



## **LEX CURIATORUM: On contempt for the Senate**

### *Standing Operating Procedure*

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- I. Any senator or citizen with magisterial status may be in contempt of the senate if they:
  - a. Disregard policies governing orderly conduct of senate meetings
  - b. Disregard the dignity and honor of the senate
- II. A motion calling for a senator or citizen to be considered for contempt of the senate may be issued by the princeps senatus, or presiding magistrate of the senate meeting
  - a. This motion must be issued during a meeting of the senate
  - b. This motion may be introduced at any time during a senate meeting and does not require addition to the formal agenda if the senate meeting in question
- III. After issuing a motion for consideration of contempt of the senate the motion is to be immediately voted upon within the senate
  - a. If the senate is in the debate phase the vote on contempt may take place while the debate phase continues
  - b. The motion passes with 2/3 majority support of the senate
- IV. When a motion declaring contempt of the senate is passed the senatus princeps is to issue any combination of the following penalties:
  - a. Suspension of the citizen in contempt from the remainder of the senate meeting
  - b. A written warning
  - c. A written recommendation that censors revoke membership to the senate or magisterial status within the senate
  - d. A written recommendation to the praetors to issue legal proceedings against the citizen in question
- V. If the citizen removed from a senate meeting for contempt was the presiding magistrate of the meeting in question, then the most senior elected magistrate present becomes responsible for continuation of the senate meeting
- VI. In order for committees to amend or rescind this standing operating procedure (lex) the advisory committee (senate), and century committee (Comitia Centuriata) must pass a majority resolution to this effect.