69th Legislature 2025

PD 0121

| 1  | SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1  |
|----|--|
| 2  | INTRODUCED BY ****   |
| 3  | BY REQUEST OF THE ****   |
| 4  |  |
| 5  | A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA ADOPTING THE SENATE RULES.                                      |
| 6  |  |
| 7  | NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:  |
| 8  | That the following Senate Rules be adopted:  |
| 9  | RULES OF THE MONTANA   |
| 10 | SENATE   |
| 11 | CHAPTER 1  |
| 12 | Administration   |
| 13 | S10-10. Officers of the Senate. The officers of the Senate include a president, a president pro                    |
| 14 | tempore, a majority leader, a minority leader, and majority and minority whips.                                    |
| 15 | S10-20. Term of officers. The term of office for the officers and employees of the Senate established              |
| 16 | by rule is until the succeeding Legislature is organized. This rule may not be construed to mean the staff will be |
| 17 | full-time employees during an interim.   |
| 18 | S10-30. President, President pro tempore, and other officers. (1) The Senate shall, at the                         |
| 19 | beginning of each regular session, and at other times as may be necessary, elect a Senator as President and a      |
| 20 | Senator as President pro tempore.  |
| 21 | (2) The Senate shall choose its other officers and is the judge of the elections, returns, and                     |
| 22 | qualifications of the Senators.  |
| 23 | S10-40. Voting by presiding officer. Any Senator, when acting as presiding officer of the Senate,                  |
| 24 | shall vote as any other Senator.   |
| 25 | S10-50. Presiding officer and duties. (1) The presiding officer of the Senate is the President of the              |
| 26 | Senate, who must be chosen in accordance with law.   |
| 27 | (2) The President shall take the chair on every legislative day at the hour to which the Senate                    |
| 28 | adjourned at the last sitting.   |

Drafter: Jaret Coles, LC

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

Constitution.

PD 0121

last day the Senate was in session is in order on the day the Senate reconvenes or on the following legislative dav. **\$50-95.** Rereferral. (1) Legislation that is in the possession of the Senate and that has been reported from a committee with a do pass or be concurred in recommendation may be rereferred to a Senate committee by a majority vote. (2) (a) With the consent of the majority leader, the minority leader, and the bill sponsor, legislation that has passed second reading, has been rereferred to the Finance and Claims Committee pursuant to subsection (1), and is reported from committee without amendments may be placed on third reading. (b) The third-reading agenda must specify that the legislation rereferred and reported from committee under subsection (2)(a) was rereferred to the Senate Finance and Claims Committee and reported from the committee without amendments as passed on second reading. (3) All legislation must be announced across the rostrum by the full bill title (without section numbers) immediately before it may be considered for rereferral. S50-100. Dividing a question -- segregation excluded. A Senator may request to divide a question if it includes two or more propositions so distinct in substance that if one thing is taken away a substantive question will remain. A vote is not required on a request to divide a question, but the chair may rule that a question is not divisible. The ruling of the chair may be appealed as provided in S20-10 and S20-20. For an appeal of a ruling of the presiding officer, the question for the Senate must be stated as, "Shall the ruling of the chair be upheld?". A motion to segregate pursuant to S50-140(4) is not a request to divide a question. S50-110. Rules for questions or bills requiring other than a majority vote. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), if a question or bill requires more than a majority vote for final passage, a majority vote is sufficient to decide any question relating to the question or bill prior to third reading. (2) Any vote in the Senate on a bill proposing an amendment to the Montana Constitution under circumstances in which there exists the mathematical possibility of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote of the Legislature will cause the bill to progress as though it had received the majority vote. This rule does not prevent a committee from indefinitely postponing or tabling a bill proposing an amendment to the Montana

(3) If a bill has been amended in the House of Representatives and the amendments are accepted by