



CRS Report for Congress

Points of Order, Rulings, and Appeals in the House of Representatives

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The Speaker usually does not take the initiative to prevent the House from considering proposals or taking actions that would violate the House's rules.¹ Instead, whenever a Member believes that the House's legislative procedures are being violated in some way, or are about to be violated, that Member may insist that the House's procedures be enforced by making a point of order against the alleged violation.² See [<http://www.crs.gov/products/guides/guidehome.shtml>] for more information on legislative process.³

Points of Order. A Member who wishes to make a point of order must do so at the appropriate time. For example, a point of order may be made against an amendment only after it has been read (or designated, if it does not need to be read) but before debate on the amendment has begun.⁴ Once a Member begins to explain an amendment that he or she has offered, it is too late to make a point of order against the amendment.

Sometimes a Member will *reserve* a point of order, usually against an amendment, which also allows other Members to later insist on the point of order; the Member need not state the reason for reserving the point of order. Reserving a point of order defers action on the point of order until after there has been some debate on the amendment. A

¹ What is said here about the Speaker applies equally to any Member presiding over the House as Speaker pro tempore and to any Member presiding as chairman of the Committee of the Whole. The right to make points of order described herein for Members also equally applies to Delegates and the Resident Commissioner.

² Points of order against measures may be waived in the House by unanimous consent, a special rule reported from the Rules Committee, or via suspension of the rules. See *House Practice: A Guide to the Rules, Precedents and Procedures of the House*, by Wm. Holmes Brown and Charles W. Johnson (Washington: GPO, 2003), p. 670.

³ This report was written by Stanley Bach, formerly a Senior Specialist in the Legislative Process at CRS. The listed author has updated this report in the 109th Congress and is available to respond to inquiries on the subject.

⁴ For additional information on appropriate timing for raising points of order in specific circumstances (e.g., to enforce rules against appropriations on authorizing measures), see *House Practice*, p. 49.

Member may reserve a point of order because he or she is not yet sure if a point of order lies against the amendment, or because the Member wishes to give the sponsor of the amendment an opportunity to explain it before the chair rules on the point of order. On the demand for the “regular order,” however, the Member must either make his or her point of order at that time or lose the opportunity to do so.

If a Member does make a point of order at the appropriate time, the Speaker gives that Member an opportunity to explain precisely what rule or precedent is being violated, and why. The Member whose action is in question then may respond to the point of order. The Speaker may allow other Members to speak on the point of order; if the bill manager concedes the point of order, the Speaker need not entertain debate before ruling.⁵ All debate on a point of order is at the discretion of the chair, and is only for the purpose of advising the chair on the procedural issue that the point of order raises.

Rulings. It is the responsibility of the Speaker to rule on each point of order that is made. The Speaker’s rulings are based on information and advice provided by the House parliamentarian, and reflect the House’s voluminous published precedents that document how Speakers ruled on similar questions in the past.⁶ In turn, each new ruling by the Speaker becomes a precedent on which he and his successors may rely in the future. The Speaker is not required to explain the reasons for his rulings, but he often does so whenever the procedural question at issue is complex, difficult, or controversial. If the Speaker sustains a point of order on consideration of a measure, it is recommitted to either its previous place on the relevant calendar, or to the reporting committee. If a point of order is raised and sustained against specific language in a measure, the language is struck; sustained points of order against a portion of an amendment may invalidate the entire amendment.⁷

Appeals. In most cases, any Member who disagrees with the Speaker’s ruling can challenge it and ask Members to decide by majority vote whether the House will agree to be bound by that ruling. Clause 5 of House Rule I states in part that the Speaker shall “decide all questions of order, subject to appeal by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner.” Anyone wishing to invoke this right simply stands and announces, before any other business has taken place, that he or she appeals the ruling of the Chair.

Most appeals are debatable under Rule I, but it is unusual for there to be much debate on an appeal.⁸ Debate is under the 1-hour rule in the House and under the 5-minute rules in the Committee of the Whole. However, the House can end the debate on an appeal by voting to order the previous question (or by voting to close debate, if in Committee of the

⁵ *House Practice*, p. 669.

⁶ In addition, rulings on certain budget points of order require examination of estimates supplied by the House Budget Committee, which monitors the compliance of measure with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344). For more information on budget points of order, see CRS Fact Sheet 98-876 GOV, *Congressional Budget Act Points of Order*, by Bill Heniff, Jr.

⁷ *House Practice*, p. 663.

⁸ Quite often, a motion to table the appeal is offered; the ruling is sustained if the tabling motion is adopted. *House Practice*, p. 68.

Whole). Alternately, a motion to table an appeal is in order in the House, but not in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker puts the appeal to a vote by phrasing the question in the following way: “The question is, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House [or the Committee]?” Those supporting the ruling vote “aye”; those opposing it vote “nay.”

In the House of Representatives, appeals from rulings of the chair are quite infrequent. In the 109th Congress, only eight appeals have been taken from rulings of the chair on points of order and none have been overturned. In fact, none have been overturned in a half century. At least two reasons account for the failure of the House to overturn a ruling. First, the Speaker’s rulings are based on the Parliamentarian’s advice which, in turn, is based on prior rulings on similar questions. Generally, the correctness of rulings is not in doubt. Second, most members of the majority party can be expected to support a ruling made by that party’s elected leader or another Member whom he has designated to preside.

Points of order are to be distinguished from parliamentary inquiries. Parliamentary inquiries are questions that Members pose to the Speaker about the current parliamentary situation. The Speaker’s replies to these inquiries are explanatory; they are not rulings, so they are not subject to appeal.⁹ Further, some decisions of the chair are not subject to appeal. For example, no Member can challenge the way in which the Speaker exercises his discretionary power of recognition, nor can a Member appeal the Speaker’s ruling that a proposed motion is not in order because it is dilatory.¹⁰

For additional information, see *House Practice: A Guide to the Rules, Precedents and Procedures of the House*, by Wm. Holmes Brown and Charles W. Johnson (Washington: GPO, 2003), pp. 48-50 (“Amendments”), pp. 65-69 (“Appeals”), pp. 661-674 (“Points of Order; Parliamentary Inquiries”), and pp. 823-827 (“Rules and Precedents of the House”). It is also available electronically at [http://www.gpoaccess.gov/hpractice/browse_108.html].

⁹ *House Practice*, p. 66.

¹⁰ See *House Practice*, pp. 66-67, for other examples of chair decisions not subject to appeal.