

Senate Rules

Title SR1. Rules Governing Organization and Management of the Senate

Chapter 1 Adoption of Rules and Practices

SR1-1-101 Adoption, amendment, or suspension of Senate rules.

- (1)
 - (a) The Senate shall adopt Senate rules, by a constitutional two-thirds vote, at the beginning of each new Legislature convening in an odd-numbered year.
 - (b) If a motion to adopt the rules under Subsection (1)(a) meets or exceeds a majority vote but fails to reach a constitutional two-thirds vote:
 - (i) rules adopted by the Senate during the immediately preceding annual general session, as amended during that general session and any intervening session, apply to the conduct of the Senate; and
 - (ii) the presiding officer shall announce to the Senate that the previously adopted rules apply to the newly convened Legislature.
- (2)
 - (a) Except as provided in this rule:
 - (i) during an annual general session held in an even-numbered year, rules adopted by the Senate during the immediately preceding general session, as amended during that general session and any intervening session, apply to the conduct of the Senate; and
 - (ii) during any special session, Senate rules apply as provided in JR2-1-101.
 - (b) For a session described in Subsection (2)(a), the presiding officer shall announce to the Senate that the previously adopted rules apply to the newly convened session.
- (3) Except as provided in Subsection (4), additional rules may be adopted and existing rules may be suspended, amended, or repealed by a majority vote, except for those rules that require a two-thirds vote to adopt, suspend, amend, or repeal, including:
 - (a) rules governing motions for lifting tabled legislation from committee under SR4-3-104; and
 - (b) rules governing consideration of legislation during the last three days of a session.
- (4)
 - (a) A rule that includes a voting requirement of more than a constitutional majority must be adopted and may only be amended, suspended, or repealed by a constitutional two-thirds vote.
 - (b) If the suspension of any Senate Rule is governed by the Utah Constitution or Utah statutes, the Senate may suspend that rule only as provided by that constitutional or statutory provision.

SR1-1-102 Constitutional motion.

At the beginning of each annual general or special session of the Senate, before the reading of any piece of legislation, the Senate Rules Committee chair shall make the following motion:

"Mr. (Madam) President, as allowed by the Utah Constitution and the Joint Rules of the Legislature, I move that the Senate continue its practice of reading only the short title of bills and resolutions as they are introduced or considered on a Senate calendar and not read the long title

of the bills and resolutions unless a majority of the Senate directs the reading of the long title, short title, or both of any House or Senate bill or resolution."

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR1-1-103 Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure -- Reference.

In addition to Senate Rules and other applicable legislative rules, the presiding officer may use Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure as a reference when a question arises about parliamentary practice, legislative process, or legislative procedure that is not resolved by reference to legislative rules.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

**Chapter 2
Initial Organization**

SR1-2-101 Calling the Senate to order.

On the first day of each annual general session of the Legislature during odd-numbered years, the president-elect shall designate a person to call the Senate to order and preside until the senators have taken the oath of office and elected a president.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

**Chapter 3
President of the Senate**

SR1-3-101 Election of president.

(1) The Senate shall elect a president to perform the duties established by this chapter.

- (2)
- (a) Following a regular general election and before January 1 of odd-numbered years, the Senate majority caucus shall select a president-elect.
 - (b) Beginning January 1 of odd-numbered years, the senator elected by the majority caucus shall serve as president-elect and perform the duties of the president until the Senate elects a president as required by Subsection (1).

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR1-3-102 Duties of the president.

(1) The general duties of the president are to:

- (a) assign responsibilities to and supervise the officers and employees of the Senate;
- (b) assign places and determine access for news media representatives;
- (c) call the Senate to order at the time scheduled for convening, and proceed with the daily order of business;
- (d) announce the business before the Senate in the order that it is to be acted upon;
- (e) receive and submit all motions and proposals presented by senators;

- (f) put to a vote all questions that arise in the course of proceedings, and announce the results of the vote;
 - (g) enforce the Senate Rules governing debates;
 - (h) enforce observance of order and decorum;
 - (i) inform the Senate on any point of order or practice;
 - (j) receive and announce to the Senate any official messages and communications;
 - (k) sign all acts, orders, and proceedings of the Senate;
 - (l) appoint the members of committees; and
 - (m) represent the Senate, declaring its will and obeying its commands.
- (2) The president shall:
- (a) sign, or authorize a designee to sign, all requisitions on the Division of Finance to pay Senate expenses; and
 - (b) give final approval of all expenditure requests as authorized by the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, including compensation and reimbursement for expenses for in-state and out-of-state travel on legislative business.

Amended by S.R. 2, 2014 General Session

SR1-3-103 Temporary presiding officer in president's absence.

- (1)
- (a) The president may call a senator to the chair as president pro tempore.
 - (b) The president pro tempore's appointment terminates when directed by the president or when the Senate adjourns, whichever comes first.
- (2) The president pro tempore, and each senator authorized to preside by the president, has all the powers of the president while presiding.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

**Chapter 4
Other Senate Officers**

**Part 1
Senate Chief of Staff**

SR1-4-101 Appointment of the Senate chief of staff.

The president or president-elect of the Senate shall appoint an individual to serve as chief of staff of the Senate.

SR1-4-102 Duties of the Senate chief of staff.

The chief of staff shall:

- (1) appoint the Senate sergeant-at-arms and the secretary of the Senate; and
- (2) perform other duties as assigned by the president or president-elect.

Part 2 Sergeant-at-Arms

SR1-4-201 Appointment of sergeant-at-arms.

The chief of staff shall appoint an individual to serve as sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

SR1-4-202 Duties of the sergeant-at-arms.

Subject to the chief of staff's direction, the sergeant-at-arms and the employees under the sergeant's direction shall:

- (1) maintain security;
- (2) enforce the Senate Rules and other legislative rules; and
- (3) provide other service as requested by the chief of staff or the president.

Part 3 Secretary of the Senate

SR1-4-301 Appointment of the secretary of the Senate.

The chief of staff shall appoint an individual to serve as secretary of the Senate.

SR1-4-302 Duties of the secretary of the Senate.

Subject to the chief of staff's direction, the secretary of the Senate shall perform the following duties:

- (1) certify and transmit legislation to the Senate and inform the Senate of all House action;
- (2) assist in the preparation of the Senate journal and certify it as an accurate reflection of Senate action;
- (3) make the following technical corrections to legislation either before or following final passage:
 - (a) correct the spelling of words;
 - (b) correct the erroneous division and hyphenation of words;
 - (c) correct mistakes in numbering sections and their references;
 - (d) capitalize words or change capitalized words to lower case;
 - (e) change numbers from words to figures or from figures to words;
 - (f) underscore or remove underscoring in legislation without a motion to amend; or
 - (g) any combination of Subsections (3)(a) through (f);
- (4) modify the long title of a piece of legislation to ensure that the long title accurately reflects any changes to the legislation made by amendment or substitute;
- (5) act as custodian of all official documents related to legislation;
- (6) receive all numbered legislation from the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel;
- (7) record the number, title, sponsor, each action, and final disposition of each piece of legislation on the back of the legislation;
- (8) prepare and distribute the daily order of business each day;
- (9) advise the president on parliamentary procedure, Joint Rules, and Senate Rules;
- (10) read, or cause to be read, the title of all bills and other materials as requested by the president;
- (11) receive committee reports and present them to the Senate;

- (12) assist with amendments to legislation;
- (13) record votes and present the results to the president;
- (14) transmit all enrolled Senate bills and Senate concurrent resolutions to the governor;
- (15) maintain all calendars for the Senate floor; and
- (16) other duties as assigned by the chief of staff.

Chapter 5 Schedule for the Senate

Part 1 Convening and Daily Schedule

SR1-5-101 Hour of meeting.

The Senate shall meet at 10 a.m. daily except Saturdays and Sundays, unless otherwise announced by the presiding officer.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR1-5-102 Roll call -- Quorum.

- (1) The presiding officer or the presiding officer's designee shall:
 - (a) take a roll call of senators at the beginning of each day's session; and
 - (b) ensure that the names of those present and absent are recorded in the journal.
- (2)
 - (a) The Senate may not begin Senate business until a constitutional majority of senators are present as a quorum.
 - (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (2)(a), less than a majority of senators may:
 - (i) convene each day; and
 - (ii) compel the attendance of absent members.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR1-5-103 Daily order of business.

- (1) The daily order of business is:
 - (a) call to order by the president or the president's designee;
 - (b) prayer and pledge of allegiance;
 - (c) roll call;
 - (d) announcement of excused absences and whether or not a quorum is present;
 - (e) communications from the governor;
 - (f) communications from the House:
 - (i) bills for signature of the president;
 - (ii) bills for consideration; and
 - (iii) bills for reconsideration of House amendments;
 - (g) reference of bills from the president:
 - (i) bills assigned to standing committees; and

- (ii) bills placed on second reading calendar;
 - (h) reports from standing committees:
 - (i) bills placed on the second reading calendar;
 - (ii) bills placed on the consent calendar; and
 - (iii) bills sent back to the secretary of the Senate;
 - (i) reports of special committees, including conference committees;
 - (j) introduction of legislation given to the secretary of the Senate:
 - (i) bills referred by the Senate Rules Committee for assignment by the president; and
 - (ii) bills placed on second reading calendar;
 - (k) unfinished business;
 - (l) consideration of legislation on consent calendar;
 - (m) special orders of business;
 - (n) consideration of legislation on the third reading calendar;
 - (o) consideration of bills on second reading calendar; and
 - (p) miscellaneous business.
- (2) With the approval of a constitutional majority of senators, the Senate may, at any time, proceed out of order to any business.
- (3) The presiding officer shall decide all questions of priority of Senate business without debate.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Part 2

Guest Speakers and Executive Sessions

SR1-5-201 Special order of business -- Time certain.

- (1)
- (a) A senator, on the senator's own initiative or upon recommendation from the president, may make a motion that a piece of legislation become a special order of business on the time certain calendar.
 - (b) If the motion is approved by a majority of the members present, the secretary of the Senate shall place the legislation on the time certain calendar.
- (2) At the time set for consideration of the legislation, the presiding officer shall place the legislation before the Senate.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR1-5-202 Unfinished business.

When the Senate has unfinished business at the time of recess or adjournment, that unfinished business has priority on the daily order of business for the next legislative day.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Chapter 6

Impeachment

SR1-6-101 Impeachment.

If the House of Representatives submits articles of impeachment to the Senate to begin an impeachment trial, the Senate shall adopt, by majority vote, policies establishing procedures for, and governing the conduct of, the impeachment process.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Chapter 7
Commending or Expressing Condolences to Utah Citizen

SR1-7-101 Commendation or condolence citations -- Types of citations -- Use of citations.

(1) As used in this chapter:

(a)

(i) "Citation" means a certificate issued to honor or commend an individual or group, or to express condolences to the family of a deceased individual.

(ii) "Citation" includes a legislator citation, a Senate citation, and a Utah Legislature citation.

(b) "Legislator citation" means a citation issued on behalf of an individual senator.

(c) "Senate citation" means a citation issued on behalf of the Senate.

(d) "Utah Legislature citation" means a citation issued on behalf of both houses of the Legislature.

(2) Senators shall use a citation to express the commendation or condolence of a senator, the Senate, or the Legislature.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR1-7-102 Obtaining a legislator citation.

(1) With the approval of the presiding officer, a senator may request that the secretary of the Senate prepare a citation for the senator's own signature.

(2) A legislator citation does not require any floor action by the Senate.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR1-7-103 Obtaining a Senate citation.

(1) During any legislative session, a senator may:

(a) request that the secretary of the Senate prepare a citation for the senator's signature; and

(b) after making and receiving permission for personal privilege, make a motion on the floor of the Senate to:

(i) approve the citation; and

(ii) authorize the president to sign the citation on behalf of the Senate.

(2) When the Legislature is not in session, a senator may request a citation for the sponsor's and the president's signature.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR1-7-104 Obtaining a Utah Legislature citation.

- (1) During any legislative session, a senator may:
 - (a) request that the secretary of the Senate prepare a citation for the senator's signature; and
 - (b) after making and receiving permission for personal privilege, make a motion of the floor of the Senate to:
 - (i) approve the citation;
 - (ii) authorize the president to sign the citation on behalf of the Senate; and
 - (iii) present the proposed citation to the House for its approval.
- (2) When the Legislature is not in session, a senator may request a citation for the sponsor's, the president's, and the speaker's signature.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Chapter 9

Informal Poll on United States Senate Candidates

SR1-9-101 Informal poll on United States Senate candidates.

- (1) In a year where there is an election for a seat in the United States Senate, the Senate shall conduct an informal poll of their members to determine each member's preferred candidate for each seat that is up for election.
- (2) The poll required by this rule shall:
 - (a) be conducted and completed within 30 days of the last day for filing for the office of United States Senator, as provided in Utah Code Section 20A-9-202;
 - (b) be voluntary on the part of each senator;
 - (c) be administered by the legislative auditor general, who shall:
 - (i) establish procedures and conduct the poll in a manner that assures that the poll is conducted fairly and accurately; and
 - (ii) act subject to the direction of the Audit Subcommittee;
 - (d) have a ballot containing the name of each person who has declared candidacy for the seat as of the conclusion of the last day for filing plus an option to select "none of the above"; and
 - (e) be conducted by secret ballot.
- (3) Immediately after conducting the poll, the legislative auditor general shall make the results of the poll public by listing, for each seat that is up for election, the total number of votes cast for each candidate.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2021 General Session

Chapter 10

News Media

SR1-10-101 News media access -- Senate chamber and designated Senate areas.

- (1) News media may access non-public areas of the Senate, including the chamber, floor, halls, lounge, and committee rooms, if the news media:
 - (a) have permission from the Senate media designee;
 - (b) hold a Utah Capitol media credential; and
 - (c) comply with the Senate's media access and credentialing policy, SR2-4-102, and SR2-4-103.

- (2) When, with permission of the Senate media designee, news media enter a designated, non-public area of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a specific interview, a senator or the Senate media designee shall:
 - (a) accompany the news media while in the designated area; and
 - (b) after the news media complete the specific interview, ensure that the news media promptly exit the designated area.
- (3) News media that do not hold a Utah Capitol media credential may not access non-public areas of the Senate, except under extraordinary circumstances and with the permission of the Senate media designee.

SR1-10-102 News media access -- Senate committees.

When present for a meeting of a Senate standing committee, a Senate confirmation committee meeting, or any other special committee of the Senate, news media may not enter the area behind the dais without the permission of the committee chair.

Title SR2. Rules Governing Attendance, Behavior, and Decorum in the Senate

**Chapter 1
Attendance**

SR2-1-101 Senators shall be present.

A senator shall be present within the Senate chamber during a session of the Senate, unless excused or unavoidably absent.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR2-1-102 Absent senators.

If a quorum of the Senate is not present at the time the Senate is scheduled to convene, the presiding officer shall direct the sergeant-at-arms to:

- (1) find sufficient absent senators to make a quorum for the transaction of business; and
- (2) escort them to the chamber.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

**Chapter 2
Decorum**

SR2-2-201 President to maintain order.

The president or presiding officer shall maintain order and decorum during sessions of the Senate.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR2-2-202 Disorderly conduct in Senate.

The president or presiding officer may order the Senate areas or gallery cleared if a disturbance occurs.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR2-2-203 Smoking not permitted.

- (1) As provided in Utah Code Title 26, Chapter 38, Utah Indoor Clean Air Act, a person may not smoke in a building on capitol hill.
- (2) The sergeant-at-arms shall enforce this rule in the areas controlled by the Senate.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR2-2-204 Impugning motives of a senator.

- (1) A senator may not impugn the motives of any other senator either on the floor of the Senate or in committee.
- (2) A senator who believes that the motives of any senator has been impugned by another senator may raise a point of order.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR2-2-205 Movement out of and within the Senate chamber.

- (1) When the president or presiding officer is presenting a question, a senator may not leave the Senate chamber.
- (2) When a senator is speaking, no person may walk between the senator and the president or presiding officer.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

**Chapter 3
Conflicts of Interest**

SR2-3-101 Conflicts of interest.

- (1) A Senator shall comply with the conflict of interest requirements provided in:
 - (a) Utah Code Title 20A, Chapter 11, Part 16, Conflict of Interest Disclosures; and
 - (b)JR6-1-201.
- (2) When on the Senate floor, a senator may make a brief statement explaining any conflict of interest during debate on legislation or immediately preceding or during the roll call.

**Chapter 4
General Rules Governing the Senate Floor**

SR2-4-101 Admittance to the Senate chamber.

- (1)
 - (a) While the Senate is convened in annual general session or special session and except as specifically provided elsewhere in this rule, only legislators, legislative officers and employees, professional staff, former legislators who are not registered as lobbyists, legal spouses of legislators, interns, and persons invited by senators are allowed in the Senate chamber, halls, and lounge.
 - (b) The president of the Senate may deny access to the Senate chamber, halls, and lounge to any person, other than a legislator, if the person uses that access to influence legislative decisions.
- (2)
 - (a) A senator or the senator's intern shall accompany each visitor in the chamber, lounge, or hallways and is responsible for that visitor.
 - (b) After the visit, the senator or the senator's intern shall ensure that the visitor leaves the chamber, lounge, or hallway.
- (3)
 - (a) A senator may invite a guest to accompany the senator on the Senate floor, provided that:
 - (i) the senator ensures that the guest does not encroach on a neighboring senator's desk space, impede staff work, or distract from the work of the Senate, and no neighboring senator makes such an objection;
 - (ii) the guest complies with the requirements of SR2-4-102, SR2-4-103, and Senate Handbook policies on decorum and access; and
 - (iii) if the guest is an adult, the guest complies with rules and Senate Handbook policies that relate to dress requirements.
 - (b) A senator who believes that a guest is intruding on desk space, is impeding staff work, or is distracting from the work of the Senate may communicate the senator's objection to the senator who has invited the guest, or through the majority leader, the minority leader, or the president of the Senate.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2021 General Session

SR2-4-102 Senator's chairs not to be occupied by others.

When the Senate is convened in session, no one other than the president or a senator may occupy the chair or use the desk of the president or any senator.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR2-4-103 Lobbying prohibited.

Lobbying by non-legislators is not permitted in the Senate chamber.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR2-4-104 Recognition of visiting groups and individuals.

- (1) The presiding officer may recognize visiting groups and individuals.
- (2) A senator who requests and receives personal privilege may introduce visiting groups or individuals.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR2-4-106 Executive sessions.

- (1) A senator may make a motion to convene the Senate in executive session.
- (2) When a motion for executive session is adopted, the presiding officer shall direct the sergeant-at-arms to close the Senate chamber doors.
- (3) The president may require all individuals, except the senators and specified staff, to leave the Senate chamber.
- (4) During the discussion, every person present shall remain within the Senate chamber.
- (5) During and after conclusion of the executive session, each person who was present in the executive session shall keep all matters discussed in executive session confidential.

**Chapter 5
Rules Governing Sponsoring Legislation**

**SR2-5-101 Senators may request and sponsor legislation -- Substituting a sponsor --
Withdrawing as a cosponsor.**

- (1) A senator may request and sponsor legislation as provided in Joint Rules Title 4, Bills and Resolutions.
- (2)
 - (a) After a piece of legislation has been introduced, the chief Senate sponsor of the legislation may withdraw from sponsoring the legislation by:
 - (i) finding another senator to act as chief sponsor of the legislation; and
 - (ii) filing a substitution of sponsorship form with the secretary of the Senate before final passage of the legislation in the Senate.
 - (b) A senator seeking to withdraw as the chief sponsor need not obtain permission from the Senate to withdraw.
- (3)
 - (a) During a general session, before final passage of a piece of legislation in the Senate, a senator cosponsor of the legislation may withdraw as a cosponsor .
 - (b) A senator seeking to withdraw as a cosponsor need not:
 - (i) obtain permission from the Senate to withdraw; or
 - (ii) provide a substitute cosponsor for the legislation.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2021 General Session

**Title SR3. Rules Governing the Rules Committee
and the Standing Committees of the Senate**

**Chapter 1
Senate Rules Committee and Other Special Committees**

**Part 1
Senate Rules Committee**

SR3-1-101 Senate Rules Committee -- Appointment -- General responsibilities.

- (1) The president shall appoint members of the Senate to serve on the Senate Rules Committee.
- (2) The Senate Rules Committee shall perform the following functions as further elaborated in this part:
 - (a) when assigned by the president, receive introduced legislation from the Senate and recommend that they be assigned to a Senate standing committee or to the Senate second or third reading calendar;
 - (b) after the Senate has sifted -- sent legislation on the second and third reading calendars back to the Senate Rules Committee -- make recommendations to the Senate about which legislation should be assigned to the third reading calendar and the order in which it should be heard; and
 - (c) function as a standing committee or interim committee when reviewing Joint Rules or Senate Rules.

SR3-1-102 Senate Rules Committee -- Assignment duties.

- (1)
 - (a) Subject to Subsection (1)(b), the presiding officer shall submit all legislation introduced in the Senate to the Senate Rules Committee.
 - (b) The president may direct legislation to be sent directly to a standing committee or to one of the Senate floor calendars.
- (2) The Senate Rules Committee shall:
 - (a) examine the legislation referred to it for proper form, including fiscal note and committee note, if any; and
 - (b)
 - (i) refer the legislation to the Senate with a recommendation that the legislation be:
 - (A) referred to a standing committee for consideration;
 - (B) subject to Subsection (3), placed directly onto the second reading calendar;
 - (C) subject to Subsection (3), read the second time and placed onto the consent calendar; or
 - (D) if during the last week of the legislative session, read the second time and placed on the third reading calendar; or
 - (ii) hold the legislation.
- (3) During an annual general session, the Senate Rules Committee may not refer legislation to the Senate with a recommendation under Subsection (2)(b)(i)(B) or (2)(b)(i)(C) unless:
 - (a) a Senate standing committee has given the legislation a favorable recommendation; or
 - (b) the legislation is described in SR3-2-401(2).
- (4) In carrying out its functions and responsibilities under this rule, the Senate Rules Committee may not amend, substitute, or table legislation without the written consent of the sponsor.

SR3-1-103 Senate Rules Committee -- Prioritization duties.

- (1) The Senate Rules Committee shall:
 - (a) make recommendations that prioritize each piece of legislation for committee and floor action and review; and
 - (b) update the priority in Subsection (1)(a) as necessary for the calendar.
- (2) The Senate Rules Committee may recommend a time certain for floor consideration of any legislation when it is reported out of the Senate Rules Committee, or at any other time.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR3-1-104 Request to require committee review.

- (1) If the Senate Rules Committee recommends that legislation be placed on the second or third reading calendar without standing committee review, any three senators may request that the legislation be reviewed by a standing committee before the legislation's consideration on the floor.
- (2) If a request by three senators is received, the presiding officer may assign the bill to a standing committee.

SR3-1-105 Notice of rules committee meetings.

When the Senate Rules Committee holds a meeting during a legislative session, the president shall ensure that:

- (1) an oral, public announcement is made from the floor of the Senate identifying the time and place that the rules committee will meet; and
- (2) an electronic notice is made that identifies the time and place of the rules committee meeting.

Enacted by S.R. 2, 2016 General Session

Part 2
Special Committees and Task Forces

SR3-1-201 Special committees.

- (1) The Senate may form special committees, including task forces, by motion or resolution.
- (2) The president shall appoint the members of those special committees.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Chapter 2
Senate Standing Committees

Part 1
General Provisions

SR3-2-101 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Chair" means:
 - (a) the chair of a standing committee; or
 - (b) a standing committee member who is authorized to act as chair under SR3-2-202.
- (2) "Committee" means a standing committee created under SR3-2-201.
- (3) "Dispose of legislation" refers to a committee action that transfers ownership of legislation to the Senate Rules Committee, to another standing committee, or to the Senate floor.

- (4) "Favorable recommendation" refers to a committee action that transfers ownership of legislation to the Senate second reading calendar.
- (5) "Legislation" means a Senate bill, House bill, Senate resolution, House resolution, joint resolution, or concurrent resolution.
- (6) "Majority vote" means a majority of a quorum as described in SR3-2-203.
- (7) "Original motion" means a non-privileged motion that is accepted by the chair when no other motion is pending.
- (8) "Pending motion" refers to a motion starting when a chair accepts a motion and ending when the motion is withdrawn or until the chair calls for a vote on the motion.
- (9)
 - (a) "Privileged motion" means a procedural motion to adjourn, set a time to adjourn, recess, end debate, extend debate, or limit debate.
 - (b) Privileged motions are not substitute motions.
- (10) "Substitute motion" means a non-privileged motion that is made when a non-privileged motion is pending.
- (11) "Under consideration" means the time starting when a chair opens a discussion on a subject or piece of legislation that is listed on a committee agenda and ending when the committee disposes of the legislation, moves on to another item on the agenda, or adjourns.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

Part 2

Creation and Organization of Senate Standing Committees

SR3-2-201 Standing committees -- Creation.

There are created the following standing committees:

- (1) Business and Labor;
- (2) Economic Development and Workforce Services;
- (3) Education;
- (4) Government Operations and Political Subdivisions;
- (5) Health and Human Services;
- (6) Judiciary, Law Enforcement, and Criminal Justice;
- (7) Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Environment;
- (8) Revenue and Taxation;
- (9) Rules; and
- (10) Transportation, Public Utilities, Energy, and Technology.

SR3-2-202 President to appoint committee members, chairs, and vice chairs.

- (1) The president of the Senate shall appoint members of the Senate to each standing committee.
- (2) The president shall appoint a chair to each standing committee.
- (3) The president may appoint a vice chair to each standing committee.
- (4) If the president does not appoint a vice chair to a standing committee, the chair may appoint a vice chair.
- (5) A vice chair may perform the duties of a chair:
 - (a) as requested by a chair; or

- (b) in the absence of the chair.
- (6) The chair, or the vice chair as authorized under Subsection (3), may designate a member of the committee to conduct a standing committee meeting when neither the chair nor the vice chair is able to attend a meeting.
- (7) A committee member designated under Subsection (6) may conduct a committee meeting but may not perform the duties of a chair described in SR3-2-302 and SR3-2-303.
- (8) If a chair, vice chair, or the chair's designee are not present at a committee meeting, the most senior member of the majority party who is a member of the committee may chair a standing committee meeting, but that person may not perform the duties described in SR3-2-302 and SR3-2-303.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-203 Quorum requirements.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a majority of a standing committee is a quorum.
- (2) In determining whether a quorum is present, the president, majority leader, majority whip, assistant majority whip, Senate Rules Committee chair, Executive Appropriations Committee chair, Executive Appropriations Committee vice chair, minority leader, minority whip, assistant minority whip, and the fourth member of leadership from the minority party are not counted in determining a quorum for a standing committee, except during the time that the senator is present at the meeting.

SR3-2-204 Committee order of business.

Unless a standing committee chair, or a committee by majority vote, determines otherwise, the order of business for a standing committee is:

- (1) call to order by the chair;
- (2) approval of the minutes of previous meetings;
- (3) announcement of the agenda;
- (4) announcement of time restrictions, if any, subject to the requirements of SR3-2-304; and
- (5) consideration of standing committee business as provided in SR3-2-302(2).

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

Part 3
Duties of the Senate Standing Committee Chair

SR3-2-301 Chair to enforce legislative rules and procedures.

The chair shall ensure the integrity of the standing committee process by enforcing legislative rules and parliamentary procedure without delay.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-302 Chair to set agenda -- Requirements.

The chair shall:

- (1) set the agenda for a standing committee meeting;

- (2) ensure that legislation referred to the committee is considered by the committee within a reasonable time;
- (3) ensure that legislation tabled by a standing committee is listed on a standing committee agenda as required by SR3-2-408; and
- (4) ensure that legislation placed on the time certain calendar in the Senate is listed on a standing committee agenda before it is scheduled to be heard by the Senate.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-303 Chair to post notice and agenda -- Notification to sponsors.

- (1) The chair shall cause a public notice and agenda to be posted at least 24 hours before each standing committee meeting as required under Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
- (2) The chair shall notify the chief Senate sponsor or chief House sponsor of legislation listed on an agenda of the time and place of the committee meeting in which the legislation will be considered not less than 24 hours before the committee meeting.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-304 Chair may direct order of agenda -- Time restrictions.

The chair, or a committee by majority vote, may adopt committee procedures and time restrictions, including:

- (1) directing the order of the agenda;
- (2) directing the order in which a witness or presenter will be heard;
- (3) directing the number of witnesses or presenters that will be heard; and
- (4) limiting the time the committee will spend on:
 - (a) an item on the agenda; or
 - (b) an individual witness or presenter.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-305 Four phases when considering legislation.

Legislation under consideration by a standing committee is subject to four distinct phases during a committee meeting:

- (1) the sponsor's presentation as provided in SR3-2-306;
- (2) clarifying questions as provided in SR3-2-307;
- (3) public comment as provided in SR3-2-308; and
- (4) committee action as provided in SR3-2-309.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-306 Sponsor presentation.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), during the presentation phase, a committee member may not amend legislation, substitute legislation, or dispose of legislation. All other motions are in order during the presentation phase.
- (2) During the presentation phase of a committee meeting, the chair may accept a motion to amend or substitute legislation if the chair permits:
 - (a) committee questions and debate;

- (b) public comment as provided in SR3-2-308;
 - (c) the sponsor of the legislation affected by the amendment to respond to the motion to amend; and
 - (d) the committee member who made the motion to amend to have the final word on the motion as required under SR3-2-313.
- (3) During the presentation phase of a standing committee meeting, the chair shall:
- (a) permit the chief sponsor or another legislator designated by the chief sponsor to present the chief sponsor's legislation; and
 - (b) except as provided in Subsection (4), and at the election of the chief sponsor or the chief sponsor's designee, permit persons who have expertise on the legislation to assist with the presentation as provided in SR3-2-304.
- (4) The chair may not permit:
- (a) legislation to be presented if the chief sponsor or another legislator designated by the chief sponsor is not present; or
 - (b) legislative interns or legislative aides to present legislation.

SR3-2-307 Clarifying questions.

- (1) During the clarifying question phase, a committee member may not amend legislation, substitute legislation, or dispose of legislation. All other motions are in order during the clarifying questions phase.
- (2) A chair shall allow members of the committee to ask the legislative sponsor questions, provided that the questions help to clarify the intent or purpose of the legislation or the meaning of the language of the legislation.
- (3) The chair shall allow the legislative sponsor to respond to clarifying questions.
- (4) The chair may allow, with the legislative sponsor's approval, a person authorized under SR3-2-306 to respond to clarifying questions from members of the committee.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-308 Public comment.

- (1) During the public comment phase, a committee member may not amend legislation, substitute legislation, or dispose of legislation. All other motions are in order during the public comment phase.
- (2) During the public comment phase of a committee meeting:
 - (a) the chair, or a committee by majority vote, may limit the time an individual witness or presenter speaks to a committee as authorized under SR3-2-304;
 - (b) the chair, or the committee by majority vote, may terminate the public comment phase at any time; and
 - (c) the chair may not take comment from an individual witness unless:
 - (i) the individual provides the individual's legal name and the entity that the individual represents, if any; and
 - (ii) if the individual is participating via video conference:
 - (A) the individual provides the individual's place of residence; and
 - (B) the individual's video is enabled.
- (3) Unless the chair, or a committee by majority vote, permits additional public comment, once the public comment phase has ended only committee members, legislative sponsors, staff, and those authorized under SR3-2-306 may address the committee.

SR3-2-309 Committee action.

During the committee action phase, a committee member may make motions to amend the legislation, to substitute the legislation, and to dispose of the legislation. All other motions authorized by this chapter are in order during the committee action phase of a committee meeting.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-310 Chair to preserve order and decorum.

In accordance with SR3-4-101, the chair shall preserve order and decorum during a standing committee meeting.

SR3-2-311 Chair to recognize committee members -- Remarks to be germane -- Committee members may make motions when recognized -- Permission to address committee.

- (1) The chair shall recognize a committee member who desires to speak to a subject that is under consideration by a standing committee.
- (2) It is within the discretion of a chair to recognize a committee member who desires to speak to the same subject more than twice.
- (3) Upon recognition by the chair, a committee member:
 - (a) shall ensure that the member's remarks are germane to the subject under consideration; and
 - (b) may make a motion that is authorized by this chapter.
- (4) Presenters, witnesses, visitors, staff, and committee members may not speak to a standing committee unless recognized by the chair.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-312 Chair to accept all motions that are in order -- Once accepted, the motion is pending.

- (1) The chair shall accept a motion requested by a member of a standing committee who has been properly recognized unless the motion is prohibited by this chapter or by parliamentary procedure.
- (2) To properly accept a motion, the chair shall:
 - (a) restate each verbal motion;
 - (b) identify the number of each written motion to amend or substitute legislation; and
 - (c) ensure a copy of each written amendment or substitute is available online.
- (3) When a chair properly accepts a motion under Subsection (2), the motion is pending.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2021 General Session

SR3-2-313 Chair to allow response to motions before placing motions for a vote.

After a motion has been accepted, and before the chair places a motion for a vote, the chair shall permit:

- (1) members of the committee to ask the committee member who placed the motion questions about the motion;
- (2) members of the committee to debate the motion;
- (3) the chief sponsor of the legislation that is affected by the motion to respond to the motion; and

(4) the committee member who placed the motion to have the final word on the motion.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-314 Chair to place motion for vote.

After the chair has permitted a committee member to sum on a motion as required under SR3-2-313(4), the chair shall place the motion for a vote unless the motion is withdrawn subject to the requirements of SR3-2-511.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-315 Chair to verbally announce vote on motions -- Motions pass with majority vote of a quorum -- Exceptions.

- (1) After a standing committee votes on a motion, the chair shall:
 - (a) determine whether the motion passed or failed;
 - (b) verbally announce that the motion passed or that the motion failed; and
 - (c) if the vote on the motion is not unanimous, verbally identify by name either the committee members who voted "yes" or the committee members who voted "no."
- (2) Unless otherwise specifically indicated in this chapter, motions pass with a majority vote of a quorum as described in SR3-2-203.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-316 Chair may direct a roll call vote.

Although most motions will be determined by a voice vote, the chair, or a committee by majority vote, may direct a roll call vote.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-317 Chair to decide points of order -- Committee may appeal chair's decision.

- (1) A chair shall rule on a point of order without committee discussion or debate.
- (2) As provided in SR3-2-506, a committee member may:
 - (a) make a point of order; or
 - (b) appeal the decision of the chair.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-318 Chair to send standing committee reports to the Senate.

- (1) When a standing committee approves a motion to dispose of legislation under the requirements of SR3-2-408 or SR3-2-403, the chair shall, no later than the next legislative day, submit to the secretary of the Senate:
 - (a) the official version of the legislation; and
 - (b) a committee report, signed by the chair, describing the committee's action.
- (2) If, for any reason, the chair does not submit a committee report to the secretary of the Senate as required in Subsection (1), the secretary of the Senate shall ensure that the official version of the legislation and the committee report are submitted before the end of the second legislative day after the committee disposed of the legislation.

SR3-2-319 Chair to ensure integrity of minutes -- Retention of minutes.

- (1) The chair shall:
 - (a) ensure that a secretary takes minutes of standing committee meetings;
 - (b) present the minutes to the committee for approval; and
 - (c) send the approved minutes to the Senate.
- (2) The chair shall ensure that committee minutes comply with the requirements of Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

Part 4
Duties of the Senate Standing Committee

SR3-2-401 Standing committee review required -- Exceptions.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the Senate may not pass a bill, joint resolution, or concurrent resolution during the annual general session unless a Senate standing committee has given a favorable recommendation to the legislation.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to:
 - (a) a resolution regarding legislative rules or legislative personnel;
 - (b) legislation that is a committee bill as defined in JR7-1-101 that:
 - (i) received its favorable recommendation by a unanimous vote of the members present at the authorized legislative committee meeting; and
 - (ii) satisfied the posting requirements described in JR7-1-602.5;
 - (c) legislation placed on a reading calendar in accordance with SR3-1-102(1)(b);
 - (d) the revisor's statute; or
 - (e) if the legislation was reviewed and approved by the Executive Appropriations Committee, legislation that:
 - (i) exclusively appropriates money;
 - (ii) amends Utah Code Title 53F, Chapter 2, State Funding -- Minimum School Program;
 - (iii) amends Utah Code Title 67, Chapter 22, State Officer Compensation; or
 - (iv) authorizes the issuance of general obligation or revenue bonds.

SR3-2-402 Standing committee review of legislation with a fiscal impact.

Except as provided in SR3-2-401, a standing committee in one or both houses shall review legislation before the legislation is held in the opposite house because of its fiscal impact.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-403 Standing committee duties -- Consider legislation in a reasonable time -- Dispose of legislation.

- (1) As required by SR3-2-302(2), a chair shall ensure that legislation referred to the committee is considered by the committee within a reasonable time.
- (2) When a committee has complied with the requirements of SR3-2-302(2), a standing committee shall dispose of the legislation by:
 - (a) returning the legislation to the Senate Rules Committee;

- (b) tabling the legislation, subject to the requirements of SR3-2-408;
- (c) recommending the legislation to the second reading calendar; or
- (d) referring the legislation to a different standing committee.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-404 Motions to lift from the table, hold, amend, or substitute legislation.

In addition to the actions listed in SR3-2-403(2), a standing committee may approve one or more of the following motions on a single piece of legislation:

- (1) hold the legislation;
- (2) move to the next item on an agenda;
- (3) amend the legislation, subject to the requirements of SR3-2-406;
- (4) substitute the legislation, subject to the requirements of SR3-2-407; or
- (5) lift legislation from the table, subject to the requirements of SR3-2-408.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-405 Consent calendar.

- (1) A standing committee may recommend that legislation in its possession be placed on the consent calendar if:
 - (a) the committee approves a motion, by a unanimous vote, to send the legislation to the second reading calendar;
 - (b) immediately subsequent to that action, the chief sponsor or the chief sponsor's designee under SR3-2-306(3) requests that the legislation be placed on the consent calendar; and
 - (c) in a separate motion and vote, the committee unanimously approves the sponsor's request to place the legislation on the consent calendar instead of the second reading calendar.
- (2) If, in accordance with SR3-1-102, the Senate Rules Committee forwards a summary report from the Occupational and Professional Licensure Review Committee in conjunction with legislation referred to a standing committee, the chair shall ensure that the summary report is read orally to the committee before action is taken by the committee on the legislation that is related to the summary report.

SR3-2-406 Amending legislation -- Amendments must be germane.

- (1)
 - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2), and if recognized by the chair during the presentation phase or the committee action phase, a committee member may make a motion to amend the legislation that is under consideration.
 - (b)
 - (i) A committee member may propose a verbal amendment to the legislation under consideration if the amendment contains 25 or fewer words.
 - (ii) Unless an amendment contains 25 or fewer words, before proposing a motion to amend, a committee member shall ensure that a copy of the proposed amendment is available online.
- (2)
 - (a) A committee member may only make a motion to amend that is germane to the subject of the legislation under consideration.
 - (b) A committee member who believes that an amendment is not germane to the subject of the legislation may make a point of order or appeal as described in SR3-2-506.

SR3-2-407 Substitute legislation -- Substitutes must be germane.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), and if recognized by the chair during the committee action phase, a committee member may make a motion to substitute legislation that is under consideration.
- (2)
 - (a) A committee member may only make a motion to substitute that is germane to the subject of the legislation under consideration.
 - (b) A committee member who believes that an amendment is not germane to the subject of the legislation may make a point of order or appeal as described in SR3-2-506.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-408 Legislation tabled in a standing committee -- Requirements.

- (1) If legislation is tabled, the chair shall list the tabled legislation on the committee agenda for the next committee meeting.
- (2) At the next committee meeting, the committee may, by a two-thirds vote, lift the tabled legislation from the table.
- (3) If a motion to lift tabled legislation is successful, the standing committee may make any motion on the legislation that is authorized under this chapter.
- (4)
 - (a) If legislation is tabled by a committee and the legislation is not lifted from the table at the committee's next meeting, the committee chair shall submit a committee report to the secretary of the Senate informing the Senate that the legislation was tabled.
 - (b) After reading the committee report on the tabled legislation, the secretary of the Senate shall send the tabled legislation to the Senate Rules Committee.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-409 Reconsideration of action.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), and if recognized by the chair, a committee member may make a motion to reconsider the committee's action on legislation if the legislation is:
 - (a) in the possession of the standing committee; and
 - (b) listed on the committee agenda as required by Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
- (2) A standing committee may not reconsider its action on a piece of legislation:
 - (a) more than once; and
 - (b) until the committee has considered other committee business.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-410 Testimony may be taken under oath.

- (1) At the direction of the chair, or upon a majority vote of the committee, the testimony of a witness, presenter, or visitor who speaks to a committee may be taken under oath.
- (2) The chair or committee staff shall administer the oath.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-411 Additional standing committee meetings.

With the president of the Senate's permission, a chair may hold a committee meeting independent of regularly scheduled committee meetings on:

- (1) a single piece of legislation; or
- (2) the subject of two or more pieces of legislation.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-412 Closed standing committee meetings.

A standing committee may close a committee meeting in accordance with the procedures and requirements of Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-413 Prohibited from meeting while Senate is in session -- Exceptions.

- (1) A standing committee may not meet while the Senate is in session unless:
 - (a) the chair receives permission from the president to meet; or
 - (b) a majority of the Senate approves a motion for the committee to meet while the Senate is in session.
- (2) Unless a committee is authorized to meet as provided in Subsection (1), any action taken by a committee while the Senate is in session is invalid.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

Part 5
Standing Committee Parliamentary Procedures

SR3-2-501 Obtaining the floor in committee -- Remarks to be germane.

- (1) As required in SR3-2-311, a chair shall recognize a committee member who desires to speak to the committee.
- (2) A committee member who is recognized by the chair may make a motion consistent with the requirements of this chapter.
- (3) A second to a motion is not required.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-502 Committee members shall vote.

A committee member shall vote on every motion placed for a vote while the committee member is present at a meeting.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-503 Privileged motions in committee -- General requirements, procedure, and priority.

- (1) Privileged motions:

- (a) are non-debatable; and
 - (b) take precedence over non-privileged motions.
- (2) If a privileged motion is requested while another privileged motion is pending, the chair shall grant priority to the privileged motions in the following order:
- (a) adjourn;
 - (b) set time to adjourn;
 - (c) recess;
 - (d) end debate or call the question;
 - (e) extend debate; and
 - (f) limit debate.
- (3) Except for a motion to adjourn, a privileged motion, if adopted, does not dispose of other pending motions.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-504 Original motions in committee -- General requirements, procedure, and priority.

- (1) Original motions:
- (a) are debatable; and
 - (b) may be replaced with a substitute motion.
- (2) A committee member may not make an original motion if:
- (a) a privileged motion is pending; or
 - (b) a substitute motion is pending.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-505 Substitute motions in committee -- General requirements, procedure, and priority.

- (1) Substitute motions:
- (a) are debatable; and
 - (b) take precedence over original motions.
- (2)
- (a) A committee member may make a substitute motion if an original motion is pending.
 - (b) A committee member may not make a substitute motion if:
 - (i) a privileged motion is pending; or
 - (ii) another substitute motion is pending.
 - (c) If a substitute motion is adopted, a substitute motion disposes of the original motion.
 - (d) If a substitute motion is not adopted, the original motion is pending.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-506 Point of order -- Appeal of chair's decision.

- (1) A point of order is not a motion and, except during a vote, may be made by a member of a standing committee at any time during a committee meeting.
- (2) If a member of a standing committee is concerned that legislative rules or procedures are not being followed, the committee member may make a point of order.
- (3) When a point of order is made, the chair shall immediately allow the committee member to state the member's point.

- (4) A chair shall rule on the point of order without committee discussion or debate as provided in SR3-2-315.
- (5) An appeal of the decision of the chair is not a motion and may be made by a committee member after the chair has ruled on a point of order.
- (6) A standing committee may, by majority vote, override the decision of the chair on a point of order.
 - (a) If the committee overrides the decision of the chair, the ruling of a committee is final.
 - (b) If a committee does not override the decision of the chair, the ruling of a chair is final.

Repealed and Re-enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-507 Point of information.

- (1) A point of information is not a motion and, except during a vote, may be made by a member of a standing committee at any time during a committee meeting.
- (2) If a member of a standing committee desires clarification on any aspect of a committee meeting, the committee member may make a point of information.
- (3) When a point of information is made, the chair shall immediately allow the committee member to state the point.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-508 Division of a motion.

- (1) A division is not a motion and, except during a vote, may be made by a member of a standing committee at any time during a committee meeting without being recognized by the chair.
- (2) The committee member who divides a motion shall clearly state how the motion is to be divided.
- (3) A committee member may not divide a motion to amend legislation in such a manner that could create an unintelligible or ambiguous result.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-509 Prohibited motions.

- (1)
 - (a) Except for a motion to adjourn or a motion to recess, a committee member may not make a motion unless a quorum of the standing committee is present.
 - (b) When a quorum is not present, a motion to adjourn or a motion to recess is passed with a majority vote of those present.
- (2) No motion is in order during a vote.
- (3) A point of order is not in order during a vote.
- (4) A committee member may not make a motion to:
 - (a) strike the enacting clause of legislation; or
 - (b) circle legislation.

SR3-2-510 Repeating defeated motion.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a motion that is defeated may not be made by a committee member until the committee has considered other committee business.

- (2) A motion to postpone legislation to a day certain, to postpone legislation indefinitely, or to return legislation to the Senate Rules Committee, if defeated, may not be made again by any committee member during the same committee meeting.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

SR3-2-511 A motion may be withdrawn.

A committee member who makes a motion may withdraw that motion at any time before the motion is placed for a vote.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

Chapter 3 Confirmation Committees

Part 1 Executive Office Confirmation Committees

SR3-3-101 Senate confirmation committees.

- (1) The president shall:
 - (a) appoint one or more Senate executive confirmation committees composed of no more than seven senators, no more than five of whom are from the same political party;
 - (b) appoint as members of the confirmation committee the Senate appropriations subcommittee chair and the Senate standing committee chair having jurisdiction over the agency or entity to which the nominee is appointed; and
 - (c) designate one senator to act as chair of the committee.
- (2) If called by the chair, the committee shall, before any Senate confirmation session:
 - (a) meet to review gubernatorial nominations to fill an executive branch position; and
 - (b) make a recommendation to the Senate to either confirm or not confirm the nominee.
- (3)
 - (a) The confirmation committee shall review the resume and qualifications of any full-time gubernatorial executive branch appointee and may interview appointees.
 - (b) If a meeting is held, the committee shall submit a committee report to the Senate in a form that identifies to the Senate the votes "for" and votes "against" confirmation.
- (4) A standing committee may close a committee meeting only by following the procedures and requirements of Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Part 2 Judicial Confirmation Committee

SR3-3-201 Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee -- Membership.

- (1) The president shall:

- (a) appoint a Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee of no more than seven senators, no more than five of whom are from the same political party; and
 - (b) designate one senator to act as chair of the committee.
- (2) The president may not convene the Senate to consider confirmation of a judicial appointee until the Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee has submitted its recommendation.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR3-3-202 Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee -- Confirmation process.

- (1)
- (a) The Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee shall comply with the procedures established in this rule.
 - (b) Each committee member shall ensure that records received by them that are classified "private," "protected," or "controlled" under Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, are released only if the requirements of that act are met.
- (2) After the Judicial Nominating Commission announces the nominees and forwards those names to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel as required by Utah Code Section 78A-10-103, that office shall provide the resume of each nominee to each member of the Senate.
- (3) When the governor provides the president of the Senate with the nominees' resumes, application materials, and other related documents, the president shall provide that information to the members of the Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee.
- (4) After the governor announces the appointee and provides the information required by Utah Code Section 67-1-2:
- (a) the chair of the Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee shall direct the preparation of a news release which shall include:
 - (i) a brief description of the judicial position to be filled;
 - (ii) the name of the appointee;
 - (iii) a brief description of the functions of the Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee;
 - (iv) a request that members of the Senate wanting to make comments contact the chair or the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel by the deadline specified in the news release, which may not be less than 10 business days after publication of the news release;
 - (v) a request that members of the public wanting to make comments contact the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel by the deadline specified in the news release, which may not be less than 10 business days after publication of the news release; and
 - (vi) a notice that any person wanting to comment submit a written statement detailing the substance of their testimony, including the person's name, telephone number, and mailing address, to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel; and
 - (b) the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
 - (i) provide the resume of the appointee and the news release described in this Subsection (4) to:
 - (A) each member of the Senate; and
 - (B) the news media, including television, radio, and the major circulation newspapers in Salt Lake City and the geographical area served by the judicial office to be filled by the appointee; and
 - (ii) provide the appointee's resume, application materials, and other related documents to each member of the Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee.

- (5)
 - (a) The chair of the Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee may direct its staff to investigate:
 - (i) the background, qualifications, and fitness for judicial office of the appointee generally; and
 - (ii) specific issues raised or revealed by any member of the committee, any senator, or any member of the public, or that may arise at any time during the Senate confirmation process.
 - (b) In conducting the investigation, committee staff may contact any person or organization that might have information about the nominee's fitness for judicial office.
 - (c) The chair may direct staff to ask the governor, the chair of the Judicial Nominating Commission, or both, whether or not certain facts revealed by the investigation were known to the governor or the nominating commission at the time the candidate was considered by either of them.
- (6)
 - (a) The chair of the Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee shall provide public notice of each committee meeting.
 - (b) The public notice shall include an explanation that:
 - (i) any person wanting to testify regarding the appointee shall submit a written request to testify to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel at least 24 hours before the meeting is scheduled to begin; and
 - (ii) portions of the meeting may be closed under Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
- (7) Before convening a meeting of the Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee, the chair shall:
 - (a) review all written statements from persons desiring to address the committee regarding the governor's appointee;
 - (b) review all records to be distributed to the committee and classify each record as "public" or "private" by applying the standard contained in Subsection 63G-2-302(1)(f)(i);
 - (c) determine which persons making a timely request to testify under Subsection (6)(a) may address the committee; and
 - (d) if necessary, establish reasonable time limits for public comment.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR3-3-203 Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee -- Meeting process.

- (1) In conducting the Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee meeting:
 - (a) the chair shall allow the appointee to address the committee before the committee hears any other testimony, after the last witness testifies before the committee, and before the committee makes its decision;
 - (b) the chair may hold committee meetings in the geographic area to be served by the judicial office; and
 - (c) the chair may allow testimony from any person wishing to testify, whether the person has submitted a written request to testify or not.
- (2) Before opening comments by the nominee, or at any other time during the meeting, the committee may close the committee meeting for any of the purposes outlined in Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.
- (3) In determining whether to recommend that the nominee be confirmed or rejected by the Senate, the Senate Judicial Confirmation Committee shall:
 - (a) review the appointee's resume, application materials, and any other documents or information related to the nominee's fitness for judicial office;
 - (b) review each written statement submitted to the committee;

- (c) interview, under oath or affirmation, each judicial appointee;
- (d) consider the oral testimony of persons testifying to the committee;
- (e) base its decision regarding confirmation solely upon a consideration of the nominee's fitness for judicial office without regard to any partisan political consideration;
- (f) vote on whether or not to recommend confirmation of the appointee to the Senate; and
- (g) transmit its recommendation to the Senate in a form that identifies to the Senate the votes "for" and the votes "against" confirmation.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR3-3-204 Copy to judicial nominee.

The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall provide a copy of this rule to each judicial appointee seeking Senate confirmation.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR3-3-205 Constitution takes precedence over these rules.

Nothing contained in SR3-3-201 through SR3-3-204 may be construed to limit the authority of the Senate as provided in Utah Constitution Article VIII, Section 8.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Chapter 4

Provisions Applicable to All Senate Committees

SR3-4-101 Chair to preserve order and decorum.

- (1) The chair shall preserve order and decorum during a Senate committee meeting by:
 - (a) ensuring nothing obstructs a walkway or the view of a meeting attendee;
 - (b) ensuring the meeting is free from any audible or visual disturbance;
 - (c) protecting state property from damage or disarray;
 - (d) prohibiting speech likely to incite or produce imminent lawless action, fighting words, or obscenity; and
 - (e) prohibiting any activity or item that poses a danger to the safety of a meeting attendee.
- (2) To preserve order and decorum in accordance with Subsection (1), the chair may:
 - (a) prohibit the following:
 - (i) standing, waving, yelling, or clapping;
 - (ii) loud noises;
 - (iii) food or drink, other than water in a closed container;
 - (iv) musical instruments;
 - (v) any item that may require excessive cleanup; or
 - (vi) to the extent necessary to preserve order and decorum, any other item or activity the chair determines necessary;
 - (b) clear the meeting room of one or more individuals;
 - (c) recess the meeting without a motion; or
 - (d) request assistance from:

- (i) the sergeant-at-arms; or
- (ii) the Utah Highway Patrol.

SR3-4-102 Prohibited items and activities in Senate committee meetings.

A member of the public attending a meeting of a Senate committee may not:

- (1) bring into the meeting room, or possess while in the meeting room, any of the following:
 - (a) a sign, poster, banner, or placard;
 - (b) glitter or confetti;
 - (c) a laser pointer;
 - (d) paint;
 - (e) an open flame;
 - (f) an incendiary device;
 - (g) a noise maker;
 - (h) flammable liquid; or
 - (i) any harmful or hazardous substance; or
- (2) engage in any of the following while in the meeting room:
 - (a) commercial solicitation;
 - (b) leafletting;
 - (c) throwing an item; or
 - (d) adhering any item to a furnishing, wall, or other state property.

Title SR4. Senate Floor Procedures

**Chapter 1
General Provisions**

SR4-1-101 Definitions.

As used in this title:

- (1)
 - (a)"Appropriations bill" means a bill that appropriates money and makes no change to statute.
 - (b)Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), "appropriations bill" includes the public education budget bills.
- (2)"Constitutional majority vote" means that the matter requires 15 votes to pass on the Senate floor.
- (3)"Constitutional two-thirds vote" means that the matter requires 20 votes to pass on the Senate floor.
- (4)"Majority vote" means that the matter requires the votes of a majority of those present to pass on the Senate floor.
- (5)"Point of order" means a question raised by a senator about whether or not there has been a breach of order, a breach of rules, or a breach of established parliamentary practice.
- (6)"Presiding officer" means the person presiding over the Senate and includes:
 - (a)the president;
 - (b)the president pro tempore; and

(c) any senator presiding under SR1-3-103.

(7) "Two-thirds vote" means that the matter requires the vote of two-thirds of those present to pass on the Senate floor.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2021 General Session

Chapter 2 General Floor Procedures for the Senate

Part 1 General Guidelines

SR4-2-101 Duties of presiding officer.

The presiding officer may:

- (1) call the Senate to order at the time scheduled for convening and proceed with the daily order of business;
- (2) announce the business before the Senate in the order that it is to be acted upon;
- (3) receive each motion and proposal presented by a senator and submit it to the Senate;
- (4) put to a vote all questions that arise in the course of proceedings and announce the results of the vote;
- (5) enforce the Senate Rules governing debates;
- (6) enforce observance of order and decorum;
- (7) inform the Senate on any point of order or practice;
- (8) receive and announce to the Senate any official messages and communications; and
- (9) sign all bills, resolutions, orders, and proceedings of the Senate.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-2-102 Obtaining the floor.

- (1) When a senator wishes to be recognized to speak, the senator shall rise and address the presiding officer as:
 - (a) "Mr. (Madam) President"; or
 - (b) "Mr. (Madam) President pro temp."
- (2) If two or more senators rise at the same time to speak, the presiding officer shall decide which senator is to speak first.
- (3) After being recognized, the senator shall confine the senator's remarks to the issue under consideration.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-2-103 Calling a senator to order for violation of a rule.

- (1) As used in this rule, "censure" means an official reprimand or condemnation, which, if approved by the majority of the Senate, is printed in the journal.
- (2)
 - (a) The presiding officer may call a senator to order for violating any Senate Rule or Joint Rule.

- (b) A senator may call a senator to order for violating any Senate Rule or Joint Rule by raising a point of order under SR4-2-201.
- (3) If a senator appeals the ruling of the presiding officer, the Senate shall decide the issue after debate.
- (4)
 - (a) If the decision is favorable to the senator who has been called to order, the senator may proceed.
 - (b) If the decision is unfavorable, the senator is subject to censure by the Senate.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-2-104 Calling a senator to order for conduct in debate.

- (1)
 - (a) If a senator raises a point of order for words spoken in debate, the senator raising the point of order shall repeat the words to which exception is taken.
 - (b) The secretary of the Senate shall ensure that the words to which exception is taken are recorded in the journal.
- (2) When a point of order for words spoken in debate is made, the senator who spoke the words may not continue to speak until a ruling on the point of order is made, unless the presiding officer grants that senator permission to explain the senator's words.
- (3) A senator may not be called to order or censured for words spoken in debate if there has been intervening business.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-2-105 Motions in writing.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), if a senator requests that a motion be presented in writing, the presiding officer shall require that the maker of the motion prepare and submit a written motion.
- (2) The presiding officer may not require that the following motions be presented in writing:
 - (a) a motion to adjourn;
 - (b) a motion to circle;
 - (c) a motion to table; or
 - (d) a motion to refer to committee.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Part 2
Point of Order and Appeals of the Decision of the Chair

SR4-2-201 Point of order.

- (1)
 - (a) If a senator believes that there has been a breach of order, a breach of rules, or a breach of established parliamentary practice, the senator may rise and, without being recognized, state: "point of order."
 - (b) When a senator raises a point of order:

- (i) the presiding officer shall interrupt the proceedings;
 - (ii) the senator who has the floor shall yield the floor; and
 - (iii) the presiding officer shall ask the senator raising the point of order to "state your point."
- (c) When the presiding officer responds "state your point," the senator shall briefly explain the alleged breach to the body, citing to appropriate authority if possible.
- (2)
- (a) The presiding officer may speak to points of order in preference to other senators rising for that purpose.
 - (b) The presiding officer may:
 - (i) rule on the point of order immediately;
 - (ii) consult with the secretary of the Senate, other staff, or another senator before ruling on the point of order; or
 - (iii) defer the point of order until the presiding officer can research and rule on the point of order.
 - (c)
 - (i) Although points of order are generally decided without debate, the presiding officer may submit the point of order to the Senate for decision in doubtful cases.
 - (ii) If submitted to the Senate for decision, a presiding officer shall allow debate or discussion on the point of order by recognizing members of the Senate who wish to speak to the point of order.
 - (iii) A decision by the Senate deciding a point of order is not subject to appeal.
- (3) When the presiding officer rules on the point of order, any senator who disagrees with the presiding officer's decision may appeal that decision to the Senate by following the procedures and requirements of SR4-2-202.

SR4-2-202 Appeals from the decision of the chair.

- (1) Although the tradition in the Senate is to give great weight to the rulings of the presiding officer and to not make appeals lightly, a senator who disagrees with a ruling of the presiding officer may appeal that decision to the Senate by rising and, without waiting to be recognized, saying "I appeal the decision of the chair."
- (2) When a senator appeals the decision of the chair, the presiding officer shall clearly state the decision appealed from and may state the reasons for the decision.
- (3)
 - (a) An appeal is debatable.
 - (b) A senator may not speak more than once on the appeal without leave of the Senate.
- (4) The question on appeal is: "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?"
- (5) When a decision of the presiding officer is appealed, a majority vote of the senators present is required to override that decision.
- (6) The secretary of the Senate shall ensure that the appeal and the action of the Senate on the appeal are entered in the journal.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Chapter 3

Special Senate Floor Procedures

Part 1 Bills and Resolutions

SR4-3-101 Bills placed on calendars.

- (1) The secretary of the Senate shall cause legislation to be placed on a Senate calendar described in Title 4, Part 4, Senate Calendars, as provided in Senate Rules and directed by the presiding officer.
- (2) The presiding officer shall ensure that each bill that is placed on the third reading calendar without a fiscal note is circled until the fiscal note is received.
- (3) The secretary of the Senate shall ensure that legislation 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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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

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

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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 or fewer words.
 - (ii) Unless the amendment contains 10 or fewer words, before a senator makes a motion to amend, the senator shall ensure that a copy of the proposed amendment is available online.
- (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.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2021 General Session

Chapter 4 Senate Calendars

Part 1 Second Reading Calendar

SR4-4-101 Second reading calendar.

- (1)
 - (a) After the Senate considers all legislation on the third reading calendar that is not circled or tabled, the Senate shall consider legislation on the second reading calendar as follows:
 - (i) the presiding officer shall cause each piece of legislation on the second reading calendar to be read by title before debate begins, unless the Senate suspends this requirement by a two-thirds vote;
 - (ii) the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee shall read the committee report, noting for the Senate those instances when the legislation did not receive a Senate standing committee review or an interim committee review;
 - (iii) if the Senate passes a motion to adopt a "favorable" committee report, the legislation, including any substitute or amendment adopted by the standing committee that is identified in the committee report, is before the Senate; and

- (iv) the presiding officer shall allow debate on the legislation.
 - (b) If the Senate fails to pass a motion to adopt a "favorable" committee report, the legislation will be returned to the Senate Rules Committee.
- (2)
- (a) The final question on second reading is: "Shall the bill (resolution) be read a third time?"
 - (b) The presiding officer shall place the question as a roll call vote.
 - (c) If a constitutional majority of the Senate votes in favor of the motion, the legislation is passed to the third reading calendar.

Part 2

Third Reading Calendar

SR4-4-201 Third reading calendar -- Procedures.

- (1)
- (a) For the third reading on a piece of legislation, the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee shall read the legislation by title, unless the Senate suspends this requirement by a two-thirds vote.
- (2) When the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee has completed the third reading of the legislation, the legislation is before the Senate for debate.
- (3) When debate on the legislation is complete, the presiding officer shall:
- (a) pose the final question: "This bill (resolution) has been read three times. The question is: Shall the bill (resolution) pass?"; and
 - (b) place the question as a roll call vote.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-4-202 Disposition of legislation voted on third reading.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee shall:
- (a) for a piece of Senate legislation passed by the Senate on third reading but not yet acted upon by the House, transmit the Senate legislation to the House for its further action;
 - (b) for a piece of Senate legislation that fails to pass the Senate on third reading, file the legislation;
 - (c) for a piece of Senate legislation that has passed both houses in the same form, follow the procedures and requirements of JR4-5-101;
 - (d) for a piece of House legislation passed by the Senate on third reading and not amended or substituted in the Senate, transmit the House legislation to the presiding officer of the House for the presiding officer's signature;
 - (e) for a piece of House legislation passed by the Senate on third reading that was amended or substituted in the Senate, transmit the legislation to the House with the amendment or substitute for further action by the House; and
 - (f) for a piece of House legislation that fails to pass the Senate on third reading, transmit the legislation to the House with notice of the Senate's action.
- (2) When a senator gives notice of intention to move for reconsideration, the secretary of the Senate shall:

- (a) record the notice in the journal; and
- (b) keep possession of the bill until:
 - (i) the time for reconsideration has expired as provided in Title 4, Chapter 9, Reconsideration of Senate Action; or
 - (ii) the bill has been reconsidered.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2021 General Session

Part 3 Consent Calendar

SR4-4-301 Consent calendar.

- (1) If a standing committee report recommends that legislation be placed on the consent calendar and the standing committee report is adopted by the Senate, the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee shall:
 - (a) read the legislation for the second time; and
 - (b) place the legislation on the consent calendar.
- (2)
 - (a) Whenever the consent calendar contains legislation, the presiding officer shall inform the Senate each day that:
 - (i) there are items on the consent calendar; and
 - (ii) if any senator objects to any legislation on the consent calendar, three or more senators may move the legislation to the second reading calendar by notifying the presiding officer verbally or in writing.
 - (b) If the presiding officer receives requests to move legislation from the consent calendar to the second reading calendar from three or more senators, the secretary shall:
 - (i) remove the legislation from the consent calendar; and
 - (ii) place the legislation at the bottom of the second reading calendar.
- (3) If, after three days during which the Senate has floor time, no more than two members have registered objections to the legislation, the legislation shall be:
 - (a) read the third time;
 - (b) placed before the Senate; and
 - (c) considered for final passage.
- (4)
 - (a) The presiding officer shall pose the question on each consent calendar bill in the following form:

"The presiding officer has determined that a quorum is present.
Those who favor the question say, 'aye.'
Does the chair hear a single dissenting nay to the question?"
 - (b) If the presiding officer hears no nays to the question, a unanimous vote of the senators present shall be recorded in favor of the legislation.
 - (c) If the presiding officer hears any nays to the question, a roll call vote shall be taken immediately.
- (5) Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection (4), any senator may, before the roll call vote is taken, make a motion to remove the bill from the consent calendar and place it on the bottom of the third reading calendar.

- (6) Nothing in this rule prevents a senator from challenging the ruling of the chair or asking for a vote on any question.

Part 4 Concurrence Calendar

SR4-4-401 Concurrence calendar.

- (1) After the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee reads the transmittal letter from the House informing the Senate that the House has amended or substituted a piece of Senate legislation, the presiding officer shall place the legislation on the concurrence calendar.
- (2)
- (a) During the first 43 days of the annual general session, the legislation shall remain on the concurrence calendar over at least one night before the Senate may consider the question of concurrence.
 - (b) During the last two days of the annual general session and during any special session, the Senate may consider legislation for concurrence after the Senate has been given a reasonable time to review the House changes.
- (3)
- (a) When presenting legislation to the Senate for concurrence, the presiding officer shall ask the sponsor of the legislation for a motion.
 - (b) The sponsor of the legislation may move to either:
 - (i) concur with the House amendments; or
 - (ii) refuse to concur with the House amendments and ask the House to recede from their amendments.
 - (c) If a motion to concur with the House amendments passes by majority vote, the presiding officer shall:
 - (i) pose the question: "This bill (resolution) has been read three times. The question is: Shall this bill (resolution) pass?"; and
 - (ii) take the final roll call vote on the legislation.
 - (d) If a motion to refuse to concur with the House amendments and ask the House to recede from their amendments passes by a majority vote, the secretary of the Senate shall return the legislation to the House for its further action.
 - (e) If the House refuses to recede, the Senate and House shall follow the procedures and requirements of JR3-2-601 relating to the appointment of a conference committee.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

Part 5 Time Certain Calendar

SR4-4-501 Time certain calendar.

The secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee shall place on the time certain calendar legislation or other matters approved by the Senate for a time certain under:

- (1) SR1-5-201; or

(2) other rules allowing matters to be set for a time certain.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Chapter 5 Committee of the Whole

SR4-5-101 Committee of the whole -- Purpose -- Process.

- (1) Because only members of the Senate may speak to the Senate while the Senate is conducting business on the floor, the Senate must resolve itself into a committee of the whole in order to allow nonmembers to address the Senate.
- (2) The Senate may resolve itself into a committee of the whole if:
 - (a) a senator makes a motion for the Senate to resolve itself into a committee of the whole; and
 - (b) the motion is approved by a majority vote of those present.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-5-102 Procedure in committee of the whole.

- (1) The presiding officer shall chair and preside over the committee of the whole.
- (2) Senate Rules apply in the committee of the whole, except that:
 - (a) a senator may not speak more than twice on the same subject;
 - (b) roll call votes are out of order during a committee of the whole; and
 - (c) a senator may not appeal the decision of the chair.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-5-103 Motion to dissolve committee of the whole.

A motion to dissolve a committee of the whole is always in order and is nondebateable.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

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.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Chapter 7 Voting

Part 1 General Requirements

SR4-7-101 Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

- (1) "Roll call vote" means a verbal voting process where:
 - (a) the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee verbally calls the name of each senator alphabetically, except the president, who is called last;
 - (b) each senator present votes "aye" or "nay" when the senator's name is called;
 - (c) the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee:
 - (i) tallies the vote;
 - (ii) records those senators who are absent or not voting; and
 - (iii) gives a copy of the tally to the presiding officer; and
 - (d) the presiding officer announces the result of the vote.
- (2) "Voice vote" means a verbal voting process where the presiding officer:
 - (a) poses the question to be voted upon in this form: "Those in favor (of the question) say 'aye'." and "Those opposed say 'nay'."; and
 - (b) based upon the senator's responses, announces that the question either passed or failed.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2021 General Session

SR4-7-102 Number of votes required for passage.

- (1) Unless otherwise specified in these rules:
 - (a) each piece of legislation requires a constitutional majority vote -- 15 votes -- to pass;
 - (b) amendments to the Utah Constitution, amendments to court rules, and certain motions specified in these rules require a constitutional two-thirds vote -- 20 votes -- to pass;

- (c) legislation described in Utah Constitution, Article VI, Section 25 that is intended to take effect earlier than 60 days after adjournment of the session in which it passes requires a constitutional two-thirds vote -- 20 votes -- to pass with that immediate effective date;
 - (d) certain motions require a two-thirds vote -- two-thirds of those present -- to pass; and
 - (e) other motions require a majority vote -- a majority of those present -- to pass.
- (2) The Senate may only suspend a rule requiring that a motion must receive a two-thirds vote or a constitutional two-thirds vote to pass by a two-thirds vote.

SR4-7-103 Senators present required to vote.

- (1)
- (a) A senator present within the Senate chamber when a vote is being taken shall vote.
 - (b) A senator shall vote within the time limit fixed by the presiding officer.
 - (c) Immediately before a roll call vote or when casting a roll call vote, a senator may, upon recognition by the presiding officer, make a brief statement explaining any conflict of interest.
 - (d) With the permission of the presiding officer, a senator may briefly explain a vote.
- (2)
- (a) A senator may not vote on a piece of legislation or motion unless the senator is present in the Senate chamber.
 - (b) If the vote is a roll call vote or division, a senator entering the chamber after the question is posed and before the presiding officer announces the result, may have the question stated and vote.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-7-104 Disturbing Senate staff during voting prohibited.

While a roll call vote is being taken, a person may not disturb or remain by the desks of Senate staff conducting or helping to conduct the roll call vote.

SR4-7-105 Changing vote before vote is closed.

A senator may change the senator's vote before the presiding officer announces the result.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-7-106 Voting or changing vote after the vote is announced.

After the vote is announced, a senator may not vote or change the senator's vote unless:

- (1) the Senate has possession of the legislation;
- (2) there is unanimous consent of the senators present; and
- (3) the result of the vote is not changed.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2015 General Session

**Part 2
Voting Process**

SR4-7-201 Means of voting -- Requirements.

- (1) The presiding officer shall ensure that the vote on final passage of a piece of legislation is taken by roll call vote.
- (2) The presiding officer shall conduct a roll call vote on other questions if requested by a senator.
- (3) During a roll call vote, the presiding officer may not accept a motion or other business, except for a request from a senator to disclose a conflict of interest or to explain the senator's vote, until after the presiding officer announces the result of the vote.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-7-202 Placing the question -- Voice vote -- Division.

- (1) The presiding officer shall place all questions other than those identified in SR4-7-201 by voice vote.
- (2) After taking a voice vote, if the presiding officer is in doubt about which side prevailed, the presiding officer may require the Senate to vote by roll call vote.
- (3) If the presiding officer questions the result of the count, or if a senator calls for division, the presiding officer shall require that those voting aye stand and be counted first, followed by those voting nay standing and being counted.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

**Chapter 8
Call of the Senate**

SR4-8-101 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, "call of the Senate" means the process by which the Senate may compel absent senators to be present in the Senate chamber.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2021 General Session

SR4-8-102 Initiating a call of the Senate.

- (1) Subject to the requirements of this rule, a senator may demand a call of the Senate by standing and verbally stating "call of the Senate."
- (2) After a senator demands a call of the Senate, the presiding officer shall say: "It requires at least five senators to require a call of the Senate. Will those in favor of the call please stand?"
- (3) If the presiding officer determines that five or more senators demand a call of the Senate, the presiding officer shall order the call.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-8-103 Effect of call of the Senate.

- (1) Except for receiving and acting on the report of the sergeant-at-arms under SR4-8-105, the Senate may not transact any business during a call of the Senate.
- (2)

- (a) During a call of the Senate, the presiding officer shall declare out of order each motion except:
 - (i) a motion to adjourn; or
 - (ii) a motion to lift the call of the Senate.
- (b) The motions identified in Subsection (2)(a) must receive a majority vote from the senators present to pass.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-8-104 Process for conducting a call of the Senate.

- (1) During a call of the Senate:
 - (a) a senator present in the chamber may not leave the chamber; and
 - (b) the sergeant-at-arms or the sergeant's designees shall close the doors to the Senate chamber.
- (2) After ordering the call of the Senate, the presiding officer may:
 - (a) in consultation with the secretary of the Senate, identify any absent senators; and
 - (b) provide the sergeant-at-arms with the names of those senators who are absent but who have not asked to be excused.
- (3) The sergeant-at-arms or the sergeant's designees shall:
 - (a) search for the absent senators;
 - (b) if they are found, escort them to the Senate chamber; and
 - (c) make a report to the Senate about the sergeant's efforts.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-8-105 Lifting the call of the Senate.

- (1) The sergeant-at-arms may make a report on the call at any time.
- (2)
 - (a) If, based upon the sergeant-at-arms' report, the presiding officer determines that all senators are present or accounted for, the presiding officer may:
 - (i) order the call to be lifted without motion; or
 - (ii) recognize a senator for a motion to lift the call of the Senate.
 - (b) If the motion is approved by a majority of those present, the call of the Senate is lifted.
 - (c) If the motion is not approved, the sergeant-at-arms and the sergeant's designees shall continue searching for the absent senators.
- (3) After the call is lifted:
 - (a) the sergeant-at-arms and the sergeant's designees shall open the doors of the Senate chamber; and
 - (b) the Senate shall proceed with the order of business that was pending when the call was ordered.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Chapter 9
Reconsideration of Senate Action

SR4-9-101 Motion to reconsider.

- (1) As used in this rule, "legislative day" means a day when the Senate convenes in the Senate chamber and conducts Senate business.
- (2)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3), when a question has been decided on the floor of the Senate, a senator voting with the prevailing side may:
 - (i) move for reconsideration after intervening business; or
 - (ii) give notice that a motion for reconsideration will be made.
 - (b) If a motion for reconsideration is made on the floor of the Senate after a piece of legislation has left the possession of the Senate, the secretary of the Senate shall request that the legislation be returned to the Senate.
 - (c) The presiding officer shall rule a motion for reconsideration out of order unless the motion is made:
 - (i) before the 43rd legislative day;
 - (ii) before the Senate adjourns on the legislative day after the legislative day on which the action sought to be reconsidered occurred; and
 - (iii) by a senator who previously served notice.
- (3) A senator may not make a motion to reconsider after the 42nd day of the annual general session of the Legislature.

Amended by S.R. 1, 2021 General Session

SR4-9-102 Notice of motion to reconsider.

When a senator gives notice that the senator intends to make a motion to reconsider, the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee shall:

- (1) ensure that the notice is recorded in the journal; and
- (2) retain the legislation in the possession of the Senate until the time for reconsideration has expired or until the legislation has been reconsidered.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR4-9-103 Rules governing motions to reconsider.

- (1) A motion to reconsider a vote on the final passage of a piece of legislation requires approval by a constitutional majority of senators.
- (2) Upon adoption of a motion to reconsider, the secretary of the Senate shall ensure that the legislation is placed at the top of the calendar on which it last appeared.
- (3) The Senate may not reconsider a piece of legislation more than once.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Title SR5. Lobbyist Ethics and Enforcement

**Chapter 1
General Provisions**

SR5-1-101 Definitions.

As used in this Senate Rule:

- (1)
 - (a) "Government official" means:
 - (i) an individual elected to a position in state or local government when acting within the individual's official capacity; or
 - (ii) an individual appointed to or employed in a full-time or part-time position by state or local government when acting within the scope of employment or within the individual's official capacity.
 - (b) "Government official" does not mean a member of the legislative branch of state government.
- (2) "Lobbyist" has the meaning identified in Utah Code Section 36-11-102.
- (3)
 - (a) "Volunteer lobbyist" means a person not registered as a lobbyist who engages in lobbying within the meaning of Utah Code Section 36-11-102.
 - (b) "Volunteer lobbyist" does not mean an individual who appears on the individual's own behalf to engage in lobbying within the meaning of Utah Code Section 36-11-102.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

**Chapter 2
Lobbyist Ethics**

SR5-2-101 Lobbyist code of ethics.

A lobbyist, volunteer lobbyist, or government official may not:

- (1) attempt to influence any legislator or legislative employee by means of deceit or by threat of violence or economic or political reprisal against any person or property, with intent by doing so to alter or affect the legislator's or legislative employee's decision, vote, opinion, or action concerning any matter that is to be considered or performed by the legislator, the legislative employee, or the agency or body of which the legislator or employee is a member;
- (2) knowingly provide false information to any legislator or legislative employee as to any material fact pertaining to any legislation;
- (3) knowingly omit, conceal, or falsify in any manner information required by the lobbyist registration and lobbyist disclosure reports;
- (4) participate in leadership races of the Senate;
- (5) cause or influence the introduction of any bill or amendment for the purpose of afterwards becoming employed to secure its passage or defeat;
- (6) engage in workplace discrimination or harassment, or in behavior that violates the Legislature's workplace harassment policy;
- (7) offer employment that would require or induce a legislator or legislative employee to disclose records classified as private, protected, or controlled;
- (8) use or disclose for any purpose any records classified as private, protected, or controlled that were obtained from a legislator or legislative employee or conspire with any person for that purpose; or
- (9) induce or seek to induce any legislator or legislative employee into committing a violation of any provision of this Senate Rule.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

Chapter 3 **Enforcement of Lobbyist Code of Ethics**

SR5-3-101 Enforcement -- Written complaint.

- (1) To initiate an ethics complaint against a lobbyist, volunteer lobbyist, or government official who has violated the lobbyist code of ethics established in SR5-2-101, either two senators from one party and one senator from another party, or five senators, shall sign and file a written complaint with the president of the Senate.
- (2) The written complaint shall contain:
 - (a) the name of each of the senators who is filing the complaint;
 - (b) the name of the lobbyist, volunteer lobbyist, or government official who is the subject of the complaint;
 - (c) the nature of the alleged violation, citing specifically to the provisions of SR5-2-101 that the lobbyist, volunteer lobbyist, or government official is alleged to have violated;
 - (d) all documents that support the complaint as an attachment to it; and
 - (e) any facts alleged to support the complaint.
- (3)
 - (a) Any complaint filed under this rule is a protected record under Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, until referred to the investigating committee for action, because disclosure of the information in the complaint would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy and that disclosure is not in the public interest.
 - (b) Any complaint filed under this rule that is withdrawn by the complainants is a protected record under Utah Code Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access and Management Act, because disclosure of the information in the complaint would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy and that disclosure is not in the public interest.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR5-3-102 Enforcement -- Meeting of the parties and witnesses.

- (1) After receiving the complaint, the president shall meet with the legislators who filed the complaint, the lobbyist, volunteer lobbyist, or government official who is the subject of the complaint, and any other persons who have relevant information about the complaint.
- (2) If, after that meeting, all of the senators who signed the complaint wish to proceed with the complaint, they shall, within 14 calendar days from the date of the meeting, send a letter to the president requesting that the president appoint a committee to investigate the complaint.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session

SR5-3-103 Enforcement -- Investigating committee.

- (1)
 - (a) Within 14 calendar days after receipt of a letter requesting the appointment of a committee to investigate the complaint, the president shall:

- (i) appoint a committee composed of five members, three from the majority party and two from the minority party, to investigate the complaint; and
- (ii) designate one senator as the committee chair.
- (b) The president may not appoint a senator who signed the complaint to the investigating committee.
- (2)
 - (a) The chair of the committee shall schedule a committee meeting to investigate the complaint.
 - (b)
 - (i) The committee shall comply with the procedures and requirements of Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act, including the procedures and requirements for closing a meeting.
 - (ii) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall staff the committee.
 - (c)
 - (i) At the hearing, the committee shall review the complaint.
 - (ii) The committee may allow the legislators who filed the complaint to address and be questioned by the committee.
 - (iii) The committee shall provide the lobbyist, volunteer lobbyist, or government official who is the subject of the complaint with the opportunity to address and be questioned by the committee.
 - (iv) The committee may allow other persons with information relevant to the complaint to address and be questioned by the committee.
 - (v)
 - (A) The complainants, the lobbyist, volunteer lobbyist, or government official, and any witness appearing before the committee, may have legal counsel present.
 - (B) That counsel may privately advise their client about the client's legal rights when specifically requested to do so by their client, but may not address the committee, ask questions of any party or witness, or engage in oral arguments with the committee.
 - (C) If counsel fails to abide by any of these rules, the committee may exclude the counsel from the meeting.
 - (D) Upon completion of the investigation, the committee shall report to the president, recommending what action, if any, should be taken against the lobbyist, volunteer lobbyist, or government official.
- (3) The president, after reviewing the committee's recommendation, may take appropriate action.

Enacted by S.R. 1, 2011 General Session