HB0144S01 compared with HB0144

{deleted text} shows text that was in HB0144 but was deleted in HB0144S01.

inserted text shows text that was not in HB0144 but was inserted into HB0144S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative Craig Hall proposes the following substitute bill:

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE QUALIFICATIONS

2017 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Craig Hall

Senate Sponsor:

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill establishes qualifications for an individual to serve as an administrative law judge.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- requires an individual to have a law degree in order to serve as an administrative law judge; and
- exempts current administrative law judges from the requirement to be a law school graduate.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

HB0144S01 compared with HB0144

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

ENACTS:

67-19e-103.5, Utah Code Annotated 1953

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. Section **67-19e-103.5** is enacted to read:

67-19e-103.5. Qualifications of administrative law judges.

- (1) In order to serve as an administrative law judge, an individual shall have a degree from a law school that qualifies the individual to apply for admission to a bar in any state.
- (2) An individual employed as an administrative law judge as of May 9, {2016}2017, who does not meet the qualification in Subsection (1) may continue in the administrative law judge position until the individual resigns, retires, or is removed from the position.

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Legislative Review Note

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel}