

[Senate, March 22, 1989 — Offered by Senator David H. Locke.]

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**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

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SENATE, March 22, 1989.

1 *Ordered*, That the Rules of the Senate be amended by striking  
2 the first paragraph of Rule 27C and inserting in place thereof the  
3 following new paragraph: —

4 With the exception of appropriation bills and capital outlay  
5 bills, the committee on Ways and Means and the committee on  
6 Rules may be discharged from the further consideration of matters  
7 referred to them pursuant to the following procedure: The  
8 consideration of a motion to discharge such committees from  
9 further consideration of a certain matter shall be postponed  
10 without question to the day after that on which the motion is  
11 made. Prior to July 1, such motion, if made after the expiration  
12 of forty-five calendar days after referral to said committees, shall  
13 require a majority vote of the members present and voting for  
14 adoption but shall require a vote of two thirds of the members  
15 present and voting, if made prior to the expiration of said forty-  
16 five calendar days after referral to said committees. When made  
17 on July 1, or thereafter in any given year, such motion shall require  
18 a majority vote of the members present and voting for adoption,  
19 if made after the expiration of ten calendar years after referral  
20 to said committees, but shall require a vote of two thirds of the  
21 members present and voting, if made prior to the expiration of  
22 said ten calendar days after referral to said committees. On the  
23 motion to discharge such committees, not more than fifteen  
24 minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak  
25 more than three minutes.

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

As amended by the Thirtieth, Twenty-ninth, and Twenty-eighth Amendments

ARTICLE I

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for a Term of six Years; and each Senator shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Section 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding the Elections of Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law alter or amend such Regulations.

Section 5. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall begin on the first Monday in December, but they may by Law alter the Day of the Commencement of these regular Sessions, provided that such Alteration be made seven Years in advance of the Day so determined.

Section 6. The Congress shall hold its regular Sessions at the City of Washington, but may at any time by Law alter the same.

Section 7. All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Section 8. The Congress shall have the following Powers: To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and to borrow Money, but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization; To establish an Office or Offices for the Reception and Surrender of Fugitives from Justice; To coin Money, to regulate the Value thereof, and the Foreign Exchange thereon; To fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; To provide for the Punishment of Offenses against the Law of Nations; To declare War, to grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and to define the Grievances and the Period of Time for the same; To grant Letters of Conscription; To regulate the Army and Navy, and the Militia, to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States; To make Rules for the Government and Discipline of the Army and Navy; To make and enforce all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of Persons, other than Indians, not bound by Treaty, shall be regulated by the Congress, and the Congress may tax or regulate the Importation of such Persons, but the Tax or Regulation shall not exceed that of the Importation of Foreign Goods.

Section 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance or Confederation; No State shall grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; No State shall be privileged from the Service of the United States; No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Duty on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Insular Powers; No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, coin Money, emit Bills of Credit, or make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; No State shall make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, pass any Law of Retrospect, or ex post facto Law, or any Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or any Law granting Titles of Nobility; No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, grant any Title of Nobility.