

Chapter 6 Senate Floor Parliamentary Procedures

Part 1 General Requirements

SR4-6-101 Obtaining the floor in the Senate -- Remarks to be germane.

- (1) A senator may speak to the subject under consideration if the senator is recognized by the presiding officer.
- (2) Upon recognition by the presiding officer, the senator shall ensure that the senator's remarks are germane to the subject under consideration.

SR4-6-102 Motions on the floor -- General requirements and procedures.

- (1)
 - (a) A senator who is recognized by the presiding officer may make a motion.
 - (b) A second to the motion is not required.
- (2) The presiding officer shall restate each oral motion made by a senator.
- (3)
 - (a) After a motion is stated by the presiding officer, it is in the possession of the Senate.
 - (b) The motion may be withdrawn by the senator who made it or by a majority vote of the Senate.

SR4-6-103 Sponsor may open and close debate.

After coming to a piece of legislation on a calendar or after accepting a motion, the presiding officer shall recognize the chief sponsor of the piece of legislation or of the motion and allow the chief sponsor to open and close debate on the legislation or motion.

SR4-6-104 Interruptions and questions.

- (1) A senator may not interrupt or question another senator in debate without that senator's consent.
- (2)
 - (a) To obtain consent, the querying senator shall address the presiding officer and ask if the senator speaking will yield the floor to a question or series of questions.
 - (b) If the senator speaking consents to yield the floor to a question or series of questions, the presiding officer shall allow the querying senator to ask the question or questions.
 - (c) If the senator speaking declines to yield the floor to a question or series of questions, the presiding officer:
 - (i) shall inform the querying senator that the senator speaking has declined; and
 - (ii) may not allow the querying senator to ask a question or series of questions.

SR4-6-105 Senators not to speak more than twice -- Maximum speaking time.

- (1) Without permission from the Senate, a senator may not speak more than twice on the same piece of legislation, substitute legislation, or amendment in any one debate on the same day and on the same reading of the legislation.

- (2)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the presiding officer may not grant a senator who has spoken once permission to speak again on the same piece of legislation if any senator who has not spoken wishes to speak.
 - (b) The presiding officer may grant a senator who has spoken once permission to respond to a question if the senator consents to a request that the senator yield to a question under SR4-6-104.

SR4-6-106 Order of action.

If a senator makes a motion to amend or substitute legislation during debate on second or third reading, the presiding officer shall ensure that the Senate debates and passes or defeats the motion to amend or substitute before allowing debate and action on the legislation itself.

SR4-6-107 Substitute motions.

- (1) A senator may, upon recognition by the presiding officer, make a substitute motion, which, if adopted by vote of a majority of the Senate, disposes of the original motion.
- (2) If the substitute motion is not adopted, the original motion is revived.
- (3) A senator may not make a substitute motion if another substitute motion has been made and is pending.

SR4-6-108 Dividing a motion or question.

- (1)
 - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b)(i), if a motion or a question in debate contains several points, a senator may ask to have the question divided for purposes of the vote.
 - (b)
 - (i) A motion to strike out and insert is not subject to division.
 - (ii) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(b)(i), the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition does not preclude a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition.
- (2) The request to divide shall clearly state how the motion or question is to be divided.
- (3)
 - (a) The presiding officer shall determine how many divisions may be made to any motion or question.
 - (b) The Senate may seek to overrule the chair's decision only once.

SR4-6-109 Motions in order during debate.

- (1)
 - (a) When a motion or question is being debated, the presiding officer may not accept any other motion except a motion:
 - (i) to adjourn, which is nondebatable;
 - (ii) to determine the time to adjourn, which is debatable;
 - (iii) to recess, with the senator having the floor retaining the floor when the Senate reassembles, which is nondebatable;
 - (iv) to call the Senate;
 - (v) to refer to a committee, which is debatable;

- (vi) to table, which is debatable;
 - (vii) to lift from the table, which is debatable;
 - (viii) to circle, which is debatable;
 - (ix) to postpone to a time certain, which is debatable;
 - (x) to strike the enacting clause, which is debatable;
 - (xi) to adopt a substitute, which is debatable; or
 - (xii) to amend, which is debatable.
- (b) Points of order and appeals of the decision of the presiding officer are not motions and are always in order.
 - (c) The presiding officer shall grant priority to the motions listed in Subsection (1)(a) according to the order in which they are listed in that rule.
- (2) A senator may not make, and the presiding officer may not accept, a motion for the previous question, which is a call for an end to debate and a vote on the matter under discussion.
 - (3) If a motion to postpone a piece of legislation to a day certain or a motion to refer a piece of legislation to a committee is defeated, a senator may not make the same motion on the same piece of legislation during the same reading of the legislation.
 - (4) When a motion to refer to committee, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a time certain, or to table is made, the presiding officer may not allow consideration of amendments or debate on the main question.

SR4-6-110 Nondebatable motions.

- (1) The presiding officer may not allow debate on a motion:
 - (a) to adjourn; or
 - (b) to recess.
- (2) The presiding officer shall decide all points of order arising from one of the above motions without debate.

**Part 2
Specific Motions**

SR4-6-201 Motion to adjourn.

A motion to adjourn is always in order except:

- (1) when a vote is being taken;
- (2) when a previous motion to adjourn has been defeated and no intervening business has been transacted; or
- (3) when another senator has the floor.

SR4-6-202 Motion to circle.

- (1) A motion to circle a piece of legislation holds the legislation in place on the calendar.
- (2)
 - (a) A motion to circle preserves all amendments or substitutes to the legislation already adopted by the Senate.

- (b) A motion to circle extinguishes all amendments or substitutes pending at the time that the motion is made.
- (3) When a motion to uncircle is made:
 - (a) amendments, substitutes, or both that were already adopted by the Senate are part of the legislation; and
 - (b) any amendments or substitutes that were being discussed at the time the legislation was circled are extinguished and a new motion to amend or substitute must be made in order to revive them.

SR4-6-203 Motion to strike the enacting clause.

- (1) When a motion to strike the enacting clause passes by a constitutional majority, the bill from which the enacting clause was stricken is dead and may not be revived.
- (2) Nothing in this rule precludes a senator from introducing a new bill identical to the bill whose enacting clause was struck.