules, and a suspension of the order of business for that purpose is by unanimous consent only. Volume **VI**, section **711**.

Leave to file a report or to file minority views while the House is not in session is granted by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2252**.

A report when presented may be withdrawn by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **2312**.

Instance wherein, by unanimous consent, a bill was presented and referred to the calendar in advance of receipt of the report. Volume **VIII**, section **2783**.

(4) Uses of, as Related to Debate and Amendments.

Following a roll call on resolving into Committee of the Whole precipitated by a point of no quorum, and before the announcement of the result, the Speaker may entertain a unanimous-consent request to limit or control time for debate, but after the result of the vote has been announced the House resolves at once into Committee of the Whole and no request relating to time for debate or other intermediate business is in order. Volume **VI**, section **665**.

Following a motion to resolve into Committee of the Whole and pending a request for unanimous consent to fix control of time for debate, a point of no quorum may be raised and no business is in order until the presence of a quorum is ascertained. Volume **VI**, section **665**.

Debate under reservation of a point of order is by unanimous consent and may be terminated at any time by a demand for the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3430**.

Where the time allowed for debate on a motion to suspend the rules was extended by unanimous consent, the Speaker divided the additional time on the ratio governing division of the original 40 minutes provided by the rule. Volume **VIII**, section **3415**.

Instance in which the 40 minutes of debate allowed on a motion to suspend the rules were increased by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3414**.

An amendment having been read for information by consent must again be read for consideration and is not pending until so reported. Volume **VIII**, section **2330**.

The motion to return to a portion of a bill passed in reading for amendment is not privileged and a paragraph or section so passed may be again taken up by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **2930**.

The original resolution, for which a substitute is recommended by the standing committee reporting the same, must be read before the substitute is read unless such reading is dispensed with by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2886**.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT—Continued.**(5) Uses of, as Related to Voting and Call of the House.**

A Member failing to respond when his name is called may not be recorded as voting, even by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3119**.

A separate vote in the House on a perfecting amendment offered in the Committee of the Whole and incorporated in an amendment reported to the House is not in order and may be had only by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2427**.

An order for the yeas and nays coming over as unfinished business from a previous day may be vacated by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **740**.

The rules do not provide for announcement of how colleagues would vote if present, and such procedure is by unanimous consent only. Volume **VI**, section **200**.

On discovery of error in announcing the presence of a quorum on a call of the House, a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call was vacated by unanimous consent and the call resumed. Volume **VI**, section **713**.

An unusual instance in which, by unanimous consent, the signal bells were run as if for a call of the House. Volume **VIII**, section **3158**.

Exceptional instances in which the Speaker has entertained requests for unanimous consent that the roll be called a third time because of failure of the bells to signal the beginning of the vote. Volume **VIII**, section **3153**.

A vote by tellers having been taken and the result announced, a recount may be had only by unanimous consent. Volume **V**, sections **5993**, **5994**.

A Member may discuss questions arising out of a pair by unanimous consent or by raising a question of personal privilege. Volume **VIII**, section **3088**.

(6) Uses of, As Related to Senate Bills and Senate Amendments.

A Senate bill having been lost in the House, a resolution requesting of the Senate a duplicate copy was entertained by unanimous consent. Volume **VII**, section **1073**.

The request of the Senate for the return of a bill may be agreed to in the House by unanimous consent only. Volume **VII**, section **1082**.

Form of unanimous-consent agreement for the consideration of a Senate amendment. Volume **VIII**, section **3187**.

A House bill messaged from the Senate with amendments requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole goes to the Speaker's table, and if not disposed of by unanimous consent is referred by the Speaker to its appropriate committee. Volume **VIII**, section **3187**.

Upon objection to a request for unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table for consideration a bill with Senate amendments, the Speaker refers the bill to the standing committee having jurisdiction. Volume **VI**, section **732**.

While the rule requires the reference to the appropriate standing committee of the House bills returned with Senate amendments requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole, the usual practice is to take such bills from the Speaker's table and send them to conference by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **732**.

Unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table and send to conference a bill with Senate amendments does not waive the provisions of the rule requiring separate vote in the House on certain Senate amendments to appropriation bills. Volume **VII**, section **1574**.

Instance wherein, under a unanimous consent agreement, a Senate amendment was taken up after the bill had been sent to conference and agreed to by the House without recommendation or report from the conferees. Volume **VIII**, section **3202**.

(7) Uses of, During the Electoral Count.

During the electoral count of 1873 the joint meeting made, by unanimous consent, orders relating to the reading of the certificates and the consideration of objections. Volume **III**, section **1951**.

During the electoral count of 1873 the objection to the vote of Georgia was, by unanimous consent, reserved until objection was made to the vote of Mississippi, when the Houses separated and considered the two. Volume **III**, section **1951**.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT—Continued.**(8) Uses of, in General.**

Members without certificates but of whose election there was no question have been sworn in by unanimous consent pending the arrival of their credentials. Volume **VI**, section **12**.

Although the House has emphasized the impropriety of swearing in a Member without a certificate, it has sometimes been done by unanimous consent. Volume **I**, sections **162–168**.

A provision changing the text to which both Houses have agreed has been appended to a conference report and agreed to by unanimous consent after action on the report. Volume **V**, sections **6433–6436**.

Instance wherein a motion to suspend the rules was, by unanimous consent, entertained on a day other than a suspension day. Volume **V**, section **6795**.

The House having laid on the table, the proposition may be taken up only by unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules. Volume **V**, section **5640**.

Pending a motion to reconsider the vote on agreeing to a resolution, the resolution was amended by unanimous consent, after which the motion to reconsider was tabled. Volume **V**, section **5702**.

The reference of a message from the President to committees may be changed by unanimous consent. Volume **VII**, section **3351**.

An instance wherein, by unanimous consent, bills relating to private claims were transferred from the Committee on Claims to the Committee on Ways and Means, thereby conferring jurisdiction. Volume **VII**, section **2107**.

A bill returned with the President's objections, when called up for reconsideration, may be read by unanimous consent only. Volume **VII**, section **1106**.

While the Speaker has, on extraordinary occasions of emergency or routine, recognized Members to request unanimous consent for consideration of unprivileged matters, it is not the practice. Volume **VII**, section **983**.

Unless request for other disposition is made within three days a bill reported adversely is automatically tabled and may be taken from the table and recommitted or placed on the calendar by unanimous consent only. Volume **VI**, section **750**.

A resolution proposing investigation with a view to impeachment was considered by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **527**.

Reports on investigations when submitted to the house are read by unanimous consent only and are not necessarily acted upon by the House. Volume **VI**, section **394**.

An instance in which the requirement as to form of bill was waived by common consent. Volume **VII**, section **1035**.

Propositions for a recess are frequently entertained by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3358**.

An instance in which the Speaker asked unanimous consent to elaborate on an opinion previously rendered. Volume **VII**, section **1111**.

An instance wherein the Speaker by unanimous consent reserved his decision on a point of order. Volume **VIII**, section **2396**.

Propositions to change the rules in minor provisions have frequently been considered by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3379**.

After a second is ordered on a motion to suspend the rules the motion may be withdrawn or modified by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **3420**.

Reservation of a point of order is by unanimous consent only and must be made or waived on demand for the regular order. Volume **VIII**, section **3429**.

Personal explanations are allowed only by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2484**.

(9) In Committee of the Whole.

A Committee of the Whole may not alter, even by unanimous consent, an order of the House. Volume **VII**, section **786**.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT—Continued.**(9) In Committee of the Whole**—Continued.

The Committee of the Whole may not alter an order of the House, and the Chairman is not authorized to entertain requests to that effect. Volume **VIII**, section **2323**.

The first reading of a bill in Committee of the Whole may be dispensed with by unanimous consent only, and a motion to that effect is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2436**.

When a bill is taken up in Committee of the Whole, the first reading may be dispensed with by unanimous consent only and a motion to that effect is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2335**.

When the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of a bill on which reading for amendment was begun on a previous day the regular order is the reading of the bill and may be dispensed; with by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **2336**.

Time for debate having been fixed by the House, the Committee of the Whole may not, even by unanimous consent, extend it. Volume **VIII**, section **2321**.

The time for general debate having been fixed by the House, it is not in order in Committee of the Whole to entertain a request for unanimous consent for alteration of such order. Volume **VIII**, section **2550**.

In the absence of an order by the House, the Committee of the Whole may by unanimous consent divide the time allotted for general debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2549**.

In the absence of an order by the House, the Committee of the Whole may limit general debate by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2553**.

While the motion to close general debate is not in order in the Committee of the Whole, the committee may, in the absence of an order by the House, close debate by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2554**.

An order having been adopted by the Committee of the Whole closing all debate on a section, the chairman declined to entertain request for unanimous consent to amend the order. Volume **VIII**, section **2589**.

Under the 5-minute rule time for debate may be fixed but may not be allotted even by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2559**.

In the House a motion may be withdrawn before action thereon, but in Committee of the Whole withdrawal of motions or amendments is by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **2465**.

The withdrawal of a motion in Committee of the Whole is by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **3405**.

It is not in order for a Member to amend or modify a motion which he has offered in the Committee of the Whole except by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2564**.

An amendment once offered in Committee of the Whole may not be withdrawn or modified except by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2563**.

In the Committee of the Whole an amendment once offered may not be modified by unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **2859**.

A Member may withdraw words objected to in debate in Committee of the Whole by unanimous consent only. Volume **VIII**, section **2538**.

General leave to print may be granted only by the House, although in Committee of the Whole a Member, by unanimous consent, may be given leave to extend his remarks. Volume **VIII**, section **3488**.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole having taken an active part in the discussion of a point of order, the question was by unanimous consent passed over to be later raised in the House. Volume **VII**, section **1527**.

A paragraph passed over by unanimous consent during the reading of a bill for amendment in the Committee of the Whole is recurred to when reading of the bill has been concluded, and an earlier motion to return to it is not in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2336**.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT—Continued.**(10) As Related to Business in Order Under the Rules On Monday and Wednesday.**

The Speaker declines to entertain requests for unanimous consent to establish special orders for Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **888**.

On Wednesdays the call of committees has precedence of a request for unanimous consent. Volume **VII**, section **882**.

Under the later practice messages from the President are laid before the House on Calendar Wednesday by unanimous consent or on motion to dispense with proceedings in order on that day. Volume **VII**, section **913**.

A specific method being provided for dispensing with proceedings in order on Calendar Wednesday, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole has declined to entertain requests for unanimous consent to dispense with minor provisions of the rules. Volume **VII**, section **964**.

The Speaker declines to submit requests for unanimous consent to address the House on Mondays reserved for the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII**, section **978**.

On Consent Calendar days the Speaker recognizes for the transaction by business by unanimous consent only in cases of emergency. Volume **VII**, section **979**.

(11) Objections to.

The Member should rise in objecting to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **II**, sections **1137**, **1338**.

The Speaker as a Member of the House may object to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **VIII**, section **3383**.

The Speaker makes it his duty, ordinarily, to object to a request for unanimous consent that a bill may be acted on without being read. Volume **VII**, section **1054**.

A Member may not be reserving the right to object to a request for unanimous consent secure the floor for debate. Volume **VI**, section **287**.

A Delegate may not object to the consideration of a measure. Volume **II**, sections **1293**, **1294**.

The Journal does not record the name of a Member objecting to a request for unanimous consent. Volume **IV**, section **2865**.

(12) In General.

Form of resolution providing for consideration of several bills and including provision that it should not interfere with transaction of business by unanimous consent. Volume **VII**, section **817**.

When unanimous consent is given for consideration of a bill requiring consideration in the Committee of the Whole the requirement is thereby waived. Volume **VII**, sections **788**, **2151**. Volume **VIII**, section **2393**.

Consent to consideration of a measure may be given conditionally by reserving the right to consideration in Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2393**.

The ruling holding that the giving of unanimous consent for consideration of a measure waives requirements as to consideration in Committee of the Whole was held not to apply to a bill not on the Unanimous Consent Calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2394**.

It is not in order in debate for a Member to refer to a Member of the Senate by name, nor may the Speaker entertain a request for unanimous consent to proceed in violation of this rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2519**.

A unanimous consent agreement to close debate and vote at a specific time is in effect an order for the previous question, and the motion to recommit is in order under Rule **VIII**. Volume **VI**, section **22758**.

After the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole has reported to the House proceedings incident to securing a quorum of the committee, the Speaker declines to recognize for any purpose, including requests for unanimous consent, and the House automatically resolves again into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2379**.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT—Continued.**(12) In General—Continued.**

When the House, considering a bill as in the Committee of the Whole, by unanimous consent, adjourns with the bill still pending, that consent obtains when the bill is again taken up as the unfinished business. Volume **VIII**, section **2435**.

An arraignment of impeachment may interrupt the reading of the Journal or business proceeding under a unanimous consent agreement. Volume **VI**, section **469**.

A request of the Senate that the House vacate the signature of the Speaker to an enrolled bill was denied by the House, unanimous consent being refused. Volume **VII**, section **1083**.

A request of the Senate for the return of a bill was denied by the House, unanimous consent being refused. Volume **VII**, section **1082**.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Summaries showing number of bills introduced, number of reports submitted by committees, number of laws enacted, and number of acts of Congress declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, Volume **VII**, section **1028**.

UNDERWOOD.

The Senate election cases of Segar and Underwood, from Virginia, in the Thirty-eighth Congress. Volume **I**, section **384**.

The Alabama election case of Aldrich v. Underwood in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Volume **II**, sections **1091–1094**.

The Alabama election case of Crowe v. Underwood in the Fifty-fifth Congress. Volume **II**, section **1101**.

UNDERWOOD, OSCAR W., of Alabama, Speaker pro tempore.

Decisions on questions of order relating to—

Appropriations. Volume **VII**, section **1414**.

Debate. Volume **VIII**, section **2451**.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES. See “Appropriations” and “Reappropriation.”**UNFINISHED BUSINESS.**

(1) **In general.**

(2) **As to motions pending at adjournment.**

(3) **When adjournment intervenes after ordering of the previous question.**

(4) **When adjournment intervenes pending consideration of a special order.**

(5) **Classes of business.—On call of committees and Calendar Wednesday.**

(6) **Classes of business.—In Committee of the Whole and in House as in committee.**

(7) **Classes of business.—On Fridays devoted to private business.**

(8) **Classes of business.—On District of Columbia day.**

(9) **Classes of business.—On days for suspension of the rules and motions to discharge committees.**

(10) **Classes of business.—On a day assigned to a committee.**

(11) **At the end of a session of Congress and after a recess.**

(1) In General.

The rule governing the disposal of unfinished business. Volume **IV**, section **3112**.

A bill taken up as unfinished business is governed by the rules in force at the time of its consideration and not by those in force at the time it was first called up. Volume **VIII**, section **3393**.

The consideration of conference reports is in order at any time and may interrupt the presentation of a privileged report, but a privileged report so interrupted remains the unfinished business and is in order following the disposition of the conference report. Volume **VI**, section **379**.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Continued.**(1) In General—Continued.**

When business which by unanimous consent has been made a special order remains unfinished at adjournment, it continues in order until disposed of. Volume **VII**, section **770**.

A resolution of inquiry undisposed of at adjournment retains its privilege and is the unfinished business when that class of business is again in order under the rules. Volume **VI**, section **412**.

A bill called up out of order by unanimous consent and undisposed of at adjournment remains as unfinished business to be resumed when that class of business is again in order. Volume **VI**, section **741**.

When a special order applies to certain days only, a bill taken up but left undisposed of can be called up again only on a day specified in the order. Volume **VII**, section **763**.

Although the question of consideration has been once decided in the Affirmative it may never the less be raised on a subsequent day when the bill is again called up as unfinished business. Volume **VII**, section **2438**.

While holding unfinished business on which the previous question was pending at adjournment on the previous day to be of equal privilege, the Speaker directed the call of the Consent Calendar. Volume **VII**, section **990**.

Business under consideration on “consent day” and undisposed of at adjournment does not come up as unfinished on the following legislative day but goes over to the next day when that class of business is again in order. Volume **VII**, section **1005**.

The status of bills on the Consent Calendar is not affected by their consideration from another calendar and such bills may be called up for consideration from the Consent Calendar while pending as unfinished business in the House or Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII**, section **1006**.

In the absence of an order for the previous question, business undisposed of at adjournment comes up as unfinished business only on the next day when that class of business is again in order and not on the next legislative day. Volume **VII**, section **854**.

A bill undisposed of at adjournment on a day devoted to special business comes up as unfinished business on the next day when that class of business is again in order. Volume **VIII**, section **2334**.

When the House adjourns on days set apart for special business without ordering the previous question, the pending measure comes up as the unfinished business on the next day on which that class of business is again in order. Volume **VII**, section **2694**.

(2) As to Motions Pending at Adjournment.

A motion relating to the order of business does not recur as unfinished business on a succeeding day, even though the yeas and nays may have been ordered on it before adjournment. Volume **IV**, section **3114**.

When the question of consideration is undisposed of at an adjournment it does not recur as unfinished business on a succeeding day. Volume **V**, sections **4947**, **4948**.

An appeal pending at an adjournment on Friday, but related to public and not private business, does not go over the next Friday but comes up on the next legislative day. Volume **V**, section **6945**.

A motion to correct the Record, undisposed of at adjournment, was held to be in order as the unfinished business if called up when the House next convened. Volume **VIII**, section **3496**.

An instance in which the Speaker called up as unfinished business a motion to expunge remarks from the Record on which the previous question had not been ordered. Volume **VIII**, section **2542**.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Continued.**(3) When Adjournment Intervenes After Ordering of the Previous Question.**

When the House adjourns before voting on a proposition on which the previous question has been ordered the question comes up the next day immediately after the reading of the Journal, superseding the order of business. Volume **V**, sections **5510–5517**.

If the House adjourn without voting on a proposition on which the previous question has been ordered, the question comes up as unfinished business on the next legislative day, Wednesday expected. Volume **VIII**, section **2691**.

A bill on which the previous question had been ordered at adjournment on Wednesday was taken up as the unfinished business on Thursday and took precedence of a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill privileged by special order. Volume **VIII**, section **2674**.

When the House adjourns on Tuesday without voting on a proposition on which the previous question has been ordered, the question does not come up on Wednesday but on the following Thursday. Volume **VII**, section **890**.

The House having adjourned after yeas and nays were ordered and before the vote was taken, the pending question remains as unfinished business when the same class of business is again in order. Volume **VI**, section **740**.

An order for the yeas and nays coming over as unfinished business from a previous day may be vacated by unanimous consent. Volume **VI**, section **740**.

The precedence which belongs to a bill coming over from a previous day with the previous question ordered is not destroyed by the fact that the allowable motion to commit may be pending with amendments thereto. Volume **V**, section **5519**.

When several bills come over from a previous day with the previous question ordered, they have precedence in the order in which the several motions for the previous question were made. Volume **V**, section **5518**.

(4) When Adjournment Intervenes Pending Consideration of a Special Order.

When a special order applies to one day only a bill taken up but left undisposed of on that day loses its privileged position thereafter. Volume **IV**, sections **3186–3191**.

When the terms of a special order are such as in effect to order the previous question, business unfinished with the day set apart by the order does not fall, but is in order the next day after the reading of the Journal. Volume **IV**, section **3185**.

(5) Classes of Business.—On call of Committees and Calendar Wednesday.

A bill brought up in the morning hour and undisposed of remains as unfinished business during call of committees only. Volume **IV**, section **3113**.

A bill once brought up on call of committees continues before the House in that order of business until finally disposed of. Volume **IV**, section **3120**.

Proceedings under the two rules providing for calling the committees are unrelated and unfinished business under one is not considered under the other. Volume **VI**, section **752**.

When the House adjourns on Wednesday without voting on a proposition on which the previous question has been ordered the question does not go over to the following Wednesday but comes up on the next legislative day. Volume **VII**, section **895**.

When a Union Calendar bill comes up as the unfinished business on Calendar Wednesday the House automatically resolves into the Committee of the Whole and debate is resumed from the point at which it was discontinued on the previous Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **966**.

A bill undisposed of on the Wednesday allotted to a committee remains the unfinished business until that committee is again called on Wednesday in its regular order. Volume **VII**, section **944**.

A bill under consideration on Calendar Wednesday, and on which the previous question had been ordered but not disposed of at adjournment, comes up as unfinished business on the next legislative day. Volume **VII**, section **967**.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Continued.**(5) Classes of Business.—On Call of Committees and Calendar Wednesday—Continued.**

A bill postponed to a certain Wednesday and undisposed of on that day becomes unfinished business to be considered when the committee calling it up is again called in its turn. Volume **VII**, section **970**.

The question of consideration may be raised against unfinished business on the House Calendar in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule. Volume **VIII**, section **2447**.

(6) Classes of Business.—In Committee of the Whole and in House as in Committee.

In considering the bills before a Committee of the Whole the unfinished business is usually first in order. Volume **IV**, section **4735**.

A bill unfinished at a session of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union held under section 5 of Rule XXIV is again in order when the House goes into Committee of the Whole to consider it under that rule. Volume **IV**, section **4736**.

When the House disagrees to the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that the enacting words of a bill be stricken out the bill goes back to the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole as unfinished business. Volume **V**, sections **5345**, **5346**. Volume **VIII**, section **2633**.

When the House resolves into the Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar, a bill unfinished at adjournment on a previous day takes precedence of other bills on the Private Calendar. Volume **VII**, section **855**.

When the House, considering a bill as in the Committee of the Whole, by unanimous consent, adjourns with the bill still pending, that consent obtains when the bill is again taken up as the unfinished business. Volume **VIII**, section **2435**.

(7) Classes of Business.—On Fridays Devoted to Private Business.

Each Friday after the unfinished business is disposed of, the motion to go into Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the Private Calendar is in order. Volume **IV**, section **3267**.

On a Friday devoted to private business of unfinished private business must be considered before a motion to go into Committee of the Whole House in in order. Volume **IV**, sections **3276–3280**.

Business in order on Friday and on which the previous question was pending at adjournment on the that day comes up as the unfinished business on the next legislative day. Volume **VIII**, section **2694**.

(8) Classes of Business.—On District of Columbia Day.

Business unfinished on a District of Columbia day does not come up on the next District day unless called up. Volume **IV**, section **3307**. Volume **VII**, section **879**.

(9) Classes of Business.—On Days for Suspension of the Rules and Motions to Discharge Committees.

A motion to suspend the rules pending and undisposed of on one suspension day is first in order on the next, the individual motion going over to committee day, and vice versa Volume **V**, sections **6814–6816**.

A motion to suspend the rules made on one suspension day but not seconded comes up as unfinished business on the next suspension day. Volume **V**, section **6817**.

A motion to suspend the rules on which a second fails to be ordered does not come up as unfinished business on the next legislative day. Volume **V**, section **6818**.

A bill which, on a suspension day, was withdrawn with an agreement that it should be unfinished business on the next suspension day, was held to continue as unfinished business, although not called up on the day named. Volume **V**, section **6819**.

Business unfinished on a District of Columbia day does not come up on the next District day unless called up. Volume **VII**, section **879**.

A motion to suspend the rules pending and undisposed of a adjournment recurs as unfinished business on the next day when such business is again in order. Volume **VIII**, section **3411**.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Continued.**(9) Classes of Business.—On Days for Suspension of the Rules and Motions to Discharge Committees**—Continued.

A motion to suspend the rules on which a second has been ordered remaining undisposed of at adjournment recurs as the unfinished business on the next day on which such motion is again in order. Volume **VIII**, section **3412**.

After the motion has been on the calendar seven days any signer may call it up for consideration on second or fourth Mondays and the House proceed to its consideration: If agreed to, any member may move the immediate consideration of the bill which shall remain the unfinished business until disposed of. Volume **VII**, section **1007**.

(10) Classes of Business.—One a Day Assigned to a Committee.

The unfinished business on a day assigned to a committee goes over to the next day had by the committee. Volume **IV**, section **3306**.

(11) At the End of a Session of Congress and After a Recess.

All business pending and unfinished in the House or in committee or awaiting concurrent action in the Senate at the end of a session is resumed at the next session of the same Congress. Volume **V**, section **6727**.

A recess differs from an adjournment in its effect upon pending business and the House resumes consideration of unfinished business under conditions obtaining at the time recess was taken. Volume **VI**, section **664**.

UNION.

The Constitution provides that the President shall from time to time give Congress information of the state of the Union and make recommendations. Volume **V**, section **6612**.

It is not necessary that a State be admitted to the Union before it may elect a Representation to Congress. Volume **I**, section **397**.

The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Michigan except as a spectator until the act admitting Michigan to the Union had become a law. Volume **I**, section **397**.

The House declined to admit the Member-elect from Illinois until the State had been formally admitted to the Union. Volume **I**, section **396**.

The Speaker asked the decision of the House when a Member-elect from a State not yet admitted to the Union presented himself to be sworn. Volume **I**, section **396**.

The Senate declined to admit the persons bearing credentials as Senators-elect from Tennessee until the State had been admitted into the Union. Volume **I**, section **398**.

The Senate declined to admit a Senator-elect from Minnesota until a formal act of admission had been passed by Congress. Volume **I**, section **399**.

UNION CALENDAR.

Description of the House, Union, and Private calendars. Volume **IV**, section **3115**.

Distinction between the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and the Committee of the Whole House. Volume **IV**, section **4705**.

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a specified bill is privileged when the bill has been reported by a committee under its leave to report at any time. Volume **IV**, section **3086**.

Conditions under which motions may be made to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider nonprivileged bills. Volume **IV**, section **3134**.

At the end of one hour of the call of committees the House may on motion resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union one or several times. Volume **IV**, section **3137**.

The call of committees may be interrupted at the end of sixty minutes by a privileged report as well as by a motion to go into Committee of the Whole. Volume **IV**, sections **3131**, **3132**.

UNION CALENDAR—Continued.

- The motion to go into Committee of the Whole to consider a particular bill, after a call of committees, may be amended only by substituting another bill on the Union Calendar. Volume **IV**, section **3139**.
- When by authority of a committee a motion is made to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a particular bill (not a revenue or appropriation bill), an amendment designating another bill may be offered by a Member individually. Volume **IV**, section **3140**.
- It is not in order before the expiration of sixty minutes of the call of committees to move to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a bill that is not privileged. Volume **IV**, section **3141**.
- A bill erroneously referred to the House Calendar was transferred to the Union Calendar as of date of original reference by direction of the Speaker. Volume **VI**, section **746**.
- A bill providing for inquiry by the Court of Claims without conferring authority to render final judgment does not require consideration in the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VII**, section **870**.
- A bill releasing a lien of the Government while increasing the security of the Government's claim requires consideration in Committee of the Whole and is properly referred to the Union Calendar. Volume **VI**, section **746**.
- The report of a joint commission constituted by law, with minority views thereon, was received and, with a bill recommended by the commission, was referred to the Union Calendar. Volume **VIII**, section **2317**.
- Bills authorizing indemnity of foreign governments for death of subjects in the United States are properly referred to the union calendar. Volume **VII**, section **1882**.
- A bill providing pay for retired officers involves a charge upon the Treasury and is properly referred to the Union Calendar. Volume **VI**, section **736**.
- Under the later practice it has been held that the question of consideration may be raised against a Union Calendar bill in the House on Calendar Wednesday. Volume **VIII**, section **2445**.
- A bill being under consideration by unanimous consent, the requirement that it shall be considered in the Committee of the Whole is waived. Volume **VII**, section **788**.
- It is in order on Calendar Wednesday to raise the question of consideration against a Union Calendar bill when called up for consideration in the House and before resolving into the Committee of the Whole. Volume **VIII**, section **2446**.
- A bill on the Union Calendar may not be brought up on call of committees. Volume **VI**, section **753**.
- Wednesdays are set apart for the consideration of unprivileged bills on House and Union Calendars taken up on call of committees. Volume **VII**, section **881**.
- There is no priority as between House or Union Calendars bills on Wednesday, and the committee called may bring up bills from either calendar at will. Volume **VII**, section **938**.
- Bills favorably reported on House or Union Calendars may be considered by consent on the first and third Mondays. Volume **VII**, section **972**.
- When a Union Calendar bill comes up as the unfinished business on Calendar Wednesday the House automatically resolves into the Committee of the Whole and debate is resumed from the point at which it was discontinued on the previous Wednesday. Volume **VII**, section **966**.
- The provision for two hours' debate and equal division of time under the Calendar Wednesday rule applies to Union Calendar bills only and not to House bills. Volume **VII**, section **955**.
- When a bill on the Union Calendar is called up on Calendar Wednesday the House automatically resolves into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union without motion from the floor. Volume **VII**, section **939**.

UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE. See “Debate, the Call to Order.”**UPDIKE.**

The Indiana election case of *Udike v. Ludlow*, in the Seventy-first Congress. Volume **VI**, section **55**.

UPTON.

The Virginia election case of Charles H. Upton, in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **366**.

The Virginia election case of *Beach v. Upton*, in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Volume **I**, section **686**.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

An urgent deficiency bill appropriating generally for the various Departments and services of the Government was held to be a general appropriation bill within the meaning of Rule XXI. Volume **IV**, sections **3569, 3570**.

USELESS PAPERS.

The statutes provide for the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses to consider reports as to destruction of useless papers in the Executive Departments. Volume **IV**, section **4419**. Volume **VII**, section **2166**.

UTAH.

House election cases from:

Thirty-first Congress.—Almon W. Babbitt. Volume **I**, section **407**.

Fortieth Congress.—McGrorty v. Hooper. Volume **I**, section **467**.

Forty-third Congress.—Maxwell v. Cannon. Volume **I**, sections **468–470**.

Forty-seventh Congress.—Campbell v. Cannon. Volume **I**, sections **471–473**.

Fifty-sixth Congress.—Brigham H. Roberts. Volume **I**, sections **474–470**.

Senate election case from:

Fifty-eighth Congress.—Reed Smoot. Volume **I**, sections **481–483**.

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