

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 secretary of the Senate.
- (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.

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 JR4-6-101(1)(b);
 - (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.

Part 3

Consent Calendar

SR4-4-301 Consent calendar.

- (1) If a standing committee report recommends that a piece of 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 a piece of legislation on the consent calendar, three or more senators may move the legislation to the second reading calendar by notifying the secretary of the Senate verbally or in writing.
 - (b) If the secretary of the Senate receives requests to move a piece of 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 section 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.

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) SR1-5-301; or
- (2) other rules allowing matters to be set for a time certain.