



**RULES AND PROCEDURES
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF SASKATCHEWAN**

DECEMBER 2011

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GENERAL

- Procedure in unprovided cases **1(1)** In all cases not provided for in these Rules or by sessional orders, the usages, forms, customs and precedents of the House of Commons of Canada and other parliaments in the Commonwealth shall be followed so far as they may be applicable to the Assembly.
- Speaker's discretion to alter Rules and practices **1(2)** The Speaker may alter the application of any Rule or practice of the Assembly in order to permit the full participation in the proceedings of the Assembly of any Member with a disability.
- Attendance required **2** Every Member is bound to attend the sittings of the Assembly, unless:
(a) leave of absence has been authorized by Order of the Assembly;
(b) occupied with the business of the Member's constituency, the Assembly, the Government of Saskatchewan, or otherwise prescribed by a directive of the Board of Internal Economy.

SITTINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY

- Parliamentary calendar **3(1)** Unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly or its Rules, sitting days shall be in accordance with a parliamentary calendar of two periods as defined by this Rule.
- Fall period of calendar **3(2)** Each session of a Legislature shall commence the first sitting day of the fall period as follows:
(a) from the fourth Wednesday of October for 25 sitting days;
(b) except when the fourth Wednesday of October coincides with the date of a general election as prescribed by *The Local Government Election Act*, then from the fourth Thursday of October for 25 sitting days.
- Commencement of session (a) from the fourth Wednesday of October for 25 sitting days;
(b) except when the fourth Wednesday of October coincides with the date of a general election as prescribed by *The Local Government Election Act*, then from the fourth Thursday of October for 25 sitting days.
- Spring period of calendar **3(3)** Each session of a Legislature shall reconvene for a spring period of 40 sitting days, concluding on the Thursday before Victoria Day as follows:
(a) The Thursday before Victoria Day shall constitute the Completion Day of the spring period of sittings, provided there are no fewer than 28 sitting days between the proposal of the Budget Motion, moved pursuant to Rule 30, and the Thursday before Victoria Day; or
(b) If the Budget Motion is moved at any time within the interval of 29 sitting days prior to the Thursday before Victoria Day, the Completion Day shall be postponed to the 29th sitting day after the Budget Motion is moved.
- Completion Day of session (a) The Thursday before Victoria Day shall constitute the Completion Day of the spring period of sittings, provided there are no fewer than 28 sitting days between the proposal of the Budget Motion, moved pursuant to Rule 30, and the Thursday before Victoria Day; or
(b) If the Budget Motion is moved at any time within the interval of 29 sitting days prior to the Thursday before Victoria Day, the Completion Day shall be postponed to the 29th sitting day after the Budget Motion is moved.
- Parliamentary calendar to be published **3(4)** The Clerk of the Assembly shall publish a parliamentary calendar that shows the days on which the Assembly shall meet, in accordance with *The Rules and Procedures of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan*.
- First session of a Legislature **4(1)** Sittings of the first session of a Legislature shall be in accordance with this Rule.
- Convening of first session **4(2)** The first session of a Legislature may be convened on a day other than the day prescribed by the parliamentary calendar.
- Calendar may be observed in first session **4(3)** The parliamentary calendar shall be observed when the first sitting day of a Legislature coincides with the ordinary first day of the fall period.
- Completion Day of first session **4(4)** The Completion Day of the first session of a Legislature shall be the 29th sitting day after the Budget Motion is moved.

Disposal of certain business in first session	4(5) The Rules of the parliamentary calendar for the disposal of specified bills and estimates shall apply to the disposal of government business in the first session of a Legislature, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly or its Rules.
Sittings outside calendar periods	5 If the Assembly is convened for a separate and distinct sitting at any time outside the sitting periods prescribed by the parliamentary calendar, other than the first sitting of a Legislature, the Rules that govern the conduct of business within the parliamentary calendar periods shall not apply.
Sittings: ordinary time of	6(1) The ordinary times for the daily meeting and adjournment of the sittings of the Assembly shall be as follows: Monday: 1:30 p.m. – 10:30 p.m., with a recess between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. Tuesday: 1:30 p.m. – 10:30 p.m., with a recess between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. Wednesday: 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Thursday: 10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Sittings: exception when calendar commences on Thursday	6(2) When the fall period of the parliamentary calendar commences on a Thursday, as provided in Rule 3(2)(b), the times for daily meeting and adjournment times for the first and second sitting days shall be as follows: Thursday: 1:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m. Friday: 10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Designated days	6(3) The Assembly shall not meet on the following designated days: New Year’s Day, Family Day, Good Friday, the week after Easter, Victoria Day, Canada Day, Saskatchewan Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day, Christmas Day and Boxing Day.
Hours of sitting preceding designated holidays	6(4) The Assembly shall meet at 10:00 a.m. and adjourn at 1:00 p.m. on any meeting day that precedes a day designated by this Rule.
Adjournment in Committees of the Whole Assembly	6(5) Committees of the Whole Assembly shall follow the Assembly’s recess and adjournment times.
Procedure at time of daily adjournment	6(6) At the time of daily adjournment, except as otherwise provided by the Rules or ordered by the Assembly, the proceedings on any business under consideration shall be interrupted, and the Speaker shall adjourn the Assembly without question put, provided that all business not disposed of at the termination of the sitting shall remain on the Order Paper at the same stage where its progress was interrupted.
Adjournment in Committees of the Whole	6(7) If the Assembly is in Committees of the Whole Assembly at the ordinary time of daily adjournment, except as otherwise provided by the Rules or ordered by the Assembly, the committee shall rise, and the Chair of the committee shall report the committee’s progress to the Assembly. At the conclusion of the committee’s progress report, the Speaker shall adjourn the Assembly without question put.

PUBLICATION AND BROADCAST OF PROCEEDINGS

Publication of proceedings	7(1) The official record of the proceedings of the Assembly and its committees shall consist of the following documents: (a) <i>Journals</i> , (b) <i>Votes and Proceedings</i> , (c) <i>Orders of the Day</i> , (d) bills introduced in the Assembly, (e) <i>Debates and Proceedings (Hansard)</i> , (f) the minutes, verbatim and reports of standing and special committees.
Authority to publish documents	7(2) The official documents of the Assembly and its committees shall be printed and published under the authority of the Speaker.

Authority to broadcast proceedings **8(1)** The proceedings of the Assembly and its committees shall be broadcast on television and the Internet, unless otherwise provided by the Rules or by Order. The television and Internet broadcast of the proceedings shall be under the authority of the Speaker.

Broadcast subject to guidelines **8(2)** The production, distribution and reproduction of the television and Internet transmission of the Assembly and committee proceedings shall be subject to guidelines contained in the appendix to *The Rules and Procedures of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan*.

RECESS OF PROCEEDINGS

Assembly may recess **9(1)** A motion that the Assembly recess to a certain time may be moved without notice by the Government House Leader at any time during Government Orders when a question is not under debate.

Recess motion not debatable **9(2)** The motion shall indicate the purpose of the recess and shall be decided without debate.

Assembly to return 15 minutes prior to adjournment **9(3)** The period of recess must conclude at least 15 minutes before the ordinary time of adjournment.

Intermediate proceeding shall take place **9(4)** If such a motion is decided in the negative, no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceeding has taken place.

Bells to summon Members back to Assembly **9(5)** The Speaker shall sound the bells five minutes before the expiry of a recess to summon Members back to the Assembly.

Committee reports permitted **9(6)** Upon resumption of proceedings after a recess, the Speaker shall recognize any Member who has risen to make a report from a policy field committee with respect to estimates or bills. If there are no reports, the Speaker will cause the next order of the day to be called.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

Adjournment motions **10** A motion to adjourn the Assembly shall always be in order, but no second motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceeding has taken place.

QUORUM

Quorum **11(1)** The presence of at least 15 Members of the Assembly, including the Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Assembly for the exercise of its powers.

Speaker to adjourn if quorum not present **11(2)** If at the time of meeting there is not a quorum, the Speaker may take the chair and adjourn the Assembly until the next sitting day.

Procedure upon lack of quorum **11(3)** Whenever the Speaker adjourns the Assembly for want of a quorum, the time of the adjournment and the names of the Members then present shall be inserted in the *Votes and Proceedings*.

PRIVILEGE

Privilege **12(1)** Where possible, a Member who proposes to raise a question of privilege shall first advise the Speaker of his or her intention to do so and provide details of the subject matter thereof in writing at least two hours prior to the regular daily opening of the Assembly.

Notice may be waived **12(2)** Immediately upon receipt of such notice, the Speaker shall advise the government and opposition House Leaders, and any independent Members, of the details of the case and the proposed question of privilege.

Determination of *prima facie* case **12(3)** The Speaker shall determine if a *prima facie* case of privilege has been established and, upon reaching a decision, shall advise the Assembly thereof at the conclusion of Routine Proceedings and before Orders of the Day.

Prima facie case to be considered immediately **12(4)** When a *prima facie* case of privilege has been established, it shall be taken into consideration immediately.

Questions of privilege shall not be adjourned **12(5)** No question of privilege shall be adjourned. Unless sooner concluded, debate shall end at 10 minutes before the ordinary time of daily adjournment when the Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and put every question necessary to dispose of the main motion

BUSINESS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Prayers **13** The Speaker shall read prayers every day at the sitting of the Assembly before any business is entered upon.

Precedence of business **14(1)** All items standing on the *Orders of the Day* shall be taken up according to the precedence assigned to each on the Order Paper, provided that Government Orders may be called in such sequence as the government decides.

Routine business **14(2)** The ordinary daily routine proceedings in the Assembly shall be as follows:

- Introduction of Guests
- Presenting Petitions
- Reading and Receiving Petitions
- Statements by Members
- Question Period
- Ministerial Statements
- Introduction of Bills
- Presenting Reports by Standing and Special Committees

Daily order of business **14(3)** The order of business for consideration of the Assembly day by day, after Routine Proceedings, shall be as follows:

- Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday*
 - Written Questions
 - Motions for Returns
 - Responses to Petitions
 - Special Orders:
 - (a) Address in Reply
 - (b) Budget Debate
 - (c) Appropriation Bills
 - Government Motions
 - Government Orders
 - Private Bills
 - Private Members' Motions
 - Private Members' Public Bills and Orders
 - Motions for Returns (Debatable)

Thursday

Written Questions
Motions for Returns
Responses to Petitions
Special Orders:
 (a) Address in Reply
 (b) Budget Debate
 (c) Appropriation Bills
Private Bills
Seventy-five Minute Debate
Private Members' Motions
Private Members' Public Bills and Orders
Motions for Returns (Debatable)
Government Motions
Government Orders

Government
Orders

14(4) Order of precedence under Government Orders shall be as follows:

Third Readings
Adjourned Debates
Reports from Committee of Finance or of the Whole Assembly or of any committee
Committee of Finance
Committee of the Whole Assembly
 (a) bills reported from any committee
 (b) bills referred directly
Second Readings

Private
Members' Public
Bills and Orders

14(5) Order of precedence under Private Members' Public Bills and Orders and Private Bills shall be as follows:

Third Readings
Adjourned Debates
Reports from Committee of the Whole Assembly or of any committee
Committee of the Whole Assembly
 (a) bills reported from any committee
 (b) bills referred directly
Second Readings

Orders not taken
up

15(1) Orders not called shall retain their precedence on the Order Paper. An Order that is called and not taken up shall be withdrawn but may be allowed to stand and retain its precedence on the Order Paper upon the request of a Member.

Withdrawal of
items of business

15(2) A Member may withdraw an item of business on the Order Paper that is in his or her own name when it is called, provided the business is not in the possession of the Assembly. Likewise, any Minister may withdraw a government bill or government motion that is not in the possession of the Assembly.

Orders dropped

15(3) Items of business that have been moved and are in the possession of the Assembly may be withdrawn only by unanimous consent upon the request of the Member who moved the motion or, in the case of a Government Order, by any Minister.

Orders postponed

15(4) Whenever business before the Assembly is interrupted pursuant to a Rule or Order, unless otherwise provided, the proceeding then under consideration shall be set down on the Order Paper at the stage where the proceeding's progress was interrupted.

Items of business
must be moved
prior to daily
adjournment

15(5) Items on the Order Paper that are not in the possession of the Assembly, when taken up, are required to be moved before the ordinary time of daily adjournment. The Speaker shall interrupt proceedings immediately before the time of adjournment and require that the motion be moved.

PETITIONS

Filing of petitions	16(1) A petition to the Assembly may be submitted by a Member at any time during the sitting of the Assembly by filing it at the Table.
Oral presentation	16(2) Any Member desiring to present a petition from his or her place in the Assembly may do so during Routine Proceedings at the period designated Presenting Petitions.
No debate permitted	16(3) The period for Presenting Petitions is subject to the following conditions: (a) The period is not to exceed one hour. (b) No debate on any matter on or in relation to the petitions is permitted. (c) A Member will be recognized only once to present a petition. (d) No more than one petition on a subject may be presented during the period.
Form of petition	16(4) The form and content of every petition shall: (a) be addressed to the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan, the Government of Saskatchewan, a Minister of the Crown or a Member of the Assembly; (b) contain a clear, proper and respectful prayer in reference to matters within the legislative competence of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan or the jurisdiction of the Government of Saskatchewan, (c) be proper for the prayer to call for the expenditure of public funds; (d) be written, typewritten or printed on paper of usual size; (e) be free of alterations and interlineations in its text; (f) have its subject matter and prayer indicated on every sheet if it consists of more than one sheet of signatures and addresses; (g) contain only original signatures and addresses written directly onto the petition and not pasted thereon or otherwise transferred to it; and (h) contain at least three signatures from persons other than Members of the Legislative Assembly who are residents of the Province of Saskatchewan and, where the signatories have a fixed place of residence, their addresses.
Responsibility for content	16(5) Members who present or file a petition shall be answerable that they do not contain impertinent or improper matter.
Endorsement of petitions	16(6) Every Member presenting a petition shall endorse his or her name thereon.
Reading and receiving	16(7) The Clerk shall examine the form and content of all petitions. On the sitting day following the presentation or filing of a petition, the Clerk shall report on the same if it is irregular or contains a matter in breach of the privileges of the Assembly. If no such report be made, the petition shall then be deemed to be permitted to be read and received.
Recording of petitions	16(8) Petitions that are read and received shall be recorded in the <i>Votes and Proceedings</i> as a sessional paper.
Government may respond to petition	17(1) The government may provide a written response to any petition that has been read and received. A response to a petition may be made on any sitting day during the session that the petition is read and received.
Response to be tabled and recorded in <i>Votes and Proceedings</i>	17(2) Responses to petitions shall be laid on the Table at the designated time after Routine Proceedings. The response shall be recorded as part of the sessional record in the <i>Votes and Proceedings</i> .

STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

Length of Statements by Members period	18(1) The time allotted for Statements by Members shall be limited to 10 minutes.
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Time limit on Members' statements	18(2) A Member may be recognized to make a statement for not more than 90 seconds.
Subject matter of Members' statements	18(3) Members may make statements about any subject of interest or concern.
Members' statements not debatable	18(4) Statements are not debatable and are not responded to by any other Member.
Statements by Ministers	18(5) A Minister of the Crown may not use the time allotted for Statements by Members to remark on matters relating to his or her area of ministerial responsibility.

QUESTION PERIOD

Question Period	19(1) Question Period shall begin immediately after the conclusion of the period Statements by Members and shall be limited to 25 minutes.
Scope of questions	19(2) Questions relating to any matter within the administrative competence of the government or on matters related to individual ministerial responsibility may be asked of a Minister of the Crown. Questions on issues not officially connected with the government, of a private nature, related to Board of Internal Economy, caucus, party or political responsibilities are prohibited.
Scope of responses	19(3) Responses shall be relevant to the question, but a Minister may decline to answer or may take notice of a question. Questions taken as notice may be answered at a subsequent Question Period.
No points of order during Question Period	19(4) The rules of debate shall apply to Question Period except that the Speaker shall not entertain points of order during Question Period. Points of order may be raised later on Orders of the Day.

WRITTEN QUESTIONS

Questions	20(1) Written questions seeking detailed information from the government or a Minister of the Crown may be placed on the Order Paper.
Notice requirements for written questions	20(2) Notice of five sitting days shall be given for placing a written question on the Order Paper. Such notice shall be laid on the Table and printed in the <i>Votes and Proceedings</i> .
Unprovided cases	20(3) The rules that govern the nature of questions allowed to be asked during Question Period shall apply to written questions.
Scope of written questions	20(4) A written question may seek information on the same subject for multiple years and from more than one government ministry, agency or Crown corporation. A written question may not ask for the return of a document.
Procedure when written question is called	20(5) On the sitting day when a written question is required to be answered, the government shall either table the response with the Clerk or convert the question as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to an Order for Return if, in the opinion of the government, the response requires more time to prepare or if the answer should be in the form of a return; or (b) to a Notice of Motion for Return (Debatable) if it is the intention of the government to amend the wording of the question or to debate the matter.
Publication of responses	20(6) When a response to a written question is tabled, the Clerk shall cause the answer to be published in the <i>Votes and Proceedings</i> and shall provide a copy of the response to the Member who asked the question. The Clerk is authorized to convert the response into a return if the answer is too lengthy for publication.

Question made Order for Return **20(7)** When a written question is converted by the government to an Order for Return, it shall be deemed an Order of the Assembly and entered to that effect in the *Votes and Proceedings*.

Procedure on conversion of written questions **20(8)** When a written question is converted by the government to a Notice of Motion for Return (Debatable), the Clerk shall cause the question to be put in the form of a motion and to be transferred to the proper place on the Order Paper under the name of the Member who submitted the question. The conversion shall be entered in the *Votes and Proceedings*.

RETURNS

Returns **21(1)** Seeking a document or detailed information of a lengthy nature from the government generally or, more specifically, from a Minister of the Crown, a Notice of Motion for a Return may be placed on the Order Paper.

Notice requirements for returns **21(2)** Notice of two sitting days shall be given for placing a Motion for Return on the Order Paper. Such notice shall be laid on the Table and printed in the *Votes and Proceedings*.

Procedure when motion for return is called **21(3)** On the sitting day when a Motion for Return is required to be called, the government shall have an option to:
(a) agree to table the return, and in so doing the motion shall be deemed an Order of the Assembly and the same shall be entered in the *Votes and Proceedings*; or
(b) transfer the notice to the proper place on the Order Paper under the category Notice of Motions for Returns (Debatable) so that the motion may be debated.

Tabling of return **21(4)** An Order of the Assembly for a return must be brought down within 180 calendar days. A return brought down shall be tabled or, if the session has adjourned or prorogued, the return shall be filed with the Clerk of the Assembly. Once tabled or filed, a return becomes a sessional paper and shall be recorded in the *Votes and Proceedings* at the earliest opportunity.

TABLING OF DOCUMENTS

Documents tabled **22(1)** Any return, report or other paper to be laid before the Assembly in accordance with any Act of the Legislature or in pursuance of any Order or Rule of the Assembly may be deposited with the Clerk of the Assembly on any sitting day, and such return, report or other paper shall be deemed for all purposes to have been presented to or laid before the Assembly.

Tabled documents recorded **22(2)** A record of any such return, report or other paper so deposited shall be entered in the *Votes and Proceedings* of the same day.

Prorogation does not nullify **22(3)** A prorogation of the Assembly shall not have the effect of nullifying an Order or address of the Assembly for papers, but all papers ordered at one session of the Assembly, if not complied with during the session, shall be brought down during the following session, without renewal of the Order.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' DAY DEBATES

Priority of business for Private Members' Business **23(1)** The House Leaders of each recognized caucus may designate and rank in order of priority two items of business to be given precedence over any other items of business standing under Private Members' Motions or Private Members' Public Bills and Orders.

Items that may be considered for priority **23(2)** The notice of items to receive priority may include any notice of Private Members' Motions.

Rotation of priority items	23(3) Any business designated and ranked for priority consideration under this Rule shall be taken up in rotation, with the first choice of business to alternate each week between government and opposition. If no items from one or both sides of the Assembly are designated for priority consideration, the rotation between government and opposition shall take place using the order in which items would otherwise regularly stand on the Order Paper.
Notice requirements	23(4) Notice of priority items of business designated under this Rule is to be provided in writing and tabled no later than 2:30 p.m. each Tuesday. When the Assembly does not sit on a Tuesday, the terms of this Rule shall be applied on the preceding sitting day.
Special Orders have priority	23(5) No priority item of business shall take precedence over any Special Order on the Order Paper.
Ranking of competing priority items	23(6) When there are more than two items of priority designated from one side of the Assembly, the Speaker shall determine the ranking of items of business.
Independent Members' priority items	23(7) An independent Member may request that the Speaker designate an item of business in that Member's name for priority consideration. The request shall be made in accordance with the notice provisions of this Rule.
Order Paper notation	23(8) Items designated and ranked for priority consideration under this Rule shall be indicated on the Order Paper.
Seventy-five Minute Debate	24(1) A motion for a Seventy-five Minute Debate may be moved every Thursday after Private Bills, with the topic of debate to be chosen alternately between the government and opposition each week.
Length of debate	24(2) The Seventy-five Minute Debate shall comprise of two periods as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a period of 65 minutes for debate, with the mover of the motion having a maximum of 15 minutes to speak and each subsequent Member having no more than 10 minutes in which to speak on the motion; (b) followed by a 10-minute period to allow Members to ask questions and comment briefly on matters relevant to the contents of the speeches and allow Members who spoke in the debate to respond to questions raised.
Notice	24(3) Notice for the Seventy-five Minute Debate shall be tabled no later than 2:30 p.m. on the preceding Tuesday. When the Assembly does not sit on a Tuesday, the terms of this Rule shall be applied on the preceding sitting day. Notwithstanding anything else herein contained, notice of the debate may be waived with unanimous consent.
Adjournment	24(4) All of the foregoing proceedings shall not be adjourned and, unless sooner concluded, shall end at the expiration of the 75 minutes. The Speaker shall put the question on the motion for the Seventy-five Minute Debate if the allotted time for either period is not fully expended.
Private Members' Motions	25(1) Motions may be moved every Thursday under Private Members' Motions, with the first topic of debate to be chosen alternately between government and opposition each week. Consideration of Private Members' Motions is subject to the order of precedence established under the provisions of Rule 23.
Notice of Private Members' Motions	25(2) Notices for Private Members' Motions shall be tabled no later than 2:30 p.m. on the Tuesday preceding the Thursday on which the motion is to be debated. Where more than one notice is tabled, government and opposition notices will be listed alternately on the Order Paper. When the Assembly does not sit on a Tuesday, the terms of this Rule shall be applied of the preceding sitting day.
Order of notices on Order Paper	25(3) The Speaker shall determine the order of notices to be listed on the Order Paper in the event that there are competing motions from one side of the House.
Notices not taken up	25(4) All notices not taken up on the following Thursday shall be withdrawn from the Order Paper, and adjourned items shall remain on the Order Paper until disposition.

Disposal of Private Members' Public Bills and Orders	26(1) Items of business on the Order Paper under each category of Private Members' Public Bills and Orders may not be adjourned more than three times, at which time Rule 26(3) applies.
Order Paper to indicate number of adjournments	26(2) The Order Paper shall indicate the number of times each order under Private Members' Public Bills and Orders has been adjourned.
Order Paper to indicate when item to be voted	26(3) After any order under Private Members' Public Bills and Orders has been adjourned a third time, a notation "To be Voted" shall be applied to that item on the Order Paper.
Speaker to put the question	26(4) When an order to be voted is called, it shall not be further adjourned, and the Speaker shall put every question necessary to dispose of the motion at the conclusion of the debate or, if not disposed of sooner, immediately prior to the ordinary time of daily adjournment.

PRIORITY OF DEBATE

Priority of debate motion	27(1) For the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, at the conclusion of Routine Proceedings and before Orders of the Day are entered upon, any Member may, if authorized under the provisions of this Rule, move a Priority of Debate motion.
Two hour written notice required	27(2) A written request to seek authorization for a Priority of Debate motion pursuant to Rule 27 must be submitted to the Clerk of the Assembly at least two hours prior to the sitting of the Assembly. Such notice is to contain a statement explaining why the matter is of urgent public importance, as well as the text of the proposed Priority of Debate motion. The Priority of Debate motion must be strictly relevant to the matter of urgent public importance.
Notices recognized in order received	27(3) Notices for Priority of Debate shall be recognized in the order in which they were received by the Clerk of the Assembly.
Notification by Clerk	27(4) Immediately upon receipt of such notice, the Clerk of the Assembly shall forthwith advise the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Third Party of the subject matter thereof.
Speaker's determination of matter	27(5) The Speaker shall decide, without any debate, whether or not the matter is proper to be discussed. In determining whether a matter should have urgent consideration, the Speaker shall have regard to the extent to which it concerns the administrative responsibilities of the government or could come within the scope of ministerial action. The Speaker also shall have regard to the probability of the matter being brought before the Assembly within reasonable time by other means.
Restrictions on motion	27(6) The right to move a Priority of Debate motion is subject to the following restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the matter proposed for discussion must be of urgent public importance calling for immediate consideration; (b) not more than one such motion can be debated at the same sitting; (c) not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion; (d) the motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been debated in the same session; (e) the motion must not raise a question of privilege; (f) the discussion upon the motion must not raise any question which, according to the Rules of the Legislative Assembly, can only be debated on a distinct motion under notice.
Rule 49 suspended	27(7) If the Speaker is satisfied the matter for Priority of Debate is proper to be discussed, the provisions of Rule 49 shall be suspended, and a motion without notice strictly relevant to the subject aforesaid shall be in order.
Ending of debate	27(8) No Priority of Debate motion shall be adjourned. Unless sooner concluded, debate shall end at 10 minutes before the ordinary time of daily adjournment when the Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and put every question necessary to dispose of the main motion.

Budget debate limited	30(5) The proceedings on the <i>Orders of the Day</i> for resuming debate on the Budget Motion and on any amendments proposed thereto shall not exceed five days.
Question put	30(6) On the fifth day of the said debate, at 30 minutes before the ordinary time of daily adjournment, unless the debate be previously concluded, the Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and, after allowing the mover of the Budget Motion to close the debate on the Budget Motion and any amendment thereto, shall put every question necessary to dispose of the main motion.
Closing debate	30(7) Notwithstanding anything else herein contained, the mover of the Budget Motion shall in no case have more than 20 minutes in which to close the debate.
Amendment on Budget Motion	30(8) Only one amendment and one subamendment may be made to the Budget Motion.
Referral of estimates to committees	30(9) Upon the adoption of the Budget Motion, each of the estimates shall be deemed referred to a committee of the Assembly.
Allocation of estimates to committees	30(10) The allocation of the estimates to the committees shall be that specified by the Rules or otherwise ordered by the Assembly.

APPROPRIATION BILL

Combined second and third reading of Appropriation Bill	31(1) The motion for second and third reading of the Appropriation Bill shall be considered a Special Order until disposed of, unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.
Resuming debate on Appropriation Bill	31(2) The proceedings on the <i>Orders of the Day</i> for resuming debate on the motion “That the Appropriation Bill be now read the second and third time,” and on any amendments proposed thereto, shall not exceed one day.
Exemption on day prior to Completion Day	31(3) Rule 31(2) does not apply when an Appropriation Bill is introduced on the day prior to the Completion Day.
Putting question on Appropriation Bill	31(4) On the said day, at 30 minutes before the normal recess or adjournment, unless the debate be previously concluded, the Speaker shall interrupt the proceedings and, after allowing the mover of the motion to exercise his or her right to close the debate, shall put every question necessary to dispose of the main motion.
Closing debate on Appropriation Bill	31(5) The mover of the motion for second and third reading of the Appropriation Bill shall not have more than 20 minutes in which to close that debate.

PASSAGE OF REMAINING BUSINESS

Passage of remaining business a matter of priority	32(1) On the day prior to the Completion Day, any remaining business required by the Rules to be voted shall be disposed of on Orders of the Day. Business required to be voted shall be considered as a matter of priority.
Time of daily adjournment suspended	32(2) Rule 6(1) shall not be observed for the purposes of this Rule, and the Assembly shall not adjourn before the proceedings on the remaining business have been concluded.
Passage of remaining business subject to conditions	32(3) The disposal of any remaining business shall be subject to conditions established by the Rules.

Precedence for disposal of remaining business

32(4) Proceedings on the *Orders of the Day* to dispose of any remaining business shall be as follows:
(a) disposal of remaining budgetary Estimates, Supplementary Estimates and any Further Estimates;
(b) final Appropriation Bill;
(c) specified bills.

REMAINING SPECIFIED BILLS

Specific government bills to be concluded

33(1) Unless otherwise ordered by the Legislative Assembly or its Rules, specific bills introduced by a Minister of the Crown shall be concluded by the sitting prior to the Completion Day, as follows:
(a) government bills introduced during the fall period;
(b) government bills introduced before December 21st in the first session of a new Legislature;
(c) government bills which are subsidiary to the passage of the budgetary Estimates, provided that budget-related bills are identified as subsidiary to the government's financial plan in the Province of Saskatchewan Estimates;
(d) the final Appropriation Bill.

Bills to be concluded shall be specified on Order Paper

33(2) Other than the final Appropriation Bill, any government bill required by the Rules to be concluded prior to the Completion Day shall be specified as such on the Order Paper.

Removal of specified bill classification

33(3) The specified bill classification may be removed from a bill by the Government House Leader by standing in his or her place during Government Orders and making the announcement.

Procedures to complete consideration of specified bills

34(1) Specified bills not concluded by the day prior to the Completion Day shall be subject to the procedures outlined by this Rule.

Remaining specified bills in standing committees

34(2) In any case where a specified bill has not been reported by a standing committee before 9:00 a.m. on the day prior to the Completion Day, the committee shall convene to conclude examination of the bill as follows:
(a) The Chair will put the question on any amendments, new clauses or new schedules that had been previously proposed before putting a combined question, if required, in order to conclude the examination of the bill.
(b) No other amendments, new clauses or new schedules shall be proposed.
(c) The committee shall report each bill to the Assembly on Routine Proceedings later that day.
(d) Rule 130(2) shall not be observed for the purpose of concluding consideration of any remaining specified bills in standing committees.

Disposal procedures not applicable to certain specified bills

34(3) Rule 34(2) applies only to bills referred to standing committees after second reading.

Report of remaining specified bills from standing committees

34(4) Rule 85(a) shall not apply in the case of any specified bill reported by a standing committee on the sitting day prior to the Completion Day.

Remaining specified bills before the Assembly

34(5) On Orders of the Day on the day prior to the Completion Day, the Speaker shall direct the Clerk to call each relevant order in turn and in each case shall put all questions necessary to dispose of the main motion.

No referral to standing committees

34(6) Rule 81 shall not apply in the case of any specified bill read a second time on the day prior to the Completion Day. Immediately after a specified bill has been read a second time, it shall be committed to a Committee of the Whole Assembly.

- Remaining specified bills in a Committee of the Whole on Bills
- 34(7)** For each specified bill before a Committee of the Whole on Bills, the Chair shall put the question on any amendments, new clauses or new schedules that had been previously proposed before putting a combined question, if required, in order to conclude the examination of the bill and to adopt a report to be presented to the Assembly. No other amendments, new clauses or new schedules shall be proposed.
- Remaining specified bills may advance two or more stages
- 34(8)** Rule 72(1) does not apply to the third reading motion for any specified bill reported by a committee on the day prior to the Completion Day.
- Conditions of disposal of remaining specified bills
- 35** The Rules for disposal of specified bills remaining on the day prior to the Completion Day shall be applied provided the following conditions have been met:
- (a) Each specified bill introduced during the fall period of sittings or before December 21st during the first session of a new Legislature is subject to no less than 20 hours of debate.
 - (b) Each specified bill subsidiary to the passage of the budgetary Estimates is subject to no less than five hours of debate.

REMAINING BUDGETARY ESTIMATES

- Remaining estimates to be concluded
- 36(1)** Unless otherwise ordered by the Legislative Assembly or its Rules, the Committee of Finance and each standing committee shall conclude and report any Estimates, Supplementary Estimates and Further Estimates referred to it no later than the day prior to the Completion Day. Estimates not concluded shall be subject to the procedures outlined by this Rule.
- Remaining estimates in standing committees
- 36(2)** In any case where a vote has not been reported by a standing committee before 9:00 a.m. on the day prior to the Completion Day, the committee shall convene to conclude examination of the estimates as follows:
- (a) The Chair shall put the question on any amendment that had been previously proposed before putting a combined question, if required, on each vote.
 - (b) No other amendments shall be proposed.
 - (c) The committee shall conclude each vote in succession and adopt a report to be presented to the Assembly on Routine Proceedings later that day.
 - (d) Rule 130(2) shall not be observed for the purpose of concluding consideration of any remaining estimates in standing committees.
- Remaining estimates in Committee of Finance
- 36(3)** On Orders of the Day on the day prior to the Completion Day, the Assembly shall resolve into Committee of Finance where the Chair shall call each relevant order in turn so that proceedings on all Estimates, Supplementary Estimates and Further Estimates are concluded.
- Procedure for disposing of votes
- 36(4)** For each vote before the Committee of Finance on the day prior to the Completion Day, the Chair shall put the question on any amendment that had been previously proposed before putting a combined question, if required, in order to conclude the examination of the vote and to adopt a report to be presented to the Assembly. No other amendments shall be proposed.
- Conditions of disposal of remaining estimates
- 37** The Rules for disposal of estimates on the day prior to the Completion Day shall be applied provided the following conditions have been met:
- (a) The estimates of each government ministry are subject to no less than two hours of debate; and
 - (b) The cumulative total time for debate on all estimates is no less than 75 hours.

SPEAKER

- Speaker's participation in debate
- 38** The Speaker shall not take part in any debate before the Assembly.
- Speaker's casting vote
- 39** In case of an equality of votes, the Speaker shall give a casting vote, and any reasons stated by him or her shall be entered in the *Votes and Proceedings*.

Election of Speaker first order of business of new Legislature	40(1) The Assembly, on its first assembling after a general election and subsequently at any other time as determined pursuant to Rule 40(2), shall make the election of a Speaker the first order of business, which shall not be interrupted by any other proceeding.
Election of Speaker in case of vacancy	40(2) In the case of a vacancy in the Office of the Speaker, as a result of death, resignation or otherwise of the incumbent of that Office, the Assembly shall proceed to elect one of its Members to be Speaker.
Ineligible candidates for Speaker	40(3) No Minister of the Crown or any opposition leader shall be eligible for election to the Office of Speaker.
Election of Speaker takes precedence until completed	40(4) The election of a Speaker shall take precedence over all other business and no motion of any kind shall be accepted, and the Assembly shall continue to sit, if necessary, beyond its ordinary hour of daily adjournment, until a Speaker is elected and is installed in the chair. If the Assembly has continued to sit beyond its ordinary hour of daily adjournment, the Speaker shall thereupon adjourn the Assembly until the next sitting.
Clerk to administer election of Speaker	41(1) For the purpose of electing a Speaker, the Clerk of the Assembly or, in the absence of the Clerk of the Assembly, another Clerk-at-the-Table shall administer the election process and shall preside during the election of a Speaker.
No questions of privilege or order during election	41(2) During the election of a Speaker, the Clerk of the Assembly shall not be permitted to entertain any question of privilege or point of order.
No debate during election	41(3) During the election of a Speaker, there shall be no debate.
Election of Speaker by secret ballot	42(1) The election of a Speaker shall be conducted by secret ballot as follows:
Procedure for candidates to inform Clerk at the start of a Legislature	(a) Before the commencement of a Legislature, any Member who wishes to stand for election to the Office of Speaker shall, not later than 5:00 p.m. on the fifth day preceding the day on which the election of a Speaker is expected to take place, in writing so inform the Clerk of the Assembly who shall prepare an alphabetical list of such Members' names who wish to stand as candidates for election to the Office of Speaker.
Procedure for candidates to inform Clerk at any other time	(b) At any other time, any Member who wishes to stand for election to the Office of Speaker shall, not later than 5:00 p.m. on the day preceding the day on which the election of a Speaker is expected, in writing, so inform the Clerk of the Assembly who shall prepare an alphabetical list of such Members' names who wish to stand as candidates for election to the Office of Speaker.
Clerk to distribute list of candidates	42(2) Before the taking of the first ballot, the Clerk of the Assembly shall affix in the lobbies the list of candidates and shall distribute that list to Members present in the Chamber.
Clerk to declare sole candidate as Speaker	42(3) If only one Member stands for election to the Office of Speaker, or at any stage a withdrawal pursuant to Rule 42(13) leaves only one candidate remaining, the Clerk of the Assembly shall announce in the Chamber that candidate's name and without any vote declare that Member to be elected Speaker.
Ballot papers to be provided by Clerk	42(4) If there are two or more candidates for election to the Office of Speaker, ballot papers shall be provided to Members present in the Chamber by a Clerk-at-the-Table prior to the taking of the ballot.
Marking the ballot paper	42(5) Members wishing to indicate their choice for the Office of Speaker shall print on the ballot paper the first and last name of a candidate whose name appears on the list distributed pursuant to this Rule.

Deposits of ballot papers	42(6) Members shall deposit their completed ballot papers in a box provided for that purpose on the Table.
Counting of ballot papers	42(7) Once all Members wishing to do so have deposited their ballot papers, the votes shall be counted by the Clerks-at-the-Table. The Clerk of the Assembly, being satisfied as to the accuracy of the count, shall destroy the ballots together with all records of the number of ballots cast for each candidate, and all those persons present will in no way divulge the number of ballots cast for any candidate.
Clerk to declare candidate with majority as Speaker	42(8) If one candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, the Clerk of the Assembly shall announce the name of that Member as the Speaker.
Subsequent ballots to exclude lowest candidate	42(9) If no candidate receives a majority of the votes cast, the name of the candidate having the smallest number of total votes cast shall be excluded from subsequent ballots.
Equality of votes	42(10) If every candidate receives the same number of votes, no names shall be excluded from the next ballot.
List of candidates for subsequent ballots	42(11) For each subsequent ballot, the Clerk of the Assembly shall prepare a list of candidates, affix that list in the lobbies, and distribute it to Members present in the Chamber.
Subsequent ballots	42(12) Subsequent ballots shall be conducted in the manner prescribed in Rules 42(4) through (10). The balloting shall continue, in like manner, until such time as a candidate is elected Speaker upon having received a majority of the votes cast.
Withdrawal of candidates from election	42(13) At any time after the result of the first ballot has been declared, but before the commencement of a second or subsequent ballot, a candidate may withdraw from the election, which shall then proceed as if such Member had not been nominated.
Election of Deputy Speaker	43 On the first sitting day after the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of each Legislature, or from time to time as may be required, a Member shall be elected by the Assembly to be Deputy Speaker.
Deputy Speaker to act in absence of Speaker	44(1) During the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker shall act as Speaker. During the absence of the Deputy Speaker, the Speaker may call on any Member, other than a Minister of the Crown or any opposition leader, to act as Speaker.
Deputy Speaker to serve as Chair of Committees of the Whole Assembly	44(2) The Deputy Speaker shall serve as permanent Chair of Committees of the Whole Assembly in accordance with Rule 113(1).
Ineligible candidates for Deputy Speaker	44(3) No Minister of the Crown or any opposition leader shall be eligible to be elected Deputy Speaker.
Election to take place on Orders of the Day	45(1) The election of Deputy Speaker shall be the first order of business on Orders of the Day.
Election of Deputy Speaker takes precedence over other business	45(2) When the election of Deputy Speaker is to take place, no other business and no motion of any kind shall be accepted. If necessary, the Assembly shall continue to sit beyond its ordinary hour of daily adjournment, until a Deputy Speaker is elected. If the Assembly has continued to sit beyond its ordinary hour of daily adjournment, the Speaker shall thereupon adjourn the Assembly until the next sitting.

Certain Rules respecting election of Speaker to apply

45(3) For the purpose of electing a Deputy Speaker, except as provided in Rule 45(4), the Rules for the election of Speaker will apply in the manner prescribed in Rules 41 through 42.

Unsuccessful candidates for election of Speaker may be candidates for election of Deputy Speaker

45(4) When the election of Deputy Speaker is to take place at the first sitting day after the commencement of a Legislature, any candidate who had not been elected to the Office of Speaker may stand for election as Deputy Speaker, by informing the Clerk of the Assembly in writing not later than 5:00 p.m. on the day preceding the day on which the election of Deputy Speaker is expected to take place.

ORDER AND DECORUM

Speaker to preserve order and decorum

46(1) The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum and shall decide questions of order. In explaining a point of order or practice, the Speaker shall state the Rule or authority applicable to the case.

Rules for decorum in the Assembly

46(2) Members shall maintain the decorum of the Assembly by observing the following Rules:

- (a) Members shall be dressed in appropriate business attire or ethnic dress.
- (b) Food is not permitted in the Chamber.
- (c) Non-alcoholic beverages are permitted in the Chamber in discreet containers approved by the Speaker.
- (d) Smoking is not permitted in the Chamber.
- (e) The use of mobile and cellular telephones is prohibited in the Chamber or committee rooms.
- (f) The use of laptop, tablet and handheld computers, including personal digital assistants, may be used in the Chamber and committee rooms provided they are operated silently and not used as a telephone.
- (g) Exhibit of non-parliamentary items on Members' desks or in the Chamber is prohibited.
- (h) At no time shall Members pass between the Chair and the Mace or between a Member speaking and the Chair.
- (i) When the Speaker is standing or putting a question, no Member may enter, walk out of or across the Assembly, or make any noise or disturbance.
- (j) When the Speaker is in the Chair, or during a recorded division, each Member must be at his or her desk in order to take part in proceedings.
- (k) Members shall bow to the dais when leaving or returning to the Chamber.
- (l) Members shall refrain from loud private conversations.
- (m) The use of offensive, provocative and threatening language in the Assembly and committees is strictly prohibited.
- (n) Members shall rise at the entrance and departure of the Lieutenant Governor, and whenever an address of the Sovereign or Lieutenant Governor is presented to the Assembly by the Speaker.
- (o) When the Assembly adjourns, Members shall keep their seats until the Speaker has left the Chair.

STRANGERS

Definition of stranger

47(1) Any person within the precincts of the Legislative Chamber who is neither a Member nor officer of the Legislative Assembly shall be regarded as a stranger except as otherwise provided by the Rules or Order of the Assembly.

Strangers on Chamber floor to be introduced

47(2) No stranger shall be admitted to the floor of the Chamber unless first introduced. Strangers shall withdraw from the floor of the Chamber during proceedings on a recorded division.

Withdrawal of strangers

47(3) If any Member takes notice that strangers are present, the Speaker or the Chair, as the case may be, shall without debate or amendment forthwith put the question, "Shall strangers be ordered to withdraw?"

Speaker may order withdrawal

47(4) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Speaker or the Chair may, whenever he or she thinks proper, order the withdrawal of strangers.

Former Members and visiting parliamentarians permitted behind the Chamber bar	47(5) Former Members of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan and current Members of other legislative assemblies and parliaments shall be considered special visitors and as such shall not be regarded as strangers. Special visitors are permitted to attend the Chamber behind the bar on either side of the Assembly.
Legislative Pages are not strangers	47(6) The Legislative Pages, upon introduction to the Assembly, shall not be regarded as strangers for the duration of the session unless otherwise ordered.
Guests seated on Chamber floor during special events not strangers	47(7) During special occasions, guests of the Assembly may be permitted to attend the galleries and the floor of the Chamber without introduction and for such purposes shall not be considered as strangers. These occasions are traditionally the Speech from the Throne and Budget Address.
Conduct of strangers	47(8) While the Assembly or any committee is sitting, any stranger, guest or visitor admitted to any part of the Assembly or gallery who misconducts himself or herself or does not withdraw when strangers are directed to withdraw shall, when so ordered by the Speaker or the Chair, be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms. No person so taken into custody shall be released without an Order of the Assembly.

RULES OF DEBATE

Member speaking	48 Every Member desiring to speak is to rise in his or her place and address the Speaker.
Members rising simultaneously	49 When two or more Members rise to speak, the Speaker calls upon the Member who first rose in his or her place; but a motion may be made that any Member who has risen “be now heard,” which motion shall be forthwith put, without debate.
Inappropriate language and actions while participating in debate	<p>50 When a motion is under discussion, no Member shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) interrupt the Member speaking except to raise a point of order, call attention to the lack of a quorum, call attention to the presence of strangers, or to ask a question; (b) reflect on the absence of another Member; (c) refer to another Member by name, but rather by title, position or constituency name; (d) reflect on the conduct of the Speaker or other presiding officer except by way of a substantive motion with notice; (e) use offensive, provocative or threatening language; (f) make a personal charge or accusation against a Member except by way of a substantive motion with notice; (g) involve the Speaker, any presiding officer, or officer of the Assembly in the debate; (h) speak disrespectfully or involve in the debate the Sovereign, any member of the Royal Family, the Governor General, or the Lieutenant Governor of the Province; (i) censure or impute motives of judges and courts of justice, any independent officer of the Assembly, or public service employee; (j) anticipate discussion on a motion set down for future consideration; (k) use offensive words against the Assembly or against any Member thereof; (l) make personal references or attack the person of judges, any independent officer of the Assembly, or any public service employee; (m) persist in irrelevance or tedious repetition, either of his or her own arguments or of the arguments used by other Members; (n) excessively read extracts from documents, books, publications, and correspondence; (o) quote anything that if stated directly would be contrary to the Rules and practices of the Assembly, except that in reading an extract the use of a Member’s proper name may be permitted; (p) use any display, prop, demonstration or exhibit of any kind to illustrate his or her remarks; or (q) involve guests in the galleries in the debate.
Remarks to be addressed to the Chair	51 All remarks shall be addressed to the Speaker in the Assembly or the Chair in a committee.

No Member to speak twice	52(1) No Member may speak twice to a question except in explanation of a material part of his or her speech which may have been misquoted or misunderstood, but then he or she is not to introduce any new matter. No debate shall be allowed upon such explanation.
Reply	52(2) A reply shall be allowed to a Member who has moved a substantive motion but not to the mover of an amendment, the previous question, or an instruction to a committee.
Closing debate	52(3) In all cases the Speaker shall inform the Assembly that the reply of the mover of the original motion closes the debate.
Points of order	53 A Member addressing the Assembly, if called to order either by the Speaker or on a point raised by another Member, shall sit down while the point of order is being stated, after which he or she may explain. Before giving his or her decision, the Speaker may permit other Members to speak to the point of order, but such interventions must be strictly relevant to the point of order taken.
Reading the question	54 When the question under discussion does not appear on the Order Paper or has not been printed and distributed, any Member may require it to be read at any time of the debate, but not so as to interrupt a Member while speaking.

DISORDER

Naming of Member	55(1) The Speaker may name any Member who willfully and persistently disregards the Chair's authority to preserve order and decorum. If in a committee, the Chair shall report the Member to the Speaker in the Assembly.
Procedure upon Member being named	55(2) When a Member has been named, he or she shall withdraw from the Assembly and shall be suspended from the service of the Assembly for the remainder of the sitting day. A motion may be moved without notice to increase the length of the suspension of a named Member, and the motion shall be decided without amendment or debate.
Recess during grave disorder	56 In the case of grave disorder, the Speaker may recess the Assembly, without question put, for a time to be determined by the Speaker.

MOTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Requirements for motions	57 The following Rules apply to motions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All motions shall be in writing before being proposed by the Speaker. (b) Every motion shall be drafted in the form of a proposition such that, if adopted, becomes either a resolution or Order of the Assembly. (c) Preambles to motions are inadmissible except in the case of a formal motion or a motion of constitutional importance. (d) No motion or amendment requires a seconder, except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the motion for an Address in Reply to the speech from the Throne and any amendment thereto; or (ii) the Budget Motion and any amendment thereto. (e) A motion may not be moved if it is substantially the same as one that has been decided in the same session.
Notices required for motions	58(1) Two sitting days' notice shall be given of a motion for first reading of a bill, a motion for a resolution, order or address, or for the appointment of any committee; but this shall not apply to public bills, after introduction, or to private bills, or to notice provisions otherwise specified by the Rules.
Motions must be in writing	58(2) Notice shall be in writing and laid on the Table under the signature of the Member who proposes to move the motion. Notices shall be printed in the <i>Votes and Proceedings</i> of that day.
Motion moved by unanimous consent	59 A motion may, in case of urgent and pressing necessity previously explained by the mover, be made by unanimous consent of the Assembly without notice having been given pursuant to Rule 58(1).

Acceptable motions when a question is under debate	60 When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received unless to amend it or to supersede it by disposing of the main question or temporarily setting aside the debate.
Amendments to motions	61(1) A motion to amend a question may be proposed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) omit certain words; (b) omit certain words in order to insert or add others; or (c) insert or add words.
Amendment to be relevant to main motion	61(2) An amendment is required to be relevant to the subject matter of the question it proposes to modify.
Subamendment requirements	61(3) An amendment to the amendment may be proposed, but no motion to amend further shall be permitted until the subamendment is disposed of. A subamendment may propose to modify the amendment but shall not enlarge the scope of the amendment or substitute an entirely new proposal.
Amendments must be in writing	61(4) Notice is not required to move an amendment, but all amendments shall be in writing before being proposed by the Speaker.
Superseding motions	62(1) A motion to supersede a question shall be in the form of the previous question or a dilatory motion.
Previous question procedure	62(2) The previous question may be moved when the main question is under debate. Once proposed, debate shall continue on the main question, but all amendments to it shall be precluded. The previous question shall be in the following words: "That this question be now put." If the previous question is resolved in the affirmative, the original question is to be put forthwith, without any amendment or debate.
Dilatory motions	62(3) A dilatory motion may be moved to postpone consideration of the question. A dilatory motion shall be of one of the following types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the debate be now adjourned; (b) that the Assembly do now proceed to another Order; or (c) that the Assembly do now adjourn.
Procedure on motions to adjourn debate	62(4) A Member who has lost a motion for the adjournment of debate may continue in the debate provided he or she does so forthwith. A Member who has obtained the adjournment of debate is not precluded from moving an amendment to the motion, other than a second motion to adjourn the debate.
Procedure on dilatory motions	62(5) A Member who has moved a dilatory motion that is defeated is precluded from continuing in the debate on the question presently before the Assembly. A Member who has successfully moved a dilatory motion is not entitled to move another in the course of the same debate.
Unparliamentary motions	63 When the Speaker is of the opinion that a motion offered is contrary to the Rules and Privileges of the Legislative Assembly, he or she shall apprise the Assembly thereof immediately, before putting the question thereon, and quote the authority applicable to the case.

DEBATABLE MOTIONS

Debatable motions

64(1) Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, the following motions are debatable:

Every motion:

- (a) standing on the order of proceedings for the day;
- (b) for the concurrence in a report of a standing or special committee;
- (c) for the previous question;
- (d) for the second reading of a bill;
- (e) for the third reading of a bill;
- (f) for Priority of Debate when made for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance;
- (g) for the adoption in a Committee of the Whole Assembly of the resolution, clause, section, preamble or title under consideration;
- (h) for the appointment of a committee;
- (i) for reference to a committee of a report or any return laid on the Table of the Assembly;
- (j) for the suspension of any of the Rules of the Legislative Assembly;
- (k) and such other motion, as may be required for the observance of the proprieties of the Assembly, the maintenance of its authority, the appointment or conduct of its officers, the management of its business, the arrangement of its proceedings, the correctness of its records, the fixing of its sitting days, or the times of its meeting.

Non-debatable motions

64(2) All other motions, including adjournment motions, shall be decided without debate or amendment.

ROYAL RECOMMENDATION

“Money” motion: Message to precede

65(1) Any vote, resolution, address or bill introduced in the Assembly for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of any tax or impost to any purpose whatsoever, or to impose any new or additional charge upon the public revenue or upon the people, or to release or compound any sum of money due to the Crown, or to grant any property of the Crown, or to authorize any loan or any charge upon the credit of the Province, shall be recommended to the Assembly by Message of the Lieutenant Governor before it is considered by the Assembly. (See sections 54 and 90 of the *Constitution Act, 1867*.)

Recommendation on bills required by second reading

65(2) Notwithstanding subsection 66(1), consideration or debate on any bill that requires a recommendation of the Crown may proceed up to the motion for second reading. The motion for second reading may not be moved until the receipt of the recommendation has been noted in the *Orders of the Day* or indicated orally in the Assembly by a Minister.

CLOSURE

Closure

66(1) Immediately before the order of the day for resuming an adjourned debate is called or if the Assembly be in Committees of the Whole Assembly, any Minister of the Crown – standing in his or her place, having given notice at a previous sitting of his or her intention so to do – may move that the debate shall not be further adjourned or that the further consideration of any resolution or resolutions, clause or clauses, section or sections, preamble or preambles, title or titles shall be the first business of the committee and shall not further be postponed. In either case, such question shall be decided without debate or amendment. If the same shall be resolved in the affirmative, no Member shall thereafter speak more than once or longer than 20 minutes on any such adjourned debate or, if in committee, on any such resolution, clause, section, preamble or title. If such adjourned debate or postponed consideration shall not have been resumed or concluded before 1:00 a.m., no Member shall rise to speak after that hour, but all such questions as must be decided in order to conclude such adjourned debate or postponed consideration shall be decided forthwith.

Specified bills exempt

66(2) This Rule does not apply to specified bills.

VOTING

Divisions	67 When Members have been called in, preparatory to a division, no further debate is to be permitted.
Recorded divisions	68 Upon a division, the Yeas and Nays shall not be entered in the <i>Votes and Proceedings</i> unless demanded by two Members.
Length of division bells in the Assembly	69(1) When the Speaker has put the question on a motion and a recorded division is requested pursuant to Rule 68, the bells to call in the Members shall sound: (a) not more than 30 minutes on a debatable motion; and (b) not more than 10 minutes on a non-debatable motion.
Length of division bells in a Committee of the Whole	69(2) Notwithstanding Rule 69(1), when a recorded division is requested in a Committee of the Whole Assembly, the division bells shall sound for not more than 10 minutes.
Personal interest	70 No Member is entitled to vote upon any question in which he or she has a direct pecuniary interest, and the vote of any Member so interested shall be disallowed. This Rule does not preclude a Member who has declared a pecuniary interest from proposing the motion, participating in the debate, or proposing an amendment.

PUBLIC BILLS

Imperfect bill	71 No bill may be introduced in blank or imperfect form.
Separate readings	72(1) Every bill shall receive three readings on different days prior to being passed, but on urgent or extraordinary occasions a bill may, by leave, be read twice or thrice or advanced two or more stages in one day.
Combined readings of Appropriation Bill	72(2) Notwithstanding anything else herein contained, second and third reading of the Appropriation Bill shall be combined into one reading.
Certificate as to readings	73 When a bill is read in the Assembly, the Clerk of the Assembly shall certify upon it the date of each reading and the passage thereof. The Clerk may designate another Clerk-at-the-Table to make such certification.
Introduction	74 Every bill shall be introduced upon a motion for first reading specifying the title of the bill.
First reading	75 When a bill is introduced by a Member, the question "That this bill be now introduced and read the first time" shall be decided without amendment or debate.
Referral of bill to a committee after first reading	76(1) Immediately after any bill has been read the first time, the Member presenting the bill may move a motion, without notice, to refer the said bill to a policy field committee. The Member moving the referral motion may be permitted to give a succinct explanation of the motion.
Printing of bill prior to referral	76(2) No bill shall be referred to a committee after first reading unless the bill has been printed and distributed to Members.
Disposition of referral motion	76(3) Any motion made pursuant to this Rule shall be decided without debate. If the motion is decided in the negative, the said bill shall be ordered for second reading.
Certain bills exempt	76(4) This Rule does not apply to Appropriation or private bills.
Proceedings on bills referred to a committee after first reading	77(1) When a bill is referred to a policy field committee after first reading, the committee may conduct hearings on the subject matter of the bill and shall report its observations, opinions and recommendations with respect to the bill.

Concurrence in committee report	77(2) Upon the concurrence of a committee report that a bill be proceeded with, the said bill shall be ordered for second reading.
Printed before second reading	78 No bill shall be read a second time, unless it has been printed and distributed to the Members at least one day previous and has been subsequently marked “PRINTED” on the <i>Orders of the Day</i> .
Second reading	79 The motion on the <i>Orders of the Day</i> for the second reading of a bill shall read, “That the bill be now read a second time.”
Readings before committal to a committee	80 Before a bill is committed to either a policy field committee or a Committee of the Whole Assembly for clause-by-clause consideration, it shall have been read twice in the Assembly.
Referral of bills to a policy field committee after second reading	81 Immediately after any bill has been read a second time, unless otherwise specified by the Rules, the Member responsible for the bill shall rise in his or her place and designate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to which policy field committee the bill is to be committed; or (b) that it is to be committed to a Committee of the Whole on Bills. The designation of the Member shall be deemed to be an Order of the Assembly.
Proceedings on bills committed to a Committee of the Whole	82(1) During proceedings in a Committee of the Whole Assembly, the preamble shall be first postponed, and then every clause considered by the committee in its proper order, the preamble and the title to be considered last.
Amendments in a Committee of the Whole	82(2) A Committee of the Whole Assembly may make amendments that are relevant to the clauses of the bill that are consistent with the principles and objects of the bill and otherwise conform to Rules and practices of the Legislative Assembly.
Reports from Committee of the Whole	82(3) A Committee of the Whole Assembly to which a bill has been referred by the Assembly shall be empowered to report the bill with or without amendment or to report that the bill not proceed.
Setting down for third reading	82(4) When a bill is reported without amendment, it is immediately ordered to be read the third time at such time as may be appointed by the Assembly.
First and second reading of the amendments	82(5) All amendments made to a bill shall be reported to the Assembly by the Chair, and the same shall be received. The motion for first and second reading of the amendments shall be disposed of forthwith before the bill is ordered to be read the third time at the next sitting of the Assembly.
Reprinting of amended bills	82(6) When a bill has been amended in a Committee of the Whole Assembly, it shall be reprinted as amended if so ordered by the committee or as the Clerk of the Assembly may direct.
Proceedings on bills committed to a policy field committee after second reading	83(1) Any bill committed to a policy field committee after second reading shall be considered and reported in accordance with the Rules for proceedings on bills in a Committee of the Whole Assembly.
Public hearings possible after second reading	83(2) When a bill is referred to a policy field committee after second reading, the committee may conduct hearings on the content of the bill before initiating clause-by-clause consideration.
Restrictions on hearings	83(3) No hearings may be conducted if a bill had been subject to committee consideration after first reading.
Report of policy field committee on bills	84 A policy field committee to which a bill has been referred by the Assembly after second reading shall be empowered to report the same with or without amendments, or to report that the bill not proceed. The report may contain a written statement of the committee’s conclusions if the bill was the subject of a hearing.

Procedure on report from policy field committee	<p>85 When a bill is reported pursuant to Rule 84, the following procedures shall apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Any bill reported shall be considered committed to a Committee of the Whole on Bills unless there is unanimous consent by the Assembly for the bill to be ordered for third reading. (b) All amendments made in a policy field committee shall be reported to the Assembly; any bill reported with amendment may be reprinted, as amended, before being committed to a Committee of the Whole on Bills. (c) When a report recommends that the bill not proceed, a motion to concur in the same shall be put immediately and decided without debate. (d) When committal of a bill to a Committee of the Whole on Bills is waived, it is immediately ordered for third reading at such time as may be appointed by the Assembly. (e) When committal of an amended bill to a Committee of the Whole on Bills is waived, the amendments shall be received, and the motion for first and second reading of the amendments shall be disposed of before the bill is ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the Assembly.
Procedure in a Committee of the Whole for bills committed from a policy field committee	<p>86 When a bill is committed to a Committee of the Whole on Bills pursuant to Rule 85, the following procedures shall apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Two hours will be allocated to Private Members for questions and comments. (b) Private Members may be recognized more than once but must yield the floor after 20 minutes; should the list of speakers be exhausted before the two hours are up, Members who have already spoken may be permitted to speak again. (c) No time limits shall apply to the Minister responsible for the bill while responding to questions. (d) Once the time allocated for questions and comments has expired and upon the completion of the Minister's responses, the Chair shall put every question necessary to report the bill to the Assembly.
Reprinting of amended bills to be noted on Order Paper	<p>87 When the bill has been sent to be reprinted, it shall be noted on the <i>Orders of the Day</i> "NOT YET REPRINTED" and shall not be further proceeded with until that notation has been removed.</p>
Third reading	<p>88 The motion on the <i>Orders of the Day</i> for the third reading of a bill shall read, "That the bill be now read the third time and passed under its title."</p>
Suspension of a bill	<p>89(1) Proceedings on a public bill introduced by a Minister shall, at the request of the opposition, be suspended for a period of three sitting days following first reading either before or during second reading debate or during committee stage. Such a request can be made only once during consideration of any bill and shall be made by the Member standing in his or her place.</p>
Appropriation Bill and specified bills exempt	<p>89(2) This Rule does not apply to Appropriation Bills or to specified bills.</p>

REINSTATEMENT OF PUBLIC BILLS

Lapsed bills may be reinstated at next session	<p>90(1) A bill that has lapsed because of a prorogation before it has been passed may be proceeded with in the next session of the same Legislature.</p>
Minister to move reinstatement motion	<p>90(2) A Minister of the Crown may move a motion, with notice, to reinstate a government public bill from the previous session of the same Legislature and to restore it to the Order Paper at the same stage the bill had reached at the time of prorogation.</p>
Deadline for reinstatement	<p>90(3) A motion to reinstate a bill must be made within five sitting days of commencement of the fall period of sittings of the Assembly.</p>
Reinstated bills to be specified for completion	<p>90(4) Any bill reinstated shall be considered a specified bill and the time spent in consideration of the bill during the previous session shall be carried forward.</p>

No debate on reinstatement motion	90(5) A motion to reinstate a bill shall be decided without debate.
Lapsed bill not reinstated may be introduced as new bill	90(6) If the motion for reinstatement of a bill is not adopted, the bill may be reintroduced as a new bill.
Crown Recommendation must be renewed	90(7) The Crown Recommendation of a reinstated bill, made pursuant to Rule 65, shall be renewed in accordance with section 54 of the <i>Constitution Act, 1867</i> , before the bill is further considered. The Message of the Lieutenant Governor shall be renewed as soon as possible after the adoption of an order for reinstatement.

PRIVATE BILLS

Receiving petitions for private bills	91(1) All petitions for private bills shall be in duplicate and shall be filed with the Clerk of the Assembly not later than the fourth sitting day of the spring period of the parliamentary calendar.
Presenting petitions for private bills	91(2) No petition for any private bill shall be received by the Assembly if presented after the first eight sitting days of the spring period of the parliamentary calendar.
Introduction of a private bill	91(3) No private bill may be introduced in the Assembly after the first 15 sitting days of the spring period of the parliamentary calendar.
Deposit	92(1) Every applicant for a private bill shall deposit with the Clerk of the Assembly, along with the petition for same, two copies of the bill with marginal notes inserted and an accepted cheque payable to the Minister of Finance for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) if the said bill does not exceed 10 pages, and fifteen dollars (\$15) additional for each page over that number; 450 words shall be held to constitute a page.
Bill to incorporate a company	92(2) In the case of a bill incorporating a company, a receipt from the Director of Business Corporations for any statutory fees required shall also be deposited with the Clerk of the Assembly.
No remittance except on recommendation of committee	93 No remittance of a deposit on account of a private bill or any portion thereof shall be ordered by the Assembly unless the same has been recommended by the committee charged with its consideration, or unless the bill has been withdrawn, rejected or not reported upon, in which cases the actual expenses incurred shall be deducted from the deposit received before making such remittance.
Publication of Rules	94 The Clerk of the Assembly shall publish in the first issue each month of <i>The Saskatchewan Gazette</i> the necessary Rules and procedures of the Legislative Assembly respecting private bills and shall also announce by notice affixed in the lobbies of the Assembly, on or before the first day of every session, the time limit for presenting petitions for and introducing private bills.
Publication of notice of intention	95(1) All petitions to the Legislature for private bills of any nature whatsoever shall require a notice clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application and, where the same refers to any proposed work, indicating generally the location of the work, and signed by and on behalf of the petitioners, with the address of the party signing the same. When the petition is for an act of incorporation, the name of the proposed company shall be stated in the notice.
Time and location of publication notice	95(2) Such notice shall be published, prior to the filing of the petition with the Clerk of the Assembly as required in Rule 91(1), in two consecutive issues of <i>The Saskatchewan Gazette</i> and four consecutive issues of a newspaper published in English and having circulation in the locality affected.
Notice to be filed with Clerk	95(3) A copy of the notice with a statutory declaration of the several publications of advertisement shall be filed with the Clerk of the Assembly along with the petition and bill.

Examination of private bills	96(1) The Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel shall examine all private bills for the purpose of seeing that they are drawn in accordance with the Rules of the Legislative Assembly respecting private bills.
Model bill for acts of incorporation	96(2) Every bill for an act of incorporation, where a form of model bill has been adopted, shall be drawn in accordance with such model bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the Assembly. Any provisions contained in any such bill which are not in accord with the model bill shall be inserted between brackets and shall be so printed.
Petitions to the Standing Committee on Private Bills	97 Petitions for private bills, when received by the Assembly, are to be taken into consideration without special reference by the Standing Committee on Private Bills which is to report in each case whether the Rules, with regard to notice, have been complied with. In every case where the notice shall prove to have been insufficient, either as regards the petition as a whole or any matter therein which ought to have been specifically referred to in the notice, or is otherwise defective, the committee is to recommend to the Assembly the course to be taken.
Introduction of private bills	98 All private bills are introduced on petition. After such petition has been received and favourably reported on by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, such bill shall be laid upon the Table by the Clerk of the Assembly, shall be deemed to have been read the first time, and to have been ordered for a second reading when so recorded in the <i>Votes and Proceedings</i> .
Bills confirming agreements	99 When any bill for confirming any agreement is filed with the Clerk of the Assembly, a true copy of such agreement must be attached to it.
Reference to the Standing Committee on Private Bills	100 Every private bill, when read a second time, is referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, and all petitions for or against the bill are considered as referred to such committee.
Report of Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel	101 Before any private bill is considered by the committee to which it may be referred, the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel shall first submit a report in accordance with the provisions of Rules 96 and 157.
Majority decision	102 All questions before the Standing Committee on Private Bills are decided by a majority. When the votes on any question are equally divided, the question shall be negatived.
Vote by Chair of the Standing Committee on Private Bills	103 The Chair of the Standing Committee on Private Bills may vote on any question before the committee.
Provision not contained in notice	104 It is the duty of the committee to which any private bill may have been referred by the Assembly to call the attention of the Assembly to any provisions inserted in such bill that do not appear to have been contemplated in the notice for the same as reported upon by the Standing Committee on Private Bills.
Preamble not proven	105 When the committee on any private bill reports to the Assembly that it has materially changed the preamble of a bill, or that the preamble has not been proved to its satisfaction, or otherwise reports unfavourably on the bill, the committee must also state the grounds upon which it arrived at such decision. No bill so reported upon shall be placed upon the <i>Orders of the Day</i> unless by special Order of the Assembly.
All bills to be reported	106 The Standing Committee on Private Bills to which a private bill has been referred shall report the same to the Assembly with all convenient speed. The committee is empowered to report a private bill with or without amendments, or to report that the bill not proceed. The report may contain a written statement of the committee's conclusions if the private bill was the subject of a hearing.

Consideration in a Committee of the Whole

107 When a Private Bill is reported pursuant to Rule 106, the following procedures shall apply:

- (a) Any private bill reported to the Assembly by the Standing Committee on Private Bills shall be considered committed to a Committee of the Whole on Bills unless there is unanimous consent by the Assembly for the bill to be ordered for third reading.
- (b) All amendments made in the committee shall be reported to the Assembly; any bill reported with amendments may be reprinted, as amended, before being committed to a Committee of the Whole on Bills.
- (c) When a report recommends that the private bill not proceed, a motion to concur in the same shall be put immediately and decided without debate.
- (d) When committal of a private bill to a Committee of the Whole on Bills is waived, it is immediately ordered for third reading at such time as may be appointed by the Assembly.
- (e) When committal of an amended private bill to a Committee of the Whole on Bills is waived, the amendments shall be received and the motion for first and second reading of the amendments shall be disposed of before the bill is ordered for third reading at the next sitting of the Assembly.

Suspension of Rules

108 Except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no motion for the suspension of *The Rules and Procedures of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan* or any Rules respecting private bills or petitions for private bills shall be entertained, unless the same has been reported upon by the Standing Committee on Private Bills, and the committee in its report shall state the grounds for recommending such suspension.

Clerk to post list of private bills

109 The Clerk of the Assembly shall affix in the lobbies daily a list of all private bills upon which any committee is appointed to sit, specifying the time and place of the meeting.

Unprovided cases

110 Except as herein otherwise provided, *The Rules and Procedures of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan* relating to public bills shall apply to private bills.

COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE ASSEMBLY

Types of Committees of the Whole

111 Committees of the Whole Assembly may be appointed by Order of the Assembly to deliberate on bills, to examine estimates and to conduct inquiries into a matter of concern. A Committee of the Whole Assembly appointed to consider estimates and Appropriation Bills shall be designated the Committee of Finance.

Committee of the Whole: order for

112 When an order of the day is called for the Assembly to go into a Committee of the Whole Assembly, the Speaker shall leave the chair without question put.

Chair of committees

113(1) The Deputy Speaker shall act as permanent Chair of Committees of the Whole Assembly and shall preside over and maintain order in those committees.

Deputy Chair of committees

113(2) A Deputy Chair of committees shall be elected at the commencement of every Legislature. He or she shall hold office for the term of the Legislature. During the absence of the Chair, he or she shall act as Chair of Committees of the Whole Assembly.

Order and decorum

113(3) The Chair shall maintain order in Committees of the Whole Assembly, deciding all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Assembly; but disorder in a committee can only be censured by the Assembly, on receiving a report thereof.

Rules of committees

114(1) *The Rules and Procedures of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan* shall be observed in Committees of the Whole Assembly, so far as may be applicable, except the Rule limiting the number of times a Member may speak.

Debate

114(2) Speeches in Committees of the Whole Assembly must be strictly relevant to the item or clause under consideration.

Restrictions on substantive motions in a Committee of the Whole

114(3) No substantive motions shall be permitted in any Committee of the Whole Assembly when bills or budgetary estimates are under consideration.

Resolutions concurred in forthwith	115 Whenever a resolution is reported from any Committee of the Whole Assembly, a motion to concur in the same shall be forthwith put and be decided without debate or amendment.
Motion to leave chair	116 A motion that the Chair leave the chair shall always be in order, shall take precedence over any other motion, and shall not be debatable. Such motion, if rejected, cannot be renewed unless some intermediate proceeding has taken place.
Appointment of Committee of Finance	117(1) The Committee of Finance shall be appointed at the commencement of every session, immediately after the adoption of an Address in Reply to the speech from the Throne.
Examination of Executive Council estimates	117(2) In each session, the Estimates, Supplementary Estimates, and any Further Estimates, as laid before the Legislative Assembly for the operation of Executive Council, shall be deemed referred to the Committee of Finance in accordance with Rule 30(9) for examination and report.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Establishment of standing committees	118 Standing committees are permanently established by the Assembly and continue in existence unless otherwise ordered.
Mandate and power of standing committees	119(1) The mandate of each standing committee shall be that specified by the Rules or otherwise ordered by the Assembly or required by statute.
Powers of standing committees	119(2) Standing committees are empowered to examine and inquire into all such matters as may be referred to them by the Assembly or otherwise stipulated under Rules, to report from time to time, to send for persons, documents and things, to examine witnesses under oath, to meet outside the seat of government to hear testimony, and to sit during periods before the Assembly has convened after a general election, and when the Assembly is adjourned or prorogued.
Lapsing of terms of reference	119(3) When a Legislature is dissolved, all orders of reference lapse and the work of committees ceases.

General Provisions

Application of general provisions	120 The general provisions apply to all standing committees unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly or its Rules.
Membership proportional to party standings in Assembly	121(1) The membership of standing committees shall, so far as reasonably practicable, be proportional to party membership in the Assembly.
Membership to be seven Members	121(2) Unless otherwise ordered or authorized by Rules, the membership of a standing committee shall consist of seven Members.
Setting of permanent membership	121(3) At the commencement of a new Legislature, the permanent membership of the various standing committees shall be set out in the report of the Standing Committee on House Services.
Changes to permanent membership	121(4) Changes to the permanent membership of a standing committee shall be effected by Order of the Assembly or, if a session is adjourned or prorogued, by an Order of the Standing Committee on House Services.
Temporary substitutions	121(5) Membership of any standing committee shall be transferable on a temporary basis by written notice signed by the original Member and filed with the Chair of the committee.

Guidelines for temporary substitutions	121(6) Temporary substitutions in the membership shall be permitted for a specific time period or for committee consideration of a specific issue. The substituted Member will be considered for all purposes to be acting in the place of the original Member. The substitution may be terminated at any time by the original Member of the committee.
Substitutions not subject to membership ratio Rule	121(7) Temporary substitutions in membership may be made notwithstanding Rule 121(1).
Suspended Members barred	121(8) A Member may not attend a committee during any period in which the Member is suspended from service of the Assembly.
Rights of non-permanent Members	121(9) Any Member who is not a permanent Member of the committee may attend a meeting of a standing committee and, by leave of the committee, may participate in the proceedings but shall not vote, be permitted to move a motion, or be included in quorum.
Membership of Speaker on committees restricted	121(10) The Speaker shall not be appointed to a committee without the Speaker's consent, unless otherwise specified in the Rules.
Presiding Members of standing committees	122(1) At its first meeting or at its first meeting after a vacancy occurs in the position, a standing committee must proceed to the election of a Chair and Deputy Chair.
Party affiliation of Chair and Deputy Chair	122(2) The Chair of a standing committee shall be a government Member, and the Deputy Chair shall be an opposition Member, unless otherwise specified in the Rules. No Minister of the Crown or any opposition leader shall be eligible to be elected to preside.
Designation of acting Chair	122(3) If the Chair and Deputy Chair are not present at the commencement of a meeting, the committee may designate a Member of the committee to chair that meeting.
Temporary Chairs	122(4) While chairing a meeting, the Chair or Deputy Chair may ask any other Member of the committee to temporarily chair the meeting.
Casting vote of Chair	122(5) Where votes on a question before a standing committee are equally divided, the Chair or any Member acting in the capacity of Chair shall have a casting vote unless otherwise specified in the Rules.
Conduct of proceedings	123 The procedures of a Committee of the Whole Assembly shall apply to all standing committees unless otherwise specified in the Rules.
Order and decorum	124 The Chair shall maintain order and decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the committee. Disorder in a standing committee shall be censured only by the Assembly, on receiving a report thereof.
No committee meetings during sittings of the Assembly	125(1) No committee may meet simultaneously with a sitting of the Assembly, except by Order of the Assembly.
Recess and adjournment during Assembly sitting days	125(2) On days when the Assembly is sitting, standing committees shall follow the Assembly's recess and adjournment times, except as otherwise ordered by the committee.
Notice of meetings	126(1) On the instruction of the Chair or another Member acting in the capacity of the Chair, a notice advising the Members of the committee of a meeting and meeting agenda should be circulated as soon as practicable by the Clerk of the committee.

Calling of first meeting	126(2) Upon request of any Member assigned by the Assembly or by the Standing Committee on House Services to the membership of the committee, the Clerk to that committee shall give notice of meeting for the first meeting of that committee.
Admission to meetings	127(1) The meetings of all committees are open to the public unless otherwise ordered by the committee.
Committee may exclude persons from <i>in camera</i> meetings	127(2) A committee may decide to meet <i>in camera</i> , during which time all persons other than committee Members or officers shall be excluded unless otherwise specified by the committee.
Withdrawal of disorderly persons	127(3) The Chair may order any person, excluding the Members of the committee, to withdraw from a meeting if that person's conduct is disorderly.
Minutes of meetings	128 The minutes of a committee meeting will record the Members present and the votes and proceedings of the meeting.
Recorded votes	129(1) When the Chair has put the question on a motion, a Member of the committee may require that the respective vote of each Member present be recorded in the committee's minutes.
No division bells in standing committees	129(2) When a recorded vote is requested pursuant to paragraph (1) of this Rule, no division bell shall be sounded to call in the Members not present, and the vote will be taken forthwith.
Quorum	130(1) A majority of the Members of a committee shall constitute a quorum.
Occasions when quorum required	130(2) The presence of a quorum shall be required whenever a vote, resolution or other decision is taken by a committee, provided that any committee, by Order, may authorize the Chair to hold meetings to conduct hearings and receive evidence when a quorum is not present.
Procedure when quorum lacking	130(3) If there is no quorum present within 15 minutes of the time for a meeting to commence, the meeting must be adjourned. If at any time during a meeting attention is directed to a lack of quorum, the Chair shall suspend the meeting for up to 10 minutes and, if no quorum is formed, the meeting is adjourned.
Calling of witnesses and documents	131(1) A committee may direct that a witness be invited or called to appear before a committee and may request or may require the production of documents.
Members may request specific witnesses	131(2) Any Member of a committee may file with the committee a request that a witness be called, stating that the evidence to be obtained from such witness is, in the opinion of the Member, material and important.
Committee to order appearance of witness	131(3) If a witness is to be called to appear or required to produce documents, the requirement shall be by Order of the committee.
Approval of witness expenses	131(4) With the approval of the committee, the Chair may authorize the payment to any witness summoned a reasonable per diem sum during his or her travel and attendance plus a reasonable sum for traveling expenses and disbursements.
Payment claim by witness	131(5) The claim of a witness for payment shall state the number of days during which the witness had been in attendance, the time of necessary travel to and from a committee meeting, the amount of the traveling expenses, which claim and statement shall be, before being paid, certified by the Chair and Clerk of the committee.
Witness list	131(6) The Chair will have discretion to decide which witnesses shall appear before a committee when a committee has established a meeting agenda but has not specified any person to examine. The attendance of any witness invited is subject to the final authority of the committee.

Examination under oath or affirmation	131(7) A witness may be examined under oath or affirmation.
Procedure for examination of witnesses	131(8) The examination of witnesses is to be conducted as the Chair directs, with the approval of the committee. All questions or comments to a witness shall be directed through the Chair.
Relevancy of questions	131(9) The Chair will take care to ensure that all questions put to a witness are relevant to the committee's proceedings and that the information sought by the questions is necessary for the purpose of those proceedings.
Objection to question	131(10) A Member or witness may object to a question on the ground that it is not relevant. The Chair will then determine whether it is relevant to the committee's proceedings.
Procedure upon refusal to answer	131(11) Where a witness objects on any ground to answering a relevant question put to the witness, the witness will be invited to state the grounds upon which he or she objects to answering the question. The committee will decide whether it will insist on an answer, having regard to the importance to the proceedings of the information sought by the question and whether the public interest would be best served by hearing the answer <i>in camera</i> .
Refusal of witness to appear	131(12) Where a witness declines a request to appear before a committee or to produce a document or to answer a question to which the committee has required an answer, the committee may report this fact to the Assembly.
Written submission may precede oral testimony	132(1) A witness will be given the opportunity to make a submission in writing before appearing to give oral evidence.
Request for written response	132(2) A committee may request that a witness respond to an oral question in writing within a designated period of time.
Committee documents are public	132(3) Any document received by a committee may be made available to the public except for those documents received under the terms of Rule 132(4).
Receipt of <i>in camera</i> evidence	132(4) Some or all of the evidence presented to a committee may, by Order, be heard or received <i>in camera</i> .
Recording of proceedings	133(1) A verbatim transcript shall be provided for all standing and special committees, except as may be otherwise ordered by a committee.
Broadcasting of proceedings	133(2) A committee may authorize the broadcast of its public proceedings, under such guidelines as the Assembly provides.
<i>In camera</i> consideration of substantive reports	134(1) All consideration and preparation of a substantive report by a committee shall be conducted <i>in camera</i> .
Confidentiality of draft reports	134(2) A report or a draft report of a committee or sub-committee is strictly confidential to the committee until it reports to the Assembly.
Committee reports	135(1) A committee shall report on any matter referred to it for consideration.
Minority reports not permitted	135(2) The report of a committee is the report as determined by the committee as a whole or a majority thereof, and no minority report may be presented or received. In its discretion, a committee may include any dissenting opinion in its report.

Authentication of reports	135(3) All substantive reports of committees shall be in writing and signed by the Chair or by some other Member of the committee authorized to do so by the committee.
Interim reports	135(4) A committee may from time to time make an interim report informing the Assembly of its conclusions on any matter before it or the progress of its investigation into any matter.
Presentation of reports to Assembly	135(5) Reports from committees to the Assembly shall be presented at the time provided in Routine Proceedings, unless otherwise specified by Rules, and may be made by the Chair, any other Member of the committee, or by a Clerk-at-the-Table.
Filing and distribution of reports when Assembly not sitting	135(6) During any period when a Legislative session is prorogued or adjourned, a committee may file a report with the Clerk of the Assembly, who shall distribute the report to all Members of the Assembly in accordance with the provisions of <i>The Tabling of Documents Act, 1991</i> . Any report filed may be made generally available to the public but shall be presented to the Assembly in accordance with this Rule at the next sitting of the Assembly.
Ministerial responses to reports	135(7) When a committee requests a response to its report, a Minister shall respond within 120 calendar days as to the action, if any, proposed to be taken by the government with respect to the recommendations of a committee.
Filing and distribution of responses	135(8) A response made to a committee report shall be filed with the Clerk of the Assembly, who shall ensure that the response is distributed and tabled in accordance with the provisions of this Rule.

Types of Standing Committees

Three types of standing committees	136 Standing committees shall be categorized as a House, scrutiny, or policy field committee.
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House Committees

House committees	137 House committees are established for the following purposes: Standing Committee on House Services; Standing Committee on Privileges; and Standing Committee on Private Bills.
Membership of Standing Committee on House Services	138(1) Membership of the Standing Committee on House Services shall consist of the Speaker as Chair and seven Members as follows: (a) four Members from the government caucus, appointed by that caucus; (b) two Members or, where there is no third party, three Members from the opposition caucus, appointed by that caucus; and (c) one Member from the third party opposition caucus, if there is one, appointed by that caucus.
Convening of first meeting	138(2) The Standing Committee on House Services shall convene as soon as practicable after the election of a new Legislative Assembly to prepare, with all convenient speed, a report listing the Members to compose the standing committees of the Assembly.
Definition of subject areas for policy field committees	138(3) The Standing Committee on House Services shall determine, as soon as practicable, the allocation of government ministries, agencies and Crown corporations to the various committees. A schedule outlining the allocation, or any amendment made to the allocation, shall be distributed to Members of the Assembly and affixed in the lobbies.
Oversight responsibilities	138(4) The Standing Committee on House Services may: (a) establish and effect changes to the membership of any committee; (b) establish and set the terms of reference for a special committee; (c) extend the time limit for any inquiry being conducted by a policy field committee; and (d) any such action shall be reported to the Assembly at the earliest opportunity.

Examination of legislative branch estimates	138(5) In each session, the Estimates, Supplementary Estimates, and any Further Estimates, as laid before the Legislative Assembly for the operation of the legislative branch of government, shall be deemed referred to the Standing Committee on House Services in accordance with Rule 30(9). Upon completion of the examination of estimates, the Standing Committee on House Services shall report the estimates to the Assembly. Upon concurrence in the report, the sums so approved shall be included in the final Appropriation Bill.
Speaker shall not preside during estimates review	138(6) The Speaker shall not preside during the examination of bills or estimates by the Standing Committee on House Services.
Consideration of annual reports of House Officers and entities	138(7) The annual reports of any officer or entity of the Assembly, as required to be tabled in the Assembly, shall be deemed to be permanently referred to the Standing Committee on House Services, which may, if it so determines, consider the annual reports in conjunction with the examination of estimates.
Examination of Assembly Rules and procedures	138(8) The Standing Committee on House Services may examine such matters as it deems advisable with respect to the Rules, procedures, practices and powers of the Legislative Assembly, its operation and organization, and the facilities and services provided to the Assembly, its committees and Members.
Examination of Legislative Assembly and independent officer bills	138(9) Any bill related to the Legislative Assembly or its independent officers, unless otherwise specified by the Rules, shall be committed to the Standing Committee on House Services. Bills referred to the Standing Committee on House Services shall be considered and reported in accordance with Rules for proceedings on public bills and Rules for bills specified on the Order Paper for completion.
Standing Committee on Privileges	139(1) The Standing Committee on Privileges shall examine and report on issues of privilege as referred to it by the Assembly.
Membership of Standing Committee on Privileges	139(2) Membership of the Standing Committee on Privileges consists of the Speaker as Chair and six other Members as the Assembly or as the Standing Committee on House Services may appoint.
Standing Committee on Private Bills	140 In accordance with Rules pertaining to private bills, the Standing Committee on Private Bills shall consider and report on petitions for private bills and any private bill referred to the committee after second reading.
	Scrutiny Committee
Standing Committee on Public Accounts	141(1) The Standing Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of a Chair, who shall be a Member of the opposition, a Deputy Chair who shall be a government Member, and five other Members.
Terms of reference	141(2) The Standing Committee on Public Accounts shall review and report to the Assembly its observations, opinions and recommendations on the Reports of the Provincial Auditor which are designated for referral to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts by <i>The Provincial Auditor Act</i> , and on the Public Accounts, which shall be deemed to have been permanently referred to the committee as they become available.
Examination of Provincial Auditor bills	141(3) Any bill related to the Provincial Auditor shall be committed to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts. Bills referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts shall be considered and reported in accordance with Rules for proceedings on public bills and Rules for bills specified on the Order Paper for completion.
Statutory duties	141(4) The Standing Committee on Public Accounts shall undertake any other activities as prescribed by statute.

Policy Field Committees

Subject areas of policy field committees	<p>142 Four policy field committees are established to consider matters relating to generally defined subject areas as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) <i>Standing Committee on Crown and Central Agencies</i> – portfolio to relate to the Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan and its subsidiaries, supply and services, central government agencies, liquor, gaming, and all other revenue related agencies and entities;(b) <i>Standing Committee on the Economy</i> – portfolio to relate to the areas of economic development, agriculture, environment, natural resources, rural issues, transportation, and infrastructure;(c) <i>Standing Committee on Human Services</i> – portfolio to relate to the areas of health, social services, education and labour; and(d) <i>Standing Committee on Intergovernmental Affairs and Justice</i> – portfolio relate to the areas of justice, corrections, policing, municipal, intergovernmental, inter-provincial, First Nations and Métis and northern affairs and tourism, parks, culture and sport.
Referral of annual reports to policy field committees	<p>143(1) The annual reports of each government ministry, agency, and Crown corporation, in accordance with the guidelines set out in by Rule 142, shall be deemed to be permanently referred to a policy field committee.</p>
Review of annual reports	<p>143(2) Each policy field committee may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) examine each annual report referred to it and report to the Assembly whether the report is satisfactory;(b) consider in more detail, and report to the Assembly, on each annual report it considers unsatisfactory;(c) investigate and report to the Assembly on any lateness in the tabling of annual reports;(d) if the committee so determines, consider annual reports in conjunction with the examination of estimates;(e) report to the Assembly each year whether there are any bodies which do not table annual reports in the Assembly and which should present such reports.
Referral of Provincial Auditor reports related to certain Crown corporations	<p>143(3) Reports of the Provincial Auditor, as they relate to the Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan and its subsidiaries, shall be deemed permanently referred to the Standing Committee on Crown and Central Agencies.</p>
Referral of significant transaction reports of certain Crown corporations	<p>143(4) The Minister responsible for the Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan shall provide the Standing Committee on Crown and Central Agencies a letter of notification regarding significant transactions made by the corporation or any of its subsidiaries within 90 days of the transaction having occurred. The notification shall outline the objectives of the transaction, the financial implications, a statement of any changed liabilities and the authority under which such a transaction was made.</p>
Consideration of bills by policy field committees	<p>144 Any bill referred to a policy field committee shall be considered and reported in accordance with Rules for proceedings on public bills and Rules for bills specified on the Order Paper for completion.</p>
Referral of regulations and bylaws to policy field committees	<p>145(1) Every regulation and bylaw of a professional association, and amendments thereto, filed with the Legislative Assembly pursuant to any statutory provision shall, in accordance with the guidelines set out in Rule 142, be permanently referred to a policy field committee for review.</p>

Consideration of regulations by policy field committees	<p>145(2) Policy field committees shall review regulations and all amendments to regulations in order to determine whether the special attention of the Assembly should be drawn to any regulation on any of the following grounds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the regulation imposes a charge on the public revenue not specifically provided for by statute; (b) the regulation prescribes a payment to be made by any public authority that is not specifically provided for by an Act of the Legislative Assembly; (c) the regulation may not be challenged in the courts; (d) the regulation makes unusual use of the authority provided for in the parent Act; (e) the regulation has an unexpected effect where the parent Act confers no express authority for that effect; (f) the regulation purports to have retroactive or retrospective effect where the parent statute confers no express authority to have a retroactive or retrospective effect; (g) the regulation has been insufficiently promulgated, is outside the scope of the parent Act, has not been enacted properly, or has been made without the necessary statutory authority; (h) the regulation is not clear in meaning; (i) the regulation is in any way prejudicial to the public interest.
Consideration of bylaws by policy field committees	<p>145(3) Policy field committees shall review the bylaws of professional associations and amendments thereto to determine whether or not they are in any way prejudicial to the public interest.</p>
Public hearings on regulations and bylaws	<p>145(4) Policy field committees may conduct a public hearing on any regulation or bylaw of a professional association referred to it for review.</p>
Committee to inform intention to report	<p>145(5) Policy field committees shall be required, prior to reporting that the special attention of the Assembly be drawn to any regulation or bylaw, to inform the government ministry or authority concerned of its intention so to report.</p>
Assistance of Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel for review of regulations and bylaws	<p>145(6) Policy field committees shall have the assistance of the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel in reviewing the regulations and bylaws.</p>
Examination of estimates	<p>146(1) In each session, the Estimates, Supplementary Estimates, and any Further Estimates, as laid before the Legislative Assembly for the operation of the executive branch of government, shall be deemed referred to a policy field committee in accordance with Rule 30(9) and the allocation of government ministries, agencies and Crown corporations established under Rule 138(3). This Rule does not apply to any estimate specified by the Rules for referral to the Committee of Finance.</p>
Consideration and report on estimates	<p>146(2) Each policy field committee shall consider the proposed estimates referred to it and report to the Assembly.</p>
Procedure for review of estimates	<p>146(3) The Chair shall call items of expenditure in the order they are presented and each item called shall be, without motion, considered a distinct question that shall be carried, or reduced, or negatived. This Rule does not apply when estimates are subject to the Rules for the disposal of estimates on the sitting day prior to the Completion Day.</p>
Ministers and officials to appear before committee	<p>146(4) Each policy field committee may ask for explanations from Ministers or officers relating to the items of proposed expenditure.</p>
Reporting procedure	<p>146(5) Upon completion of the examination of estimates referred to a policy field committee, the committee shall report the estimates to the Assembly, and upon concurrence in such report, the sums so approved shall be included in the final Appropriation Bill.</p>

Policy field committee inquiries	147(1) A policy field committee shall inquire into, consider and report on any matter referred to it by the Assembly.
Power to initiate inquiries	147(2) A policy field committee may, on its own initiative or at the request of a Minister, inquire into any matter concerned with the structure, organization, operation, efficiency and service delivery of any sector of public policy within its portfolio.
Inquiries ordered by Assembly to take priority	147(3) An Order of the Assembly that a policy field committee undertake an inquiry shall take priority over any other inquiry, and a policy field committee shall not inquire into any matters which are being examined by a special committee.
Deadline for completing inquiries	147(4) All inquiries must be concluded and a substantive report presented to the Assembly no later than six months after the commencement of the inquiry. The committee may request an extension of time by appeal to the Assembly or, if the Assembly is prorogued or adjourned, to the Standing Committee on House Services.
Restrictions on initiating inquiries	147(5) Inquiries may be initiated only after a session is adjourned or prorogued, or unless otherwise ordered by the Assembly.
Board to approve additional funding	147(6) Funding for the purposes of undertaking an inquiry, in addition to the committees' regular allocation, is subject to the prior approval of the Board of Internal Economy.
Additional Members participating in inquiries	148(1) Policy field committees are empowered to temporarily expand their membership to include additional Members of the Assembly for the purpose of allowing those Members to participate in an inquiry.
Duration of additional Member's participation	148(2) The duration of membership of the participating additional Member shall be set by the policy field committee, during which time the additional Member may participate in hearings and deliberations of the committee, and have all the rights of Members of committees, but may not move motions, count for quorum, or vote on any questions before the committee.
Questions before policy field committees	149(1) When the votes on any question before a committee are equally divided, the question shall be negatived.
Vote by Chair of policy field committee	149(2) The Chair of a policy field committee may vote on any question before the committee.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Appointment of special committees	150(1) By Order, the Assembly may, on Notice of Motion, authorize the appointment of special committees to meet and report on specified subjects during the term of the Legislature in which they were appointed.
Application of standing committee Rules	150(2) The mandate, powers and general provisions of standing committees shall apply to special committees.
Lists of committees appointed	151 The Clerk of the Assembly shall affix in the lobbies of the Assembly a list of the standing and special committees appointed during the Legislature.

OFFER OF MONEY TO MEMBERS

High crime and
misdemeanour

152 The offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of the Assembly for the promotion of any matter whatsoever pending or to be transacted in the Legislature is a high crime and misdemeanour, and tends to the subversion of the Constitution.

BRIBERY IN ELECTIONS

Proceedings in case of
bribery

153 If it shall appear that any person has been elected and returned a Member of this Assembly, or endeavoured so to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, the Assembly will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been willfully concerned in such bribery or other corrupt practices.

OFFICIALS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Clerk responsible for
records

154 The Clerk of the Assembly shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all papers and records of the Assembly and shall have the direction and control over all officials, clerks, and other employees, subject to such orders as he or she may, from time to time, receive from the Speaker or the Assembly.

Distributes list of
reports

155 The Clerk of the Assembly shall be responsible for the production and delivery to each Member, at the commencement of every session, a list of reports or other periodical statements which it is the duty of any official or ministry of the government or any corporate body to make to the Assembly, referring to the Act or resolution wherein the same may be ordered, and showing when the same should be made.

To employ extra
assistants

156 The Clerk of the Assembly, with the approval of the Speaker, shall at the outset of a session employ such extra assistants as may be necessary for recording and transcribing the *Debates and Proceedings*, and such others as the public business may require.

Law Clerk and
Parliamentary
Counsel:
duties of

157 It shall be the duty of the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel of the Assembly to:

- (a) revise, put marginal notes upon and print all bills, and be generally responsible for the correctness of all bills in their various stages;
- (b) revise before third reading all amendments made by any committee;
- (c) report to the Chair of the Standing Committee on Private Bills:
 - (i) any provisions in private bills which are at variance with general Acts on the subject to which such bills may relate, or with the usual provisions of private Acts on similar subjects;
 - (ii) any provisions deserving of special attention;
 - (iii) any provisions that do not appear to have been contemplated in the petition for the bill; and
 - (iv) generally in accordance with the provisions of Rules 96 and 101.
- (d) report to the Chair of any committee to which a bill (where a form of model bill has been adopted) may have been referred, any provisions which are not in accord with the model bill, or any exceptional provisions that may be proposed to be inserted in such bill;
- (e) be responsible for the printing and correctness of the annual volume of Statutes, which is to be issued within 30 days after the close of the session.

Sergeant-at-Arms
responsible for Mace
and Chamber fittings

158(1) The Sergeant-at-Arms is responsible for the safekeeping of the Mace and for the furniture and fittings of the Assembly Chamber.

Persons in custody

158(2) No stranger or any other person who has been committed, by Order of the Assembly, to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be released without an Order of the Assembly.

Duties of Sergeant-at-
Arms

158(3) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall serve all Orders of the Assembly upon those whom they may concern and is entrusted with the execution of warrants issued by the Speaker.

- Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve order and security in Legislative precinct **158(4)** The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve order in the galleries, corridors, and lobbies of the Assembly. Under the direction of the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide security for the Legislative Building and the grounds immediately surrounding the Legislative Building.
- Absence of Sergeant-at-Arms **158(5)** In case of the absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms, his or her duty shall be performed by any person appointed by the Speaker.
- Sergeant-at-Arms to direct ushers and guards **158(6)** The Sergeant-at-Arms has the direction of all ushers and guards appointed for the service of the Legislative Assembly.
- Completion of work at close of session **159** It shall be the duty of the officers of the Assembly to complete and finish the work remaining at the close of the session.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LEGISLATURE

- Management of **160** The management of the Library, including regulation of admission, Library hours, and security and preservation of the collection, is the responsibility of the Legislative Librarian, subject to such special orders as may be received from the Assembly. The Legislative Librarian shall make an Annual Report to the Assembly through the Speaker.
- Catalogue to be kept **161** A catalogue of books belonging to the Library shall be kept, and pertinent statistics relative to the collection and its utilization shall be maintained and reported in the Legislative Librarian's Annual Report.

Gregory A. Putz
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – CODE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Preamble

As Members of the Legislative Assembly we recognize that our actions have a profound impact on the lives of all Saskatchewan people. Fulfilling our obligations and discharging our duties responsibly requires a commitment to the highest ethical standards.

Statement of Commitment

To the people of this province, we owe the responsible execution of our official duties, in order to promote human and environmental welfare.

To our constituents, we owe honesty, accessibility, accountability, courtesy and understanding.

To our colleagues in this Assembly, we owe loyalty to shared principles, respect for differences, and fairness in political dealings.

We believe that the fundamental objective of public office is to serve our fellow citizens with integrity in order to improve the economic and social conditions of all Saskatchewan people.

We reject political corruption and will refuse to participate in unethical political practices which tend to undermine the democratic traditions of our province and its institutions.

Declaration of Principles

Members of this Assembly must carry out their official duties and arrange their private financial affairs in a manner that protects the public interest and enhances public confidence and trust in government and in high standards of ethical conduct in public office.

Members of this Assembly must act not only lawfully but also in a manner that will withstand the closest public scrutiny; neither the law nor this code is designed to be exhaustive, and there will be occasions on which Members will find it necessary to adopt more stringent norms of conduct in order to protect the public interest and to enhance public confidence and trust.

Every Member is individually responsible for preventing potential and actual conflicts of interest, and must arrange private financial affairs in a manner that prevents such conflicts from arising.

Members of the Assembly must carry out their official duties objectively and without consideration of personal or financial interests.

Members of the Assembly must not accept gifts, benefits or favours except for incidental gifts or customary hospitality of nominal value as provided for in legislation.

Members of the Assembly must not take personal advantage of or private benefit from information that is obtained in the course of or as a result of their official duties or positions and that is not in the public domain.

Members of the Assembly must not engage in personal conduct that exploits for private reasons their positions or authorities or that would tend to bring discredit to their offices.

Members of the Assembly must not use, or allow the use of, public property or services for personal gain.

Members of the Assembly, when leaving public office and when they have left public office, must not take improper advantage of their former office.

(Adopted June 14, 1993)

APPENDIX 3 – MULTI-MEDIA GUIDELINES

Photographs

That the taking of still photographs in the Legislative Chamber be allowed under the discretion of the Speaker, who shall announce this decision to the Assembly.

That the photographs taken can only be used by photographers on such terms and conditions as the Speaker sets out.

That photographs can be used outside the Legislative Assembly only with the approval of the Member concerned.

(Adopted April 28, 1981)

Taping Privileges

That the media be permitted to record and broadcast audio clips of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

(Adopted April 28, 1981)

Television Guidelines

That the guidelines for the television coverage of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan be as follows:

1. The proceedings in the Legislative Chamber, beginning with the Speaker's procession and Prayers until the daily adjournment of the Assembly, shall be recorded and may be broadcast including proceedings in Committees of the Whole Assembly and Committee of Finance.
2. Only the Member who is on his or her feet and has been recognized by the Speaker shall be recorded by the audio-visual cameras.
3. The shot of the Member shall be of his or her head and shoulders, or a medium close-up shot showing some of the Members who are seated on either side of the speaking Member.
4. When the Speaker is on his or her feet, the camera facing him shall be the one which will be active. This overview of the Chamber shall be the view shown when the Speaker is on his or her feet and between close-up shots of the Member speaking, or during recorded divisions in the Chamber.
5. When in Committees of the Whole Assembly or Committee of Finance, the overall view of the Chamber shall be used when the Chair is speaking or during a division in committee.
6. Head and shoulder close-ups of the Speaker or the Chair may be taken when he is giving a ruling or calling the Assembly to order.
7. "Applause" shots may be taken; however, a great deal of care must be exercised to ensure that these are in good taste and reflect the decorum of the Chamber.
8. Split-screen shots will not be permitted.
9. The audio-video editor shall produce and show on the screen the name of the Member and the name of the Member's constituency or portfolio while he or she is speaking.
10. The guidelines shall be enforced by the Speaker. Specific complaints by Members regarding the televising of the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly should be raised with the Speaker in the Speaker's Chambers. Broad reviews of the whole matter of the televising of the debates should be referred to the Standing Committee on Communication.
11. The overall philosophy behind the guidelines is that the audio and video production should be as accurate and factual as possible showing the Speaker and those Members who are speaking in the Chamber. The cameras should not dramatize or editorialize in any way.
12. The audio-video tapes which are produced by the Legislative Assembly may be shown by television stations and/or cablecasters live or by means of recordings. The broadcasts should be shown with discretion and without purposeful distortion.
13. Members of the Legislative Assembly or of the Press Gallery Association may obtain audio-video copies of the proceedings from the Legislative Assembly staff who are operating the equipment. Anyone requesting a copy of the proceedings will receive the service free of charge, but it is the responsibility of the Member or the press to provide their own audio-video tape.
14. Members can obtain copies of the audio-video tape of their own speeches in the Chamber for public consumption and can obtain and use copies of other Members' speeches if those Members give their written permission for use to the Speaker.

15. The use of the audio-video tapes of the legislative proceedings shall be forbidden during any Saskatchewan provincial election or by-election.
16. After prorogation of each session, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly shall ensure that the complete audio-visual record of the session is deposited in the Saskatchewan Archives. Access to these documents shall be in accordance with procedures established by the Legislative Assembly in consultation with the Saskatchewan Archives.

(Adopted April 28, 1981)

APPENDIX 4 – SUMMARY OF RULES THAT CONTAIN SPECIFIC DATE, TIME AND OTHER IMPORTANT REQUIREMENTS

Rule	Details	Limits/Requirements
Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne		
29(1)	Speech from the Throne	1 day
29(1)	Resumption of the debate on the speech from the Throne	1 day
29(2)	Debate on the motion for an Address in Reply to the speech from the Throne	6 sitting days
29(3)	Subamendment if moved, must be considered during the debate on the motion for an Address in Reply to the speech from the Throne	4 th sitting day of debate
29(3)	Subamendment under consideration the question must be put on the 4 th day of the debate	30 minutes before adjournment
29(4)	Address in Reply to the speech from the Throne is not subject to a subamendment on or after	4 th day of the debate
29(5)	Amendment if moved, must be considered during the debate on the motion for an Address in Reply to the speech from the Throne	5 th sitting day of the debate
29(5)	Amendment under consideration on the 5 th day of the debate, the question must be put	30 minutes before adjournment
29(6)	Address in Reply to the speech from the Throne is not subject to amendment on or after	5 th day of the debate
29(7)	The debate on the motion for an Address in Reply to the speech from the Throne must be disposed of	6 th day of the debate
29(7)	The question must be put on the 6 th day of the debate on the Throne Speech motion	30 minutes before adjournment
Appropriation Bill		
31(2)	Second and third reading and any amendments on the Appropriation Bill	1 day
31(4)	The mover of the Appropriation Bill shall be allowed to close debate on the Budget Motion and the amendment	30 minutes before adjournment
Budget Motion		
30(1)	Presentation of Budget	1 day
30(5)	Resuming debate on the Budget Motion and any amendments	5 days
30(6)	The mover of the Budget Motion shall be allowed to close debate on the Budget Motion and the amendment on the 5 th day of the said debate	30 minutes before adjournment
30(7)	Length of time the mover of the Budget Motion has to close debate	20 minutes
30(8)	Amendment and subamendment allowed on Budget Motion	1
Closure		
66(1)	Length of time to debate per Member during closure	20 minutes
66(1)	Closure motion must be decided	Before 1 a.m.
Motions and Amendments		
58(1)	Notice requirements for a motion for first reading of a bill, a motion for a resolution, order or address, or for the appointment of a committee	2 sitting days
Parliamentary calendar (exception is a new Legislature)		
3(2)	Fall period	25 days
3(3)	Spring period	40 days
3(3)(b)	Number of days before the end of session, including completion day and budget day, that the budget must be introduced	30 days
Petitions		
16(3)(a)	Period to present petitions	1 hour
16(3)(c)	Petition/Member/day	1
16(3)(d)	Petition on a subject matter per day	1
16(4)(h)	Number of original signatures required	3 minimum

Rule	Details	Limits/Requirements
Priority of Debate		
27(2)	Written request to move a Priority of Debate motion	2 hours before sitting
27(8)	Priority of Debate motion must conclude	10 minutes before adjournment
Private Bills		
91(1)	Deadline for petitions for private bills	4 th sitting day of the Spring period
91(2)	Deadline for presentation of petitions for private bills	8 th sitting day of the Spring period
91(3)	Deadline for introduction of private bill	15 th sitting day of the Spring period
92(1)	Requirements for private bills	1 petition, 2 copies of bill, \$250 for 10 pages and under and \$15 for each additional page, 450 words a page
Private Members' Day Debates		
23(1)	Number of items to be ranked in order of priority	2
23(4)	Notice of priority items tabled no later than	2:30 p.m. - Tuesdays
Private Members' Motions		
25(1)	Day of the week for Private Members' Motions	Thursday
25(2)	Notice for Private Members' Motions tabled no later than	2:30 p.m. - Tuesdays
26(1)	Number of times a Private Members' Bill and Order can be adjourned	Not more than 3 times
Privilege		
12(1)	Advise Speaker of intention to raise a question of privilege before the regular opening of the Assembly	2 hours
12(5)	Question of privilege if not concluded is called	10 minutes before adjournment
Public Bills		
86(a)	A bill that has been considered in a policy field committee then committed to a Committee of the Whole on Bills, private Members allotted time for questions and comments	2 hours
86(b)	In the situation outlined above, before yielding the floor, private Members are limited to speak	20 minutes
86(c)	Minister's responses following questions and comments	No time limit
89(1)	Suspension of a bill at the request of the opposition	3 sitting days
89(1)	Request for suspension of a bill can be made	1 time
Question Period		
19(1)	Time period for Question Period	25 minutes
Quorum		
11(1)	Number of Members required in the Assembly for quorum	15 Members
Recess		
9(3)	Recess must conclude before ordinary adjournment time	15 minutes
9(5)	Bells sound before expiration of recess	5 minutes
Reinstatement of Public Bills		
90(3)	Motion to reinstate a bill must be made during the fall period of the session	Within 5 sitting days
Remaining Budgetary Estimates		
37 (a)	Disposal of Budgetary Estimates on the day prior to the Completion Day must have been debated no less than	2 hours
37(b)	Disposal of Budgetary Estimates on the day prior to the Completion Day must have a cumulative total time for all estimates is no less than	75 hours

Rule	Details	Limits/Requirements
Remaining Specified Bills		
35(a)	Disposal of specified bills on the day prior to the Completion Day must have been debated no less than	20 hours
35(b)	Disposal of bills that are subsidiary to the passage of the budgetary estimates that remain on the day prior to the Completion Day shall be debated no less than	5 hours
Returns		
21(2)	Notice period for placing a Motion for Return	2 days
21(4)	Order for Return must be tabled	Within 180 days
Seventy-five Minute Debate		
24(1)	Day of the week for Seventy-five Minute Debate	Thursday
24(2) & 24(4)	Total length of debate	75 minutes
24(2)(a)	Debate time	65 minutes
24(2)(a)	Designated time for mover of motion	15 minutes
24(2)(a)	Designated debate time for Members (other than mover)	10 minutes
24(2)(b)	Question and comment time (follows debate period)	10 minutes
24(3)	Notice for Seventy-five Minute Debate tabled no later than	2:30 p.m. - Tuesdays
Speaker		
42(1)(a)	Deadline for informing the Clerk of candidacy for Office of the Speaker by no later than 5:00 p.m.	5 days before the election
45(4)	Deadline for unsuccessful Speaker candidates for informing the Clerk of candidacy for Deputy Speaker by no later than 5:00 p.m.	1 day before the election
Standing Committees		
121(2)	Number of Members on a standing committee	7
130(3)	At the beginning of a meeting quorum must be met	Within 15 minutes
130(3)	To obtain quorum, a meeting can be suspended	Up to 10 minutes
135(7)	Time limit for government response to a committee report	120 calendar days
143(4)	Time limit for reporting significant transactions to the Standing Committee on Crown and Central Agencies	90 days
Statements by Members		
18(1)	Time period for Statements by Members	10 minutes
18(2)	Individual member time limit	90 seconds
Written Questions		
20(1)	Notice period for Written Questions	5 days
Voting		
68	Number of Members required to request a recorded division	2 Members
69(1)(a)	On a debatable motion, division bells ring	30 minutes
69(1)(b)	On a non-debatable motion, division bells ring	10 minutes
69(2)	In a Committee of the Whole Assembly, division bells ring	10 minutes

APPENDIX 5 – SPEAKER’S COUNSEL

That the Speaker at his or her own discretion appoint a Speaker’s Legal Counsel.

(Adopted April 18, 1970)