

**Title HR3. Rules Governing the Rules Committee and the
Standing Committees of the Utah House of Representatives**

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

**Part 1
House Rules Committee**

HR3-1-101 House Rules Committee -- Appointment -- General responsibilities.

- (1) The speaker shall appoint members of the House of Representatives to serve on the House Rules Committee.
- (2) The House Rules Committee shall perform the following functions as further elaborated in this part:
 - (a) receive introduced legislation from the House and recommend that the legislation be assigned to a House standing committee or to the House third reading calendar;
 - (b) receive legislation from the House that has been sent back to the House Rules Committee from the third reading calendar, and recommend to the House 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, House Rules, or other legislation.

HR3-1-102 House Rules Committee -- Assignment duties.

- (1) The presiding officer shall submit all legislation introduced in the House of Representatives to the House Rules Committee.
- (2) For all legislation not specified in HR3-1-103 that is referred to the House Rules Committee, the committee shall examine the legislation for proper form, including fiscal note and committee note, if any, and either:
 - (a) refer the legislation to the House with a recommendation that the legislation be:
 - (i) referred to a standing committee for consideration; or
 - (ii) read the second time and placed on the third reading calendar if the legislation:
 - (A) has received a favorable recommendation from a House standing committee;
 - (B) is exempted from the House standing committee review requirements under HR3-2-401;or
 - (C) has received a favorable recommendation from the House Rules Committee meeting as a standing committee as permitted under HR3-1-101; or
 - (b) hold the legislation.
- (3) In carrying out the House Rules Committee's functions and responsibilities under this rule, the committee may not:
 - (a) table legislation without the written consent of the sponsor;
 - (b) report out any legislation that has been tabled by a standing committee;
 - (c) amend legislation without the written consent of the sponsor; or
 - (d) substitute legislation without the written consent of the sponsor.
- (4) The House Rules Committee may recommend a time certain for floor consideration of any legislation when the legislation is reported out of the House Rules Committee, or at any other time.

- (5) When the House Rules Committee is carrying out the committee's functions and responsibilities under this rule, the committee shall:
 - (a) when the Legislature is in session, give notice of the committee's meetings according to the requirements of HR3-1-106;
 - (b) when the Legislature is not in session, post a notice of meeting at least 24 hours before the meeting convenes;
 - (c) have as the committee's agenda all legislation in the committee's possession for assignment to committee or to the House calendars; and
 - (d) prepare minutes that include a record, by individual representative, of votes taken.
- (6) House Rules Committee meetings are open to the public, but comments and discussion are limited to members of the committee and the committee's staff.

HR3-1-103 House Rules Committee -- Standing and interim committee duties.

- (1) The House Rules Committee has all the powers, functions, and duties of a standing committee or interim committee when it reviews proposed House Rules, Joint Rules resolutions, or other legislation.
- (2) Any rules resolutions or legislation reviewed and approved by the House Rules Committee may be reported directly to the House for consideration.
- (3) When meeting as a standing committee or interim committee under this rule, individuals other than committee members may address the committee at the discretion of the chair.
- (4) When meeting as a standing committee or interim committee under this rule, the House Rules Committee shall comply with the provisions of Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act.

HR3-1-104 Rules committee duties during sifting.

- (1) Upon motion from the floor, the House Rules Committee shall prioritize legislation for floor action and review and update this priority as necessary for the calendars.
- (2) The House Rules Committee may recommend a time certain for floor consideration of any legislation when it is reported out of the House Rules Committee, or at any other time.
- (3) When the House Rules Committee is carrying out its functions and responsibilities under this rule, the committee shall:
 - (a) during a legislative session, give notice of its meetings by either:
 - (i) providing oral notice from the floor of the time and place of its next meeting; or
 - (ii) when oral notice is impractical, post written notice of its next meeting;
 - (b) when the Legislature is not in session, post a notice of meeting at least 24 hours before the meeting convenes;
 - (c) have as its agenda all legislation in its possession; and
 - (d) prepare minutes that include a record, by individual representative, of votes taken.
- (4) Anyone may attend a meeting of the rules committee, but comments and discussion are limited to members of the committee and committee staff.

Enacted by H.R. 3, 2010 General Session

HR3-1-105 Motion to require committee review.

- (1) If the House Rules Committee recommends that interim committee legislation be placed on the third reading calendar without standing committee review, the sponsor or any other

representative may move that the legislation be reviewed by a standing committee before the legislation's consideration on the floor.

- (2) If this motion is approved by a majority of the representatives present, the legislation shall be referred to a standing committee for consideration.

HR3-1-106 Notice of rules committee meetings.

When the House Rules Committee holds a meeting during a legislative session, the speaker shall ensure that:

- (1) an oral, public announcement is made from the floor of the House 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 H.R. 2, 2016 General Session

Part 2 Special Committees and Task Forces

HR3-1-201 Special committees.

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

Enacted by H.R. 3, 2010 General Session

Chapter 2 House Standing Committees

Part 1 General Provisions

HR3-2-101 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 HR3-2-202.
- (2) "Committee" means a standing committee created under HR3-2-201.
- (3) "Dispose of legislation" refers to a committee action that transfers ownership of legislation to the House Rules Committee, to another standing committee, or to the House floor.
- (4) "Favorable recommendation" refers to a committee action that transfers ownership of legislation to the House second reading calendar.
- (5) "Legislation" means a Senate bill, House bill, Senate resolution, House resolution, joint resolution, or concurrent resolution.
- (6) "Legislative sponsor" means:
 - (a) the chief sponsor; or

- (b) the legislator designated by the chief sponsor to be the opposite chamber floor sponsor.
- (7) "Majority vote" means a majority of a quorum as provided in HR3-2-203.
- (8) "Original motion" means a non-privileged motion that is accepted by the chair when no other motion is pending.
- (9) "Pending motion" refers to a motion starting when a chair accepts a motion and ending when the motion is withdrawn or when the chair calls for a vote on the motion.
- (10)
 - (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.
- (11) "Substitute motion" means a non-privileged motion that is made when an original motion is pending.
- (12) "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.

Part 2

Creation and Organization of House Standing Committees

HR3-2-201 Standing committees -- Creation.

There are created the following standing committees to consider legislation during an annual general or special session:

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

HR3-2-202 Speaker to appoint committee members, chairs, and vice chairs.

- (1) The speaker of the House shall appoint members of the House to each standing committee.
- (2) The speaker of the House shall appoint a chair to each standing committee.
- (3) The speaker of the House may appoint a vice chair to each standing committee.
- (4) A vice chair may perform the duties of a chair:
 - (a) as requested by the chair; or
 - (b) in the absence of the chair.

- (5) The chair, or the vice chair as authorized under Subsection (4), may designate a member of the committee to conduct a standing committee meeting.
- (6) A committee member designated under Subsection (5) may conduct a committee meeting but may not perform the duties of a chair described in HR3-2-302 and HR3-2-303.

HR3-2-203 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 speaker, majority leader, majority whip, assistant majority whip, House Rules Committee chair, House Rules Committee vice 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 representative is present at the meeting.

HR3-2-204 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 HR3-2-304; and
- (5) consideration of standing committee business.

Enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

Part 3
Duties of the House Standing Committee Chair

HR3-2-301 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-302 Chair to set agenda -- Requirements.

The chair shall:

- (1) set the agenda for a standing committee meeting; and
- (2) ensure that legislation tabled by a standing committee is listed on a standing committee agenda as required by HR3-2-408.

Repealed and Re-enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-303 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 House sponsor or chief Senate 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.

Enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-304 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-305 Four phases when considering legislation.

- (1) Legislation under consideration by a standing committee is subject to four distinct phases during a committee meeting:
 - (a) the sponsor's presentation as provided in HR3-2-306;
 - (b) clarifying questions as provided in HR3-2-307;
 - (c) public comment as provided in HR3-2-308; and
 - (d) committee action as provided in HR3-2-309.
- (2) A standing committee may not consider legislation unless the legislative sponsor is present.

HR3-2-306 Sponsor presentation.

- (1)
 - (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2), during the presentation phase, a committee member may not amend legislation, substitute legislation, or dispose of legislation.
 - (b) 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 legislation if the chair permits:
 - (a) committee questions and debate;
 - (b) public comment as provided in HR3-2-308;
 - (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 HR3-2-313.
- (3) During the presentation phase of a standing committee meeting, the chair shall:
 - (a) permit the legislative sponsor to present the sponsor's legislation; and

- (b) except as provided in Subsection (4), and at the election of the legislative sponsor, permit individuals who have expertise on the legislation to assist with the presentation as provided in HR3-2-304.
- (4) The chair may not permit a legislative intern or a legislative aide to present legislation.

HR3-2-307 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 HR3-2-306 to respond to clarifying questions from members of the committee.

Enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-308 Public comment.

- (1) During the public comment phase of a committee meeting:
 - (a) except for a motion to amend legislation, substitute legislation, or dispose of legislation, all other motions are in order;
 - (b) the chair, or a committee by majority vote, may limit the time an individual witness or presenter speaks to a committee as authorized under HR3-2-304;
 - (c) the chair, or the committee by majority vote, may terminate the public comment phase at any time; and
 - (d) 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.
- (2) 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 HR3-2-307 may address the committee.

HR3-2-309 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-310 Chair to preserve order -- Powers to preserve order.

In accordance with HR3-3-101, the chair shall preserve order and decorum during a standing committee meeting.

HR3-2-311 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) 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.
- (3) Presenters, witnesses, visitors, staff, and committee members may not speak to a standing committee unless recognized by the chair.

Enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-312 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 H.R. 2, 2021 General Session

HR3-2-313 Chair to allow response to motions before placing motions for a vote.

- (1) After the chair accepts an original motion, and before the chair places the original motion for a vote, the chair shall permit, in the following order:
 - (a) the chief sponsor of the legislation that is affected by the original motion to respond to the original motion;
 - (b) committee members to debate the original motion; and
 - (c) the committee member who placed the original motion to have the final word on the motion.
- (2) After a chair accepts a substitute motion, and before the chair places the substitute motion for a vote, the chair shall permit, in the following order:
 - (a) the committee member who placed the original motion to respond to the substitute motion;
 - (b) the chief sponsor of the legislation that is affected by the substitute motion to respond to the substitute motion;
 - (c) committee members to debate the substitute motion; and
 - (d) the committee member who placed the substitute motion to have the final word on the motion.

HR3-2-314 Chair to place motion for vote.

After the chair has permitted a committee member to sum on a motion as required under HR3-2-313(4), the chair shall place the motion for a vote unless the motion is withdrawn subject to the requirements of HR3-2-511.

Enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-315 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 defined in HR3-2-203.

Enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-316 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-317 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 HR3-2-507, a committee member may:
 - (a) make a point of order; or
 - (b) appeal the decision of the chair.

HR3-2-318 Chair to send standing committee reports to the House.

- (1) When a standing committee approves a motion to dispose of legislation under the requirements of HR3-2-408 or HR3-2-403, the chair shall, no later than the next legislative day, submit to the chief clerk of the House:
 - (a) the official version of the legislation; and
 - (b) a committee report, signed by the chair, describing the committee's action.
- (2)
 - (a) A committee member who dissents from a motion to dispose of legislation may request to be listed by name on the committee report.
 - (b) If a committee member requests to be listed by name on a committee report, the committee report shall include the name of the committee member.
- (3) If, for any reason, the chair does not submit a committee report to the chief clerk of the House as required in Subsection (1), the chief clerk of the House 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.

HR3-2-319 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 House.
- (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 House Standing Committee

HR3-2-401 Standing committee review required -- Exceptions.

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the House of Representatives may not pass a bill, joint resolution, or concurrent resolution during the annual general session unless a House 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; and
 - (ii) satisfied the posting requirements described in JR7-1-602.5;
 - (c) the revisor's statute; or
 - (d) 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.

HR3-2-402 Standing committee review of legislation with a fiscal impact.

- (1)
 - (a) A standing committee may not review legislation unless the legislation has an approved fiscal note.
 - (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), a standing committee may consider a substitute not previously adopted, regardless of whether the substitute has an approved fiscal note.
- (2) Except as provided in HR3-2-401, a standing committee in one or both chambers shall review legislation before the legislation is held in the opposite chamber because of the legislation's fiscal impact.

HR3-2-403 Standing committee duties -- Consider legislation in a reasonable time -- Dispose of legislation.

When a committee has completed its review of legislation, a standing committee shall dispose of the legislation by:

- (1) returning the legislation to the House Rules Committee;
- (2) tabling the legislation, subject to the requirements of HR3-2-408;
- (3) recommending that the legislation be read a second time and placed on the third reading calendar; or

(4) referring the legislation to a different standing committee.

Repealed and Re-enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-404 Motions to lift from the table, hold, amend, or substitute legislation.

In addition to the actions listed in HR3-2-403(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 HR3-2-406;
- (4) substitute the legislation, subject to the requirements of HR3-2-407; or
- (5) lift legislation from the table, subject to the requirements of HR3-2-408.

Repealed and Re-enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-405 Consent calendar -- Nonbinding resolutions -- Committee recommendations.

(1) As used in this rule, "nonbinding resolution":

(a) means a resolution that:

- (i) is primarily for the purpose of recognizing, honoring, or memorializing an individual, group, or event;
- (ii) requests, rather than compels, action or awareness by an individual or group; or
- (iii) is informational or promotional in nature; and

(b) does not mean:

- (i) a rules resolution;
- (ii) a resolution for a constitutional amendment; or
- (iii) any resolution that approves or authorizes any action, requires any substantive action to be taken, or results in a change in law, policy, or funding.

(2)

(a) A nonbinding resolution shall be placed on the consent calendar.

(b) A nonbinding resolution may be moved to the time certain calendar or other calendar by a majority vote of those present.

(3) A standing committee may recommend that legislation in the standing committee's possession be placed on the consent calendar if:

(a) the committee approves a motion, by a unanimous vote of those present, to give the legislation a favorable recommendation; and

(b) immediately subsequent to that action, the committee approves a separate motion, by a unanimous vote of those present, to recommend that the legislation be placed on the consent calendar.

HR3-2-406 Amending legislation -- Verbal amendments -- Amendments must be germane.

(1)

(a) Subject to Subsection (2) and HR3-2-306, 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 15 or fewer words.

- (ii) Unless the amendment contains 15 or fewer words, before proposing a motion to amend, a committee member shall ensure that a copy of the proposed amendment is available online.
 - (iii) Each word inserted shall count as one of the 15 words permitted under a verbal amendment, except that:
 - (A) numbering shall not be counted as a word;
 - (B) instructions to delete a word or words shall not count as a word; and
 - (C) a word or an exact phrase that is inserted in multiple locations shall only be counted for the first insertion.
- (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 HR3-2-506.

HR3-2-407 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 a substitute is not germane to the subject of the legislation may make a point of order or appeal as described in HR3-2-507.

HR3-2-408 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 chief clerk of the House informing the House that the legislation was tabled.
 - (b) After reading the committee report on the tabled legislation, the presiding officer shall send the tabled legislation to the House Rules Committee for filing.
- (5) After tabled legislation is sent to the House Rules Committee for filing, a representative may not make a motion to:
- (a) lift the tabled legislation from the House Rules Committee and place it on the third reading calendar; or
 - (b) lift the tabled legislation from the House Rules Committee and refer it to a standing committee for consideration.

HR3-2-409 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-410 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-411 Additional standing committee meetings.

With permission from the speaker of the House, 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-412 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-413 Prohibited from meeting while House is in session -- Exceptions.

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

Enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

Part 5
Standing Committee Parliamentary Procedures

HR3-2-501 Obtaining the floor in committee -- Remarks to be germane.

- (1) As required in HR3-2-311, 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-502 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-503 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-504 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-505 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.
- (3) After a chair accepts a substitute motion, and before the chair places the substitute motion for a vote, the chair shall allow response to the substitute motion in accordance with HR3-2-313.

Amended by H.R. 6, 2021 General Session

HR3-2-506 Reserve the right to make a motion.

- (1) Once recognized by the chair, a committee member may not make a motion after speaking to the committee unless the chair has first specifically granted the committee member permission to reserve the right to make a motion.
- (2) If the chair has granted a committee member the right to make a motion as required in Subsection (1), the committee member's remarks shall be confined to the subject of the motion to be made.
- (3) A committee member may only reserve the right to make a motion to:
 - (a) amend the legislation being debated; or
 - (b) substitute the legislation being debated.

Repealed and Re-enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-507 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 HR3-2-315.
- (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.

Enacted by H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-508 Point of information.

- (1) A point of information is not a motion and, except during summation or 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-509 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

HR3-2-510 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;
 - (b) strike the resolving clause of a resolution;
 - (c) circle legislation;
 - (d) place legislation on a time certain calendar;
 - (e) postpone legislation to a day certain; or
 - (f) postpone legislation indefinitely.

HR3-2-511 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 return legislation to the House Rules Committee, if defeated, may not be made again by any committee member during the same committee meeting.

HR3-2-512 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 H.R. 4, 2015 General Session

Chapter 3 Provisions Applicable to all House Committees

HR3-3-101 Chair to preserve order and decorum.

- (1) The chair shall preserve order and decorum during a House 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.
- (3) To the extent reasonably applicable, any action by a chair under this rule applies to a member of the public participating in the meeting via video conference.

HR3-3-102 Prohibited items and activities in House committee meetings.

- (1) A member of the public attending a meeting of a House committee may not:
- (a) bring into the meeting room, or possess while in the meeting room, any of the following:
 - (i) a sign, poster, banner, or placard;
 - (ii) glitter or confetti;
 - (iii) a laser pointer;
 - (iv) paint;
 - (v) an open flame;
 - (vi) an incendiary device;
 - (vii) a noise maker;
 - (viii) flammable liquid; or
 - (ix) any harmful or hazardous substance; or
 - (b) engage in any of the following while in the meeting room:
 - (i) commercial solicitation;
 - (ii) leafletting;
 - (iii) throwing an item; or
 - (iv) adhering any item to a furnishing, a wall, or other state property.

- (2)A member of the public participating in a House committee meeting via video conference may not:
- (a)use a virtual background other than one that is simple and free from distracting visuals; or
 - (b)engage in any behavior that if performed in the meeting room would violate Subsection (1).