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35 *Be it resolved by the Senate of the state of Utah:*

36 Section 1. **SR1-1-101** is amended to read:

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

38 (1) (a) The Senate shall adopt Senate rules, by a constitutional two-thirds vote, at the  
39 beginning of each new Legislature convening in an odd-numbered year.

40 (b) If a motion to adopt the rules under Subsection (1)(a) meets or exceeds a majority  
41 vote but fails to reach a constitutional two-thirds vote:

42 (i) rules adopted by the Senate during the immediately preceding annual general  
43 session, as amended during that general session and any intervening session, apply to the  
44 conduct of the Senate; and

45 (ii) the secretary of the Senate shall announce to the Senate that the previously adopted  
46 rules apply to the newly convened Legislature.

47 (2) (a) Except as provided in this ~~[section]~~ rule:

48 (i) during an annual general session held in an even-numbered year, rules adopted by  
49 the Senate during the immediately preceding general session, as amended during that general  
50 session and any intervening session, apply to the conduct of the Senate; and

51 (ii) during any special session, Senate rules apply as provided in [JR2-1-101](#).

52 (b) For a session described in Subsection (2)(a), the secretary of the Senate shall  
53 announce to the Senate that the previously adopted rules apply to the newly convened session.

54 (3) Except as provided in Subsection (4), additional rules may be adopted and existing  
55 rules may be suspended, amended, or repealed by a majority vote, except for those rules that

56 require a two-thirds vote to adopt, suspend, amend, or repeal, including:

57 (a) rules governing motions for lifting tabled legislation from committee under  
58 [SR4-3-104](#); and

59 (b) rules governing consideration of legislation during the last three days of a session.

60 (4) (a) A rule that includes a voting requirement of more than a constitutional majority  
61 must be adopted and may only be amended, suspended, or repealed by a constitutional  
62 two-thirds vote.

63 (b) If the suspension of any Senate Rule is governed by the Utah Constitution or Utah  
64 statutes, the Senate may suspend that rule only as provided by that constitutional or statutory  
65 provision.

66 Section 2. **SR1-9-101** is amended to read:

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

68 (1) In a year where there is an election for a seat in the United States Senate, the Senate  
69 shall conduct an informal poll of their members to determine each member's preferred  
70 candidate for each seat that is up for election.

71 (2) The poll required by this ~~section~~ rule shall:

72 (a) be conducted and completed within 30 days of the last day for filing for the office  
73 of United States Senator, as provided in Utah Code Section [20A-9-202](#);

74 (b) be voluntary on the part of each senator;

75 (c) be administered by the legislative auditor general, who shall:

76 (i) establish procedures and conduct the poll in a manner that assures that the poll is  
77 conducted fairly and accurately; and

78 (ii) act subject to the direction of the Audit Subcommittee;

79 (d) have a ballot containing the name of each person who has declared candidacy for  
80 the seat as of the conclusion of the last day for filing plus an option to select "none of the  
81 above"; and

82 (e) be conducted by secret ballot.

83 (3) Immediately after conducting the poll, the legislative auditor general shall make the  
84 results of the poll public by listing, for each seat that is up for election, the total number of  
85 votes cast for each candidate.

86 Section 3. **SR2-4-101** is amended to read:

87 **SR2-4-101. Admittance to the Senate chamber.**

88 (1) (a) While the Senate is convened in annual general session or special session and  
89 except as specifically provided elsewhere in this [section] rule, only legislators, legislative  
90 officers and employees, professional staff, former legislators who are not registered as  
91 lobbyists, legal spouses of legislators, interns, and persons invited by senators are allowed in  
92 the Senate chamber, halls, and lounge.

93 (b) The president of the Senate may deny access to the Senate chamber, halls, and  
94 lounge to any person, other than a legislator, if the person uses that access to influence  
95 legislative decisions.

96 (2) (a) A senator or the senator's intern shall accompany each visitor in the chamber,  
97 lounge, or hallways and is responsible for that visitor.

98 (b) After the visit, the senator or the senator's intern shall ensure that the visitor leaves  
99 the chamber, lounge, or hallway.

100 (3) (a) A senator may invite a guest to accompany the senator on the Senate floor,  
101 provided that:

102 (i) the senator ensures that the guest does not encroach on a neighboring senator's desk  
103 space, impede staff work, or distract from the work of the Senate, and no neighboring senator  
104 makes such an objection;

105 (ii) the guest complies with the requirements of SR2-4-102, SR2-4-103, and Senate  
106 Handbook policies on decorum and access; and

107 (iii) if the guest is an adult, the guest complies with rules and Senate Handbook  
108 policies that relate to dress requirements.

109 (b) A senator who believes that a guest is intruding on desk space, is impeding staff

110 work, or is distracting from the work of the Senate may communicate the senator's objection to  
111 the senator who has invited the guest, or through the majority leader, the minority leader, or the  
112 president of the Senate.

113 Section 4. **SR2-5-101** is amended to read:

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

116 (1) A senator may request and sponsor legislation as provided in Joint Rules Title 4,  
117 Bills and Resolutions.

118 (2) (a) After a piece of legislation has been introduced, the chief Senate sponsor of the  
119 legislation may withdraw from sponsoring the legislation by:

120 (i) finding another senator to act as chief sponsor of the legislation; and

121 (ii) filing a substitution of sponsorship form with the secretary of the Senate before  
122 final passage of the legislation in the Senate.

123 (b) A senator seeking to withdraw as the chief sponsor need not obtain permission  
124 from the Senate to withdraw.

125 (3) (a) [~~Before~~] During a general session, before final passage of [~~the~~] a piece of  
126 legislation in the Senate, a senator cosponsor of [a bill] the legislation may withdraw as a  
127 cosponsor [~~of that legislation~~].

128 (b) A senator seeking to withdraw as a cosponsor need not:

129 (i) obtain permission from the Senate to withdraw; or

130 (ii) provide a substitute cosponsor for the legislation.

131 Section 5. **SR3-2-312** is amended to read:

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

134 (1) The chair shall accept a motion requested by a member of a standing committee  
135 who has been properly recognized unless the motion is prohibited by this chapter or by  
136 parliamentary procedure.

- 137 (2) To properly accept a motion, the chair shall:  
138 (a) restate each verbal motion;  
139 (b) identify the number of each written motion to amend or substitute legislation; and  
140 (c) ~~[distribute copies]~~ ensure a copy of each written amendment or substitute ~~[to~~  
141 ~~members of the committee]~~ is available online.

142 (3) When a chair properly accepts a motion under Subsection (2), the motion is  
143 pending.

144 Section 6. **SR3-2-401** is amended to read:

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

146 (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the Senate may not pass a bill, joint  
147 resolution, or concurrent resolution during the annual general session unless a Senate standing  
148 committee has given a favorable recommendation to the legislation.

149 (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to:

- 150 (a) a resolution regarding legislative rules or legislative personnel;  
151 (b) legislation that has been approved by a unanimous vote of the members present at  
152 an interim committee meeting;  
153 (c) the revisor's statute; or  
154 (d) if the legislation was reviewed and approved by the Executive Appropriations  
155 Committee, legislation that:  
156 (i) exclusively appropriates money;  
157 (ii) amends Utah Code Title 53F, Chapter 2, State Funding -- Minimum School  
158 Program;  
159 (iii) amends Utah Code Title 67, Chapter 22, State Officer Compensation; or  
160 (iv) authorizes the issuance of general obligation or revenue bonds.

161 Section 7. **SR3-2-406** is amended to read:

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

163 (1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2), and if recognized by the chair during the

164 committee action phase, a committee member may make a motion to amend the legislation that  
165 is under consideration.

166 (b) (i) A committee member may propose a verbal amendment to the legislation under  
167 consideration if the amendment contains 25 or fewer words.

168 (ii) ~~[Before]~~ Unless an amendment contains 25 or fewer words, before proposing a  
169 motion to amend, a committee member shall ensure that a copy of the proposed amendment  
170 ~~[that contains more than 25 words is printed and distributed to committee staff and to all~~  
171 ~~committee members present]~~ is available online.

172 (2) (a) A committee member may only make a motion to amend that is germane to the  
173 subject of the legislation under consideration.

174 (b) A committee member who believes that an amendment is not germane to the  
175 subject of the legislation may make a point of order or appeal as described in [SR3-2-506](#).

176 Section 8. **SR4-1-101** is amended to read:

177 **SR4-1-101. Definitions.**

178 As used in this title:

179 (1) (a) "Appropriations bill" means a bill that appropriates money and makes no change  
180 to statute.

181 (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (1)(a), "appropriations bill" includes the public  
182 education budget bills.

183 (2) "Constitutional majority vote" means that the matter requires 15 votes to pass on  
184 the Senate floor.

185 (3) "Constitutional two-thirds vote" means that the matter requires 20 votes to pass on  
186 the Senate floor.

187 (4) "Majority vote" means that the matter requires the votes of a majority of those  
188 present to pass on the Senate floor.

189 (5) "Point of order" means a question raised by a senator about whether or not there has  
190 been a breach of order, a breach of rules, or a breach of established parliamentary practice.

191 (6) "Presiding officer" means the person presiding over the Senate and includes:

192 (a) the president;

193 (b) the president pro tempore; and

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

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

197 Section 9. **SR4-3-301** is amended to read:

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

200 (1) A motion to amend a piece of legislation is in order on second or third reading.

201 (2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3) or (4), a senator may, if recognized by the  
202 presiding officer while the Senate is debating a piece of legislation, make a motion to amend  
203 the legislation.

204 (b) (i) A senator may verbally propose an amendment to a piece of legislation if the  
205 amendment contains 10 [~~words~~] or fewer words.

206 (ii) [~~A~~] Unless the amendment contains 10 or fewer words, before a senator makes a  
207 motion to amend, the senator shall ensure that a copy of the proposed amendment [~~containing~~  
208 ~~more than 10 words is printed and distributed to the secretary of the Senate and to all senators~~  
209 ~~before the amendment is proposed~~] is available online.

210 (3) (a) The senator making the motion to amend shall ensure that the amendment is  
211 germane to the subject of the original legislation under consideration.

212 (b) If a senator believes that an amendment is not germane to the subject of the original  
213 legislation, the senator may raise a point of order alleging that the amendment is not germane.

214 (c) The presiding officer shall rule on the point of order by determining whether or not  
215 the amendment is germane to the subject of the original legislation.

216 (4) A constitutional amendment, resolution, or bill requiring a constitutional two-thirds  
217 vote for final passage may be amended by a majority vote.



218 (5) When legislation is amended by the Senate, the secretary of the Senate shall:

219 (a) for each page of the legislation modified by a Senate amendment, cause a new page  
220 to be printed that clearly identifies each Senate amendment to that page; and

221 (b) print that new page on tan paper on the second reading and on goldenrod-colored  
222 paper on the third reading.

223 Section 10. **SR4-4-202** is amended to read:

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

225 (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's  
226 designee shall:

227 (a) for a piece of Senate legislation passed by the Senate on third reading but not yet  
228 acted upon by the House, transmit the Senate legislation to the House for its further action;

229 (b) for a piece of Senate legislation that fails to pass the Senate on third reading, file  
230 the legislation;

231 (c) for a piece of Senate legislation that has passed both houses in the same form,  
232 follow the procedures and requirements of [~~JR4-6-101(1)(b)~~] JR4-5-101;

233 (d) for a piece of House legislation passed by the Senate on third reading and not  
234 amended or substituted in the Senate, transmit the House legislation to the presiding officer of  
235 the House for the presiding officer's signature;

236 (e) for a piece of House legislation passed by the Senate on third reading that was  
237 amended or substituted in the Senate, transmit the legislation to the House with the amendment  
238 or substitute for further action by the House; and

239 (f) for a piece of House legislation that fails to pass the Senate on third reading,  
240 transmit the legislation to the House with notice of the Senate's action.

241 (2) When a senator gives notice of intention to move for reconsideration, the secretary  
242 of the Senate shall:

243 (a) record the notice in the journal; and

244 (b) keep possession of the bill until:

- 245 (i) the time for reconsideration has expired as provided in Title 4, Chapter 9,  
246 Reconsideration of Senate Action; or  
247 (ii) the bill has been reconsidered.
- 248 Section 11. **SR4-4-301** is amended to read:  
249 **SR4-4-301. Consent calendar.**
- 250 (1) If a standing committee report recommends that a piece of legislation be placed on  
251 the consent calendar and the standing committee report is adopted by the Senate, the secretary  
252 of the Senate or the secretary's designee shall:
- 253 (a) read the legislation for the second time; and
  - 254 (b) place the legislation on the consent calendar.
- 255 (2) (a) Whenever the consent calendar contains legislation, the presiding officer shall  
256 inform the Senate each day that:
- 257 (i) there are items on the consent calendar; and
  - 258 (ii) if any senator objects to a piece of legislation on the consent calendar, three or  
259 more senators may move the legislation to the second reading calendar by notifying the  
260 secretary of the Senate verbally or in writing.
- 261 (b) If the secretary of the Senate receives requests to move a piece of legislation from  
262 the consent calendar to the second reading calendar from three or more senators, the secretary  
263 shall:
- 264 (i) remove the legislation from the consent calendar; and
  - 265 (ii) place the legislation at the bottom of the second reading calendar.
- 266 (3) If, after three days during which the Senate has floor time, no more than two  
267 members have registered objections to the legislation, the legislation shall be:
- 268 (a) read the third time;
  - 269 (b) placed before the Senate; and
  - 270 (c) considered for final passage.
- 271 (4) (a) The presiding officer shall pose the question on each consent calendar bill in the

272 following form:

273 "The presiding officer has determined that a quorum is present.

274 Those who favor the question say, 'aye.'

275 Does the chair hear a single dissenting nay to the question?"

276 (b) If the presiding officer hears no nays to the question, a unanimous vote of the  
277 senators present shall be recorded in favor of the legislation.

278 (c) If the presiding officer hears any nays to the question, a roll call vote shall be taken  
279 immediately.

280 (5) Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection (4), any senator may, before the  
281 roll call vote is taken, make a motion to remove the bill from the consent calendar and place it  
282 on the bottom of the third reading calendar.

283 (6) Nothing in this ~~[section]~~ rule prevents a senator from challenging the ruling of the  
284 chair or asking for a vote on any question.

285 Section 12. **SR4-7-101** is amended to read:

286 **SR4-7-101. Definitions.**

287 As used in this chapter:

288 (1) "Roll call vote" means a verbal voting process where:

289 (a) the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee verbally calls the name of  
290 each senator alphabetically, except the president, who is called last;

291 (b) each senator present votes "aye" or "nay" when the senator's name is called;

292 (c) the secretary of the Senate or the secretary's designee:

293 (i) tallies the vote;

294 (ii) records those senators who are absent or not voting; and

295 (iii) gives a copy of the tally to the presiding officer; and

296 (d) the presiding officer announces the result of the vote.

297 (2) "Voice vote" means a verbal voting process where the presiding officer:

298 (a) poses the question to be voted upon in this form: "Those in favor (of the question)

299 say 'aye.'" and "Those opposed say 'nay.'"; and

300 (b) based upon the senator's responses, announces that the question either passed or  
301 failed.

302 Section 13. **SR4-8-101** is amended to read:

303 **SR4-8-101. Definitions.**

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

306 Section 14. **SR4-9-101** is amended to read:

307 **SR4-9-101. Motion to reconsider.**

308 (1) As used in this [~~section~~] rule, "legislative day" means a day when the Senate  
309 convenes in the Senate chamber and conducts Senate business.

310 (2) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (3), when a question has been decided on the  
311 floor of the Senate, a senator voting with the prevailing side may:

312 (i) move for reconsideration after intervening business; or

313 (ii) give notice that a motion for reconsideration will be made.

314 (b) If a motion for reconsideration is made on the floor of the Senate after a piece of  
315 legislation has left the possession of the Senate, the secretary of the Senate shall request that  
316 the legislation be returned to the Senate.

317 (c) The presiding officer shall rule a motion for reconsideration out of order unless the  
318 motion is made:

319 (i) before the 43rd legislative day;

320 (ii) before the Senate adjourns on the legislative day after the legislative day on which  
321 the action sought to be reconsidered occurred; and

322 (iii) by a senator who previously served notice.

323 (3) A senator may not make a motion to reconsider after the 42nd day of the annual  
324 general session of the Legislature.