

# Senate Rule XIV Procedure for Placing Measures Directly on the Senate Calendar

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## Summary

When a Senator introduces a bill or joint resolution, or a House-passed bill or joint resolution is received in the Senate, the measure is often referred to committee pursuant to provisions of Senate Rules XIV, XVII, and XXV. The Senate may, however, use provisions of Senate Rule XIV to bypass referral of a bill or joint resolution to a Senate committee and instead have the measure placed directly on the Senate Calendar of Business.

Although placing a bill or joint resolution directly on the calendar does not guarantee that the Senate will ever consider it, the measure is available for floor consideration, and certain procedural steps or requirements may be obviated. Such procedural steps include committee reporting or discharging a committee from a bill's consideration, and such procedural requirements include the two-day availability of a committee report.

Senate rules contain separate procedures for processing concurrent and simple resolutions, treaties, and nominations, which are not covered in this report. A Senator may also offer a germane, relevant, or nongermane amendment to a measure pending on the Senate floor in addition to or instead of introducing a bill or joint resolution. Amendments are also not covered in this report.

This report will not be updated again in the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress unless Senate procedures change.

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## Introduction

When a Senator introduces a bill or joint resolution, the measure is usually referred to committee pursuant to provisions of Senate Rules XIV, XVII, and XXV. When the House informs the Senate that it has passed a bill or joint resolution that was introduced in the House, and the Senate receives the measure, the measure is also usually referred to a Senate committee.<sup>1</sup>

Senate Rule XIV, paragraph 2, requires that bills and resolutions have three readings by title before passage and that they be read twice before being referred to committee. (The “third reading” occurs before a vote on final passage.) Although a Senator may demand (under paragraph 2) that the readings occur on three different legislative days, bills and joint resolutions may be read twice on the same day “for reference” (referral) if there is no objection (under paragraph 3). Most bills and resolutions are read twice and referred to committee on the same day that they are introduced by a Senator or received from the House.

The Senate may, however, use provisions of Rule XIV, paragraph 4, to bypass referral of a bill or joint resolution to a committee in order to have the measure placed directly on the Senate Calendar of Business. The calendar’s General Orders section lists measures eligible for Senate floor consideration.

Broadly, the two purposes of preventing the referral of a bill or joint resolution to a committee and placing it directly on the calendar are (1) to facilitate the Senate’s opportunity to consider the measure or (2) to bypass a committee’s potential inaction or, in the opinion of the measure’s sponsor, potential unwelcome action. Although placing a bill or joint resolution directly on the calendar does not guarantee that the full Senate will ever consider it, the measure is available for floor consideration. Additionally, certain procedural steps (such as committee reporting or discharging a committee from a bill’s consideration) and procedural requirements (such as the two-day availability of a committee report) may be obviated.

In this report, the terms *bill(s)* or *measure(s)* refer to bills and joint resolutions. Simple resolutions, concurrent resolutions, treaties, and presidential nominations are not subject to the Rule XIV mechanism described in this report.

## Procedure to Place a Measure Directly on the Calendar

Senate Rule XIV, paragraph 4, states that “every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second reading without being referred to a committee, *shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar*” (emphasis added).

Therefore, through objection, a bill or joint resolution after two readings is prevented from being referred to committee and is placed directly on the calendar. It is usually the majority leader (or another Senator in his stead), acting on his own or at the request of any other Senator, who objects to “further proceeding”—committee referral—on a measure.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Senate rules contain procedures for processing concurrent and simple resolutions (Rule XIV, paragraph 6), treaties (Rule XXX), and nominations (Rule XXXI), which are not covered in this report.

<sup>2</sup> Although any Senator could object to the reading of a measure to prevent its referral to committee, a Senator other than the majority leader or the sponsor of the bill or joint resolution who makes an objection is normally acting in the stead of the majority leader.

For example, this procedure was used to place S. 3168 directly on the calendar. On November 9, 2025, the presiding officer recognized Majority Leader Thune for this colloquy with the chair:

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S.3168) to appropriate funds for pay and allowances of Federal employees, contract employees, and members of the Armed Forces during a lapse in appropriations, and for other purposes.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I now ask for a second reading, and in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard. The bill will be read for the second time on the next legislative day.<sup>3</sup>

In the next edition of the Senate's Calendar of Business, this action was recorded in the section Bills and Joint Resolutions Read the First Time. The measure was pending at the desk (of the presiding officer).

Because objection had been heard to the second reading, the presiding officer recognized Majority Leader Thune the next legislative day, November 10:

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time. The senior assistant executive clerk read as follows: A bill (S. 3168) to appropriate funds for pay and allowances of Federal employees, contract employees, and members of the Armed Forces during a lapse in appropriations, and for other purposes.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.<sup>4</sup>

S. 3168 had received its second reading, but there was objection to further proceeding on referral of the bill to committee. The presiding officer, under Rule XIV, ordered that the bill be placed on the Senate Calendar. In the next Calendar of Business, S. 3168 appeared as Calendar Order No. 267 in the section General Orders, with other measures eligible for floor consideration.

This same procedure is followed to have House-passed bills and joint resolutions placed directly on the Senate Calendar.

Bills and joint resolutions are also sometimes placed on the calendar by unanimous consent.

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<sup>3</sup> Senator John Thune, "Measure Read the First Time—S. 3168," remarks in the Senate, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 171 (November 9, 2025), p. S8043.

<sup>4</sup> Senator John Thune, "Measure Placed on the Calendar—," remarks in the Senate, *Congressional Record*, daily edition, vol. 171 (November 10, 2025), p. S8113.

## **Author Information**

Christopher M. Davis  
Analyst on Congress and the Legislative Process

## **Acknowledgments**

This report was written by Michael L. Koempel, formerly a Senior Specialist on Congress at CRS. Mr. Koempel has since retired, but the listed author is available to answer questions on the report's contents.

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