

Chapter 3 Special Senate Floor Procedures

Part 1 Bills and Resolutions

SR4-3-101 Bills placed on calendars.

- (1)
 - (a) The secretary of the Senate shall cause each bill reported to the Senate by a Senate standing committee or the Senate Rules Committee to be placed at the bottom of the second reading calendar or on the consent calendar in the order that the bill is received.
 - (b) The presiding officer shall ensure that each bill that is placed on the second reading calendar without a fiscal note is circled until the fiscal note is received.
- (2) The secretary of the Senate shall ensure that each bill on the second reading calendar that is passed by a constitutional majority vote is placed at the bottom of the third reading calendar.

SR4-3-102 Consideration of bills.

- (1) Except for the 43rd, 44th, and 45th day of the annual general session, a piece of legislation may not be read for the third time until at least the day after it is placed on the third reading calendar.
- (2) Legislation on the third reading calendar shall be considered in the order that it appears on the calendar unless a constitutional majority vote of the members of the Senate directs other action.

SR4-3-103 Reassigning legislation assigned to a standing committee.

Legislation that has been assigned to a standing committee may be assigned to the Senate Rules Committee or a different standing committee by:

- (1) the presiding officer;
- (2) the Senate by majority vote upon motion from the floor; or
- (3) the Senate by majority vote if the committee to which the legislation was assigned recommends in its committee report that the legislation be returned to the Senate Rules Committee.

SR4-3-104 Action of bills tabled in committee.

- (1)
 - (a) A senator may make a motion to lift a bill tabled in the standing committee from the secretary of the Senate or from the standing committee that has possession of the bill.
 - (b) If the motion passes by a two-thirds vote of those senators present on the floor of the Senate, the bill is placed on the Senate second reading calendar.
- (2) The president of the Senate can reassign a bill tabled in a standing committee to another standing committee.

SR4-3-105 Action on House legislation.

- (1) When a piece of House legislation is received by the Senate with a transmittal letter informing the Senate that it has passed the House, the presiding officer shall:
 - (a) have the legislation read for the first time; and
 - (b) refer it to the Senate Rules Committee.
- (2) Action on House legislation is the same as for Senate legislation.

SR4-3-106 Time limit for Senate legislation.

Except for an appropriations bill, the Senate may not consider a piece of legislation introduced by a senator after the 42nd day of the annual general session of the Legislature.

Part 2 Substitute Legislation

SR4-3-201 Substitute legislation.

- (1) A motion to adopt a substitute piece of legislation is in order on second or third reading.
- (2) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall number each substitute for recordkeeping and tracking purposes before the substitute is officially printed.

SR4-3-202 Substitute must be germane.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a senator may, if recognized by the presiding officer while the senator is debating a piece of legislation, make a motion to substitute the legislation.
- (2)
 - (a) The senator making the motion to substitute shall ensure that the substitute is germane to the subject of the original legislation under consideration.
 - (b) If a senator believes that a substitute is not germane to the subject of the original legislation, the senator may raise a point of order alleging that the substitute is not germane.
 - (c) The presiding officer shall rule on the point of order by determining whether or not the substitute is germane to the subject of the original legislation.

Part 3 Floor Amendments

SR4-3-301 Amendments in order on second or third reading -- 10 word rule -- Passage of amendments by a majority vote.

- (1) A motion to amend a piece of legislation is in order on second or third reading.
- (2)
 - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3) or (4), a senator may, if recognized by the presiding officer while the Senate is debating a piece of legislation, make a motion to amend the legislation.
 - (b)

- (i) A senator may verbally propose an amendment to a piece of legislation if the amendment contains 10 words or fewer.
 - (ii) A senator shall ensure that a proposed amendment containing more than 10 words is printed and distributed to the secretary of the Senate and to all senators before the amendment is proposed.
- (3)
- (a) The senator making the motion to amend shall ensure that the amendment is germane to the subject of the original legislation under consideration.
 - (b) If a senator believes that an amendment is not germane to the subject of the original legislation, the senator may raise a point of order alleging that the amendment is not germane.
 - (c) The presiding officer shall rule on the point of order by determining whether or not the amendment is germane to the subject of the original legislation.
- (4) A constitutional amendment, resolution, or bill requiring a constitutional two-thirds vote for final passage may be amended by a majority vote.
- (5) When legislation is amended by the Senate, the secretary of the Senate shall:
- (a) for each page of the legislation modified by a Senate amendment, cause a new page to be printed that clearly identifies each Senate amendment to that page; and
 - (b) print that new page on tan paper on the second reading and on goldenrod-colored paper on the third reading.