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RECESS

When the Senate takes a recess from one calendar day to another, it stays in the same legislative day; this would be true if the Senate recessed at the conclusion of its legislative business each day over a long period of time, and the legislative day would remain the same until the Senate finally adjourned. For example, in 1922, one legislative day ran from April 20th through August 2d, a total of 105 calendar days. During this time, the legislative day stayed the same, namely April 20th, but when the Senate adjourned on August 2d, the legislative day caught up with the calendar day, and on August 3d the legislative day and the calendar day became the same again. Again, in 1980, the Senate had even a longer legislative day—it convened on January 3, 1980, and did not adjourn until June 12, a total of 162 calendar days.

When the Senate recesses over from one calendar day until the next, the unfinished business, or whatever the pending business was at the time of the recess, automatically remains the business before the Senate when it reconvenes and as long as the Senate recesses from one day to another, that business would stay before the Senate until disposed of or until the Senate should take some positive action to displace it.

On a new calendar day, following a recess, when the Senate reconvenes, morning business or call of the Calendar is not in order, except by an order of the Senate to that effect.

Legislative measures on the Calendar of General Orders, as well as those that have gone over, under the rule, do not mature for consideration if the Senate recesses at the end of its daily business. Those measures require an intervening adjournment of the Senate before they are eligible for consideration, unless unanimous consent is granted.

Rule XXII, Paragraph 1

[Precedence of Motions]

When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn.

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.

To take a recess.

To proceed to the consideration of executive business.

To lay on the table.

To postpone indefinitely.

To postpone to a day certain.

To commit.

To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed

to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

[Form]

Senator (*Majority Leader*). Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until noon tomorrow.

Absence of Quorum:

See also "Recess, Motion To, and Call for Quorum," pp. 1059–1060; "Recess in Absence of Quorum," p. 1058; "Quorum Call Following a Recess in Absence of Quorum," p. 1088.

A motion to take a recess or take a recess to an hour certain is not in order in the absence of a quorum,[1] nor is it in order to entertain a motion to recess or to recess to an hour certain after the absence of a quorum has been determined,[2] unless a previous order to take a recess at the conclusion of its day's business has been made; [3] in which case a subsequent motion to adjourn is not in order,[4] but a motion to recess would be in order.[5]

When the Senate adopts an order for a recess at the conclusion of its day's business to a day or hour certain, a motion may be made in the absence of a quorum to take a recess pursuant to such order.[6]

When the Senate, in the absence of a quorum, takes a recess pursuant to a previous order, it is required under the precedents to call the roll upon reconvening.[7]

Amend Motion To Recess:

A motion to recess is subject to amendment, which is also amendable as being in the second degree,[8] but such

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[1] Art. I, sec. 5; Jan. 26, 1921, 66–3, *Record*, p. 2070; Mar. 3, 1927, 69–2, *Journal*, p. 267, *Record*, p. 5494; Mar. 7, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 2947; Aug. 28, 1916, 64–1, *Record*, p. 13311; Aug. 5, 1886, 49–1, *Record*, p. 8022; Aug. 17, 1888, 50–1, *Record*, p. 7680; *see also* June 4, 1894, 53–2, *Record*, p. 5694.

[2] Mar. 3, 1927, 69–2, *Journal*, p. 267, *Record*, p. 5494; Mar. 7, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 2947.

[3] Feb. 22, 1927, 69–2, *Journal*, p. 206; Feb. 25, 1929, 70–2, *Journal*, pp. 211–12; Dec. 14, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, p. 16569; June 1, 1922, 67–2, *Journal*, p. 271, *Record*, p. 7967; *see also* Apr. 16, 1953, 83–1, *Record*, p. 3227.

[4] June 1, 1922, 67–2, *Journal*, p. 271, *Record*, p. 7967; June 3, 1920, 66–2, *Record*, pp. 8363, 8379; Feb. 25, 1929, 70–2, *Journal*, pp. 211–12, *Record*, pp. 4241–43.

[5] Apr. 22, 1922, 67–2, *Record*, pp. 5857, 5872; June 1, 1922, 67–2, *Journal*, p. 271, *Record*, p. 7967; Feb. 7, 1925, 68–2, *Journal*, pp. 162–63, *Record*, pp. 3206, 3219; Jan. 29, 1931, 71–73, *Record*, p. 3480; Feb. 22, 1927, 69–2, *Journal*, p. 206, *Record*, pp. 4453–56; Feb. 25, 1929, 70–2, *Journal*, pp. 211–12, *Record*, pp. 4241–43; Nov. 9, 1929, 71–1, *Journal*, p. 196, *Record*, p. 5391; June 25, 1973, 93–1, *Record*, p. 21144.

[6] Feb. 7, 1925, 68–2, *Journal*, pp. 162–63, *Record*, pp. 3206, 3219; June 21 and 23, 1975, 94–1, *Record*, pp. 20214, 20289.

[7] *See* footnote 63 below.

[8] Mar. 2, 1929, 70–2, *Journal*, pp. 270–71, *Record*, pp. 5062–64.

motion cannot be amended by adding a provision that upon reconvening the Senate should proceed to vote without debate upon certain measures.[9]

A motion to take a recess to a certain hour having been made, an amendment proposed thereto, under the rule, has precedence.[10]

Business During Recess:

By order, adopted by unanimous consent, the Senate has transacted the following business during recess:

(1) Received amendments to bills; [11]

(2) Introduced, waived first and second readings and referred bills; [12]

(3) Appointed conferees; [13]

(4) Conferees have filed conference reports; [14]

(5) Received messages from the House; [15]

(6) Received and referred messages from the President and the House; [16]

(7) Committees have filed reports; [17]

(8) Authorized the Vice President or President pro tempore to sign enrolled bills; [18]

(9) Reports have been filed; [19] and

(10) Notices to suspend rules to offer legislative amendments to a general appropriation bill.[20]

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[9] Mar. 3, 1929, 70-2, *Journal*, p. 272, *Record*, p. 5170.

[10] July 9, 1912, 62-2, *Record*, p. 8774.

[11] May 15, 1936, 74-2, *Journal*, p. 294.

[12] Sept. 10 and 14, 1942, 77-2, *Record*, pp. 7098, 7117; Mar. 7 and 12, 1946, 79-2, *Record*, p. 2168; Feb. 5, 1954, 83-2, *Record*, p. 1390; Apr. 30, 1952, 82-2, *Record*, p. 4759.

[13] Apr. 11 and 14, 1938, 75-3, *Journal*, pp. 301-02, *Record*, pp. 5224, 5375; *see also* Apr. 10, 1946, 79-2, *Record*, p. 3693.

[14] June 3, 1938, 75-3, *Record*, p. 8100; Aug. 20, 1937, 75-1, *Journal*, p. 554.

[15] Mar. 23 and 27, 1933, 73-1, *Journal*, pp. 49-50; Jan. 19 and 22, 1934, 73-2, *Journal*, pp. 49-50; Aug. 22, 1935, 74-1, *Journal*, p. 684; Jan. 9 and 13, 1936, 74-2, *Journal*, pp. 25, 27; Apr. 19, 1939, 76-1, when the Senate was not in session; Aug. 15, 1940, 76-3, *Record*, p. 10411.

[16] June 3, 1933, 73-1, *Journal*, p. 224, *Record*, p. 4930.

[17] Mar. 7 and 12, 1946, 79-2, *Record*, p. 2168; Apr. 30, 1952, 82-2, *Record*, p. 4759; Apr. 15, 1938, 75-3, *Record*, p. 5483; Feb. 17, 1938, 75-3, *Journal*, p. 172; June 8, 10, 17, and 18, 1936, 74-2, *Journal*, pp. 386, 388, 400-01; May 4 and 7, 1936, 74-2, *Journal*, pp. 264, 271; Mar. 2, 1936, 74-2, *Journal*, p. 116; Feb. 3 and 27, 1936, 74-2, *Journal*, pp. 61, 115; Jan. 30, 1936, 74-2, *Journal*, p. 60; June 10, 1938, 75-3, *Journal*, p. 528; and by unanimous consent the rule requiring a report to lie over for a day may be waived.

[18] Mar. 23, 1933, 73-1, *Journal*, pp. 49-50; Jan. 19, 1934, 73-2, *Journal*, pp. 49-50; Jan. 11 and 12, 1934, 73-2, *Journal*, pp. 35-36; July 4, 1935, 74-1, *Journal*, p. 500; June 27, 1935, 74-1, *Journal*, pp. 488, 491; Apr. 5 and May 16, 1935, 74-1, *Journal*, pp. 252-53; Feb. 22, 1935, 74-1, *Journal*, pp. 141-42; Jan. 31 and Feb. 4, 1935, 74-1, *Journal*, p. 88; Mar. 26, 1934, 73-2, *Journal*, pp. 230-31.

[19] *See* p. 967.

[20] *See* p. 876.

Pursuant to law, the Secretary of the Senate has received reports by the President on the operation of the Lend-Lease Act during a recess or adjournment of the Senate.[21]

Veto messages may be received by the Secretary of the Senate during a recess of the Senate within the 3-day period, in the absence of an order to that effect.[22]

Business Pending Not Affected by a Recess:

A motion to proceed to the consideration of a bill does not expire when a recess is taken, but will be the pending business when the Senate reconvenes; [23] if unacted upon, such a motion dies with an adjournment of the Senate.[24]

A motion pending at the time the Senate takes a recess in executive session will be the pending business when the Senate next reconvenes.[25]

Pending business before the Senate at time of a recess remains the pending business when Senate next meets.

Chair Declared Recess:

In 1885, the Presiding Officer, announcing the hour for a recess under a previous order had arrived, declared the Senate in recess and refused to recognize a Senator to make a motion to reconsider the order.[26]

On one occasion while the Senate was conducting a quorum call, the Presiding Officer rescinded the quorum call and put the Senate in recess subject to a call of the Chair.[27]

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[21] June 15, 1942, 77-2, *Record*, pp. 5181-82.

[22] Mar. 19, 1934, 73-2, *Journal*, p. 199; July 1, 1935, 74-1, *Journal*, p. 490; May 7, 1936, 74-2, *Journal*, p. 269; Mar. 3, 1944, 78-1, *Record*, p. 2183; Feb. 21, 1946, 79-2, *Record*, p. 1510; Apr. 23, 1947, 80-1, *Journal*, p. 207; May 17, 1948, 80-2, *Journal*, p. 321, *Record*, p. 5895; July 6, 1949, 81-1, *Record*, p. 8904; Jan. 2, 1951, 81-2, *Record*, p. 17078.

[23] Apr. 8, 1935, 74-1, *Record*, p. 5245; *see also* June 21, 1952, 82-2, *Record*, pp. 7819-20; Apr. 26, 1935, 74-1, *Record*, p. 6448; Aug. 11, 1937, 75-1, *Record*, pp. 8695-96; Apr. 26, 1935, 74-1, *Record*, p. 6468; Feb. 28, 1925, 68-2, *Record*, p. 5010; Mar. 2, 1925, 68-2, *Journal*, p. 269-70, *Record*, pp. 5090-92.

[24] July 7, 1897, 55-1, *Record*, p. 2447; Dec. 16, 1904, and Jan. 4, 1905, 58-3, *Record*, pp. 363, 442; *see also* Jan. 25, 1887, 49-2, *Record*, p. 1004; Dec. 19, 1928, 70-2, *Record*, p. 876; Nov. 13 and 14, 1942, 77-2, *Record*, p. 8848; Jan. 26, 1921, 66-3, *Record*, p. 2054; Aug. 11, 1937, 75-1, *Record*, pp. 8695-96; Apr. 5, 1935, 74-1, *Record*, p. 5245; Apr. 26, 1935, 74-1, *Record*, p. 6468.

[25] *See* Mar. 16, 1945, 79-1, *Record*, pp. 2348-49.

[26] Mar. 2, 1885, 48-2, *Record*, pp. 2350, 2360.

[27] Aug. 1, 1986, 99-2, *Record*, p. 18767.

On one occasion the Presiding Officer declared a recess on behalf of the Majority and Minority Leaders, no objection having been heard.[28]

On one occasion, the Presiding Officer in his capacity as a Senator suggested the absence of a quorum and specified that the time consumed be evenly divided (and taken from the pending measure) and subsequently rescinded the quorum call (no objection being heard) whereupon he put the Senate into recess for a specified time period with that time equally charged against the pending measure.[29]

Cloture:

See "Recess," p. 324.

Consideration—Effect of a Recess on:

See "Business Pending Not Affected by a Recess," p. 1083.

Debate of Motion To Recess:

See also "Recess, Motion for Not Debatable," p. 769.

A motion to recess is not debatable.[30]

Definition of a Recess:

In 1905, the Committee on the Judiciary made a report to the Senate on what constitutes a "recess of the Senate," and what are the powers and limitations of the President in making appointments in such cases.[31]

Dilatory, Motions To Recess Have Been Held To Be:

See "Dilatory Motions," pp. 800-801; "Cloture Procedure," pp. 282-334.

House Refused a Long Recess:

The Senate, in 1949, refused its consent to the House to take a 4-week recess, and the House adopted an order for

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[28] Dec. 16, 1982, 97-2, *Record*, p. 31300.
[29] Sept. 19, 1986, 99-2, *Record*, p. 24822.
[30] Nov. 25, 1980, 96-2, *Record*, pp. 31106-07.
[31] Mar. 2, 1905, 58-3, *Record*, p. 3823.

meeting only on Tuesday and Friday of each week during that period from August 26 to September 21.[32]

Legislative Day—No Effect on:

See "Legislative Day," pp. 714–715.

Majority Vote Determines:

A motion for a recess is not subject to an objection, but is a question to be decided by a majority vote.[33]

Message Received During Recess Pursuant to Order:

Veto messages may be received during a recess of the Senate without an order. *See* "Vetoes," "Returned During a Recess of Senate, p. 1387.

The Senate may receive messages through its Secretary during a recess of the Senate pursuant to an order of the Senate,[34] and by unanimous consent, authority has been granted for receipt and reference of nominations after the Senate had concluded its business for the day.[35]

Morning Business After Recess:

See "Morning Business," pp. 918–926.

Motions for Recess Held in Order:

A motion to recess to an hour different from any previous motion to recess, following a series of motions to adjourn or recess, is a different and new motion and is in order under Rule XXII, as decided by the Senate on an appeal from the decision of the Chair.[36]

When the Congress has agreed to a concurrent resolution providing for a recess of the Senate, a motion to recess must not be inconsistent therewith.[37]

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[32] Aug. 24, 1949, 81–1, *Record*, pp. 12287–88.

[33] July 23, 1956, 84–2, *Record*, p. 13996.

[34] Mar. 23 and 27, 1933, 73–1, *Journal*, pp. 49–50; Aug. 22, 1935, 74–1, *Journal*, p. 684; Jan. 9 and 13, 1936, 74–2, *Journal*, pp. 25, 27; Feb. 6 and 7, 1953, 83–1, *Record*, pp. 924, 976: Jan. 21, 1953, 83–1, *Record*, pp. 492–93; Aug. 15, 1940, 76–3, *Record*, p. 10411; Jan. 23, 1936, 74–2, *Record*, p. 938; Jan. 19 and 22, 1934,73–2, *Journal*, pp. 49–50, *Record*, pp. 934, 1039; *see also* House precedent Aug. 24, 1935, 74–1, *Record*, p. 14673.

[35] June 3, 1933, 73–1, *Journal*, p. 224, *Record*, p. 4930.

[36] Mar. 14, 1972, 92–2, *Record*, pp. 8306–07.

[37] Nov. 25, 1980, 96–2, *Record*, pp. 31037–39.

A motion to recess to a time certain is in order in the absence of an order for a recess, (provided that a quorum is present).[38]

Motions for Recess Held Out of Order:

The following motions to recess have been held not to be in order:

To recess, accompanying the suggestion of the absence of a quorum; [39]

To recess, with an amendment providing that upon reconvening, the Senate should proceed to vote without debate upon certain measures; [40]

That when the Senate concludes its business on a certain day it take a recess until the following day (as not being authorized under Rule XXII); [41]

That at a subsequent hour the Senate take a recess until a specified hour is not in order (as not being a motion authorized under Rule XXII); [42]

A motion to recess for a period of time which provides that upon reconvening the Senate vote on a particular matter, is out of order.[43]

A motion to recess at a specific time to an hour certain for the purpose of considering unobjected to bills on the Calendar under Rule VIII, in 1915 was ruled in order, but subject to a division of the motion.[44]

Motions for Recess, Renewal of:

The renewal of a motion to take a recess is in order when business has intervened subsequent to a vote on a previous such motion.[45]

Motions, Precedence of:

See also "Correction and Reading of *Journal* of Highest Privilege," pp. 897–898; "Recess, Motion To, and Call for Quorum," pp. 1059–1060.

Motion to recess is not in order or yields to:

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[38] Oct. 30, 1985, 99–1, *Record*, p. 29764.
[39] May 25, 1928, 70–1, *Journal*, p. 537, *Record*, p. 9808.
[40] Mar. 3, 1929, 70–2, *Journal*, p. 272, *Record*, p. 5170.
[41] Dec. 11, 1922, 67–4, *Journal*, p. 41, *Record*, pp. 280–81.
[42] Oct. 17, 1893, 53–1, *Record*, p. 2601.
[43] Apr. 30, 1985, 99–1, *Record*, p. 9850.
[44] Jan. 14, 1915, 63–3, *Journal*, p. 58, *Record*, p. 1564.
[45] Aug. 24, 1921, 67–1, *Record*, p. 5626.

Motion to adjourn, including a motion to adjourn to a day certain; [46] call of a quorum; [47] and the reading of the *Journal*.[48]

A motion to recess takes precedence over a ruling of the Chair on a point of order, whether or not the Chair has submitted the question to the Senate.[49]

A quorum being present, the Senate has a right to take a recess as often and for as long a time as it may *see* fit within the 3-day constitutional limitation.[50]

Motion to recess takes precedence over:

(1) Motion to proceed to consideration of a conference report.[51]

(2) Motion for an executive session.[52]

(3) Motion to lay on the table,[53] since a motion to recess is not subject to a motion to lay on the table.[54]

A motion for a recess is not displaced by a motion to adjourn which is rejected by less than a quorum; upon the development of a quorum, the question would recur on the motion to take a recess.[55]

Order for:

Under a unanimous consent agreement that at the conclusion of its business that day (Saturday) it take a recess until 10 o'clock a.m. on the following Monday, there is no requirement that a recess must be taken at the hour of midnight, nor is a vote on a pending matter in the meantime prohibited after such hour.[56]

The Senate has entered into a unanimous consent agreement that at a time certain it stand in recess until a specific time the following day, and when the time set for the recess arrived, the Chair informed a Senator who had the floor that he needed unanimous consent to continue with his remarks.[57]

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[46] Apr. 27, 1935, 74-1, *Record*, p. 6504; Mar. 2, 1929, 70-2, *Journal*, pp. 270-71, *Record*, pp. 5062-64.

[47] *See* Mar. 30, 1950, 81-2, *Record*, pp. 4363-64.

[48] Mar. 1, 1927, 69-2, *Journal*, pp. 252-54, *Record*, pp. 5174-76.

[49] Nov. 13, 1987, 100-1, *Record*, pp. S 16258-59.

[50] Dec. 4, 1929, 71-2, *Record*, p. 93; Dec. 18, 1943, 78-1, *Record*, pp. 10866, 10870, 10876, 10879; June 9, 1950, 81-2, *Record*, pp. 8366, 8375, 8403-04; *see also* Feb. 12, 1913, 62-3, *Record*, p. 3037.

[51] Aug. 24, 1921, 67-1, *Record*, p. 5625.

[52] Dec. 13, 1932, 72-2, *Record*, pp. 393-94.

[53] Mar. 2, 1929, 70-2, *Journal*, pp. 270-71, *Record*, pp. 5062-64.

[54] *Ibid.*

[55] *See* Dec. 17, 1919, 66-2, *Record*, pp. 758-59.

[56] Aug. 27, 1960, 86-2, *Record*, p. 18042.

[57] Apr. 23, 1986, 99-2, *Record*, pp. 8499, 8548.

The Senate on one occasion granted unanimous consent for a recess to a time certain provided that the Majority Leader upon consultation with the Minority Leader could request the Chair to reconvene the Senate sooner.[58]

Precedence of Motion To Recess:

See also "Motions, Precedence of," pp. 1086–1087.

A motion to recess is not subject to a motion to table, since a motion to recess takes precedence over a motion to table.[59]

A motion to recess is in order pending the vote on a motion to table, but such motion to recess is not itself subject to a motion to table.[60]

Purpose of:

Taking a recess from day to day obviates the requirement of the rule providing for the consideration of morning business.[61]

Quorum:

See also "Recess in Absence of Quorum," p. 1058.

A motion for a recess is not in order pending a call of the roll for the development of a quorum.[62]

Quorum Call Following a Recess in Absence of Quorum:

See also "Recess, Motion To, and Call for Quorum," pp. 1059–1060.

A recess having been taken pursuant to an order and in the absence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer directs a quorum call at the beginning of the next meeting or sitting.[63]

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[58] Oct. 1, 1984, 98–2, *Record*, p. 27935.
[59] Nov. 25, 1980, 96–2, *Record*, pp. 31106–07.
[60] July 15, 1983, 98–1, *Record*, p. 19484.
[61] *See* Aug. 3, 1914, 63–2, *Record*, p. 13165.
[62] *See* June 9, 1958, 85–2, *Record*, p. 10525.
[63] Aug. 24, 1914, 63–2, *Journal*, p. 477; Apr. 14 and 15, 1916, 64–1, *Journal*, p. 292; Mar. 4 and 7, 1938, 75–3, *Journal*, p. 200; Apr. 8 and 12, 1948, 80–2, *Record*, p. 4277; July 15 and 16, 1942, 77–2, *Record*, p. 6225; Nov. 22 and 25, 1940, 76–3, *Record*, p. 13716; July 21, 23 and 24, 1956, 84–2, *Record*, pp. 13894, 14159; Nov. 11, 1929, 71–1, *Journal*, p. 196, *Record*, p. 5393; Jan. 21 and 22, 1929, 70–2, *Journal*, p. 96, *Record*, pp. 1978, 2023; Feb. 7, 9, 13, and 14, 1925, 68–2, *Journal*, pp. 163, 182, *Record*, pp. 3219, 3279, 3640, 3696; June 21 and 23, 1975, 94–1, *Record*, pp. 20214, 20289.

Recognition Before Moving To Recess:

Any Senator must first be recognized before he may suggest the absence of a quorum, even if a motion to recess has been made.[64]

Recognition Following a Recess:

See also "Speeches Allowed in Same Legislative Day," pp. 781–785.

It is a common practice for a Senator who has not finished his address at the time of a recess to be recognized to resume his address when the Senate reconvenes.[65]

Reports Filed During Recess:

See "Business During Recess," pp. 1082–1083; "Adjournment, Filed During," p. 1183; "Lie Over One Day, Reports Required To," pp. 1186–1188; "Recess, Reports Filed During," p. 1193.

Subject to Call of Chair:

The Senate by unanimous consent may recess subject to the call of the Chair.[66] The Senate by unanimous consent may recess for not to exceed a certain period of time subject to the call of the Chair before that time.[67]

Suspension of Rules:

See also "Day's Notice Required," p. 1269.

A notice to suspend the rules for the offering of an amendment legislative in nature to an appropriation bill may be filed during a recess pursuant to a previous order of the Senate.[68]

Unfinished Business Comes Down Automatically:

See "Consideration and Definition of Unfinished Business," pp. 1372–1377.

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[64] *See* Mar. 30, 1950, 81–2, *Record*, pp. 4363–64.
[65] Oct. 9, 1939, 76–2, *Record*, pp. 174, 207; July 13 and 14, 1949, 81–1, *Record*, pp. 9381, 9426.
[66] May 19, 1987, 100–1, *Record*, p. S 6706.
[67] May 19, 1987, 100–1, *Record*, p. S 6707.
[68] June 18 and 22, 1943, 78–1, *Record*, pp. 6231–32; Mar. 16, 1967, 90–1, *Record*, p. 7011.

Vote on Motion To Recess:

A quorum not having voted on a motion for a recess, upon the appearance of a quorum the vote should again be taken on such motion.[69]

Withdrawal of Motion To Recess:

A motion to recess upon which less than a quorum voted, may, upon the appearance of a quorum, be withdrawn by unanimous consent.[70]

Yield for Motion To Recess:

See also "Speeches Allowed in Same Legislative Day," pp. 781–785; "Yielding," pp. 788–797.

A Senator who twice yielded in debate for motions to take a recess is not entitled to recognition to speak again upon the same question.[71]

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[69] Feb. 20, 1923, 67–4, *Record*, p. 4109.
[70] June 28, 1945, 79–1, *Record*, p. 6926.
[71] Feb. 23, 1927, 69–2, *Journal*, p. 207, *Record*, pp. 4495–96.