

## Personal, Congratulatory, Ceremonial or Courtesy Resolutions

Personal, congratulatory, ceremonial or courtesy resolutions may cover anything from weddings to births to high school athletic victories, and their use may have more to do with politicking than with public policymaking.

A variety of formats are used by legislatures to express congratulations, commendation or condolences (see table 02-3.38). The most commonly used legislative instruments are joint, concurrent, and Senate or House resolutions. Other formats include citations, commemorations, tributes and certificates.

In many legislatures, the use of personal or congratulatory instruments has increased in the past five years (see table 02-3.39). Although individuals or organizations may deserve recognition, legislatures are finding the cost—in time and dollars—of processing personal or congratulatory instruments to be prohibitive. As a result, legislative chambers have developed ways to save valuable time, minimize the interruption of floor sessions and reduce production costs. For example:

- Twenty-three legislative assemblies impose a deadline by which personal or congratulatory instruments must be introduced (see table 02-3.40).
- Not all personal or congratulatory instruments are heard in committee or considered on the floor (see tables 02-3.41 through 02-3.44)
- Most chambers rarely present personal or congratulatory instruments during a ceremony on the floor (see table 02-3.45)

Table 02-3.46 provides other examples of procedures that legislatures have implemented to save time on—or reduce the use of—personal or congratulatory resolutions.

**Table 02-3.38 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments Used**

<b>State (1)</b>	<b>Joint or concurrent resolution</b>	<b>Senate or House resolution</b>	<b>Memorial or memorial</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Commemoration</b>	<b>Tribute</b>	<b>Certificate</b>	<b>Other</b>
Alabama	B	B	H	H	H			
Alaska			B	B				
Arizona	B	B	H	H	B	B	H	
Arkansas	B	B	B	B			H	
California	S	B	S	S	B	B	B	
Colorado	H	H	H			H		
Connecticut								
Delaware	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Florida	H	B	H					2
Georgia	B	B						
Hawaii	H	H	H				B	
Idaho	B	B	B					3
Illinois	S	B					B	
Indiana	H	H						
Iowa	B	B	B				B	
Kansas	B	B					H	
Kentucky	H	B	H	B				
Louisiana	B	B	H	H	B		B	
Maine	B	H	B				S	4
Maryland		S		S				
Massachusetts	B	B		B				
Michigan	B	B	H			B		
Minnesota	B	B	B	H	B	S		
Mississippi	H	H	H				H	
Missouri		B					H	
Montana	B	B	B	H	B	B		
Nebraska			S	S	S	S	S	
Nevada	B	B	S	S	S	S	S	5
New Hampshire		H	H					6
New Jersey	S	S						
New Mexico			B	H	H	B	B	
New York								
North Carolina	H	H					H	
North Dakota	B	B	B			B		

**Table 02-3.38 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments Used, cont'd.**

<b>State (1)</b>	<b>Joint or concurrent resolution</b>	<b>Senate or House resolution</b>	<b>Memorial or memorial</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Commemoration</b>	<b>Tribute</b>	<b>Certificate</b>	<b>Other</b>
Ohio	B	B		B				
Oklahoma	H	B		B				
Oregon	S	S	S					
Pennsylvania		B	S	H				
Rhode Island	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
South Carolina								
South Dakota	B	B	B		B			
Tennessee	S	S						7
Texas	B	B	S	B			H	8
Utah	B	B	H	B	H	S	B	
Vermont	B	B						
Virginia	B	B					B	
Washington		B					S	
West Virginia	S	B	H	H			S	
Wisconsin	B	B		B				
Wyoming	B	B	B					
American Samoa	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Puerto Rico	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	

**Table 02-3.38 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments Used, cont'd.**

## Key:

- S=Senate
- H=House or Assembly
- B=Both chambers

## Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: Colorado Senate, Connecticut House, Delaware Senate, Indiana Senate, Maryland House, Mississippi Senate, New Hampshire Senate, New Jersey General Assembly, New York Senate and Assembly, North Carolina Senate, Oregon House, Rhode Island House, South Carolina Senate and House, Tennessee House, American Samoa Senate, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Florida: The Senate also uses proclamations.
3. Idaho: The Senate and House also use proclamations.
4. Maine: The Senate and House also use legislative sentiments. In addition, the House uses congratulatory orders.
5. Nevada: The Senate also uses a resolution by an interim committee or legislator.
6. New Hampshire: The House also uses declarations.
7. Tennessee: The Senate also uses proclamations.
8. Texas: The Senate also uses proclamations.

**Table 02-3.39 Use of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments in the Past Five Years**

<b>State (1)</b>	<b>Increased</b>	<b>Decreased</b>	<b>Remained the same</b>
Alabama	B		
Alaska	B		
Arizona	B		
Arkansas			B
California	H	S	
Colorado			H
Connecticut			
Delaware	H		
Florida	S	H	
Georgia	H		S
Hawaii			B
Idaho		B	
Illinois	H		S
Indiana			H
Iowa	B		
Kansas		B	
Kentucky	H		S
Louisiana	B		
Maine	B		
Maryland			S
Massachusetts	S		H
Michigan		S	H
Minnesota	S		H
Mississippi			H
Missouri			B
Montana		H	S
Nebraska			S
Nevada	B		
New Hampshire		H	
New Jersey	S		
New Mexico		S	H
New York			
North Carolina			H
North Dakota			B

**Table 02-3.39 Use of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments in the Past Five Years, cont'd.**

State (1)	Increased	Decreased	Remained the same
Ohio	H		S
Oklahoma	S	H	
Oregon			S
Pennsylvania	B		
Rhode Island	S		
South Carolina			
South Dakota	B		
Tennessee			S
Texas	B		
Utah		B	
Vermont	B		
Virginia	S		H
Washington	S		H
West Virginia	B		
Wisconsin	B		
Wyoming	B		
American Samoa			H
Puerto Rico			H

## Key:

S=Senate

H=House or Assembly

B=Both chambers

## Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: Colorado Senate, Connecticut House, Delaware Senate, Indiana Senate, Maryland House, Mississippi Senate, New Hampshire Senate, New Jersey General Assembly, New York Senate and Assembly, North Carolina Senate, Oregon House, Rhode Island House, South Carolina Senate and House, Tennessee House, American Samoa Senate, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and Virgin Islands Senate.

**Table 02-3.40 Introduction Deadline for Personal or Congratulatory Instruments****The following chambers impose a deadline by which personal or congratulatory instruments must be introduced.**

Arizona Senate and House	Utah Senate and House
Colorado House	Virginia Senate and House
Idaho Senate and House	Washington Senate
Illinois Senate	West Virginia Senate and House
Indiana House	Wisconsin Senate and Assembly
Michigan House	American Samoa House
North Dakota Senate and House	Puerto Rico House
South Dakota Senate and House	

**The following chambers have no deadline for the introduction of personal or congratulatory instruments.**

Alabama Senate and House	Mississippi House
Alaska Senate and House	Missouri Senate and House
Arkansas Senate and House	Montana Senate and House
California Senate and Assembly	Nebraska Senate
Connecticut Senate	Nevada Senate and Assembly
Delaware House	New Hampshire House
Florida Senate and House	New Jersey Senate
Georgia Senate and House	New Mexico Senate and House
Hawaii Senate and House	North Carolina House
Illinois House	Ohio Senate and House
Iowa Senate and House	Oklahoma Senate and House
Kansas Senate and House	Oregon Senate
Kentucky Senate and House	Pennsylvania Senate and House
Louisiana Senate and House	Rhode Island Senate
Maine Senate and House	Tennessee Senate
Maryland Senate	Texas Senate and House
Massachusetts Senate and House	Vermont Senate and House
Michigan Senate	Washington House
Minnesota Senate and House	Wyoming Senate and House

## Note:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: Colorado Senate, Connecticut House, Delaware Senate, Indiana Senate, Maryland House, Mississippi Senate, New Hampshire Senate, New Jersey General Assembly, New York Senate and Assembly, North Carolina Senate, Oregon House, Rhode Island House, South Carolina Senate and House, Tennessee House, American Samoa Senate, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and Virgin Islands Senate.

**Table 02-3.41 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments that Are Referred to Committee**

<b>State (1)</b>	<b>Joint or concurrent resolution</b>	<b>Senate or House resolution</b>	<b>Memorial or memorial</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Commemoration</b>	<b>Tribute</b>	<b>Certificate</b>	<b>Other</b>
Alabama	B	B	H	H	H			
Alaska								
Arizona								
Arkansas	H	H	H					
California	B	B	S		S		S	
Colorado	H	H						
Connecticut								
Delaware	H							
Florida	H	B	H					
Georgia								
Hawaii								
Idaho	B	B	B					2
Illinois		H						
Indiana								
Iowa	B	B	B					
Kansas								
Kentucky		S						
Louisiana								
Maine	S							
Maryland								
Massachusetts	H	H						
Michigan	B	B	H					
Minnesota	B	B	B		B	S		
Mississippi								
Missouri								
Montana								
Nebraska				S				
Nevada	S	S						
New Hampshire								
New Jersey								
New Mexico			H				S	
New York								
North Carolina	H	H						
North Dakota								



**Table 02-3.41 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments that Are Referred to Committee, cont'd.**

State (1)	Joint or concurrent resolution	Senate or House resolution	Memorial or memorial	Citation	Commemoration	Tribute	Certificate	Other
Ohio								
Oklahoma	H	H						
Oregon	S	S	S					
Pennsylvania								
Rhode Island								
South Carolina								
South Dakota								
Tennessee								
Texas	S	H	H					
Utah	B	B	H		H			
Vermont								
Virginia								
Washington		H						
West Virginia	S	S						
Wisconsin	B	B						
Wyoming								
American Samoa	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Puerto Rico	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	

## Key:

S=Senate

H=House or Assembly

B=Both chambers

## Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: Colorado Senate, Connecticut House, Delaware Senate, Indiana Senate, Maryland House, Mississippi Senate, New Hampshire Senate, New Jersey General Assembly, New York Senate and Assembly, North Carolina Senate, Oregon House, Rhode Island House, South Carolina Senate and House, Tennessee House, American Samoa Senate, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Idaho: The Senate and House also refer proclamations to committee.

**Table 02-3.42 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments that Are Considered on the Floor**

<b>State (1)</b>	<b>Joint or concurrent resolution</b>	<b>Senate or House resolution</b>	<b>Memorial or memorial</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Commemoration</b>	<b>Tribute</b>	<b>Certificate</b>	<b>Other</b>
Alabama	B	B	H	H	H			
Alaska	B	B	B	B				
Arizona			B	H	B	B	H	
Arkansas	H	H	H					
California	B	B	S		S			
Colorado	H	H	B					
Connecticut								
Delaware	H	H						
Florida	H	B	H					
Georgia	B	B						
Hawaii	H	H						
Idaho	B	B	B					2
Illinois		H						
Indiana	H	H						
Iowa	B	B	B					
Kansas	B	B						
Kentucky	H	H						
Louisiana	B	B						
Maine	B	H	B					3
Maryland		S						
Massachusetts	B	B	S					
Michigan	B	B	H			S		
Minnesota	B	B	B					
Mississippi	H	H						
Missouri		B						
Montana								
Nebraska			S	S	S	S		
Nevada	B	B						
New Hampshire			H					
New Jersey	S	S						
New Mexico			B			S	S	
New York								
North Carolina	H	H						
North Dakota	B	B	B					

**Table 02-3.42 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments that Are Considered on the Floor, cont'd.**

State (1)	Joint or concurrent resolution	Senate or House resolution	Memorial or memorial	Citation	Commemoration	Tribute	Certificate	Other
Ohio	B	B						
Oklahoma	B	B		B				
Oregon	S	S	S					
Pennsylvania		B	S					
Rhode Island	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
South Carolina								
South Dakota	B	B						
Tennessee	S	S						
Texas	B	B	S					
Utah	B	B	H	S	H	S		
Vermont	B	B						
Virginia	B	B						
Washington		B						
West Virginia	S	B	H	H				
Wisconsin	B	B						
Wyoming								
American Samoa	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Puerto Rico	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	

## Key:

S=Senate

H=House or Assembly

B=Both chambers

## Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: Colorado Senate, Connecticut House, Delaware Senate, Indiana Senate, Maryland House, Mississippi Senate, New Hampshire Senate, New Jersey General Assembly, New York Senate and Assembly, North Carolina Senate, Oregon House, Rhode Island House, South Carolina Senate and House, Tennessee House, American Samoa Senate, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Idaho: The Senate and House also consider proclamations on the floor.
3. Maine: The Senate and House also consider legislative sentiments on the floor.

**Table 02-3.43 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments that Are Placed on a Floor Calendar**

State (1)	Joint or concurrent resolution	Senate or House resolution	Memorial or memorial	Citation	Commemoration	Tribute	Certificate	Other
Alabama	H	H	H	H	H			
Alaska			B	B				
Arizona	B	B	B					
Arkansas	B	B	B	S				
California	B	B						
Colorado	H	H	H					
Connecticut								
Delaware	H	H						
Florida	H	B	H					
Georgia								
Hawaii	H	H						
Idaho	B	B	B					2
Illinois		H						
Indiana								
Iowa	S	S						
Kansas	B	B						
Kentucky	H	H						
Louisiana	S	S						
Maine	B	H	B				H	3
Maryland								
Massachusetts	H							
Michigan	B	B	H					
Minnesota		S						
Mississippi	H	H						
Missouri		H						
Montana								
Nebraska			S	S	S	S		
Nevada	B	B						
New Hampshire								
New Jersey								
New Mexico			B					
New York								
North Carolina	H	H						
North Dakota								

**Table 02-3.43 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments that Are Placed on a Floor Calendar, cont'd.**

State (1)	Joint or concurrent resolution	Senate or House resolution	Memorial or memoriam	Citation	Commemoration	Tribute	Certificate	Other
Ohio	H	H						
Oklahoma	B	B						
Oregon	S	S	S					
Pennsylvania		H						
Rhode Island								
South Carolina								
South Dakota	B	B						
Tennessee	S	S						
Texas	B	H						
Utah	B	B	H		H			
Vermont	B	B						
Virginia	B	B						
Washington								
West Virginia	S	S						
Wisconsin	B	B						
Wyoming								
American Samoa	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Puerto Rico	H		H	H		H	H	

## Key:

S=Senate

H=House or Assembly

B=Both chambers

## Notes:

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: Colorado Senate, Connecticut House, Delaware Senate, Indiana Senate, Maryland House, Mississippi Senate, New Hampshire Senate, New Jersey General Assembly, New York Senate and Assembly, North Carolina Senate, Oregon House, Rhode Island House, South Carolina Senate and House, Tennessee House, American Samoa Senate, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Idaho: The Senate and House also calendar proclamations.
3. Maine: The Senate and House also calendar legislative sentiments.

**Table 02-3.44 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments on Which a Floor Vote Is Taken**

<b>State (1)</b>	<b>Joint or concurrent resolution</b>	<b>Senate or House resolution</b>	<b>Memorial or memorial</b>	<b>Citation</b>	<b>Commemoration</b>	<b>Tribute</b>	<b>Certificate</b>	<b>Other</b>
Alabama	B	H	H	H	H			
Alaska			B	B				
Arizona	B	B	B					
Arkansas	B	B	B					
California	B	B						
Colorado	H	H	H					
Connecticut								
Delaware	H	H						
Florida	H	B	H					
Georgia	B	B						
Hawaii	H	H						
Idaho	B	B	B					2
Illinois		H						
Indiana	H	H						
Iowa	B	S						
Kansas	B	B						
Kentucky	H	B		B				
Louisiana	B	B						
Maine	B	H	B					3
Maryland		S						
Massachusetts	H	H						
Michigan	B	B	H					
Minnesota	H	H	H	H				
Mississippi	H	H						
Missouri		S						
Montana								
Nebraska			S	S	S	S		
Nevada	B	B						
New Hampshire			H					
New Jersey	S	S						
New Mexico			B					
New York								
North Carolina	H	H						
North Dakota	B	B	B					

**Table 02-3.44 Types of Personal or Congratulatory Instruments on Which a Floor Vote Is Taken, cont'd.**

State (1)	Joint or concurrent resolution	Senate or House resolution	Memorial or memorial	Citation	Commemoration	Tribute	Certificate	Other
Ohio	B	B						
Oklahoma	H	H						
Oregon	S	S	S					
Pennsylvania		B	S					
Rhode Island	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
South Carolina								
South Dakota	B	B						
Tennessee	S	S						
Texas	B	B	S					
Utah	B	B	H		H			
Vermont	B	B						
Virginia	B	B						
Washington		B						
West Virginia	S	S						
Wisconsin	B	B						
Wyoming								
American Samoa	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Puerto Rico	H	H						

**Key:**

S=Senate

H=House or Assembly

B=Both chambers

**Notes:**

1. The following chambers did not return a survey: Colorado Senate, Connecticut House, Delaware Senate, Indiana Senate, Maryland House, Mississippi Senate, New Hampshire Senate, New Jersey General Assembly, New York Senate and Assembly, North Carolina Senate, Oregon House, Rhode Island House, South Carolina Senate and House, Tennessee House, American Samoa Senate, District of Columbia Council, Guam Senate, Northern Mariana Islands Senate and House, Puerto Rico Senate and Virgin Islands Senate.
2. Idaho: The Senate and House also vote on proclamations.
3. Maine: The Senate and House also vote on legislative sentiments.

**Table 02-3.45 Floor Presentation to Recipient**

**In the following chamber, an honoree always receives his or her personal or congratulatory resolution during a ceremony on the floor.**

Nevada Assembly

**In the following chambers, an honoree usually receives his or her personal or congratulatory resolution during a ceremony on the floor.**

Arizona Senate and House

Arkansas Senate

California Assembly

Georgia Senate

Iowa Senate and House

Montana Senate

Nevada Senate

New Jersey Senate

Ohio House

Oklahoma Senate

Utah Senate

West Virginia House

American Samoa House

Puerto Rico House

**In the following chambers, a recipient occasionally receives his or her personal or congratulatory resolution during a ceremony on the floor.**

Alabama Senate and House

California Senate

Colorado House

Delaware House

Florida Senate and House

Georgia House

Hawaii Senate and House

Idaho Senate and House

Illinois Senate and House

Indiana House

Kansas Senate and House

Kentucky Senate and House

Louisiana Senate and House

Maine Senate and House

Maryland Senate

Massachusetts House

Michigan Senate and House

Minnesota House

Mississippi House

Missouri Senate and House

Montana House

New Hampshire House

New Mexico Senate and House

Ohio Senate

Oklahoma House

Oregon Senate

Pennsylvania House

Rhode Island Senate

South Dakota Senate and House

Tennessee Senate

Texas Senate and House

Utah House

Vermont House

Virginia Senate and House

Washington Senate and House

West Virginia Senate

Wisconsin Assembly

Wyoming Senate and House

**The following chambers do not present personal or congratulatory resolutions on the floor.**

Alaska Senate and House

Arkansas House

Massachusetts Senate

Minnesota Senate

Nebraska Senate

North Carolina House

North Dakota Senate and House

Pennsylvania Senate

Vermont Senate

Wisconsin Senate



**Table 02-3.46 Examples of Procedures Implemented to Save Time on, or Reduce Use of, Personal or Congratulatory Resolutions**

<b>State</b>	<b>Description</b>
Alaska	The Senate and House limit the number to five per member.
Arkansas	The House uses citations, by which members may provide personal recognition to constituents. Citations do not require formal introduction in the House or require a vote of the body for approval.
California	The Senate uses "Rules Committee Resolutions," which are not considered on the floor. The Assembly does not allow consideration of personal or ceremonial instruments during the last two weeks of session.
Delaware	The House places simple and concurrent resolutions on a consent calendar. It takes one voice vote on the entire package.
Florida	The Senate Rules and Calendar Committee sets guidelines and criteria for handling resolutions of condolence or commemoration that have statewide, nonpolitical significance. These resolutions are printed in full and shown as read and adopted, so less session time is used for their consideration. The House Procedural Council also established guidelines.
Georgia	House Rule 12 states that "no member shall introduce, without paying the full costs thereof, more than 10 privileged resolutions during any one session of the General Assembly."
Illinois	The House uses certificates of recognition.
Indiana	In the House, a member must present resolution material to a special, two-member committee appointed by the speaker. If the committee approves, the member may introduce the resolution. These resolutions are not discussed or debated.
Iowa	In the Senate, each member may request 20 certificates of recognition each year. The certificates are signed, given a Senate seal and noted in the journal, but they do not get floor time.
Massachusetts	House members must draft and type their own resolutions.
Michigan	The Senate limits resolution drafting to statewide elected officers and former members. In addition, the use of tributes is encouraged, because they do not come before the body.
Minnesota	In the House, congratulatory resolutions are adopted by the House Rules Committee rather than by vote of the full chamber.
Missouri	In the House, a member must pay for extra copies from his or her office expense account.
Nebraska	Senate rules provide that "any resolution which is congratulatory or ceremonial in nature or which expresses the condolences of the Legislature shall be presumed adopted if, after five calendar days, following its being listed once on the daily agenda with a notation that such resolution is eligible for adoption pursuant to this rule, no member has requested that the resolution be scheduled for debate on the Speaker's agenda."
Nevada	The Senate establishes "blackout days" during critical legislative processing deadlines and including all Fridays. No resolutions are taken up during the last two weeks of session.

**Table 02-3.46 Examples of Procedures Implemented to Save Time on, or Reduce Use of, Personal or Congratulatory Resolutions, cont'd.**

<b>State</b>	<b>Description</b>
New Hampshire	In the House, the responsibility for drafting most types of resolutions was transferred to the speaker's office, which has reduced the number.
New Mexico	Joint Rule 6-1 states that certificates are "the legislative instrument for official expression of condolence by either house in case of death or sickness and for congratulatory messages and acknowledgements of achievement." It also establishes specific procedures for processing, adopting and issuing the certificates.
North Carolina	By House rule, "All memorializing, celebration, commendation and commemoration resolutions, except those honoring the memory of deceased persons, shall be excluded from introduction and consideration in the House."
North Dakota	In the Senate and House, a commendatory resolution is allowed only if it honors a person or group for an achievement that has brought national attention or recognition.
Oklahoma	In the Senate, the use of citations is encouraged. In the House, appearances by or presentations to school—or other—groups are not allowed during the four legislative days preceding adjournment.
Pennsylvania	In the House, the person or group must have won first place in a state or national contest.
South Dakota	No member of the Senate or House may introduce a personal or ceremonial resolution/instrument during the last three days of session.
Utah	Senate and House rules require that legislators use legislative citations to express commendation or condolence. The citations generally do not require any floor action.
Vermont	By joint rule, joint concurrent resolutions may be adopted without being printed in the daily journals and without being read on the floor. In addition, none may be introduced during periods of adjournment.
Virginia	The Senate uses certificates and limits the number of resolutions to 10 per member. The House also uses certificates.
Washington	Senate rules prohibit the consideration of more than one floor resolution per day when the Senate is in full session except by a two-thirds vote of the members present. In the House, the Rules Committee has the authority to adopt such resolutions, so they do not take floor time. Also, such resolutions may be adopted, without objection, during pro forma sessions of the House.