

Chapter 6
Disposition of Legislation after Passage

Part 1
Certifying and Enrolling the Legislation

JR4-6-101 Certification and signature.

- (1)
- (a) When a piece of Senate legislation has passed both houses, the secretary of the Senate shall certify its final passage by identifying:
 - (i) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;
 - (ii) the number of senators voting for and against the legislation;
 - (iii) the number of senators absent for the vote;
 - (iv) the date that the legislation passed the House;
 - (v) the number of representatives voting for and against the legislation; and
 - (vi) the number of representatives absent for the vote.
 - (b) When a piece of House legislation has passed both houses, the chief clerk of the House shall certify its final passage by identifying:
 - (i) the date that the legislation passed the House;
 - (ii) the number of representatives voting for and against the legislation;
 - (iii) the number of representatives absent for the vote;
 - (iv) the date that the legislation passed the Senate;
 - (v) the number of senators voting for and against the legislation; and
 - (vi) the number of senators absent for the vote.
- (2)
- (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), within one legislative day of final passage, each piece of legislation shall be signed:
 - (i) first by the presiding officer of the house in which it was last voted upon; and
 - (ii) second, by the presiding officer of the other house.
 - (b) Within five days following the adjournment sine die of a legislative session, each piece of legislation passed on the final day of that legislative session shall be signed:
 - (i) first by the presiding officer of the house in which it was last voted upon; and
 - (ii) second, by the presiding officer of the other house.
 - (c) Unless the session has adjourned sine die, the secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall note in the journal that the legislation was signed by the presiding officer.

JR4-6-102 Enrollment and transmittal of legislation to the governor.

- (1)
- (a) After a piece of legislation that has passed both houses has been signed by the presiding officers, the secretary or chief clerk shall deliver it to the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.
 - (b) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
 - (i) examine and enroll the legislation;
 - (ii) correct any technical errors as provided by Utah Code Section 36-12-12; and
 - (iii) transmit a copy of the enrolled legislation to:
 - (A) the secretary of the Senate for legislation originating in the Senate; and

- (B) the chief clerk of the House for legislation originating in the House.
- (2) When enrolling the legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:
- (a) include the name of the House floor sponsor for Senate legislation under the heading "House Sponsor:"; or
 - (b) include the name of the Senate floor sponsor for House legislation under the heading "Senate Sponsor:".
- (3) The secretary of the Senate or chief clerk of the House shall:
- (a) certify each enrolled piece of legislation;
 - (b) ensure that a copy of the enrolled legislation is:
 - (i) transmitted to the governor;
 - (ii) filed with the secretary or chief clerk;
 - (iii) transmitted to the chief sponsor upon request; and
 - (iv) transmitted to the Office of Legislative Printing.

JR4-6-103 Legislative general counsel to correct certain technical errors.

The legislative general counsel may correct technical errors in the code in preparing the database for publication.

Part 2
Recalling Legislation After Passage

JR4-6-201 Recalling legislation before it is signed by the speaker and president.

Legislation in the possession of the other house or the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may be recalled by a motion and a constitutional majority vote from the members of both houses.

JR4-6-202 Recalling legislation from the governor.

When a bill has passed both houses of the Legislature, been signed by the presiding officers, been enrolled, and has been sent to the governor for his approval, it can be recalled only if:

- (1) a joint resolution requesting that the governor return the legislation is passed by a constitutional majority vote of both houses; and
- (2) the governor elects to return it.