

Effective 2/10/2015

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

HR3-2-510 Prohibited motions.

- (1)
 - (a) Except for a motion to adjourn, 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 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; or
 - (d) place legislation on a time certain calendar.

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 postpone legislation to a day certain, to postpone legislation indefinitely, or 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.