

Joint Rules Resolution - Legislative Process Amendments

2025 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: James A. Dunnigan

Senate Sponsor: Lincoln Fillmore

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This joint rules resolution modifies legislative processes and procedures.

Highlighted Provisions:

This resolution:

- defines terms;
- removes the requirement that the Senate and House Rules committees meet annually to review joint rules;
- addresses the process to direct a roll call vote during an electronic meeting;
- modifies legislative staff offices' reporting requirement related to performance measures;
- requires the Executive Appropriations Committee to meet annually to approve legislative staff offices' budgets and certify the Legislature's budget to the governor;
- addresses the right of legislators to attend joint committee meetings, subject to certain restrictions;
- modifies specific bill format requirements;
- clarifies how requests for legislation, priority request designations, and legislation are treated when the chief sponsor is:
 - unable to serve in the next annual general session; or
 - elected or appointed to serve in the opposite chamber;
- addresses the circumstances under which the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel removes a committee note;
- clarifies the order in which the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel numbers legislation;
- clarifies the days of the week the Senate and House give preference for the other chamber's legislation;

- prohibits transferring sponsorship on legislation more than twice;
- modifies the consideration of an amendment or substitute legislation made in the other chamber;
- modifies deadlines related to the passage of the final appropriations bill and fiscal note bills;
- clarifies reimbursement procedures related to legislative travel;
- requires that when a legislative committee creates a subcommittee, the members must include at least one senator and one representative;
- authorizes the chairs of the Legislative Process Committee and the Rules Review and General Oversight Committee to independently open a committee bill file, subject to certain requirements;
- prohibits the chief sponsor of a committee bill from altering the bill before the bill is numbered for introduction, except altering to make a technical correction; and
- makes technical and conforming changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

Other Special Clauses:

None

Legislative Rules Affected:

AMENDS:

JR1-1-102

JR1-1-104

JR1-4-402

JR1-4-602

JR3-2-402

JR4-1-101

JR4-1-202

JR4-1-401

JR4-2-101

JR4-2-103

JR4-2-201

JR4-2-202

JR4-2-203

JR4-2-401

62 **JR4-2-501**
63 **JR4-3-102**
64 **JR4-3-105**
65 **JR4-3-108**
66 **JR4-4-101**
67 **JR4-4-203**
68 **JR5-2-101**
69 **JR5-2-102**
70 **JR5-2-103**
71 **JR5-4-101**
72 **JR7-1-101**
73 **JR7-1-410**
74 **JR7-1-411**
75 **JR7-1-601.5**
76 **JR7-1-602**
77 **JR7-1-610**

78 ENACTS:

79 **JR3-2-710**

80 REPEALS AND REENACTS:

81 **JR4-2-102**

82

83 *Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

84 Section 1. **JR1-1-102** is amended to read:

85 **JR1-1-102 . Adoption of legislative rules.**

86 (1)[(a)] At the beginning of each legislative session, the Legislature shall adopt Joint

87 Rules by a constitutional two-thirds vote of all senators and representatives.

88 [(b)] (2) Except as provided in Subsection [(1)(e)] (3), after the initial adoption of Joint

89 Rules, the Legislature may adopt additional Joint Rules or amend or repeal existing Joint

90 Rules by a constitutional majority vote.

91 [(e)] (3) The Legislature may adopt or amend a Joint Rule that includes a voting

92 requirement of more than a constitutional majority only by a constitutional two-thirds

93 vote of all senators and representatives.

94 [(2) The Senate and House Rules Committees shall:]

95 [(a) meet before each annual general session of the Legislature convenes;]

96 ~~[(b) review Joint Rules; and]~~

97 ~~[(e) recommend to the Legislature any modifications that they consider necessary.]~~

98 Section 2. **JR1-1-104** is amended to read:

99 **JR1-1-104 . Single chamber's authority to suspend Joint Rules.**

100 (1) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a single chamber may not suspend a Joint Rule.

101 (2) A single chamber may suspend by motion and majority vote one or more of the
102 following rules:

103 (a) JR2-1-103;

104 (b) JR4-3-103(2);

105 (c) JR4-3-105;

106 (d) JR4-3-302;

107 (e) ~~[JR4-4-101(2)(b)]~~ JR4-4-101(3)(b);

108 (f) JR4-4-201; or

109 (g) JR4-4-202.

110 (3) A motion and vote under Subsection (2) is valid only if the legislator making the motion
111 identifies in the motion each rule the legislator intends to suspend.

112 Section 3. **JR1-4-402** is amended to read:

113 **JR1-4-402 . Meeting format and participation -- Electronic meeting policy.**

114 (1) In accordance with this part and Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public
115 Meetings Act, a legislative public body may convene and conduct a meeting of the
116 legislative public body as an electronic meeting, subject to budget, public policy, and
117 logistical considerations.

118 (2)(a) Except as allowed under this rule, a member of a legislative public body who
119 attends a meeting of the legislative public body, including an electronic meeting,
120 shall attend the meeting in person.

121 (b) A member of a legislative public body may attend an electronic meeting of the
122 legislative public body by electronic means only if the member:

123 (i) has a specified reason; and

124 (ii) informs:

125 (A) the presiding officer or the presiding officer's designee; or

126 (B) the chair or the chair's designee.

127 (c) A legislative public body shall provide a description of how to electronically connect
128 to an electronic meeting:

129 (i) to each member authorized to attend the meeting by electronic means under

- 130 Subsection (2)(b); and
- 131 (ii)(A) 24 hours before the meeting is scheduled to begin; or
- 132 (B) if it is impracticable to comply with the 24-hour requirement in Subsection
- 133 (2)(c)(ii)(A), as soon as possible before the meeting begins.
- 134 (3) The presiding officer or the chair of a legislative public body shall conduct an electronic
- 135 meeting of the legislative public body from the anchor location.
- 136 (4) When a legislative public body convenes an electronic meeting, a member of the
- 137 legislative public body is considered present for all purposes, including determining a
- 138 quorum, only if the member is:
- 139 (a) present in person at the anchor location; or
- 140 (b) participating in the meeting by electronic means.
- 141 (5) When a member of a legislative public body attends a meeting of the legislative public
- 142 body by electronic means in accordance with this part, the member shall ensure that:
- 143 (a) if participating via video conference, the member's attire and appearance are
- 144 consistent with the attire and appearance that would be expected if the member were
- 145 attending the meeting in person; and
- 146 (b) the member's location:
- 147 (i) reflects the dignity of the meeting, particularly if the member is attending via
- 148 video conference; and
- 149 (ii) is free from any sight or noise that:
- 150 (A) can be seen or heard by others during the meeting; and
- 151 (B) is extraneous, distracting, disruptive, or inappropriate.
- 152 (6) A member of a legislative public body may not attend a meeting by electronic means
- 153 while engaging in any activity that would be abnormal or prohibited if the member were
- 154 attending the meeting in person, including operating a motor vehicle.
- 155 (7) In accordance with Utah Code Section 52-4-207[-] :
- 156 (a) a legislative public body that convenes and conducts an electronic meeting may
- 157 provide a means by which members of the public who are not physically present at
- 158 the anchor location may attend the meeting by electronic means; and
- 159 (b) a chair, or a legislative body by majority vote, may direct a roll call vote during an
- 160 electronic meeting.
- 161 (8) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this rule:
- 162 (a) any member of a legislative public body may attend an emergency electronic meeting
- 163 by electronic means; and

- (b) the presiding officer or the chair of a legislative public body may conduct an emergency electronic meeting of the legislative public body remotely by electronic means.

Section 4. **JR1-4-602** is amended to read:

JR1-4-602 . Performance reporting.

Each legislative office shall:

- (1) develop performance measures to include in an appropriations act for each fiscal year; and
- (2) annually submit to the [~~Subcommittee on Oversight created in Utah Code Section 36-12-8.1~~] Legislative Management Committee created in Utah Code Section 36-12-6 a report that contains:
 - (a) any recommendations for legislative changes for the next fiscal year to the office's previously adopted performance measures; and
 - (b) the final status of the office's performance measures included in the appropriations act for the fiscal year ending the previous June 30.

Section 5. **JR3-2-402** is amended to read:

JR3-2-402 . Executive appropriations -- Duties -- Base budgets.

- (1)(a) The Executive Appropriations Committee shall meet no later than the third Wednesday in December to:
 - (i) direct staff as to what revenue estimate to use in preparing budget recommendations, to include a forecast for federal fund receipts;
 - (ii) consider treating above-trend revenue growth as one-time revenue for major tax types and for federal funds;
 - (iii) hear a report on the historical, current, and anticipated status of the following:
 - (A) debt;
 - (B) long term liabilities;
 - (C) contingent liabilities;
 - (D) General Fund borrowing;
 - (E) reserves;
 - (F) fund balances;
 - (G) nonlapsing appropriation balances;
 - (H) cash funded infrastructure investment; and
 - (I) changes in federal funds paid to the state;
 - (iv) hear a report on:

- 198 (A) the next fiscal year base budget appropriation for Medicaid accountable care
199 organizations according to Utah Code Section 26B-3-203;
- 200 (B) an explanation of program funding needs;
- 201 (C) estimates of overall medical inflation in the state; and
- 202 (D) mandated program changes and their estimated cost impact on Medicaid
203 accountable care organizations;
- 204 (v) decide whether to set aside special allocations for the end of the session, including
205 allocations:
- 206 (A) to address any anticipated reduction in the amount of federal funds paid to the
207 state; and
- 208 (B) of one-time revenue to pay down debt and other liabilities;
- 209 (vi)(A) hear a report on construction inflation and the ongoing operation and
210 maintenance costs of any capital development project requested by an
211 institution under Utah Code Section 53B-2a-117 or 53B-22-204; and
- 212 (B) in response to the report described in Subsection (1)(a)(vi)(A), decide whether
213 to adjust the next fiscal year base budget or set aside special allocations for the
214 end of the session;
- 215 (vii) decide whether to set aside special allocations for legislation that will reduce
216 taxes, including legislation that will reduce one or more tax rates;
- 217 (viii) subject to Subsection (1)(c), unless waived by majority vote, if the amortization
218 rate as defined in Utah Code Section 49-11-102 for the new fiscal year is less than
219 the amortization rate for the preceding fiscal year, set aside an amount equal to the
220 value of the reduction in the amortization rate;
- 221 (ix) approve the appropriate amount for each subcommittee to use in preparing its
222 budget;
- 223 (x) set a budget figure; and
- 224 (xi) adopt a base budget in accordance with Subsection (1)(b) and direct the
225 legislative fiscal analyst to prepare one or more appropriations acts appropriating
226 one or more base budgets for the next fiscal year.
- 227 (b) In a base budget adopted under Subsection (1)(a), the Executive Appropriations
228 Committee shall set appropriations from the General Fund, the Income Tax Fund,
229 and the Uniform School Fund as follows:
- 230 (i) if the next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates set under Subsection (1)(a)(i) are
231 equal to or greater than the current fiscal year ongoing appropriations, the new

- 232 fiscal year base budget is not changed;
- 233 (ii) if the next fiscal year ongoing revenue estimates set under Subsection (1)(a)(i) are
- 234 less than the current fiscal year ongoing appropriations, the new fiscal year base
- 235 budget is reduced by the same percentage that projected next fiscal year ongoing
- 236 revenue estimates are lower than the total of current fiscal year ongoing
- 237 appropriations;
- 238 (iii) in making a reduction under Subsection (1)(b)(ii), appropriated debt service shall
- 239 not be reduced, and other ongoing appropriations shall be reduced, in an amount
- 240 sufficient to make the total ongoing appropriations, including the unadjusted debt
- 241 service, equal to the percentage calculated under Subsection (1)(b)(ii); and
- 242 (iv) the new fiscal year base budget shall include an appropriation to the Department
- 243 of Health and Human Services for Medicaid accountable care organizations in the
- 244 amount required by Utah Code Section 26B-3-203.
- 245 (c)(i) The Executive Appropriations Committee shall:
- 246 (A) comply with the set aside requirement described in Subsection (1)(a)(vii)
- 247 using money from the General Fund, Income Tax Fund, and Uniform School
- 248 Fund;
- 249 (B) accumulate money set aside under Subsection (1)(a)(vii) across fiscal years;
- 250 and
- 251 (C) when the total amount set aside under Subsection (1)(a)(vii), including any
- 252 amount to be set aside in the new fiscal year, equals or exceeds the cost of a
- 253 0.50% increase in benefitted state employee salaries for the new fiscal year,
- 254 include in the base budget an increase in benefitted state employee salaries
- 255 equal to the total set aside amount.
- 256 (ii) The Executive Appropriations Committee may waive or modify a requirement
- 257 described in Subsection (1)(c)(i) by majority vote.
- 258 (d) The chairs of each joint appropriations subcommittee are invited to attend [~~this~~
- 259 ~~meeting~~] the meeting described in this Subsection (1).
- 260 (2) All proposed budget items shall be submitted to one of the subcommittees named in
- 261 JR3-2-302 for consideration and recommendation.
- 262 (3)(a) After receiving and reviewing subcommittee reports, the Executive
- 263 Appropriations Committee may refer the report back to a joint appropriations
- 264 subcommittee with any guidelines the Executive Appropriations Committee
- 265 considers necessary to assist the subcommittee in producing a balanced budget.

(b) The subcommittee shall meet to review the new guidelines and report the adjustments to the chairs of the Executive Appropriations Committee as soon as possible.

(4)(a) After receiving the reports, the Executive Appropriations Committee chairs will report them to the Executive Appropriations Committee.

(b) The Executive Appropriations Committee shall:

(i) make any further adjustments necessary to balance the budget; and

(ii) complete all decisions necessary to draft the final appropriations bills no later than the last Friday before the 45th day of the annual general session.

(5) No later than December 1 of each calendar year, the Executive Appropriations Committee shall:

(a) review the budget for the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, the Office of the Legislative Auditor General, and the Office of Legislative Services; and

(b) certify the Legislature's budget to the governor in accordance with Utah Code Section 63J-1-201.

Section 6. **JR3-2-710** is enacted to read:

JR3-2-710 . Right of legislators to attend appropriations committee meetings.

(1) Any member of the Legislature may:

(a) attend any meeting of an appropriations committee or subcommittee, unless the meeting is closed in accordance with Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public Meetings Act; and

(b) if recognized by the chair during a portion of the meeting when public comment is permitted, present the legislator's views on the subject under consideration.

(2) A legislator who attends a meeting of an appropriations committee or subcommittee of which the legislator is not a member may not:

(a) make a motion; or

(b) vote.

Section 7. **JR4-1-101** is amended to read:

JR4-1-101 . Definitions.

As used in this title:

(1) "Bill" means legislation introduced for consideration by the Legislature that does any, some, or all of the following to Utah statutes:

(a) amends;

(b) enacts;

(c) repeals;

(d) repeals and reenacts; or

(e) renumbers and amends.

(2) "Boldface" means the brief descriptive summary of the contents of a statutory section prepared by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel that is printed for each title, chapter, part, and section of the Utah Code.

(3) "Concurrent resolution" means a written proposal of the Legislature and governor, which, to be approved, must be passed by both chambers of the Legislature and concurred to by the governor.

(4) "Constitutional joint resolution" means a joint resolution proposing to amend, enact, or repeal portions of the Utah Constitution which, to be approved for submission to the voters, must be passed by a two-thirds vote of both chambers of the Legislature.

(5) "Drafting instructions" means:

(a) specific information concerning the change or addition to law or policy that a legislator intends to propose through legislation; or

(b) a specific situation or concern that a legislator intends to address through legislation.

(6) "House resolution" means a written proposal of the House of Representatives which, to be approved, must be passed by the House of Representatives.

(7) "Joint resolution" means a written proposal of the Legislature which, to be approved, must be passed by both chambers of the Legislature, including a constitutional joint resolution.

(8) "Laws of Utah" means all of the laws currently in effect in Utah.

(9) "Legislation" means a bill or resolution introduced for consideration by the Legislature.

(10) "Legislative sponsor" means:

(a) the chief sponsor under JR4-2-103; or

(b) the legislator designated by the chief sponsor to be the opposite chamber floor sponsor.

~~[(10)]~~ (11) "Request for legislation" means a formal request from a legislator or an authorized legislative committee that the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel prepare a bill or resolution.

~~[(11)]~~ (12) "Resolution" includes a joint resolution, concurrent resolution, House resolution, and Senate resolution.

~~[(12)]~~ (13) "Senate resolution" means a written proposal of the Senate which, to be

approved, must be passed by the Senate.

~~[(13)]~~ (14) "Statute" means a law that has met the constitutional requirements for enactment.

~~[(14)]~~ (15) "Statutory section" means the unique unit of the laws of Utah that is identified by a title, chapter, and section number.

Section 8. **JR4-1-202** is amended to read:

JR4-1-202 . Specific bill format requirements.

(1) Each bill shall contain:

(a) a designation containing the information required by Subsection (2);

(b) a short title, which provides a short ~~[common-]~~description of the bill;

(c) the year and type of legislative session in which the bill is to be introduced;

(d) the phrase "State of Utah";

(e) the sponsor's name, after the heading "Chief Sponsor:";

(f) if the bill is a House bill that has passed third reading in the House, the Senate sponsor's name after the heading "Senate Sponsor:";

(g) if the bill is a Senate bill that has passed third reading in the Senate, the House sponsor's name after the heading "House Sponsor:";

(h) a long title, which includes:

(i) a brief general description of the subject matter in the bill;

(ii) a list of the bill's key provisions;

~~[(ii)]~~ (iii) a list of each section of the Utah Code affected by the bill, which cites by statute number those statutes that the bill proposes be amended, enacted, repealed and reenacted, renumbered and amended, and repealed; and

~~[(iii)]~~ (iv) for bills that contain an appropriation, the sum proposed to be appropriated by the bill unless the bill is an appropriation bill or supplemental appropriation bill whose single subject is the appropriation of money;

(i) an enacting clause in the following form: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:"; and

(j) the subject matter, given in one or more sections.

(2) The designation shall be a heading that identifies the bill by ~~[its]~~ the bill's chamber of introduction and by unique number assigned to ~~[it]~~ the bill by the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel and shall be in the following form: "S.B." or "H.B." followed by the number assigned to the bill.

(3) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall draft a bill's short title and long title described in Subsection (1) using language that:

- (a) accurately and objectively describes the bill's contents; and
(b) does not explicitly or implicitly advocate for one or more of the bill's policy objectives.

Section 9. **JR4-1-401** is amended to read:

Part 4. Amendments

JR4-1-401 . Requesting amendments -- Identifying adopted amendments in context.

(1)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b):

- (i) only a senator may request an amendment for introduction in a Senate standing committee or on the Senate floor; and
(ii) only a representative may request an amendment for introduction in a House standing committee or on the House floor.

(b) A legislative sponsor of the legislation may request an amendment for introduction in a Senate or House standing committee, regardless of whether the legislator is a senator or a representative.

~~[(1)]~~ (2) When a Senate committee or floor amendment is adopted in the Senate, the Senate amendment shall be noted in the legislation with additional spacing and markers indicating the beginning and ending of the adopted Senate amendment.

~~[(2)]~~ (3) When a House committee or floor amendment is adopted in the House, the House amendment shall be noted in the legislation with additional spacing and markers indicating the beginning and ending of the adopted House amendment.

~~[(3)(a) Notwithstanding JR4-1-201, and except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), when an additional section from the Utah Code is added to a bill by amendment:]~~

~~[(i) all of the language in the section that is to be repealed must appear between brackets with the letters struck through; and]~~

~~[(ii) all of the new language in the section that is proposed to be enacted by the bill must be underlined.]~~

~~[(b) If the additional section added to the bill by amendment is to be repealed, the text of the repealed section need not be included.]~~

Section 10. **JR4-2-101** is amended to read:

JR4-2-101 . Requests for legislation -- Timing.

(1) As used in this rule, "appointed legislator" means:

- (a) an incumbent legislator appointed to replace another legislator who resigns or is unable to serve; or

- 402 (b) an individual appointed to replace a legislator who resigns or is unable to serve.
403 (2)(a) A legislator wishing to introduce a bill or resolution shall file a request for
404 legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel within the
405 time limits established by this rule.
- 406 (b) The request for legislation shall:
- 407 (i) designate the chief sponsor, who is knowledgeable about and responsible for
408 providing pertinent information as the legislation is drafted; and
409 (ii) include drafting instructions for the legislation.
- 410 (c)(i)(A) The chief sponsor may modify the drafting instructions provided in
411 accordance with Subsection [~~(1)(b)(ii)~~] (2)(b)(ii) only if the modified drafting
412 instructions do not deviate from the core subject matter of the original drafting
413 instructions.
- 414 (B) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall apply the
415 standard described in Subsection [~~(1)(c)(i)(A)~~] (2)(c)(i)(A) in a manner that
416 favors the chief sponsor.
- 417 (ii) If the chief sponsor wishes to modify the drafting instructions in a manner
418 prohibited under Subsection [~~(1)(c)(i)~~] (2)(c)(i), the chief sponsor shall file a new,
419 separate request for legislation in accordance with this rule.
- 420 [~~(2)~~] (3)(a) Any legislator may file a request for legislation beginning 60 days after the
421 Legislature adjourns its annual general session sine die.
- 422 (b) A legislator-elect may file a request for legislation beginning on:
- 423 (i) the day after:
- 424 (A) [-] for a single county race, the date on which the county election canvass is
425 completed; or
- 426 (B) for a multi-county race, the date on which the statewide election canvass is
427 completed; or
- 428 (ii) if the legislator-elect's election results have not been finalized as of the canvass
429 date, the day after the date the election results for the legislator-elect's race are
430 finalized.
- 431 (c)(i) An incumbent legislator may not file any requests for legislation as of the date
432 that the legislator:
- 433 (A) fails to file to run for election to a seat in the Legislature;
- 434 (B) is ineligible to be included on the ballot for the election in which the legislator
435 would have sought an additional term; or

- 436 (C) fails to win reelection and the legislator's opponent is eligible to file a request
437 for legislation under Subsection [(2)(b)] (3)(b).
- 438 (ii) Subsection [(2)(e)(i)] (3)(c)(i) does not apply to a request for legislation for:
439 (A) a general session that occurs while the legislator is in office; or
440 (B) a special session that occurs while the legislator is in office.
- 441 [(d)(i) If, for any reason, a legislator who filed a request for legislation is unavailable
442 to serve in the next annual general session, the former legislator may seek another
443 legislator to assume sponsorship of each request for legislation filed by the
444 legislator who is unavailable to serve.]
- 445 [(ii) If the former legislator is unable to find another legislator to sponsor the
446 legislation within 30 days, the Office of Legislative Research and General
447 Counsel shall abandon each request for legislation from the legislator who is
448 unavailable to serve.]
- 449 [(e)] (d)(i) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(e), if a legislator who filed a request
450 for legislation is unable to serve in the next annual general session for any reason,
451 the former legislator may seek another legislator to assume sponsorship of the
452 former legislator's legislation.
- 453 (ii) If a former legislator is unable to find another legislator to assume sponsorship
454 under Subsection (3)(d)(i), the Office of Legislative Research and General
455 Counsel shall abandon each request the earlier of:
- 456 (A) 30 days after the day on which the former legislator is unable to serve; or
457 (B) noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.
- 458 (iii) The 30-day time period described in Subsection (3)(d)(ii)(A) begins the day on
459 which a former legislator no longer holds the former legislator's seat.
- 460 (e)(i) If a legislator dies while in office and is the chief sponsor of one or more
461 requests for legislation or pieces of legislation, the individual appointed to the
462 legislator's seat may assume sponsorship of each request for legislation or piece of
463 legislation.
- 464 (ii) If the individual appointed to the legislator's seat chooses not to assume
465 sponsorship of one or more of the legislator's requests for legislation or pieces of
466 legislation, the following individual shall seek another legislator to assume
467 sponsorship of each request for legislation or piece of legislation:
- 468 (A) if the legislator was a member of the House majority caucus, the House
469 majority leader;

- 470 (B) if the legislator was a member of the House minority caucus, the House
471 minority leader;
- 472 (C) if the legislator was a member of the Senate majority caucus, the Senate
473 majority leader; or
- 474 (D) if the legislator was a member of the Senate minority caucus, the Senate
475 minority leader.
- 476 (iii) If the individual described in Subsection [~~(2)(e)(ii)~~] (3)(e)(ii) does not find a new
477 sponsor:
- 478 (A) [-]for a request for legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General
479 Counsel shall abandon the request for legislation; and
- 480 (B) for legislation, the legislation shall be returned to the originating chamber and
481 filed.
- 482 (f)(i) A legislator-elect who is an incumbent legislator may retain any requests for
483 legislation the legislator-elect filed before the date described in Subsection (3)(b).
- 484 (ii) An appointed legislator who is an incumbent legislator may retain any requests
485 for legislation the appointed legislator filed before assuming the seat to which the
486 legislator is appointed.
- 487 [~~(3)~~] (4)(a) Except as provided in Subsection [~~(3)(e)~~] (4)(c), a legislator may not file a
488 request for legislation with the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel
489 after noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.
- 490 (b) On the 11th day of the annual general session, the Office of Legislative Research and
491 General Counsel shall make public on the Legislature's website the short title and
492 sponsor of each request for legislation, unless the sponsor abandons the request for
493 legislation before noon on the 11th day of the annual general session.
- 494 (c)(i) After the 11th day of the annual general session, a legislator may file a request
495 for legislation only if:
- 496 (A) for House legislation, the representative makes a motion to request legislation
497 for drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional
498 majority of the House; or
- 499 (B) for Senate legislation, the senator makes a motion to request legislation for
500 drafting and introduction and that motion is approved by a constitutional
501 majority vote of the Senate.
- 502 (ii) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall make public on the
503 Legislature's website the short title and sponsor of each request for legislation

described in this Subsection [(3)(e)] (4)(c).

[(4)] (5) After a request for legislation is abandoned, a legislator may not revive the request for legislation.

[(5)] (6) A legislator wishing to obtain funding for a project, program, or entity, when that funding request does not require that a statute be enacted, repealed, or amended, may not file a request for legislation but instead shall file a request for appropriation by following the procedures and requirements of JR3-2-701.

Section 11. **JR4-2-102** is repealed and reenacted to read:

JR4-2-102 . Drafting and prioritizing legislation.

(1) As used in this rule, "appointed legislator" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-2-101.

(2) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:

(a) draft requests for legislation on a first-in, first-out basis, except for legislation that is prioritized under the provisions of this rule; and

(b) when sufficient drafting information is available, draft the following requests for legislation before other requests for legislation, in the following order of priority:

(i) a committee bill, as that term is defined in JR7-1-101; and

(ii) a request for legislation designated as a priority request in accordance with this rule.

(3)(a) Beginning the first day on which a legislator may file a request for legislation under JR4-2-101:

(i) a representative may designate up to four requests for legislation as priority requests, as follows:

(A) priority request one on or before November 15, or the following regular business day if November 15 falls on a weekend or a holiday;

(B) priority request two on the first Thursday in December, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday;

(C) priority request three on or before the first Thursday in January, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday; and

(D) priority request four on or before the first Thursday of the annual general session; and

(ii) a senator may designate up to five requests for legislation as priority requests, as follows:

(A) priority requests one and two on or before November 15, or the following

- 538 regular business day if November 15 falls on a weekend or a holiday;
539 (B) priority request three on the first Thursday in December, or the following
540 business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday;
541 (C) priority request four on or before the first Thursday in January, or the
542 following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday; and
543 (D) priority request five on or before the first Thursday of the annual general
544 session.
- 545 (b)(i) A legislator who fails to make a priority request on or before a deadline loses
546 that priority request.
- 547 (ii) Subsection (3)(b)(i) does not prohibit a legislator from using any remaining
548 priority requests that are associated with a later deadline, if available.
- 549 (4) A legislator may not:
- 550 (a) revoke a priority designation once the priority has been requested;
551 (b) transfer a priority designation to another of the legislator's request for legislation; or
552 (c) except as provided in Subsection (7), transfer a priority designation to another
553 legislator.
- 554 (5)(a)(i) A representative-elect who is not an incumbent legislator may designate up
555 to four priority requests as follows:
- 556 (A) priority requests one and two on or before the first Thursday in December, or
557 the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday; and
558 (B) priority requests three and four in accordance with Subsections (3)(a)(i)(C)
559 and (D), respectively.
- 560 (ii) A representative-elect who is an incumbent senator may designate up to four
561 priority requests in accordance with the deadlines for representatives described in
562 Subsection (3)(a)(i).
- 563 (b)(i) A senator-elect who is not an incumbent legislator may designate up to five
564 priority requests as follows:
- 565 (A) priority requests one, two, and three on or before the first Thursday in
566 December, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a
567 holiday; and
568 (B) priority requests four and five in accordance with Subsections (3)(a)(ii)(C)
569 and (D), respectively.
- 570 (ii) A senator-elect who is an incumbent representative may designate up to five
571 priority requests as follows:

(A) priority request one in accordance with Subsection (3)(a)(ii)(A);

(B) priority requests two and three on or before the first Thursday in December, or the following business day if the first Thursday falls on a holiday; and

(C) priority requests four and five in accordance with Subsections (3)(a)(ii)(C) and (D), respectively.

(6)(a) An appointed legislator may:

(i) if the appointed legislator is a representative, designate up to four requests for legislation as priority requests, less the number of priority requests designated by the appointed legislator's predecessor; or

(ii) if the appointed legislator is a senator, designate up to five requests for legislation as priority requests, less the number of priority requests designated by the appointed legislator's predecessor.

(b) The deadline for an appointed legislator to designate each priority request is the same as the deadline that would apply if the designation were made by the appointed legislator's predecessor.

(7) Notwithstanding Subsection (4)(d):

(a)(i) a request for legislation designated as a priority request remains a priority request if the request for legislation is transferred to another legislator in accordance with:

(A) JR4-2-101(3)(d) because the legislator resigned or was expelled from office; or

(B) JR4-2-101(3)(e); and

(ii) a priority request transferred under Subsection (7)(a) does not count against the number of priority designations to which the receiving legislator is entitled under Subsection (3);

(b)(i) if a legislator-elect is an incumbent legislator who designated a priority request before assuming the legislator-elect's new seat, the legislator-elect may retain the priority request; and

(ii) a priority request retained under Subsection (7)(b)(i) counts against the number of priority designations to which the legislator-elect is entitled under Subsection (5); and

(c)(i) if an appointed legislator is an incumbent legislator who designated a priority request before assuming the appointed legislator's new seat, the appointed legislator may:

(A) transfer the priority request in accordance with JR4-2-101(3)(d); or

(B) retain the priority request; and

(ii) if an appointed legislator transfers or retains a priority request under Subsection (7)(c)(i), that priority request:

(A) does not count toward the number of priority designations to which the appointed legislator is entitled under Subsection (6); and

(B) counts against the number of priority designations to which the individual appointed to replace the appointed legislator is entitled under Subsection (6).

Section 12. **JR4-2-103** is amended to read:

JR4-2-103 . Legislation -- Sponsorship.

(1) As used in this rule, "former legislator" means a legislator who:

(a) is unable to serve in the next annual general session; or

(b) is an incumbent legislator appointed to replace another legislator who resigns or is unable to serve.

~~[(1)]~~ (2)(a) The legislator who approves ~~[the]~~ a request for legislation for numbering is the chief sponsor.

(b) The chief sponsor may withdraw sponsorship of the legislation by following the procedures and requirements of Senate Rules or House Rules.

(c) Subject to JR4-2-102(4), the chief sponsor of the legislation cannot change more than twice.

~~[(2)]~~ (3)(a) Before or after the legislation is introduced, legislators from the same chamber as the chief sponsor may have their names added to or deleted from the legislation as co-sponsors by following the procedures and requirements of Senate Rules or House Rules.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection (3), only legislators who are members of the same chamber as the chief sponsor may co-sponsor legislation.

~~[(3)]~~ (4) Before the secretary of the Senate or the chief clerk of the House may transfer legislation to the opposite chamber, the chief sponsor shall:

(a) designate a member of the opposite chamber as sponsor of the legislation for that chamber; and

(b) provide the secretary or chief clerk with the name of that sponsor for designation on the legislation.

(5)(a) Except as provided in JR4-2-101(3)(e):

(i) a former legislator who is a senator and the chief sponsor of legislation may seek another senator to assume sponsorship of the former legislator's legislation; or

(ii) a former legislator who is a representative and the chief sponsor of legislation may seek another representative to assume sponsorship of the former legislator's legislation.

(b) If, within 30 days, a former legislator is unable to find another legislator to assume sponsorship of the former legislator's legislation, the legislation shall be returned to the originating chamber and filed.

(c) The 30-day time period described in Subsection (5)(b) begins the day on which a former legislator no longer holds the former legislator's seat.

Section 13. **JR4-2-201** is amended to read:

JR4-2-201 . Definitions.

As used in this part:

~~[(1) "Committee substitute" means a substitute bill or resolution that is prepared for introduction in a Senate or House standing committee.]~~

~~[(2) "Floor substitute" means a substitute bill or resolution that is prepared for introduction on the Senate or House floor.]~~

~~[(3)]~~ (1)(a) "Germane" means that the substitute is relevant, appropriate, and in a natural and logical sequence to the subject matter of the original legislation.

(b) "Germane" includes a substitute that changes the effect or is in conflict with the spirit of the original legislation if the substance of the substitute can be encompassed within the subject of the underlying bill.

~~[(4)]~~ (2) "Replacement legislation" means a bill, resolution, or substitute that replaces the original because of a technical error.

~~[(5)]~~ (3) "Substitute" means a new bill or resolution that:

(a) replaces the old bill or resolution in title and body; and

(b) is germane to the subject of the original bill or resolution.

Section 14. **JR4-2-202** is amended to read:

JR4-2-202 . Substitute bills or resolutions.

~~[(1)(a) By following the procedures and requirements of Senate or House rule, a legislator may propose a committee substitute to any Senate or House legislation that is under consideration by a committee of which the legislator is a member.]~~

~~[(b) By following the procedures and requirements of Senate or House rule, a legislator may propose a floor substitute to any Senate or House legislation that is under consideration by the chamber of which the legislator is a member.]~~

~~[(2)]~~ (1)(a) To initiate drafting of a substitute, a legislator shall give instructions to the

attorney who drafted the legislation.

(b) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(c):

(i) only a senator may request a substitute for introduction in a Senate standing committee or on the Senate floor; and

(ii) only a representative may request a substitute for introduction in a House standing committee or on the House floor.

(c) A legislative sponsor of the legislation may request a substitute for introduction in a Senate or House standing committee regardless of whether the legislator is a senator or a representative.

~~[(3)]~~ (2) After the substitute sponsor has approved the substitute, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:

(a) electronically set the line numbers of the substitute;

(b) assign a version number to the substitute; and

(c) distribute the substitute according to the substitute sponsor's instructions.

~~[(4)]~~ (3)(a) Subject to the other provisions of this rule, after the original version of the legislation is introduced, a rules committee, standing committee, or the Senate or House of Representatives may adopt the original version of the legislation or any substitute version of the legislation, regardless of the version number.

(b)(i) If the version of the legislation being adopted was previously adopted, but replaced with a different version, the version of the legislation being adopted shall be adopted as it was previously introduced, without any amendments that may have been added to the introduced version.

(ii) An amendment described in Subsection ~~[(4)(b)(i)]~~ (3)(b)(i), or any other amendment otherwise in order, may be proposed by a motion separate from the motion to adopt that substitute or original version of the legislation.

(c) A rules committee, a standing committee, the Senate, and the House of Representatives are prohibited from suspending the provisions of this Subsection ~~[(4)]~~ (3).

Section 15. **JR4-2-203** is amended to read:

JR4-2-203 . Replacement bills or resolutions.

(1) If the legislative general counsel determines that a numbered bill or resolution contains a technical error, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may prepare and submit a replacement bill or resolution that corrects the error.

(2) A sponsor may not file, and legislative staff may not create, replacement legislation if:

(a) the original legislation has been approved by the sponsor;

(b) the legislation has been numbered; and

(c) copies of the legislation have been distributed.

- (3) Nothing in this rule prohibits a sponsor from preparing amendments to the original legislation or one or more substitutes of the original legislation and proposing their adoption ~~[by a committee or by either chamber of which the legislator is a member]~~ in accordance with JR4-3-108.

Section 16. **JR4-2-401** is amended to read:

JR4-2-401 . Committee notes -- Notations on bill.

- (1) As used in this rule~~[-]~~ :

(a) ~~["authorized]~~ "Authorized legislative committee" means the same as that term is defined in JR7-1-101.

(b) "Committee note" means a notation that the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel places on legislation that receives a favorable recommendation from an authorized legislative committee.

(c) "Technical correction" means a change that does not substantively alter legislation, including:

(i) correcting obvious typographical and grammatical errors;

(ii) correcting obvious errors and inconsistencies involving punctuation, capitalization, cross references, numbering, and wording;

(iii) modifying the long title of legislation, including a special clause, to ensure that the long title accurately reflects the legislation's content;

(iv) replacing an outdated section of Utah Code with the section that is currently in effect; or

(v) any combination of Subsections (1)(c)(i) through (iv).

- (2) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall ensure that a committee note includes:

(a) the name of the authorized legislative committee that recommended the legislation;
and

(b) the committee vote, listed by numbers of yeas, nays, and absent.

- ~~[(2) After an authorized legislative committee approves a motion to favorably recommend draft legislation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall note the following on the legislation when the legislation is numbered for introduction as a bill:]~~

~~[(a) that the authorized legislative committee recommended the legislation; and]~~

742 ~~[(b) the committee vote, listed by numbers of yeas, nays, and absent.]~~

743 (3)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (3)(b), the Office of Legislative Research and
744 General Counsel shall remove a committee note from legislation when the legislation
745 is amended or substituted.

746 (b) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may not remove a
747 committee note from legislation if an amendment or substitute makes a technical
748 correction.

749 ~~[(3)]~~ (4) The Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel may not place a [note
750 described in Subsection (2) on a piece of] committee note on legislation if the motion to
751 favorably recommend the draft legislation was made in violation of JR7-1-512(3).

752 Section 17. **JR4-2-501** is amended to read:

753 **JR4-2-501 . Numbering and distributing legislation.**

754 (1) After receiving approval from [the] a chief sponsor under JR4-2-301, the Office of
755 Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:

756 ~~[(1)]~~ (a) proofread the legislation and perform other quality control measures;

757 ~~[(2)]~~ (b) indicate on the first page of the legislation that the drafting attorney has
758 approved the legislation for filing;

759 ~~[(3)]~~ (c) place a committee note on the legislation if required by JR4-2-401;

760 ~~[(4)]~~ (d) assign a number to the legislation to appear after the designation required by
761 JR4-1-202 and JR4-1-301;

762 ~~[(5)]~~ (e) electronically set the legislation's line numbers; and

763 ~~[(6)]~~ (f) distribute an electronic copy of the legislation as required by JR4-2-503.

764 (2) Subject to JR4-2-502, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall
765 number legislation in the following order:

766 (a) legislation recommended by an authorized legislative committee; and

767 (b) legislation in the order in which the legislation is approved by the sponsor for
768 numbering.

769 Section 18. **JR4-3-102** is amended to read:

770 **JR4-3-102 . Reference of legislation.**

771 ~~[(1)]~~ During an annual general or special session of the Legislature, after ~~[a piece of]~~
772 legislation has been introduced and read for the first time, ~~[it]~~ the legislation shall be
773 referred to a committee or to the floor as provided in Senate or House Rules.

774 ~~[(2) The secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House or their designees shall~~
775 ~~deliver all legislation assigned to a committee to the chair of that committee or to that~~

chair's designee.]

Section 19. **JR4-3-105** is amended to read:

JR4-3-105 . Calendaring legislation -- Preference for legislation of other chamber.

~~[During the third and fourth days]~~ On Wednesday and Thursday of each week:

- (1) the Senate shall consider House legislation appearing on the Senate calendar; and
- (2) the House shall consider Senate legislation appearing on the House calendar.

Section 20. **JR4-3-108** is amended to read:

JR4-3-108 . Consideration and action on legislation made in the other chamber.

(1) As used in this rule:

- (a) "Committee amendment sponsor" means the legislator who requests an amendment to legislation for introduction in a Senate or House standing committee.
- (b) "Committee substitute sponsor" means the legislator who requests substitute legislation for introduction in a Senate or House standing committee.
- (c) "Floor amendment sponsor" means the legislator who requests an amendment to legislation for introduction on the Senate or House floor.
- (d) "Floor substitute sponsor" means the legislator who requests substitute legislation for introduction on the Senate or House floor.

- (2)(a) A Senate standing committee may not adopt an amendment or substitute legislation if the committee amendment sponsor or the committee substitute sponsor is a representative, unless the representative is the legislation's legislative sponsor.
- (b) A House standing committee may not adopt an amendment or substitute legislation if the committee amendment sponsor or the committee substitute sponsor is a senator, unless the senator is the legislation's legislative sponsor.

(3)(a) The Senate may not adopt an amendment or substitute legislation unless the floor amendment sponsor or the floor substitute sponsor is a senator.

(b) The House may not adopt an amendment or substitute legislation unless the floor amendment sponsor or the floor substitute sponsor is a representative.

~~[(4)]~~ (4)(a) If the Senate amends and passes, or substitutes and passes, a piece of House legislation, the House:

- (i) must either "concur" or "refuse to concur" in the amendments or substitute; and
 - (ii) may not amend or substitute the legislation.
- (b)(i) If the House concurs, the legislation shall be voted on for final passage in the House.
- (ii) If the legislation passes, the chief clerk of the House shall notify the Senate,

- 810 obtain the signatures required by JR4-5-101, and send the legislation to the Office
811 of Legislative Research and General Counsel for enrolling.
- 812 (c) If the House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments or substitute to a piece of
813 House legislation, the chief clerk of the House and the House shall follow the
814 procedures and requirements of Joint Rules Title 3, Chapter 2, Part 9, Conference
815 Committees.
- 816 ~~[(2)]~~ (5)(a) If the House amends and passes, or substitutes and passes, a piece of Senate
817 legislation, the Senate:
- 818 (i) must either "concur" or "refuse to concur" in the amendments or substitute; and
819 (ii) may not amend or substitute the legislation.
- 820 (b)(i) If the Senate concurs, the legislation shall be voted on for final passage in the
821 Senate.
- 822 (ii) If the legislation passes, the secretary of the Senate shall notify the House, obtain
823 the signatures required by ~~[JR4-6-101]~~ JR4-5-101, and send the legislation to the
824 Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel for enrolling.
- 825 (c) If the Senate refuses to concur in the House amendments or substitute to a piece of
826 Senate legislation, the secretary of the Senate and the Senate shall follow the
827 procedures and requirements of Joint Rules Title 3, Chapter 2, Part 9, Conference
828 Committees.
- 829 Section 21. **JR4-4-101** is amended to read:
- 830 **JR4-4-101 . Deadline for passing certain fiscal note bills.**
- 831 (1) As used in this section, "fiscal note bill" means legislation with a fiscal note that
832 indicates a cost of \$20,000 or more to:
- 833 (a) the General Fund, Income Tax Fund, or Uniform School Fund; or
834 (b) any other fund or account that affects a fund described in Subsection (1)(a).
- 835 (2)(a) The House shall refer any Senate fiscal note bill to the House Rules Committee
836 before giving that fiscal note bill a third reading.
- 837 (b) The Senate shall table on third reading each House fiscal note bill.
- 838 (3)(a) Before adjourning on the 43rd day of the annual general session, each legislator
839 shall prioritize fiscal note bills and identify other projects or programs for new or
840 one-time funding according to the process established by leadership.
- 841 (b) ~~[Before adjourning]~~ No later than noon on the 44th day of the annual general session,
842 the Legislature shall either pass or defeat each fiscal note bill except constitutional
843 amendment resolutions.

Section 22. **JR4-4-203** is amended to read:

JR4-4-203 . Deadline for passing the final appropriations bill.

~~[(1) Each legislator shall receive a copy of the final appropriations bill by calendared floor time on the 45th day of the annual general session.]~~

~~[(2) By noon on]~~ On or before the 45th day of the annual general session, the Legislature shall either pass or defeat the final appropriations bill.

Section 23. **JR5-2-101** is amended to read:

JR5-2-101 . Reimbursement of lodging.

(1) Subject to the other provisions of this rule, if a legislator's official duties necessitate overnight accommodations, the legislator may receive reimbursement for any actual lodging expenses incurred by the legislator for an:

(a) authorized legislative day; or

(b) authorized legislative training day.

~~[(2) Except as provided in the policies and procedures established in accordance with Subsection (3), reimbursement under Subsection (1) may not exceed the daily rates published in the administrative rules governing reimbursement of lodging expenses for state employees.]~~

~~[(3)]~~ (2) Reimbursement for actual lodging expenses for a legislator for an authorized legislative day or authorized legislative training day shall be as provided in policies and procedures established by the Legislative Expenses Oversight Committee.

Section 24. **JR5-2-102** is amended to read:

JR5-2-102 . Reimbursement of meal expenses.

(1) Subject to the other provisions of this rule, for each authorized legislative day or authorized legislative training day a legislator may receive reimbursement for any actual meal expenses incurred by the legislator in association with the legislator's official duties.

~~[(2) Except as provided in the policies and procedures established in accordance with Subsection (3), reimbursement under Subsection (1):]~~

~~[(a) may not exceed the rates set in administrative rules governing reimbursement and meal expenses for state employees; and]~~

~~[(b) is subject to the time calculation requirements set in administrative rules governing reimbursement and meal expenses for state employees.]~~

~~[(3)]~~ (2) Reimbursement for actual meal expenses for a legislator for an authorized legislative day or authorized legislative training day shall be as provided in policies and procedures established by the Legislative Expenses Oversight Committee.

Section 25. **JR5-2-103** is amended to read:

JR5-2-103 . Reimbursement for transportation costs.

- (1) A legislator may receive reimbursement for any actual transportation costs incurred by the legislator in association with the legislator's official duties for an:
 - (a) authorized legislative day; or
 - (b) authorized legislative training day.
- (2) Transportation costs reimbursed under this rule shall be equal to:
 - (a) for travel by private vehicle, the actual mileage incurred by the legislator for the legislator's private automobile use to and from the legislative meeting, to be paid in accordance with the ~~[private vehicle mileage reimbursement rate that is applied when daily pool fleet vehicles are unavailable, as published in the administrative rules governing reimbursement of transportation expenses for state employees]~~ policy adopted by the Legislative Expenses Oversight Committee;
 - (b) for public transportation:
 - (i) the actual cost of the transportation incurred by the legislator to and from the legislative meeting;
 - (ii) the private vehicle mileage actually incurred by the legislator to and from the terminus of the public transportation; and
 - (iii) the cost of parking actually incurred by the legislator; or
 - (c) for commercial transportation:
 - (i) the actual cost of the transportation, which shall be limited to ~~[coach or]~~ standard economy or main cabin class, incurred by the legislator to and from the legislative meeting;
 - (ii) the private vehicle mileage actually incurred by the legislator to and from the terminus of the commercial transportation; and
 - (iii) the cost of parking actually incurred by the legislator.
- (3) Reimbursement for actual transportation costs incurred for a legislator for an authorized legislative day or an authorized legislative training day shall be as provided in procedures established by the Legislative Expenses Oversight Committee.

Section 26. **JR5-4-101** is amended to read:

JR5-4-101 . Reimbursement for costs of out-of-state travel.

The following rules govern reimbursement for out-of-state travel by legislators:

- (1)(a) Subject to Subsections (1)(b) and (1)(c), legislators shall receive reimbursement for all approved actual and necessary expenses.

(b) The presiding officer, the majority leader, and the minority leader shall meet annually to establish a policy governing out-of-state travel, including the process for them to approve out of state travel and approve reimbursement of expenses for that travel as required under Utah Code Section 36-12-17.

(c) If a legislator elects to travel to an out-of-state destination by private automobile, the legislator shall receive actual mileage or the actual cost of ~~[alternative-commercial-]~~ air transportation, whichever is less.

(2) Each legislator shall provide supporting documentation for each expense for which the legislator seeks reimbursement.

Section 27. **JR7-1-101** is amended to read:

JR7-1-101 . Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Anchor location" means the physical location from which:

- (a) an electronic meeting originates; or
- (b) the participants are connected.

(2) "Authorized legislative committee" means:

- (a) an interim committee;
- (b) the Legislative Management Committee;
- (c) the Legislative Process Committee;
- (d) when functioning as an interim committee:
 - (i) the Senate Rules Committee created in SR3-1-101; or
 - (ii) the House Rules Committee created in HR3-1-101; or
- (e) a special committee:
 - (i) that is not a mixed special committee; and
 - (ii) to the extent the special committee has statutory authority to open a committee bill file or create a committee bill.

(3) "Bill" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.

(4) "Chair" except as otherwise expressly provided, means:

- (a) the member of the Senate appointed as chair of an interim committee by the president of the Senate under JR7-1-202;
- (b) the member of the House of Representatives appointed as chair of an interim committee by the speaker of the House of Representatives under JR7-1-202;
- (c) a member of a special committee appointed as chair of the special committee; or
- (d) a member of a legislative committee designated by the chair of the legislative

- 946 committee under Subsection (4)(a), (b), or (c) to act as chair under JR7-1-202.
- 947 (5) "Committee bill" means draft legislation that receives a favorable recommendation from
948 an authorized legislative committee.
- 949 (6) "Committee bill file" means a request for legislation made by:
- 950 (a) a majority vote of an authorized legislative committee; or
- 951 (b) the chairs of an ~~[interim]~~ authorized legislative committee, if the ~~[interim]~~ authorized
952 legislative committee authorizes the chairs to open one or more committee bill files
953 in accordance with JR7-1-602.
- 954 (7) "Committee note" means a note that the Office of Legislative Research and General
955 Counsel places on legislation in accordance with JR4-2-401.
- 956 (8) "Draft legislation" means a draft of a bill or resolution before it is numbered by the
957 Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel.
- 958 (9) "Electronic meeting" means the same as that term is defined in Utah Code Section
959 52-4-103.
- 960 (10) "Favorable recommendation" means an action of an authorized legislative committee
961 by majority vote to favorably recommend legislation for consideration by the
962 Legislature in an upcoming legislative session.
- 963 (11) "Legislative committee" means:
- 964 (a) an interim committee; or
- 965 (b) a special committee.
- 966 (12) "Interim committee" means a committee that:
- 967 (a) is comprised of members from both chambers;
- 968 (b) meets between annual general sessions of the Legislature to perform duties described
969 in rule; and
- 970 (c) is created under JR7-1-201.
- 971 (13) "Legislative sponsor" means:
- 972 (a) for a committee bill file, the chairs of the authorized legislative committee that
973 opened the committee bill file or the chairs' designee; or
- 974 (b) for a request for legislation that is not a committee bill file, the legislator who
975 requested the request for legislation or the legislator's designee.
- 976 (14) "Majority vote" means:
- 977 (a) with respect to an interim committee, an affirmative vote of at least 50% of a quorum
978 of members of the interim committee from one chamber and more than 50% of a
979 quorum of members of the interim committee from the other chamber; or

(b) with respect to a special committee, an affirmative vote of more than 50% of a quorum.

(15) "Mixed special committee" means a special committee that is composed of one or more voting members who are legislators and one or more voting members who are not legislators.

(16) "Original motion" means a nonprivileged motion that is accepted by the chair when no other motion is pending.

(17) "Pending motion" means a motion described in JR7-1-307.

(18) "Privileged motion" means a motion to adjourn, set a time to adjourn, recess, end debate, extend debate, or limit debate.

(19) "Public statement" means a statement made in the ordinary course of business of a legislative committee with the intent that all other members of the legislative committee receive it.

(20) "Request for legislation" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.

(21) "Resolution" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-1-101.

(22)(a) "Special committee" means a committee, commission, task force, or other similar body that is:

(i) created by legislation; and

(ii) staffed by:

(A) the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel; or

(B) the Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst.

(b) "Special committee" does not include:

(i) an interim committee;

(ii) a standing committee created under SR3-2-201 or HR3-2-201; or

(iii) a Senate confirmation committee described in SR3-3-101 or SR3-3-201.

(23) "Subcommittee" means a subsidiary unit of a legislative committee formed in accordance with JR7-1-411.

(24) "Substitute motion" means a nonprivileged motion that a member of a legislative committee makes when there is a nonprivileged motion pending.

Section 28. **JR7-1-410** is amended to read:

JR7-1-410 . Right of legislators to attend legislative committee meetings.

(1) Any member of the Legislature may:

(a) attend any meeting of a legislative committee or a subcommittee, unless the meeting is closed in accordance with Utah Code Title 52, Chapter 4, Open and Public

1014 Meetings Act; and

1015 (b) if recognized by the chair during the public comment phase, present the legislator's
1016 views on the subject under consideration.

1017 (2) A legislator who attends a meeting of a legislative committee of which the legislator is
1018 not a member or a meeting of a subcommittee of which the legislator is not a member
1019 may not:

1020 (a) make a motion;

1021 (b) vote; or

1022 (c) receive compensation for attending the meeting, unless approved by the Legislative
1023 Expenses Oversight Committee for the chamber of which the legislator is a member.

1024 Section 29. **JR7-1-411** is amended to read:

1025 **JR7-1-411 . Creation and organization of subcommittees.**

1026 (1) A legislative committee may establish one or more subcommittees if approved by:

1027 (a) a majority vote of the legislative committee; and

1028 (b) the Legislative Management Committee.

1029 (2) The legislative committee shall establish each study assignment of a subcommittee by
1030 majority vote.

1031 (3)(a) After a legislative committee establishes a subcommittee, the chairs of the
1032 legislative committee shall:

1033 ~~[(a)]~~ (i) appoint at least four members of the legislative committee to serve on the
1034 subcommittee;

1035 ~~[(b)]~~ (ii) appoint at least one and no more than two additional members of the
1036 legislative committee as chair or cochairs of the subcommittee; and

1037 ~~[(c)]~~ (iii) establish the subcommittee's powers, duties, and reporting requirements.

1038 (b) The chairs of the legislative committee shall ensure that the subcommittee
1039 membership includes at least one senator and one representative.

1040 (4) Each member of a subcommittee shall receive:

1041 (a) compensation for attendance of a meeting of the subcommittee that is an authorized
1042 legislative day as defined in JR5-1-101; and

1043 (b) reimbursement for expenses in accordance with Title 5, Legislative Compensation
1044 and Expenses.

1045 Section 30. **JR7-1-601.5** is amended to read:

1046 **JR7-1-601.5 . Opening committee bill files.**

1047 (1) ~~[Except as provided in]~~ Subject to Subsection (3), a member of an authorized legislative

committee may make a motion to open a committee bill file if:

- (a) the member describes the general subject matter of the legislation;
- (b) the subject matter is germane to the subject matter over which the authorized legislative committee has jurisdiction; and
- (c) the member intends that the authorized legislative committee take action on the resulting draft legislation before the next general session in a meeting of the authorized legislative committee.

(2) Except as provided in JR7-1-602, an authorized legislative committee may not authorize any individual or group of individuals to open a committee bill file.

(3) An authorized legislative committee may not open a committee bill file during the period that begins January 1 and ends the day after the day on which the Legislature adjourns that year's general session sine die.

Section 31. **JR7-1-602** is amended to read:

JR7-1-602 . Chairs' authority to open committee bill files.

(1) Subject to the provisions of this rule, the following authorized legislative committees may delegate the authority to open a committee bill file to the chairs of the committee:

- (a) an interim committee;
- (b) the Legislative Process Committee; or
- (c) the Rules Review and General Oversight Committee.

~~(2) [An interim committee]~~ An authorized legislative committee described in Subsection (1) may authorize the committee chairs to independently open one or more committee bill files throughout the interim period if:

- (a) that authority is granted by the [interim]-committee to the chairs by means of a motion and majority vote;
- (b) the motion and vote occur during the [interim]-committee's first meeting [of the calendar year] after the Legislature adjourns that year's general session sine die;
- (c) the subject matter of each committee bill file opened by the chairs is directly related to:
 - (i) for an interim committee, a study item on the list adopted by the interim committee under JR7-1-401(3); or
 - (ii) a subject or issue that is expressly stated in the motion made under this rule; and
- (d) the decision to open each committee bill file is made jointly by the chairs.

~~[(2)]~~ (3) No committee other than an [interim-committee] authorized legislative committee described in Subsection (1) may delegate the authority to independently open a

committee bill file to the ~~[chair or]~~ chairs of a committee.

~~[(3)]~~ (4) In the next ~~[interim]~~ committee meeting after opening a bill file under Subsection

(2), the chairs shall give the committee members notice:

(a) that the chairs have opened the committee bill file; and

(b) of the short title and subject matter of the committee bill file.

Section 32. **JR7-1-610** is amended to read:

**JR7-1-610 . Committee bill files -- Effect of favorable recommendation --
Committee bill files without recommendation abandoned.**

(1) As used in this rule, "technical correction" means the same as that term is defined in JR4-2-401.

(2) After an authorized legislative committee reviews draft legislation the authorized legislative committee may give the draft legislation a favorable recommendation.

~~[(2)]~~ (3) If an authorized legislative committee gives draft legislation a favorable recommendation, the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel shall:

(a) attach a committee note to the committee bill, as required under JR4-2-401; and

(b) assign the committee bill a bill number in accordance with JR4-2-501.

~~[(3)]~~ (4)(a) Except as provided in Subsection ~~[(3)(b)]~~ (4)(b), a committee bill file that does not receive a favorable recommendation at the committee's last scheduled meeting of the calendar year in which the committee bill file was opened is abandoned.

(b) Subsection ~~[(3)(a)]~~ (4)(a) does not apply to a committee bill file opened by:

(i) the ~~[Administrative Rules Review Committee]~~ Rules Review and General Oversight Committee for the purpose of reauthorizing agency rules in accordance with Utah Code Section 63G-3-502; or

(ii) the Legislative Process Committee created in Utah Code Section 36-17-1.

~~[(4)]~~ (5)(a) Nothing in this rule prohibits a legislator from making a request for legislation in the legislator's name to sponsor legislation that was abandoned in accordance with Subsection ~~[(3)]~~ (4).

(b) A request for legislation described in Subsection ~~[(4)(a)]~~ (5)(a) is subject to the drafting priority described in JR4-2-102.

(6) Between an authorized legislative committee's last scheduled meeting of the calendar year and the day on which the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel numbers the committee's committee bill, a sponsor assigned to the committee bill in accordance with JR7-1-611 may not alter the committee bill, except to make a technical

1116 correction.

1117 Section 33. **Effective Date.**

1118 This resolution takes effect upon a successful vote for final passage.